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INDEX.

ABERGELDIE Clipper described, 275
Academicians (Royal), Account of newly elected, 219
Adderley (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 166
Adderley Chair (The) described, 181
Address, Debates on the, 107, 110
Administrations of the Half-Century, History of, 302
Advertisement Duty Repeal, Meetings, &c., 50, 71
Affleck (Sir R.), Memoir of, 409
Africa Mail Steamer described, 24
Agapemone, Account of the 253
Agricultural Distress, Debate on, 126, 131
Agricultural Distress, Analysis of Disraeli's Remedies for, 129
Albemarle (Earl), Memoir of, 242
Albert (Prince), Memoir of, 653
Aleppo, Memoir of Pasha of, 3
Alford (Viscount), Memoir of, 19
Allan (Captain), Plate presented to, 295
America and Austria, Differences of, 34
American Notions, New, 543
Anderson (A., Esq.), Memoir of, 233
Angri (Mdlle.), Memoir of, 259
Applegath's Printing-Machine, Queen's Visit to, 549
Apple-tree, Firing at, described, 28
Arabian Screw-Steamer described, 231
Arch, Account of "Marble," 445
Arctic Expedition, Letters from the, 261
Arden (Lady), Memoir of, 473
Armstrong (Fort) described, 283
Army and Navy Club-house described, 170, 199
Arno Screw Steamer described, 5
Art-Union Distribution, American, 52
"Art Workmanship" (Review), 101
Ascot Race Plate described, 511
Ashridge House described, 39
Atis Steamer, Quick Voyage of, 7
Asparagus (Giant) described, 515
Atlantic Steamer, Accident to, 75
Attorney-General *v.* Bradbury, 376
Audubon (J. J., Esq.), Memoir of, 144
Australia, Steam to, 545
"Azziel," Analysis of, 162

BAILLIE (JOANNA), Memoir of, 180
Balmoreya Rex described, 141
Ball (Her Majesty's Costume) described, 544, 584
Balloon Ascent at Hastings described, 297
——— Accident to Mrs. Graham's described, 388
Bantry (Earl of), Memoir of, 385
Barlow (Sir W. C.), Memoir of, 171
Beaumont Medal described, 224
Beche (Sir H. T. de la), Memoir of, 422
Beddington Church, Restoration of, 157
Belfast Queen's College described, 117
Bell (J., Esq.), Memoir of, 349, 369
Benton (Mary), Memoir of, 324
Berhampoor, Ivory Carvers of, 335
Berkshire, Agriculture of, 150
Berkshire Chase *Sotvis* described, 195
Berners (Lord), Memoir of, 200
Bethell (S., Esq.), Memoir of, 313
Bexley (Lord), Memoir of, 131
Bird (R. and S.), Queen v., 139
Birmingham, Visit of Exhibition Commissioners to, 589, 621
Blackwood (Capt. Sir H.), Funeral of, 37
——————, Memoir of, 38
Blind (Indigent) School, Anniversary of, 553
Blofield (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 273
Bombay Race Cups described, 45
Boosey *v.* Jeffrey, 440
Border Queen Steamer, Wreck of the, 338
Bosphorus, Voyage of the, 230
Bowring (E. A., Esq.), Memoir of, 624
Bracknell new Church described, 195
Brassey Testimonial described, 308
Bridgewater Bridge described, 288
——————— Gallery described, 449, 481, 551
Brighton Pavilion, Grand Ball at, 55
——————, Fancy Bazaar at, 226
——————— Railway, Accident on, 587
Bristol (Mayor), Testimonial to, described, 618
British Institution Exhibition, 196, 232, 549
British Artists, Exhibition of Society of, 226, 271, 291, 323
Bromley (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 19
Buckingham Palace Concert described, 472
Budget, Development of the, 146
——————, Remarks on the, 153
——————, Postponement of the, 213
——————, *Times'* Strictures on the, 152
——————, Amended Debate on the, 289
——————, Amended Strictures on the, 247
Budgets of Half-century reviewed, 145
Buns, Origin of Cross, 204
Burghersh (Lord), Memoir of, 75

CAB, Singular Accident to a, 30
California, Celebration of Birthday of, 50
Callander (J. H., Esq.), Memoir of, 166
Calvert (F., Esq.), Memoir of, 277
Canarsee Fort described, 140
Canonry, Chain for Mayor of, described, 419
Cape Town, Deputation to England from, 36
Carré (M.), Case of, 229
Carriols (Norwegian) described, 537
Castlemaine (Dowager Viscountess), Memoir of, 166
Census Papers (Education, &c.), 241
——————, Directions for filling, 152, 260
——————, Remarks on the, 253
——————, Result of, 588, 624
Centenarian, Death of the Royal, 76
Ceylon, Debate on, 479
——————, Levee of Governor of, 264
"Chalmers' (Dr.) Memoirs" (Review), 204
Changamire Chiefs, The, 33
Chapman (A., Esq.), Memoir of, 19
——————— (Sir S.), Memoir of, 242
Chase, Description of the, 203
Chelsea College Festival described, 579
Cheltenham Floral *Fête* described, 614
Cheques, The Law of, 104
Chess Congress Committees, Lists of, 21
Chess Tournament, Prospectus of the, 128
——————, Mr. Cronheim's Letter on, 163
——————, Progress of 481, 513, 553, 585, 617
Chimese Family described, 459
Choseringhes, Launch of the, 225
Chui-a-poo, Account of, 548
Circuits, List of Spring, 39
Clackmannan, Extinction of Burgag Mine in, 483
Clapham Convent, Libel on, 417
Clayerous, Railway Accident at, 441
Cleopatra's Needle, Remarks on, 578
Clifton (C., Esq.), Memoir of, 209
Clipperton Rock described, 92
Clock, Description of Electric, 104
Codrington (Admiral), Memoir of, 345
Colliery, Explosion in the Victoria, 246
Coombes and Mackinney, Match between, 389
Commerce, Proposed Chamber of, 207
Copyright Question considered, 439
Cottenham (Earl of), Memoir of, 385
Cotton and Cotton-Waste, 238, 262
Craft (Ellen), Escape of, 316
Cremorne Gardens described, 619
Crowcombe Court, Festivities at, 419
Croxton Park Race Plate described, 279
Cruvelli (The Sisters), Memoir of, 554
Cunningham (Capt.), Death of, 317
Curzon (Hon. F.), Memoir of, 473
Custom-house, Necessity for Reform of, 575

DACRE (Lord), Memoir of, 252
Dagmerrotype, Improvement in, 317
Dalmeny (Lord), Memoir of, 75
Dalzell (Sir J. G.), Memoir of, 345
Daniel Webster Packet-ship described, 34
Darell (E. Esq.), Memoir of, 38
Davies (T. S., Esq.), Memoir of, 36
De L'Isle (Lord), Memoir of, 200
Denmark, New Route to, 317, 330
Derby Day, Account of the, 442
Devonshire House Amateur Performance described, 440
Dijon, Louis Napoleon's Speech at, 504
Dillon (Sir W.), Memoir of, 292
Dog-Shows, &c., described, 99
Donna Maria, Brigsle Blown up, 52
Dowton (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 385
Drummond (G., Esq.), Memoir of, 19
Drury-Lane, Protectionist Meeting in, 356
Dublin Mayoralty Banquet described, 74
Dublin University, Musical Performance in, 314
Duelling on the Continent, 545
Duff (Sir A.), Memoir of, 252
Duncan (Vice), Memoir of, 209
Dundrennan (Lord), Memoir of, 388
Dupres (Mdlle.), Memoir of, 259
Durham College Chapel described, 223
Dust-Storm described, 68

EARTH, Lecture on Rotation of the, 419
——————, Mr. Powell on Rotation of the, 448
——————, Visible Rotation of, 299, 336, 345
East (Sir E. G. C.), Memoir of, 209
Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, The, 163
Ecclesiastical Titles Bill Debate, 240, 243, 245, 249, 413, 449
Education, Remarks on Popular, 65
Edwardes (Major), Medal for, described, 618
Edwards (H., Esq.), Memoir of, 233
Eighteen Hundred and 1850 compared, 36
Elephant Calf described, 338
Erris Fishing-boats described, 466
Exeter Diocesan Synod, 485, 525, 613
Exhibition (Great):—
Details of Arrangement, 71
Doings at the, 385
Foreign Commissioners, List of 257
Guide to the, 359, 392, 424
London during the, 423
New Result of the, 607
Officers, &c., List of, 321
Paxton's Letter on Admission to, 52
Remarks on the, 343, 391
St. Lawrence, Arrival of the, 236, 251
Exhibition (Great) Building:—
Aboriginal Products described, 457
Accidents at, 3, 27
Aerated Water Apparatus described, 429
Agricultural Implements, Review of, 368, 428
——————, Trials of, 300
Agricultural (East Indian) Implements described, 489
American Articles, List of, 236
Anatomical Models described, 495
Applegath's Printing Machine described, 502
Arrival of Goods at, 161
Bard's Daguerreotypes described, 528
Belgian Contributions described, 561
Birds-Eye View of, described, 566
Boiler-House described, 319
Bookbinding Contributions described, 494, 499
Building Court described, 495
Canada Court described, 494
——————, Specimens from, 372
Canadian Timber described, 597
Carpets described, 396
Carriages, &c. analysed, 401
Ceylon Contributions described, 371
——— Court described, 569
Chemical, &c. Products described, 492,
Civil Engineering Contrivances, described, 490
Classification of Articles in, 360
Clock, Description of Astronomical, 300
——————, Description of Electric, 104
Clothing Contributions described, 499
Colour-printing Specimens described, 493
Constructive Details of, 7, 26, 42, 58
Costume Contributions described, 564
Cotton Manufactures described, 487
Cowper's (Professor) Lecture in, 9
Crinking Machine described, 295,
East Indian Courts described, 563
Egypt and Tunis, 392
Electricity, Application of, 397, 436
Emigrants' Visit to, 376
Envelope-machine (De la Rue's) described, 503
Fire-arms described, 528
Fishing Tackle and Hooks described, 537
Food Specimens described, 560
French Department described, 455
Fuel, Mineral, 525
Fur Contributions described, 500
Gems described, 496
Glass described, 397
Exhibition (Great) Building—(*Continued*):—
Glass (stained) Contributions described, 573
Hardware described, 397
Heat, and its Applications, 460
Horological Contribution described, 400, 600
Ibbetson's (Capt.) Castings described, 501
Indian Archipelago, Articles from, 499
——— Collection described, 392, 608
Iron Ores, &c. described, 592
Iron-work, Review of Ornamental, 432
Italian Division described, 392
Kilburn's Photographs described, 528
Lace and Embroidery, 396
Lawson's Vegetable Museum described, 549
Light, and its Applications, 424
Lighthouses and Apparatus described, 593
Lodging-house (Prince Albert's) described, 559
Machinery, General View of, 385
Majolica, &c. Ware described, 599
Man, Expanding Model of, 499
Mediæval Court described, 396
Mineral Manufactures described, 399
Minerals and Metals described, 368, 456, 565
Musical Instruments described, 565
Naval Architectural Objects described, 519
Osler's Fountain described, 397
Pianofortes described, 497
Picture-printing-specimens reviewed, 401
Plate described, 397
Porcelain described, 399
Portuguese Division described, 392
Printing Contributions (Austria) described, 628
Pump, Appold's Rotatory, 499
——— Clune's Rotatory, 432
Refreshment Rooms described, 42
Riding Gear described, 592
Robbery at, 613
Russian Court described, 597
Scale of Admission to, 142
Sculpture described, 365, 401, 424, 524, 591
Shawls described, 395
Shilling-day, the First, 501
Silk Contributions described, 393
Spaces, Notation of, 244
Spanish Division described, 393
Staircases described, 224
Textile Fabrics, General View of, 369
Tunis Court described, 493
Turkish Contributions described, 596
United States Division described, 432
Ventilating Mechanism described, 319
Waggons, New Kind of Railway, 365
Weapons of Warfare described, 489
Weaving Machines described, 368
Wellington's (Duke) Visit to, 328
West Gallery, A Walk in the, 457
Woollen Fabrics described, 394, 568
Exhibition (Great) Building Works:—
Derrick Crane described, 42
Gallery Posting described, 163, 175
Mortising-Machine described, 224
Exhibition Notes, 369, 628
Exhibition (Great), Opening of the 342, 378
Exhibitions (Industrial), History of, 372, 404, 433, 461, 497, 505
Eye, Speaking to the, 451

"FAMILY Happiness" (Poem), 175
Fancy Fets described, 99
Fashions (Paris) for February, 80
——————— March, 181
——————— April, 208
——————— May, 335
——————— June, 615
——————— July, 615
Feejee Thank Offering described, 589
Fer-a-Bacri Frigate, Description of, 345
"Fidelio," Analysis of Opera of, 448
Fife, Description of the Copenhagen, 156
Financial State of the Continent, 634
Fiorentini (Mdme.), Memoir of, 378
Fires, Return of the Metropolitan, 33
Fleetwer, Wreck of H. M. Steamer, 53
Flax, New Mode of Treating, 469
Force, Results of Mechanical, 521
Forces, Origin of, 401
Foundres's Cup described, 80
Fox (Miss Lane), Memoir of, 19
Français, The Illustrated London News on' (Review), 436
France:—
Cabinet of Transition formed, 66
Changarnier dismissed, 23
Detailed Bill brought on, 131
Ministry, Appointment of New, 34
——————, Resignation of, 50
New Ministry appointed, 104
Republic Inauguration *Fête*, 376
Frederick the Great's Statue, Inauguration of, 545
Fremont (Colonel), Memoir of, 168
French Constitution, Revision of the, 473
Frimley Murderers, Trial of the, 259
——————, Execution of the, 317

GAMBIA, Account of a "Palaver" on the, 132
Gambier (Sir E.), Testimonial to, described, 77
Gardiner (Sir J.), Memoir of, 545
Gateshead, Description of Mayoralty Chair for, 393
Gavazzi (Father), Memoir of, 193
Geology, Opening of Museum of Practical, 421
——————, Description of Museum of, 445
Germany, Progress of Art in, 124
Gilston Park described, 343
Goolab Singh's Seal described, 250
Gold Dust, Robbery of, 420
——— Letter in Paris described, 266
Gordon (Sir W.), Memoir of, 19
Gospel Oak (Avington) described, 29
——— Propagation Society, Jubilee of, 576
Grasechurch-street, Fall of House in, 443
Graham's Town described, 331
Grosvenor (Field-Marshal), Memoir of, 51
Guildhall (London) Crypt described, 467
Guild (Ladies'), Proposal for a, 630
——, Remarks on the Literary, 407
Gun-barrel Manufacture described, 84
Gutta Percha Boat, Account of, 197

HAMBURGH Gold Medal described, 466
Hamilton (Sir E.), Memoir of, 273
Hammersmith, New Catholic Church at, 389
Hare Hunting described, 27
Harrington (Earl), Memoir of, 200
Hartlepool Testimonial described, 138
Hastings (Marquis), Memoir of, 51
Haviland (Dr. J.), Memoir of, 38
Hay (J. Esq.), Description of Testimonial to, 141
Hay (Capt.), Description of Testimonial to, 469
Haynes (J., Esq.), Memoir of, 166
Haynes (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 329
Heathcote (Sir J.), Memoir of, 273
Hibernia, Description of the Ship, 156
Hibernia Wharf, Great Fire at, 620
Highway, The World's, 496
Hill (Major-Gen. Sir J.), Memoir of, 329
Hindoo Female School, Founding of a, 4
Hippodrome, (Batty's), described, 389
——————, Balloon Ascent from Batty's, 504
Hippopotamus and his new Bath, 588
Hogarth Tomb, Remarks on, 101, 194
Holme (Rev. H. J.), Memoir of, 19
Holme (W., Esq.), Memoir of, 80
Holy Alliance, The Old and New, 503
Hood (Sir A.), Memoir of, 209
Hooper (Lieut.), Letter from, 468
Horns, Account of Gigantic, 29
Horsemen, Methods of, 324
Hospital at Victoria-park described, 621
Hospitals, Report of the Royal, 339
Houndsditch, Great Fire at, 69
Hubbuli, Cattle Show at, described, 38
Hunming-Birds, Mr. Gould's, 480
Hungarians at Liverpool, Arrival of, "Hunt (Leigh), Autobiography of" (Review), 204
Hunter (Sir C. S.), Memoir of, 329

IBERIA Steamer, Arrival of, 208
Idiots Asylum described, 235
Income Tax, Debate on the, 289
India, Proposed Railway in, 538
Ingram (Hev. E. W.), Memoir of, 409
Institution, Opening of the British, 125
Ireland, Depopulation of, 386
Iron House-building in New York, 288

JAMES BOOTH Clipper described, 279
Jamsetjee Bund described, 172
Janin (Jules), Memoir of, 507
Jockey Riding described, 224
Jylland Steam-ship described, 466

KAFFIRLAND described, 221, 250, 283
——————, Letter from, 577
Kaffir War, Renewal of, 188
——————, Progress of, 208, 283, 309, 334, 409
——————, Remarks on the, 299
Kensington Gardens, Meeting respecting Equestrians in, 352, 384, 429
Kildare (Marquis), Memoir of, 106
Kilrush Union, Distress in, 385
Kingswood, Boiler Explosion at, 557
Knowledge, Repeal of Taxes on, 220
Kroll's Garden, Destruction of, 120

LABOUR, Festival of (Music), 239
Lambeth Ragged Schools, Opening of, 192
Lambourne Woodlands Church described, 515
Langdale (Lord), Memoir of, 329
Lansdowne (Marchioness) Memoir of, 292
Lawley (Sir F.), Memoir of, 106
Layard (Dr. A.), Memoir of, 23
Leamington Prize Cups described, 226
Le Marchant (Sir D.), Memoir of, 168
Leuchtenberg (Duchess), Memoir of, 473
Liddell (G., Esq.), Memoir of, 329
Lighthouse, Description of a Cast-iron, 274
Illustration, Unfounded Alarm of, 11
Lind (Jenny), Testimonial described, 586
Liverpool Magazines described, 44
Lloyd (Lieut.-Col.), Memoir of, 273, 623
Loo Choo, Account of, 187
Loom, Description of Martin's Improved, 83
London, Letters from, 497, 529, 572, 604
Loraine (Sir H. C.), Memoir of, 51
Lortzing (M.), Memoir of, 252
"Love in a Maze" analysed, 194, 235
Lovell, Great Fire in, 443

MACDONALD (A., Esq.), Memoir of, 38
Macgregor (Sir J. M.), Memoir of, 388
Mackay (C., Esq.), Plate presented to, 189
Mac Kinnon (Col.), Memoir of, 230
Macleod (Sir J.), Memoir of, 329
Macready, Benefit and Memoir of, 177
——————, Banquet described, 186
Madrid and Aranjuez Railway, Opening of, 184
Maharaja Goolab Sing, Description of Interview with, 210
Malcolm (Vice-Admiral), Memoir of, 588
Manchester Iron Railway Viaduct described, 20
——————, School, Political Views of, 81
Mandarin Ducks described, 76
Marion Macintyre, Launch of the, 70
Marriage Bill rejected, 171
Maxwell (W. H.), Memoir of, 51
"May Fancies for" (Poem), 408
May Meetings, The, 388
Mazurka (Music), 294
Meath (Earl), Memoir of, 252
Medal (Danish) described, 410
——— for Cloths described, 419
Melville (Viscount), Memoir of, 588
Merton and Morden Churches described, 448
Metairie *v.* Wiseman, 588
Meteor of June 23 described, 620
Mickleham Church described, 76
Ministerial Explanations, 170, 174, 196
Ministry, Defeat of the Russell, 316
——————, and the Income-tax, 303
——————, Resignation of the Russell, 159
Mitchell (Mr.), Presentation of Testimonial to, 278
——————— (T. A., Esq.), Memoir of, 144
Mitford (J., Esq.), Memoir of, 166
Moho, Description of the, 16
Molesworth (Sir W.), Memoir of, 341
Monmouth Tree described, 299
Mont Blanc, Account of Ascent of, 94
Monle (T., Esq.), Memoir of, 38
Mountfort (Lord), Memoir of, 385
Monti (Mdlle.), Memoir of, 339
Museum (British) Library described, 505, 535

NAPOLEON in Egypt (Poem), 214
Narvaez Ministry, Resignation of the, 85
National Institution Exhibition, 308, 322
"Neapolitan Fisherman's Family" (Poem), 160
Newark (Viscountess), Memoirs of, 242
Newcastle (Duke), Memoir of, 37
——————, Funeral of, 62
New Commercial Brig, Wreck of, 61
Newmarket Coursing Meet described, 137
New Plymouth, Description of, 108
Newry (Viscount), Memoir of, 385
Nicolas (Rear-Admiral), Memoir of 292
Nimrond Sculpture (Louvre) described, 119
Nithshill, Colliery Explosion at, 266
Nix War-steamer described, 273
Noel (Rev. G. T.), Memoir of, 242
Northampton Corn Exchange, Description of, 259, 278
——————— (Marquis), Memoir of, 59
Northcote (Sir S.), Memoir of, 252
Northmore (T., Esq.), Memoir of, 545

CERSTED (H. C.), Memoir of, 277
Omnibus, Description of Franklinsky's, 16
Opera-house (Paris) described, 90
Opera (Royal Italian) Prospectus, 228
Orinoco Steamer described, 447
Osborne Terrace described, 214
Oxfordshire, Agriculture of, 53

PAPAL AGGRESSION:—
Debate in Commons on, 118, 122, 130, 135
Ireland, Petition of R. C. Bishops of, 196
Modification of the Bill, 209
Morgan (Lady) and the Cardinal 6, 19
Progress of Agitation against, 3, 19, 35, 51, 56, 135, 144, 182, 189, 209, 229, 253
Russell's (Lord J.) Measure against, 118
Wellington's (Duke of) Letter, 91
Paper, Remarks on the Duty on, 1
——— Duty Repeal Meetings, 2, 16, 18, 236
——— Free-trade in, 17
Pardini (Sig.), Memoir of, 339
Parliament Houses, Fire at, 66
——————, Opening of, 106, 345
Paris Exposition of Paintings, &c. described, 259
Parry (Mr. J.), Performances of, 29
Parry (Mr.), Memoir of, 314
Parsonstown Festivities described, 137
Passport Regulations, New, 172
Pauper Children, Emigration Scheme for, 53
Paxton (Mr.), Remarks on, 344
Peckforton Castle described, 253
Pedestrianism at Bayswater, 99
Peel Monument Exhibition, Bury, described, 161
Peel (Sir R.), Memoir of, 254
——————, Letter from, 304
Pelham (Capt.), Memoir of, 329
Pen (Steel) Manufacture described, 145
Pensions, List of Additional, 141
Peto (S. M., Esq.), Memoir of, 106
Phaëton and *Arethusa* (H.M.) compared, 36
Philanthropic Society's Farm described, 593
Philips (R., Esq.), Memoir of, 548
Picturesque London: Winterless Homes, 83
Pigeon-fanciers' Show described, 48
Pirie (Sir J.), Memoir of, 209
Playfair (Dr. Lyon), Memoir of, 624
Pocklington, Protection Meeting at, 82
Poisoning, Remarks on, 230
Portugal, Revolution in, 304, 328, 352 376, 381, 408
Potatoes, How to Cook old, 630
Press, Remonstrance with the Daily, 327
Prince Albert, Departure of the, 474, 547
Propaganda, Description of the, 68
Property-tax Bill, Ministerial Defeat on, 292, 375
Propriété, Analyse de la Nouvelle Loi de, 22
Protection, Sir E. B. Lytton on, 312
Protectionist Meeting in Drury-lane, 306

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (Belfast) described, 117

RADNOR (Countess), Memoir of, 345
Randon (Gen.), Memoir of, 80
Railway Accidents, Return of, 127
Regiment, Plate presented to 23d, 226
Revenue, Abstract of the, 292
Richmond, Banquet to Foreign Commissioners, at 448
Robin, Performances in the Salle de, 14
Robin (Salle de), Performances at, 29
Rome, English Protestant Place of Worship at, described, 2
Rotatory Paradox, The, 345
Rotten-row described, 563
Rouse (Mr. T.), Presentation of Plate to, 217
Royal Academy Exhibition, 389, 415
Rudder and Screw-propeller (Duplex) described, 537
Russell Ministry, Downfall of the, 159
——————, Reinstatement of, 185, 196
Russell's (Lord J.) Ministerial Explanation, 170
——————, Supporters, Meeting of, 191
Russell's (H.) Entertainment described, 310
Russell (J. Scott, Esq.), Memoir of, 624
Rushton (E., Esq.), Memoir of, 292
Rye Sewing-bridge described, 133

SANDBACK (S., Esq.), Memoir of, 342
Sanitary Association Banquet, 417
Santarem described, 547
"Sapho," Analysis of Gounod's, 340
Sardinia, Navigation Convention with, 157
Saville House Entertainments described, 620
Savings of the Poor, Remarks on, 281
Schleswig-Holstein Submission to demands of Confederation, 34
Schomberg House described, 401
School (Public) Association Meeting, 154
"Schottische, The Snowdrop" (Music), 152
Sculptors, Entertainment to Foreign, 436
Seamen, Strike of, 75, 119
Sefton (Countess Dowager), Memoir of, 209
Session, Business of the, 19
Sewers, Report of City Surveyor of, 140
Shaftesbury (Earl), Retirement of, 116
——————, Memoir of, 516
Shell (Right Hon. R. L.), Memoir of, 516
Shelley (Mrs.), Memoir of, 131
Sheriffs, List of, 142
Sherry Casks, Account of Large, 451
Shipbuilding, Details of Improved, 70
Shoe-black Brigade described, 469
Shrewsbury School Celebration described, 246
Siloam, Description of Pool of, 469
Singapore Steamer, Departure of, 252
Sitwell (Lieut.), Monument to, described, 273
"Sixma V.," Analysis of, 165
Slanes (C. A., Esq.), Memoir of, 291
Slave Establishment, Destruction of a, 44
Sloane (Mr.), Mob Attack on, 5
——— (Mrs.), Apprehension of, 78
Sloanes, Trial of the, 58
Smith (J. H., Esq.), Memoir of, 340
Somerset (Rev. Lord), Memoir of, 51
South-Eastern new Railway Terminus described, 132
Spain:—
Narvaez Ministry resigned, 34
New Ministry appointed, 50
Speech, Queen's, 106
Sphinx, Remarks on, 105
Spont ni, Death of, 99
St. Bartholomew's Church (Launceston) described, 278
St. Lawrence Frigate, Arrival of, 236
St. Matthew's Church described, 480
St. Peter's Hospital, described, 402
St. Petersburg Cast-Iron Bridge described, 99
Stanley, Banquet to Lord, 276
Stafford House Picture Gallery described, 513
Staunton (Rev. Dr.), Memoir of, 545
Steeple-rushing, Remarks on, 194
Stockenstrom, (Sir A.), Embarkation of, 474
Stockport, Boiler Explosion at, 246, 262
"Story of the Present Day," 88, 98, 127, 149, 2e4, 232, 320, 464, 532, 625 631
Strand, Repavement of the, 342
Strathallan (Visct.), Memoir of, 473
Sussex Agriculture described, 203
Supplements to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Expense of, 146
Sutton Tunnel, Accident in the, 352
Sweden, Disturbances in, 188
Symptoms, Description of Seyer's, 389
Synagogue, Consecration of the Western, 307
"TABERNACLE" (The), described. 483
Tal Mahal described, 469
Talbot (Miss), Case of, 229, 276
——————, History of, 253
Tamworth, Riot at, 487
Tapir, Description of a Malayan, 467
Taylor (J. R., Esq.), Presentation of Testimonial to, 169
Taylor (E. C., Esq.), Memoir of, 473
Taylour (Lord), Memoir of, 75
——————, Memoir of, 75
Teignmouth described, 658
Telegraph, Little's Improved Electric, 468
Thackeray's Lectures, 415, 449, 553, 585, 617
Thames Bank Depository, Fire at, 298
Theatre (Her Majesty's), Opening of, 256
——————, Prospectus of, 162
Tinos described, 610
Tobin (Sir J.), Memoir of, 242
Tooley-street, Great Fire in, 136
Torrington (Lord), Memoir of, 516
Town and Table Talk, 71, 102, 159, 188, 242, 285, 324, 464, 500, 516, 628
Trade Morality, Remarks on, 247
"Trade and Spade" (Poem), 376, 438
Travellers' (Commercial) School Anniversary described, 152
Trevelyan (Lady), Memoir of, 329
Tulips, Mr. Groom's Show of, 479

UGALDE (Madame), Memoir of, 618
United States Congress, Close of, 240
——————, Population of, 219
Utah and the Mormons, 454

VALENTINE'S DAY (Poem), 136
Versailles Panorama described, 164
Viaduct (Iron) at Manchester described, 20
Victoria-bridge, Laying First Stone of, 303
Victoria Regia described, 479
Vimiera, Description of the Ship, 611
Vizianagram, New Church described, 92

WALLER, (Sir E.), Memoir of, 242
Walter (J., Esq.), Memoir of, 116
Waltz (Music), 294
Ward's (Lord) Pictures described, 449
Warwick (Countess), Memoir of, 106
Water-colour Exhibition, Analysis of, 355
Waterford, Crypt discovered at, described, 587
Watkins (Mrs.), Memoir of, 545
Waylett (Mrs.), Memoir of, 388
Wellesley, Ball on H. M. S., 270
Wesleyan Normal College (Westminster) described, 117
Whitt esea Mere, Description of Relics found in, 184
——————, Drainage of, 324
Wilmot (Sir E.), Description of Monument to, 4
Wilson (H., Esq.), Death of, 99
——— (Mrs. P.), Cup for described, 474
Window-Tax, Remarks on the, 49
Windsor Wax Bust Meetings, 50, 139
Windsor Castle, State Apartments described, 12
Woolwich, Review at, 513
Worcester Freemasons' Ball described, 191
Wyld's (Mr.) Globe, Building for, 234, 248
——————— described, 512

YACHT, description of new American, 208
Yarmouth, Riot at, 172
York Great Match described, 420
Young (Mr. G. F.), Letter from, 504

ZEALAND (NEW) Emigrant's Cottage described, 250

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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS.

FRONTISPIECE, View of South Front of the Crystal Palace

ABERGELDIE Clipper, Portrait of the, 275
Adderley (C. B., Esq.), Sketch of Chair presented to, 181
Africa Steamer, Portrait of the, 24
"Agapemone," View of the, 264
Aleppo, Portrait of Pachs of, 4
Allan (Capt.) Testimonial, Sketch of, 226
Amakoss, Kaffir, Portrait of a,229
Anderson (A., Esq.), Portrait of, 231
Anderson Testimonial, Sketch of, 226
Angri (Mdlle.), Portrait of, 270
"Apartments," Scene from, 403
Apple-tree, Firing at (Sketch), 28
Arab Girl, Portrait of an, 101
Arabian Screw-steamer, Portrait of, 231
Arch, View of the "Marble," 446
Arethusa, Portrait of H.M.S., 36
"Arline," Scene from, 304
Army and Navy Club-house, Exterior View of, 169
——, Interior (Views of), 192
Armstrong, View of Fort, 222
Arno Screw-steamer, Portrait of, 5
Ascot Race Plate, The, 511
——— Races—Sketch on the Road, 510
Ashridge, View of, 60
Ascaraosa, Sketch of Giant, 515
Atlantic, Portrait of the, 76
Audubon (J. J., Esq.), Portrait of, 144
Avington Gospel Oak, Sketch of the, 29
"Azaïl," Scene from, 173

BAILLIE (Miss Joanna), Portrait of, 180
Balaclava Rex, Portrait of, 141
Ball, Sketches at H.M. Costume, 575, 583, 582
Balloon, Destruction of Mr. Graham's, 583
——— (Mr. Hampton's), Ascent of, 583
Barkad R. C. Church, Funeral at, 267
Bayswater, Sketch of Foot-race at, 109
Beaumont Medal, Face-similes of the, 226
Beche (Sir H. De La), Portrait of, 422
Beddington Church, View of, 157
Beerbiocm, Sketch in high Land of, 528
Bell (Mr.), Portrait of, 299
"Bellphœre," Scene from, 45
Benten (Mrs.), Portrait of, 324
Berhampoor, Ivory Cutters of, 335
Berkshire and Reading Chess-club *Soirée*, Sketch of, 195
Bethel (R., Esq.), Portrait of, 314
Bettelheim (Dr), Views of Residence of, 187
Birmingham Botanic Gardens, Sketch of *Pitt* in, 622
——— Gun-barrel Manufacture, Sketches of, 84
Blackwood (Capt. Sir H. M.), Naval Funeral of, 37
Blanc (Mont), Sketches of Ascent of, 93
Blind, View of School for Indigent, 554
Boat, Sketch of Gutta Percha, 157
Bombay Race Cup, Sketch of the, 45
Border Queen Steamer, Wreck of the, 338
Bosphorus Steamer, Portrait of, 330
Bowring (E. A., Esq.), Portrait of, 623
Bracknell new Church, View of, 195
Brassey Testimonial, Sketch of the, 306
Bridge (Iron) at St. Petersburgh, View of, 29
——— Bridgewater Bridge, View of, 287
Brighton Pavilion Fancy Fair, Sketch of, 227
——————, Grand Ball in, 55
Bristol (Mayor), Group of Plate for, 618
Buckingham Palace, Queen descending Grand Staircase at, 112
——————, Sketch during Concert in, 471
Buffalo Mouth, View of, 283

CAB, Sketch of Accident to a, 30
Calcutta, Founding of Hindoo Female School at, 4
Calvert (Mr.), Portrait of, 278
Canarone, Views of, 140
Canterbury Association Ships, Portraits of, 422
——— (Mayor), Sketch of Chain for, 419
Cape Town, Departure of Deputation from, 36
Carriage, Sketch of Danish Travelling, 330
Carriole (Norwegian), Sketch of a, 536
Centenarian, Portrait of the Royal, 76
Ceylon, Interview with Governor of, 263
Chancellor of Exchequer, Portrait of, 153
Chelsea College Gardens, Festival in 579
Cheltenham, Sketch of Horticultural *Fête* at, 614
Chess-Club *Soirée*, Sketch at the Barksire and Reading, 195
Chinese Family, Portraits of the 450
Chouringhee, Portrait of the, 225
Clackmannan Burning Waste, Machine for extinguishing, 483
Cleopatra's Needle, Sketch of, 578
Clipperton Rock, View of, 92
Clock, Diagrams of Electric, 104
Clumber, View of, 64
College (Queen's), Belfast, View of, 117
——————, Wesleyan Normal, View of, 117
Concert, Sketch at her Majesty's, 471
Copenhagen, View of, 331
Cork, Scene on the Quay of, 386
"Court, Presented at," Scene from, 141
Craft (Ellen), Portrait of, 318
Creswick (Mr.), Portrait of, 319
Cremorne Gardens, Sketch in, 619
Crofton Park (New Zealand), View in, 108
Crowcombe Court, View of, 419
Croxton Park Race Plate, Sketch of, 279
Cruvelli (The Sisters), Portraits of, 555
Cup, Bombay Race, Sketch of, 45
——— Foundress', Sketch of, 80
——— Royal Hunt, Sketch of, 511

DANIEL WEBSTER Packet-ship, Portrait of, 33
Denmark, Interview with King of, 318
——————, Sketch of New Route to, 330
Derby Stakes, Start for the, 442
Devonshire House, Sketch of Theatricals at, 439
Dirk, Sketch of a Cingalese, 263
Dog-Show, Sketch at a, 106
Donna Maria II. Frigate, Explosion of, 53
Drury-Lane, Sketch of Protectionist Meeting in, 478
Dublin Mayoralty Banquet, Sketches at, 73
Duncan (Viscount), Portrait of, 20
Dupras (Mdlle.), Portrait of, 259
Durham College Concert, Sketch of, 227

EARTH, Diagrams illustrating Rotation of, 468, 299, 336, 346,
Ecca Heights Pass, View of, 410
Edwards (Major), Medal presented to, 518
Edwards (H.-), Portrait of, 233
Elephant and Young, Portraits of, 338
——————, with State Howdah, Portrait of, 210
Emigrant-ship, Sketch of, 387
Emigration, Sketches of Irish, 386, 387
Erra Falls-bridge, Portraits of, 466
Euphorbia Tree, Portrait of the, 222
Exhibition (Great), Departure of French Goods for, 198
Exhibition (Great), articles exhibited:—
Afrated Water Apparatus, 429
Amazon (Kiss), 591
"Ariadne" (Sculpture), 362
Arm-chair (Jennens and Bettridge), 450
Bible Covêr (Leighton), 606
Blotting-book Cover, 403
Book-case, Carved, 394
Book-cover, Carton-pierre, 403
Books (Illuminated), 403
Boxes, Jewelled, 363
Boy with Drum (Simonin), 595
Boy with Punchinello (Simonin), 595
Bracelet (Bonillette), 395
Bracket, Elizabethan (Rogers), 496
Brooch (Bonillette), 395
Brooch, Indian Inlaid, 363
Brooch (Lailliip), 435
Bronzes (Mene), 403
Bronzes (Vittory), 402
Bride-Favour (Grayton), 459
Cabinet (Tahan), 434
Cabinet, White and Gold (Ingram), 582
Canadian Timber Trophy, 398
Candelabra (Susse), 450
Candelabrum (Elkington), 402
Candelabrum (Petta), 534
Candelabrum, Stork (Putta), 534
Candelabrum (Webb), 470
Canterbury (Jennens and Bettridge), 450
Casket and Stand, 363
Casket, Ivory (Denmark), 602
——————, Jewel (Jennens and Bettridge), 606
Ceiling Ornament (Bielefield), 499
Ceiling Ornament (Jackson), 459
Centre-piece (Lambert), 581
Centre-piece (Sharp), 402
Centre-piece (Smith), 402
Chair (Jeanselme), 427
Chandelier (Perry), 534
Chimney Ornament (Carolle), 435
Chimney-piece, Iron (Vaudré), 427
Chess-log (Dodd), 530
Claret-jug, Silver (Lias), 491
Clock (Frodsham), 434
Clock (Savory), 363, 491
Constantin's Artificial Flowers, 523
Cornice, Design for Curtain, 371
Cotton-machine, Articleseed (Hart), 458
Crozier Head, 426
Damask Rose and Gold, 426
Damask (Hadley and Priddy), 595
Dish, Silver (Angell), 603
"Dorothea" (Sculpture), 362
Dressing-case, &c., 363
Durra-i-Noor (E. I. C.), 491
Ellenbrongh Plate (Hunt and Roskell), 491
Engine, Pope's Oscillating, 572
Envelope Machine (Le Rue), 604
"Eve," Bell's (Elkington), 571
"Fidelity" (Benzoni), 522
Fire-dog (Bailey), 496
Fire-place (Bailey), 427
Fire-place (Pearce), 427
Flagon, Silver Wine (Lambert), 499
Fountain, Group for (André), 459
Fountain, (Thomas), 374
Frame, Ebony and Box-wood, (Rogers), 498
Furniture and Fountain (Leisler and Farina), 498
Furniture, Fancy (Levien), 427,
Furniture (Richardson), 435
Furs, Case of, 459
Gates, Cottam and Hallen's iron, 370
——, Bohemian, Group of, 606
——, Group of (Green), 531, 570
——, Patent Ornamental (Kidd), 429
——, Stained (Martin de Troyes), 574
Goblet, Engraved Glass (Bohn), 606
"Godfrey de Bouillon" (Statue), 406
"Gratitude" (Benzoni), 522
"Guelphs and Ghibellines Quarrel Origin of" (Palmer), 538
Head Machine (Judkins), 493
Ice Vase (Todd), 530
Inkstand (Martin and Co.), 490
Inkstand, Silver (Dodd), 603
"Innocent, Massacre of" (Sculpture), 362
Jasper Jewelled Dish (E. I. C.), 491
Jewels, Group of (E. & C.), 491
Knocker (Feetham), 499
Kob-i-Noor, 491
Lamp in Gold and Silver (Vittos), 571
Lamp (Smee), 395
Lathe (Parr's), 604
Leather, Ornamental (Dulud), 426
Lectern (Cottrell), 574
Library, Design for Side of, 371
Life-boat (Beech's), 530
Life-boat (Wenzel's), 530
Lodging-house, Prince Albert's Model, 559
Looking-Glass Frame (Hanson), 403
Looking-glass (Herring), 395
Mirror Sconce (Coalbrookdale), 498
Monument, A (Baker), 574
Mull (Sketch) and Chest Jug (Lister), 603
Ornaments, Stamped Leather (Lamb), 499
Panel, Designs for, 351
Paperhangings (Cuthbertson), 498
Paper Patterns (Townsend), 534
Parquet for Floors (Russia), 459
Pavement, Designs for Tile, 459
"Peace Trophies," 478
Piano of Erard, 523
Pianoforte, End of (Broadwood), 602
Picture-frame, Carved (Tuscany), 595
"Pilgrim's Progress" Binding (Leighton), 606
Pistolets d'Honneur (Devisme), 498
Planing Machine (Parr's), 604
Plate (Smith and Nicholson), 435
Plated Ware (Bradbury), 427
Poplin (Atkinson), 396
Pottery (Avisseau), 602
Pottery, Group of (Minton), 599
Pottery (Powers), 499
Print Pattern (Dalgleish), 396
Printing Machine, Applegath's 502
Printing, Specimens of Austrian, 627
Exhibition (Great), articles exhibited (*Continued*):—
Pump, Appold's Rotary, 429
——, Cline's Rotary, 432
"Queen Margaret" (Bell), 434
Range, Gas Cooking (King), 572
Ribbon Pattern (Larcher), 602
"Roger de Coverley (Sir) and Gypsies" (Angell), 490
"Rosamunda" (Sculpture), 362
Salt-cellar (Martin), 603
Salt-cellars (Morel), 423
Sampan, Model of a, 607
Scutcheon and Handle for Drawer (Feetham), 490
Secrétaire (Snell), 595
Shawl Pattern, 393
Shield and Arms (Lepage), 570
——— of all Nations, 374
Ships and Boats, Models of, 519
Sideboard (Leistler), 487
Silk Pattern (Healdsworth), 396
Silk Trophy (Keith), 395
Silver, Group of (Hancock), 594
Smoke-burning Apparatus, Clay's, 520
"Solitude" (Sculpture), 434
St. Michael and the Dragon (Le Seigneur), 594
Stone, Specimens of Perforated, 370
Stove, Hall (Daily), 459
——, Hall (Haywood), 459
"Stream, Boy at a" (Sculpture), 362
Summerton, The Fairy, 459
Sword Handle (De la Cour), 570
——, Toledo (Ysasi), 498
Tabaret, Design for Irish, 393
Table and Bookcase (Morant), 435
——, Ebony and Silver (Hancock), 459
Table-top, Inlaid (Valance), 498
Tapestry (Bright), 396
Tea Service, &c., 363
——, Silver (Smiley), 498
Tiara (Bouillette), 434
Tian de Corsage, 395
Tomb Railing, Design for, 371
Triton (André), 403
Vase (André), 403
——, Black Marble (Turner), 602
——, Sèvres China, 499
Vases, Group of (Mansard), 530
Vestiture for Ceiling, 426
Vertu, Group of Objects of (Werthemer), 458
Victoria, Fine Statue of Queen, 423
Vienna, Statuettes from (Fernkorn), 531
Wall Decoration, Design for, 394
Wall Decoration (Murant), 426
"Wanderer, The" (Foley), 571
Wheel-plate, Middleton's Centripetal, 493
Window, Stained Glass (Gibbs), 458, 594
Exhibition (Great) Building:—
Belgian Court, View in, 563
Bird's-eye View of, 1, 6
Boiler-house, View of, 319
Building Court, View in, 495
Canadian Court, View in, 495
Ceylon Court, View in, 562
Clock, Diagrams of Electric, 104
Coumers in Galleries, Diagram of, 71
——, Suggestions for 72
Cowper's (Urdeseur) Lecture in (Sketch), 9
East Indian Court, View in 563
Elm-trees in, View of, 8
Emigrants' Visitto, 379
Foot Guards' Encampment, View of 638
Galleries, Plan of, 136, 201, 361
Galleries, Section of, 72
Goods, Reception of: a Sketch, 161, 198
——, Unpacking of, 223
Ground-floor, Plan of, 361, 138
Interior, Large Sectional View of, 201
Kensington Gardens, View from, 310
Last Day of Receiving Goods, 311
Moonlight, View of, 430
Plan of, 201
Railing, Sketch of Exterior, 201
Refreshment Courts, Plans of, 42
Richard I., Sketch near Statue of, 631
Roof, View of, 140
Russian Court, View of, 698
Serpentine, View from the, 95
South Aisle, View in, 99
South Front, View of, 366
Staircase, View of, 223
Statue, Placing a Colossal, 275
Transept, Interior View of, 57, 536
——, Sketch in the, 155
——, View Showing Ribs of, 17
Tunis Court, Views in the, 494
Wellington's (Duke) Visit to, 627
Exhibition (Great) Building Works:—
Drilling Machine, Diagram of, 8
Galleries, Testing the, 176
Truss, Cutting Down, 311
Trusses, Raising, 9
Exhibition (Great), Opening of:—
Bouquet, Presentation of, to the Prince of Wales, 522
Buckingham Palace, Departure from, 358
Chinese Mandarin, &c., 391
Hyde Park, Sketch in, 411
Inauguration Ceremonial, 350
Nave, Sketch in the, 379
Procession, Sketch of the, 398
Queen, Entrance of, 398
Queen (The), Reception of, 347
South Entrance, Sketch at, 378
Exposition of Painting, &c., View in Paris, 238

FASHIONS (Paris) for February, 80
——————— for March, 181
——————— for April, 238
——————— for May, 335
——————— for June, 515
——————— for July, 615
Fairy Queen, Portrait of the, 450
Fata Buori Frigate, Portrait of, 346
Ferozepore, View of the Fort of, 92
Ferry-boat, Portrait of a Danish, 330
——————, Sketch on a Steam, 331
Fine Arts:—
Approach of the Fairy Prince (A. J. Woolmer), 323
——, Archer, The (Le Jeune), 482
——, Awkward Position (A. Solomons), 550
——, Celtini and his Assistant (S. A. Hart), 362
——, Chamois Hunter (Haag), 611
——, Chips (J. Linnell), 125
——, Coppersmith and his Wife (Schleicher), 21
——, Corn-field (C. Davidson), 48
——, Dove, Return of the (Millais), 463
——, Eagle's Throne (J. Wolf), 180
——, Elements, The (C. Stanfield), 282
——, Evening Hour (Creswick), 615
——, Execution, Secret (Selous), 542
——, Family Happiness (Meyerheim), 176
——, Flowers (Vidal), 295
Fine Arts (*Continued*):—
——, France, Royal Family of (E. M. Ward), 353
——, Fruit (Vidal), 294
——, "Gil Blas," Scene from (Uwins), 77
——, Grace, The (F. Goodall), 350
——, Hait—Smuggler (H. P. Parker), 307
——, Hay-cart (Wouvermans), 501
——, Highland Mother (F. W. Topham), 67
——, History (J. Sant), 192
——, Hopper (W. Lee), 387
——, Hunter, He was a Mighty (A. Cooper), 383
——, Ingram, Master W. (J. J. Hill), 271
——, Jeremiah at Jerusalem (Bandeman), 124
——, Lily, The (Jenkins), 610
——, Macbeth (E. J. Niemann), 382
——, Mariners, Poor (T. Danby), 271
——, Milking Cows (Cuyp), 482
——, Moorland Stream (Jutsum), 161
——, Mother (Foley), 415
——, Napoleon in Egypt (Girardet), 214
——, Nassau (William of) and Moneylenders (Jacquand), 116
——, Neapolitan Fisherman's Family (Riedel), 160
——, Norway, Day in (Zeitter), 291
——, Peter denying Christ (R. L. Landor), 322
——, Pharisee and Publican (A. Rankley), 551
——, Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, 322
——, Rush and Nymph (Hopkinson), 124
——, Sancho Panza (Gilbert), 218
——, Scandal (Solomon), 145
——, Shade (J. Sant), 282
——, Spae-wife of the Clacken (Phillips), 549
——, Squire's Pew (T. F. Marshall), 415
——, St. Anthony's Day (G. H. Thomas), 250
——, Village Smithy (G. Dodgson), 385
——, Virgins, Wise and Foolish (Schadow), 124
——, Yarmouth Harbour, Vessels leaving (Duncan), 483
"Fidelity," Scene from, 536, 555
Fingoe Herdswomas, Portrait of, 250
——, Woman, Portrait of, 222, 250
Florentine Gardens, Portrait of, 270, 339
Fish-hooks, Diagram of Manufacture of, 337
Flower, Wreck of H.M. Steamer, 53
"Flying Dutchman," Portrait of Racehorse, 414, 419
Frederick the Great, Statue of, 541, 546
——————— Inauguration of, 543
Free-traders' Pit, View of the, 266
Fremont (Colonel), Portrait of, 168
Frisky (Good) Cross-Buns (Sketch), 303
Funen, Sketches of Costume of, 330

GAMBIA, Sketches on the, 122
Gambier (Lady), Sketch of Testimonial to, 77
——— (Sir E.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 77
Garratt's (Messrs.) Workmen, Sketch of Landing of, 207
Gateshead, Sketch of Gold Chain for Mayor of, 319
Gavazzi (Padre), Portrait of, 193
Geology, Exterior View of Museum of Practical, 422
——, Interior View of, 342
Gilston Park, View of, 342
Gold Country, Sketch at the Paris, 266
Gonzalegeca Banda, Portrait of, 515
Goolah Sing's Interview with Governor-General of India, Sketches of, 210
Goolab Sing, Portrait of, 210
Gordon (Sir W.), Portrait of, 219
Gospel Oak, Sketch of the Avington, 29
Grasschrouki-street, Sketch of Ruins of Fallen Houses in, 183
Graham's Town, View of, 231
Greyhounds, Portraits of, 157
Guildhall, View of Crypt of the London, 467
Gun-barrels, Sketches of Manufacture of, 84
Gurney's Machinery, Diagram of, 483
"Gustavus," Scene from, 258
Gutta Percha Boat, Sketch of, 157

HARE-HUNTING Meet (Sketch), 28
"Harlequin and O'Donoghue," Scene from, 16
Hartlepool Testimonial, Sketch of, 178
Hastings, View of Balloon Ascent at, 258
Hay (J., Esq.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 141
——— (Capt.), Sketch of Plate presented to, 467
Hibernia, Portrait of the Ship, 156
Hibernia-wharf, Sketch of Fire at, 650
Hindoo Female School, Founding of a, 4
Hippodrome, Sketch in Batty's, 200
Hippopotamus in his New Bath, a Sketch, 558
Hobart Town of, 318
Hogarth's Tomb, Sketch of, 101
Holmes (W., Esq.), Portrait of, 40
Horns, Sketch of Brigade of, 4
Hospital at Victoria-park, View of, 622
Hottentot, Portrait of a Somerset, 250
——————— Servant, Portrait of, 250
——————— Waggoner, Portrait of, 250
——————— Woman, Portrait of, 250
Houndsfield, Ruins of Fire in, 60
Humming-birds, Group of, 479
Hyde-Park, Sketch in, 378

IBERIA Steamer, Portrait of, 207
Idiots Asylum, View of, 235
"Ile des Amours," Scene from, 355
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, Sketch at, 1
India, Sketches in, 538
Indian Woman, Portrait of an, 261
"Ingomar" Scene from, 162
"Iris," Portrait of the Race-horse, 475
Iron House (New York), View of, 287

JACQUARD Loom, Diagrams of Martin's Improved, 83
James Baird Clipper, Portrait of the, 279
Janin (M. Jules), Portrait of, 507
Jenneljee Band, Views of, 172
Jaswong, View of Encampment at, 132
Jockey Riding, Sketches of, 224, 225
John Bull Steamer, Departure of, 164
Jumna, Bridge of Boats across, 539
Jylland Steamer, Portrait of, 466

KADDAPFOLE, Portrait of, 515
Kaffir Kraal, Burning a, 354
Kaffir, Portrait of an Amakoss, 222
Kaffirs, Attack on a Waggon by, 410
Kaffirland, Sketches of War in, 578
———, Bush-fighting in, 290
———, Sketches in, 250, 283, 334

Keenga, Burning of Slave Establishment at, 44
Kildare (Marquis), Portrait of, 105
Kolding, View of, 330
Kroll's Garden, Fire at: a Sketch, 129

LAMBETH Ragged Schools, View of, 193
Lambourne Woodlands Church, View of, 515
"Land, Our Native," Scene from Diorama, 61.
Launceston, Sketch of new Church at, 578
Layard (Dr. A. H.), Portrait of, 24
Leamington Race Plate, Sketches of, 220
Le Marchant (Sir D.), Portrait of, 168
Lighthouse, View of a Cast-Iron, 274
Lind (Jenny), Testimonial to, 586
Liverpool Gunpowder Magazines, View of, 44
Lloyd (Lieut.-Col.), Portrait of, 623
"Lodge," Taunton, View of the, 254
Loom, Diagram of Martin's Jacquard, 83
Loo Choo, Sketches at, 187
"Lois Montes," Portrait of Mr. Round's Hound, 157
Lorizzo (M.), Portrait of, 262
Lowry, Sketches of Numerous Sculptures in the, 123
"Love in a Maze," Scene from, 235
"I love, Old and New," Scene from, 45

MACKAY (C., Esq.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 180
Mac Kinnon (Col.), Portrait of, 230
Macready as *Macbeth*, Portrait of, 177
——— Dinner, Sketch of the, 185
Madrid and Aranjuez Railway, Sketch of Opening of, 184
——————— Sketch of Narvaez Leaving, 56
Magazines, View of Liverpool Gunpowder, 44
Manchester, View of Iron Viaduct at, 20
Mandarin Ducks, Portraits of, 76
"Manto," Portrait of Lord Stradbroke's Hound, 157
Marion Macintyre, Launch of the, 69
Meanwhile, Portrait of Pacific as, 339
"Mansiello," Scene from, 339
Medal, Alexander's, Fac-similie of Pope's, 229
——— Barnes, Sketches of the, 515
——— Danish, Sketch of the, 419
——— Hamburg, Sketch of the, 466
——— Prize for Superfine Cloths, 419
Merton Church, View of, 443
Meteor of June 22, Sketch of, 620
Mickleham Church, View of, 76
Mitchell (T. A., Esq.), Portrait of, 144
——— (Mr.), Sketch of Plate for, 278
"Mocking-bird," Portrait of Mr. Holmes's Hound, 157
Moke, Portrait of the, 168
Mokan River, View on, 108
Molesworth (Sir W.), Portrait of, 242
Monmouth Tree, Portrait of the, 299
Monstrance, Sketch of a Silver, 101
Mont Blanc, Sketches of Ascent of, 93
Monti (Mdlle.), Portrait of, 339
Morden Church, View of, 443
Mortising Chisel, Diagram of, 224
Mosenius (Britch), Sketches in the, 506, 507, 535
"NATIONS, Gathering of" (Johannot), 259
Negro Festival (a Sketch), 315
Newcastle (Duke), Portrait of, 37
——————, Sketch of Funeral of, 64
New Commerce Brig, Rescue of Survivors of, 61
New Plymouth, View from, 109
New Zealand, Sketches in, 108
Nimrod Steamer, Departure of, 387
Nimrod Sculptures (Louvre), Sketches of, 190
Nithsdill Colliery Explosion, Sketch of, 266
Nile War-steamer, Portrait of, 274
Northampton Corn Exchange, Views of, 269, 278
Northampton (Marquis), Portrait of, 60
North Shields, Colliers leaving (a Sketch), 178

OAK, Sketch of the Avington Gospel, 29
Orated, Portrait of, 278
Omnibus, Diagram of Frankhlskyn's, 16
Opera-House, View of the Paris Italian, 99
Orinoco Steamer, View of the Launch of, 447
Orrery, Diagram from Adams's, 299
Osborne, Terrace View of, 315

"PALAVER," Sketch of a, 132
Palissy-ware Vase, Sketch of a, 101
Paris Exposition of Painting, &c., View in the, 238
Paris Italian Opera-House, View of, 89
Parliament House, Sketch of Fire in, 65
Parliament, Opening of, Sketches at the, 112, 113, 114
Parsonstown, Sketch of Fireworks at, 137
Party Cake Mr.), Portrait of, 314
——— (Mr. J.), Portrait of, 59
Paxton (J., Esq.), Portrait of, 343
Peckforton Castle, View of, 323
Peel Monument, Exhibition of Designs for, at Bury, 160
Peel (Sir R.), Portrait of, 254
Pens (Steel), Sketches of Manufacture of, 148, 149
Peto (Mr.), Portrait of, 165
Phelps, Portrait of her Majesty's, 36
Philanthropic Society's Farm, View of, 554
Phillips (R., Esq.), Portrait of, 547
Pigeons (Carrier), a Group of, 474
——————, Portraits of Fancy, 48
Pilmen's Dwellings, View of, 267
Playfair (Dr. Lyon), Portrait of, 623
Porto Grande, View of, 230
Prince Albert Ketch, Departure of the, 540
Prince Mall-steamer, Portrait of, 318
"Prodigal, The" Scene from, 586
Propaganda, View of the, 68
Punjaub, Sketch of Dust-storm in, 68

QUEEN'S College (Belfast), View of, 117
RAILWAY BAR, Reception of a Monster, 165
Randon (General), Portrait of, 20
Ranch (C.), Portrait of, 541
Read (Mrs.), Portrait of, 76
"Reckoning, Day of," Scene from, 483
Re grave (Mrs.), Portrait of, 219
Regiment (73d), Sketch of Plate for, 226
Restoration, Costume of the, 543
Rhotes, Baggage passing, 539
Richmond, Sketch at Entertainment to Foreign Commissioners at, 447
Robin, Scene in the Salle de, 29
"Roger de Coverley," Scene from, 354
Rome, English Protestant Place of Worship at, 1
Rotatory Paradox Illustrated, 346
Rotten-row, Sketch in, 462
Royal Institution, Sketch during Lecture in, 419
Rudder and Screw-propeller, Diagrams of Duplex, 536
Russell (Lord J.), Portrait of, 137
——— (J. S., Esq.), Portrait of, 623
Rye Swing-bridge, View of, 132

SAN FRANCISCO, Grand Procession at, 49
Santarem, View of, 547
School (Commercial Travellers') Anniversary (Sketch), 13
Schools, View of Lambeth Ragged, 153
Schomberg-house, Sketches at, 315.
Seal, Sketch of Goolab Sing's, 290
Shaftesbury (Earl of), Portrait of, 116
Sherry, Sketch of Monster Casks of, 490
Shoe-black Brigade: a Sketch, 470
Shrewsbury School Celebration illustrated, 340
Shuldi, View of, 187
Sierra Leone, View of, 230
Sloam, View of the Pool of, 470
Singapore Steamer, Departure of, 251
Sitwell (Lieut.), View of Monument to, 274
"Sixtus V.," Scene from, 155
Slaney (Mr.), Portrait of, 291
Slave Establishment, Burning of a, 44
Sloane (Mr.), Sketch of a Mob Attack on, 5
Smith (J. B., Esq.), Portrait of, 540
Smith's (Sir H.) Escape from Fort Cox, 20
Sone, Proposed Bridge over the, 539
Sonthal Dance: a Sketch, 538
South-Eastern Railway new Terminus, View of, 133
Stafford-House, Sketch at Musical Matinée at, 614
Staines Bridge, Sketch at, 510
Steeple-chasing, Sketches of, 155
St. Lawrence Frigate, Portrait of, 237
——————, Unloading, 251
St. Martin's Hall, Sketch of Meeting in, 226
St. Matthew's Church, View of, 479
St. Petersburg, View of Iron Bridge at, 20
St. Peter's Hospital, View of, 481
Stockenstrom (Sir A.), Embarkation of, 474
Stock's Knoll, Destruction of, 578
Stockport, Sketches of Boiler Explosion at, 246, 262
Strand, Sketch of Repairing the, 342
Sutton, Scene at the Cock Inn, 443
Swing Bridge, View of Rye, 133
Symposium, Sketch of Buyers', 290
Synagogue, Consecration of a new Jewish, 307

TABERNACLE, View of the, 483
Tahana Heni, Portrait of, 109
Taj Mahal, View from the, 470
Tamati, Portrait of, 409
Tamati's Wife, Portrait of, 109
Tamboolah Man, Portrait of, 250
Tapir, Portrait of the Malayan, 467
Tattersham-corner, Sketch at, 443
Taylor (J. R. Esq.), Testimonial to, Sketch of, 165
"Tedderpoor," Portrait of the Racehorse, 475
Teignmouth, View at, 627
Telegraph, Diagram of Little's Electric, 468
Thames Bank Depository, View of, 298
Thorwaldsen Museum, View of, 331
Tines, View of Church at, 610
Tooley-street, Sketch at Fire in, 150
Torrington (Lord), Portrait of, 315
Travellers' (Commercial) School Anniversary (Sketch), 13
Trinity College, Sketch at Musical Performance in, 314
Tripier Hall, Distribution of Prizes in, 52
Tulips, Portraits of, 479

UGALDE (Mdme), Portrait of 618
Uran-utan, Portrait of, 619

VALENTINE'S Day—by Doyle, 136
Vase, Emperor of Russia's, 511
Versailles Fountains, View of, 164
Viaduct (Iron) at Manchester, View of, 20
Victoria Bridge, Laying First Stone of, 306
Victoria Regia in Flower, 479
Vimiera, Launch of the, 611
Vizianagram, View of Church at, 92
"Voltigeur," Portrait of Racehorse, 414, 419

WAITEMA River, Views on, 108, 109
Wales, Prince of Frigate, Model of, 301
Walter (J., Esq.), Portrait of, 116
Waterton (C.), Discovered at, 587
Waterloo Bay, View of, 283
Wellesley, Sketch of a Ball on Board H.M., 307
Wells, (Austria), View of, 627
Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Sale in, 479
——————, Normal College (Westminster), View of, 117
Whittlesea Mere, Sketch of Relic found in, 184
——————, Sketches at, 325
Wilmot (Sir E.), View of Monument to, 4
Wilson (Mr. H.), Sketch of Testimonial to, 474
Windsor Castle Guard Chamber, View of, 12
——————, Presence Chamber, View of, 12
Wood (Sir E.), Portrait of, 153
"Woods and Forests," Portrait of the Racehorse, 558.
Woolwich, Sketches at Review at, 514
Worcester, Freemasons' Supper, Sketch of, 192
Wrestling, Sketches of, 610
Wyld's Globe, Building for, View of, 247
——————, Moonlight View of Building for, 334
——————, Section of, 511

YACHT, Portrait of an American, 207

ZEALAND (NEW), Emigrant's Cottage in, 290
Zulu Nut, View of a, 222
——— Warrior, Portrait of, 283

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY 2, 1851, TO JUNE 28, 1851.

JANUARY.

2.—GREAT meeting at the London Tavern, to procure the abolition of the paper duty.—Cholera raging at Jamaica; 650 deaths in Montego Bay.

4.—Collision at Boxmoor, on the London and North-Western Railway: 14 persons injured.

5.—Amount of duty levied on goods imported into the United Kingdom in the year ending this day, £10,966,935. St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, re-opened.—Deficiency in the revenue on the quarter, £109,428.—Balance in the Exchequer, £9,245,876.

6.—A watchman killed on the East and West India Dock Railway.

7.—The rebel Hermanns killed whilst leading an attack of Kaffirs on the town of Beaufort.

8.—British Museum re-opened.—4,000,000 dollars. of gold-dust arrived at New York from California during the week. —Hostilities renewed in Kaffraria.

10.—New French Ministry appointed.—Fire in Messrs. Wallace's cotton-mill, Manchester: damage, £22,000.—Gen. Narvaez, the Spanish Minister, resigned; leaving Madrid the next morning, for France.

11.—Schleswig—Holstein submitted to *terms* imposed by Austria and Prussia.—The American ship *Franconia* wrecked, off Anglesea: 11 lives lost.—The *New Commercial* brig wrecked, near Land's End: 8 lives lost.

12.—Duke of Newcastle died, aged 66.

14.—Fire in Moreland's cotton-factory, Manchester: damage £5000.—The election of Mr. Reynolds as Lord Mayor of Dublin declared illegal.

15.—*Vautilus* screw-steamer wrecked off Holyhead: 9 lives lost.—Fire in St. Martin's-lane (Ben Caunt's): 3 lives lost.—First trial by jury in Austria.

16.—News of Nicaragua being blockaded by the British squadron.—News of strong agitation in Australia against convict transportation thither.—A man accidentally shot at the Regent's Canal Docks.—Boiler exploded at Holmehouse Colliery, Wigan: two lives lost.—News of appointment of new Ministry in Spain: Bravo Murillo President of Council.

17.—Two lives lost in a sewer at Islington, from the New River breaking into it.—Marquis of Northampton died.

18.—French Ministry resigned.—A young man drowned, at Hungerford-pier, in a foolish attempt to jump from a steam-boat in motion.—News of the loss of H. M. steam-ship *Pioneer*, on the 22nd November last, on a reef near Sierra Leone.

19.—Lord Robert Taylour died suddenly.

20.—Commencement of strike of seamen in the Northern ports, against the Mercantile Marine Act: between 6000 and 7000 men out.—The Grand Council of Tessino abolished the punishment of death for political offences.

21.—Grand Civic Banquet in Dublin; the Lord-Lieutenant present.—High tide in the Thames: the Temple Gardens covered to the depth of several inches.—Brighton Pavilion opened with a grand ball.—Fort Hare and the town of Alice attacked by the Kaffirs, who were repulsed with great loss.

22.—Lord Burghersh died.—The *Atlantic* steamer put into Cork in distress.

23.—News of political outbreak in Chili: insurgents defeated.—Great Reform meeting at Manchester.—Reciprocity navigation treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia signed.

24.—A "transition" Ministry appointed by Louis Napoleon.—Spontini, the musical composer, died.—Lortzing, the German composer, buried.—Skirmish near King William's Town with the Kaffirs, who were defeated.

25.—News of the blowing up of the Portuguese 32-gun frigate *Donna Maria II*, at Typa, China: upwards of 200 lives lost.—Mrs. Reid (the Royal centenarian) died, aged 102.—Great Protectionist meeting at Pocklington.

27.—Fire in the clock-tower of the New Houses of Parliament.—Great fire in Houndditch: a fireman seriously injured.—Audubon, the naturalist, died, aged 76.

28.—Fire at New Cross railway station: 20 carriages destroyed.—Mrs. Sloane committed to Newgate, charged with horrible cruelty to her servant girl.—Cholera on the native defeated, with great loss.

30.—Extensive conspiracy discovered in Vienna: 70 persons arrested.

FEBRUARY.

1.—The Kroll Garten, at Berlin, destroyed by fire.—Mrs. Shelley died, aged 53.

2.—The Prussian Ministry defeated in the Lower Chamber.

3.—Cholera raging at Bombay: 3000 died in a month.

4.—The brig *Laurel* run down in the Forth of Clyde: 14 lives lost.—Parliament opened by the Queen in person.—Lord Shaftesbury resigned the post of chairman of Committees in the House of Lords: Lord Redesdale appointed in his stead.—Fort Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, surrendered to the British.

5.—The boiler of the passenger-boat *Plover* exploded at Glasgow: one man killed, and several injured.—Dr. Pye Smith, the Dissenting preacher, died.—Mr. D. W. Wire elected Alderman for the ward of Walbrook.—Mr. and Mrs. Sloane sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

7.—Lord John Russell opened up the Papal Aggression question in the House of Commons.

8.—The lucky of Schleswig delivered up to the Danes.—Serious riot by paupers in Barham Union Workhouse: 37 persons arrested.—Railway from Madrid to Aranjuez opened by the Queen of Spain.—Arrival of Spanish gun-boats at Gibraltar with prisoners from Algiers.—Arrival of Sardinian warsteamer left Genoa with goods for the Great Exhibition.

10.—Mr. Satchell elected M.P. for Windsor.—The British Institution exhibition of pictures opened.—The French Legislative Assembly refused the dotation grant to M. Louis Napoleon.—A lady robbed of jewels, &c. of £170.

11.—Mr. Disraeli brought on his motion respecting agricultural distress, in the House of Commons.—An old gentleman accidentally burnt to death in Baker-street.—The Jamaica Legislature met for dispatch of business.

12.—Great meeting in Drury-Lane Theatre to procure the repeal of the Window-tax.—Hostilities continued in Yucatan.—Dr. Smith installed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Trinidad.

13.—Mr. Disraeli's Agricultural Distress motion lost by a majority of 14.—Mr. Baird (Free-trader) elected M.P. for the Falkirk.—Hon. Mr. Ashley (Free-trader) elected M.P. for Portsmouth.—Dr. Briggs enthroned R. C. bishop of Beverley.

14.—Ecclesiastical Titles Bill read a first time.—News of complimentary visits between the Gov.-General of India and Gholab Singh, on the 27th and 28th December.—A Wesleyan minister, in Somersetshire, strangled himself with a piece of calico.—Valentine's Day: the number of letters passed through the chief office exceeded the daily average of 40,750.—Explosion of naphtha in Salford: one person killed, and another much injured.—Hon. Stuart Knox returned M.P. for Dungannon.—Serious riots in Stockholm on this and following day.

16.—Messrs. Mitchell's printing establishment, in Paternoster-row, burnt down.

17.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget to the House of Commons.—Garibaldi arrived at Geneva.—The area in front of St. Paul's Cathedral opened to the public.—Mr. Barrow returned M.P. for Nottinghamshire.

18.—The first cargo of French articles for the Great Exhibition left Havre.—Railway accident near Alderley: one person killed, and several severely injured.

19.—Messrs. Wigan's premises, Tooley-street, destroyed by fire.

20.—Mr. L. King brought on his County Franchise motion: Government defeated by a majority of 48.—News of the wreck of the *John Adams* steamer, on the Mississippi: 193 lives lost.

22.—The Russell Ministry resigned.—Serious revolt at Yarmouth, by seamen on strike.—Anniversary of the birth of Washington celebrated at New York with great pomp.

23.—Joanna Baillie died, in her 90th year.

24.—A porter squeezed to death on the South-Western Railway.—A watchman drowned in the Wapping Basin.—A labourer killed by a fall at the New London Gas-Works, Vauxhall.—The town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, nearly destroyed by a tornado.

25.—The Marriage Affinity Bill lost.

26.—Mr. Macready took his farewell of the stage.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Bracknell, consecrated.—Re-action in the Canton provinces gaining head.

27.—Destructive fire on Messrs. Teacher's tallow melting premises, Paternoster-row.—Sheriff Allson inaugurated Lord Rector of Glasgow University.—Sir John Tobin, of Liverpool, died, aged 88.—Insurrection in China.

28.—Sir J. Pirie died, aged 71.—Earthquake at Rhodes: about 1000 lives lost.—Marshal Dode de la Brunerie (one of Napoleon's marshals) died, in his 77th year.—Two labourers killed at Rochester, by the fall of a wall which they were pulling down.—One of the medical officers of the parish at St. Magdalen dismissed for neglect of a female patient

MARCH.

1.—Public dinner to Mr. Macready in the Hall of Commerce, London.—The Earl of Eglinton elected Lord Rector of Mariscal College, Aberdeen.—The *Buckinghamshire* East Indiaman burnt in the Hooghly: damage, upwards of £120,000.

2.—Revolutionary riot at Bessac, in the Herault.

3.—Fire in Belvidere-crescent, Lambeth: a young woman burnt to death.—Fire in Crown-street, Soho: a female in an adjoining house killed by excitement.—The Russell Ministry resumed office.—The Earl of Harrington died.—Resolution of the Senate of the American Senate to send a Government ship to carry Kossuth and his companions to the United States.

4.—Anniversary of the proclamation of the Sardinian constitution celebrated at Turin, with great enthusiasm.—Second session of the 31st Congress of the United States terminated.

5.—Lambeth Ragged Schools, the gift of Mr. Beaufoy, opened.—252 Hungarian refugees arrived at Liverpool from Turkey.—Great meeting in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, to promote the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

6.—Borrricault's comedy, "Love in a Maze," produced at the Princess'.—News of the almost entire destruction of the city of Rangoon, in Burma, by fire: loss about £300,000.—Unusually high tide in the Thames: the banks overblown in many places.—3000 tons of ice arrived in the river from Norway.—41 female emigrants set out for Australia, under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society.

7.—Sir G. Grey stated the proposed modifications of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

8.—The Queen's cutter *Gathchill* lost by collision with the steamer *European*, in the Clyde: one life lost.

9.—Rev. Robert Eden consecrated Bishop of Moray and Ross.—Dr. Whewell, the British philosopher, died, aged 74.

10.—The 74th regiment embarked at Cork for the Cape.—Mr. Carter elected Alderman for the ward of Cornhill.

11.—Her Majesty's Theatre sold to Lord Dorset's motion to bring the revenues of Crown lands under the controul of the House of Commons, by a majority of 1.

12.—The ship *Lawrence*, American frigate, laden with goods for the Great Exhibition, anchored in Cowes Roads.—Grand fancy fair in Brighton Pavilion.—A child killed at Rochdale, by a monkey.

14.—Railway collision at New Cross: five persons seriously injured.—The *Border Queen* screw-steamer wrecked on the Wotiga Islet, Cattegan.

15.—Socialist disturbances at St. Amand, France.—The Earl of Ellesmere died.—Terrible railway explosion at Nithshill: 51 persons killed.—The steamer *George W. Kendall* exploded on the Ohio: 21 lives lost.

17.—A boy killed on the South-Western Railway.—Terrible boiler explosion in a cotton factory at Stockport: 20 persons killed.—Explosion in Hay's Colliery, Ashton: three persons killed.

18.—A female burned to death in the Broadway, Southwark.—Assembly-buildings, Philadelphia, destroyed by fire: loss, 30,000 dollars.

19.—General Sir C. Napier arrived in London.—Mr. Linton, "Bishop of Gretna," died.—Deputation of representatives of the public press waited upon Lord J. Russell to procure a repeal of the advertisement duty.

20.—The *Corsaire*, Paris paper seized, in order for prosecution.

21.—Lord Dacre died.—General Sir A. Duff died.

22.—Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season.

23.—Rev. Mr. Bennett preached his farewell sermon in St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico.

24.—Duke of Arsenia Regulation Bill passed in the Lords.

25.—The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill carried by a majority of 243 in the House of Commons.—Lord Lansdale resigned the office of Master of the Rolls.—Boiler exploded in Riga-street, Manchester: nine persons killed.—Thomas Drory and Sarah Chesham executed at Clonmell, for murder.

26.—Fire in John-street, New Kent-road: two lives lost. —New Corn Exchange, Northampton, opened.

27.—Sir Gilbert Heathcote died.—The Chinese pirate, Chui-Apoe, sentenced to transportation for the murder of Captain Da Costa, strangled himself in prison.

29.—Charles Landseer, R.A., elected keeper of the Royal Academy.—The steamer *Patna* lost near Bullali.

30.—Census papers filled up.

31.—The Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Green crossed the Channel from Hastings in a balloon, alighting eight miles from Boulogne.—Loss, 5,000,000 dollars in gold dust, exported during this month from California.

APRIL.

1.—A man threw himself down the well of the Monument stair-case, sustaining no bodily injury.—Mr. R. W. Allen elected Warden of Dulwich College.—Rear-Adm. Sir Nicholas died.

2.—The County Franchise Extension Bill lost in the Commons, by a majority of 216.—Sir A. Cockburn and Sir J. Romilly re-elected respectively M.P. for Southampton and Devonport.—Splendid testimonial presented to Mr. Brassey, the great railway contractor.—Grand banquet to Lord Stanley at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

3.—Fearful earthquake at Valparaiso: many buildings destroyed, and several lives lost.

4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his amended Budget.—Mr. Rushton, the Liverpool magistrate, died.

5.—A woman killed, near Gloucester, by her husband.

6.—A man committed suicide by leaping off Blackfriars Bridge.

7.—The Spanish Cortes dissolved.—Fire in the Thames Bank Depository.—Revolution broke out in Portugal, headed by the Duke de Saldanha.

8.—John Parry, the distinguished vocalist, died, aged 76. —Indian excesses continue on the Rio Grande.

9.—The second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill carried by a majority of 161.—Great banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion-house.—New entrance to the Nineveh sculptures, in the British Museum, opened to the public.

10.—Engagement at Ouad-Sahel, in Algeria, between French troops and Zouaves: the latter defeated.

11.—Mr. Bethell elected M.P. for Aylesbury.

13.—Shocks of earthquake felt in Sweden and Norway.

14.—£10,000 worth of cotton burnt in a cotton-shed, in Liverpool.

15.—Levi Harwood and James Jones executed for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest.—Terrible storm on the coast of New England (U.S.), causing great loss of, life and property.

16.—An farmer shot by a clergyman, at Walton, accidentally.—Lieut. Fletcher and Capt. Morris killed whilst fighting with the Kaffirs.

17.—A man, in a fit of delirium, jumped from a window of the Royal Manchester Infirmary, and was killed.

18.—Lord Langdale died.—A woman run ever by a cab, in Wych-street, Strand, and killed.

19.—Great excitement reigning in Havannah with regard to a projected American invasion.

21.—A man crushed to death, at Liverpool, beneath a mass of iron.—A man killed by falling through the roof of the Crystal Palace.—A man drowned, at Manchester, through the giving way of a suspension-bridge.—A man dropped dead, through over-excitement, at a cock-fight, in Edinburgh.

22.—Great Protectionist dinner at Edinburgh: 700 present.—George Carnt executed at Bury St. Edmund's for murder.—The Exchange, Santa Fé, burnt down: loss, 20,000 dollars.

23.—Mr. Serjt. Murphy returned M.P. for Cork.—Hundredth anniversary of the Society of Antiquarians celebrated at Freemasons' Tavern.—John Miles and John Smith executed, at Taunton, for murder.—The 300th anniversary of Shrewsbury school celebrated.

24.—The garrison of Oporto declared for Saldanha: the Royal troops defeated.—A farmer killed by lightning, near Lichfield.—A man killed by falling from a ladder in Regent's Quadrant.

25.—The *Feiz Baari* Turkish frigate, anchored at Spithead.—The Portuguese (Thomar) Ministry resigned.—Two men killed in a well at Dorking, by the earth falling in.

26.—Patrick Joyce executed, at Liverpool, for murder.—Mrs. Waylett, the vocalist, died.

28.—Admiral Sir Edward Codrington died.—The *Prince of Wales* ended Chinese disturbances at Singapore.

29.—Edinburgh Assembly-hall struck by lightning, and partially burnt.—The Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived in London.—Great Protectionist meeting in Drury-lane Theatre.—The Duke de Saldanha entered Oporto in triumph.—Earl of Cottenham died

30.—Collision in the Saltash tunnel of the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway: eight persons killed, and upwards of 30 wounded.—Colliery explosion in Wigan: three lives lost.—The Charter Cap won by Mr. Lister's Nancy.—20,447 persons sailed from the port of Liverpool during this month.

MAY.

1.—The Great Exhibition opened by her Majesty in state. —Royal Academy Exhibition opened by her Majesty.—Mr. Hume's motion, that the Property-tax be renewed only for one year, carried against Ministers, by a majority of 14.

—Earl of Rantry died.—Louis Jerome Firnand, a military contractor, after twelve days' trial for fraud, honourably acquitted.

2.—Tremendous fire at San Francisco: upwards of 900 buildings laid in ashes.

4.—*Fête* of the Republic celebrated in France.

5.—Fire in the day at the Great Exhibition: £1600 taken at the doors.—The schooner *Fyfe* run down, off Beachy Head: crew saved.

6.—Government defeated by a majority of 1 in favour of Lord Naas' motion respecting the duty on bonded spirits.—The Duke of Saldanha appointed President of Council in Portugal.—Viscount Newry died.—Reward of £50 each offered for the apprehension of the four abducted witnesses in the St. Leas Bribery case.

7.—The championship of the Thames gained by Coombes, beating Mackinney.—The Royal mail steamer *Falcon* wrecked near St. John's, Newfoundland: crew saved.

8.—Mr. Cayley's motion for a repeal of the Malt-tax negatived by a majority of 268 to 122.—Foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church laid at Hammersmith.—Gold-dust to the amount of £5300 abstracted from a waggon, on the South-Western Railway.

10.—The cathedral of Pittsburgh (U.S) destroyed by fire. —Fifteen companies of U. S. troops left New Mexico on a campaign against the Indians.

11.—Violent thunder-storm at Boulogne: a child killed by lightning, and much damage done.—Sir J. M'Gregor died, at Toronto, West Indies.

12.—Two men killed on board the *Governoir* Sardinian frigate, through one of her guns going off while they were in the act of loading it.—Captain Somerset committed to the House of Correction for ten days, for assaulting a policeman.—The new Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened by Prince Albert.

13.—The clipper *Ariel* burnt, off the mouths of the Hooghly: value £100,000.—The Religious Houses Bill lost on the motion for reading it.—Captain Somerset committed to the House of Correction for ten days, for assaulting a policeman.—The new Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened by Prince Albert.

14.—Fire in John-street, New Kent-road: two lives lost. —New Corn Exchange, Northampton, opened.

17.—Sir Gilbert Heathcote died.—The Chinese pirate, Chui-Apoe, sentenced to transportation for the murder of Captain Da Costa, strangled himself in prison.

20.—Charles Landseer, R.A., elected keeper of the Royal Academy.—The steamer *Patna* lost near Bullali.

21.—Census papers filled up.

22.—A young man fell from the roof of a house in Dunfries, while in a state of somnambulism, and was killed.—Splendid meteor seen near Stepney.

23.—Jewish Disabilities Bill passed through committee.—A man killed through the falling of some scaffolding under the fourth arch of Blackfriars-bridge.—Tremendous fire on Adrmral Humphrey's and other premises, Montague-close, Southwark: damage, £100,000.

24.—Lady Godiva procession at Coventry celebrated with great splendour: upwards of 60,000 persons present.—Mr. Hartley and Mr. Cotterel elected Sheriffs of London.

25.—Resolved in the French Assembly that the French Constitution be totally revised: committee appointed.—The Scottish Universities Bill thrown out, by a majority of 1.—The Diocesan Synod at Exeter formally opened.—Charles Dora, a fireman, committed to Lambeth for six weeks, for abstracting portions of goods exhibited in the Great Exhibition.—Royal Thames Yacht Club challenge cup won by the *Titania*.—Foundation-stone of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, at Victoria-park, laid by Prince Albert.

26.—Alderman Salomons (a Jew) elected M.P. for Greenwich, by a majority of 897.—Thermometer in Hyde-park 90° in the shade.—Debate respecting the abolition of protective duties commenced in the French Assembly.—Small-pox raging with great violence, at St. Laurent, near Nancy, France.—Eight soldiers killed by the heat at a review in the Champs de Mars, Paris.

27.—A young man drowned in the Serpentine whilst bathing.

28.—Grand banquet at the Mansion-house (London) to the Royal (Exhibition) Commissioners.—Serious affray at Liverpool between military and police.

20.—Grand banquet at Richmond to Foreign Exhibition Commissioners.—£3711 5s. received at the doors of the Great Exhibition.—A gentleman of fortune committed suicide at the Camden station of the North-Western Railway, by lying in front of an advancing train, which cut off his head.—The *Pacific* steamer made the run from New York to Liverpool in 9 days, 19 hours, and 25 minutes.—A sturgeon, measuring 7 feet 2 inches in length, taken in the Tay. —The steamer *Ohio* run down, near Philadelphia: several persons drowned.—The Canada Parliament assembled.

21.—The Epsom Derby won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Teddington.

22.—Mr. Fox's motion for the promotion of secular education lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 90.—The *Prince Albert* ketch sailed from Aberdeen, in search of Sir John Franklin.

23.—The Epsom Oaks won by Lord Stanley's Iris.—The Jamaica House of Assembly prorogued.

24.—The last 5s. day at the Great Exhibition: £50711 received at the doors.

25.—M.Godard made a successful descentin a parachute, Paris.—The Right Hon. R. Lalor Sheil died, at Florence.

26.—The Chess Tournament, at the St. George's Chess Club, commenced.—First 1s. day at the Great Exhibition: £920 taken.

27.—St. Matthew's Church, Islington, consecrated.

28.—Protectionist dinner at Tamworth, resulting in a riot.—Mr. Crawford (Free Trade) elected M.P. for Harwich.

29.—Mr. Baillie's motion condemnatory of Lord Torrington's policy in Ceylon lost by a majority of 80.—Cholera prevalent at Cincinnati (U.S.).

31.—Her Majesty's birthday celebrated.—Two boys drowned, at Bankside, whilst bathing.—Rauch's statue of Frederik the Great inaugurated by the King of Prussia, at Berlin.

JUNE.

1.—Louis Napoleon opened the railroad at Dijon, France; and afterwards explained himself in a somewhat violent speech.—News of French aggressions in the Sandwich Islands.

2.—The Earl of Shaftesbury died.—St. Jude's Church, Southsea, consecrated.

3.—Three persons accidentally drowned in the Thames.

4.—Cholera on the increase in the Western States of America.

5.—55,029 persons visited the Great Exhibition.—The Emperess Vase, at Ascot, won by Woolwich.

6.—St. Paul's Church, Charlestown, consecrated.—A large whale captured in Great Man's Bay, Connemara.—A railway train thrown off the line, near Lewes: 5 persons killed.

7.—The Russian troops evacuated the Danubian provinces. —Boiler explosion at Mr. Braine's colliery, Kingswood: 7 persons killed.—The Mississippi rapidly rising: much land already submerged.

9.—News of a revolt of slaves at Old Calabar: the insurgents in possession of everything.

10.—News of a serious riot at Hoboken (U. S.): several lives lost; upwards of 60 persons arrested.—The three sons of the late Earl of Aldborough arrested, at Leghorn, for conspiracy.

12.—Cholera on the increase in the Western States (U. S.)

—H. Dignan sentenced to a fine of 500 francs and six months' imprisonment, for writing an article in the *Enlightenment* condemnatory of capital punishment.

13.—Grand costume ball at Buckingham Palace.—The Plymouth packet struck on a sunken rock off Scilly, and instantly foundered: all lost, including 18 emigrants.—Cholera raging in Jamaica.

14.—Vice-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm died.—Thomas Monle, Esq., the antiquarian, died.—A guard killed on the Great Western Railway.—During the first three days of this week 15,000 persons visited Westminster Abbey.

15.—Statue of N. Poussin, the painter, inaugurated with great pomp at Andelys, Normandy.

16.—Third jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel celebrated.—Mrs. Graham's balloon descended accidentally: the aëronaut and her husband much injured.

17.—70,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace.—Riot on Red Bank, near Philadelphia: several persons injured.—Cholera raging in Kentucky.

18.—Mr. Wyld's Sunday Trading Prevention Bill thrown out in the Commons.—One of the attendants of the hollow brick-making machine at the Great Exhibition; so injured by the machinery as to necessitate amputation of the arm.—French troops in Algiers successful in a series of engagements since the 8th: western tribes submitted; and the French immediately proceed to coerce those on the east of Djyelli.

19.—The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee on the Smithfield Market Removal Bill, thus striking a tremendous blow at the long-loved City nuisance.—News of the probable close of the Indian war in Yucatan, the Indians having sustained a terrible defeat at Bacalos.—Grand banquet at Birmingham to the Great Exhibition Royal Commissioners and foreign visitors.—Grand floral *Fête* at the Old Wells, Cheltenham.

21.—J. S. Mansfield, Esq., appointed stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool.—Two men, fighting on board the *Queen* steam-tug, off the Durham coast, fellowboard and drowned.

—Total number of visitors since the opening of the Great Exhibition, 1,812,419: amount received, exclusive of season tickets, £101,268 3s.

22.—A young man fell from the roof of a house in Dunfries, while in a state of somnambulism, and was killed.—Splendid meteor seen near Stepney.

23.—Jewish Disabilities Bill passed through committee.—A man killed through the falling of some scaffolding under the fourth arch of Blackfriars-bridge.—Tremendous fire on Admiral Humphrey's and other premises, Montague-close, Southwark: damage, £100,000.

24.—Lady Godiva procession at Coventry celebrated with great splendour: upwards of 60,000 persons present.—Mr. Hartley and Mr. Cotterel elected Sheriffs of London.

25.—Resolved in the French Assembly that the French Constitution be totally revised: committee appointed.—The Scottish Universities Bill thrown out, by a majority of 1.—The Diocesan Synod at Exeter formally opened.—Charles Dora, a fireman, committed to Lambeth for six weeks, for abstracting portions of goods exhibited in the Great Exhibition.—Royal Thames Yacht Club challenge cup won by the *Titania*.—Foundation-stone of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, at Victoria-park, laid by Prince Albert.

26.—Alderman Salomons (a Jew) elected M.P. for Greenwich, by a majority of 897.—Thermometer in Hyde-park 90° in the shade.—Debate respecting the abolition of protective duties commenced in the French Assembly.—Small-pox raging with great violence, at St. Laurent, near Nancy, France.—Eight soldiers killed by the heat at a review in the Champs de Mars, Paris.

27.—A young man drowned in the Serpentine whilst bathing.

28.—Grand banquet at the Mansion-house (London) to the Royal (Exhibition) Commissioners.—Serious affray at Liverpool between military and police.

DIRECTION TO THE BINDER.

The Large View of the Exterior of the Crystal Palace is to form the Frontispiece to the present Volume (XVIII).

LONDON: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.—GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 463.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER.

THE year has opened with a large financial surplus, and the doors of the Treasury are besieged by a crowd of over-taxed and eager applicants for relief. Each of them is injuriously affected by some particular impost out of the many that press upon the collective energies of the people, and each is perhaps more anxious for the repeal of the one that is felt to be individually oppressive, than for the general re-consideration of the whole subject with a view to national rather than to partial benefit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have hard work to defend his "surplus" from their combined attacks. We hope that more wisdom will govern his councils than he exhibited when he was last placed in the enviable position of a tax-repealer. His surplus is large enough to enable him to satisfy many of the applicants, and to grant substantial, not illusory relief.

The four most prominent of the oppressive taxes that will be brought under his notice, are the Property and Income-Tax, the Window Duty, the Soap Duty, and the Paper Duty. A strong case can be made out against each of them. It may be asserted that the Property and Income-Tax was temporarily imposed to meet a casual deficiency, and that in justice it ought to be immediately repealed, now that the necessity which produced it is no longer in existence. Far be it from us to attempt to weaken the force of this argument. We admit it to the fullest extent. With regard to the Window Tax and the Soap Duty, they are taxes upon the public health and comfort; and the first of the two operates most injuriously upon the amenity of our homes, and our enjoyment of the air and light of heaven. The Excise Duty upon Soap, besides being an interference with trade, is to some extent a tax upon cleanliness. There is no reason in the world, that we are aware of, why either of them should be retained, except that they are productive. We have not a word to urge in their behalf, and shall rejoice if they be forthwith swept away, even if the country should be taxed in some other manner to make up the deficiency which their abolition might cause.

The Paper Duty, which we have mentioned last, seems to us, however, so immeasurably more injurious than any of the other three, that we would urge its immediate abolition, in preference to any or all of them. Even were there a deficit, instead of a surplus, it ought to be repealed; and we trust that the gentlemen who have taken advantage of the present condition of the national income to put forward a claim in behalf of untaxed paper, will occupy the high ground upon the question which they are entitled to assume. The accidental plethora in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's money-bags may render it easier for the Government to yield upon this point than might otherwise have been the case; but it must never be forgotten that the tax is so impolitic, so bad, so unjust, so mischievous, in every possible way, that its abolition would be the imperative duty of a wise and far-seeing Government, even if it were in distress for want of money. Were human ingenuity exhausted to discover a tax that could commit more serious mischief on a free and civilised people than the tax upon paper, it would fail to find one; unless, perhaps, it were an excise duty upon quartern and half-quartern loaves. Next to such an odious tax as that would be, it is difficult to imagine an impost more directly injurious to all, except the very rich, than the Duty on Paper. We proceed to show how multifarious are the evils which it causes, and how many claims—each different, and each sufficient—may be urged for its immediate abolition.

In the first place, let us consider how the tax affects the manufacturer and the labourer, and how much it interferes with the trade and industry of the people. Paper is made of a material that, of itself, is but of little value. Not above two-fifths of the cost of production go for the rags, or the refuse cotton of which it is manufactured, and for the construction, and wear and tear of machinery. All the rest goes for labour. Raw cotton, a short time ago, was burdened with a duty of five-sixteenths of a penny per pound, which was repealed because it was supposed to interfere injuriously with the cotton manufacture. The refuse of cotton, which cannot be employed for any useful purpose except for paper-making, is taxed, although cotton itself is free. The law allows any one to burn or other-

ENGLISH PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP AT ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS.]

Jan 14 January 1851

wise destroy cotton refuse, but as soon as it is converted into one of the most beautiful and useful articles of civilised life—paper—it is taxed by the Government at a rate amounting to about three hundred per cent. on its previous value. Add to this the constant supervision of the Excise Office, which is not simply a nuisance to the manufacturer, but, by the restrictions imposed upon him as regards the use of material, prevents him from making experiments, and from improving his manufacture, to the great injury to every paper-maker in an extent which is almost impossible to estimate. Whatever affects the manufacturer affects the labourer. If the demand for an article of prime necessity be restricted by the dearness consequent upon a tax, the demand for labour is restricted in a proportionate degree. When we consider the almost countless purposes for which paper is already required, and to which it might be applied with still greater advantage to the overstocked labour-market of the country, if no tax were placed upon it, we come to the conclusion that, simply as a manufacturer's question, and without reference at all to the moral and intellectual branch of the subject, it is of national importance that the trade of paper-making should be as free as that of calico-making, or the cloth manufacture, or any other untaxed branch of industry that employs hands, and enables those hands to contribute to the prosperity of the State. Large quantities of paper are used, not only for printed books and newspapers, but for the whole correspondence of the country; for the ledgers and day-books of all its trades and professions, and for school purposes in every educational establishment, from the workhouse and national schools, up to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is used not only for these intellectual purposes, but, in its coarser form, is an article of first necessity to all wholesale and retail traders, for the package of their goods. It is also extensively used in the arts, in the shape of card-board, and mill-board. It forms the ornament of the walls of our apartments; and, were it untaxed, might be made to adorn the cottages and huts of the poor, as well as the houses of the middle and upper classes. Every one of these, and many other markets for paper, is narrowed by the tax, and by the interference of the excise-man in the operations of the manufacture. It is no exaggeration to say, that not a fourth part of the paper is consumed in any one of these various branches of business that would be consumed if the duty were abolished. For every individual whose labour is now employed in the production of paper, it is likely that four would be employed, if the trade were as free as that of calico-making. It has been estimated, on unquestionable authority, that, in London alone, 40,000 additional people would procure work in some one or other of the countless trades that depend upon paper, including, besides the paper-maker, the printer, the bookbinder, the bookseller, and the author; the machinist, the type-founder, the paper-stainer, the paper-hanger, and scores of others that will suggest themselves to the reader's mind without being enumerated. At least a quarter of a million of people in addition to those now directly or indirectly employed on, or interested in, the manufacture of paper, would thus, in all probability, find employment throughout the whole country, to the diminution of the Poor-rates, and to the increase of the national wealth. We assert that upon this ground alone, independently of the state of the national revenue, the Government has no right to throw this amount of productive labour out of the market, and to impede or prevent the industry of the people, in the money brought in to the national Exchequer from this source cannot be a gain. It is, indeed, a question whether, for the sake of the £800,000 per annum derived from it, the State does not in reality lose twice or even three times that amount, which it might receive in other and fairer taxes if these 250,000 people were fully and profitably employed in this all the more "that the raw material from which paper is manufactured," says Mr. Crompton, the eminent paper-maker, in an able pamphlet which has just been published, "is now being purchased by foreigners for exportation, to be manufactured in countries where no tax exists, and the paper produced therefrom superseding, in our own colonies and other countries, British paper. The consequence is, that large quantities of the raw materials are shipped to the United States, and this not only advances the price here, but takes away the labour upon the same, which would otherwise be performed in England." As a necessary supplement of the Free-Trade policy, which the Government has staked its character and existence to maintain and carry out, it is bound to treat the paper-maker with justice, and to bring him on a footing of equality with other manufacturers. If it were proposed to-morrow to put an excise-duty upon manufactured cotton, there would be such an outcry throughout the length and breadth of the land, that no Government could hold its place against it. We have but to imagine what a blow it would aim at our home and foreign trade—what a diminution of employment it would cause—what poverty and pauperism it would create, to see at a glance the full impolicy and injustice of that similar tax, which now exists upon paper. The one tax is not a whit more defensible than the other would be.

We find the subject has grown upon us. We have scarcely touched upon it as a consumer's question, and have purposely abstained from complicating the argument by the important considerations which arise from it, in its connection with the literature and education of the country. We must, therefore, return to it in our next, and leave it in the meantime as a manufacturer's question, to the earnest support of all the friends of Free-Trade. In this view of it—and even if paper had nothing whatever to do with the extension of religious and secular knowledge among the people—we should consider the case for the repeal of the duty clearly made out. How much more important and urgent it becomes, in connection with the cause of Religion, Education, and Literature, we shall endeavour to show hereafter.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

A crowded meeting took place on Thursday evening at the London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might seem advisable for obtaining the abolition of the tax upon paper. Shortly after seven o'clock the chair was taken by Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.; and among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.; Peter Borthwick, Esq.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Mr. John Cassell, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. P. Barnes, Mr. Thomas Beggs, Mr. J. Holyoake, &c.

The chairman said the object of the present meeting was to devise such measures as might be deemed expedient for obtaining a repeal of the Paper Duty. Some of the paper-manufacturers believed that the repeal of the duty would be injurious to their interests (Cries of "No, no"); but even if there was a pecuniary loss, it would be most desirable to get rid of the grievous restrictions imposed upon the trade; if it was a monopoly, the sooner that monopoly was got rid of the better for all classes of the community. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to detail the vexatious nature of the restrictions to which the Excise regulations subjected the manufacturer: he believed, if any other article of general consumption was subject to such restrictions the law would not be permitted to endure for a day. (Hear, hear.) He then pointed to specimens of paper manufactured from straw, and which was calculated to confer the greatest benefit upon the agricultural interest, but the enormous duty which the Government thought proper to impose upon it checked it, and to that species of manufacture. He objected to the tax upon paper more peculiarly, because it was a tax upon labour. They were in the habit of ridiculing the Chinese for crippling the "understanding" of their females; but their own conduct was equally absurd and unjustifiable, because they crippled the industry and resources of the working-classes. He reminded the meeting, that in Paris there were 30,000 females employed in the manufacture of ornamental paper and boxes, which they were enabled to produce at an extremely cheap rate, in consequence of the absence of all taxes upon paper. Surely, when they had daily placed before them such lamentable details of the privations and misery to which the great bulk of the female working-classes were exposed in their own metropolis, all philanthropists were bound to exert themselves to obtain a repeal of these vexatious and impolitic duties. The hon. gentleman then referred to the depressed condition of the letter-press printers, owing partly to this tax and to the effect which the reduction of these duties would have in diffusing copies of the sacred writings as well as cheap literature generally among the people. A reference to the Crystal Palace, and the objects for which it was intended, applause, followed by laughter and hissing from some of the persons present; and Mr. Cowan concluded by expressing a hope that, now the subject had been taken out of the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and brought before the House of Commons, they would succeed in accomplishing the objects they had in view.

A letter was then read from Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., in which he expressed his readiness to form one of the committee for the Repeal of the Paper Duty, and giving his cordial support to the objects of the meeting.

Mr. John Cassell moved the first resolution. He was unanimous for the repeal of those taxes, not only because it interfered with the labour and industry of the people, but also because it prevented a more general diffusion of information among the people. The resolution was as follows:—

> That in the opinion of this meeting the duty on paper is emphatically a tax upon skill and industry, as it increases the cost of an article of general consumption, and limits the field of production, thus interfering with the employment of capital and labour engaged in a great variety of trades and occupations, and affecting less directly, but most injuriously, the interests of the public at large; and that in its effects it is vexatious and unjust, necessarily creating delays and difficulties in the way both of the manufacturer and the consumer.

He wished to call the attention of the meeting to the large number of trades and occupations which were intimately connected with the paper trade. He found in a Birmingham paper that there was a large number of the manufacturers of that town employing a vast quantity of paper and pasteboard, and even in the wrapping up of articles of trade amounted as much paper per annum as amounted to £600 duty, at the rate of 1½d. per lb. He complained of the injustice of compelling parties to pay duty upon paper used for printed books, pamphlets, or almanacks, while being allowed upon the large quantities that frequently remained unsold. But, independently of the inconvenience and loss to those connected with the manufacture and consumption of paper, he took his stand upon the higher ground of its interfering so materially with the diffusion of literature and knowledge among the people. He trusted the movement that had been thus auspiciously commenced would not be abandoned until they had won the prize of industry entirely free. (Cheers.) He pointed out the injurious operations of the tax upon the publications issued by himself, and although it had been said that the repeal of these taxes would let loose a flood of low-class publications upon the country, he had no fear to deny it. (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was a time when there was such a spirit of enquiry abroad among the working-classes. (Cheers.) If they could only obtain cheap publications, he was satisfied the more intelligent working-classes would lay out their money in that way instead of spending it in taverns and ale-houses. (Loud cheers.) Seeing the universal demand that prevailed upon this subject, he did not see how the Government could resist the appeal. Having pointed out the great increase that had taken place in the consumption of paper during the last few years, he would ask the meeting what would be the amount of increase if the duty was abolished? He should conclude by assuring them that he would use all his efforts to promote the intellectual advancement of the class from which he had himself sprung. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Borthwick seconded the resolution. They had assembled that evening to ask the Government to repeal those taxes which bore the most heavily upon the manufactures of that country from the oppressive Excise regulations under which some of its branches still laboured; and to call upon them to redeem a pledge given to the people so far back as the time of Sir Henry Parnell's Excise Committee. (Hear, hear.) That committee had recommended the repeal of three most obnoxious ones, namely, glass, leather, and paper. Two of these articles had been already relieved from the duty; and the third—the most important of all—remained still oppressed and crippled. (Hear, hear.) As the chairman had well expressed it, they now appealed from Downing-street to Downing-street in matters—the people of England. (Cheers.) The tax upon paper differed from all others in this, that the material itself was of little or no value; its whole value was derived from labour, and labour alone. He instanced the case of a Bible, which 5-16ths of a penny per pound, or about 7 or 8 per cent. of its value, was considered so oppressive a tax that the Government took it off; while paper was taxed to the amount of at least 300 per cent. upon its value, and unless the people spoke out that tax would be continued. It was estimated that if the taxes were abolished no less than 50,000 additional hands would be employed; and if it was taken into calculation the vast variety of uses to which paper would be put in that case, the number of hands would be enormously increased. He looked forward to the time when cannon, as they might read every day, these 500,000 persons to go across the broad Atlantic and seek employment were their labour and industry was untaxed? (Cheers.) There were other objectionable regulations in existence connected with taxes upon newspapers—(cheers)—which was also an indirect tax upon knowledge. He trusted they would all be unanimous in their demand for the abolition of this tax upon paper, and they would rely upon it the others would shortly follow. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ruffey, from the body of the meeting, wished to know whether the business of the meeting was to be confined to the objects detailed in the resolution, as, if it were, it was his intention to move an amendment.

The chairman said the business of the meeting was confined to the objects embodied in the notice calling the meeting together.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Peter moved the next resolution. It was intimated to them by the chairman that the manufacturers, as a body, were opposed to the repeal of the tax; but he thought the public ought not to submit to be controlled by what was merely a class interest. (Cheers.) His objection to the tax was embodied in the resolution he had to submit to the meeting, and was grounded upon the more important one which it involved—namely, the impediments it threw in the way of the education and knowledge of the people. (Cheers.) He need only refer them to the opinions of the giant of periodical literature, Mr. Knight, in support of the resolution of this tax, and he should conclude by submitting the following resolution:—

> That this meeting is further of opinion that the duty on paper, by adding to the cost, and, consequently increasing the price of books, newspapers, and periodicals, impedes the progress of knowledge and education of the people.

Mr. Herbert Ingram seconded the resolution. At that late hour he would not detain the meeting by any lengthened remarks. As a large consumer and manufacturer of paper, he could support them that all the facts and inconsistencies referred to by the previous speakers were far understated. (Hear, hear.) He would refer particularly to the newspaper duties, which, while could, he had no doubt, be produced at one-half their present price, if the duty on paper was abolished. (Hear, hear.) He had a large experience, as consuming many tons of paper per week; and he could, therefore, speak with confidence upon this point. He gave his hearty support to the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Holyoake begged the permission of the chairman to move an amendment. His object was rather to enlarge and extend the terms of the resolution that had been moved, than to move any real amendment. The purport of his amendment or addition was to include the repeal of the advertisement duty and the stamp upon newspapers. (Cheers.) Although cheap literary publications were of great value, it was of still more importance that the people should have that political knowledge which would protect them from political oppression, and maintain their political liberties. (Cheers.) So long as these taxes were retained the poor man would find it impossible to obtain for himself a newspaper. (Hear, hear.) Having urged upon the meeting the great advantages that would result from enlarging the terms of the resolution, and thereby taking it out of the mere category of a trade question, and elevating it to the dignity of a great public interest, he concluded amidst loud cheers by submitting his amendment.

Mr. Collett seconded the amendment. He did because, in the first place, the additional reduction of the revenue would be very trifling; secondly, because, so long as the penny stamp was retained, the working-man could not obtain a newspaper. Eighthly, wrongly so—Collett or anybody else—the working-man would interfere with politics. (Loud cheers.) Whatever the result might be, the working-man had something to do with the laws besides obeying them. His third ground was, that the law was so unjust, that it could not be enforced with regard to these stamps and duties. Mr. Collett concluded an able address by seconding the amendment.

The chairman said he should be disposed to take up the motion that had just been submitted as an addition rather than an amendment, and would put it in that shape to the meeting, concurring entirely, as he did, in the views of its supporters.

Mr. Milner Gibson having been appealed to by Mr. Collett, explained the grounds upon which he had refrained from taking any part, advocated the repeal of the duty on paper, the stamp on newspapers, the advertisement duty, and the tax on foreign books. He was glad the addition had been proposed, as these taxes were always linked together. He was for cheap newspapers; and if competition was good for the farmer, or good for trade, why should it not be good for newspaper proprietors? (Cheers.) Let the Government disguise it as they might, he believed there was a latent fear of diffusing political knowledge among the people. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution, as amended, was then put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Edwards moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly seconded, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cowan briefly returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

ENGLISH PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP AT ROME.

AMONGST the various points of discussion raised by the recent agitation on the "Papal Aggression," the question of the character of the toleration accorded to the Protestant religion in Rome has been mooted; and from the fact of the English Chapel being outside the walls of the city, it would seem to be inferred that that external situation has been imposed as a mark of degradation on an antagonist church, by the bigotry of ecclesiastical statesmen.

Without entering upon this "vexed question," we may observe, that, as the Protestants of the Lutheran persuasion possess a place of worship within the city; and the Americans, who of late years have begun to resort to Rome in large numbers than was hitherto customary with our transatlantic brethren, have succeeded, through the judicious interference and great influence of Mr. Cass, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, with Cardinal Antonelli, in obtaining the sanction of his Eminence, as Cardinal Secretary of State, to the establishment, in the very heart of the city, of a House of Worship, where American citizens of the Reformed Faith publicly perform Divine service according to the Presbyterian ritual; it would seem that the site of the English Chapel, *extra muros*, which has been instanced as an indignity offered to the Church of England at the head-quarters of Catholicism, is due rather to the absence from Rome of religious public functionary accredited from this country who could with propriety make a representation in the proper quarter on the subject—Great Britain being the only State recognizing the comity of nations, which has no diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

Until the year 1826, the English residents at Rome had no fixed place of worship; prayers being read on Sundays, sometimes at one private residence and sometimes at another, according as suited convenience. They at length, on account of its great size, and its proximity to the English quarter, fixed upon a large building just outside the Porta del Popolo, on the ancient Flaminian Way, as apartments in which they considered of sufficiently capacious dimensions to afford accommodation to the increasing numbers of the congregation, which in some seasons mustered from six to eight hundred souls. This building, which had been previously used as a granary, was accordingly fitted up in the winter of the above year, for the purpose, with the consent of the Roman Government, which accorded, either as a guard of honor, or to preserve order in the neighbourhood, two sentinels to keep watch and ward at the entrance every Sunday, during the hours of service.

The interior of the "Chapel" thus dedicated, at the very threshold of the Vatican, for the religious use of the descendants of the men who, having thrown off its authority, had most fiercely defied its thunders in the days of religious fanaticism and polemical strife—has standing protest, as it were, against its spiritual pretensions and power—is plain and wholly devoid of ornament: its form is oblong, and it contains a pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table, together with seats and benches for the congregation. The tiled floor is covered with straw, over which is laid a carpet, according to the Roman fashion, to insure warmth. There is always a verger in attendance to direct strangers to a seat, provide them with prayer-books, testaments, &c., and give whatever other attendance the officiating clergyman or the congregation may require; and this official, oddly enough, is an Italian and a Roman Catholic.

The service of the Chapel is only maintained during the season—that is, from the commencement of October to the end of May—the English, along with the other fashionable visitors of the Eternal City, invariably migrating to some cooler retreat during the sultry months of summer.

In the Engraving, the Chapel is seen in the foreground, with the sentinel at the door; the city-gate in the centre is the Porta del Popolo, which forms the grand northern entrance to Rome, and corresponds with the ancient Flaminian Gate, which spanned the Flaminian Way as it entered the city; the site, however, is not exactly the same, the Flaminian Gate having been a few yards more to the east, in the walls built by the Emperor Honorius, at the close of the fourth century. The present appearance of the Porta del Popolo—at least, of the external façade, seen in the illustration—is due to the genius of Michael Angelo, of which, however, it forms by no means a worthy monument. It is a lofty structure, supported on each side of the arch by flanking columns of the Doric order, in pairs, the intercolumniations of which are filled with statues of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Through the gateway is seen the Piazza del Popolo, with its noble fountains, Egyptian obelisk, and churches—one of the finest public squares in Europe.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

As the fear of the Red Republic fades away in the minds of public men in France, the inherent weakness of that incongruous compound of heterogeneous opinions—the "party of order"—as the majority in the Legislative Assembly is most inappropriately called, begins to display itself in its purposeless feuds and divisions, and paltry intrigues, and petty plots, which seem to flourish amongst our neighbours with a luxuriance of growth peculiar to the political soil of the country, and which produce no other fruit than contempt and hatred for all constituted authority.

The disgraceful affair of the conspiracy of the spy Allais, which we noticed last week, has terminated, so far as that miscreant is concerned, in his conviction of the charge of making false and calumnious denunciations, and his condemnation to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 300 francs, and the payment of the costs of his own trial. With respect to M. Yon, the Commissary of Police of the Legislative Assembly, whose very questionable conduct in the thorough-going support which he gave Allais throughout the whole business, notwithstanding all the prevarications of that conscienceless scoundrel, it was not thought that he would find any support in the Assembly; but the desire at any cost to thwart the Ministry and assist the President of the Republic—against whom the majority has for the present thought fit, from some unaccountable fit of caprice, to array itself in hostility—was too strong to be resisted; and, accordingly, the committee to whom the question of the dismissal or retention of M. Yon in the service of the Assembly was referred, reported in favour of his being retained in his office; but M. Yon, notwithstanding this factious decision, found his position so untenable, that he sent in his resignation on Tuesday, which was at once accepted by the President and the satisfaction of the Assembly. This ill-feeling which has sprung out of the matter between M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, and Louis Napoleon, is such that it could not be restrained at the official reception at the Elysée on Tuesday evening, when M. Dupin, in the customary address on such occasions, having assured the President of the Republic that all the acts of the Assembly, as well as those of its *Bureau*, were inspired by a profound attachment for the person of his President, and a sincere desire to preserve a good understanding between the two powers of the state, he was interrupted by M. Bonaparte, who audibly exclaimed, "I must believe it, M. le President, because you say it." The President of the Republic, in his reply, said that he had no fear of the Assembly:—"You and I, each in the limits of our attributes, must endeavour to enforce respect for the Constitution, and the authority which is given to us by the constitution, without encroachment by the one power on the other. I do not insist on the prerogation of my powers, but I do insist, when I shall receive to the end of the period for which I have received from it, to restore it intact and respected. My conviction is that France wishes for peace and order, and it would blame the one of the two powers which would attack the other."

Another case of collision between the Assembly and the Executive, the arrest for debt of M. Mauguin, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who was a member of the Provisional Government in 1830, when Louis Philippe was called to the throne. M. Mauguin was arrested under a sum of 9936. He pleaded his non-liability to arrest, on the ground of his being a member of the National Assembly, and demanded to be taken *en référé* before the President of the Civil Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. The President declared that the arrest was legal, the constitution of 1848 not having reproduced the provision of the Charter of 1830, by which members of the legislative body were protected from arrest during the session, and for six weeks preceding and following it. This decision created a great sensation at the Assembly. The Opposition members, and some even of the members of the majority, complained loudly of the conduct of the tribunal, and declared that the inviolability of members was henceforth a fiction. The Minister of Justice, however, supported the decision of the law courts, and the matter was committed to the Government to a policy of hostility to the privileges of the Assembly: and the Assembly, to be avenged, passed a resolution, directing M. Mauguin to be immediately set at liberty, and he accordingly was released, despite the will of the Government and the decision of the law authorities.

These checks, given so unhesitatingly to the Ministry by the Legislative Assembly, afford topics for copious speculation in the Parisian press; but it is thought that, though the Government cannot continue in office if many similar obstacles should occur, the defeats already sustained will not cause any change in the Cabinet at present.

GERMAN STATES.

The Free Conferences of the plenipotentiaries of the German Powers at Dresden have begun, but nothing has yet been effected towards an adjustment of the questions at issue, beyond the settlement of preliminaries.

M. de Beust, the Saxon Minister, presided at the first meeting, on the 27th ult., at the Brühl Palace, and declared that the Conferences were opened under the joint direction of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, who had selected him (M. de Beust) to act as chairman.

On the same day (the 27th ult.), the Elector of Hesse returned to his capital (Cassel), and, amidst the parade of Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Hessian troops, and the sullen gloom and silence of the subjects, once more took up his abode in his palace.

With regard to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, we learn from Vienna, under date the 29th ult., that Austria and Prussia had resolved to maintain Holstein, and that the Federal troops would immediately pass through the Prussian territories for that purpose. The accounts from Berlin of the 30th ult. confirm this statement, and advices from Cassel and Frankfort of the 31st, announce that the Federal troops have already begun their march upon Holstein; they are to proceed by way of Magdeburgh.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are to the 21st ult., and are of considerable interest. The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the act of Congress fixing the Texan boundary is in full force and effect. This shows that Texas acquiesces in the adjustment of the affairs of last session. On the contrary, the Legislature of South Carolina has emitted a note of warlike preparation, the Senate having passed a bill for a convention, and giving 300,000 dollars for military purposes. It is not likely, however, that anything will come of this, for all the forts in the harbour of Charleston are fully manned with the troops of the central government, and the Governor could be raised in the adjoining states in a few days to take possession of all the principal towns. The President, in reply to the inquiry of the Governor of South Carolina, demanding the reasons for sending troops to Charleston, replied that, being Commander-in-Chief of the navies and armies of the United States, he could not be held accountable for the manner in which he performed his duties.

The Secretary of the Treasury had issued his annual statements of the finances of the country. The report, in accordance with the President's Message, recommends a revision of the tariff, the adoption of specific duties in all cases where they can be applied, and a home valuation substituted in other cases for the present *ad valorem* duties; and, in the event of the rejection of these, the substitution of a higher rate of duties upon certain articles. These several propositions all tend to the accomplishment of one object—namely, the protection of the New England manufacturers and the Pennsylvania iron masters. It is the revival of the old Protectionist policy which has always advocated by Mr. Webster, though now brought before Congress under the more specious pretext of guarding the revenue from fraud. The whole change involves the appointment of a large number of appraisers and other officials, who will, according to the usage

on such occasions, be selected from political partisans whose votes will be of service to the Government.

On the 16th ult., the business in the Senate at Washington was temporarily interrupted, in consequence of the excitement of the senators on the pleasure of Jenny Lind in the gallery. Miss Lind's first concert at Washington was crowded to excess, and attended by the President and all the notabilities. Jenny was eminently successful at Baltimore, the enthusiasm of the public in no wise abating. Large preparations have been made for her at Havanna, where a very sumptuous residence has been taken for her. Our last accounts from thence are, however, that the Havanese are in very great doubt whether they shall admire her or not. They have the conceit that they are the greatest amateurs in the world, and that there is no other music in the world than that of the Italian school. They are, therefore, in great doubt whether they ought to like Jenny Lind or no.

A number of lives were lost on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, on the 13th ult., by the explosion of the boiler of a steam-boat. The accident took place on the eastern shore, and a party of over 100 persons on board, including several ladies and many of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans. Among the sufferers are several members of the New Orleans press.

The ship *South Carolina*, from Liverpool, Oct. 23, arrived in the lower harbour of Boston on the 13th ult., with signals of distress. She had thirty cases of small-pox on board, from which the passengers had suffered severely.

Mr. George Thompson is lecturing to large audiences in Boston on the subject of British India: having given up any direct reference to the "peculiar institutions" of America, he is heard with attention by large audiences.

A spirited meeting has been held in New York by the friends of cheap postage. Resolutions were adopted urging an immediate application to Congress.

A report of the bill reported at the last session, providing for a uniform rate of two cents, prepaid, on letters, and one cent on newspapers.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Halifax on the 11th ult., consuming about 100 dwelling-houses and the North Barracks.

Two million dollars of gold dust had been received from California.

The advices from the interior of California are terrific. Cholera was devastating the cities of Sacramento and San Francisco at a most frightful rate.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 12th ult.

The cholera had quite subsided in Port Royal and St. Catherine's. In Kingston the cases were few, and the hospitals contained few patients. In the country districts, however, it was raging violently, and numbers were being carried off.

INDIA.

Accounts anticipatory of the Overland Mail have been received during the week from Bombay, Dec. 1; Calcutta, Nov. 23. The whole of that vast empire was in a state of almost perfect tranquillity. The subjugation of the Punjaub was considered as complete, that officer having been issued to throw open the army to all castes—Hindoos, Sikhs, Hindees, and Mussulmen. This was deemed a most judicious measure.

Sir George Berkeley, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, had sent in his resignation, preferring to serve under Sir W. Gomm, who is his junior. Major Angelo had been removed from the management of the Calcutta branch of the North Western Bank, in consequence of a deficiency in his accounts. The people were still suffering much sickness in the Punjaub.

The causes of education was making rapid progress both at Bombay and Calcutta. Schools were rising in all directions, and under the most influential auspices, for the improvement of the poorer classes. Amongst the intelligence communicated on this interesting subject we find noticed the laying of the foundation-stone of the girls' school at Calcutta—an institution brought into existence by the Hon. Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, legislative member of council, and specially patronised by Government. This may be regarded as the inauguration of female education in India—henceforth, it is to be hoped, destined to form a matter of public concern. Mr. Bethune, besides bestowing on the subject an unbounded amount of attention and care, has subscribed no less a sum than £10,000 from his own private purse to the establishment. At Bombay the cause of native female education is progressing quite as promisingly as at Calcutta, though under wholly different auspices. Schools are also about to be established in numbers by the members of the Students' Literary Society, themselves all natives, stimulated alone by the counsel of their instructors, and their own anxiety for the improvement of their countrymen. The recent meeting also mentioned, which had for its object the organising of district schools throughout the presidency, and of aiding and guiding the efforts of those already in existence, with the view of disseminating knowledge among the humbler classes of the community.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SCINDE PRIZE-MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.—The Court of Directors having decided that the overpaid shares shall be refunded, the President of the Council in India has directed that the amount so overpaid in the first and fifth quarterly portions of the Scinde prize-money shall be recovered in six monthly instalments, commencing from the first issue of pay, officers returning to Europe being required to make good the amount previous to their embarkation.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—We have intelligence from Malta by the 22nd December, which is unimportant, except to state that the fleet under Sir William Parker sailed from Port Mahon on the 2nd, and anchored on the 8th at Barcelona, whence, however, they were compelled by a gale of wind to take a sudden departure on the 11th, leaving behind to pick up some thirty officers from the different ships who happened to be on shore, and were unable to get on board. The *Scourge* conveyed them all to Malta, where she arrived on the 14th inst., in company with the *Firebrand*, and the rest of the fleet was looked for daily, though it is possible that Sir William Parker, to avoid the hubbub of a Christmas day in port, will manage to keep out until the 26th. The *Dragon* will repair to Naples to relieve the *Vengeance*.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—*On dit* that Earl Cathcart, the Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, will be removed to the Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and that Major-General Bouverie will succeed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.—It is stated that orders have been issued to reduce this regiment to the extent of 400 men.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the act of last session (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 93), for improving the condition of masters, mates, and seamen, and maintaining discipline in the merchant service, came into force in its several parts. Hitherto its operation has been confined, in respect to the Board of Trade, to the election of local marine boards, to preparations for providing sailors' homes in seaport towns, and to the granting of certificates of service and of competency to persons who were connected with the service. The 1st of January has been fixed for the operation of the act as relates to the compulsory production of certificates of masters and mates, agreements with seamen, advances and allotments of wages, health on board ship, desertion, discipline, log-books, payment of wages, and discharge of seamen, in regard to such ships as are in the United Kingdom, and to the owners and crews thereof; and with respect to such ships as are not within the United Kingdom on that day, and to the owners, masters, mates, and crews thereof, as soon after the first subsequent arrival of such ship in the United Kingdom before preparations are commenced for a further voyage or departure from any place therein. Among the regulations now enforced is one declaring that no foreign-going ship shall proceed to sea without the production of the certificates of the master and mates as to their competency. Each seaman is to have nine superficial feet on board, properly ventilated, and in the same ship where accommodation for the rest of his class is provided. Provisions and water are to be of the kind and quantity specified in the act. Other regulations have reference to the payment of wages, and to certain particulars as to the voyage and payment of wages; indeed every precaution seems to have been taken to improve the condition of persons employed in the service.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF COOK'S VOYAGES.—The last survivor of Cook's voyages furnishes a pitiable tale, with which we have been favoured, and to which we cannot direct the attention of our readers without a feeling of disgust and sorrow—disgust at the ingratitude of the nation to one who has so well earned it, and sorrow as much for the country of which such a disgraceful deed can be recorded as for the unfortunate individual who is the victim of it. John Hennvite Walsh Wade was born in New York, May 1, 1751, at the time it was still an English colony. In 1773 he was impressed into the British navy, and served in it until 1797, a period of 24 years, when he was paid off as master's mate. During that long and eventful interval he had been to 42 engagements by sea and land, and had been wounded 21 times—severely in the head at the battle of the Nile. At his outset in midshipman life he was put on board the *Resolution* Captain James Cook; accompanied that celebrated navigator in his voyages of discovery; and was on shore with him when he was killed on the Sandwich Owyhee, he himself receiving a spear wound. He served on board the *Barfleur*, in Rodney's action of April 12; also off Cape St. Vincent; he served in the *Arethusa* at the capture of *La Belle Poule*; belonged to the *Defence* at the action of the glorious 1st of June; to the *Royal Sovereign*, at Teneriffe, when Nelson lost his arm; to the *Bellerophon*, at the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, Camperdown, and Trafalgar; and still belonged to the same ship when Napoleon took refuge on board of her in 1815. In 1798, being then in the *Culloden*, at Spithead, he took an active part in the mutiny which broke out in the fleet, for which acts of insubordination he incurred the displeasure of the Admiralty, who, although he remained many years after in the navy, and still fought our battles eventually, inflicted their punishment by refusing to grant him any pension or relief. He is now in his hundredth year, allowed to beg, and exist upon the poorest pittance, at Kingston-on-Thames. This veteran was concerned in the mutiny of the fleet at Spithead in 1798; and is such a deed never to be overlooked or forgiven? Were those engaged in the Irish rebellion of the same period subjected to unrelenting condemnation? After being engaged in this mutiny Wade fought at the battle of the Nile, at Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, having been previously engaged in Rodney's action in 1782, and under Howe in his glorious victory over the French fleet in 1794. That such a man should now be forced to

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is, indeed, too like a verification of the words of the poet, and we can scarce suppose that the Admiralty know of his situation. We cannot believe that official vengeance can have pursued this man for more than half a century; we cannot conceive that such monstrous persecution and unrelenting severity could be resorted to at the present period. We therefore hope to hear that the Admiralty has bestowed upon him such a pension as his long and meritorious services deserve. In the mean time we would recommend him to public sympathy. A few small sum would purchase for a man 100 years of age an annuity sufficient to keep him from want during the short remainder of his career in this life.—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

The agitation on this subject draws towards a close, the public concluding, probably, that it has done its part, and ought now to wait till Parliament takes up the subject. From much of the agitation of modern times the nobility and clergy have stood so much aloof that it was surmised they had become totally adverse to all kinds of political agitation. The present agitation, which has in general been courteous and moderate, has developed a great many fine opinions, and has shown, while they have very naturally stood aloof from Chartist or ultra-political agitation, that they only needed a fit occasion to make them take their old position as leaders of the people. Yet, however there were many meetings originated, of which there have now been upwards of twenty. Besides those already recorded we have now to add that—

A Meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Hertford, took place on Saturday last, in pursuance of a requisition signed by the Earl of Sandwich, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Aboyne, and nearly all the magistrates of the county and county members, and also numerously signed by many of the clergy, consisting consisted of the parochial clergy. The Under Sheriff, Mr. Lawrence, presided. The Earl of Sandwich, who moved the first resolution, said, he thought county meetings were to be avoided, yet, if ever there was a time when the people of England were called upon to express their opinions firmly, though calmly, it was upon a question affecting their civil and religious liberty, and the Queen's supremacy. The resolution proceeded in the most decided manner against the recent assumption of power in this country by the Roman Pontiff as an unwarrantable interference with the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and justly offensive to the feelings of the inhabitants of this kingdom. The Rev. Robert James M'Ghee, of Hollywell-cum-Needingworth, near St. Ives, in seconding the motion, entered at some length into a history of many of the bad parts of the Romish religion, that Earl Fitzwilliam, who moved a resolution declaring the unchangeable attachment of the meeting to the principles of the Reformation, thought it necessary to say that it would have been better had some parts of the rev. gentleman's speech been omitted. A different opinion was expressed by other speakers; but there was no opposition to the resolutions, or to the address founded on them.—The Rev. Mr. Maingford carried a resolution condemning Tractarianism, but it was not allowed to be incorporated in the address, that was moved by Mr. Thornhill, M.P., and was, by order of the meeting, confided to the Earl of Sandwich, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to be presented to her Majesty.

LIVERPOOL.—On Monday evening a meeting of the members of the Protestant Operative and Reform Association, and others, was held. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile presided, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, expressing a hope that England would not stultify herself in the eyes of the civilized world by talking like a bully and acting like a lamb. A resolution was carried, pledging the meeting to use every constitutional means to prevent the establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, and to call on all parties to hold that the only reasonable, Christian, and successful mode of opposing the ecclesiastical claims and the secular aims of the Romish Church, is by proclaiming the truth of God, and disavowing all sympathy with the manifestations of an intolerant and persecuting spirit.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE have agreed to the address to the Queen, to which they say, agreeing with their brethren at Leeds, and probably expressing pretty nearly the opinions of the bulk of the Dissenters —"We are desirous to maintain, in all its integrity, the unparalleled the cherished principles of civil and religious liberty. We witness with grief the injurious effects in Ireland of a Protestant Establishment unrighteously imposed on eight millions of people—seven millions of whom are Catholics. We grieve over the defections from the English Church to the Church of Rome, and the Romanising tendencies of many of the clergy, who are leading their flocks 'step by step to the verge of the precipice.' We disapprove of the late Ministerial measure, as having been given to Romanism, of the grant to Maynooth, of grants to Roman Catholic Bishops in our colonies, and, indeed of all grants of public monies for religious teaching, whether Catholic or Protestant; and we humbly hope that your Majesty will withhold sanction from all further grants for such purpose, and discountenance all such religious teachers who hold loosely the Protestant doctrines of the Reformation."

AT NOTTINGHAM AND DERBYSHIRE, on Monday, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, where one of the usual addresses was moved, a Mr. Wright moved, by way of an amendment condemning the tendency of Popish legislation to give countenance to Popery. The appointment of Catholics to offices was one of the circumstances he most dreaded. The amendment, however, was unsuccessful, though the meeting seemed to acquiesce in his arguments, and the address, without the alteration, was carried.

EVENTS.

MR. BENNETT.—More correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of London and the readers of Mr. Bennett's congregation. It has been published, and bears the strongest testimony to the piety and unquestionable exertions in his office. But the result of that and of further communications between the Bishop and Mr. Bennett is, that the rev. gentleman has declared that he had not resigned Bourne's living, and that he should continue to read and 4th Vic., cap. 6, secs. 3 and 4, to give effect to his own order. The case will go first to the Arches Court; and Mr. Bennett and his friends, it is said, are determined to fight the battle in every court up to the House of Lords.

MR. DODSWORTH has, it is stated, placed his resignation in the hands of the Bishop of London.

DOCUMENTS.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH (Doctor and Lord John Beresford), in reply to an address from 132 clergymen of his diocese, states that it would be strange if the Irish branch of the United Church, which has suffered so much from a similar exercise of the usurped power of the Pope, were to look on in silent indifference, while the English branch is resisting so resolute a by the intrusion of a newly-erected hierarchy within its borders. He continues, he says, to the English constitution, and to the Protestant Succession, but he says, duty England of a regularly constituted Roman Catholic Episcopate is regarded by See of Rome as an important means of advancing its interests. Cardinal Wiseman regarding himself "Archbishop of Westminster," and in assumption to which, unhappily, the Irish have been long accustomed, and an instance of which has been very recently furnished in the "Synodical Address" condemnatory of the Queen's Colleges, from a diocesan of the Irish Church) the official signature of "Paul, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See." He cordially joins his clergy in claiming that Ireland, which has so long suffered from the grievous injustice of foreign encroachments, has been enabled from experience to form very effective measures may be adopted for the purpose of protecting Great Britain against the encroachments and usurpations of the Bishop of Rome, and that, with reference with loyal sympathies he shall be totally discountenanced in both countries

THE BISHOP OF KILMORE, ELPHIN, and ARDAGH (Dr. John Leslie) has replied to an address from the clergy of Elphin in a similar spirit, adding:—"I need scarcely repeat my assurance of cordial concurrence in your protest against the many wrongs which have been endured by the people of Ireland for several years past;" and advising his clergy to use "redoubled diligence in defending our apostolic citadel from external assault or internal treachery, in providing us because for our unhappy individual who is the victim of it. John Hennvite Walsh Wade was born in New York, May 1, 1751, at the time it was still an English colony. In 1773 he was impressed into the British navy, and served in it until 1797, a period of 24 years, when he was paid off as master's mate. During that long and eventful interval he had been to 42 engagements by sea and land, and had been wounded 21 times—severely in the head at the battle of the Nile. At his outset in midshipman life he was put on board the *Resolution* Captain James Cook; accompanied that celebrated navigator in his voyages of discovery; and was on shore with him when he was killed on the Sandwich Owyhee, he himself receiving a spear wound. He served on board the *Barfleur*, in Rodney's action of April 12; also off Cape St. Vincent; he served in the *Arethusa* at the capture of *La Belle Poule*; belonged to the *Defence* at the action of the glorious 1st of June; to the *Royal Sovereign*, at Teneriffe, when Nelson lost his arm; to the *Bellerophon*, at the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, Camperdown, and Trafalgar; and still belonged to the same ship when Napoleon took refuge on board of her in 1815. In 1798, being then in the *Culloden*, at Spithead, he took an active part in the mutiny which broke out in the fleet, for which acts of insubordination he incurred the displeasure of the Admiralty, who, although he remained many years after in the navy, and still fought our battles eventually, inflicted their punishment by refusing to grant him any pension or relief. He is now in his hundredth year, allowed to beg, and exist upon the poorest pittance, at Kingston-on-Thames. This veteran was concerned in the mutiny of the fleet at Spithead in 1798; and is such a deed never to be overlooked or forgiven? Were those engaged in the Irish rebellion of the same period subjected to unrelenting condemnation? After being engaged in this mutiny Wade fought at the battle of the Nile, at Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, having been previously engaged in Rodney's action in 1782, and under Howe in his glorious victory over the French fleet in 1794. That such a man should now be forced to

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CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Archdeaconries.* The Rev. Wm. Arundell, Bourne, to Norfolk. *Deaneries Rural:* The Rev John Digby Wingfield, to Coleshill; the Rev. Richard Williamson, to Pershore, in the diocese of Worcester. *Canonry.* The Rev. Henry Moore, to Hansard, in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. *Prebendary.* The Rev. W. Palmer, to Sarum. *Rectories.* The Rev. Straton Charles Campbell, to Cockley Cley, Norfolk; the Rev. R. Lawrance, to Bisedon, Somerset; the Rev. Thomas Fielder Woodham, to Farley Chamberlayne, Hants; the Rev. William Du Heaume, to the Holy Trinity, Jersey; the Rev. James Leslie M'Ghee, to High Roding [illegible] diocese of Ripon, to St. Mary's, Southampton (by the Lord Chancellor); the Rev. E. B. Burrow, to Evercreech-cum-Chesterblade, Somerset; the Rev. H. Holmes, to Elderfield, Worcestershire; the Rev. Robert William Burton, to Wiveton, Middleton; the Rev. W. W. Pitman, to Wellington-cum-West Buckland.

VACANCIES.—Beckenham Rectory, Kent, archdio. Canterbury; value £600, with residence; patron, J. Case, Esq.; Rev. A. Jessopp deceased. Dorsington Rectory, county and dio. Gloucester; value £199; patron, J. Harward, Esq.; Rev R. Lawrance promoted. Ravenden Vicarage, Bedfordshire, dio. Ely; value £261; patron, Duke of Bedford; Rev. W. J. Crespin deceased. [illegible] Renhold Vicarage, Bedfordshire, dio Ely: value £126, with residence; [illegible] T. Dawson, Esq., Rev. A. J. Crespin deceased. St. Sidwell Perpetual Curacy, Exeter; value £261; patron, Vicar of Bedford; Rev. F. Courtenay deceased Classical Mastership, Junior School, University College, London; salary, £200; applications before Jan. 8.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard: The Rev. Charles Wade Uniacke Uniacke, from the congregation of St Augustine's Church, Everton, of which he was curate in his resignation; the Rev. John Jones, A.M., upon his retirement from incumbency of St Andrew's Church, Liverpool; the Rev. W. M. Coles, of Melton Mowbray, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Birley, from the parishioners of Hon-cum-Haigh.

[illegible] Richard Burgess, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea, has been appointed a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE RECTORY OF ST. MARY'S, SOUTHAMPTON.—This valuable living, recently vacated by the resignation of the Earl of Guilford, has been presented by the Bishop of the diocese to the Venerable Archdeacon Wigram (not Wrangham, as stated by a contemporary last week), who will shortly enter on his duties.

NEW CHURCHES IN WESTMINSTER.—The Bishop of London has given instructions to the commissioners for the new churches to proceed [illegible] Westminster, to push forward the works, in order that it may be ready for consecration early in the ensuing spring, by which time it is expected that the church now being erected by the Venerable Archdeacher Berford, at Vauxhall bridge, will also be ready. As to the foundation-stones of both churches [illegible] laid on the same day (Nov. 8, 1849), it is intended, if possible, to consecrate them on the same day.

DISSENSION IN LEEDS.—The Bishop of Ripon is taking very decided measures for checking the prevalent Puseyism in this district. Some days ago the incumbent of Shadwell was ordered to desist from certain papa. practices in his church, and during the past week the still more notorious St Saviour's Church, Leeds, has been specially under his Lordship's consideration, and has led to several measures against the Rev. Dr. Hook's curate, the Rev. Mr. Rooke to desist from taking any part in the performance of Divine worship in any episcopal church within the diocese; and has threatened the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the incumbent of the same district with the same sentence within five days unless he can satisfactorily justify his conduct. The Rev. Mr. Minster, the vicar, has likewise received notice that further steps will be taken in reference to his church.

THE THREATENED STRIKE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On the part of the servants of the London and North-Western Railway continue to receive assurances of the good feeling of the men from various portions of the line, and more particularly, it appears, does the spirit of discussion prevail on the northern division, where the obnoxious fines [illegible] has been already stated that the directors never contemplated the slightest alteration with reference to the men engaged under the locomotive department on the southern division of the line, but with reference to the northern, they still adhere to the three months' notice: and, with a view to bring the matter to a conclusion, so far as the engine-drivers and firemen of that division are concerned, the following notice has been issued, and a card has called upon to append his signature thereto:

> London and North-Western Railway. Northern Division. Engine Works, Crewe. Do you agree to conform to the service of the company, subject to the existing conditions? and do you will draw your collections to the time months' notice, and in regard to all new

Nearly every man to whom the foregoing questions have been put on the northern division, it is stated, have subscribed their signatures to the declaration of "I agree to the above;" and it is further added that so many of the old hands have subscribed to the form, that of the twenty-six new men already employed ten have been withdrawn, and have returned to their old employment on other lines, with the understanding that, when d the company require their services, they should have the preference of selection. Whilst matters have thus arrived at an amicable conclusion on the northern division: on the southern or London division of the line, the directors have felt it advisable to serve the present fourteen days' notice to quit on twelve of the men, chiefly belonging to Camden station. It appears that some of the men, both at Rugby and Camden, have reported themselves sick, and thus have relieved themselves from duty, as the authorities believe, for the purpose of going to various places and agitating the question. On Thursday night a meeting of a large number of the engine-drivers and firemen was held at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead road, when it was resolved "That this meeting, consisting of engine-drivers and firemen employed at the Camden-town and other stations on the southern division of the London and North-Western Railway, beg to express their satisfaction with the regulations at present existing on their division of the line, and respectfully decline to be bound by the rules in force on each elsewhere," and, "that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Mr. M'Connell, requesting him to present it to Mr. Glyn, accompanied with a respectful intimation that the men who have received notices on the southern division of the line, will be happy to remain in the service of the company."

The directors of the East and West India Docks, with a view to encourage the import trade of the port of London, have unanimously resolved to reduce the rates on indigo, tea, cotton, rice, rum, &c., so as to effect a saving to the public of upwards of £12,000 per annum. The London and St. Katherine's Dock Company will follow in the same liberal course.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning an accident occurred at the building in Hyde-park. A man, named Smith, was at work at one of the gutters, when he [illegible] to the ground, between 90 and 40 feet below. He was picked up in a [illegible] state, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that both his legs were fractured, and his head having come in contact with [illegible] jection of the ironwork, one of his eyeballs was dreadfully injured; but notwithstanding these and other injuries great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

[illegible] farmer.

SERIF. PASHA OF ALEPPO.

The present Pasha of Aleppo is a man of no ordinary qualifications for an Oriental: never educated or much in society from which the person of his rank usually derives his experience, he has shown new ideas—he is indebted to his own shrewd abilities and application to business in the various subordinat departments through which he worked his way slowly, but patiently and perseveringly—till his zeal and efficiency afforded him an opportunity, on more than one occasion, to impress his superiors with a very favourable opinion as his qualifications for a higher and more important official position than any that he occupied before. He was, therefore, after filling several less important appointments in different portions of the Sublime Ottoman provinces in Turkey, in Europe, and Asia, nominated to Aleppo, not very long since; and up to the period of his recent error as Judgment as regards the outbreak in that Pashalic, nothing could have been more creditable than his discharge of the high and arduous duties of

FOUNDING OF A HINDOO FEMALE SCHOOL IN CORNWALLIS-SQUARE AT CALCUTTA.

his office, towards all sects and classes. Indeed, the Jew and Gentile population had every reason to congratulate themselves on his discharge of the duties of his office, in every instance in which their respective interests were brought before him; and his able and impartial administration was a great blessing to the country at large; and no doubt his efficiency at a former period, and his judicious discharge of his duties, will obtain for him the marked notice and favourable recommendation of the representatives of Europe at the Porte, and that we shall soon be enabled to announce his nomination and promotion to some equally important department as that from which he has been only deposed from the necessity of the moment. We must recollect he had not adequate powers at his command at the time, and his conciliatory disposition towards the rebels was more apparent than real; his only hoped thereby to borrow time, throw the evil-disposed off their guard, and keep them in obeyance more by kind words than by threats of intimidation, which he and they knew he had not the means to put into execution, until reinforced from other military *dépôts*, or from Constantinople. It is now fully admitted, that had he adopted any other course, the loss of life and property to all sects, Jew and Gentile, would have been much more, and, probably, the city and castle have fallen into the hands of the rebels and Bedouins.

The recent instructions from his Sublime Highness Abd-al-Medjid that all civil and military officers throughout the Ottoman dominions should take an oath to discountenance, directly and indirectly, any means hitherto known whereby bribery or corrupt means was known to be had recourse to, so as to interfere with the due discharge of their respective functions, by the heads or subordinates of the different departments of the kingdom, have had a most salutary effect, and have already worked great good for the Turkish Empire. The very apprehension of reports being made on the subject must operate beneficially; and the commissioners already instituted, and the cases of fraud and embezzlement detected and punished, have worked a great change. This was very remarkable in the cases inquired into at Damascus lately. Said Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, punished severely some persons who were found guilty of having to a large amount defrauded the Porte in past years: they were put in prison, and their ill-acquired gain confiscated or transferred to the public treasury. It is a pity that Said Pasha is fanatical, for his other acts are much to his praise, and he has done much good;

THE PACHA OF ALEPPO.

but his conduct on a recent occasion is highly censurable. The cousin of Aleppo has already been given in our number of December 7th. The appointment of the late Turkish Ambassador in London to Aleppo must be very desirable, for, judging from his past conduct, we feel satisfied that he goes to his new field of usefulness with every disposition to do his duty impartially and efficiently, and to the full satisfaction of the aggrieved sects, native and European. The active measures adopted by the Porte speak well for the future; and the new law just put in force must do much good and give general satisfaction. It is now permitted that the Capitation, or Poll-tax hitherto levied on the different sects not Mohammedan, and collected by Moslem functionaries, be received in the respective provincial treasuries directly from the heads of the respective sects, Jew or Gentile, and thus doing away with one of the fertile sources of disagreement and dissension heretofore between the Moslems and other sects.

The following is the latest intelligence:—*The Lloyd* states that the conscription at Damascus has terminated without any further disturbances. It is now going on at Homs and Hamah. The newly-appointed Governor of Aleppo has just arrived at Beyrout; he has collected 5000 troops, and intends to proceed to the place of his destination attended by this corps: "DAMASCUS, Dec. 9th.—The Christians and Jews residing here are living in continual apprehension, lest the Mussulmen population should exercise similar cruelties towards them as recently in Aleppo; but their apprehensions are gradually subsiding, in consequence of the active measures which the authorities are adopting. 5000 more troops will embark at Alexandria, to reinforce the garrison of that city. A public road is being laid made from Beyrout to Damascus."

FOUNDATION OF A HINDOO FEMALE SCHOOL AT CALCUTTA.

THE very interesting ceremony depicted in the accompanying Illustration, (from a Sketch by an obliging Correspondent), took place at Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 6th of November. The scene is Cornwallis-square, where a School for the Education of Hindoo Females is now building by the Hon. Drinkwater Bethune. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Sir John Littler, the Deputy Governor of Bengal. His Honour (a High Mason) was assisted by a large assemblage of Masonic brethren, and the Bishop of Calcutta, with a great number of Government officers, and a numerous assemblage of native gentlemen, in the presence of a vast concourse of natives, and of almost all the Europeans in Calcutta. The scene was truly picturesque, and the event is important for the influence it is likely to have on the future destinies of native society.

Sir John Littler first arrived, and, shortly afterwards, the masonic body marched from the General Assembly's Institution to the site of the intended building. Having arrived within a proper distance of the spot, the procession halted, the brethren opened to the right and left, and faced inwards, so as to leave room for the officiating Grand Master, preceded by his standard and sword-bearer, to pass up the centre, followed by the rest, so as to invert the order of procession. When the Grand Master arrived, he received the plans of the building from the builder, Mr. Grey, and presented them to Sir John Littler and the rest of the company for their inspection. The inscription on the plate was then read by the Grand Master, who requested Sir John Littler to descend from the platform, in order to assist at the ceremony, presenting him, at the same time with the silver trowel made for the occasion. The Grand Treasurer then placed two bottles, containing coins and records of the present reign, in cavities prepared for them in the lower part of the stone. The plate was then placed in its bed by Sir J. Littler, the cement was applied, and the stone let down slowly to solemn music. The Grand Master next proved the stone by the square, level, and plumb-rule, which were successively handed to him by the Grand Wardens; after which, the Grand Master said "May the Grand Architect of the universe bless this foundation-stone which we have laid, and may we be enabled, by His providence, to perfect this and other virtuous undertakings." The cornucopia and cup of wine and oil were then handed to the Grand Master as before, who, having poured them on the stone, said—"May the bounteous author of all good bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all other necessaries and comforts of life."

Such are the principal details of the ceremony; but we should add, that the officiating Grand Master addressed the company, pointing out the great object for which the institution was intended by its founder—namely, the education of Hindoo females, hitherto kept in ignorance and behind purdahs (*i.e.* within the walls of the houses), and altogether reduced to the level of domestics.

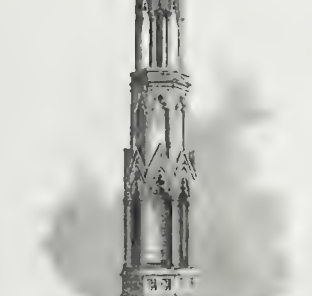
The Hon. Mr. Bethune, addressing himself to the Deputy Governor, the Bishop, and the company in general, alluded in strong and feeling terms to the conduct of Baboo Dokhinarunjun Mookerjea, and the intelligence and spirit displayed by him in affording his unasked assistance to this good work. This native gentleman expressed to Mr. Bethune his mortification at the thought that the rich gentry of his country should have so small a share in a great national undertaking like the present, expressing his own readiness to advance the cause to the utmost of his power. He at once made a gift to Mr. Bethune, of sufficient land as a site for the proposed school, and which was, after some additional purchases, exchanged for the present more commodious area. Mr. Bethune proceeded to say, that that day they had seen the possession of the land symbolically given, by the delivery of a young "Asoka"-tree; that that tree, the "tree of gladness," was, from the gracefulness of its foliage, the surpassing beauty of its flowers, and its high estimation among Hindoo women, an appropriate representation of such an institution as he wished to found. He added that tree was doubly hallowed by its connexion with the name of Sir William Jones, and ought to be held, not only in Calcutta, but in the villages around, as a symbol of female education, "a new tree of liberty to remind us of the bond of fellowship which unites our labours in one common cause." Mr. Bethune then referred to the aid which the cause of female enlightenment had received from the Bengalee newspapers in Calcutta. He had observed incidents and heard anecdotes which proved to him that now was the true time to commence the great work: he knew that many educated young natives had made and were now making efforts to educate their wives; he had received support and encouragement from all divisions of native society, and he was satisfied that "this generation would not pass away without witnessing a marked and happy progress in this matter of female education, and a decided elevation in the position of the women of this land in the scale of social existence." Such is an imperfect summary of this eloquent speech, which concluded with a feeling invocation to the Almighty to protect the work that had been so auspiciously begun, and to grant His blessing on the infant institution.

In the *Friend of India*, whence we quote these details, it is observed that Mr. Bethune has sown a seed which will one day bear noble fruit, and that he has chosen the best possible time for the operation. "For years there has been a movement in native society, before which ancient prejudices are rapidly melting away; and, although we occasionally observe extraordinary instances of retrogression in particular localities, and among particular individuals, the general tendency of the movement cannot be misinterpreted. The great obstacle to permanent advancement has hitherto been the entirely uncivilised character of the female portion of native society, which tends to weaken, to a great extent, the liberal principles imbibed by the young at our great Colleges. This evil will be remedied by native female education, and to this great work Mr. Bethune has addressed himself with an earnestness and liberality which do credit alike to his judgment and his heart."

We understand that the building of this School will cost Mr. Bethune the large sum of £5000. Our Illustration represents the hon. gentleman addressing the assemblage at the foundation, on November 6; next to him is the charitable native who has given the site for the School; around them are the decorated Brethren of the Masonic Lodges, with their banners; and the variegated tent contains the musicians of the 70th Regiment. The time is just after sunset; red and blue lights are burning, and throwing the crowd into mystic effect; and the tent in the foreground is filled with company, including officers in uniform, natives in turbans, or white, blue, and red scull-caps; altogether presenting an impressive spectacle.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.

THE colonists of Van Diemen's Land, in testimony of their sense of the mild government of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart., have lately erected, at Hobart-Town, the Memorial engraved below. The design closely resembles the Eleanor Memorial crosses of the mother country. It bears the following inscription:—



MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.

Underneath are deposited the remains of
SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.,
Of Berkswell Hall, in the County of Warwick
Late Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land
For m[illegible] and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the
[illegible]
Died on the 3rd February, 184[illegible]
This Monument is erected as a mark of respect to his Memory,
By public subscription, in the year of our Lord
MDCCCL.

THE SCREW STEAMER "ARNO," FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE accompanying steam-vessel, the *Arno*, just built by Messrs. Reid and Wood, of Port-Glasgow, is stated to be the finest screw steam-ship, in appearance, size, and speed, that has ever appeared in Liverpool, where this description of steamer is fast monopolising the Mediterranean trade.

The *Arno* is a beautiful specimen of Clyde ship-building. She is a tauntly sparred three-masted schooner, rigged man-of-war fashion. Her funnel is cream-coloured and she has painted ports, which give her hull a light appearance, and make her look more like a sailing vessel than a screw-boat. She has a very handsome stem, terminating in a scroll figure-head, and chastely adorned with carved work. Her quarter is a *chef d'œuvre* of ship-building art, and each gallery is ornamented with a medallion, emblematic of the rise of the river Arno. Her stern is decorated with an elegant device, with the arms of Liverpool in the centre, and surmounted by the ship's name, in rays. Her lines are beautifully true, and with a sharp entrance and clean run, combined with a fullness at the waist, give her that rounded side which all handsome vessels must possess. Her deck accommodations are very compact, and have been arranged with an eye to utility in working the ship. Over her main and after hatches she has two well-wrought iron cranes for the purpose of landing or receiving cargo, and by which the boats can be lowered at any moment. She has a fine quarter-deck, upwards of sixty feet long, under which are the main cabins. The engineers are provided for by houses on deck. Her cabins are very roomy, and ornamented with taste and elegance. The walls of her saloon are of painted oak, surmounted by a chaste moulding, relieved with floral carved brackets, all richly gilt. The doors of her state rooms are of highly polished oak, the upper panels decorated with a chaste design in fretwork, backed by crimson satin. Her saloon sofas are upholstered in rich crimson-coloured figured velvet, and are ranged in a circular form in her counter, which is very ample in its proportions. Her other cabins and offices are fitted in a similar style. Her plate service is of massive silver, all the large pieces of which, as also her stone ware, are marked with the ship's name in a novel and artistic device, emblematic of the rise of the river from she takes her name. The light is admitted to the saloon from two cupola sky-lights, with frosted panes, which will subdue the glare of the sun when in more southern climates. Throughout the ship, ventilation and utility appear to have been properly attended to. The *Arno*'s dimensions are:—length over all, 200 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; burthen, 700 tons. Her engines are 150 horse-power, on the direct action principle, made by Messrs. Thompson, of Clyde Bank foundry. The *Arno* is commanded by Captain G. H. Haram, a gentleman who was for some time connected with the British and North American Royal mail steamers, and who has also had considerable experience in the Mediterranean, having served the early part of his profession on those waters. She is the property of Messrs John Bibby and Sons, and other parties in Liverpool, under the title of the Liverpool and Mediterranean Screw Steam-ship Company, and will be despatched for Italy and Sicily in a few days.

On Saturday, the *Arno* made her trial trip from Greenock to Liverpool, with upwards of 600 tons dead weight of coal on board. The following were the results:—She moved ahead shortly after four o'clock, the paddle-steamer *Admiral* having a start of about a mile. Passed the Cloch Light at 4h. 22m., and ran from there to the Cumbrae Light in 1 hour and 16 minutes, the distance being sixteen miles, and this against rather a head wind. Ailsa Craig was made at 5h. 42m., and her course being now a little more southerly, the wind, which was from W.N.W., began to tell upon her canvass, and the Mull of Galloway was reached at 11h. 50m. She was abreast the point of Ayr Light by 1h. 52m., and stopped off the Bell Buoy at 8h. 16m A.M. on Sunday, the *Admiral* easing for the same purpose just five minutes before, being hardly three-quarters of a mile a-head. Here the *Arno* had to wait more than half-an-hour for want of water, and in the meantime the *Astrologer*, from Constantinople, came up, and, drawing less water, passed over the bar about a mile a-head. The *Arno* moved on after her at ten minutes to nine, and headed her before she reached the Crosby Light-ship, sailed up to the Sloyne, and then returned to lie off Clar nce Pier until tide-time, having run the distance from Greenock to the Bell-buoy in sixteen hours and a quarter—an unprecedented passage for a screw-boat.

SCENE IN GILTSPUR-STREET.

A CHARGE of frightful cruelty to a servant-girl has recently been the subject of a most painful magisterial examination at Guildhall, by Mr. Alderman Humphery. The person charged with this revolting conduct is Mr. Sloane, a special pleader, residing in the Middle Temple; and the servant, Jane Wilbred, formerly an inmate of the West London Union. The report of this case we have reserved until the trial. The committal of the accused, on Friday last (December 27), gave rise to a burst of popular vengeance, which is here illustrated, for the more emphatically conveying our reprobation of a species of "Lynch Law," which, by acts of terrific violence, would pronounce condemnation *before trial*. The disgraceful incident represented in the Engraving occurred in the conveyance of Mr. Sloane from the police-office, at Guildhall, to the Compter, in Giltspur-street. The details are as follow:—

Great difficulty was experienced as to how Mr. Sloane should be removed in safety, as the mob seemed rather to be increasing, with the desire to see a man who had rendered himself so singularly notorious. Various expedients were suggested, and a person was despatched to obtain a cab in some part remote from Guildhall, and to drive round by Moorgate-street and Fore-street into Basinghall-street, and then wait at the church; and, in the meantime, it was arranged that several policemen were to guard the magistrates' entrance and keep back the crowd from the hall, while Mr. Sloane made a rush into the hall and effected his escape by the back way to where the cab was waiting for him. The cab was kept waiting at the church for a short time, and then Alderman Humphery thought it advisable to have the cab brought close up to the door, which was accordingly done. An officer was sent down to the Compter with instructions to the governor to have the door open, and everything prepared to afford defendant a ready reception on arriving there. The cab door was opened, and Mr. Sloane (who had only about three yards to go), accompanied by Springate, the gaoler, suddenly rushed out, and was endeavouring to force his way into the cab, when the mob closed upon them, and, had it not been for the able exertions of Mr. Superintendent Hodgson, Mr. Roe, and about a dozen constables, Mr. Sloane would have been torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. One old woman, we noticed in particular, was making most furious lunges at him with an immense umbrella. With great difficulty Mr. Sloane got into the cab, but the crowd all pressed forward, and with such violence, that both the windows of the vehicle were smashed to atoms, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows, so that in less than two minutes he was so bespattered that it was next to impossible to discover which was the gaoler and which Mr. Sloane. About twenty constables surrounded the cab, and the driver lashed his horse to try and escape the rabble, but they impeded his way so much that he was unable to proceed at any but a rapid walking pace. Two policemen endeavoured to block up the windows by standing on the steps of the cab; but, in spite of their exertions, the gaoler received a smart blow on the face, which was intended for Mr Sloane. Through some mistake, the vehicle was directed to the Old Bailey, where a crowd of some thousands awaited its coming, and, by the time the cab arrived opposite the Compter in Giltspur-street, the road and every place where standing-room was to be obtained was crowded with one mass of human heads. The policemen were bespattered with filth. They were obliged to use their staves very freely on stopping at the door of the prison; and Mr. Sloane, as soon as the cab door was opened, made one bound on to the pavement, three more took him into the middle of the lobby, and the gate closed behind him, much to the disappointment of the people outside. Shouts, yells, groans, and every imaginable expression of disgust and horror were reiterated by the crowd on the way from the court to the Compter; and even when Sloane was safely inside, they lingered outside, hissing and hooting, and calling upon the turnkeys to turn Sloane out among them, and they would give him what he deserved. Six policemen remained in front of the door for some time, as it was feared that it would not be safe to leave the front door guarded only by the gaoler.

On Saturday Mr. Hamber, the messenger to the Court of Bankruptcy, reported to the court that a bankrupt, named Ephraim Godbolt, had died raving mad that morning. Ephraim and George Godbolt were builders and carpenters, at 14 and 15, College-walk, Chelsea, and on Thursday last were made bankrupts. Notices of adjudication were served upon the bankrupts on Friday evening. The bankrupt Ephraim Godbolt had previously laboured under ill-health; and the fact of having been made a bankrupt produced such a shock upon the nervous system that he expired in a state of raving madness on Saturday morning.

On Saturday night, some expert thieves effected an entrance, it is supposed by means of skeleton keys, into the premises 26, Craven-street, Strand. They removed a large iron chest from its position, and it is conjectured that their efforts to break it open proved fruitless, as they carried off that and its contents, £65 in gold, £31 10s. in silver, several Bank of England notes, and a £5 note of the Old Sarum Bank.

The amount of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the month of November, exceeded 4,000,000 dollars. The capabilities of the establishment may be extended to the coinage of 8,000,000 dollars monthly.

CONVEYANCE OF MR. SLOANE TO GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 5, 1851.—Second Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 6.—Epiphany. Old Christmas Day
TUESDAY, 7.—Sun rises 8 h. 7 m., sets 4 h. 29 m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—St. Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
THURSDAY, 9.—Royal Exchange burned, 1838.
FRIDAY, 10. Penny postage commenced, 1840.
SATURDAY, 11.—First Public Lottery was drawn, 1569. Hilary Term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
7 m. 8 m.	8 m. 9 m.	9 m. 10 m.	10 m. 11 m.	11 m. 0 m.	0 m. 0 m.	0 m. 1 m.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON. On MONDAY, JANUARY, 6th, will be performed, by [illegible] Shakspeare's Tragedy of CORIOLANUS. Volumnia, Mrs. Warner (her [illegible] this Theatre). To conclude with the NEW COMIC PANTOMIME of [illegible] NINA, PUSSIBAN, AND YOU LIKE IT. Jaques, Mr. Vandenhoff. Touchstone, Mr. Henry Rosalind Mrs. Nesbit. WELLESLEY, THE LADY of LYONS Claude [illegible] Miss Anderson. Pauline des Chapelle, Miss Vandenhoff.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four o'clock

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. On MONDAY, JAN. 6, 6th, HENRY IV. (Part 1), and the Pantomime. On Tuesday, January 7, 7th, CRIPPLEGATE, and the Pantomime. On Wednesday, January 8, [illegible] Act 1), and the Pantomime. On Thursday, January 9, TWELFTH NIGHT, [illegible] On Friday, January 10, HENRY IV. (Part 2), and the Pantomime. Saturday, [illegible], THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and the Pantomime.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE and LONDON ASSEMBLY OPERA.—NOTICE.—To meet the convenience of the Juvenile portion of the people, and those residing at a distance, the Performances will be so arranged, that the PANTOMIME will be IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED by ELLEN GOLDICK, at which hour omnibuses leave the Theatre to all parts of London.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Performances will commence with the Operatic Drama of THE SLAVE. Sicanda (the Slave), Mr. James Johnstone.—After which, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, by the author of "Blue Beard," entitled HARLEQUIN ALFRED the GREAT, or the Magic Harp, Banjo and the Mystic Rose. Columbine, Miss Louise Blanch; Clown, Mr. Tom Matthews.—To conclude with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Half-price at Nine o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 6th, and during the week the performances will commence with the Historical Drama of KENILWORTH; or, the Days of Queen Elizabeth. SCENES of the Whole concluding with the New Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and CINDERELLA; or, the Whole Rose of Kilkenny, by the author of "Half King Hal."—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Sage Manager, Mr. J. Thomas.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, at the Music-hall, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6. In consequence of the number of persons [illegible] to gain admission on Monday last, Mr. Albert Smith will repeat his popular entertainment the GYMKHANA HALL, on Monday January 6th, also on the 13th, and 20th. Stalls, [illegible] reserved seats, 3s.; back seats, 2s. Private boxes for eight, 21s.; for six, 15s.; to be had at the Music-hall Store-street, Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; Duff's, 65, Oxford-street, and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

DISTIN' CONCERTS.—MR. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS, at the following places: Watford, JANUARY 7th, Hotel Leighton, Hemel Hempstead, 8th; Tring, 9th; Wendover, 10th; Aylesbury, 11th; Marlow, 13th; Henley, 14th; Maidenhead, 15th; Windsor, 16th; Staines, 17th; Chertsey, 18th; Kingston, 20th; Croydon, 21st; Reigate, 22nd; Dorking, 23rd; Guildford, 24th; Farnham, 25th; Alton, 27th; Alresford, 28th; Winchester, 29th; Romsey, 30th; Southampton, 31st. All communications to be directed to H. DISTIN, Sax Horn Manufacturer, 4, Cranbourne-street, London.

ST MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE.—MR. JAMES [illegible]SSELL, late of the Theatres Royal Drury-lane Covent-garden, and Haymarket, begs [illegible] to intention of READING Shakspeare's HENRY IV. (Part 1) On TUESDAY, [illegible] Friday, Jan. 10; and Tuesday, Jan. 14; and Friday, Jan. 17, at Eight precisely. Half-past Seven, commence at Eight and conclude about Ten. Admission, 1s.; Reserved seats, 2s.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Music Hall, Store-[illegible]. Mr. JOHN PARRY will sing his NOTES, and his SCENES of the Whole [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, JANUARY 7th, commencing at Half-past Eight; being his Last Performance in London until Easter. Stalls, Three Shillings; to be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201, Regent-street; and 42, New Bond-street; at the music shops, and at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his "NOTES," VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on THURSDAY NEXT, at KINGSTON, on Friday at Hackney, and on Monday, the 13th, at Maidenhead.

APOLLONICON.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Adelaide-street, Strand.—Tl[illegible] Subscription Concerts, on MONDAY, Midsummer Night's [illegible] Hon. "Les Huguenots Duet, Dorothy." Pas Duo [illegible] "Sultan Mazer Admission, 1s. Reserved seats, 1s 6d. Carriages may be ordered at 1

SALLE ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANCY DRESS BALLS EVERY WEEK and every following Evening at Eight o'Clock precisely. M. and Madame ROBIN will appear, by kind permission of Mr. MITCHELL's and Mr. BOOSEY's Music Libraries, 31, HANOVER-st., and the Music Libraries and Warehouses, and at the Box-office, which is open daily. Children introduced by [illegible]

LAST WEEK in LONDON.—LIFE and SCENERY in [illegible] SUPPORTED BY THE SUPERB PANORAMA OF [illegible] Supports, &c., MR. STOCQUELER'S POPULAR [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT, which will be repeated in Leadenhall-street for Ten Days only, [illegible] Lecture on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT, at Two and Eight o'Clock P.M.—Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s 6d. N.B. Mr. Stocqueler will, after the 10th inst., be at Rochdon, Bath, Cheltenham, and Oxford.

JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, a NEW VIEW of the TOWN and LAKE of LUCERNE, embracing also the Rigi, Mount Pilate, the Snowy Alps, and all the adjacent romantic and picturesque scenery. The Views of the ARCTIC REGIONS and of the LAKES of KILLARNEY are also now open.—Admission, 1s. each; both Views, 2s. 6d. In the three Rooms [illegible] open from Ten till Dusk.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of Mr. Ou[illegible] Water-Colour Society, [illegible] Daily, from 10 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Season tickets, [illegible] MANUEL SIEPEI, Sec. and Art

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Over-land Route to Oregon, Texas, and California. Mornings, Twelve, Afternoons, Three; Evenings, Quarter to Eight. Open half an hour before each Performance.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN Daily; Mornings at 11, Afternoons at 3, Evenings at 8.—Admission, 1s., Stalls, 2s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each Performance.—On the 20th January a new Lecture and Diorama will be produced, in addition to the above. The Diorama of the Life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington will then soon come in progress.

DIORAMA OF THE GANGES.—The PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, (opposite the Polytechnic Institution) NOW OPEN with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the GANGES, with Calcutta and [illegible] The entire Diorama painted by Mr. T. GRIEVE, from Sketches taken on the Spot. Commence daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight P.M.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Celebrated [illegible] GENIE HARTSIS (the Lockwood Family) will perform Trios, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Chatterton, daily at Four o'Clock.—LECTURES by Dr. Bachhoffner, on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.—LECTURE, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on FIRE and its Phenomena.—LECTURE illustrated by Chemical Experiments, by Mr. George Buckle.—THE BALLAD MINSTREL OF ENGLAND, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—EXHIBITION of [illegible] MACHINERY.—NEW and [illegible] SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS and LIVING BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven to Five o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday) from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal [illegible] recommended to go early in the season ONE SHILLING on Monday, SIXPENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All replies to Correspondents [illegible] unavoidably deferred till next week.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Greswell's Stories in Verse.—Family Friend. Vol. 3.—The Princess.—Robin Goodfellow's Christmas Carol.—Wood's School Stories.
[illegible] Lover can do.

SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.—Next week will be given a SUPPLEMENT to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; including the Title-page and Index to Vol. XVII.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

A GREAT and beneficial change is quietly taking place in Ireland. Landlords and tenants, finding the uselessness of appealing to the Legislature for assistance, have begun to look their mutual difficulties in the face, and to enter into such arrangements as the altered circumstances of the country require. Rents in many districts have gone down to the equitable prices which allow the tenant to live after payment of his rent; and the high competition prices which the peasantry offered for land, but did not pay, are fast becoming matters of tradition. Emigration—which even the winter months has not stopped—has rendered this unnatural competition for land quite impossible; and to such an extent has emigration been carried in some districts that a new danger—that of under-population—quite as subversive of all real prosperity as over-population, has been incurred. Landlords have, in some districts, been so alarmed at the possible consequences of this drain of the people from a soil which can have no value at all unless there are human beings to turn its resources to account, that they have entered into negotiations to retain their tenantry and labourers, lest they should be left alone in the wilderness. But what, after all, we must consider as the most fortunate circumstance for Ireland, is the new flax movement, which is to link the fortunes of an island that is essentially agricultural, to the manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain. We now import, it appears, foreign oil-cake for fattening cattle, to the amount of £600,000 per annum. We also import flax-seed for sowing and crushing, of which the annual value is estimated at nearly £1,000,000; and we import flax and hemp in a fibrous state of the annual value of nearly £3,000,000; making little short of £5,000,000 worth of produce which might be grown in Ireland, if the people understood its culture, and if both landlords and people set cordially to work to grow it, to meet even the present demand. What the future demand for flax may be, will depend upon the success of the recent and still pending experiments in Manchester. The average annual importation of flax for the last twenty years has been about 1,250,000 cwt. In 1849, it amounted to 1,806,786 cwts., while there is reason to believe that in 1850 it was 2,000,000 cwt. This importation, at an average value of £50 per ton, would amount to no less than £5,000,000. Were this sum expended in Ireland, the flax, for which it paid, might be produced from lands that are incapable of growing wheat, and without any interference with the ordinary pursuits of agriculture, and moors and hill sides that now lie waste might smile with the blue flowers of a hardy and profitable plant. Were there anything in the soil or climate of Ireland to prevent the cultivation of flax as profitably as it is produced in France, Belgium, Holland, or Russia, it would be useless to urge the subject, however great the market for flax might become by the extension of the linen manufacture of England or the north of Ireland; but, when it appears, to use the words of the Royal Flax Society, that "the ignorance of the proper system of management of the flax crop, on the part of the farmers, is the only cause why we procure our flax from abroad," it is time that Irish landlords on the one hand, and English capitalists on the other, should combine in a work of such importance. Ireland was brought to distress and misery by the cultivation of one plant, and it will be an appropriate compensation if she owes her future prosperity to another. One great difficulty in the way of the better cultivation of the soil has been removed, by the transfer of estates into the hands of solvent proprietors; and in spite, therefore, of occasional agrarian outrage, and of a wicked but happily partial agitation, which seems to be directed against rent, in any shape or degree, and which has broken out in the north-western districts and elsewhere, we think there are unmistakable symptoms, both in England and in Ireland, that the night of Ireland's calamity has passed away, and that a morning of hope has at length dawned upon it.

A SLIGHT episode in the Papal controversy, not involving points of faith or doctrine, is too remarkable and amusing to be passed over without notice. A literary warfare is at the present moment going on, which, if it do not minister to the instruction, will increase the mirth of the nation. The two belligerents are Lady Morgan and Cardinal Wiseman, and the point in dispute is a matter of fact asserted by the latter personage and denied by the clever ecclesiastic. The *causa belli* occurred, originally, in her Ladyship's work on Italy, published more than a quarter of a century ago, and is stated in the following paragraph, describing the entrance of the French into Rome:—

> The sacrilegious curiosity of the French broke through all obstacles to their search in the chair of St. Peter. They actually removed its aspotic cesaker, and discovered the relic. Upon its mouldering and dusty surface were traced cu[illegible]ings, which bore the appearance of letters. The chair was quickly brought into a better light; the dust was quite removed, and the whole inscription (for an inscription it was) faithfully copied. The writing is in Arabic characters, and is the well-known confession of the Mahometan faith:—"*There is but one God, and Mahomet is her prophet.*" It is supposed that this chair had been, among the spoils of the Crusaders, offered to the Church, at a time when a taste for antiquarian lore and the deciphering of inscriptions was not yet in fashion. This story has not been contradicted, and the chair is there still; but the taste has allowed remember the fact, and none but the audacious repeat it. Yet such there are even at Rome.

Lady Morgan's authorities for the piquant story are the celebrated travellers and authors, Denon and Champollion. Dr. Wiseman, in the year 1833, when an unknown priest, or, as Lady Morgan calls him, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," published a denial of the story, which denial, however, was destined not to reach the knowledge of her Ladyship till within the last few weeks, when some zealous rummager among the rubbish of past controversies brought the subject to light, and published a version of it in the columns of a daily contemporary. This has brought Lady Morgan into the field with a letter published in the form of a pamphlet, addressed to "Nicholas by the Divine Mercy of the Holy Roman Church by the title of Saint Pudentiana, Cardinal Priest Archbishop of Westminster, and Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Southwark," in which she not only re-asserts the truth of the story, but administers some very telling rebukes in her own happy and forcible manner. Not contented with the original charge, her Ladyship in this letter has made a second, which must be quite as disagreeable to Cardinal Wiseman as the first. She says:—

> In defence of the sacrilegious French I have nothing to say. They showed as little delicacy towards the Sacred Grotto, the most holy relic of the church of San Lorenzo, of Genoa, as they did to the chair of St. Peter. Till the arrival of those meddling Savans, "*ove as malvenu de tout*," the Sagro Catino had passed for a club made "of one emerald of prodigious size," which also figures in the Last Supper, and was forbidden to human touch. The French first asserted it had been part of the spoil taken by the Crusaders at Cesarea, in the twelfth century; but when it was carried to Paris, and presented to the Institut, being subjected to the test of scientific scrutiny, it proved to be a piece of green glass—a pious fraud which had escaped the discovery of ages!

Lady Morgan, whose early energies were devoted to the cause of Roman Catholic Emancipation, cannot be suspected of hostility to the Roman Catholic body; and therefore the "publication" will find, if he ventures again into print on the subject, that he has a very formidable antagonist to deal with. The quarrel is by far the prettiest that the Papal aggression has yet called forth. We only wish all Papal controversies were as provocative of smiles.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The New Year was ushered in on Wednesday at Windsor, under the cheering influence of a bountiful charity dispensed by her Majesty and her Royal Consort, in accordance with their annual custom.

In the morning, a serenade in honour of the day was performed under the windows of the Royal apartments by the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. At ten o'clock, the Queen and the Prince, attended by the Court, proceeded to the Riding School, where her Majesty's New Year's gifts to the aged, infirm, and deserving poor of Windsor, Eton, and Clewer, were distributed in the Royal presence. The selection of the very numerous objects of the Queen's bounty had been made under the superintendence of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain, and the clergy of the vicinity, all of whom were present on the occasion. Directly after the entrance of her Majesty and the Royal party, the distribution commenced. Blankets, calico, and flannel were distributed, and also the following provisions—meat, bread, potatoes, and pudding. A large quantity of coals were also dispensed. When the interesting ceremony of the distribution had concluded, the Queen and the Prince, with the Royal party quitted the Riding School.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville arrived at the Castle on Friday, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince. The Royal Princes enjoyed the diversion of shooting on Saturday morning, with Prince Albert, and returned to Claremont in the afternoon.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated, and administered the Holy Communion.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince took their usual early morning walk. Several visitors arrived at the Castle in the course of the day, and the Royal dinner circle included the Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis of Douro, the Rev. Lord and Lady Wrightesley Russell, and Sir C. L. Eastlake.

On Tuesday, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Arabella Byng arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen and the Prince, and joined the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday, after the distribution of the Royal gifts, Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by the Marquis of Douro, and attended by Lord Camoys, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel F. R. Seymour. In the evening the Royal dinner party included his Excellency the Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis of Douro, and the Right Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Baring. After dinner, a performance of music took place in the Waterloo Chamber. The Queen's private band was in attendance, strengthened by a number of additional performers of eminence.

On Thursday his Excellency Senor Isturiz, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, General the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, and Colonel the Hon. Ponsonby, and Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen and the Prince. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was prevented by slight indisposition from dining with her Majesty on New Year's Day.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been a [illegible] sufferer, was present on Thursday. Dr. Hawkins is in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Beaufort, and several members of the nobility, have called during the week at Gloucester House to inquire after her.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening (New Year's Day), at their mansion in Park-lane, to his Excellency Baron General Radowitz, and a distinguished circle, invited to meet the illustrious stranger.

We are glad to announce the safe *accouchement* of the Lady Olivia Sandilands. Her Ladyship gave birth to a son and heir on Tuesday last in Hertford Street.

We regret very much to announce the premature demise, at Hornby Castle, on Christmas Day, of Miss Marcia Frederica Isabella Lane Fox, granddaughter of the late, and niece of the present Duke of Leeds, in the early age of twenty-one. The lamented deceased was an exceedingly beautiful girl, and universally beloved. The Duchess of Leeds, who has exercised maternal care over her niece for some years past, is almost inconsolable at the painful event

COUNTRY NEWS.

REDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX.—IMPORTANT TO TENANT-FARMERS.—An application has been made by the Income-Tax Commissioners for the Yeovil division to the Board of Inland Revenue, to ascertain whether they ought to make any reduction in the amount of income-tax assessed on tenant-farmers in cases where their rents had been reduced; and the answer received from the Board is to the effect that, in all cases where there has been a *bond fide* reduction of rent, there might be a reduction of the income-tax in the same relative proportion. The tax must be assessed on not amount of rent actually paid, or for which the tenant is really liable, and not on the nominal amounts at which the farm is rented. It is highly important to the tenant-farmers of the kingdom that this step should be widely known, for that which is done in a district is of course app loable to the country at large; we hope, therefore, that our contemporaries generally will take cognizance of this circumstance, and make it known to their readers

OPENING OF THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.—The Pavilion will be opened by a ball which will take place next week. Every effort is being made to place the building in a perfect state of preparation. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the rooms when it is stated that they are 300 feet in length, and will accommodate 2000 guests. The following ladies have accepted the office of lady patroness:—The Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Gage, Lady de Tabley, the Baroness Wenham, Lady Alfred Hervey, the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell, Lady Westphal.

The inhabitants of Sunderland, at a meeting last Monday, determined to memorialize Lord Palmerston, to use his influence with the French Government to effect an equalization of the duties on coa s imported into France, which impose a proportion of fifty francs the tonnage on British coals, being borne, to what is imposed on Belgian coals, being inland borne

On Thursday week, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Petre gave a very interesting entertainment at Thoraton Hall to the children of the school maintained and supported by them. The scholars were assembled in the steward's-room, where an excellent repast, was provided for them, his Lordship being present, and [illegible] with her Ladyship and the Rev. Mr. Lee, actuated spiritedly into the endeavour to increase the gratification and promote the amusements of the juvenile guests. In the course of the afternoon prizes were distributed to the most deserving pupils; and, after a delightful day, the little band separated with strengthened feelings of respect and gratitude towards their noble patron.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN LIVERPOOL.—It has usually been a subject of remark (says the *Liverpool Mercury*), that the number of prisoners charged with being drunk and disorderly was greater at this particular period than at any other period of the year. This year, however, it is satisfactory to state, that the number of "drunk and disorderlies" was very small for the Christmas season, and even below the average of ordinary occasions. The Bridewell books, on the 26th, recorded only 23 prisoners of the above class, and of these 14 were charged with being booked for safety, and only nine with being drunk and disorderly.

RESTORATION OF WELLS CATHEDRAL.—It is stated that the works, which have been some time in abeyance, will be resumed forthwith, the necessary funds having been liberally provided by the Very Rev. the Dean, assisted by other dignitaries of the Cathedral.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Father Ignatius (the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer) was assaulted in Liverpool on Friday week. Whilst passing from St. Patrick's Chapel, he was met by two men, one of whom cast his arms around the monk, whilst the other tripped him up. One of the party subsequently attempted to kick the rev gentleman whilst he lay on the ground, but was prevented by a female, who struck him a severe blow with a basket across the head. A few blows passed between the attacking party and some bystanders, but the arrival of the police put an end to the disgraceful scene.

"NO POPERY" OUTRAGES.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* communicates the following statement of facts:—"There is a community of Benedictine nuns established at Stanbrook, a small hamlet four miles from Worcester. These ladies, about twenty in number, are employed in the education of Catholic young ladies, of whom there are from thirty-five to forty in the establishment. I have two daughters who are receiving their education there, and more than one hundred are amongst the nuns. The situation is lovely, and there is no male person residing on the premises except an aged chaplain, and the labourers, useless to be employed only during the late outbreaks. In answer to my inquiries, I have received a letter from my sister (one of the religious), which says:—'You will be surprised and sorry to hear that we have not been left free from molestation during these outrageous times. A party assembled one night in front of our house and kindled an immense fire, in which were burnt the figures of the Pope, the Cardinal, a figure representing our abbess, and another of our bailiff. Cheering and shouting were the only weapons to be done, and many wise precautions were taken, therefore it passed off without anything serious being done; but I much fear, had we not policemen around us, we should have had something more than fear to repent from. Fortune has been on the field on the other side of our wall. Thank God, it passed off as it did! You may imagine we were frightened.' I think all will agree that this was a very innocent party and wanton outrage; but what surprises me, and to which I wish particularly to draw attention is, that although the intended 'aggression' was known beforehand to the police, no attempt was made by the magistracy or the police to prevent it. I fear we shall have to expect that such scenes have been allowed to the mob, not only to 'no-Popery' occasions, but on other late occurrences, which I need not enumerate. We soon entirely to have forgotten the 10th of April, 1848. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. R.—Knutsford, December 30."

POPPERY MAGAZINES.—The corporation of Liverpool have judiciously come to a determination to guard the huge deposit of gunpowder in the neighbourhood of their town against lightning. The circumstance of 800 tons of this dangerous material being permitted to remain open to explosion from a stroke of atmospheric electricity has recently excited much apprehension amongst the inhabitants, and it is expected that the site of the small temporary magazine on the north of Salisbury, the 14th ult., in a poaching affray on the farm of Middle Balbeggie, on the estate of the Earl of Rothes. The poaching party consisted of eighteen persons; and two policemen and the gamekeeper of the whole Fife and Kinross-shire hunting combined to apprehend them, the poachers threatened to shoot them. The party were all armed with guns, and the policemen satisfied themselves with marking several of them so as to be able to identify them afterwards.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS TO WELSEYAN REFORMERS.—Lately, in various parts of the county of Norfolk, and especially in the neighbourhood of Aylsham, Holt, Gawston, Great Witchingham, and Lenwade, there have been serious disturbances, caused by parties calling themselves "Wesleyan Reformers," who have rebelled against the authority of the "Conference," or governing body; endeavouring to exclude the regularly appointed preachers from the pulpits of various chapels, and to take possession of those buildings. The most serious disturbances have taken place at Lenwade, where violent assaults have been committed, the services of the chapel stopped, the preachers assaulted with stones, and burnt in effigy.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—During the recess, the workmen have been actively [illegible]zed in constructing a permanent roof to the new House of Commons. When the new house was first occupied members, neither the members nor the reporters could hear distinctly what was said, and, in consequence, Mr. Barry constructed several temporary roofs to overcome the difficulty. Before the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Barry had determined, it is stated, on making a permanent roof, after the temporary model which had been found to answer, and that permanent roof is now almost finished. It rises from the middle of the windows with a high pitch to nearly the height which the first permanent roof was, and presents a light and elegant appearance, in keeping with the other portions of the building. On each side of the house new galleries and division lobbies are being prepared, and a handsome and elegant waiting room is in course of fitting up in the cloisters. The new house is permanently to be taken possession of when the House meets after the Easter recess, and will, we believe, be found to answer satisfactorily. Several important alterations are being made in the approaches to the house, which, when finished, will contribute to the comfort and convenience of members, and give a pleasing and finished appearance to the Commons portion of the new palace.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL-GREEN.—The annual treat to the children attending the above schools took place at the school-rooms, on Thursday, when upwards of 300 children were bountifully supplied with the old English fare of roast beef and plum-pudding. At 12 o'clock the court in which the school is situated was thronged with the anxious little ones, eager to gain admittance to the rooms, which were tastefully decorated for the occasion; at length the time arrived for the doors to be opened, and the school-rooms were soon filled, and the guests seated around the various tables. At about one o'clock order was proclaimed, and, grace having been sung by the children, the work of mastication commenced, and continued until about three o'clock, when a short address was delivered by Mr. Watts, the honorary secretary on the blessings of education, and the children having sung the grace after meat were dismissed, and re-assembled at half-past five, for the purpose of being examined and having suitable rewards presented to them. The improvement of the children is very striking, and the manner in which they replied to the various questions put to them, bespeaks the care that has been bestowed on their education. The children sang several pieces, and each child having received a [illegible] together with a book, the proceedings of this happy festive day terminated.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A general court of the guardians and committee of this institution was held on Thursday, at the Asylum, Westminster-road, Mr. Charles Evans in the chair. It appeared that the number of children admitted since the commencement of the institution, in 1758, had been 2503; of whom 212 had died in the house, 2,38 had been placed or apprenticed out, 3 were employed in the house, and 16 were at present in the Asylum. Since the year 1796, 726 young women had publicly returned thanks and received five guineas reward each for having faithfully served their apprenticeship. After some discussion, it was resolved that a handsome tablet, to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had been president of that institution for forty-five years, should be erected in the chapel. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—The Rector, [illegible], has just issued a pastoral letter, in which we find the following [illegible] particulars regarding the parochial schools:—"I am sure that the unwearied interest which you have evinced during my pastoral relation to you of more than twenty years, in our various parochial charities, will render acceptable to you some remarks upon their present condition, and which, I am happy to say, is prosperous in all respects. We may congratulate ourselves that an unusually large proportion of the children of the poor receive the benefits of education in our parochial, infant, and Sunday-schools, for I found, upon a personal inquiry last year, accompanied by a parishioner, at every house, and, as far as was practicable, at every abode of the poor, that out of 369 children between the ages of two and fourteen, there were 270 in distinct attendance at our various schools. Your own zeal and kindness, therefore, to your poor neighbours render unnecessary, in this parish, any legislative enactments for popular education. The benefits of this threefold system of parochial education among us (for more than half the children now in the parochial schools have passed through the infant-school, and the majority of the children in both these schools attend the Sunday-school) was pleasingly manifested in the course of those public catechisings of all the schools which I have held, throughout the greater portion of last year, in church, on Sunday afternoons. Permit me to bring again before your notice my earnest desire that a new parochial school-house, &c., might be built on the piece of ground belonging to the parish which has long ago been disused for burials, and which, I am assured by professional persons, might be rendered perfectly healthy and secure for the purpose. I have reason to hope that this valuable opportunity of providing for the accommodation of the schools, and of perpetuating your benevolence to the poor, as an example for future generations, will be speedily taken into the strenuous consideration of your treasurer and committee.'

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the subscribers of this society took place on Tuesday, at the Thatched House Hotel, St. James's-street; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock presiding. His Lordship stated that the present meeting had been convened in consequence of the melancholy death of their late secretary, Commander Dickson, and as there were no rules provided in this society for such a contingency, he thought it advisable to call them together for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures preparatory to the election of another. He thought it advisable that the office of secretary should be confided to officers in the navy, and he felt assured, amongst that body, there could be many found adapted in every way to fulfil its duties. With regard to the age of the candidates, they had limited it to forty five; and he thought it desirable that it should not be extended beyond that period, for if it was, they could hardly expect to retain their services for any lengthened time. He would therefore call upon them to elect a committee to look into the various testimonials of the candidates. After some discussion, a committee composed of the following gentlemen was elected:—Sir Charles Malcolm, Commander Pickering Clarke, Mr. Lane, Mr. Case, Captain Dickenson, and Sir Charles Ogle. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the governors and subscribers to this charity was held on Wednesday, in the Scottish Hospital, Crane-court; Sir Walter Stirling in the chair. The minutes having been read, and an unimportant alteration in the by-laws agreed to, the secretary (Major Adair) read the accounts relative to the Kinloch bequest, from which it appeared that the income for the year consisted of the balance from the last account £62 14s. 10d., dividends on stock, £1596, produce of the sale of £400 stock, £385 10s., making a total of £2044 4s. 10d., while the pensions and expenditure had amounted to £1968 9s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £75 15s. 6d. We understand that an annual sale of stock takes place in consequence of a clause in the will under which the bequest arises, which provides that a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the dividends shall be annually taken from the principal, and applied in increase of the pension fund, until the total sum invested is reduced to £2000, when it is to be all distributed at once. The present balance in the funds is £52,900, so that it will be many years before such a contingency can arise as the total extinction of the fund. Some conversation having taken place as to the propriety of endeavouring to raise an adequate sum for providing almshouses, a new hall, &c., it was resolved to add Sir W. Stirling, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Crole to the building committee already existing, and to instruct them to direct their special attention to the propriety of making a vigorous effort to carry out the proposed object.

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN AND HOSPICE.—By the report to the chairman and committee of the above institution for the month of December, 1850, we are informed that the distress and privation existing among the resident labouring poor are unusually great, as may be daily witnessed in the sickly, emaciated countenances of the men, women, and children who apply for relief. The number of persons belonging to the neighbouring parishes who have been relieved during the past month is as follows:—Marylebone, 1167; St. Giles's, 2064; St. Margaret's and St. John's, 821; St. Pancras, 513; Soho, 841; St. Andrew's, Holborn, 430; St. George's, Hanover-square, 621; St. Clement Danes, 149; Strand, 91; Clerkenwell, 603; St. Martin's, 526; St. James's, 701; Chelsea, 619; Lambeth, 754: relieved at the kitchen with good soup and bread. In the kitchen—men, women, and children, 3204; at their homes—men, women, and children, and sick persons, 12,438: total, 15,642. Relieved in the asylum, with supper, bread, and breakfasts: men, 537; women, 222. The lavatories have afforded accommodation for personal ablution, cleaning of apparel, &c., to men, 6341; women, 3580. The registry for servants, artizans, and labourers, &c., has assisted upwards of 100 persons in procuring situations and employment. On Christmas Day, 1688 men, women, and children were relieved with roast meat, plum-pudding, hot spiced beer, &c.; 968 heads of resident poor families, entirely dependent on the bounty for their daily meal, were liberally supplied for themselves and "little ones;" and many were the expressions of gratitude evinced by the recipients, for such cheer they little anticipated was provided for them on that festive day. We are happy to say that the supplies of roast beef and plum-pudding given to the metropolitan ragged schools were sent so expeditiously as to enable the children to have a *hot* Christmas dinner. The schoolmasters inform us that the contributions of tea will be reserved for another festivity, in which the poor parents of the ragged children will be invited to participate. Attention is drawn in the report to the appalling details in the case of "*Death from Starvation*," disclosed at an inquest held on the 29th of December last, on an aged man, named John Becknell, by the Coroner, Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Three Johns, White Lion-street, Pentonville. The body was a perfect skeleton, and was found curled up on a heap of dirty sacks, presenting an awful spectacle, which both horrified and sickened the jury. These frequents repetitions of destruction of life from absolute want of food (the superintendent, Mr. Crate, adds) will, I trust, justify my having so repeatedly drawn the committee's attention to the amount of penury and want which is silently endured by countless thousands of honest, hard-working poor people in the metropolis, and that the poverty and distress of the working classes must not be judged by the vagrants and beggars in the streets, the latter are living in comparative luxury as compared with the classes referred to, whose habits of industry and love of independence induce them rather to conceal than expose their necessities. From the health report of the past week, three deaths are ascribed to privation of food and clothing.

RE-OPENING OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The Right Rev. Prelate the Bishop of London has announced his intention of preaching the sermon on the occasion of the re-opening of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Sunday (to-morrow). The Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, and the members of the Grocers' Company, have signified their intention of attending, as also have the Common Council of the ward. The interior of the church presents a beautiful appearance. A full choir has been permanently established.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.—A vacancy is occasioned among the elder brethren of this corporation by the demise of Captain Aaron Chapman, the senior of the brethren, having been elected as far back as 1809. Captain Chapman died on Saturday last, at his residence at Highbury Park, in his 80th year. The deceased gentleman was long known and highly esteemed in the City of London, and in four successive Parliaments since the Reform Bill represented the borough of Whitby in the House of Commons.

WATCHING OUT THE OLD YEAR.—On Tuesday night, the custom of passing the last hour of the expiring year in congregational devotion was observed at all the principal Wesleyan chapels in London, which were filled to overflowing. The superintendent ministers of the circuits, who generally conducted the devotions, delivered the addresses on the occurrences of the last year, improving the retrospect in a spiritual light; and just before twelve the assembled congregations knelt in prayer until the stroke of a clock announced that a new period of life and hope had commenced, when all, rising, joined in a hymn of praise. This practice has of late years been adopted by other denominations, and was observed last night in some of the metropolitan churches.

EXTENSION OF THE SURREY POLICE.—At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, held on Tuesday, the rural police committee submitted their report relative to the appointment of a chief constable and the head-quarters of the force. Captain Hastings, H.E.I.C.S., was recommended as a fit person for the duty; and, after some discussion amongst the magistrates, it appeared that the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of two, the numbers being 20 and 18. Captain Hastings was accordingly elected.

THE LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY TERMINUS.—Tuesday last was the day appointed for the completion and opening of the permanent termini, at London-bridge, of both the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways, and which for several months past have been in progress of erection. It will, however, be three weeks or a month before they are completed. A new and elegant device, not hitherto used in the construction of railway stations, has been adopted, that of roofing both stations with sheet glass, which gives to the whole range of platform, of some 300 feet long, a light and cheerful appearance.

THE RING.—THE SURREY MAGISTRATES AND THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Tuesday, the magistrates of Surrey, and the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Lovelace, avowed a determination, as far as possible, to put an end to the pugilistic encounters which, from the facility afforded by railway, are on the increase in that county. The recent fight between the Tipton Slasher and Paddock has caused an effort to be made to carry their determination into effect by indicting the South-Western Railway Company, as a corporate body, for a misdemeanour at common law, in permitting certain trains to be run carrying passengers for the purpose of committing an illegal act—prize fighting—and doing so for gain and reward, by charging a special fare for such purpose. A lengthened discussion took place between the magistrates, one of whom, Mr. Scott, a director of the company, expressed, on the part of that body, an entire want of knowledge that the train had been used for the purpose stated, and added an assurance that a similar occurrence should be prevented in future.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED FRIGHT.—On Wednesday a long inquiry was taken by Mr. Bedford, the coroner, at the Anchor and Star Tavern, Warwick-street, Regent-street, as to the death of Mrs. Ann Wheeler, aged 34, which was alleged to have been caused under very extraordinary and cruel circumstances. It appeared, the deceased resided with her husband, who is in the employ of Messrs. D. and J. Nicoll, of Regent-street, in Leicester-street, Regent-street. The day before Christmas Day a hamper was sent to him, which he supposed to be from the country, and his wife, who was *enciente*, opened it. At the top was straw, then shavings, two bricks, and at the bottom a large dead black cat. She was much alarmed at the time, and called some one in to witness it. In the evening he mentioned the circumstance to a friend of his, when the deceased fainted, became very ill, and was put to bed. Delirium came on, and she was seen by Dr. Wegg, of Maddox-street, but it was found almost impossible to keep her in bed, from the strange nature of her madness, and she died on Saturday night. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made, and all the viscera of the stomach and chest were healthy; but, on opening the head, matter was found to be formed on the arachnoid membrane of the brain, which clearly accounted for death. Dr. Wegg was of opinion that the time from opening the basket to the period of her death, about seventy [illegible] was sufficient for the formation of the matter; but it was very difficult to say. Some evidence was gone into as to the sender of the hamper, but nothing positive was elicited. The coroner said he was not sure, if the party sending the hamper had really believed at the time that the fright at opening it would have produced death, he would not have been guilty of murder. There was no positive evidence what had produced the inflammation of the brain, and he must leave the case to the jury. An open verdict was returned, that the deceased died of inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

FOREIGN VINEGAR.—An importation of 100 casks of vinegar has taken place by a vessel from Boston, the manufacture of the United States of America. This article has not usually formed a portion of the cargoes of vessels from the United States of America. It is probable that this importation, as well as the recent numerous supplies of vinegar from France and other parts of the continent of Europe may, in a great measure, be attributed to the recent privilege granted by the Treasury for foreign vinegar to be taken free of duty for the purpose of ships' stores.

FIRE AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—On Sunday afternoon, a body of flame was perceived rolling apparently from the Exhibition of California, on the first floor of this edifice. Three engines soon arrived, when the firemen found that an escape of gas having taken place in the frame of the large transparency belonging to Messrs. Paul and Co., the proprietors of the diorama representing the Overland Route to California, it had caused the painting outside the building to become ignited, and the heat being so great, it melted the gas-pipes, and the flames eventually communicated with the wooden frame of the window, and broke a number of squares of glass. The firemen and police succeeded in soon extinguishing the fire, and before more damage was done than previously stated. With the exception of the destruction of the transparency and the broken glass, the loss may be termed inconsiderable.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a desperate attempt to murder a policeman was made by a man having the appearance of a foreigner, in High Holborn, nearly opposite Warwick-court. It appears that police-constable A 332 (of the reserve force) was on duty near the spot indicated, when he observed a man coming towards him apparently intoxicated. Next moment the fellow reeled up against the officer, who cautioned him to be careful, and admonished him that he did not believe he was so drunk as he appeared to be. The man instantly turned round and threatened the constable if he interfered with him he would do for him. On the officer advancing towards him, he became more violent, and exclaimed, "You ——, I have a stiletto here, which you know nothing about. Your life is in my hands, and if you touch me I will have it," at the same time brandishing his hand, and striking at the policeman. The conduct of the fellow was observed by two or three persons, and one of them remarking that he had some bright weapon in his hand, warned the constable to be careful, and ran off to obtain additional assistance. Before he had gone many yards he met police-constable 22 F, who, on learning the circumstances, hastened to the assistance of his comrade, who was still parrying with his assailant. Relying on their joint power, they closed upon the fellow, and during a violent struggle which ensued, the villain stabbed police-constable 22 F in the groin. The poor fellow cried out that he was stabbed, and the other constable, being assisted by two or three bystanders, succeeded in securing the prisoner, who was immediately taken to Bow-street police-station. On being charged before Inspector Dodd the prisoner first gave his name as Charles Dunn, and afterwards stated it to be Charles Smith. He refused to give any other account of himself, and behaved with great violence while the witnesses were giving their testimony. An open clasp-knife, about five inches in length, fell from the prisoner during his scuffle with the officers. The wounded policeman was conveyed in a cab to King's College Hospital, where, on a surgical examination, it was ascertained that he had received a wound in the groin about an inch-and-a-half long and two inches deep, from which the blood flowed profusely. The house surgeon stated that had the knife entered an inch lower, it would have severed the femoral artery, and instant death must have ensued.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in London in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 28:—Males, 658; females, 712; total, 1370. Deaths during the same period.—Males, 577; females, 619; total, 1196. The deaths in the first three weeks of December respectively were 1004, 1090, and 1166. This increase is considerable, and must be attributed in part to the character of the weather, which has been unfavourable to the public health; but, as in the previous week, it is also due to some coroners' returns, which were not completed, as regards registration, when the inquests were held, but have been accumulating till the end of the quarter. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9 the returns varied from 910 deaths in 1845, at a period of rather higher than average temperature, to 1403 in 1848, when scarlatina and typhus were rife, and cholera had begun, these epidemics having succeeded to the influenza of the former year. The following comparative statement of deaths at particular ages shows that, while the mortality of the young was not greater than usual in the last week, there was an excess above the average among persons of middle ages:—

	Last week.	Average of ten weeks, 1840-49.
From birth to 15 years	512	514
From 15 years to 60	423	378
At 60 and upwards	232	260

Amongst children, however, hooping-cough, diarrhœa, and small-pox appear on the increase. The deaths from the first of these complaints were 61, from diarrhœa (principally amongst infants), 31; while 25 children and 5 adults died of small-pox. The disease still prevails severely in Lisson-grove, where it was again fatal in 7 cases between the 25th and 26th of December. Only one of the sufferers—six girls and one boy—had apparently been vaccinated. With reference to a death from small-pox without vaccination, which occurred to a boy in High-street, Shadwell, Mr. Ross observes that "four other children are suffering from the same complaint in the family; the father refuses to give his children the protection of the cow-pox, and such is the result; but the mischief does not end here, for the deadly poison is disseminated through the neighbourhood." Another death from small-pox without vaccination is recorded by the same registrar in a house at Elm-row, Shadwell, and here also "four other children are suffering under small-pox, the father entertaining objections to vaccination." The registrar of Haggerstone West mentions a family at Hoxton, in which the wife, son, daughter, and servant died of scarlet fever, all within a short period. A child in Chapel-street, Woolwich, died, according to the medical certificate, of "miasmatic poisoning." The class of "diseases of the respiratory organs" comprises laryngitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, exclusive of phthisis, and numbers in this return 264 deaths, which is more than the average. From bronchitis there were 120; from pneumonia 90; the former showing an increase on the previous week, the latter a decrease. Three deaths are ascribed to privation, [illegible] 11 amongst children to want of breast milk, two to neglect, and two to intemperance. The death of a girl aged seven years is reported by the medical attendant as caused by "hydropericardium, [illegible] produced by wearing a mask."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 [illegible] every day except Wednesday; on Monday it rose to 30 464 in., and [illegible] the week was 30 192 in. [illegible] temperature of the week was [illegible] is nearly the average [illegible] in seven years [illegible] days of the week, the mean temperature was below the average; [illegible] remainder it was above it. The wind was principally in the south [illegible]

IRELAND.

THE VICE-ROYALTY.—A correspondence upon the abolition of the Viceroyalty, between Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., and Col. Dunne, M.P., has been published. The Colonel announces his readiness to afford his humble co-operation *in any way* with a view of resisting the measure, if introduced [illegible] and Mr. Hamilton hopes that, as its unpopularity is no longer doubtful [illegible] ment will abandon it.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY.—The returns of the clerks of the peace, of the claimants under the new Franchise Act, are now completed, with the lists of objections, which are to be heard at the revision before the assistant barristers. So far as can be judged by the materials at present available, the entire constituency of Ireland will considerably exceed 200,000. In the borough there will be no great augmentation, but in the counties generally the increase will be immense, as contrasted with the existing electoral bodies, which, since the famine, had been in a rapid state of decay. In the city of Dublin the new constituency will not much exceed that originally established by the Reform Act. In the western counties the increase will be much less in proportion than in some of the midland counties. For instance, Roscommon, which had, after the first registry under the Reform Act, a constituency of nearly 3000, will not now have more than 1800 electors of all classes. But [illegible] which had not under the Reform Act 2000, and which has not now [illegible] 400 electors, will have between 4000 and 5000 under the New Franchise Act.

ULSTER UNION RAILWAY.—It is proposed to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session to convert the old Ulster canal into a railway to unite with that between Armagh and Belfast.

The Messrs. Birch, the eminent distillers of Roscrea, have converted their distillery into flax mills, and have set on foot a subscription to establish a flax society in their locality.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The appointments for the ensuing week are confined to hunting and coursing; the former would be too lengthy for our columns, not so th[illegible] which are limited to Winmarleigh on Tuesday, Biggar [illegible] Rokeby and Southport on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. 40 to 1 was laid twice agst Wallflower for the Chester Cup: and the following bets on the Derby:—[illegible] to 1 agst. Lamartine to £100, 20 to 1 taken afterwards, 1000 to 20 agst Balsamo, and 2000 to 40 agst Log[illegible]

THURSDAY.—Not a bet laid.

THE QUICKEST VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The last trip of the Royal mail steam-ship *Asia* was the quickest one ever made between New York and Liverpool. Her run of last summer to the Mersey, on which occasion she steamed past the Rock Light-house at midnight on the Saturday, had previously stood unrivalled, being one hour and twenty minutes less than the fastest passage of the United States mail-steamer the *Atlantic*; but the *Asia* has now beaten even herself, fully justifying her claim to be the fleetest existing ocean steam-ship. From New York on the 18th ult. she cleared precisely at midday, but shortly afterwards stopped her engines to repair damage received by her wheels during a collision with the wharf. Fifty-five minutes were thus lost and she finally started on her voyage shortly before two P.M. During her subsequent passage she experienced variable weather, with frequent strong breezes from the westward, and on Friday, at ten P.M., made Cape Clear, [illegible] from land to land in little more than nine days. Holyhead was [illegible] served by the marine telegraph, at four P.M. on Saturday last, and [illegible] her guns saluted the town, exciting general surprise and universal [illegible] as regards the celerity of her passage. On two days she steamed a distance seldom equalled hitherto in the annals of ocean steaming, running on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. respectively 328, 321, and 300 miles. Her passage [illegible] oned according to mean time, and deducting 44 minutes lost of [illegible] repairing floats, may be recorded as 10 days, 4 hours and 5 minutes, or 2 hours and 55 minutes less than her fastest summer passage; 4 hours and 15 minutes less than the United States mail steamers' fastest passage eastward; and about 5 hours and 20 minutes less than the remarkable summer run of the *Pacific* out to New York.

MUNIFICENCE.—The sum of £1000 has been distributed among the principal charities of Liverpool by the daughters of the [illegible] R. Cort of [illegible]. This munificent donation has been made by these ladies at the request and direction of their late father.

The poor Barra Highlanders, to whom the Edinburgh night asylum has afforded shelter and support for the last ten days, have been afforded employment by Mr. William Dunn, contractor, East-Calder, who has undertaken the management of extensive draining and trenching operations on waste land, on the estate of a nobleman in the north.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK

OBJECTS of but little interest in themselves frequently acquire remarkable distinction from unforeseen circumstances. The elm-tree which is here presented, is commemorated as the rallying post for the objectors to the selection of the site in Hyde-Park for the Great Exhibition. It may be remembered that last session, after Lord Brougham's philippics against closing "the lungs of London," came Colonel Sibthorp's appeal for certain dispossessed Hamadryads of Rotten-row. Of a clump of ten small trees, which would have especially obstructed the south-west portion of the Building, nine were quietly cut down and removed, without being missed by the most observant frequenters of the Park; it was then that the gallant Colonel stepped forth, and claimed immunity and a reprieve of the doom of the tenth. Lord Seymour, the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, moved in Parliament, by the protector of arboreal privileges, accordingly suspended [illegible] sentence, and the spared elm has ever since been allowed to stand in the way of the completion of the Crystal Palace itself. As our readers will see, its straggling boughs interrupt the flooring of the gallery.

CONSTRUCTIVE DETAILS.

(*Continued from page 521.*)

THE GALLERIES.

WHATEVER might have been Mr. Paxton's notion of the artistic effects to be produced by the addition of Galleries to the Palace of Industry, it could have been nothing to the reality. We could scarcely have expected so agreeable a surprise as that which we experienced on our first ascent to the Southern Galleries, which are in the most forward state. The extraordinary and beautiful features of the enormous structure, which the addition of the Galleries has created, must not only satisfy, but also surprise and delight even those who are still disposed to question the stability of their construction. We feel persuaded that the Galleries, as constructed, present ample guarantee for the safety of all the visitors who may chance to occupy them at any one time.

There are four main Galleries running the whole length of the building—two on the north and two on the south side of the [illegible] central aisle, the whole being connected by two cross Galleries at either end of the building, besides twenty intermediate transverse gangways, or crossings. The collective length of the Galleries, which at present are restricted to the first tier, is 9456 feet, or more than one mile and three-quarters, and the width 24 feet; so that the whole area, or surface of gallery-flooring, is equal to 210,240 superficial feet, or nearly five acres. In this calculation, the spaces for the staircases have been deducted. The whole weight of the Galleries is supported by 730 cast iron columns, a description of which we have already given. The whole length of wrought [illegible] trussed girders, three feet in depth, amounts to 20,000 lineal feet.

In addition to the splendid views of the interior of the building to be obtained from various positions in the Galleries, further space [illegible] the exhibition, considerably more than one fourth of the ground area, is obtained, making altogether an area of flooring equal to a[illegible] 23 acres.

In reference to the Galleries, Mr. Paxton, in his paper lately read before the Society of Arts, says:—"This extra space is suited for

ELM TREE IN THE SOUTH-WEST PORTION OF THE BUILDING.

the display of light manufactured goods, and will also give a complete view of the whole of the articles exhibited, with an extensive view of the interior of the building."

Mr. Paxton proposes that powerful magnifying-glasses, on swivels, should be placed throughout the Galleries, at short distances, for commanding a more perfect general view of the Exhibition.

The whole width of the Gallery roofs is 264 feet, which, as in other parts of the building, are supported by cast-iron columns, and cast-iron and wooden trussed girders. Over each of the Galleries adjoining the central aisle there is an additional tier of girders, so that if, at the *eleventh hour*, additional space be required, two galleries the whole length of the building may be added.

The flooring of all the Galleries consists of 1¼-inch deal battens, grooved and iron-tongued; these battens are each 7 inches in width, and are firmly nailed on to the joists, which have a scantling of 7 inches by 2½ inches, and fixed at intervals from centre to centre of 2 feet 6¾ inches; trusses are introduced transversely, at intervals of 8 feet, which are 7 inches square, consisting of two pieces, separated by a space of 2 inches, in which space are introduced 1¾-inch tension rods, passing through eyes formed in cast-iron saddles, the ends of the tension-rods being screwed up to cast-iron shoes. Longitudinal girders, 9 inches in depth by 3½ inches in width, extend under the joists throughout, firmly fixed to the girders.

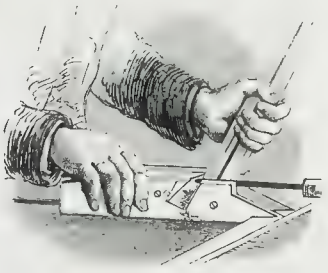
The external sides of the Galleries are enclosed with vertical deal sashes, each 15 feet 2 inches in height, by 7 feet 6 inches in width; occupying the spaces between the deal framed intermediate columns and the iron columns, respectively. The glass in these sashes is the same as that used for the skylights. There are eight squares in width, and each square is 49 inches high, weighing nearly 53½ oz. In order to guard against the injurious effects of storms against so large a surface of glass, exposed to wind and rain, the upright panes are tied together by three round iron tie-rods; and strengthening pieces of deal 7 feet 7 inches long by 1⅛ inch thick, and of segmental form on the edge, are screwed to the sides of the sashes. The sashes are secured to the columns by three iron clamps to each column.

The water from the adjoining skylights is carried into the "Paxton" or three-way gutters, fixed between the lower parts of the columns; and by the introduction of cast-iron rain-water heads fixed round each column, with opening from the "three-way" gutters, the water finds its way into the transverse trough gutters, which, being furnished with false bottoms, have a full inclination towards the tops of the hollow columns, which convey it to the iron pipes underground.

The exposed sides of all the Galleries are protected by handsome wrought-iron ornamental railing, of a diamond pattern. This railing is placed between the iron columns, and secured to the floor by means of two intermediate open iron vertical standards, with plinths of the same material: the standards are each 8 inches in width. A deal plinth is continued between the standards and columns respectively: this plinth is 4½ inches high, and 1⅛ inches in thickness. The iron forming the panels is ½ inch wide, by ½ inch thick; the iron is turned over both at the top and bottom, and is screwed, in the former case, to the hand rail, and, in the latter, to the deal plinth: ornamental bosses on diamond-shaped grounds are fixed at the intersections of the diagonal iron bars. The hand-rail is of mahogany, of segmental form, being 3 inches in width or diameter, and 2⅛ inches deep. The pattern of the railing is well chosen, and gives a pleasing finish to the galleries. In the construction of the sides and roofs of the galleries, the operations of the workmen are much facilitated by traversing scaffolds, running each on four small rollers or wheels planks being laid longitudinally on the top of the floor as tram plates for the same. The length of each of these travelling scaffolds is 24 feet, and the height sufficient to enable the men to fix the girders into the tops of columns, &c.

RAISING THE GIRDERS OF CENTRAL AISLE.

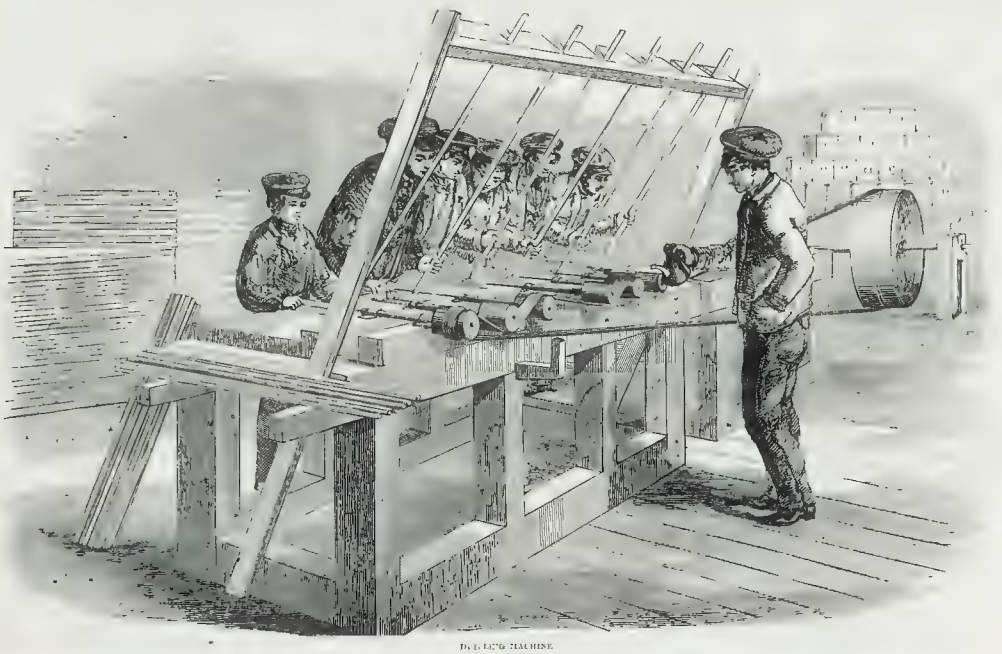
In order to raise each of the 72-feet girders which support the "ridge and furrow" roof over the central aisle, a stout and tall "derrick," properly rigged with chain and pulley-tackle and guide-ropes, is fixed up midway between the two columns over which the girder is to be fixed. This derrick consists in the present instance of several fir scaffold-poles firmly bound together, and reaching to a height of about 70 feet above the ground. When the girder is securely attached by means of a stout chain to the rope by which it is to be raised, a signal is given, and the other end of the rope, which passes over a pulley at the top of the derrick, and thence round a leading block at the bottom of the derrick is attached to a team of six horses: the horses, drawing the rope out "on end," raise the girder in a few minutes nearly to the position it is destined to occupy; but the whole process of moving the derrick from one intermediate point to another, and securely setting it up, and entirely completing the operation of fixing



DRILLING MACHINE.

it over the columns, occupies about two hours, so that four of the trussed 72-feet girders can be fixed in a day by means of one derrick Several men are required to attend to the guide and other ropes while the girder is being raised; and three men are required at each end of the girder to fix it in its proper bearings.

The Drilling Machine, represented upon the present page, has been fully described at page 396 of Number 455 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



DRILLING MACHINE.

PROFESSOR COWPER'S LECTURE IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING ON TUESDAY LAST

PROFESSOR COWPER'S ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONSTRUCTION OF THE PALACE OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY.

(From our own Reporter.)

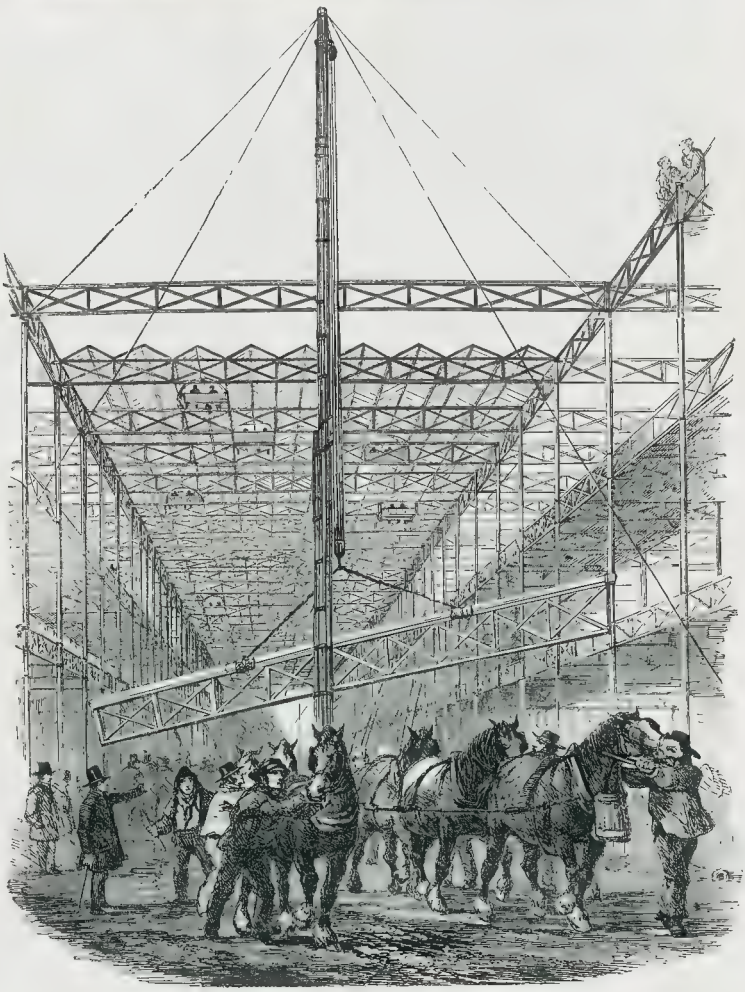
THE last day of the year 1850, the one on which Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co., contractors for the building, were to have given up possession to the Royal Commissioners, was not inappropriately chosen for the private visit of the members of the Society of Arts, who collected together in large numbers to listen to Professor Cowper's truly lucid explanations of the scientific construction of the great Industrial Palace. As important alterations and additions have been made in, and to, the original contract, the Commissioners have granted to the contractors an additional month to complete the whole of their works.

The space enclosed as a lecture-room for the occasion is situated on the south side of the building, towards the west end, extending 120 feet in length by 72 feet in width, so that there was sufficient space for at least two thousand people; but, as far as we could judge, there were not more than twelve-hundred persons present, including many visitors, especially ladies, who were not members of the society. On three sides of the lecture-room the enclosure was effected by elegant carpets suspended from the cast-iron girders and reaching to the floor; while the fourth side was formed by the permanent vertical matched boarding between the upper and lower tiers of ventilators. A temporary wooden platform, with table in front, had been erected especially for the use of the lecturer, and a long desk and seat had also been provided for the use of the reporters. Drawings and diagrams, illustrative of the subject, were pinned up behind the lecturer's table, as will be seen by reference to the Engraving above.

At ten minutes before twelve, previously to the two thousand workmen leaving the building for dinner, the visitors were admitted to the lecture-room, and at a minute or two after twelve Mr. Cowper commenced his illustrative lecture as follows:—

"I have been requested, on this occasion, by the council of the Society of Arts, to point out to you the *scientific principles* of the construction of this magnificent building. I must confess that, when first applied to, I felt considerable difficulty in acceding to the request, as Mr. Paxton, the originator of the grand building in which we are now assembled, had already at your own Temple of Science, in the Adelphi, given you an account of the growth of the idea in his own mind from the first employment by him of glass, to cover the *plants* of all nations, to that of enclosing with the same material the *industrial works* of all nations, but he has said nothing about the scientific principles by which the details have been so beautifully carried out by the talented and enterprising contractors. To Mr. Paxton, then, we are indebted for the original idea of this building—to him also, we are indebted for the 'ridge and furrow roofing,' and also for the 'three-way-gutters,' whereby not only the rain-water is effectually carried away from the skylights, but also the condensed moisture from the under-side of the glass, which covers the building. It was he, also, who furnished the bold outline of the structure, to be constructed as to its principal dimensions of multiples of simple parts. It was a grand idea, and as original as it was grand. Mr. Paxton submitted his plan to Messrs. Fox and Henderson, who were at the time sending in tenders for the gigantic building of brick, with its colossal dome. As those who sent in tenders for the building of brick were permitted to make suggestions, provided such suggestions were accompanied by detailed plans and estimates, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, seeing at a glance that the Paxton design was the one most suitable for the intended purpose, at once recommended it to the notice of the Royal Commissioners, at the same time undertaking to prepare detailed plans of such design, together with estimates, in the short space of one week; and this promise the contractors not only made, but, by working day and night, actually fulfilled; and the consequence was that the general design was adopted; and we have now to see how this extraordinary and novel plan has been carried out.

"In the first place, this building is not what is usually termed an architectural structure. It is not built of wood, neither of stone nor brick, but of iron. The architect deals with materials the strength of which is hardly ever the subject of calculation: brick is laid upon brick, and stone upon stone, without the slightest fear of their crushing from any weight they may be required to sustain, and without much thought of the *quantities* to be used. The engineer, on the contrary, has to deal with iron, a material whose strength is calculated in every situation in which it is used, and the economy in quantity reduced nearly to a *minimum*. Iron also differs altogether in appearance from brick and stone, which present large, broad surfaces, while iron, on the contrary, presents, as you will perceive throughout this building (except, indeed, the external boarding), such narrow surfaces, that it may be almost described as consisting of an assemblage of lines; and, in the building in which we are now collected, these lines are made up principally of columns and girders. Do not misunderstand me—I have no desire to depreciate architectural beauty; but it will be seen, on an inspection of this building, that the constructors have been guided by more cogent reasons than mere architectural beauty. I may mention that architects have no particular love for iron; and, as an example, I may allude to the roof of the hall of King's College, which is supported by iron columns; these columns are encased in wood, in order to give them a more substantial appearance. Everybody seems to have become a critic with regard to this building; we often hear people say, 'How very slight;



RAISING THE GIRDERS OF CENTRAL AISLE.

but I would advise them to leave out the letter 's,' and then pronounce the word, as it should be, 'licht:' they will then be nearer the mark.

"Let us begin with the columns, which are not solid, as if of brick or stone—but hollow—that is tubular; and here science at once decides that this is the stiffest and strongest form for a given quantity of material. For instance, if we take two iron columns, each 30 feet high, the one being of 12 inches diameter, and hollow, with metal an inch thick, and the other being solid and 6 63 inches diameter, we find that the former will sustain about four times the weight of the latter. Perhaps there are some circles present who, on looking at he columns of this building, may consider them weak; let me, however, ' specifically request of such critics to test their own power of judging of these [illegible] by mentally estimating what these two quite—one inch in length—[illegible]

[illegible] between two boards, the upper one being adjustable by hinges, and then placed in lights of the upper sash, just above the quills, until they reached 24ths, which was found to be the crushing weight. This beautiful and conclusive experiment drew forth loud applause.]

"The columns throughout rest on what is technically called concrete, composed of large stones mixed with 1-7th of sand and 1-7th of lime; the whole being incorporated with a sufficient quantity of water, the gravel is taken from pits sunk on the premises. An iron tubular socket, from three to four feet long, according to the levels of the ground, which differ throughout, and of the same diameter as the column itself, is placed upon the concrete when dry; the bottom of the socket, being very broad and flat, is firmly bedded in the concrete by cement. To fix the socket exactly in its right place, with regard to the rest of the sockets, is indeed a very nice point; and a repetition of this operation constituted, in fact, the setting out of the building. A dendrific (which many of you are acquainted with) for marking the direction, a 24-feet rod to measure the distances, and wooden stakes, each having a nail driven into it, to mark the point corresponding with the centres of the respective columns, were required in the 'setting out.' When the concrete was put into the holes dug for its reception, the socket was carefully lowered into its place, and adjusted to its exact position by means of a triangular wooden frame, points in two of the angles resting on the nails of two stakes, the other limb having a semicircular end, to fit the outside of a contiguous socket; and so on with the rest. Perhaps there never was a ground-plan of similar character set out with such wonderful exactness—its beauty and accuracy meet you at every step you take

"Column covers column with as much truth as if their places were set out on a sheet of paper, instead of on an area of 18 acres of ground. The sockets being fixed in their places, the lower columns, 18 feet 8 inches high, are fixed upon them by bolts and nuts; also a connecting piece, 2 feet 4½ inches high, from another column, 16 feet 7½ inches high; then another connecting piece, and so on. There are in the whole building 2000 columns, the first of which was fixed in its place on the 26th of September last. It will be seen from the observations that these columns and connecting pieces should stand perfectly upright one upon another. In the usual way, the ends of these columns and connecting pieces would have been *chipped* and *filed* and here, I think, Fox and Henderson showed considerable tact in turning the 12,000 ends of the columns and pieces, or what's one and the same thing the ends; the effect of which is, that if the base of the socket is placed perfectly level, the columns and connecting pieces *must* stand upright. [The Professor now produced several pieces of wood, the ends of which were not properly faced: the consequence was, that, when placed one above the other, the whole fell together; but on immediately after substituting some properly-faced pieces of wood, and placing them one above another, the whole resumed their vertical position.] By the precaution of facing the ends of the columns and connecting pieces, you will not discover a crooked line throughout the building

"We now come to the girders, which from their generable appearance may be called trellis-girders. Girders are usually made *solid*, and vary a good deal in form; but in order to show the importance of form, you have only to look at the [illegible]

Mr. Cowper pointed to sketches of transverse sections of iron in four different forms: first, a square; second, the square divided equally, and the two parts placed one above the other; thirdly, an angle and top flange; and fourthly, an edge, one at top, and the other at bottom; and, lastly, an upright, with a narrow [illegible] at the top, and a wide flanch at bottom; the two latter sections being under most usually adopted for girders.

"It is to see how the different parts of a girder 'behave,' to use an expression very familiar to engineers. In a common girder we have what is known as the pressure, or thrust; while, in a suspension-bridge, we have tension. In a girder there is both the thrust and tension."

In order to show that form has a great deal to do with the strength of materials, the Professor subjected a small sheet of tin to the pressure of his hand, and immediately doubled it up; but, on putting the same piece of tin into a tubular form, and squeezing it in the same way, we like pressure, it resisted under 2 cwts. He then analyzed a trells-girder, showing its weaknes without the add ion of the braces, by means of wooden models, and by the aid of laths pinned at the angles, and representing one half of the longitudinal section of the building. Mr. Cowper further explained the imaginary building of the critic which might be blown down by a gust of wind, and then, adding to the model braces throughout, exclaimed, "And here is the building of the contractor—Now see how stiff this slight model has become

"The extreme load which is ever likely to be placed on any one of the girders is 7½ tons; whereas every cast-iron girder is proved by the hydraulic testing machine to 15 tons, the breaking weight being 30 tons.

"The almost entire absence of scaffolding is not the least curious part in the construction of the building. When I took my class from King's College over the building, some of the pupils asked, 'Where is the scaffolding?' The fact is, the columns and girders, themselves form the scaffolding; and, with the addition of a wooden pole or two, and a few ropes and pulleys, the whole of the columns and girders are fixed in their places.

"The 'Paxton' gutters, when first designed for the Chatsworth Conservatory, were cut out by hand; but this would have been too tedious a process for a building required to be executed in so short a time. Machinery was therefore contrived, by which the rain-water gutter is bent to the curve required; the two sloping condensation' gutters, one on either side of the timber, are all cut out together

As first, it was intended that the building should be of uniform shape from one end to the other; but Fox and Henderson considered that the introduction of a transept would give additional stiffness to the building: still, with a flat roof as that of the nave, the trusses would have required principals; it was, therefore, boldly determined to overtop the tallest of them by a semi-circular arch. To have made the ribs of the arch—or principals, as they are called—of brick would have [illegible] too great a mass. It was, therefore, determined to construct them of wood. Each rib is composed of four layers of planks laid flat upon each other, with curved planks on the inner and outer sides; a strong strap of iron runs along the inner and outer sides, and iron-screw bolts and nuts pass through the iron straps and the wood, binding the whole firmly together, making the arch stiff, and with so little tendency to spread, that, when the ends (by way of trial) were put on planks and the arch loaded with a weight equal to that which it was intended permanently to sustain, the fracture was found to be sufficient to keep it from moving. Arches, doubtless, have some thrust or tendency to keep, but that it may be overcome is instanced by a cow's horn, and even this model, composed of layers of wood, gives you some idea of the strength to which it will be obtained. [The Professor then loaded the model with weights equal to 224 lb. but without producing any change in its form.] Various persons have given hints and suggestions during the planting of the trees, one of which has been mentioned in a history, but, at present, I consider myself only at liberty to mention that Mr. Fox has personally superintended the entire erection of the building, and has been indefatigable in his exertions from morning until ten in the morning until ten at night. The general management was entrusted to Mr. Cochrane, the setting out of the columns to Mr. Browniger, the contrivance of the various machines to my son (Mr. E. A. Cowper); and the making of the principals was suggested by Mr. Welby, the foreman. The contractors duly acknowledge the assistance they have received from Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of Woodside Ironworks, and to Mr. Robert Jobson, of Holly-hall Works, both near Dudley, for their great exertions in forwarding the castings.

"Messrs. Tupper and Carr supplied the [illegible] for their galvanized iron of No. 18 Birmingham wire gauge, which constitute the buffers or blades of the ventilators. I look upon the original idea of Mr. Paxton as one of the most successful efforts of imagination and genius, and I consider the way in which Fox and Henderson have made the bold conception *practicable*, one of the most successful and astonishing examples of contrivance, tact, science, industry, and perseverance, and engineering skill the world ever saw; and, whatever wonders may hereafter be placed in this building, the structure itself will be the greatest wonder of all. There is no doubt that, when our friends from the Continent visit this splendid Palace, they will be perfectly astonished at the preposterous notion of retaining the trees within it! but they may learn a lesson from them, and that an unimportant one. Some of our intending visitors have been planning themselves of fate years with planted trees of liberty, which have withered and dried up, and were finally uprooted. Now, we are not a people very fond of emblems, but I look upon the existing real trees of liberty; they prove beyond dispute that we do not live under a despotic Government. The people—right or wrong—wished these particular trees to remain. A thousand trees were cut down in Kensington-gardens some years since, and not a word of complaint was uttered; but John Bull had set his mind on these six or eight trees in particular, whether they spoiled the building or not; and there they are standing proofs of the assertion that our Government pays the public. We can carry our imagination further, and say these trees represent the liberties and rights of various classes and opinions, and all that is required is that each Tree of Liberty should be so pruned and trained as not to overshadow its neighbour's domain, while the magnificent arch above, like our glorious constitution, is comprehensive enough to include and protect them all."

When the lecture (which was received with evident signs of satisfaction) was drawn to a conclusion, Mr. Cowper, accompanied by a crowd of his new pupils, proceeded to the different parts of the building, and explained, in order, the testing machine; Henderson's patent; "derrick," crane; sash-pinching and cutting machines, the machinery for cutting off the ends of the sash-bars, and forming the semicircular ends to the sashes; the fitting machine; the mode of painting the sash-bars by machinery; the glazing wagons; the construction of the transept, and other parts of the ingeniously-contrived edifice—all of which have been fully illustrated and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Among the visitors who appeared to take the [illegible] the proceedings, we observed Sir Edward Codrington and James Walker, Esq., two of the vice-presidents, and the following members of the Society of Arts—Dr. Faraday, Dr. Forbes Royle, of the East India House; W. Brockedon, Esq., R.A.; Dr. Lyon Playfair; William Wyon, Esq., R.A.; Joseph Paxton, Esq.; Joseph Glynn, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. Roget, F.R.S.; R. B. Dockray, Esq.; Professor Tennant, and Arthur Aikin and Francis Whishaw, two of the former secretaries of the society; while Mr. Grove, the present indefatigable secretary, was all on the alert to render every assistance to Professor Cowper, who afforded so great a treat to all assembled.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE Great Crystal Palace will not be entirely arranged for its high destiny, probably, till the end of the present month; but to all those disposed to comment bi-enturely respecting its non-completion, we can satisfactorily answer that before the 31st the much more work had actually been performed by the contractors than was originally designed. Independently of the numerous alterations and improvements in the shape, character, and use of the various materials, two of the refreshment spaces which were to have been open, are to be filled up like the rest of the interior, whilst an additional gallery of nearly one mile in length, and twenty-four feet in width, was ordered for the space decisions of the Royal Commissioners. There never was a public structure in any way approaching the magnitude and character of the Hyde-Park repository accomplished with less official or departmental jobbing, with such rapidity and security, with less detriment to its neighbourhood during its erection, or with such honourable success of its architect and builders. It is universally, in its present condition, al owed to be a masterpiece of constructive ingenuity and architectural art and beauty; and justly despised as we are abroad for our public monuments and buildings, the edifice raised by Messrs. Fox and Henderson may be pointed out as a monument [illegible] of the industry and resources of any nation, ancient or modern.

The executive committee have compiled the offices set apart for them; the completion of which, let us add, was not to have been effected till after the construction of other parts of the building. The flooring has much progressed, [illegible] of the nave, and [illegible] the west side, and the difficult task of grassing the transept. It is impossible to overrate highly the ability and energy of the contractors; one or both of them are constantly on the spot, and give evidence by their presence and attendance, of the untiring zeal and assiduity which have sustained them through their task.

Messrs Fox and Henderson (as our readers will see elsewhere) very [illegible] acknowledge the impartiality of the Society of Arts in the great movement which produced their marvellous work. by a private invitation to the gentlemen on the noon of the 31st, to inspect the works, &c; and the occasion was propitiously inaugurated by Professor Cowper, of King's College, on the scientific and mechanical character of the construction, and materials used in the building. Facing the inclement and rainy weather which incessantly prevailed during the day, a large and gentlemanly company assembled in answer to this courtesy on the part of the contractors, and the Professor was eagerly followed and listened to in the course of his explanations as to the testing of the girders, the transept, the travelling scaffolding, the panelling and cutting machines, the Paxton gutters, the circular saws, &c., and the construction of the transept, which we have at various times presented in verbal and illustrated description.

The arrangement and settlement of the vouchers for the exhibitors have proved a task of a most arduous nature; so many new questions arising, so much explanation before on the local committees, the official subordinates, and the contributors, that we may be well allowed to express our sense of the onerous duties of the Executive Committee and their staff. We sincerely trust that the local committees, now determining their share of the question, will imitate so good an example

Blank forms for intending exhibitors to insert the character, &c. of their articles in the official catalogues have been issued, and are obtainable at the offices: they are printed in various sizes, and in the four coloured inks which we mentioned last week. Those for raw materials in black, machinery in blue, manufactures in red, and the fine arts in yellow. We have previously explained the heads of the regulations affecting the construction of the catalogue [illegible] these forms; but may be well to enforce all the official regulations, and to wise affecting contributors, are obtainable from the local committees, or from the offices at the Hyde Park Building

Mr. Miles Sampson, the largest silk consumers in the country, has been refused the amount of space he demanded, on the plea of the limited room assigned to the section under which he wished to contribute. He has appealed to the Commissioners against the decision of the Metropolitan Committee which dictated the refusal. He asserts that he consumes 300 bales of raw silk annually; that he has agencies established in London, Reading, Derby, Manchester, and three at Leek, of sewing and netting silk, and these, he specially contends, should be fairly exhibited in competition with the French, Italian, and German specimens. The question we like pressure, we like pressure, reserved a power of appeal in all such cases, and will doubtless do justice to Mr. Miles Sampson's claims

The interview of M. Salladarroze de Lamornaix with Lord Granville was special by the commissioner for the French exhibitors, for the prolongation of the time for delivering in their wares His Lordship affirmed that the subject had already been discussed by the Executive Committee, and that every accommodation be afforded by them to satisfactorily meet the wishes of foreign contributors

A club, or union of manufacturers, &c., in Paris has been formed, to afford facilities to the French exhibitors, and to prevent the chance of their proceeds away any difficulties liable either at Paris or London; to accredit proper [illegible] to superintend the classification and [illegible] ment of the articles; besides the duties of watching over the interests of general exhibitors. Members are admitted on payment of five [illegible] meetings of the Academies of Arts, at Paris. MM. Matthieu and Deshais are named secretaries, who will afford every information on the uses of the club

We take it for granted that there is no subject more interesting to those of our readers who sympathise with the purposes of the Great Exhibition than a fair protection for the rights of inventors [illegible] the law at present stands, a copyright of fourteen years, and further extensible to twenty-one, is all fees, at the Registrar of Designs' Office, in Somerset House. Some time back we stated that a similar protection would be afforded at the offices of the Great Building in Hyde Park; and the Commissioners, &c., under which such a privilege is accorded in the case of useful designs.

By provisional registration under the Designs Act, 1830, a copyright for one year (which may be extended to three years, subject to the order of the Board of Trade) is given to the proprietor of any original design for the shape or configuration either of the whole or of part of any article of manufacture, such shape or configuration being applicable for the purpose or necessary for the use of any other substance. The proprietor of the design may sell the right to apply the same to an article of manufacture, but must not, under the penalty of nullifying the copyright, sell any article with the design applied thereto, until after complete registration, to be effected prior to the expiration of the provisional registration. By complete registration under the Designs Act, 1843 (6 and 7 Vic., c. 65), a copyright of three years is given to the proprietor of any new or original design, &c. In case of piracy of a design [illegible] tered, the same remedies are given and the same penalties incurred (from £5 to £30 for each offence), as under the Ornamental Designs Act, 1842. A penalty of not more than £5 nor less than £1 is imposed upon all persons falsely marking, selling, or advertising articles as registered. The following table of Fees are—for Provisional Registration: Registering design, 10s Certifying former Registration (to Proprietor of Design) .. Registering and Certifying Transfer, 10s.; Cancellation or Substitution (according to decree, or order in Chancery), [illegible]

The Complete Registration are—

Registering Design	Stamp £	Fee £	Total £
Certificate of Registration (to Proprietor of Design) ..	0	1	1
Registering Proprietor's Address	0	1	1
Cancellation or Substitution (according to decree, or order in Chancery)	0	1	1

There are also small fees for Inspections, &c., of Provisional and Complete Registrations. Persons proposing to register must bring or send to the Designs Office the title of the design, with exactly similar drawings or prints thereof; the name and address of the proprietor or proprietors, if together with the words of the other particulars, must be drawn, written, or printed upon a separate sheet of paper or parchment, and the same description of work must be drawn, written, or printed upon. Such sheet must not exceed in size 24 inches by 15 inches, and on the same side as these particulars there must be left a blank space, of the size of 6 inches by 4 inches, on which the certificate of registration will be placed. If for provisional registration, an additional similar space must be set apart for the certificate of complete registration. If such design is intended for exhibition in any other country according to the Board of Trade to be a place of public exhibition within the meaning of the Designs Act, 1850, then a third copy of the drawing or print, together with the whole of the above aforesaid particulars, must also be furnished. The Designs Acts, 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 65), and 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., c. 104), give protection only to the shape or configuration of articles of utility, and not to any mechanical action, principle, contrivance, or combination of parts (except in so far as these may be dependent upon, and inseparable from, the shape or configuration), or to the material of which the article may be composed. After the design has been registered, one of the drawings will be filed at the office, and the other returned to the proprietor duly stamped and certified. When three years have elapsed, the remaining copy will be deposited in the place of public exhibition, certified as aforesaid. The Designs Office, Somerset House, is open every day between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon.

The directions respecting the registration of ornamental designs are more complex, and can be obtained at the [illegible] office

The Commissioners of Patents for the Legislative Registration of the Rights of Inventors have prepared resolutions to form the heads of a bill for that effect They propose that everything in respect of which a patent may now be granted should be registered, and that registry should extend to Great Britain and Ireland and the Channel Islands; the registration being considered merely as a record of claims, and not as any determination of rights between parties. An inventor may make declarations and rectify errors in specification at any period. Registration of inventions should be obtainable for a period of one year on payment of £5, and should be renewable for four periods of five years each, on payment of £10 at first renewal; of £20 at second renewal; of £30 at third renewal; and of £100 at fourth renewal. The principle of renewed payments is proposed as a means of testing whether an invention is in use, and of removing useless inventive rights that might otherwise be obstructive of improvements. Penalties for falsely using the title of "patent" or "registration" should be instituted, and actions for infringement of the rights of inventors should be brought in the County Courts. A fair trial should be given to the working of the proposed system of registration before any special tribunal to determine inventive rights is substituted for the ordinary tribunals. Any tribunal appealed to might refer any case for report and certificate to the registrar, assisted by competent and scientific persons. A registration adjudged to be illegal to be cancelled. That there should be only one office for the registration of inventions, &c., and the payment of fees. Every person desiring to register an invention should submit two copies of the specification of his claim, accompanied, where possible, by descriptive drawings or models. The registration of registration to be regulated by the Board of Trade An annual report of specifications registered, with proper indices and calendars, to be laid before Parliament. A collection of all the specifications should be made, calendared and indexed, and deposited for public information in the British Museum, and such collection should be printed and published. The surplus profits, after paying office expenses and compensation, should be directly applied to some public purpose connected with invention; but not carried to the Consolidated Fund

Mr J. W. Gilbart, of the London and Westminster Bank, offers (according to the *Bankers' Magazine*) a prize of £100 for the best essay on the following question: In what way can any of the articles collected at the Industrial Exhibition of 1851 be rendered especially serviceable to the interests of practical banking?" There are various departments mentioned, viz.:—Architectural models suggestive of improvement in the bank or office; inventions touching light, heat, and ventilation, which might promote the health and comfort of the bank [illegible] in the [illegible] printing or engraving which affects bank notes, receipts, letters of credit; inventions in the construction of locks, cash-boxes, and safes, with additional means of safety against fire; and, generally, all articles which can be applied to improve, cheapen, or facilitate any of the practical operations of banking

For the last few weeks (says the *Times* correspondent) all Vienna has flocked to the establishment of a cabinet-maker there in order to inspect and admire some articles of furniture intended for the London Exhibition. The beauty of the carving and the general finishing surpass anything I have hitherto seen of the kind. Among other objects is a revolving hand bookcase and secretaire, which was presented by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who intends, I hear, to present it to her Majesty Queen Victoria. A couple of days since I saw that four ground from Basnat wheat, of which the little loaves (*semmels*) are made, for which Vienna is celebrated, will be forwarded to the Exhibition. A list of the articles so selected, with the exhibitors' numbers or marks attached, will be published and all appeals will have to be made within three days of this publication. The list of goods finally selected will be entered in a book [illegible] shall be sealed, and will remain unopened until the decision of the jury attached to the Royal Commission, which will then be recorded in the book referring to the several cases to which they apply

The Mayor of Southampton is to send a specimen of carriage-building; some specimens of naval construction, a group of marble figures, specimens for preventing fouling, wear, or decay on the bottoms of vessels are amongst the contributions to which space are allotted; a silk gown, spun at Newlands, near Lymington, is also announced, together with some printed specimens of needlework and carving.

Re-arrangement of the space promised to contributors has been forced upon the Metropolitan committee, who had to accommodate 8000 exhibitors; but the [illegible] of the sectional committees have been generally very satisfactory.

The Executive Committee will assume the responsibility of extending the period for depositing goods under certain circumstances. Exhibitors who shall have so fitted up their space as to be perfectly ready to receive their wares, after a certificate to that effect has been given by the French exhibitors, for the prolongation of the time for delivering in their wares. His Lordship affirmed that the Executive Committee that they will bring in their goods on the demand of that body.

Objection is taken to the proposed painting of the colours used by Mr. Owen Jones, for the decoration of the interior of the Building. Mr. Sang suggests that the colour should be uniform, and in bronze, to convey the metallic character of the material, and to prevent the confusion which [illegible] exhibitors, &c., which is generally pronounced objectionable. The question to our minds had better be left to the artist already entrusted, whose competency in decorative art is the materials, and to prevent the confusion which [illegible] suggestion, must not be led away by the crotchets which his novel task calls forth from all quarters.

In spite of the gale on the night of the 1st, not a single sheet of glass was displaced, and the whole Building was unaffected in any way by the violence of the wind.

WINDING-UP JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—The following is a list of those railway and joint-stock companies now under the operation of the Winding-up Act, in connection with which calls have been made to defray liabilities. Birmingham, Bristol, and Exeter Railway; Reading Railway; Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway; Direct West-end and Croydon Railway; Galway and Lenns Grand Junction Railway; Grand Trunk, and Stafford and Peterborough Railway; London and East Coast Railway. Companies under the Winding-up Act in which a dividend has been declared at present is the Tring, Reading, and Basingstoke Railway. The general joint-stock companies in connexion with which similar calls have been made, and are in course of payment, are the Bankers' Iron Company; Boston and Thorp Arch Bath Company; Godolphin Mining Company; Kinchsken Silver and Mining Company; Kingsland, Dalston, and De Beauvoir Town Library and Scientific Institution; Kirkwall's Carriage Improvement Company; National Disinfected and Dry Measure Company, Nister Wax Iron Company; North of England Joint Stock Banking Company; Northern Coal Mining Company; Saint George's Patent Packet Company. It is calculated that between £100,000 and £200,000 have been or are being collected in the course of calls under these estates, to pay off creditors and outstanding liabilities

PROGRESS OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Panama Railroad Company are collecting numerous labourers, with a view to commence operations as soon as the dry season sets in; the surveyors, civil engineers, have gone out from the United States, and vessels laden with timber and other materials are daily arriving. No less than 28 sail, comprising vessels of all classes, have left for the general *dépôt* of the company at Navy Bay; also six steam pile-drivers. These have all gone out since the 1st of October; 14 vessels are now loading for the company at one time. The steamer *Georgeana* has sailed for the same destination. She is designed to carry free of charge the river, for the delivery and transportation of materials at various points on the line of the road, as the progress of the road requires.—*New York Herald*.

STEAM-BOAT BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of commerce and navigation gives the following aggregate of the number of steam-boats built in the United States since 1826. The decades of five years each:—From 1826 to 1829, 194; from 1829 to 1834, 304; from 1834 to 1839, 564, from 1839 to 1844, 222; from 1844 to 1849, 969: total, 2493. Two-thirds of these have been built in the west, principally in Ohio. The largest number of steamers built at one place were built in Pittsburg and its neighbourhood.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—This noble steam-ship has been purchased for the sum of £33,000, by Mr. Patterson, shipbroker of Bristol. Mr Patterson purchased her for the well-known firm of Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Bristol and Liverpool, who were the agents at Liverpool for the Great Western Steam-ship Company, and who are largely engaged in the passenger and carrying trade between the United States, Australia, the Pacific, and British North America. It is intended that the large engines now on board shall be removed, and a new screw-engine of 1000 horse-power, of the Newark, "Leviathan" will convey a large number of our Transatlantic friends to view the World's Exhibition of 1851

SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—"Last week," says a Sheerborn paper, "a man of the town of Axbridge sold his horse to a person of Cheddar, for the dogs. After the horse was shot and skinned, the companion of the person to whom it had formerly belonged asked for the hoof. 'What do you want it for?' said the person who had purchased it. 'Tan't I said the man, 'for 'Tom Thumb;' as he want to rarnut up.' 'What! to cure.' 'Noa, but he's a going to stick 'un in the pins, and rant 'un, for 'twas the best mar nif so be he do do that there, his horses will be better afterwards, for this is the way we've been 'bliged to kill a'than two months, and he da think he's over-looked?'"

BRECHIN.—Upwards of £170 has been subscribed towards the erection of a new church for the Scottish Episcopal Church here: and a subscription is also on foot to provide a fund for a sexton.

A forgery has been committed on the £5 notes of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company. A number of these notes have been passed at Derby (where two persons are in custody on the charge), Newark, and other places The forgery is lithographed, and is exceedingly well done; but the paper is very inferior None has yet been met with purporting to be issued from any of the branch banks; but they all bear the signature of "F. H. Smith" and "H. W. Wilcockson." Persons accustomed to the genuine note will easily detect the forgery.

The tradesmen at Nottingham, appeared panic-struck on Monday morning on hearing that another (the fourth) burglar had been committed, during the previous night, on the premises of Mr. Lumb, pawnbroker and jeweler, Goose Gate, Notts, from whence several hundred pounds' worth of property had been stolen, consisting of watches (gold and silver), numbering 40, a vast quantity of gold chains, rings, and plate, with different articles of superior clothing

"L'ILLUSTRATION" AND THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

SHOCKING CASE OF UNFOUNDED ALARM.

We have been much amused by the perusal of an article in the French periodical, *L'Illustration*, one of the numerous family of imitators which the success of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has called into existence, and which, in its number of last week, has indulged in the very ungracious and unfilial act of abusing its progenitor. It seems that we have excited the fears of our small Parisian friend by the announcement we have made, that during the Great Exhibition of the present year we shall publish our Journal in French and German, as well as in English. Our friend of the *Illustration* endeavours to conceal his terror at this portentous announcement under the mask of hilarity, and laughs lugubriously to think of the danger to which he will be subjected in his own domain, when we carry our resolution into effect. "The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," he says, with a pang but ill concealed under an attempt at mirth, "not contented with reigning peaceably over the three kingdoms, aspires to the conquest of the world, and to gather the laurels of Charlemagne and Napoleon. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is going to publish in German and in French, and in a short time the Continent of Europe will be enabled to enjoy this delicate British pleasantry, which tickles the palate like a bottle of gin, and cheers the spirits like a glass of cider. Innocent Parisians," he continues, "and still more innocent inhabitants of Berlin and Vienna: you imagined that you had a sufficiency of men of talent (*gens d'esprit*) at home in your own country to amuse, or at least to divert you. Simple and silly illusion! Wit, knowledge, elegance, good taste, all that charms and enraptures are to be found in London, in the parish of St. Clement Danes:—Who would have thought it!" Having eased his overburdened mind to the extent of this overwhelming effort of his wit, our Parisian friend proceeds to assert, that the Continental people would not be, by any manner of means, amused or instructed by a translation of our Journal into French or into German; that they take no interest in the morning walks of Queen Victoria, in the afternoon airings of Prince Albert, or in the studies of the Prince of Wales or the Royal family; that they do not wish to know when Colonel Thompson will return from India, nor care in the least whether or not "Viscount Fielding is going to Rome." That *Illustration*, with that delicate and accurate perception of events in England which seems to distinguish it, thinks that Viscount Fielding has actually gone in the body to Rome—the City, and hopes to hear how many carriages and footmen he took along with him. The noble convert to Romanism will, doubtless, be as much amused at this admirable blunder as we are. The *Illustration*, after indulging in many more such remarks upon the news which appears in our Journal, and in the English newspapers generally—which it asserts to be not at all of a character to interest its readers, or indeed any persons of good taste or good sense, unless they be Cockneys—which, it says, all our readers are—makes itself merry about the scissors which it supposes perform all the editorial functions in our office; and asserts, that from beginning to end of our paper there does not appear an article—no, not even so much as a paragraph—that is worth reading! It is generous enough to admit that now and then, once in a month or so, we contrive to publish an engraving that deserves to be looked at, though not at all to be compared with any of those which from week to week appear in its own columns. It advises us, if we value its good opinion, to stick to our engravings, to the English language, and to the parish of St. Clement Danes, of which parish, by the way, it facetiously calls us the "beadle." Really, we are very sorry that we have so dreadfully shocked the nerves and "flurried the milk" of our delicate contemporary, and hope that it will speedily recover from the alarm into which it has so unnecessarily thrown itself. We did not know that it was subject to these hysterical fits. We should deeply regret if any evil consequences should ensue to it. *Pauvre petit damoiseau!* Let it take heart of grace—things are not so bad as it imagines. The *Illustration* is free to take its revenge against us. Let it publish in English, and meet us on our own ground—even in the parish of St. Clement Danes; and, to show that we bear it no ill-will—though it did its little utmost to be spiteful—we will undertake to make the announcement of its determination in our advertising columns, without charging it a *sous*. We will even pay the advertisement duty for it, and do our best to encourage it in the first attempt at anything like enterprise or spirit, which we shall have ever heard of in connection with its name. Still, with all our good feeling towards the *Illustration*, we must say that its attack upon us is somewhat ungrateful, considering the kindnesses we have done it ever since it was born, and the facilities our artists have from time to time afforded it. Surely it is a *leetle* too barefaced to deny us all merit, when it must know that it was obliged to copy our illustrations of the French Revolution, and of events passing under its own nose, because it lacked either the enterprise or the means to employ its own artists. If it cannot beat us in free competition even in its own capital, it is not handsome on its part, in a freak of alarm or of small jealousy, to abuse its benefactor. But we can forgive it; and trust that the *Illustration*, notwithstanding its present ill-humour, will make as free with our columns for the future as ever it did in the past. Indeed, we know that it will and must do so; necessity has no law. Yet we advise it with all friendliness, for the sake of its own repose, to cultivate the English language before it again criticises English newspapers. If it had done so in the present instance it might have spared its weak constitution the shock it has received, and learned that we are not going to gobble it up entirely, nor to encroach upon the dominions of the French or German press in the furious manner which it supposes. It is quite certain that neither the French nor German press can convey to the readers such full details of the Exhibition as we can; and it is equally certain that the *Illustration*, which could not illustrate the warlike doings of the Boulevards of Paris during the revolution [or the insurrection, will not be able to illustrate the more peaceful doings of Hyde-Park in London during the Exhibition. We sincerely hope that it will not be the death of our friend; but even if it be, we shall carry out our intention of publishing in French and German. The Cochin Chinese translation, which he thinks desirable, he may attempt if he pleases. But if he will take our advice he will cultivate English. Who knows, if, with a little knowledge of our language, he might not conquer us on our own ground! That would, indeed, be an achievement. Let him try. There is no knowing what good a small effort at originality might do him.

On Monday last Mr. T. B. Hobhouse, M.P. for Lincoln, attended at the Home office with a loyal address to the Queen from the Roman Catholics of Lincoln, for presentation by Sir George Grey Bart.

The splendid Rotton Park estate, near Birmingham, for a long period the property of the Boids, of Worcestershire, has just been purchased by Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker, for £95,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THETA: R M; D The prospects of the Chess Tournament are [illegible] to say, surpass the expectations of the most sanguine. [illegible] Most of those who are to be present, I believe, I [illegible] Pearce, [illegible] Williams, and [illegible] Calvi, all animated by the hope of winning from Harrwitz and Staunton, [illegible] of fame, are eagerly enrolling themselves for the lists of St. George.

Margaret.—Right as with an address We shall be glad to have the games in the Great Tournament.

JACK ROBINSON The moment a Pawn arrives at the final square, [illegible] the move, he may [illegible] any piece [illegible] without regard to the number then [illegible] board.

L. D.—Why [illegible] unnecessary work, and make yourself [illegible] Your [illegible] We have stated at least a hundred times that a player may [illegible] the solution [illegible] Queens on the board at the same time. The second Queen may be [illegible] any square [illegible] of Pawns, or by a Rook and Pawn, or by placing it on the Pawn

J. K. Sherburn.—The solution is correct, and [illegible] We have now received is correct. We shall be glad [illegible] games of your leisure attention.

S. D. P. We are particularly [illegible] to the Problems that [illegible] in the country who have been [illegible] with the subscription List on Perbenzon of the GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT, *are not expected to return them before the end of February*

W. H. J. It is not customary in this country to warn an adversary of danger to his Queen by crying "Gare."

I. H.—There is no difference

C. F., Torquay.—Very pretty We shall be glad of a dozen neatly good. Can you favour us with the names of the other Chess-amateurs in your locality?

E. A. M. M., India. [illegible] Committee of India, which is organised for the purpose of [illegible] was that of London in carrying out the Chess Congress at the St George's Club [illegible] this spring, assumes very weak, as the Calcutta Club, [illegible] over [illegible] Calcutta Log *The members of Indian clubs are desirous of calling the attention of undertaking, either as players or subscribers. Should [illegible] no time in forwarding their names and subscriptions to Hermon Kock, Esq., Port-street, Calcutta* It is [illegible] two Match Games and Montebuller Bon-[illegible], which was to consist of the best [illegible] Games [illegible] in favour of our country-men, who won thirteen games to the [illegible] games being drawn The best of those games have been kindly placed at our disposal, and will appear shortly

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 360, by C M J, are correct All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 361, by H P, of Woodstock, R D S, *Euphrata*, Juventus Copperfield, B A Q A B, Dewdrop, Sandy, are correct All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No 362, by Judy, F G R, Juventus Veritas, An Amateur, R W C, H D M, Bolderdo, C H, of Graham's Town, Alpha and Omega, P R, Rajah Lee Lum, Bellary C Follero, C H, St Edmund, Drabsby, of Hotherdam, G E, J J, Hainworth, W K R, M L, of Newcastle, Bath Dub, Mr W H A B, Eton Club, Dana, M D P, R L, P S, H W, and [illegible] All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS of ENIGMAS, by T E D, Juventus, Judy, Agnes, F G R, An Amateur, Bolsdona, R D M, C M J, Dervish, P S, of Manchester, C T, Bellary, C H L, Jack, *Euphrata*, Geo, M P, Baron M, P Devny, are correct All others are wrong

*** Correspondents not replied to this week may have attention in our next.

*** Any Amateur, desirous of playing a Game, at Correspondence, may meet with an opponent by addressing "I. W., Post-office, Kidgate-alley."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 361

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K to his B 6th	3. Kt to Q 4th	Anything
2. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q	4. P to K B 3d	Mate

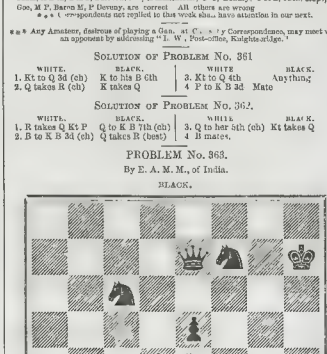
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 362.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. R takes Q Kt P	Q to K B 7th (ch)	3. Q to her 6th (ch)	Kt takes Q
2. B to K B 3d (ch)	Q takes R (best)	4 B mates.	

PROBLEM No. 363.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in six moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

GAME between M. KIESERITZKY and Mr. SCHULTEN.

(*King's Bishop's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes Kt	Kt P takes B (discovering ch)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. K to Kt sq	P takes Q B P
3. P to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	16. R to K sq	P takes Kt P
4. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 3d	17. R to K 4th	R to K Kt 3d
5. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	18. P takes R	P takes R
6. Q to her Kt 3d	B takes K Kt	19. Q to K 6th	K to Kt 2d
7. B takes K B P (ch)	K to B sq	20. P to K 5th	Q to K sq
8. B takes Kt	R takes B	21. Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to R 2d
9. P takes B	P to K Kt 4th	22. Kt to K 4th	P takes Q B P
10. P to Q 3d	Kt to K 2d	23. R to K Kt sq	P takes Q Kt P
11. B to K 3d	Kt to K Kt 3d	24. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	Q takes K P
12. Kt to Q 2d	Kt to K B 5th (a)	25. Q takes Q	and, of course, White won (b)
13. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d		

(a) Kt to K 3d looks still better

(b) Two contests between these gentlemen would be infinitely more edifying these odds were given to the superior player from want of this, another party plays up to his force, and the games between them, for the most part, are quite unworthy of their reputation

Dashing specimen of the Scotch Gambit played at the Ryde (Isle of Wight) Chess Club, Mr. HARRY WILSON giving the Queen's Rook to an Amateur.

(*Remove Black's Queen's Rook from the board.*)

BLACK (Mr. H. W.)	WHITE. (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. H. W.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. B to K R 6th	Q to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(15.) Q takes B	P to Q Kt 3d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	Kt takes P (c)
5. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	18. R takes B	Q takes R
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	19. Q takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2d
7. P takes Kt	P takes K B	20. Q takes K (ch)	K takes Q
8. R to K sq (ch)	Q B to K 3d	21. P to K Kt 8th, becoming a Queen	
9. P takes K B P	B to K Kt sq	(ch)	K to Kt 2d
10. K Kt to his 5th	K B to K 2d (a)	22 Q to her B 4th	Q to K 8th (ch)
11. K Kt takes Q B	P takes Kt	23 Q to K B sq	
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2d		
13. Q to K B 7th	K to Q B sq		

And White struck his colours.

(a) Q to her 3d would have been much better play in every respect

(b) The attack is gallantly kept up from the beginning

(c) This was a mistake—as Mr. Wilson easily enabled to consider that Black, after the exchange of his Q for the Rooks, could bring his second Queen back in time to prevent the fish-shaved Mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 634.—By W. GRIMSHAW, of York.

White. K at Q Kt sq., B at K B sq., Kts at K B 4th and Q 4th.

Black. K at Q 4th, Ps at Q 6th and 7th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 635.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

White. K at Q R 6th, Q at B 7th, R at K R 7th, B at Q R 2d, Kt at K 8th, Ps at Q 3d and Q B 3d.

Black. K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 7th, B at K B sq., Kts at K B 5th, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q Kt 4th.

White plays, and mates in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Chichester, it was understood, was to be proposed for the vacant office of chairman of Committees in the House of Lords next session However, it has been found that his Lordship could not possibly discharge the duties of that office along with those which devolve on him as Lord of the Lieutenancy, Commission and all intention of putting him forward has been reluctantly abandoned. We believe we are correct in stating that Lord Wharncliffe will be now proposed to fill the vacant office, with every likelihood of success.

An address expressive of the sense they entertain of the ability and discretion with which Master Dowdeswell discharged the important duties of Master in Chancery, during a period of 30 years, has just been presented to that gentleman, signed by the principal members of the legal profession

Cardinal Wiseman has received autograph letters of congratulation from their Majesties the Queens of Spain and Portugal, completing the number of Catholic Sovereigns of Europe who have addressed his Eminence on occasion of his appointment

The Hon. T. Vesey, M.P., and Lady Emma Vesey, spent a portion of each of several days last week distributing their accustomed annual supply of clothing, &c, to the poor in and about the town and neighbourhood of Abbeyleix (West of Ireland.)

On Friday morning week, a number of workmen commenced pulling down the railings and the lodge at Cumberland-gate, the entrance to Hyde-park from the top of Oxford-street. At the same time they began building a smith's forge and workshop, together with sheds for the accommodation of brick-layers and masons. On inquiry, it was stated to be the intention to erect the marble arch which had been taken from the front of Buckingham Palace upon this site.

Colonel Hugh Rose, Consul-General for Syria, has been appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. By this appointment a saving of £—00 a year will be effected, as it is not probable that the vacancy in Syria will be again filled up.

On the northern diver, shot at the mouth of the Spey one morning lately was found to have in his pouch no fewer than 19 flounders and a salmon trout. A fair morning's work the diver had made

A very large block of granite, being more than 20 feet long, of the finest quality and colour, has lately been raised by the Cheesewring Granite Company, at their quarries on the Cheesewring Hill, which is intended to be sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The completion of the Bohemian and Saxon Railroad has been announced The first experimental train left Aussig on the 21st of December, and reached Prague without accident. On the 24th, the station near Teischen on the Elbe, at which the Austrian and Saxon trains meet.

His Netherlands Majesty has granted a concession to Messrs C. de Vries, D.C., Rysheversel, Fop, Smit, and Looyport, for establishing a steamboat service in Netherlands India. The contract has been in progress for some time.

Mr. Alfred Graham, one of the surgeons of the Cunard line of steamers, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday evening, in the *Europa*, from Boston, being the seventeenth trip across the Atlantic which that gentleman has made during the current year. The total distance sailed is more than 70,000 miles, equal to very round the globe. This, we believe, has never been surpassed; if it has ever been accomplished before, is doubtful

The cholera is prevalent on the Mississippi river, nearly every steamer losing a number of passengers The mortality is chiefly among the emigrants, who, moving in crowds, and evincing little regard to cleanliness, pay the penalty of their location.

A poor man, of the name of Evan Lewis, met an awful death by incautiously sleeping in an ashpit at the Margam Copper Works (Wales), on Christmas Eve. The poor fellow was found in the morning burnt to a cinder

A man named Gilchrist, lately a labourer in the employment of the North British Railway Company, was apprehended a few days since upon suspicion of having been implicated in the late robbery of the sum of £250 from the offices at St. Margaret's, on the North British Railway. He was on Tuesday committed for trial

By the arrival of the *Navigator* we have advices from the city of Buenos Ayres to the 26th of October inclusive. At that time no hostilities had commenced. In fact the news previously received respecting war in La Plata seemed to be more talk.

The Christmas week in Cheltenham, says a local journal, has been as gay as the most ardent votary of pleasure could wish for. In public, as well as in private life, the festive character of the season has been well maintained—a concert, two balls, and three steeple-chases sufficiently attest the former; while the numerous dinner and evening parties which have taken place in our wealthy and fashionable circles vouch for the latter

George William Gent, Esq., of Moyns Park, in the county of Essex, at his audit, last week, made a very liberal abatement of 20 per cent upon the year's rent of all his tenantry, &c.

The trustees of the late Colonel Cheape, of Grigenti, are now, in terms of his bequest, paying over to the infirmaries of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Aberdeen, and Inverness, the sums realised from his estate. It was expected that each of the charities would receive £3000; and, though the whole of the estate has not yet been disposed of, £1800 has already been allotted to each

The latest accounts from Killarney are that Mr. Daniel O'Connell is progressing favourably, under the loss of his two fingers and the [illegible]

The Duchess of Angoulême arrived at Venice on the 22nd ult. She has travelled under the name of the Countess de Marne, and is to pass the winter in that city, in the hotel of the Duke de Bordeaux

Sir Henry Bishop, who lectures in Newcastle early in 1851, presided on Saturday at a meeting there, of the Musical Instrument Commissioners (Exhibition of Industry).

A considerable seizure has been lately made on the coast between Cardigan and Newport, of tobacco, snuff, and spirits the officer who detected it being stationed at Newport

The vessel *Golden Spring*, which has arrived in the docks from Bombay, has brought, as a portion of a large general cargo of East India produce, 20 bales of cotton seed, consigned to order for Boston.

Dr. Murphy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, has subscribed £.60 towards the Catholic University (Ireland), Fund.

An Exhibition of fine art has just been held at Belfast, which has been most productive in the sale of works, and highly creditable to the artist contributors.

At Little Paxton a destructive fire broke out in the rickyard of Mr. John Cross, farmer, about half-past six o'clock in the evening of Christmas Day, which consumed several stacks of wheat, barley, and beans, estimated value about £600, no doubt the act of some vile but yet undiscovered incendiary

During the past week those flowers of spring, the lesser periwinkle, strawberry, and violet, have been gathered from the hedges in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, (Cornwall). Polyant-nuses and wallflowers may also be seen in bloom in many gardens there.

Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon, accompanied by Sir William Russell, Bart., *aide-de-camp*, distributed warm clothing on Christmas eve to 250 poor persons assembled at Castle-nock glebe, county Dublin, and selected by the clergymen of the various religious denominations in the neighbourhood

Several colliers, from Kilmarnock, have been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company to proceed to Vancouver's Island, in order to work the coal mines

The snow is lying so deep in the northern parts of the department of the Corrèze, France, that the roads are blocked up. On the departmental road between Limoges and Bort it was 10 inches deep.

M. Christian Lauritz Sverdrup, for 42 years professor of philology at the University of Christiana (Sweden), has just died in that place age 176

Baron Constantine de Schnitzler, son of one of the principal bankers of Augsburg (Germany), has just embraced the Catholic faith, and intends, it is said, to take orders

The eldest daughter of Schiller, Madame Caroline Junot, died suddenly, on the 19th, at Wurtzburg, in Bavaria.

The *Fropontis*, a screw steamer, which has been running between London and the Levant, has been appointed to transport the next Cape of Good Hope mails from Plymouth.

The population of New York at present is 517,849. If Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Staten Island, New Brighton, &c., all built up from the surplusage of the metropolis—of which they may be regarded as the suburbs—were included, the population would amount to 700,000

Such is the state of her Majesty's highways in some parts of the village of Wem, in Cambridgeshire, at this the 19th century, that many of the inhabitants are obliged to resort to the disagreeable use of crutches, to visit their neighbours We wish the good folks of Wicken would try an[illegible] their ways

A large consignment of oranges was recently landed at Chester, into which port oranges had not yet been imported since 1830.

The British Museum was closed on Tuesday, not to re-open till the 8th inst., when the Nineveh Gallery will be open for the inspection of the public.

The noble estate of Lord Ribblesdale at Malham, in Yorkshire, comprising upwards of 10,000 acres, has just been purchased by Mr. James Morrison, of Basildon Park.

We read in one of the Belgian papers that the Common Council of Malines has appointed MM. Huain and Tuerinckx professors of painting and statuary to that town. The last named is the sculptor of the well-known statue of Marguret of Austria which adorns the Grand Place of Malines

The perseverance of Messrs. W. H. Brancker has been rewarded by the discovery of the "Orrell 5-feet seam," near Wigan, which they have long sought, despite the persuasions to desist which both friends and foes urged. The depth at which the prize has been won is 450 yards

We are informed, says the *Morning Post* of Wednesday, that Mr Sergeant Bellasis has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Lascelles Randaye, late curate of Archdeacon Manning, has also made his profession at Margate.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE STATE APARTMENTS.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the gratifying intelligence of the re-opening to the public of the State Apartments at Windsor Castle. As this notification is of general interest, we here reprint it:—

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 27.—Notice is hereby given, that the works at Windsor Castle connected with the State Apartments being now completed, the State Apartments will be open to the public, as heretofore, from the 1st of January next. The State Apartments in Windsor Castle will be open gratuitously to the public, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London (gratis) of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, printsellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Moon, printseller, No 20, Threadneedle-street; of Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No 33, Old Bond-street; of Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, No 96, Strand; and of Mr Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall, of whom, also, guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from 1st April to 31st October, between eleven and four; and from 1st November to 31st March, between eleven and three."

We are reminded by this re-opening to resume our Illustrations of the Royal Apartments. This we do with

THE GUARD CHAMBER,

which the visitor enters on leaving St. George's Hall.

The Guard Chamber contains a large collection of arms and armour, ingeniously disposed. Some whole length figures are clad in the armour of the personages, the name inscribed on the bracket on which each figure stands. Thus we have suits of armour once belonging to a Duke of Brunswick, 1530; Lord Howard, 1588; Earl of Essex, 1596; Henry, Prince of Wales (eldest son of King James I.), 1612; Charles, Prince of Wales (Charles I.) 1620; and Prince Rupert, 1635. At the south end of the room, is a portion of the foremast of the *Victory*, Lord Nelson's Flag Ship at the battle of Trafalgar, perforated by a cannon-ball during that sanguinary encounter. This interesting relic was in the possession of King William IV., who, upon his elevation to the Throne, had it removed from Bushy (where it had stood in his dining-room) and placed in its present position, as a memorial of the hero, whose colossal marble bust, by Sir Francis Chantrey, is placed, "Auspice Gulielmo IV.," on the top of it. On each side of this relic is one of the two brass Field Pieces taken during the late campaign in the Punjaub, and selected by Viscount Hardinge from the great mass of captured Sikh artillery, to be forwarded to England as memorials of the prowess of the British arms. These guns were cast in England; the carriages (formed of Teak wood) were made at Cawnpore; and the whole forwarded to Lahore by the East India Company, as a present to Runjeet Singh, by whom they appear to have been held in much estimation, if a judgment may be formed from the elaborate ornaments of brass and mother-of-pearl with which he has had the carriages decorated, and which do great credit to the native artists. In their present locality they may be considered as appropriate and significant companions to two small pieces of Brass Ordnance, apparently of French manufacture, formerly belonging to Dyppoo Saib, Sultaun of Mysore, and taken at the capture of Seringapatam. One of these is most elaborately and tastefully embossed, and inlaid with gold; the other is plainer and rather smaller; and both are mounted on mahogany carriages of English manufacture.

THE GUARD-CHAMBER.

Here are also placed the busts of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, copied from Rysbrach by Sevier; and Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey; having suspended over them the small banners

When Queen Anne was sitting in her closet, which commanded a fine view over the northern terrace of the Castle, she received the news of the victory of Blenheim; and for several years in that closet was deposited the banner of France

A flag of white sarcenet, embroidered with three *fleurs de lis*. It was afterwards kept in the Queen's Presence Chamber, on an elegant buhl table; but it now hangs over the bust of the hero in the Guard Chamber. The Duke of Wellington's tri-colour hangs in like manner over his bust, and the estates of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye are held upon the tenure of these banners being presented every year at Windsor Castle—the former on the 2nd of August, before twelve o'clock, and the latter on the 18th of June.

The exquisitely wrought shield in a glass-case over the fire-place is said to have been presented by Francis I., King of France, to our Henry VIII. at their interview at Ardres, near Calais, May 31, 1520. The workmanship is ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini, and its exquisite finish is in every way worthy of that most able artificer and extraordinary man. Around its extreme edge appear some verses, which are printed in the "Penny Official Guide-book."

Two other relics of great but dissimilar interest, are also placed in this room. These consist of two chairs—one, made from an oak beam taken from "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," in Ayrshire, the scene of the demon revelry in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter." The poem itself is engraved on the brass panels, at the back of the chair, with a certificate of the genuineness of the relic.

The other chair is made from an elm tree which grew on the battle-field of Waterloo. In the upper portion of the back, over a carved representation of the village and church of Waterloo, is a Latin inscription to George IV., surrounded with military trophies, below which, immediately under a helmet supported by flags, is a descriptive English inscription

From the Guard Chamber the visitor proceeds to

THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER,

the ceiling of which is painted by Verrio, and in it he has again introduced Catherine of Braganza, Queen of King Charles II., as the principal figure. The Queen is seated under a canopy spread by Time and supported by zephyrs. Below these groups, Justice is driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii. Thus and the ceilings of the Queen's Audience Chamber, and the State Ante-Room, are all that it was found practicable to preserve of Verrio's productions in this way, in the last extensive repair and alteration of the Castle.

The walls of this room are decorated with Gobelin tapestry, representing other portions of the history of Esther and Mordecai, in continuation of those in the Queen's Audience Chamber. In the first on entering from the Guard Chamber, Esther is seen making her request to King Ahasuerus at the banquet. The next represents Esther, who, having resolved to intercede for the deliverance of the Jews, presents herself before the King in the inner court, and obtains the grace of the golden sceptre. Then follows a representation of the contemptuous behaviour of Mordecai to Haman. These last two pieces are on the north side of the room, one on each side of the fire-place. The remaining one is at the west end, and represents the final doom of Haman.

Over the door-ways of this room are portraits of two Princesses of the House of Brunswick, each surrounded by some of the finest specimens of Gibbon's Grinch like carving. The visitor entering from the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, whole-length, by Daniel Mytens, the elder, 1609

On the opposite door to that by which the room is entered, hangs the portrait of the Princess Dorothea of Brunswick, whole length, by Daniel Mytens, the elder, 1609.

Over the chimney-piece (sculptured by Bacon) is a portrait of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, by Mignard, and her two daughters, Maria Louisa and Anna Maria. The first was married to Charles II., King of Spain, and the second to Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

YESTERDAY week (December 27), the Anniversary Festival to celebrate the foundation of this excellent institution, established for the benefit of the children and orphans of Commercial Travellers, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was ably filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, su[illegible]ported by the Sheriffs, the Mayor of Bristol, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Re[illegible] H. T. Hughes; John Bagally, Esq.; R. Bagally, Esq.; H. Teape, Esq; Fr[illegible]derick Horton, Esq.; T. Meape, Esq.; Arthur Wilcoxon, Esq.; E. M. Cole, Esq., Bristol; J. G. Shaw, Esq., Bristol; — Thomas, Esq, Bristol; Robert Clarke, un., Esq.

The guests numbered about 250 gentlemen, and the galleries were graced by a goodly assembly of ladies. The musical arrangements were excellent; Miss Dolby, Mr. Machin, Mr. Young, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Land sang with great success; and a new song, entitled "Pity's Tear," written by Mrs. Cuffley and composed by Mrs. Walsh, and sung by Miss Dolby, was received with a hearty encore.

The general feeling manifested by the guests throughout the evening, gav[e] abundant evidence of the fact, that the cause of the Commercial Travellers' Schools continues to be well supported by those whose sympathies ought naturally to be directed to the welfare of the institution.

The health of her Majesty, and of Prince Albert and the Royal Family, having been responded to,

The Right Hon. Chairman gave "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools." His Lordship commenced his address by calling attention to the further end of the room, and the interesting scene in the gallery (where the children now receiving their education in the schools were assembled). The healthful appearance of those children offered, in his opinion, the strongest appeal to their hearts and Christian feelings; and his present conviction was, that nothing he could say or do would produce so much effect upon their minds as the sight now presented to them. But there was something more which attracted the eye on this interesting occasion. If he looked underneath the gallery, and marked the countenances of the ladies come to rejoice at this, their day of festival, he felt at once the conviction that the appeal he was about to make in behalf of the necessitous children of their less fortunate brethren would not be made in vain. It should be recollected that the institution was not designed for the purpose of granting pensions to certain persons in age or infirmity, or alleviating the diseases to which the human frame was subject, but its object was to educate the orphan and necessitous children of their brethren, and in such a manner that at some future period their position in society might entitle them to sit at the present table, fully appreciating the benefits which had been conferred upon them. (Hear, hear.) The education of the youthful population of this country was of paramount importance at the present moment, and if ever there was a period when it was necessary that the youthful mind should be properly instructed, whether in a political or moral point of view, it was at the present time. (Hear.) He was quite sure that the future prosperity of this country depended upon the education of the people; and he considered it a part of his present duty to impress this fact upon their attention, because he could not help thinking that there was no one amongst this company who had not some reason to feel interested in the success of such an institution as the Commercial Travellers' School. How many children were there whose parents (formerly the associates and companions of those now present) being removed from them by the stroke of death or misfortune, had been left to the charitable consideration of their friends? In whatever station in life such children might hereafter be placed, he trusted that they would have good reason to bless their kind friends who appeared here to-day, and that they might feel that some portion of the good they experienced had been caused by the beneficial exertions of those who had met the Lord Mayor on the 27th of December, 1850. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship concluded by reading the following letter, which he had received from Mr. George Moore, the treasurer to the institution, and which he stated was well worthy of so old and valued a friend of the Commercial Travellers School:—

5, Bow Churchyard, Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1850

My dear Lord Mayor—My doctor will not permit me to support you in person to-night, I therefore enclose you a cheque for thirty guineas, being ten guineas each for myself and partners, Mr Groucock and Copestake. When you so readily responded to my request nearly twelve months since, to preside to-night, I hoped as treasurer, I should have had the pleasure of reporting that we had raised the whole of the building fund: we have only raised two-thirds of it, and we have still about £4000 to get of the £12,000. Will you, with your usual eloquen[illegible] and convincing language, stimulate your guests to form deputations for the purpose of canvassing Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, and other large towns, and which towns, I doubt not, will respond to the call in the same generous and noble manner as Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow have done? Thus we should soon have a building without debt, which, as treasurer, I have a very great ambition to arrive at. Will you tell the commercial men of the United K[illegible]dom that only a quarter of their number have subscribed, and tell those also that h[illegible] yet subscribed, that their treasurer, as an old traveller, feels humiliated that every com[illegible] traveller in England cannot afford to give his guinea a year? A very little economy [illegible] day) would enable the institution to educate, maintain, and clothe the orphan of every [illegible] brother, and make the destitute widow's heart rejoice.—Believe me, my dear Lord Mayor, most gratefully yours (signed) GEORGE MOORE. -The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor

At the conclusion of this letter, his Lordship observed that he trusted that the example of charity therein contained would be followed by all those who felt any interest in the welfare of the institution. (Cheers.)

A list of subscriptions was then read, including a hundred guineas from the National Mercantile Life Assurance Company, fifty guineas from the Baron Lionel Rothschild, and several sums of ten guineas. The children of the schools afterwards walked round the room, and their healthy appearance was the subject of general commendation.

The toast having been enthusiastically responded to,

The Rev. Mr. Hughes acknowledged the toast, and advocated the object of the charity in an eloquent address, the rev. gentleman observing There was no class of the community whose integrity and fidelity was of more importance to the country than that class whose children were maintained in the institution they were now met to support. (Hear.) The conviction he had long entertained was that education was the grand question of the day, because strengthened day by day. He was no advocate for restricting liberty of conscience. (Hear, hear.) He had always come forward on every occasion in which he had the opportunity of doing so to support, as far as he could, the great principles of civil and religious liberty (loud cheers)—on which, he believed, the civil freedom, and, consequently, the real property of the kingdom rested. (Hear, hear.) But he was, at the same time, sensible of this fact—that, if you wou[illegible] choose for themselves between good and evil—if you would have t[illegible] judges of what is true and what is false—you must prepare their minds by e[illegible]ation to distinguish rightly between the one and the other. (Cheers.) You could not expect the masses to come to a correct conclusion on matters of such vital importance, unless you first implanted in their minds sound principles of education, based upon the true word of God. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, had no fear with regard to the right solution of any question that might be propounded to the English people, so long as those principles were kept in view. He cared not what the question might be—whether between Protestants and Roman Catholics, or between Protestantism and Tractarianism (loud cheers)—whatever it might be, he had no fear of the result so long as the mass of the people were educated in simple, honest, Scriptural principles. (Hear, hear.) And from all he had heard and seen of the education of the children of the Commercial Travellers' School, and that without compromising any principle of Christianity—(hear, hear) no sectarian views were, as he understood, allowed to be inculcated in this school; but a liberal education was imparted, based on sound moral and Christian principles. (Hear, hear.) The education given to these children was also useful and practical, not calculated to raise them above their sphere in society, but to fit them for the position they were likely to fill hereafter, and to make them useful and respected in it. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe there was a single institution in this vast metropolis conducted on better or sounder principles, or where those principles were more strictly carried out than the Commercial Travellers' School. (Hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by observing—they could not have a more conclusive proof of the advantages of educating the people, than the effect that had been already produced by the Ragged Schools. In the last report of the Ordinary of Newgate, it was shown that since the establishment of these institutions, there had been a considerable decrease in the number of juvenile criminals. Here was a proof of the advantages of education amongst the lowest class of the community; and wherever you could trace its effects, whether in the higher or lower classes, the same result would be apparent—that the greatest good you could do to man was to confer upon him the blessings of religion and moral instruction. Such was the character of the education given in the Commercial Travellers' Schools, and he knew he should meet with a hearty response from every heart present when he wished that institution, and all connected with it, prosperity and happiness in the new year. (Cheers.)

A second list of subscriptions was then read, including the names of the Lord Mayor for 10 guineas; the Mayor of Bristol, 20 guineas; Mr. Masterman M.P., 10 guineas; W. G. B. Gunton, Esq., £33 2s.; J. C. Podmore, Esq. £10 10s.

Mr. Masterman, M.P., next rose, and observed, with reference to the interests of the charity, he was glad to see in such a cause such a number of ladies assembled (cheers), and he was sure, with their sympathies enlisted in its favour, the institution could not but prosper. (Cheers.) He begged to propose to them the health of their right honourable chairman, the Lord Mayor.

The toast having been drunk with the usual honours,

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and assured the company that it would always be a pleasure to him to do all he could to assist in promoting the interests of the Commercial Travellers' School by all the means in his power.

The right hon. chairman next proposed the health of Mr. Masterman, the president of the institution. His Lordship offered his warmest congratulations to the directors of this charity, on the fact of their being enabled to have so excellent a president; for his knowledge of that gentleman had shown him that where there was good to be done he was always ready to do it. (Hear, hear.) It was always the greatest pleasure to him to be enabled to confer benefit upon his poorer fellow-creatures; and it might truly be said of him that he was everybody's friend.

The toast having been drunk with the usual honours,

Mr Masterman returned thanks, and observed that his long connexion with the mercantile community had given him a great interest in the welfare of such an institution as the present, and it was gratifying to him to think that the commercial people of this country should consider him a fit and proper person to fill the office of their president. He could assure them that so long as his life was spared it should be his humble though earnest endeavour to promote the usefulness of this valuable institution; and in this feeling he begged to tender his sincere thanks for the honour which had now been conferred upon him. (Hear) Mr Masterman then proposed the health of a very warm and sincere friend of the institution, Mr. George Moore, their treasurer, wishing him a speedy recovery.

The toast was responded to with the loudest applause

Mr. Crampton (attached to the firm of Groucock, Copestake, and Moore) returned thanks

A new national song, "Our Country, our Church, and Our Queen," written by Mr. J. B. Walker, the music by Mr. Loder, was sung by Mr Machin, and elicited an encore.

A further report of subscriptions having been read,

Mr. Walker intimated that the song, "Pity's Tear," had produced by the sale of 2s. per copy, 170 guineas to the funds of the charity; and proposed the healths of the two ladies, Mrs. Cuffley and Mrs. Walsh, by whom it had been written and composed.

The toast having been responded to, Miss Dolby sang "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee," which was also encored.

The Right Hon. Chairman then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Bristol," who, his Lordship added, was a man of integrity of purpose and honesty of character: he had exerted himself, with great success, in promoting the objects of the Commercial Travellers' Society, and he had now given a donation of twenty guineas, in addition to a former sum of twenty-five guineas.

Mr. Abberfield, the Mayor of Bristol, returned thanks, saying that he had always felt a peculiar interest in the society of commercial travellers. They might rest assured he would do all in his power to promote their welfare, and it was in this feeling that he hailed the opportunity of being present at the anniversary festival of this institution. The Mayor concluded by proposing "The Corporation of London and the Sheriffs"

Mr Sheriff Hodgkinson returned thanks, and responding to a unive[illegible].

Mr Alderman and Sheriff Carden also acknowledged the toast, referring to the importance of a charity like that of the Commercial Travellers' School, whose object was to educate the young in sound and liberal principles.

The Lord Mayor then announced an addition to the funds of the [illegible] of £200, as the produce of Mr. Walker's song of "The Will and the W[illegible]" and after referring in terms of deserved praise to the song of "Pity's Tear," the contribution of two lady friends of the charity, and the benefits which resulted therefrom, proposed "The Health of the Ladies."

Mr. J. B. Walker, author of "The Will and the Way," returned thanks on behalf of the ladies.

Mr. Shaw, of Bristol, then proposed "The Vice-President and Trustees of the Commercial Travellers' Schools," and stated his conviction that it was the policy

of all commercial travellers to support to the utmost of their power this exemplary institution.

Mr. Robert Clarke, jun., in returning thanks, said:—"In consequence of the vigorous exertions you were making on behalf of the building fund, it was feared that the annual subscriptions would have fallen off; they have not, however, decreased one shilling, but, on the contrary, there has been an actual increase. (Cheers.) With regard to the building-fund, the actual amount received up to the 18th of the present month is £7601. Of this sum no less than £ 361 have been received during the past twelve months" Mr. Clarke concluded by announcing a donation of ten guineas in the name of the United Gardeners' Association. (Cheers.)

Several routine toasts were then proposed and warmly responded to, and the company separated.

The subscriptions and donations announced in the course of the evening amounted to a considerable sum.

Mr. Harker was the toastmaster

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

The performance of Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Surman, was gratifying, in many particulars. The choral body is remarkably powerful in quality as well as in quantity, the trebles and basses particularly distinguished themselves. The choruses "His yoke is easy," "The Lord gave the word," "For unto us a child is born," "Glory to God," "Lift up your heads," and the "Hallelujah," were remarkably well sung; those of "Surely he hath borne our griefs," "And with his stripes," were less successful. The orchestra, if not so strong in stringed instruments as could be desired with such a phalanx of cavaliers, executed the accompaniments steadily under Blagrove's leadership. Mrs. Sutherland has much a beautiful, expressive voice, but it is to be regretted her style is not more finished. Miss M. Williams sang the contralto part to perfection; the air "He was despised" was never before given by her with such truly devotional feeling and intense pathos. Miss Henderson, a pupil of Mr. Jolley, the organist, is a soprano of much promise. Mr. Lockey had the tenor music, and Mr. Lawler, in the absence of Mr. Phillips from indisposition, was allotted the whole of the bass solos. The Hall was crowded to excess, and the performance evidently afforded the highest gratification.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

A concert took place at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, last Monday night. The vocalists were Mrs. Sims Reeves (Miss Lincombe formerly), Miss Lizzy Smart, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Borrani, Miss Barfield Williams (piano), and Mr. H. A. Brown, conductor.

Mr. Albert Smith gave his "Overland Mail" last Monday, at the Music Hall, And Mr John Parry will present his "Notes" next Tuesday, at the same locality.

The performances on the Pantomimic, at the Adelaide Musical Gallery, continue to attract large audiences. The organ-playing at the Cyclorama exhibition is also one of the metropolitan musical attractions of the day.

Scribe and Halévy's new three-act opera, the "Queen of Spades," was produced at the Italian Opera, in Hadrey's "Jaive," has made his *début* at the Parisian Grand Opera, as *Arnoldo*, in Rossini's "William Tell."

The new ballet for Cerito, "Paquerette," will be produced in Paris before the end of the month. The new three-act opera "Sappho," for Madame Viardot, by Gounod, is also in preparation.

Donizetti's "Linda" has been another success for Sontag, at the Italian Opera, in Paris: Calvolari was *Carlo*; Mdlle. Lia Bertrand, *Carlotta*; Ferranti, the *Marquis*, Scarpa, the *Prefetto*; and Delle, the new barbiton, *Antonio*.

Mdlle Emmi la Grua, a pupil of Madame Ungher, who is engaged for Paris, has made a most triumphant début at Dresden in *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable:" she was to appear as *Fidelio*, *Servilia*, *Amina*, and *Zerlina*, in the masterpieces of Meyerbeer, Bellini, and Mozart

Flotow's "Catharina, die Grand Duchess" has been produced at Frankfort with the greatest enthusiasm.

Castellan is the Queen of Opera in Berlin, exciting enthusiasm in ... days, whether it be *Alice*, *Desdemona*, *Rosina*, *Zerlina*, *Amina*, or *Lucia*.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the season at the Italian Opera House had been enlivened by the débuts of Grisi, whose places had been very worthily filled by Mdlle. Corsini: the latter made her *début* in Verdi's "Lombardi," and has since played *Norma* and *Lucrezia Borgia*, but with no success. Fortunately, Madame Persiani's triumphant delineation of *Amina*, in the "Somnambula," and *Rosina*, in the "Barbière," had amply consoled the amateurs. Never had Persiani been heard in more beautiful voice: independently of the ovations on her representations, she received a present of the Emperor and Imperial family. Mario was singing superbly; he had played *Elvino*, *Genovese*, and *Count Almaviva*. Tamberlik, after recovering from the effects of the chicanes, electrified the audience as *Arnoldo*, in Rossini's "William Tell:" his *scena finale*, in which he gave out the *ut de poitrine* with enormous power, was followed by continued acclamations. He is to play *Roberto* in Meyerbeer's opera, for his benefit, with Tamburini's *Bertramo* and Madame Persiani's *Alice*. Mdlle. Murray had appeared as *Norma* in "Don Pasquale," the *Old Batchelor* sustained capitally by Ronzi, an admirable buffo. Mdlle. De Meric had played *Grisini* and *Perrotin* in "Linda."

M. Julien has commenced his concerts in the provinces, at Manchester, in the Free Trade Hall; and in the Philharmonic Room, at Liverpool; the attendances were great in both towns, the French drummers making their usual quantity of "effect." Mdlle Jetty Treffz, the famed M. Vivier (the horn player), M. Lavigne, Mr. Koenig, M. Collinet, Herr Sommerkamp, M. Alfred Mellon, Winterbottom, and Mr Jarrett, are included in M. Julien's company. He will give a *bal masqué* at Liverpool, and one at Manchester.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

On Saturday was performed "The Love Chase," and the occasion was rendered note-worthy by the return to the stage of Mr. Walter Lacy, who for the first time enacted *Wildrake*. This event deserves especial notice, and Mr Lacy, by his admirable manner of supporting a peculiar and fantastic character, requiring the combination of rare qualities, has once more established himself as a public favourite. Mrs. Nisbett was *Constance*, a part which she has made so thoroughly her own that criticism on it were now affectation. Mrs. Parker, too, made her first appearance here as *Widow Green*; and, together, the comedy went off with *éclat*. The pantomime of "Cinderella," we understand, has had much manipulation since the first night as to be considerably improved in action and effect.

It is a change of performance every night at this theatre. On Monday Mr. Anderson performed *Hamlet*, when Mr. Walter Lacy, as well as her husband re-appeared on the stage. To the usual scenes of *Ophelia* she gave both point and pathos. Mrs. Terman was the *Gertrude*.

On Tuesday evening, the first part of "Henry IV" was revived. The *Prince of Wales* is one of those characters for which Mr. Anderson is peculiarly fitted, but each peculiarity fit him. It was pleasant to see Mr Vandenhoff in *Hotspur*. His vocal style brought out the fine poetry with which the part abounds, though somewhat too measured passages for the fiery youth of Harry Percy. Mr. Walter Lacy was confided to Mr. Barratt, who made his first appearances at the theatre. This gentleman's voice is bad, he has considerable humour, and altogether his performance was respectable. The play was on the whole, well cast, and the house respectable.

SURREY

This theatre has provided an extra novelty for holiday-folks, in the shape of a translated melodrama from the French, by Mr. C O'Brvan, entitled "The Countess of Tersan." The piece is not one of first-rate merit: its interest is of a ... character, and its conduct occasionally unartificial, but there is that in ... to command the attention, and is capable of amusing an unrefined audience ... opinion, and one which we have stated more than once, that, ... scenes, a respectable management, instead of starving the supposed low taste of a crowded audience, should take advantage of these immense gatherings to present pieces calculated to improve and elevate the popular mind and judgment. Were this done considerately, and with some common taste and care, we should soon have our best dramas supported by the numbers who are now supplied only with the worst. In making these remarks let us not, however, be misunderstood as intending any special condemnation of the particular piece, which on Monday night was effectively played, and proved successful.

The story of the drama, which is in three acts, turns on the fortunes of a lady, *Elise*, Countess of Tersan (Miss Cooper), who has two husbands—the first an escaped convict, *Isadore Prix* (Mr. Shepherd), and the second *Edouard*, Count de Tersan (Mr. Rouse), under the name of Manoleur (Mr W Montague). The distress of the lady has not been undeserved, for she had incurred her father's curse by marrying against his consent. But for this error she has indeed atoned, by supporting that same father in his blindness, as an unknown benefactress. This character, intensely French, but pathetic, was powerfully played by Mr. Mead. The event of the piece turns on the conduct of *Corporal Intimé* (Mr. H Widdicomb), an old soldier with a romantic vein, who circumvents a plan of assassination, of which the contriver justly becomes the victim; and thus the lady is raised of her convict husband, who is, indeed, a villain in grain, not to be touched by generosity, and repays kindness even to the saving of his own life, with the intended murder of its magnanimous agent. The part assigned to the one with which Mr Shepherd was well pleased, and he played it with considerable force. Miss Cooper also deserves much commendation for the ... lady-like manner in which she supported the distressed *Countess*, in the different and alternate phases of her character as wife and mother for she has a son, by the outcast, *Jules*, a supposed orphan, admirably played by Miss Mandlebert.

The house was crowded to suffocation, and the performance were crowned with applause.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"The Duchess of Malfi" has been reproduced for the holiday season, and attracts crowded audiences. This is taking the right course, and repaying the festival visitant with the best fare the house affords. We are glad that the expenment has been made, and have no doubt of its success.

THE COLOSSEUM.—"THE LAKE OF THUN."

The Colosseum has re-opened, having been just embellished with a new panorama—a fine specimen of tempera'd painting, which possesses the advantage of being viable during the day without the aid of artificial light. The subject of it presents Swiss scenery in its highest perfection and beauty. The artists, Messrs Danson and Son, have visited for the purpose the Lake of Thun, and painted from nature on the spot, a finished and a combination of the finest points in nature—ravine, mountain, gorge, pine forest, river, lake, canal, landslip, islet, garden, and road—all of which are artistical objects of interest in the district. terrace, promenade, castle, and similar structures. Animation is given to the pictures by well-disposed groups of tourists and other persons, variously engaged All this is further included, to quote from the official description, in a "magnificent belt of Alps, heavy glaciers, and rocks—some barren, others wooded to the top" each contributing to form a prospect "of surpassing loveliness and grandeur." To increase, if possible, the interest likely to attach to this charming picture, the proprietors have re-opened the gallery at the top of the building, from which, on a fine day, the real and living panorama of our own great metropolis can be contemplated by the visitor. This gallery used to be one of the most popular points of the Colosseum, and its restoration to the public will, we should think, increase the attractions of the establishment.

SOIREES PARISIENNES ET FANTASTIQUES.

Under this title M. and Madame Robin, from the principal Continental theatres, have commenced a series at the "Salle de Concert," No. 8, Rue Bois, 232, Piccadilly." The programme is stated to be selected from this gentleman's original experiments and inventions, too numerous to be copied from the handbill, presented at the door. M. Robin, the Martan, and Jobez Duprez of Paris, on the great reported success of which, after witnessing them, we cannot be sceptical. The conjuring and illusion are of the highest order; the sleight of hand being incomparable, and the ventriloquism of the highest and most elegant character. The saloon in which, and the stage on which, these surprising feats are exhibited, are both fitted up with elaborate taste—convenience and ornament being duly blended in the arrangement. Nothing can exceed the astonishment excited by these performances, which appear to be equally novel and unaccountable. We never witnessed anything like them before, and found it impossible to detect the mystery by which the wonders they were accomplished. For instance, on a table perfectly open on all sides, Madame Robin was placed under a large extinguisher—the covered, she was gone. The experiment was repeated with one of the musical assistants. He also vanished. A box placed on a pedestal could now be lifted by a lady's finger, and now not moved by a strong man. From beneath a glass canopy, an inexhaustible supply of liqueur (*Punch de Lafayette*) is distributed to the company; and, from a singularly thin *portefeuille*, issue engravings, and then bonnets, and then saucepans filled with parboil beans and beaver; also shawls and bird-cages, and other things too incongruous for preconception.

With these illustrations, we must conclude our account, fully assured that all who delight in having their wonder excited, will visit, during the holidays, the "Salle de M Robin."

ALBERT SMITH'S "OVERLAND MAIL"

Mr. Albert Smith continues as attractive as ever in his Overland Mail Entertainment, which he has been delivering this week at the Music Hall in Store-street. To Monday, after a provincial tour crowned with extraordinary success, he ... with ... his ... with songs and recitations, and illustrated by the pencil of Beverley, from sketches by himself and Mr. Stanfield, whose clever delineation of Malta has indeed stood him in good stead, and his wit and humorous delineation of character are exceedingly amusing. Since their former delivery in London, these lectures have acquired a fresh attraction of new representations, and the views of Marseilles, the Avignon Railway and the Diligence changing horses. The audiences have been overflowing—hundreds of persons having been unable to obtain admission.

ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—By the will of the late Jeremiah Olive, Esq., of Southampton, who died in November last, the legacy of £1000 is bequeathed to the above excellent institution.

Mr. Stocqueler is about to visit the West of England (Reading, Bath, Cheltenham, &c.), with his Views in India, which have proved so popular at Willis's Rooms.

The sale by auction of 100,000 metres of silk, destined in 1848 to be made into scarfs and colours under the Provisional Government, has just taken place at Lyons. Only one part of the goods has been sold; that intended for the scarfs being bought in. The prices obtained for the other was 9f. 40c. the metre, the original price being 8f. 50c. to 6f.

Advices from Hayti to November 24 inform us that preparations were still on foot for an attack on St. Domingo, and that the army was recruited by constant impressment. The inhabitants of St. Domingo were under an alarm from the contemplated invasion.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the English Market has been very limited during the week, Consols having fluctuated between 99¾ & and 99⅞ closing at 99⅞ ⅛ for the Account. This diminution of transactions is attributable to the increasing demand for money, tending to check speculation, as well as the few investments made by the public, previously to the payment of the dividends The state of the Foreign Exchanges also continues to be anxiously watched, and, coupled with the home ... ment of dividends which commences on Wednesday, the usual reinvestments will operate in favour of a rise, unless checked by the exchanges still falling. Exchequer Bills are a few shillings cheaper, a result of the advance in the value of Money. India Bonds are also a shade lower The market at the close of the week was tolerably firm, at the following prices. Bank Stock, 213½: Reduced, 97¼; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Annuities, 98⅝; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 15 5-16; New 3 Per Cent., 97⅛; India Bonds, £1000, 75 pm: Consols for Account, 99⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 60 pm: Small, June, 60 pm

The most interesting topic of conversation in the Foreign Market during the week has been the attachment by some of the Active Bondholders of the funds destined to pay the dividends on the Spanish Coupons. These are little attention was excited on Tuesday, on Wednesday the fact caused a cessation of all business in the Bonds. A question arises from it with regard to the liability of parties who, by the purchase of Coupons, have paid for them and received the money. It is urged that the buyers take them as a matter of profit, and at all risks; but the reply is, that the advertisement of payment induced the purchasers, thereby creating a non-fulfilment on the part of the Spanish Agents. Thus the question stands at present. In the mean time it is very probable the attachment is only an assertion of right, and, in a few days, it may be withdrawn. The quotations of yesterday were as follow:—Mexican, Account, 35½; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 24⅝; Spanish Account, 17¾; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 30⅜; Venezuela Bonds, 2¼ per Cent., 31½; Ditto, Deferred, 11⅛; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 59 Guild., ex. d.; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 90¼

Shares have been somewhat revived by the result of the settling operating in favour of a decline. The account passed off better than was anticipated, but from the price of "Contangoes" ranging from 5 to 50 per cent, it must be evident that, without some extraordinary support from the public, the *bull* party will not be able to carry on much longer. At the end of the week prices were rather buoyant, at the following quotations:—Aberdeen, 10½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Buckinghamshire, 17¾, Caledonian, 10⅜; Chester and Holyhead Preference, 13¾; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Ditto, New Shares, 1⅛; Ditto, Fifth Call, 1; Ditto, Five per Cent., 85¾; East Lancashire, 12½; Great Northern, 17½; Ditto, Halves, A. Deferred, 6⅝; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 11; Ditto, Five per Cents., Prof., 14¾; Great Western, 78½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 70¼; Ditto, F. £20, 4½; London and Blackwall, 6⅝; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 88; London and Greenwich, 11¾, London and North-Western, 124½; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 97⅜; London and South-Western, 75½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26⅝; Midland, 47¾; Ditto, £50 Shares, 16½; Newmarket, 3; North British, 6⅞; North Stafford, 9⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5; Scottish Central, 14; Scottish Midland, 7⅜; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, ... Edin., Ditto, Cass B, 6⅝; Ditto, Shrewsbury and Chester, Oswestry, 9⅛; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 10; South Wales, 27½; Vale of Neath, 9½; Ditto, G & E. Purchase or Preference, 6⅛; York and North Midland, 22⅜; General of France (Orleans and Versailles), 5; Namur and Liege, 8⅞; Northern of France, 13⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4 x. d.; Paris and Strasbourg, 9¼.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The French Funds come rather better today, and our Continental advices almost generally are favourable As no further advance has taken place in the rate of discount, speculators have shown increased firmness. The Consol Market has ruled steady, at full yesterday's closing prices. The Three per Cents, ex dividend, are 99⅝ ⅞; the Three per Cents Reduced, 97⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 98¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 2.3⅝; India Bonds, 76, and Exchequer Bills, 60s premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Up to our market late week, coastwise, the arrivals of English wheat have amounted to 3660 quarters, chiefly from Kent and Cambridgeshire, and in very indifferent condition To-day the show of samples of both red and white, on the rooftops by land and carriage fell off, was small; but quite equal to the wants of the millers. The demand must be considered rather dull, heavy, at barely Monday's reduction in the quotations. Nearly 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come fresh to hand, the supply on sale to-day was very large for some time past. Dry and sound parcels moved steadily at late rates, but damp and inferior qualities were lower to purchase The usual supply of barley was large. From the finest periods moved off heavily, and in some instances the currencies had a downward tendency. In malt next to nothing doing, and prices barely late rates. Although the quantity of oats was not extensive, the last trade ruled heavy, and low qualities were cheaper Beans, peas, indian corn, and flour very dull

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 3660; barley, 4640; malt, 1110; oats, 4730; flour, 1450. Irish: oats, 1020; foreign: wheat, 9,800; barley ... ; oats, 5,140; flour, 4460

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s, ditto, white, 38s to 45s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s; rye, 24s to 30s; grinding barley, 20s to 25s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s, malting ditto, 28s to 31s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 53s; Chevalier, 50s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 21s; Irish beans, new, 26s to 27s, ditto, old, 29s to 30s; pease, new, 27s to 28s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 27s to 28s; tares, 26s to 28s per quarter Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 30s per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, ...s to ... white, ... Baltic, ... Marianopoli, ... Danube, ... Odessa, ... Taganrog, ... Egyptian, ... Salonica, ... Genoa, ... Leghorn, ... Trieste, ... Canada, 4s to 4s per barrel; French, 28s to 30s per sack.

Mark Lane Market.—Corn and country markets are ... Liverpool, ... Hull, ... Leith, ... Dublin, ... Cork, ... Belfast, ... Limerick, ... Waterford, ... Sligo, ... Londonderry, ... Galway, ... Newry, ... Drogheda, ... Dundalk, ... Tralee, ... Wexford, ... Kilkenny, ... Clonmel, ... Youghal, ... Fermoy, ... Ballinasloe, ... Tuam, ... Carrick-on-Suir, ... Ennis, ... Mallow, ... Skibbereen, ... Bandon, ... Enniscorthy, ... Athlone, ... Castlebar, ... Roscommon, ... Ballina, ... Sligo, ... Limerick, ... Water

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MISS CATHERINE HAYES and Mdlle. JENNY LIND. The only English Ballads sung by the above distinguished Vocalists are, "Take this Lute," by Benedict, "Oh, Memory," by Distin Hargitter, and "The Lonely Rose," by Balfe, sung by Mdlle Lind "These Happy Days are gone," by Lavenu, "Why do I weep for thee?" by Wallace. "All sing to me," by Osborne.

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THE MOHO; OR, NOTORNIS MANTELLI FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THE MOHO OR, NOTORNIS MANTELLI.

UNIQUE BIRD FROM NEW ZEALAND.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 15th May last, in our report of a lecture on the "Extinct Birds of New Zealand," delivered by Dr. Mantell, before the Royal Institution, allusion was made to the discovery, by Mr. Walter Mantell, of the bones of other supposed extinct species and genera of birds associated with those of the *Moa*, or *Dinornis*. Of these, the most remarkable were the skulls and other parts of the skeleton of a very large and peculiar form of the *Rail* family (*Rallidæ*), which are described by Professor Owen in the "Zoological Transactions," under the name of NOTORNIS (*Southern bird*) MANTELLI. According to the traditions of the Maoris, or natives of New Zealand, this bird formerly existed contemporaneously with the *Moa*, a large bird resembling the Swamp-Hen, or Water-Rail, which was a favourite article of food with their remote ancestors, but had gradually disappeared, and was believed to have been long since exterminated by the wild dogs and cats, which are now so formidable a pest to the colonists. This bird was called the MOHO, or *Takahé*, and described as of a black colour, with red beak and legs, and destitute of wings. No traces of the traditionary *Moho* had, however, been seen either by the natives or Europeans since the arrival of the English colonists; and the occurrence of the fossil bones of a bird apparently answering the general description of the gigantic Rail, with those of the Dinornis, in deposits of great antiquity, rendered it highly probable that the *Moho*, like the *Dodo* of the Mauritius, had become extinct within the last few centuries. Fortunately, this proves not to be the case, for a living specimen has been captured; and we have now the pleasure of placing before our readers the first representation of this *rara avis* of our antipodean colony.

This bird was obtained by Mr. Walter Mantell, a few months since, of some men engaged in the pursuit of seals among the coves of Dusky Bay, which lies on the south-western extremity of the Middle Island. It appears that these sealers had observed the foot-prints of a large and strange bird on the snow, with which the ground was thickly covered; pursuing the trail, they at length caught sight of the object of their search, which fled with great rapidity, for a long while distressing their dogs, but at length was driven up a gully behind Resolution Island, and captured alive. They kept it on board the schooner a few days, and then killed and skinned it, roasting and eating the body, which was declared to be very delicious. The skin was procured by Mr. Walter Mantell, while in good condition; and thus has been preserved for science—the, perhaps, only remaining individual of this remarkable type of the *Ralliдæ*. The identity of this recent specimen with the fossil *Notornis* was immediately recognised by Mr. Walter Mantell, and has been confirmed by Mr. Gould and Professor Owen. Its powerful and short mandibles, abbreviated wings, and strong metatarsals and feet perfectly agree with the indications afforded by the fossil skull, sternum, and other bones that are now preserved in the British Museum.

The *Notornis* is about two feet high, the beaks are relatively very short and strong; the wings are short and rounded, and their plumage is feeble, constituting but very imperfect organs of flight; the legs and feet are more adapted for the land than those of the ordinary rails. The plumage is of a rich purple colour on the neck, breast, and abdomen; on the back and wings it is dashed with green and gold; the tail is scanty and white beneath; the beak and legs were of a bright scarlet when the bird was alive. The discrepancy between the traditional account of the *Moho* and the recent bird shows that a considerable time must have elapsed since a living example was seen by the natives

This discovery is of the highest interest both to the ornithologist and palæontologist; for this remarkable form of *Rallidæ* was previously only known by its fossil remains, and would, probably, like the Dodo, have soon become all but traditional. It seems probable that living examples of some of the other supposed extinct birds may yet be met with in the imperfectly explored districts of New Zealand; but we fear there is no reason to hope that we shall ever see a recent representative of the noble ostrich-like *Moas*, some twelve or fourteen feet high, whose fossil remains have excited so much astonishment even in the scientific world. Should, however, Mr Walter Mantell's arduous researches be rewarded by the capture of a live *Moa*, in time for the World's Exhibition of 1851, we trust the Royal Commissioners will allow him space for its display, though not previously applied for. We may add that the *Notornis* has been most successfully stuffed and mounted by Mr. Bartlett, and may now be seen at Dr. Mantell's residence.

MOVEMENT FOR THE REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The near approach of the session of Parliament has given occasion to the paper manufacturers of the kingdom to direct public attention to the obnoxious character and barbarising tendency of the impost on paper, the enhanced cost of which, under the operation of the Excise Laws, so mischievously restricts the diffusion of knowledge and the education of the people.

The movement was inaugurated in the provinces by a meeting at Manchester, on Tuesday, held in the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, at which several gentlemen of influence were present.

Mr. T. B. Crompton (the eminent manufacturer), who was called to the chair, detailed the steps which had hitherto been taken on the subject. In proof of how little acquainted the public were with the extent to which the paper duty affected every individual in the community, he mentioned that he had that day met with an individual who was consuming £1000 worth of paper yearly, but who said he "had not the least idea that paper paid any very serious duty," and was perfectly astounded when he (the chairman) informed him that it paid not less than 40 per cent. This was not all; some descriptions of paper were taxed to the extent of 120 per cent. on the cost price. He believed that if the public, now almost ignorant on the subject, were made fully aware of the nature of the paper duty, not only would they be able to secure its speedy repeal, but, in fact, to make it a part of the next Budget. The paper manufacturers were, of course, the first to feel the effects of the tax. A man could not commence making paper without first applying to an excise officer to survey his premises, to number every room in them, and also to mark, by letter or by number, every implement which he (the manufacturer) proposed to use. The act now in force, as amended by committee, was called "A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Laws for Collecting and Securing the Duties of Excise on Paper made in the United Kingdom:" It was passed on the 5th July, 1839, and contained 69 clauses, a great number of which were penal. Section 3 required paper-makers, before commencing business, to make "a true and particular entry in writing" of all their mills and premises, and every implement they used in the manufacture, &c. "of paper of any description, or buttonboard, millboard, pasteboard, or scaleboard," and to deliver the same to the excise officer in whose survey the mill and premises might be situated; in which entry every "engine, chest, machine, vat, and press shall be distinguished by a particular number or letter, or number and letter or letters;" in default of which, for every unentered mill or implement, the manufacturer shall forfeit £200, "together with all paper, buttonboard, mill-board, pasteboard, or scaleboard, and all materials found therein." A similar penalty was imposed in case the marks upon the several things mentioned did not agree with the entry given in; so that if the number or letters were erased by accident, the excise officer could declare the premises as unentered, and enforce the penalty of £200. The chairman proceeded to read and comment upon section 9, remarking that, under it, the labels issued by the Commissioners of Excise, to be used in the tying up of paper, were made equal in value to bank notes; as there was a fine of £10 imposed for every label delivered to any manufacturer, "and for which a receipt shall not be given, or which shall be cancelled, obliterated, or destroyed, sold or disposed of, or improperly used, or not produced, or accounted for," when demanded by the excise officer. It was often necessary to entrust a working man with 1000 of those notes at once (representing to the manufacturer £10,000), and the manufacturers were, of course, always in danger, as some of the labels might be destroyed or removed through malice, or even through the slightest negligence or inattention. By section 15, a period of 84 hours was consumed, after paper was ready for delivery into the market, before the manufacturer could send it out; in consequence of the notice required to be given prior to, and to elapse after, the weighing and charging of it with duty. This period, during which the paper was kept in the mill, was a longer one than was required for him to buy the raw materials in Manchester, send them to his mill, manufacture paper, and transport it to any part of the kingdom, if he were not interfered with. This regulation crippled the consumption of paper to an almost incalculable extent. The chairman, after referring to other restrictive and penal clauses in the act, pointed out the extent to which, despite the vigilance of the excise, frauds were constantly being committed, and said that of this the Government was fully aware, and acknowledged the difficulty of collecting the duty. Substitutes for paper were being continually produced, so nearly identical in their nature, that exclsemen could not detect the difference until told of it; but all these were allowed to pay duty free. He himself, within ten days, had placed in the hands of a Government officer a specimen of a new material, which the officer unhesitatingly pronounced to be pasteboard; but he would not, nevertheless, dare to seize three tons of it, although he (the chairman) told him where it was lying. The chairman next referred to the great number of persons who depended upon the manufacture of paper, either directly or indirectly, and urged the immense advantage which must result to them from the abolition of the paper duty.

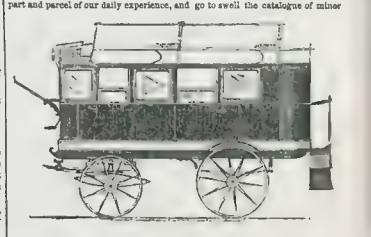
Mr Baldwin described the injurious operation of the paper duty on the trade of Birmingham.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. C. Potter and other gentlemen, and resolutions were agreed to for the commencement of a subscription, to aid the London Association, directing the secretary to communicate with all similar associations in the country, and urging paper manufacturers to solicit subscriptions from their friends generally, and to endeavour to make known the injurious operation of the tax complained of.

About £200 was subscribed by those present at the meeting.

NEW PATENT OMNIBUS.

FROM the first introduction of the Omnibus into the streets of the metropolis, the public have been unanimous in their opinion as to the small amount of ingenuity displayed by coach-builders in the construction of these vehicles. There has, however, been no lack of attempts after improvement, as the several years' lists of patents will show; but, either from obtuseness of understanding, or from obstinacy and cupidity on the part of the proprietors of omnibuses, they have neglected to profit by these contrivances; and the Omnibus of the present day differs but little from Mr. Shillibeer's first conveyance of the kind. The nuisances arising from this neglect are too sundry and manifold for us to enumerate: they are part and parcel of our daily experience, and go to swell the catalogue of minor



FRANKLINSKY'S NEW PATENT OMNIBUS.

miseries. In the same proportion, however, they render us alive to every attempt made to better the accommodation afforded by these "public carriages."

The most recent effort of this class is a new construction of Omnibus, just patented by Mr. J. A. Franklinsky, which promises to mitigate the miseries so long complained of, by insuring to each passenger exclusive protection from his neighbour. The arrangement of the interior provides each passenger with a private seat, according to the plan shown in the engraving. To this seat is attached a looking-glass, with a bell to ring for the conductor to pay attention to a speaking-pipe, through which the passenger is to speak to the conductor to stop when required.

This Omnibus will resemble a private carriage; but, should any person wish to speak to his neighbour, he has only to touch a spring, and there will open a window for that purpose.

The exterior of the Omnibus is furnished with a gallery, with steps at the end of the carriage; and along this gallery each passenger will pass to his private door. Attached to the vehicle is an apparatus by which the proprietor will be enabled to ascertain the number of passengers conveyed during the day.

Messrs Cook, Rowley, and Co., of King-street, Golden-square, and Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, are building this new Omnibus for the patentee.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

Last week we were compelled, by want of space, to notice the pantomime o "Harlequin O'Donoghue; or, the White Horse of Killarney," at the above theatre, too briefly. The piece is by the author of "Bluff King Hal," and, like that, promises a very long run. All our readers who are fond of Irish legendary lore must know that *Prince O'Donoghue* was a good Prince of Ireland, who (for what cause has never yet been discovered) was doomed to ride upon the Lakes of Killarney until the silver shoes on his horse should be worn out by the waters. This is the ground-work of a very good pantomime; the author making *O'Donoghue* the good genius, and *Whiskey*, personified, the evil spirit of Ireland. *O'Donoghue* takes two lovers under his care, who, to please the *Hag of Mischief*, are to be brought to ruin by her offspring *Whiskey*, whom she disguises as *Paddy Carey*. *Lord Bullfrog*, father to the lovely *Kathleen*, determines that he who can produce the best horse shall wed her, and puts her up as a prize. *Dermot*, her favoured lover, fears not, for he possesses a horse of surpassing breed; but alas, in an evil hour, *Whiskey* tempts him, and at dice he loses his beloved steed, and with it all his hopes. At this moment, *O'Donoghue* takes pity on him, and *Dermot* promising to "stick to the water-cure," he takes him to his "Stable of the thousand steeds" at the bottom of the lake. Here he lends *Dermot* a horse to ride the race with, the next day. He does so amongst the hills of Killarney, and wins the fair *Kathleen*. But *Whiskey* is not yet overpowered, for the *Old Hag* has told him "no power but that of water can take his power away." He manages to get both *Kathleen* and *Dermot's* fairy steed into his possession, but this proves his ruin; for the horse seeking his native home, carries *Whiskey* and *Kathleen* to the bottom of the lake, and thus *Whiskey's* power is destroyed by water. *O'Donoghue*, having lent *Dermot* his own "white horse" to pursue the runaway spirit, follows to the bottom of the lake, and rescues his love, and brings her safe again to earth. Here the characters are changed, and the harlequinade begins. The scenery, by Mr. Dalby, is all good, particularly the "Lake of Killarney," which we have chosen for the subject of our illustration, at the moment *O'Donoghue* appears prancing on the waters, attended by his fairy train. The dress of *O'Donoghue*, which is nearly all silver, is very superb. Mr. Harvey and his graceful wife, are very good as *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. No fault can be found with the *Pantaloon* of Mr Revolta, and Mr. Henderson has long been acknowledged a first-rate *Clown*. The theatre has been so crowded ever since the production of "Harlequin O'Donoghue," that nightly some two or three hundred persons are accommodated with places on the stage during the scenes in the circle.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND O'DONOGHUE," AT ASTLEY'S.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

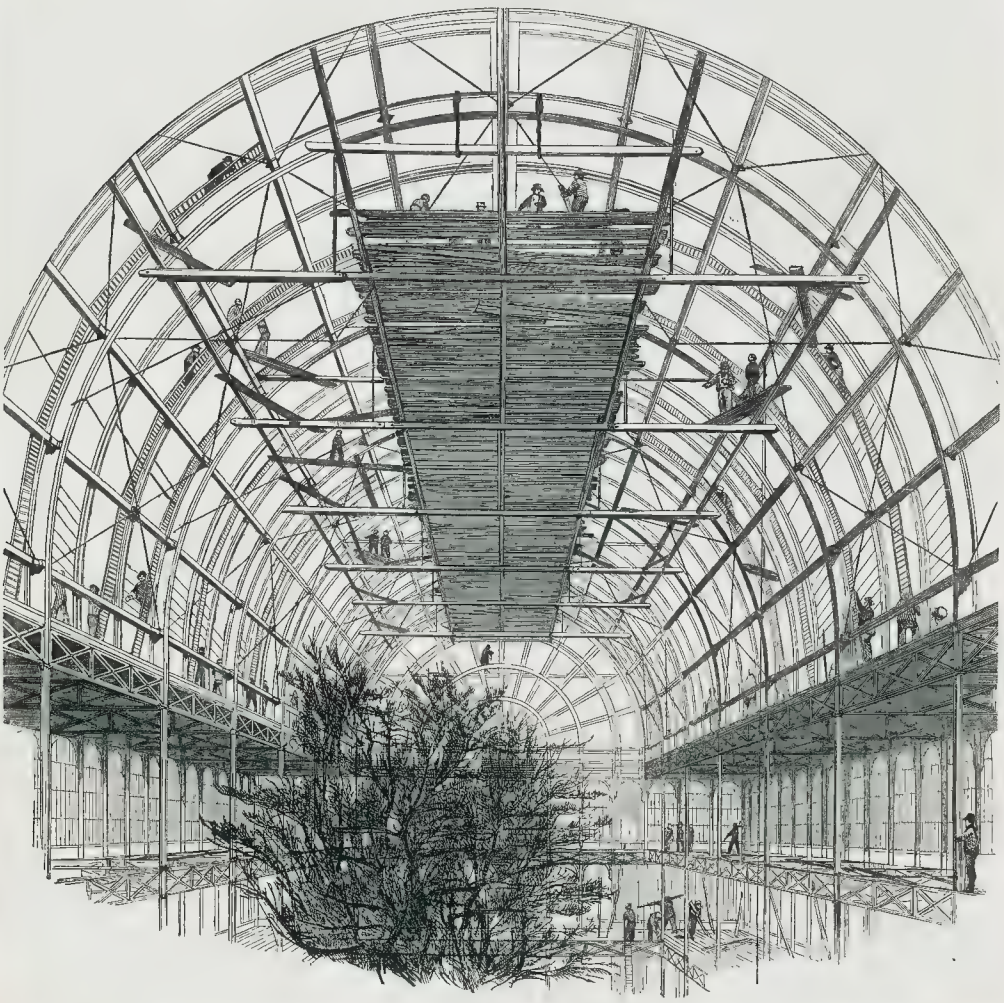
Den 21 januari 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 464.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

FREE-TRADE IN PAPER.

THE agitation which has been commenced for the Abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper does not appear to be sufficiently broad to satisfy a portion of the public. At the meeting convened last week at the London Tavern, though all were agreed that the tax was an evil, an addition was made to the resolution, which pledged the meeting to demand not simply the abolition of the tax upon paper, but of the taxes upon advertisements and upon newspapers. A similar spirit has been manifested throughout the country at several of the meetings which have been held. It seemed, in some of them, to be considered that the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper was a question more interesting to the paper manufacturers than to the public, and that it was more desirable to extend the agitation to the three great divisions of the taxes on general and political knowledge, than to confine it to one. We are not of the number of those who think the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper a mere matter of the shop, unimportant to the public; but, as friends of free discussion, and of the education of all classes of the people—which cannot be carried on as effectually as it might be, if paper be taxed—we are of opinion that the energies of the people should be concentrated upon a practicable point, and that the Government should not be allowed to justify a refusal, on the plea that too much is asked, or to go to sleep on its surplus, without being reminded of its duty upon this



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—VIEW, SHOWING THE RIBS OF THE TRANSEPT.—(SEE PAGE 26.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

great yet very simple question. The repeal of the Excise Duty upon Paper, which lies at the very root of the matter, has not received the full consideration which it merits. The working classes and their friends, anxious for cheap newspapers, have a little overrated the importance of the Stamp Duty, and greatly underrated that of the Excise Duty. As a question of Free-Trade, and of the rights of labour, the Excise Duty is infinitely more oppressive than they seem to be aware of. We endeavoured to show in our last to what an extent it interfered with the manufacture of paper, and how much it raised the price of this necessary of civilized life to all classes of consumers, including not readers and writers alone, but retail tradesmen, artisans, and manufacturers. At the interesting meeting of the town council of Birmingham, which was held on Tuesday to debate the subject, it was stated that many of the manufacturers of that town used as much as 20 tons of paper annually for packing their goods. The Excise Duty being about £15 per ton, each of such manufacturers is taxed in his business to the extent of £300 per annum for paper alone. There are few branches of the multifarious manufactures of Birmingham in which paper is not required, and the extent of the evil of this tax was made apparent by some striking examples.

Take the steel pen trade, for instance (said one of the speakers), and see the vast amount of paste-boards and paper that is used in carding and in making paper boxes. The same thing occurred in the hook-and-eye and the pin trade. Paper is also largely used in making Florentine buttons; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for the making the boards on which to card the metal buttons; it is used in wrapping up the foundry articles, japan goods, hinges, screws, latches, locks, bolts, candlesticks, and a great variety of other articles. For Florentine buttons, taking into account the waste, the paper tax operated as a drawback to the extent of £30 per ton on the quantity used; and in fact the paper duty alone had the effect of raising the price of common Florentine buttons nearly 10 per cent. *Papier-maché* articles paid at least £20 per ton duty. And how was it possible for Birmingham, Sheffield, and other towns, similarly circumstanced, to carry on the foreign trade, whilst in other countries there was no paper duty at all? In Paris alone it was calculated that 30,000 females were employed in the manufacture of fancy articles, and in other articles used by our manufacturers for pattern cards and other purposes, some of which were actually exported to this country

This is a view of the case to which our legislators and the public do not seem to have turned their attention; and the great importance of which no one, we think, will be found to deny. Were the tax as productive to the revenues of the State as might be imagined from such statements as these, the Government might hesitate to forego it, mischievous as its operations might be; but, as is well known, frauds are of constant occurrence, and prevent the full amount which is due to the Government from reaching the Treasury. The dishonest paper manufacturer, either in collusion with the underpaid excise officer, whom he bribes, or in defiance of his vigilance, if he be honest, finds it a matter of but little difficulty to cheat the Government of the duty. Thus, not only is the State robbed—which some, perhaps, may think no great harm, when a tax itself is immoral—but the fair trader is seriously injured in his business. Surely, even if no question of education, of literature, and of religion, were mixed up with it, the subject, if considered in this light alone, ought to recommend itself, on purely economical and commercial grounds, to a Free-Trade Ministry, and to the friends of the labouring classes. But, when, in addition to these evils, we know that, by the operation of this tax, the cheap Bibles, the cheap tracts, and cheap-books, the catechisms, and the maps of our schools are seriously enhanced in price; when the writing paper used in our business, and for the expression and conveyance, through the Post, of our wishes and our affections, is made too precious to be freely within the reach of the multitude; when the cheap publications—that might cheer the homes of the poor, and elevate the moral and intellectual character of the great bulk of the toiling classes of the community—are so heavily taxed as to be unprofitable to their projectors, unless they edit them with the scissors instead of the pen; or, what is still worse, content themselves with wretched and degrading trash, instead of the literature that refines, exalts, and ennobles—this question of the Excise Duty upon Paper becomes of far more importance than if it were a matter of trade only. It has a national, and not a partial, significance. In fact, it may be stated that there is not a class of the community whom it does not injuriously affect. The poor it deprives of one great means of education; the workman it deprives of work; the tradesman it unfairly taxes on an article essential to his business; the manufacturer it subjects to ruinous and unfair competition; the lover of books and periodicals it forces into public-houses, and into habits of intemperance, to peruse the various publications which he cannot afford to buy; the author it deprives of a market for his labour, by absorbing the fund out of which original writing could be adequately remunerated; and the richer classes, to whom the amount of the tax itself is no object, it subjects to the dangers that always menace society when the population is ignorant. It is not sufficiently known to wealthy and luxurious readers, that the tax—light as a feather upon their guinea books—is crushing, if not fatal, to the penny periodical; and that our workhouses and prisons are filled with expensive paupers and criminals, whose ranks are recruited continually, and almost exclusively, from the mass of those to whom all literature is alike unknown, and who, above all things, require instruction.

In such a matter as this, as in every other matter that is to be systematically and effectually set about, the only way is to begin at the beginning. Let the country by all means have untaxed newspapers; but, if there be difficulties in the way which cannot be speedily surmounted, and if there be differences of opinion which will prevent the settlement of the question perhaps for years—and at the present necessities of the State will not permit every injurious tax to be removed at one swoop, let the energies of the friends of Free-Trade and of Free Knowledge be devoted to some one point which they can carry. Let us have Free Paper as a beginning, and trust to time and the enlightenment of general opinion for the rest. There is unanimity of sentiment as regards untaxed paper, which there is not as regards untamped newspapers. "Do one thing at a time" is our advice to the earnest reformers who advocate untaxed periodicals. Free Paper would be so great a benefit, and would prepare the way so surely for all else that is required, that the success of any movement which might procure it for us should not be lightly endangered.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER, STAMP, AND ADVERTISEMENT DUTIES.

THE interesting and important subject of the repeal of those taxes which have so paralysing an influence on all efforts to promote the diffusion of the blessings of education and knowledge amongst the masses, has been taken up with a spirit of earnestness in all the great centres of civilization and commercial activity in the kingdom, which augurs a favourable result when the Chancellor of the Exchequer revises the taxation of the country in the ensuing session of Parliament. This week, meetings have been held in Birmingham, Leeds, and other places on the subject.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Tuesday the Town Council, presided over by Alderman Baldwin, took the question into consideration.

The chairman, who is himself a paper manufacturer, entered into some details on the injurious and vexatious nature of the present fiscal burdens on the manufacture. In the course of his remarks he observed:—

"I need scarcely point out to you that which many of you have so much case to know, namely, the unfair manner in which the paper duty presses upon merchants, manufacturers, and other tradesmen; also, to how great an extent it operates in preventing the employment of I may say thousands of persons; for, if this duty were repealed, I am convinced that I could myself be the means of finding employment for at least 50 persons within twelve months after such repeal had taken place. Now, most of you are aware that the paper duty amounts to nearly £15 per ton, and by far the great bulk of the paper that is manufactured is not sold wholesale for more than £35 per ton; so that you will see the duty amounts to nearly one-half of the price paid for the article. And, as I am anxious to confine myself to facts, I will name my own case. Last year I paid £9640 for the shape of duty, whilst the paper I manufactured did not sell for more than £24,000. And whilst I am pretty well convinced that I did not make above one-third of the paper that was consumed in Birmingham, I think that I manufactured in weight as much as was used in making, wrapping, and re-wrapping the goods that were exported from this town by our merchants, so that this would be equal to a tax of £10,000 per annum on the Birmingham merchants, besides that which these goods arrive in America there is a tariff to be encountered of about 30 per cent, which would raise the tax to something like £13,000 a year [illegible] facturers and merchants of this town alone; but, going a step beyond this, and keeping in view my estimate, which I believe to be accurate, it will be seen that there is a gross tax on the people of Birmingham on all the paper consumed in it amounting to something like £30,000 per annum; inasmuch as there is no town in the United Kingdom wherein, in proportion to its population, so large an amount of paper is consumed; for, according to our population, our fair share of the tax, with the rest of the country, would be, instead of £30,000, which we do pay, not more than £7000 or £8000. I know merchants myself who use twenty tons of paper annually in re-wrapping their goods; and keeping in view that the duty is £15 per ton, the tax paid by each of them on the article of paper alone is £300 per year; and in putting this, I have not put an extreme case, because I know that there are men consuming a much larger quantity than that which I have named. I wish the council clearly to understand that this is not a mere random statement; I have taken pains to be accurate, and to obtain something like a fair average of the quantity of paper used by our merchants and manufacturers connected with the foreign trade; also of the quantity of pasteboard, button-board, and card-board that is used, and a very little reflection will satisfy you that my estimate is a correct one. Take the steel-pen trade, for instance, and see the vast amount of pasteboard and paper that is used in carding, and in making the paper boxes; so with the hook-eye and the pin trade. Paper is also largely used in making Florentine buttons; it is used for the bags to put them in; it is used for the making the boards on which to card the metal buttons; it is used in wrapping up the foundry articles, japan goods, hinges, screws, latches, locks, bolts, candlesticks, and a great variety of other articles. For Florentine buttons, taking into account the waste, the paper tax operated as a drawback to the extent of £30 per ton on the quantity used; and in fact the paper duty alone had the effect of raising the price of common Florentine buttons nearly 10 per cent. *Papier-maché* articles paid at least £20 per ton duty. And how was it possible for Birmingham, Sheffield, and other towns, similarly circumstanced, to carry on the foreign trade, whilst in other countries there was no paper duty at all? In Paris alone it was calculated that 30,000 females were employed in the manufacture of fancy articles, and in other articles used by our manufacturers for pattern cards and other purposes, some of which were actually exported to this country

"How is it possible for Birmingham, Sheffield, and other towns similarly circumstanced, to carry on their trades with America profitably, where, when their goods arrived, there was another 30 per cent. duty added on this paper, while in other countries there was no paper duty at all? Why, it was only the other week that you passed a resolution to increase the number of cells for female prisoners in your gaol. I opposed that at the time, and said that it is far better so to educate your people that crime shall decrease than to be compelled to increase the means of the progress of knowledge which encourages ignorance, and, as a necessary consequence, crime in every shape. I say it is far better to find employment for your population than to fill them prison rooms. Give them the means of getting an honest living, and the inmates of your gaols and your workhouses will soon decrease. Repeal the paper duty and you will give employment to thousands of females. It was calculated that upwards of 30,000 females are employed in the manufacture of fancy boxes and in other articles used by our manufacturers for pattern cards and other purposes, some of which are actual y exported to this country, which they can easily do, for the cards and boxes made in Eng and often cost more than the steel pens themselves. Abolish then the tax, and give us manufacturers a fair chance of competing with foreigners."

With respect to the stamp and advertisement duty, as affecting newspapers, periodicals, and books generally, he showed that they must—"Abolish the penny stamp and abolish the advertisement duty; the last is a tax on the poor, whilst the first is a premium on ignorance and on speculation. Repeal the advertisement a column in length pays no more duty than that of the poor girl who wants a place as housemaid or cook. Repeal the stamp duty and you free the newspaper from a great deal of the restriction at present imposed upon it. Repeal the penny has more than doubled the circulation of all newspapers, wholly repeal it, and you will get a first-rate newspaper for twopence, and a very good one for a penny; you will thereby increase the circulation of every newspaper, and bringing it to the fireside, and thereby do you contribute to his mental culture and improvement? I do more than anything to elevate him in the social scale, without taking the Government duties, you will give employment to thousands, and you will be providing for your population a vast amount of employment which is now denied to them. In the United States of America there is scarcely a town of ten thousand inhabitants without its daily newspaper; in England there is not one that I know of out of the metropolis. Well, what do I deduce from all I have said to you? Why, that if the labourers and the working people could afford to buy newspapers as they ought to do, these halls would be crowded. But education and enlightenment would be extended to their children; and what more pleasant than to witness the mechanic or the labourer, when his day's work is over, sitting by his own fireside, in a tasty and joyed dwelling, in consequence of the repeal of the glass and brick duties, with a glass of sparkling, home-brewed, untaxed ale before him, listening to one of his children reading the cheap and untaxed book or newspaper, and finding in the untaxed advertisements that there are plenty of situations for those who want them?" (Applause.)

The honourable gentleman concluded by moving the following petition:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Birmingham.

That your petitioners are deeply impressed with a sense of the injurious effect of the excise duty on paper.

That the [illegible] duty has crippled the energies of the manufacturers—interfered with the employment of the working classes—and has operated as a bounty to foreign manufacturers, who have derived thousands of artisans of their means of support, and injuriously affected the export trade of this country while, at the same time, the trade of bringing rags daily is unnecessarily harassing and vexatious.

That your petitioners are also convinced that the stamp duty on newspapers, and the advertisement duties, are highly objectionable in principle, and operate as a tax upon knowledge, and unequally press upon many of the community.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Grace to take the premises into your consideration, with a view to the total repeal of the above-mentioned duties. And your petitioners will ever pray &c.

The petition was adopted with the hearty concurrence of the members of the Town Council with one or two exceptions, who thought that the Town Council was not a fit place for the introduction or discussion of such topics.

The petition was ordered to be signed by the Mayor, and presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Scholefield.

LEEDS.—On the same day (Tuesday), the paper-makers of Yorkshire met at the White Horse Hotel, Leeds, for the purpose of finding out the art to the movement. Mr. Smith, of Morton Mills, near Bingley, occupied the chair, and there were present Mr. Mayhall, of Mr. Cromption's establishment; Mr. Garnett, of Otley; Mr. Martin, of Leeds; Mr. Nell, of Leeds; Mr. Mellor, of Hunsle... [illegible] On the following resolution having been propo ed—

That the paper manufacturers are assembled, under the subscription in aid of a society formed in London for the abolition of the duty on paper; and that the secretary of this society be requested to write a circular to the paper-makers, and also from other manufacturers of paper, and that every paper manufacturer be requested to make subscriptions in the counties of paper and others who may feel an interest in the removal of this vexatious, unequal, and unjustifiable tax—

Mr. T. B. Crompton, of Manchester, addressed the meeting, recommending the paper-makers to seek only the repeal of the paper duties, without reference to the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. The resolution was agreed to, as also was the following:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the excise duty on paper ought to be abolished for the following reasons:—First, because it offers an irresistible temptation to fraudulent traders, owing to the enormous amount of tax on the cost price of manufacture, varying as it does from 15 per cent. down to 12 per cent; second, because it impedes the manufacturer to a very serious degree, causing additional expense and delay in procuring and conveying rags into the market, and finishing the field of capital and employment, third, because, by a committee of the House of Commons, of which Sir Henry Parnell was chairman, some years ago, to take into consideration the various duties upon articles of general consumption, with the view of doing away those the repeal of which would prove most advantageous to the public interests the committee decided upon leather, glass, and paper, the two last have been abolished, whilst that on paper still remains

The sum of £65 was subscribed at the meeting; and, after thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The following resolution has been adopted by the committee of the institution:—"The Committee of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, taking into consideration the favourable opportunities possessed by the clergy, scripture readers, and City missionaries of the metropolis, of acquiring a correct knowledge of the privations and sufferings of the residents labouring poor, and having carefully reviewed the evidence as to the extent to which the usefulness of their labours is impeded during the winter season by the want of means to supply the temporal necessities of the sick and afflicted, and those who are in danger, necessity, and tribulation, resolve that the [illegible] &c., be empowered to give to all deserving parishioners [illegible] for relief in the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, and to [illegible] applications from parishioners [illegible] by the district [illegible]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From a Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

THE Ministerial crisis is prolonged by no one cause more powerfully than by the distinct nation felt by all statesmen to take office at a moment when they must be inaugurated by an appeal for money. The noble manner in which the Prince has dispensed his boundless hospitalities, his numberless donations—his hand being ever open as day to melting charity—and the right royal entertainments at the Elysée, have swallowed up the last 3,000,000f. voted to him by the Assembly; and his pecuniary embarrassments are again the common subject of conversation in Paris. The President is thus compelled to shackle his next Cabinet with the clogging chain of a demand for money, and as the reception of this demand by the Assembly cannot be doubtful, it is no marvel that the Ministerial crisis should thus be prolonged.

Assuredly the President has never been so tossed upon the horns of a dilemma ever since his accession to office. In vain does he look around for a spar to float him through the wind and whirling waters which howl around him: deserted in the utmost need by those who have fattened on his bounty, his position is truly forlorn. Up to the present moment, I can positively assure you that not the slightest progress whatsoever has been made towards the formation of a Cabinet.

Despite all the turmoil in the political cauldron, the President takes his accustomed rides and drives about Paris. Yesterday, he rode up the Boulevards to the Porte de la Bastille, and on the preceding day went to the Exhibition. Last night his cousin, the Princess Mathilde Demidoff, gave a ball, at which the Prince hesitated until past two in the morning.

Mr. Lumley is performing wonders at the Italian Opera here, to whose whom deserted benches he has attracted the *élite* of Parisian society. Lablache and Mario sang splendidly in "Don Pasquale" last night, to a crowded and delighted audience. To-morrow night, Mdlle. Catherine Dupree, the daughter of the once famous tenor of the French opera, will make her *début* in "Lucia di Lammermoor" with which they will open the drama. For this crime she was justly condemned to incarceration for life. She was not an object for justice to sheath her sword, and open the portals of her prison. And yet the Minister of the Interior has this morning decreed that Madame Lafarge is to be transferred to the more comfortable quarters of a *maison de santé*

FRANCE.

The events which we noticed during the last few weeks as the most prominent features of the political aspect of affairs in Paris, since the re-assembling of the Legislative Chamber, have resulted in what they so obviously tended to—a Ministerial crisis. The various checks which the Government of Louis Napoleon received of late from the majority of its former supporters in the Assembly, appear to us in the pointed refusal of the close of last week to accord to the Minister of War the courtesy of allowing him a day to search in his office for documents to enable him to reply to interrogatories put by M. Napoleon Bonaparte, as to certain alleged unconstitutional standing orders formally issued for the guidance of the army in case of insurrection during a state of siege; and unmistakeable manner the perseverance of the majority in that spirit of bitter hostility which the affairs of MM. Vieu and Mauguin had previous invoked, that there was no alternative left to the Ministry but to resign at once; and this they did on Saturday last. Their resignation was accepted by Louis Napoleon, and all attempts to form a Cabinet to succeed them have hitherto failed.

The secondary to the Minister of War was aggravated by some attendant circumstances. The alleged obnoxious military instructions, if ever issued, [illegible], as orders much resembling them in the character certainly were during the last insurrection of Barbès, were communicated to the Parisian Chargeurier ang prior to his Minister of War becoming a member of the Cabinet; and as he could not, therefore, have had any specific knowledge [illegible], the delay asked for the purpose of inquiry was a natural and fairring one. [illegible] in order thereby to give General Changarnier an opportunity of showing his parliamentary readiness as compared with the Minister. He accordingly rose in his place, amid the applause of his partisans, denied the validity of the alleged orders, and gave the requisite explanations which M. N. Bonaparte's interrogatory required.

It appears from the latest advice a, that Louis Napoleon meets with great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet, all the old heads of parties holding aloof because of his refusal to accept their terms. The names of the agents of domination hitherto exercised over his Ministry by General Changarnier, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris. Another cause of difficulty arises from the necessity which will be imposed on the new Ministry of pledging itself to bring before the Assembly a proposition for an increased pecuniary grant to Louis Napoleon, to enable him to sustain the expenses of a high office in becoming style—a measure which is certain to meet with strong opposition, probably defeat, at the hands of the majority. On Wednesday, the leading members of the Right, or "party of Order," among whom were MM. Molé, Thiers, Berryer, Odilon Barrot, and Count Montalembert, met to confer, and to demonstrances of the majority of the Assembly against Regnier General Changarnier of his office, but as to no purpose, as they [illegible] Napoleon unalterably fixed in his views upon that point.

SPAIN

We learn from Madrid, under date the 3rd inst., that on the preceding day General Narvaez, and the whole of the Ministers, waited upon the Queen and tendered their resignations. The Queen, however, refused to accept them, and it appears that the Ministers consented to remain in office. It was reported that General Narvaez and his colleagues had been induced to tender their resignations in consequence of some misunderstanding with the Queen-Mother

GERMAN STATES.

At the Dresden Conference of the German powers nothing has yet been done in full assembly of "the whole House," the Committees only of the Congress having hitherto met in session.

The troops of the Confederated Powers are advancing towards Holstein to support the two Commissioners of the Confederation, who have arrived at Kiel according to advices of the 6th inst.) for the purpose of urging, and, if necessary, forcing the Schleswigians to submit to the Prussian and Danish armies, and come to a peaceable understanding with the King of Denmark.

UNITED STATES

The accounts from the States this week are of a satisfactory character; their latest dates are New York the 27th ult., and California Nov. 15. The "empire city" had been visited by a severe storm, the wind blowing with great fury, doing much damage, flooding wharves and damaging many ships.

The 230th anniversary of the landing of the "Pilgrim Fathers" at Plymouth, in New England, was celebrated with great spirit throughout the country. At New York 232 sat. Among many other distinguished guests who were present at the [illegible] vites at this celebration of "Forefathers' day," were Mr Webster and Mr H. L. Bulwer, the British Envoy, both of whom returned from Washington expressly for the purpose.

Difficulties were understood to have arisen between the American Cabinet and the Court of Madrid, the latter having advised the United States' Government not to interfere in Hungarian affairs, and the Secretary of State having justified the policy of the Executive.

Jenny Lind had reached Charleston, South Carolina, on her musical tour

From California we learn that the prevalence of the cholera was the principal topic of importance. This epidemic has raged with great severity, especially in the city of San Francisco. The mortality in that city has been about three times as great as in San Francisco, although the population is less by three quarters. In San Francisco the deaths have averaged nine a day, chiefly among the unwashed residents. It is supposed that the disease travelled across the continent with the emigrants by the overland route. Not a single case, according to the most authentic accounts, exists in Sydney.

A line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Island was contemplated, with every prospect of being speedily established.

The trial of the rioters at Sacramento city was to commence on the 16th, at Benicia. The complete acquittal of the prisoners was confidently anticipated.

During the approaching winter a larger proportion of miners than usual will remain in the mountains. This will increase the amount of gold, as heretofore, in the winter season, mining operations have been almost entirely suspended. The business of quartz mining is now attracting much attention. New veins are constantly discovered, and the most favourable results are expected from the establishment of a thorough system of scientific mining.

A fire had occurred at Sacramento city, destroying property to the amount of 40,000 dollars, including five or six buildings.

WEST INDIES

By the West India mail, which arrived during the week, we have accounts from Jamaica to December 15, from which we learn that the scourge of cholera was on the increase in Kingston, and was very fatal in other localities. At St. Ann's on the 4th days, 430 deaths had occurred, or about one-third of its population. The first house which this scourge visited was occupied by 14 persons, 12 of whom fell victims in the short space of 30 hours. Some small townships were almost depopulated. In other districts, the disease was committing its deadly ravages, though not to such a frightful extent.

The *Devizes Gazette* says that many of the inhabitants of that town who are in the habit of attending St. John's and St. Mary's Churches on Friday week, and having agreed upon it as a day of fasting in the performance of the Church service they considered desirable, also made the rector acquainted with it, the rev. gentleman has readily acceded to their wish.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

In the necessarily brief account which we have been constrained to give of the proceedings caused by the Papal Aggression, we have endeavoured to place a perfectly fair and impartial abridgment before our readers. We have, accordingly published a notice of Dr. Wiseman's lectures, and of the addresses of the Catholics to the Cardinal, as well as of the meetings of the Protestants, and of the addresses to the Bishops. It would have been more for our interest to have taken a decided part with the majority, and published only the proceedings of the Protestants, with numerous cuts, holding up the Catholics to ridicule. Our impartiality and forbearance, however, have not enabled us to escape a spurt of venom. *The Dublin Review*, formerly edited by Cardinal Wiseman, and probably still under his influence, thanks us for introducing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS amongst those who "are had a "fling" at the Papacy, and alludes to it in any but complimentary terms. We seek no praise from the Cardinal and his subordinates, nor shall we be driven by any apprehensions to alter our impartial course, and take pains to deserve their hostility. They would have all men slaves to their dogmas; and to be independent in thought and action, is to assert a superiority which provokes their anger. We shall continue to be impartial, and endeavour to be just, though that displease the Cardinal or his mouth-piece, the *Review*.

MEETINGS.

THE NOTTINGHAM COUNTY MEETING took place at Mansfield, on Thursday week, in the Town Hall. There were about 300 persons present, including Sir Digby Mundy, the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, the Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., Viscount Galway, M.P., T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., M.P., J. E. Manners Sutton, Esq., M.P., Sir Thomas White, Bart., Colonel Rolleston Colonel Hill, Major Warrand, Major Coke, Captain Bates, &c. The High Sheriff in the chair.—Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., moved an address to the Queen, of the usual character, which expressed a hope that her Majesty would be pleased to order the laws to be put in force against all those who have dared to infringe them; and assuring her Majesty of cordial support in every measure necessary to preserve inviolate the pure and scriptural worship of the Protestant faith.—Colonel Rolleston seconded the address. The Rev. C. Myers of Burnham, who said he had noticed at these meetings a great deal of rain-and-water, moved an amendment to the address, asserting the entire presumptuous conduct of the Bishop of Rome to the encouragement [illegible] assumption by the acts and declarations of Ministers, and therefore praying for their dismissal. Sir Thomas White, Bart., seconded it, and alien to the feelings of the meeting, that it found no seconder. Major Coke, of Debdale, was more fortunate; and a clause moved by him, representing to her Majesty that the Court of Rome would not have attempted this act of aggression had not encouragements been held out by many of the clergy of our own Church, who have shown a desire to assimilate the doctrines and services of the Church of England to those of the Roman communion, was adopted by the meeting. A non-desirable opposition on the part of its chief promoters; and the address was agreed to. In the course of the proceedings, Viscount Galway said that the best definition of the Puseyites he had heard was given by a very witty old lady of his acquaintance, who said that they were "Brummagem Catholics."

A MEETING OF THE ULSTER PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION took place, at its rooms, on Thursday week. Among those present were the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, the Rev. W. G. Hanson, Colonel Wood, Messrs. J. B. Price, W. Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Captain Boyle, Venerable Archdeacon Mant, Revs. C. Boyd, T. B. Price, &c. The chair was taken, amid loud applause, and several rounds of the Rentish fire by the Earl of Roden. The noble Earl made a long speech, in which he inveighed with much bitterness against a letter written by the Earl of Carendon to Archbishop Murray in 1848 in which he speaks with great respect of the Pope, and which has also for its object of remark the conduct of the Earl of Roden also attacked the Government generally for the support and encouragement it had given to Catholicism. Resolutions were adopted expressing cordial sympathy with the Protestants of Great Britain, regretting the conduct of the Government to the necessity of repelling Papal encroachment and securing the liberties of the people; and declaring that legislative enactment is necessary for the future of the Empire, in the sense in which they are intended to be understood. Another resolution expressed confidence in the loyalty with the exertions now manifested in England for the maintenance of the Protestant Religion." In the course of the proceedings, a Mr. Cardeck, of Lisburn, denounced Lord Clarendon, in very fierce language, as a traitor, and moved an amendment, praying Her Majesty to remove him, as a pest, a disgrace, a traitor, and an enemy of the Pope, from her councils. The amendment was seconded and supported, but was got rid of, [illegible] by the previous question, and the resolutions were adopted. The meeting, though not numerous, was extremely noisy and uproarious, and Lord Carendon, it was said, would not have been allowed to enter Belfast had his character been known.

THE BELMONTER COUNTY MEETING took place on Thursday week at Bala, when the usual resolutions and address were passed. The speakers, movers, and seconders were the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P.; Richard Richards, Esq., M.P.; Watkin Williams, W. W. Lewis, Esq.; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M.P.; and R. Richardson, Esq. The meeting was presided over by E. H. Griffiths, Esq., High Sheriff.

AT LEEDS on Wednesday week, a somewhat remarkable meeting of the town council occurred, which did not find its way into the London morning papers till the beginning of this week. Mr. Joseph Barker (Wesleyan) moved that the Government petition Parliament to sanction no interference with the rights and liberties of the Roman Catholics of England." His thought that, according to the law of England and the law of nations, the Pope of Rome was looked at as much rank to attempt to convert the people of this country to Popery as the Wesleyan Methodists had to convert them to Methodism, or the Unitarians to Unitarianism. It would be quite enough to interfere with the Pope if he should commit any robbed, murdered, or violated some law of the empire. Mr. Robert Baynes moved, as an amendment, an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will cause measures to be adopted for the defence of the Protestant religion and for resisting all attempts, directly or indirectly, to re-establish Papal power within these realms. The original motion, after some discussion, was carried by 17 votes to 15.

THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—The deputies from the Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians, within twelve miles of London—a body of considerable weight and influence—assembled on Friday week, when the report submitted to them contained references to the Papal encroachments to the following effect: "The committee not only profess and advocate, but have ever endeavoured to carry into effect, the great principles of civil and religious liberty; they yet view with [illegible] the aggression of the Bishop of Rome. They, however, refrain from committing the character of which the deputies are the guardians of Protestant Dissenters at the present time, manacled as their principles will lead them still to protest against the spread of Popish doctrines and practices, whether found in connexion with the Church of Rome or the Established Church of England. By several of the deputies this reference was deemed insufficient, and Mr. Carlington moved that this part of the report be expunged. After some discussion, however, the chairman, Mr. Remington Mills, said it was his opinion of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, as well as of Sir Edward Sugden, that the Papal decree was an infraction of our laws, and that no person could accept a foreign title without the consent of the Crown. The proceedings were afterwards fixed as was.

THE CORNWALL COUNTY MEETING was held on Tuesday, at Bodmin. The High Sheriff (Mr. W. Darby) presided. There were also present Sir C. Lemon, M.P., Sir C. Trelawny, the Hon. G. R. Fortescue, Rev. R. W. W. Pendarves, M.P., Mr. J. T. A. Robartes, M.P., and a large assemblage of influential gentlemen and freeholders of the county. Resolutions were passed condemning the Papal aggression of the Constitution in Church and State. The Hon. G. W. Fortescue seconded the motion. Mr. J. W. Elliot, though opposed to Puseyism, could not consent to interfere with or curtail the liberty of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and therefore proposed an amendment to the effect that, viewing the late hierarchical appointments by the Bishop of Rome in this kingdom as purely and essentially spiritual, their legislative suppression would be inconsistent with a [illegible] religious liberty; and an address to her Majesty, [illegible] to that question, to be laid respectfully before the Archbishop's see. The amendment was seconded by Mr. E. Stephens; but, after several speeches, was supported by only one hand, and lost. Another amendment, moved by Captain Thompson, expressive of the disapprobation of the honours conferred on Irish Roman Catholic prelates, and of the grant to Maynooth, was also lost, and the address carried by an overwhelming majority. The meeting joined in "God save the Queen," and broke up.

THE LAY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND OF ST. PAUL'S AND ST. BARNABAS' held a meeting on Wednesday, at which they resolved to address the Bishop of London to put an end to the Romish practices still carried on at the parish

EVENTS

THE LADIES OF DOVER have sent an address to her Majesty, assuring her of their loyalty, and they ask for measures to proclaim the nation's abhorrence to the indignity offered to her Majesty and the people by the Pope. The address was received very graciously by her Majesty.

DOCUMENTS.

THE CLERGY AND ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—In the morning papers of Tuesday and Wednesday published an address of the clergy of the East Riding of Yorkshire to the Archbishop of York, and his Grace's reply. The clergy reprobate the authority of the Pope, who, it is contended, has introduced into the Archbishop's see, by bestowing on a stranger the title of Bishop of Beverly, and they protest, as citizens, against the interference with the Royal prerogative; while the Archbishop does little more than reiterate their address, with approbation of its sentiments, and alludes to Cardinal Wiseman as a possible occupant of the Pal al throne, whose elevation might, without vigilance, tend to the peace and endanger the liberties of the country. His Grace seems to rely on the determined spirit of resistance already manifested in the country to repress further encroachments. The documents do not require from us a more [illegible]

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND HIS CLERGY.—We have received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, of which the following are the principal passages:—

> We the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, have seen in the public prints a document entitled "An humble Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of [illegible] to [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury, as the [illegible] Bishops of the Church of England, approach your Majesty. It is with a [illegible] apprehension, that we have observed the title by which [illegible] Bishop of Rome, together with the suffragan Bishops of the two provinces of [illegible] have thus designated yourselves in addressing our Sovereign—a title which, we beg [illegible] say, is unknown to the law of the land, and which [illegible] assumption of [illegible] first article of Union between England and Ireland. Your Grace is aware that by the statute 5 and 6 Geo. III., c. 67, it is enacted, "that the Church of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called The United Church of England and Ireland." The liturgy of our Book of Common Prayer, and the Form of Ordaining Priests, bear these solemn testimony to the incorporation of the two Churches into one, and to the designation by which that one Church is to be known.
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> We have painfully felt that of late years, as well in legislative as in [illegible] ecclesiastical affairs, many [illegible] occasions, a disposition has been manifested to regard the Irish provinces of the United Church as if they did not form an integral portion of the one Church of the nation. We are unquestioning that the Irish branch of the Church is peculiarly exposed to the attacks of its enemies; and we are on that account the more appreciative of any step being taken which has a tendency, even in appearance, to disassociate our provinces and dioceses from that [illegible] community with which it is our happiness, and we hope our safety, to be identified.
>
> We deem that to assume to the Church, in which we bear office, to ground as far as in our power against a separation being made between the ancient sister Churches of the National Church, which were most solemnly and authoritatively united together into one, [illegible] Church of England and Ireland, is a grievous error. We, the undersigned, Richard Dublin; Thomas Armagh; Richard Bagot, Bishop of Oxford; Thomas Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon; Edward Hereford; Thomas Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln; Henry Lichfield and Coventry; Edward Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely; Charles Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of Saint Asaph; Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Winchester; Henry Bickersteth, Bishop of Rochester; Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester; Charles Sumner, Bishop of Winchester; Thomas Turton, Bishop of Ely; Charles Baring, Bishop of Durham; Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle; Richard Chevallier, Bishop of Worcester; Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter; Thomas Musgrave, Archbishop of York; Edward Grey Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; Thomas Jackson, Dean of Christ Church; Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury; Richard Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster; Samuel Hinds, Dean of Norwich; Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church; Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's; Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle; Richard Jenkyns, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Charles Richard Sumner, Master of the College of St. Mary Winchester; Edward Bouverie Pusey, Canon of Christ Church; Thomas Mozley, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Vowler Short, Canon of St. Paul's; Henry Melvill Gwynne, Canon of Windsor; Henry Alford, Canon of Canterbury; Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's; Charles Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Rees, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Hall Caine, Canon of Chester; Thomas Garnier, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, Canon of Gloucester; Thomas Hankinson, Canon of Chester; Thomas Hill, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Hall Caine, Canon of Chester; Thomas Garnier, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, Canon of Gloucester; Thomas Hankinson, Canon of Chester; Thomas Hill, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Rees, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Mozley, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Vowler Short, Canon of St. Paul's; Henry Melvill Gwynne, Canon of Windsor; Henry Alford, Canon of Canterbury; Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's; Charles Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Rees, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Hall Caine, Canon of Chester; Thomas Garnier, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, Canon of Gloucester; Thomas Hankinson, Canon of Chester; Thomas Hill, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Rees, Canon of Bristol; Thomas Mozley, Canon of Worcester; Thomas Vowler Short, Canon of St. Paul's; Henry Melvill Gwynne, Canon of Windsor; Henry Alford, Canon of Canterbury; Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's; Charles Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol

NEW IRON BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

CAST-IRON BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

In this age of Iron, its employment in almost every description of structure is a measure of wise economy. The city of St. Petersburg has just received an addition of this class, in a cast-iron Bridge across the Neva. A metal bridge, is not, however, a novelty in St. Petersburg; for several of the canal bridges are of cast-iron, and some are on the suspension principle.

This last new structure is a beautiful embellishment to the city which, many years since, was said to equal the united magnificence of all the cities of Europe. In the accompanying View, the Artist has shown the Bridge, with the broad and lofty granite build ngs on the quay, thus forming a very effective *coup d'œil*.

The building of this Bridge has been an engineering work of great difficulty; the unstable nature of the mud bed of the river having hitherto been an insurmountable obstacle to the very necessary formation of a permanent communication between these two portions of the city. This has, however, been effected by driving piles into the river bed, and filling up the interstices with stones. Thus a solid foundation has been obtained to support the weight of the granite piers, and to resist the pressure of the vast and rapid volume of water which, by the contraction of the river, has here acquired a depth of 30 feet.

The entire length of the Bridge is 1100 feet, or nearly so; the centre arch being 156 feet span. The arches at one extremity rest on a massive pier constructed at 100 feet from the northern shore, with which it is connected by two bridges moving on pivots, to allow the craft to pass up and down the river.

The Bridge was completed on the 21st of November last, and was opened by the Emperor in person, after the priests had performed the ceremony of consecration, &c. A large concourse of people followed his Imperial Majesty over the Bridge, and crowded round to testify their regard and affection; while others seized the traces of his carriage, and drew him along amidst the acclamations of the multitude.

It is remarkable that this day was the 25th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne—a day considered fatal to Russian Monarchs—and yet his confidence was so great, that he ventured without an escort, and attended only by his staff, who were almost immediately separated from him by the throng; not a soldier was to be seen in the neighbourhood.

The Emperor, in very flattering terms, thanked the merchants of the place for the assistance they had rendered him in this costly undertaking; he also conferred a decoration and a General's epaulettes on Kelbitz, the engineer officer under whose superintendence and direction the Bridge had been built.

We have to thank our obliging Correspondent (K. B.) at St. Petersburgh, for the sketch of the new structure.

IRON RAILWAY VIADUCT AT MANCHESTER.

THIS stupendous Viaduct has been erected for the joint station, at Manchester, of the London and North-Western and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies; and carries the railway traffic over the goods-station of those Companies, with which it communicates by hoists. It consists of an immense platform, 700 feet long, 35 feet wide, with three lines of rails, and twenty-one turn-tables, is constructed almost entirely of iron, supported by large cast-iron girders resting on Doric columns, and surmounted by a beautiful entablature, forming, at top, the enclosure of the station towards Sheffield street. The Viaduct extends across Store-street, for communicating with a large range of warehouses, by a bridge of 68 feet span, formed of a series of wrought-iron tubular girders, constructed upon a new and improved principle. The whole forms the most extensive and novel structure of the kind in the kingdom. The cast-iron beams and the turn-tables are made of Stirling's patent toughened cast-iron. The work has been constructed and carried out by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of Millwall Iron Works, London; from the designs of Mr. Alfred Stee, the engineer of the railway companies. It consists of 36 columns, 20 feet in height, each weighing 6¼ tons; and 193 girders, weighing 443½ tons; 43 pieces of entablature, each 5¼ cwt.; besides cornices, parapets, wall-plates, &c.; the entire weight of cast iron in the Viaduct being 974¾ tons; of wrought iron 40 tons: total, 1014¾ tons.

Viewed from Store-street, it is a very imposing and ornamental structure.

NEW IRON RAILWAY VIADUCT, AT MANCHESTER.

F I N E A R T S .

THE COPPERSMITH AND HIS WIFE—PAINTED BY SCHLEISNER.

THIS interesting picture of familiar life is painted by Schleisner, and the property of Ludwig, ex-King of Bavaria: and is described as in the private gallery of modern paintings in the Palace of Schleissheim, about seven miles from Munich. The incident represented is an old coppersmith, who is reading, or rather attempting to read, a letter; his wife is listening, as well as reading, to judge by her expression, the welcome news. The smith has left off work to devour the intelligence; around him are the implements of his trade, and a few copper vessels. The composition is clever and effective, and the incident is one of those pleasing touches of domestic life which are sure to find response in many hearts.

Possibly this picture may have been removed from the Palace of Schleissheim, for, since the completion of the Pinacothek at Munich, the private gallery has been stripped of the choicest portion of its contents, to furnish out the metropolitan collection; and it is now reduced to little better than a large lumber-house.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

Scribe and Halévy's "Queen of Spades" has proved a trump card for the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique. The plot, although exceedingly complicated, is very interesting. M. Scribe has taken M. Mérimée's translation of a romantic story by Pouchkine, the Russian poet, who was killed in a duel with a Frenchman, and has spun out three acts of a drama, combining the fantastic with the terrible, the pathetic with the comic. The dramatic imbroglio exacts the deepest attention—a strong recommendation for a Parisian audience, but which we in London might call tiresome. The main incident turns on the possession of a secret at cards, by the *Countess Doria d'Olporoski* (Mdme Ugalde), by which winning is reduced to a certainty. The aforesaid secret was that of the Empress Elizabeth, who cheated her courtiers by her knowledge of the three, ten, and the Queen of spades. The *Countess* is courted by *Prince Colonel Zananow*, a gambler, in order to obtain her card secret; but she is attached to *Constantine Nelidoff*, a son of a disgraced Minister, whose children lose their rank: and this *Constantine* is serving as a sergeant in the army, and insults the *Colonel*, his superior officer, is condemned to work in the salt-mines. After a variety of adventures, *Constantine* and the *Countess* are married, the secret proving to be a mere *ruse*, ruining the swindlers who tried to cheat at play with its supposed infallibility. Halévy has composed an overture. Battaille is *Zananow*, the chief of the miners: Boulo, the tenor, *Constantine*: Coudere is the *Colonel*, Ricquier is the banker, *Kalenberg*: and Mdlle. Meyer, *Lisaveka*. The concerted pieces of the gambling scenes were extremely effective.

Madame Sontag played last week at the Théâtre Italien, in Paris, *Norma*, in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale;" *Lucia* and *Norma*, in the "Figlia de. Reggimento" in the first opera, Lablache, Calzolari, and Colini were included in the cast.

Balfe, the composer, was in Paris, but will return to London for his Exeter Hall Concert, on the 27th inst.

Whilst London remains without a National Opera, the arrangements for a *third* lyric theatre are almost completed in the French capital. The locality will be either the Théâtre Historique or the Vaudeville. It must be recollected that the Government supports, by large grants of money, the Grand Opera and the Opera Comique, and that a vote of money will, no doubt, be obtained for the third undertaking. And yet in our metropolis, with a population of two millions—with the finest choral and orchestral talent in the world—with many distinguished leading vocalists and most eminent composers—there is not a single theatre devoted to English opera. Our writers are distributed in every direction: Sir H. R. Bishop is a lecturer; John Barnett is a singing master at Cheltenham; Vincent Wallace is in America; Balfe is obliged to produce his works in France or Germany; Edward Loder and Macfarren are teachers; Sterndale Bennett gives pianoforte lessons; Henry Smart is an organist, &c.; and our singers either go abroad or are confined to the concert-room. And yet, if there were a lyric establishment properly organised, there are available, as *artistes*, Miss Catharine Hayes, Miss Clara Novello, Miss Birch, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs Sims Reeves (Miss Lucombe), Miss Bingley, Miss Miran, Miss F. Horton, Mrs Weiss, Miss Poole, Miss Annie Romer, Miss Bassano, Mrs D King, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. E Seguin, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Lanza, &c., Messrs Sims Reeves, Travers, King, Barker, Harrison, Rafter, Allen, Borrani, Weiss, Bardini, Whitworth, Drayton, Ledler, Phillips, &c.; besides a host of untried talent.

Mr. Frederick Gye is in Berlin to make arrangements for the opening of the fifth season of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Mario, the tenor, who appeared last year at that lyric establishment, has just made a very successful *début* in Paris, at the Grand Opera, as *Arnold*, in Rossini's "William Tell."

A new opera, entitled "Malek-Adel" the same subject treated by Costa, at her Majesty's Theatre, some years since—has been produced at Seville, composed by Ventura Sanchez. We learn from Madrid that Madame Frezzolini and M Barroilhet had delighted the *habitues* of the Oriente, in Bellini's "Beatrice di Tenda." The "Barbiere," with Alboni, Gardoni, and Ronconi, was looked forward to with the most intense interest.

Signor Schira has been engaged to compose a grand opera for the Royal Theatre in Turin.

MUSICAL EVENTS

The London Operatic Concert Company of 6[illegible] performers, under the direction of Signor Lanza, gave their first concert on Wednesday night, at the Music-Hall, Store-street. Signor Lanza's "grand comic operatic serenade," "Hamet and Zeliena; or, Stratagem for Stratagem," was sung, supported by Mdlle. Lanza, Mrs. Durand, Messrs T. Williams, W. A. Payne, Durand, Drayton, Mattocks, and Read. Mr. H. Grisbach was the leader of the band. In the miscellaneous [illegible]ion, Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Eliza Ward, Mr Bridge Frodsham, and Master W[illegible]d. A new serenata, by C. S. Herve de la Meriniere, called the "[illegible]ty," and a new operatic *descrttissement*, by a popular composer, are [illegible]

Miss Charlotte Pearson gave a *soirée musicale* on Thursday, assisted by the Misses Bassano and Messent Mr Herberte, and Signor Marcuesi

Next Wednesday, at St Martin's Hall, at the third of Mr. Hullah's Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, four compositions by M. Charles Gounod, of Paris, will be performed for the first time. This is the composer whose opera of "Sappho" for Madame Viardot is now in preparation at the Grand Opera in Paris.

In the musical obituary of the past year are the names of Alexander Piccinni, Pavesi, Guénerie, Circa, de Feltre, composers; Alizard, Botelli, Chaix, W. Seguin, and Mesdames Branchu, St Aubin, Gavaudon, Boulanger, Bessin, Sarah, Jansenne, Grassini, Duños, singers. Mdme. Dulcken, Lyon, A. Schilling, Pedro Soler, Joseph de Blumenthal, Moritz Ullmann, instrumentalists.

As an illustration of our remarks, elsewhere, on the disgrace attached to this country of not having a National Opera, we have to record the most brilliant triumph achieved by Miss Catherine Hayes, on her *début* at the chief theatre in Rome, on the 26th ult. (St. Stephen's night); she appeared as *Elvira*, in Bellini's "Puritani," and after the "Polacco," Miss Hayes was called for three times; and after the *scena* "Qui la voce," which created quite a *furore*, again and again did she receive ovations. Four times the usual prices were paid for admission, and the Apollo Theatre was crammed to excess.

Mdlle Lucciola, a vocalist, who is stated to possess a most extraordinary voice—a pure tenor in quality, will make her *début* at Mr. Balfe's forthcoming concert at Exeter Hall.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on the 20th instant.

THE THEATRES.

The only theatrical event of the week is the attempt made on Monday at DRURY LANE, in the character of *Coriolanus*; which, though wanting in fire and rapidity, was distinguished by elaborate care and polish. Mrs. Weston performed *Volumnia* in a respectable manner. But this reproduction of plays for a single night, with but little attention to the *mise en scène*, far from fulfils, in our opinion, the great aim of a national dramatic establishment.

Mr. H. Russell was to have read, on Tuesday, the First Part of "Henry IV.," at St. Martin's Hall; but, owing to an inveterate hoarseness, he was compelled to dismiss his audience. Much as we lament the occurrence, some pains we think, should have been taken, as Mr. Russell's cold seems to have been of long standing, to prevent the loss of time incurred by an unnecessary attendance on the part of audience and critics.

MINUTE PENMANSHIP.—We have just seen a very remarkable specimen of minute caligraphy, being *ninety-seven of the Psalms of David*, written in whole-length portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a host of accessories, forming a *tableau* of 20 by 48 inches. The writer commences with the 1st Psalm, and extends to the 97th, thus including 1471 verses. The whole has been designed and written by Alfred Richard Smelling, a biscuit-baker, of 20, Vauxhall-street, Lambeth, who states the labour to have occupied him six entire months. It has been shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were graciously pleased to express their admiration of its extraordinary minute ingenuity. It is intended for display at the Great Exhibition.

PROPOSED RAILWAY IN EGYPT.—The route to be taken on starting from Alexandria is parallel to the Mahmoudieh Canal, along the embankment which separates Marenna from Lake Maddieh, as far as the point where the canal bends to the east: and then, avoiding the more cultivated districts, the line should skirt the Desert east of the Natron lakes, and finally terminate at the village of Ghiseh, opposite old Cairo. Of the materials necessary for the construction of a railway, Egypt, unfortunately, possesses but few: timber and iron, the most important of all, there is absolutely none; all must be imported from more favoured countries; but, while these materials are not found on the spot, as it were to compensate in some measure for the deficiency, the climate is most propitious to their preservation: the unpainted lattice windows of Cairo shew this; there are plenty of them to be seen upwards of 100 years old, and still in perfect preservation. The life of an unprepared sleeper in this climate may be fairly estimated at from 35 to 40 years; the principal cause of the durability is the extreme dryness of the air, Egypt being situated in the rainless district of Africa.—*From pamphlet by Aston Key, C.E.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.—1st Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 13.—Old New Year's-day. Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 14 *St. Hilary.* Cam Term ends.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—12,000 asks presented to the Brit sh Museum, 1823.
THURSDAY, 16. Lindley Murray died, 1826, aged 80.
FRIDAY, 17.—Eclipse of the moon 4h. 50m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 18.—*Prisca.* Old Twelfth-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 18

Sun.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
8 35	9 19	9 45	10 20	10 55	11 30	Tides
1	5	0	30	0	55	1 30
1 50	2 10	2 35				

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 13th will be performed by her Majesty's servants Shakespeare's Tragedy of CORIOLANUS [illegible] with the [illegible] MIRE.—On TUESDAY [illegible] is given a JUVENILE NIGHT [illegible] formed early in the evening. To conclude with the Opera of ROB ROY [illegible] for the last time this season, HENRY THE FOURTH [illegible] Prince Hal [illegible] Falstaff [illegible] In Five Acts, entered THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW. Principal [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Walter Lacy, and Mrs. Terman. Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Keeley, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Attend.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four [illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 13th, HENRY IV (Part 1), and the Pantomime. On Tuesday, Jan. 14th, THE [illegible] FALSTAFF, and the Pantomime. On Wednesday, Jan. 15, HENRY IV. (Part 1), and the Pantomime. Thursday, Jan. 16, TWELFTH NIGHT, and the [illegible] pantomime. Friday, Jan. 17, HENRY IV. (Part 1), and the Pantomime. Saturday, Jan. 18, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] NEXT JAN [illegible] season [illegible] formation will commence at a Quarter to Seven [illegible] with the Grand Pantomime of DONOGHUE NEW SCENES of the CIRCLE [illegible] with a large and Fine Arena, at a Quarter past Seven. Box-[illegible] to open from Eleven to Four Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE and LONDON [illegible] ENGLISH OPERA [illegible] Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOSEPH STAMMERS.—On MONDAY JAN 13th, and [illegible] and Wednesday, will be performed the Musical [illegible] of ROB ROY. Rob Roy, Mr. J. Johnston. On Thursday, Friday, and Satu[illegible] every evening [illegible] Macbeth Mr. J. Johnston. Hecate, Mr. Henry Drayton. To conclude with the celebrated Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN ALFRED THE GREAT; or, the Magic Bands and [illegible] Master Charles Coulon, jun. Harlequin Blanche. Clown, Mr. Tom Matthews.—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s, Gallery, 6d. Half-price at 8 o'clock.

SALLE ROBIN, 232, PICCADILLY, opposite the HAY-MARKET [illegible] PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES [illegible] and Mdlle. ROBIN will appear [illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNING the 15th of JANUARY next, and on every following Wednesday Morning they will appear. A MATINEE Masqué [illegible] formance will take p[illegible]

MR. BALFE'S GRAND CONCERT will take place at EXETER-HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, J[illegible] London will be heard on this occasion. Full particulars [illegible] Bond-street, and all the principal Musicsellers [illegible] Stalls, 7s. Upper [illegible]

MR JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT. MR. JOHN [illegible] IN PREPARATION, and MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] Thursday, at Clifton: on Friday [illegible]

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS at the following p[illegible] Whitehall Club, January 20th; Ipswich, 28th; Woodbridge, 31st; Stowmarket, 32nd; Stamford, 3rd February; Grimsby, 4th; Gainsborough, 5th; Chesterfield, 6th; Sheffield, 7th; Doncaster, 8th; Pontefract, 9th; Alfred Novello, Architect to be determined. HENRY DISTIN, Saxhorn Manufacturer, 3., Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

"THE MARKET TOWN."—Mr GEORGE BUCKLAND will give his NEW MUSICAL [illegible] MARKET TOWN, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, [illegible] square, on MONDAY next, JAN 13, [illegible] Programmes to be had in the Library.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S OVERLAND MAIL.—On MONDAY evening, JAN 13th, and MONDAY JAN [illegible] of the LAST TWO [illegible]

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S Highly Popular LITERARY, MUSICAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, [illegible] Week, at the Representation [illegible] before the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Representations. [illegible] supported by [illegible] Programmes, containing full particulars of the most beautiful Scenery [illegible] and LAKE DISTRICT, may be had [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION The CELEBRATED DIORAMA of VENICE, with [illegible] Fair o'Clock.—LIFE TIME by Dr Bachhoffner on V. ITALIC ELECTRICITY [illegible] LECTURE by Dr. H. Pepper, Esq. on the LECTURE by Dr. G. [illegible] SALE by Mr. Skirving, EARTHLIKE of the ORIGINAL [illegible] DISSOLVING VIEWS, [illegible] of the HOUSE, REFRESHMENTS [illegible] &c.—Admission to [illegible] schools, Half-price.—Open daily, from 11even till Five o'clock, and every Evening (EXCEPT SATURDAY), from Seven till Half past Five.

APOLLONICON.—Splendid and unrivalled Musical Instrument, upon which [illegible] will perform at the same time [illegible] SATURDAY, JANUARY, at Two; second part at Three [illegible] reserved seats, 1s. 6d. Programme, on Morning Journals each day of [illegible] ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Soho; another Lowther Ar[illegible]

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Cabinet House, Hyde-park, will OPEN early in FEBRUARY [illegible] CHARLES MARSHALL'S Grand MOVING DIORAMA, [illegible] been many months in preparation, and will illustrate the [illegible] Exhibition. Full Programme will be immediately [illegible] Music, selected from the works of [illegible] expressly arranged for the [illegible]

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky [illegible] CAPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING [illegible] of CALIFORNIA, as exhibited [illegible]

BANVARD'S PANORAMA, at HALIFAX, YORK, and OXFORD.—BANVARD'S great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI and [illegible] Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, will be opened at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Halifax [illegible] February 10th, for one week. Exhibitions at Two and [illegible]

DIORAMA OF THE GANGES.—The PORTLAND [illegible] —the most effective and successful EXHIBITION NOW OPEN with a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the GANGES with Canoes and Jugurnaut. The entire Diorama painted by Mr. F. C. HELDER and Mr. Beechey, R.A. Jr. Commence daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock.—Admission 1s. Reserved seats, 2s 6d [illegible]

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN Daily Morning and Evening at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each performance. The Scenes of our Native Land will shortly be produced, in addition to the above. The Diorama of the Life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington can also be seen some time in progress.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The new Moving Diorama, illustrating OUR NATIVE LAND, will open in a few days. LOWER GALLERY, forming a separate Exhibition from the Diorama, open Mornings at Two, Evenings at Seven. Doors open half an hour before each. Admission One Shilling. Stalls, 2s 6d. Reserved Seats 3s.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, PALL MALL EAST, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from 10 in the morning until dusk. Admission [illegible]

SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented, to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Vice-roy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Visitors [illegible] admitted into the water are requested to [illegible] SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We [illegible] to be marked [illegible] we have not room [illegible] A [illegible] current wit, most fully [illegible] the Great Exhibition [illegible] Lines to [illegible] H. Bohn [illegible]

SILVERS, Plymouth. Should apply to the editor of *Sharpe's Magazine*.

Trowbridge.—Your information is [illegible]

The announcements of the Great Exhibition is not yet det[illegible]

APOLLYON.—The articles in the Great Exhibition will not be for sale [illegible] Liverpool or Railways may be had [illegible]

Lambeth.—But we have not room for the lines [illegible]

Bethnal-green.—His case is [illegible] published by [illegible]

X Y Z is thanked [illegible] we have not room for the illustration [illegible]

[illegible] unable to take the [illegible]	W B H, Bow.—We think so.
[illegible] Oxford.—We cannot [illegible]	G D. We cannot [illegible]
E. T. O.—[illegible] official	P O A, Brighton. Received
J. L. White.—[illegible] Britain Empire	J E C should consult a surgeon
MISSIONARY.—We cannot inform you	W E M M is altogether too late
S F Q E B had [illegible]	

*** For remainder of Replies to Correspondents, see page 526 of the SUPPLEMENT given with the present Number.

[illegible] RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

[illegible] Exchange.—Who's Who?—Art Manufactures.—Pictures of Venice.—Pictures of Modern Art.—Examples of Art.—Parochialism.—Health [illegible] we can be of Most [illegible] recently murdered.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

THERE has been another "crisis" in Parisian politics within the week, the full violence of which has not yet subsided, and which may produce results of the utmost importance. The Assembly, hostile to the President, set up against him many months ago a rival and unconstitutional power, in the person of General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief. Over his acts and opinions, whatever they may be, it throws the shield of its protection. There seems to be some doubt on the subject of General Changarnier's real sentiments; although there is a confident belief that Republicanism in the sense of the Constitution finds no favour in his sight. Whatever they may be, he has been placed in the position of rivalry and antagonism towards the recognised and constitutional head of the State. If Louis Napoleon desire to maintain the Republic, the Algerine General is pitted against him in the mind of the Assembly, as the man, who shall, when the hour is ripe, overthrow the existing system. If Louis Napoleon be suspected of a design to overturn this same unpopular system, and to re-establish the dynasty of the Bonapartes, the same General Changarnier is the man whose name is in the mouths of all the members of the majority, and who is thrust into public notice as he who shall prevent the consummation. In no case can the Government of the country be properly carried on while such an anomalous and powerful position is held by a man like Changarnier. Louis Napoleon must either get rid of him, or sacrifice, not alone his future prospects, but his present respectability and usefulness as the chief magistrate of the Republic. The quarrel has often been on the point of breaking out; but the mutual fears of all parties has hitherto taught them forbearance in action, if not in speech or thought. The various compromises that have been made from time to time have proved as many failures; and the dispute has at length come to an issue, of which the importance and gravity have been augmented by all the past-up bitterness and ill-feeling of the past. The circumstances which have brought about the explanations in the Assembly and the resignation of the Ministry are in themselves trifling, almost ludicrously so. The over-officiousness of a police agent, and the non-payment of a bookseller's bill by an insolvent member, have brought the Executive and the Legislative powers of the Republic into collision, and left the President without a Ministry, or the power of choosing one, in accordance with what he may conscientiously believe to be the real necessities of the country. Between him and the Assembly, there is, from this moment, open warfare. Neither can trust the other; and, between the two belligerents rides General Changarnier on his war-horse, with his sword drawn—the pet of the sulky legislators —and abiding his time unless he be disarmed in the interval) to turn the squabble to the account either of his own personal ambition or to that of one of the two Monarchist parties. Monk or Cromwell, whichever he is to be, he stands forth at the present moment the most powerful, the most dangerous, and the most unconstitutional public man in France.

The "howsomever" of the French Constitution—the awkward word very aptly expresses the awkward thing—has often been evident within the last two years, but was never more flagrantly displayed than it is at this moment. Its founders—men of mere theory—never imagined the case that arose almost before the Constitution was a month old; and its whole existence up to this time has been a succession of make-shifts. The great and fatal defect seems to be the recognition of two equal authorities

neither of whom has power, in case of irreconcilable dispute, or difference of opinion, to reduce the other into submission, or to appeal to the country. The President—elected for four years—must work with an Assembly elected for the same period, whether he like it or not whether it will put confidence in his Ministers or not—whether it will aid him or thwart him in his measures—and whether, or not, it give satisfaction to himself or to the country. There is no safety-valve for the imprisoned steam of political hostility. It must generate, increase, and burst. What was essential to the proper working of the Constitution, was a power on the part of the President to dissolve the Assembly, and appeal to the country for its final decision, if he found that it would be impracticable and impossible, in the exercise of his own duty, that he should act along with it. That power was not accorded; in all probability the case was not foreseen by the *têtes montées* of the Provisional Government and the theorists, who derived their inspiration from them, in the concoction of the document; although it might have been supposed that the experience of other constitutional states might have warned them of the necessity of making such a provision. The probability therefore is, that the President—driven into a corner by the gratuitous insolence of the Changarnier faction, and by the unjust hostility of the Assembly, and finding it utterly impossible to carry on the Government in the face of such a combination against him—will, unless some hollow truce be agreed upon to adjourn the difficulty, appeal to the country—not by dissolving the Assembly, which he cannot do—but by resigning his own functions, which he can. The necessary appeal to the nation would thus be made without a revolution. Whether it would not be the first step towards a revolution if, under such circumstances, the President were re-elected, time alone will show. Whatever be the immediate result, it is evident that there can be no real stability in French politics, as long as the present Chief Magistrate and the present Assembly remain together in power. They will not, because they cannot, coalesce; and one or the other must go to the wall. Upon every successive occasion of dispute between them, their future concord becomes more and more hopeless.

THE Revenue returns do not show the surplus that was anticipated, but they nevertheless exhibit a state of national prosperity in the highest degree satisfactory. Notwithstanding the remission of a portion of the duties on sugar and on foreign spirits, which came into operation in July last, and the abolition of Excise duties on bricks, amounting to nearly a million, and the reduction of the stamp duties to a large extent during the last parliamentary session, the quarter just ended has been nearly as productive as the corresponding quarter of last year. After all these deductions there has only been a decrease on the year of £126,089; but this decrease is apparent, not real; and turns out, on examination, to signify—extraordinary items being duly allowed for—an increase of £164,942. In the Excise department—that which proves more than any other the social condition of the people—there has been a positive increase on the year of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. During the year the people have been fully employed, and almost every branch of business has been prosperous. Cheap food and abundant occupation have been the rule, and the exceptions have not been as to food, but simply as to occupation, and so "few and far between" as scarcely to merit notice. Thus, although imposts have been largely reduced or altogether abolished, the Revenue, in all its principal departments, either remains the same, or manifests a tendency to increase. There could not be a more satisfactory proof of the policy of still further reducing all imposts that impede the free exercise of industry. With fair play and free scope for the energies of the people, the Revenue keeps up to its *maximum*. It should be the business, therefore, of statesmen to reduce all anti-commercial and anti industrial taxation to its *minimum*. They certainly do not want for past facts or actual experiments to encourage them in such a policy.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The hospitalities of the season have been dispensed by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, during the past week, with their accustomed munificence. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to his illustrious relatives. Among the other noble and distinguished personages who have had the honour of participating in the Court festivities, we may mention the Premier and Lady John Russel, and Lady Caroline Lavesson Gower, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Speaker and Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, his Excellency Senor Isturiz, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Fanny Howard, Earl and Countess Cowley and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Strafford, Viscount and Viscountess Rosenby, Lord and Lady Stanley (of Alderley), &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has recovered from her recent slight indisposition, has dined at the Royal table.

The Queen and the Princes took early walking exercise on the slopes around the Castle on Sunday morning, and afterwards the Royal Family and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

Shooting and hunting have formed the pastime of the Prince Consort during the week, and his Royal Highness [illegible] several times accompanied by the guests enjoying the Royal hospitality

Lord Waterpark has relieved Lord Camoys in his duty as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Mr. R. Grimsby Gore has relieved Lieut.-Gen[illegible] Bowater in the duty as Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Mr. Wyse has relieved Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey in his duty as the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Colonel Bouverie in his duty as the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

We are happy to announce that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was considered much better on Thursday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore. Her Royal Highness paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and in the afternoon left town, on her return to Frogmore

The Duke of Newcastle, according to the latest accounts, remains in a very precarious state of health

The Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily de Burgh have gone on a visit to the Duke of Portland, at Welbeck Abbey, where a family circle are staying.

The Earl de Grey purposes to give a grand ball at Wrest Park, his splendid seat in Bedfordshire, on the 17th inst. The noble Earl has arrived there from town, and is surrounded by a select circle.

WINDSOR AND ETON SAVINGS BANK.—By the lamented death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, the honorary office of president of this excellent institution became vacant, and the trustees and managers considered that they should best consult the interests of the depositors, and the feeling of the inhabitants of the locality, by soliciting his Royal Highness the Duke of Wellington to accept the appointment. The unanimously practical and judicious method adopted by the Prince in the various offices which he fills is well known. His Royal Highness very properly sees that, although an office may be, in point of emolument, honorary, it carries with it a moral responsibility which no well-regulated mind can refuse to acknowledge. The name of a Royal or noble president is a tower of strength to a deserving institution, extending its usefulness, and conferring substantial benefits on the contributors; and, the noble hand, appealed to an undeserving institution, it may inflict grievous injury. When, therefore, Prince Albert was solicited to take upon himself the post of President of the Windsor Savings Bank, he considered it a sacred duty to attend to the stability of the institution, and the manner in which its business was conducted. On Monday last, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Colonel [illegible] paid a somewhat unexpected visit to the Bank during the hours while deposits are received and paid. On his arrival, the only parties present were Mr. T. A. Moore and Mr. Lacey, as managers in attendance, and Mr. W. Wright, the actuary. His Royal Highness examined the method of receiving money, accounting for the money, the mode of keeping accounts, and other particulars, and to the well satisfied remark of the actuary, that he was graciously pleased to intimate his acceptance of the office of president.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the repeal of Lord Lyndhurst's Act, held at the Chapter Coffee house, on Wednesday, January 8, it was resolved to form an association forthwith, for its exclusive object the repeal of the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

THE ENGINEMEN OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A correspondence has been published between Mr. Gyll, the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company; Mr Smith, the chairman of the locomotive committee of the directors; Mr Allcard, the manager; and Mr M'Connell, the locomotive superintendent, from which it appears that the first-named gentleman declined to interfere in behalf of those drivers who have received notice to quit the company's service. Mr. Gyll, in his letter (dated Jan 4) to Mr. M'Connell, says: "I most sincerely regret the position in which [illegible] first themselves involved, by their obstinate refusal to attend to the warning and advice which I gave to the deputation from them. At that interview, in the presence of Mr. Stewart, I pointed out to them the blindness and impropriety of their proceedings. That, without a single cause of complaint touching them personally, they were arraying themselves against their employers, to the detriment of the public service, to the possible ruin of themselves and families, and to the annoyance of the directors, and reminded them that I had on a former occasion interfered to serve them. They admitted that my promises and arrangements made on that occasion had been fairly and fully carried out, and that they were entirely satisfied with their situations; nevertheless, they not only hesitated to give me an assurance of their willingness to continue in the quiet and regular performance of their customs, but, on the contrary, they gave me clearly to understand that, unless the demands of the enginemen on the northern division were complied with, the drivers on the whole division must, and would, make common cause in opposing the regulations affecting the engineers of that division. I told them then that the consequence of their proceedings would be the engagement of new men, and I did not hesitate to say that it was an act of great injustice to those men, were I to ask the locomotive committee to dismiss them, in order that I might keep the places of the company men who by their own acts, after warnings, have exhibited a spirit destructive of all confidence, and of all order and discipline. I must therefore decline to take any further step in the matter, except to refer before the locomotive committee, through you, the separate cases of the men, in the order in which the committee may, should they see fit, as opportunity occurs, replace them on the staff of the company."

DARING BURGLARY IN SUSSEX.—On Thursday morning week, about three o'clock, the mansion of the Misses Farncombe, called Dowland House, near the village of Uckfield, Sussex, was broken into by seven armed men, whose faces were disguised with nightcaps and crape. The fellows secured the lady and their servants in one of the upper rooms, and, whilst some of them kept guard, the others proceeded to ransack the premises. They entered all the house nearly two hours, regaling themselves with ham, cheese, bread, wine, and spirituous liquors, when they took their departure, getting clear off with their booty, consisting of silver plate, marked "F" value £200; two gold watches, a quantity of costly jewellery, gold snuff-boxes, &c.; one £10 and seventeen £1 bank of England notes, and about £50 in gold and silver. A reward of £[illegible] offered for the discovery of the robbers. The apprehension of six men, who, there is good reason to believe, were parties to the burglary, has speedily followed the commission of the crime. The apprehension of three of these was accidental, and took place on the evening of the burglary on another charge. The names of these were John Hamilton, John Smith, and James Smith. They were at a village called Groombridge, when they were taken into custody on a charge of having taken a sovereign from him. In the meantime the police of the Tunbridge Wells district [illegible] received intelligence of a burglary committed at a Mr. Kenward's, at Hartfield, and directing the whole party suspicious characters, proceeded to search them, and found upon them a £5 note of the Lewes Bank, a coat, umbrella, and mask. These were taken to Downlands, and the coat and umbrella were at once recognised by the butler and housekeeper of the Misses Farncombe. Two more, named Hillyer and Morgan, were [illegible] after a desperate resistance, by the Guildford police, in a [illegible] and several of the articles stolen from the house at Downlands [illegible] Another man, named Joseph Carter, was taken at Woking, on whose person was also found part of the stolen property, and a pistol loaded with slugs. Morgan has been identified by the butler as the man who knocked him down with the pistol, and Carter as the man who kept guard over him. The scene of the robbery was at no great distance from Frimley, where the Rev. Mr. Hollest was so

METROPOLITAN NEWS

BIRKENHEAD DOCK TRUST.—A meeting of the bondholders in the Birkenhead Trust was held at the London Tavern on Thursday evening, Mr. George Carr Glyn (a late sheriff) in the chair, at which it was resolved to authorise and support an application of the Dock Company to Parliament, for the purpose of raising an additional capital of £250,000, with a guarantee of a dividend of 5 per cent on the works; and so to amend the constitution of the Board of Trustees as to give the bondholders a greater control over the management and expenditure of the funds.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity took place on Thursday, at the school, Westminster-road; Mr. W. V. Reading in the chair. The report stated that there were five candidates to be elected in April next. There were 65 children in the house at present, who were boarded, clothed, and educated; and out of the 600 who had been brought up in that establishment, there had not been a single case in which they had not turned out to the perfect satisfaction of their employers. The building committee made a most favourable report. The committee had effected the purchase of two acres of land for a new school at Wandsworth Common, close to the Clapham Station, and it was their intention to build a most efficient schoolhouse. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday evening, Mr. Sharp in the chair. The report congratulated the subscribers on the continued prosperity of the society, and on the fact that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had graciously consented to become the patron of the society. The income had reached £21 to its funds. The subscription during the past year had amounted to £1389 15s., and the anniversary dinner had produced to the society £918 13s 6d. During the past year, ten additional pensioners were elected. £300 had been invested in the purchase of £314 9s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, which increased the funded property of the society to £12,064 7d. The total income of the past year had been £2359 15s. 3d., and the expenditure (including £1091 16s. 3d. paid in pensions) £1687 10s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £672 1s. 11d. in favour of the society. The report was adopted; some disturbance made in the bye-laws; and the officers of the society for the ensuing year elected. The meeting then separated.

THE NEW MAYORALTY.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have taken up their residence at the Mansion House. Her Ladyship commenced the new year by receiving a family party at dinner on New Year's Day, and has issued cards of invitation for a dinner to be given to the Aldermen and their ladies on the 31st of January, and for an evening party on the 4th of February.

REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., at a meeting for promoting the repeal of the window-tax, held at Islington on Tuesday, observed, with respect to the representation of Finsbury, that in the last session, when the question of the window tax was moved, his hon. colleague, Mr. Duncombe, was a-most, it might be said, on his death-bed: and he was now so ill that he (Wakley) did not like to refer to it, and could only say that the honourable man must deplore his state; but it must be hoped that they would see him appear again in health and spirits. For himself, he (Mr. Wakley) had only to say that his state was satisfactory, indeed, he had gone through the fatigues of parliamentary labour for many years had struck his nervous system, and rendered him incapable of performing his duty; and he had already intimated that if, in the coming session, he found himself still incapable of attending to his duties in Parliament, he should resign his seat. He was bound in honour to take that course, and did not shrink from the avowal of it."

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the different metropolitan parishes took place on Wednesday evening, in Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of making arrangements for a deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the repeal of the window duty. Lord D.C. Stuart, M.P.; General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Messrs. Thomas Wakley, M.P., W. Williams, M.P.; James Wyld, M.P.; and J. Bunnett, the new member for St. Marylebone, were present. The chairman addressed the meeting, when several resolutions in accordance with the object in view, were agreed to.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BATTERSEA.—Preparations have begun for making piles for the erection of the proposed suspension-bridge between Chelsea and Battersea. The bridge, which is to be constructed for carriage as well as foot-traffic, is to be commenced on the north side of the

yards below the gardens in front of Chelsea Hospital, and is to cross the river in a direct line in front to the old Artisans' Red House, a little above the ferry and Ranelagh Gardens, Godfrey sportsmen. The Red House is to be pulled down entire

elegant approach is to be made on the side of it and the gardens attach

On the south end of the bridge

is to be constructed running in a direct line from the new note chapel of St. Barnabas. Six or seven of the piles have been put down, and a pile-driver, on a large, is in active work, driving the seventh or eighth piles are intended to protect the piers on either side, while in the course of erection, from the velocity of the tide, and from the collisions of the barges, steamers, and other craft navigating the Thames. The bridge, when finished, will be a most ornamental structure; not a spade has as yet been put in the ground to make the new park, and the only appearance of alteration that can be seen is that of a new bank in course of being raised by the Water Company. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will be enabled to commence the making of the park without delay, for, until it is finished, the bridge, when erected, will be of little advantage.

PRINTERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY NEW YEAR'S SOIREE.—The first anniversary of this society was held at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. Wills, who filled the chair, in the absence of Mr. Bradbury, explained the purport of the society. It took its rise from the circumstance of so many of the operative printers having fallen victims to the cholera epidemic, which occurred a year or two ago, leaving their widows and families in a state of comparative destitution. To commemorate the success of the society, a pleasant evening was arranged at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the members and their wives and families. A very agreeable party was thus assembled, who were entertained throughout the evening by the vocal and dramatic efforts of a number of professional friends, the whole, which in many instances would have done no discredit to regular professionals.

EARLY CLOSING.—On Monday evening, a meeting of the assistant and shopmen in the drapery establishments, comprising the hours of evening closing, took heaters of the City of London, denominating the Early-closing Association, No 32, to dictate bill. Several of the young men from various drapery establishments, who are already liberated as early as six o'clock in the evening were present. Wanted was unanimously called to the chair, and complained of the great apathy of the assistant hosiers, and said that the association had effected much during the past year, in the opinion of the public, and the employers had become more favourable; but it was impossible to achieve the battle of early closing without the co-operation of the young men. It was a necessary, and that the apathy of the young men was the strongest of all bonds of the debasing and demoralising effects of the late-hour system. The resolution was then adopted; and Messrs. Haward, Wicks, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, recommending that the secretary should personally canvass the employers as the most effective course. Mr. Lidwell agreed to wait on several employers, and said it was intended to request the clergy to preach for the cause, and also to present London, in order to call the attention of the numerous visitors in the ensuing spring, and thus prevent late shopping. This and much more might be done if young men had the moral courage to encourage home—having the employers, the public, the clergy, and the press in their favour.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners of the Westminster Improvements in the construction of the new street, to be called Victoria street, which will extend from the Broad Sanctuary to Westminster-bridge, and from thence to Vauxhall Bridge-road, passing through Millbank, in Dorset, on the north and south sides of the street, the

ers for three new houses, which are nearly all covered. The formation of roadway and the footpaths are also commenced. The houses will be of a second class, and the street about fifty feet in width. At the west end, adjoining the Westminster Prison, a row of splendid edifices has been built. In the neighbourhood of the new street, at the east end, are the baths and washtric. There will be on the premises two large plunging baths, about sixty warm and cold baths, with lavatory and washing departments.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Wednesday the British Museum was reopened to the public; it will continue open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten till four o'clock, until the 31st of April, and from the 7th of May until the 31st of August from ten till seven o'clock, and for the remainder part of the year from ten till four. The works not yet being complete in the western galleries, the Assyrian antiquities at present in their temporary place in the basement. The celebrated Grand Staircase, by Sir Robert Smirke, is also for the present placed in the vestibule. The idea of erecting a wall in front of the Museum, facing Great Russell-street, has been abandoned. The railing is now to be enclosed by an ornamental palisade, having a central and two other gates, fronting each wing.

BRITISH MEDICAL FUND.—A large and influential meeting of the profession in London was held at the Bath General Hospital, on the 23rd ult., in support of this society. Amongst the gentlemen present were Drs Hall Davies, Falconer, Clark, and M'Dermot; Messrs Norman, Soden, Hale, Brace, Cox, Lambert, Stone, Hanham, Sandy, F. Stocker, W. T. G. Stockwell, Perry, &c. Resolutions, expressing high approval of the objects of the fund, and pledging it to be worthy of the support and confidence of all large, were unanimously agreed to. Meetings of a similar kind in the principal towns throughout the kingdom

RIVE ROBBERIES AT KENSINGTON.—Much alarm and excitement among the nobility and gentry resident in the vicinity of Kensington, and extensive robberies committed there of late. The premises, No 28, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, have been entered, and silver plate, value £100, a large quantity of jewellery of the most costly description, gold watches, and about £7 in money carried off. The house No 1, Scarsdale-place, was also entered, and a large quantity of valuable jewellery abstracted; and, notwithstanding the exertions of the police, no clue can be gained as to the perpetrators.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the Mansion House; John Masterman, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the last court having been confirmed, the secretary read the third annual report After expressing gratification at the prosperity and increased use ulness of the institution, the document proceeded to state, that, during the year just ended, 3873 persons had obtained relief from the charity, making a total since its establishment of 7489. The receipts during the year were £5693 13s. 9d., exclusive of £31 9s 11d., balance of the previous year's account. The expenditure (besides about £30 on account of the new building) amounted to £5277 15s. 9d., thus leaving a balance of £3816 9s. 11d. to the credit of the institution. The patients enrolled for the proposed new hospital at Victoria Park afforded accommodation for 80 in-patients, as well as the necessary arrangements for the out-patients' department. The cost of erecting the central portion was estimated at £9000, and the considerable sum of £3000 more would be completed at once; the contractors were rapidly completing the enclosure of the ground with stone coping and iron railing, agreeable to the requirements of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and it was expected that the building would be commenced during the ensuing summer. The report, after announcing that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had become patrons of the institution, concluded with hoping that an active and general co-operation might be accorded to promote the success and well-being of the hospital. On the motion of Sir J. Forster, seconded by Mr. R. E. Gurney, the report was unanimously adopted; and a vote of thanks to the medical and other officers, and to the worthy chairman, closed the business of the meeting.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday evening a ball took place in the London Tavern in aid of the funds of this valuable institution. The attendance was unusually large, upwards of 700 ladies and gentlemen being present. The licensed victuallers have now the largest trade system in England, and probably in the world, as the number amounts to 12,000 separate dwellings of three rooms each, and 147 inmates. They each each recipient 5s. a week when he is entirely destitute, and if he has other means they add enough to make it that amount. If he is a married man, they allow his wife to live with him, and make the weekly allowance

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the usual half-yearly meeting of this society was held at the office, 3, Adelaide-street, Strand, Mr. E. Bedwell, M.P., in the chair. The minutes having been confirmed, the secretary read a statement, from which it appeared that, since July last, 96 cases had been referred to the Committee, comprising 108 persons, of which five were beyond recovery, and 24 were attempted suicides. The cases in Hyde-Park were 18, of which 13 were successfully treated, and five found drowned. The total cases referred to the Court during 1850 were 202, of whom ninety-nine were successfully treated, and 11 only were beyond recovery; 32 of the cases were attempted suicides. In the same period, the Court had awarded 11 silver medallions; 35 bronze medals; seven of thanks on vellum; 13 ditto on paper and parchment; and 12 pecuniary rewards. A letter was read from Baron Knesebeck, accepting the office of vice-patron, on behalf of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. This office it was known had been long held by his late lamented father, and his Royal Highness was accordingly elected as the vice-patron. Thanks were next voted to the president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, the trustees, the trustees, the chaplain, the auditors, the medical officers, and the honorary secretary of the Brighton branch; and the various officers having been re-appointed for the ensuing year, the court proceeded to consider several disputed cases, when silver medals were awarded to several parties for praiseworthy deeds. The secretary next read the financial statement, showing the receipts for the year to have been £2297 7s. 6d., and the expenditure £2198 18s 3d., leaving a balance of £98 12s. 3d. in hand. There had been 284,506 bathers in the Serpentine last year, among whom there had been 15 suicides, only two of which proved fatal. The number of bathers was about 40,000 less than the previous year. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings

A FORTUNATE FOUNDLING AND PROVIDENT BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At a meeting of the St. Pancras board of guardians, last Tuesday, the master's report stated that a girl, aged 17, who had been twelve years in the workhouse, left the house in consequence of her having suddenly come into possession of £1750. Several guardians inquired whether she could not be compelled to reimburse the parish for the expenses of her keep, &c. Mr. Cook, the vestry clerk, said that, if authorised by the board to do so, he would endeavour to recover the sum expended upon her support; and he was accordingly ordered to adopt measures to indemnify the parish.

CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS SLOANE.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr Clarkson said that, with respect to the trial of the two persons named Sloane, against whom the Grand Jury had on the previous evening returned a true bill for maiming and cruelly treating a female servant in their employ, he had to make an application for the postponement of the trial to the next session. The application was grounded upon an affidavit made by the attorney for the prosecution, which stated that, in consequence of the great public excitement which had been created upon the subject, the defendant was unable to go abroad without risk of personal violence, and that his life, and the life of his wife, were threatened by persons who came to the court to consult his counsel. In addition to this circumstance, he might also state that the indictment was of a very peculiar character, and one which, in the opinion of the defendant's counsel, required the most proper attention; and upon these facts he trusted the court would think it reasonable that the trial should be postponed.—Mr. Huddlestone said, he was instructed by the Society of Guardians for the Protection of London Union to prosecute in this case, and they were very anxious that it should be disposed of as speedily as possible, and he could not consent to the application. He should, however, readily leave the suggestion that had come from their Lordships upon the subject; but he submitted that the defendant ought to appear at all events, and plead to the indictment.—Mr. Justice Patteson said it was one of the most painful duties of a judge that the defendant could not go about the streets without danger of personal violence.—In answer to a question by the Court, Mr. Clarkson said that he appeared for the male defendant only.—The Recorder said, he understood that when the bill was found by the Grand Jury, Mrs Sloane would surrender to take her trial.—Mr. Clarkson denied that there was any such understanding.—Mr. Huddlestone said, he was certainly informed by Roe, the officer, that when he was endeavouring to serve the warrant upon Mrs. Sloane, he was informed that she would surrender if the Grand Jury found a true bill against her. He suggested that, if the indulgence prayed for was granted, Mr. Sloane ought to enter into securities for the production of his wife.—Mr. Clarkson said he knew perfectly well where his wife was; and there was no doubt that she was under his control; and it appeared to him that measures should be taken to enforce her appearance.—Mr. Justice Talfourd said he did not see how, upon the facts, and after it was stated that the defendant could not go about or consult his counsel without endangering his life from the violence of the people, they could refuse the application for the postponement of the trial, and they considered it would be hardly consistent with the interests of justice to refuse such an application. The Court, at the same time, would have been glad if any steps could be taken to secure the attendance of the other defendant: but, as she had not been taken into custody, they had no power to order any recognisances to be entered into with that object. The trial, therefore, was postponed until the next session, but their recognisances for the appearance of the defendant at the next session. The bail having gone through the necessary formalities, the case was ordered to be postponed to the next session, and it was agreed that it should stand on the Judge's list.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a fatal character took place on the line of the East and West India Dock and Blackwall Junction Railway, on Sunday night, near the station at Limehouse, between the Commercial-road and Maiden-lane. A poor fellow, named Henry Harris, aged 30, residing in Alpha [illegible]-lane, who was employed on the line as waterman, was going [illegible] from home, about half past ten o'clock on the down line, when a [illegible] pilot engine, which passed over his body and mutilated it in a frightful [illegible] The skull was dreadfully fractured, and death must have been instantaneous.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FIRES IN LONDON.—On Monday morning, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Engine Establishment, [illegible] his report of fires which had occurred in the metropolis during the past year, before the managing committee, at the chief station in Watling-[illegible] Braidwood described the number of premises totally destroyed and considerably damaged as being 674 in number, including those which occurred in Mark-lane, the City, and which was not entirely extinguished for nearly two months. The property destroyed on that occasion was roughly estimated at upwards of £200,000, but the insurances would cover the greater portion of [illegible] nor could anything likely to be depended upon be gleaned as to [illegible] of the misfortune. The next fire of any importance was that which occurred on the night of the 27th of January, near the Southwark Bridge-road. Although the engines of the brigade were stationed immediately opposite and the turncock was on the spot in less than two minutes after the alarm was given, more than half-a-million sterling worth of property was burnt down and houses seriously damaged. The next district which suffered, and that to a serious extent, by fires, was Bermondsey. From the 17th of October to the 31st of December, a great number of very alarming and devastating conflagrations happened, which laid in ruins a vast amount of property. Amongst the buildings described as considerably damaged was the Traveller's Club. The number of terms the number of buildings slightly injured as being 621, whilst in the preceding year they were only 582, showing an increase of 39. The total number of premises entirely destroyed and seriously damaged in 1849 was 1203, which is more than last year. The total number of fires of all kinds last year was 803, whilst in 1849 they were only 838, showing an increase of 30 fires during the past twelve months. This is also more than the year ever known. In the year before they were only 76. The chimneys on fire last year were 98; in 1849 there were 88. The number of fatal fires last year was 17, and the number of lives lost 18, whilst the number of persons who perished from the same cause in the preceding year was 26, which shows a decrease of eight last year. The total number of calls for assistance during the past year was 1958, whilst in 1849 the calls were 1693, showing an increase of 265. The origin of a great many fires cannot be accounted for: a great number, however, are returned as being caused by sparks, gas, lucifer matches, smoking tobacco, drunkenness, and accidents of fireworks. Of the latter nearly 100 houses were seriously damaged, as well as the parochial school and a spacious church in Spitalfields a few months since.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT BERMONDSEY.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past one o'clock, the immediate neighbourhood of the Grange road, Bermondsey, was the scene of another destructive [illegible] tery building, from 60 to 80 feet long, occupied conjointly by Mr Warren, a parchment manufacturer, and Mr. Thacker, cooper, situate in Little George-street South, Grange road, Bermondsey, within a short distance of the scene of the several other devastating fires that have so frequently alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The fact was speedily communicated to the various fire stations, but in spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen it was not until half-past two o'clock that the further progress of the devastating element could be arrested, and not until the greater portion of the manufactory in which the misfortune originated was partially if not entirely destroyed, and the furniture belonging to several of the surrounding neighbours broken or seriously damaged by hasty removal and water. It is understood that the property destroyed was insured.

"A DAY OUT THERE."—On Sunday morning, a startling discovery was made by police-sergeants Harris and Jones, of the L, or Lambeth division, viz. that of a cavern occupied as a place of refuge by young thieves, under the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, in the Vauxhall-road. Lambeth, which led to the capture of five of the delinquents. Some time since a lad was apprehended on suspicion of stealing some bread, and when he returned home to his parents, from interrogatories put to him, it appeared, that it turned out that he had become connected with a gang numbering about twenty or twenty-two, who were known to each other as the "Twenty Thieves." They had obtained a living by prowling about the New-cut, Waterloo-road, and the terminus of the railway, and stealing whatever they could lay their hands upon. The lad also informed his mother, that, on one occasion, they cooked a leg of mutton in their cave, which was under one of the arches of the railway, and to get to it they were forced to crawl through a small hole in the brickwork. The mother repaired to Tower-street, and informed Mr Inspector Fowler of what her son had related to her: and, about two o'clock in the morning, the two police sergeants, whilst examining the arches nearest the vacant piece of ground in the small York-road, perceived the marks of footsteps, which appeared to lead to a small hole; they descended through this opening, where they found a den fitted up in the manner the lad had stated, and, in it five persons, who are well-known thieves. They were all apprehended, and, at the Southwark Police-court, on Monday, were committed for various terms of imprisonment, on a charge of trespass The cave, which had a portable fireplace in it, was most ingeniously fitted up, having a cooking apparatus, and nearly everything required for domestic use.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4:—Males, 829; females, 763: total, 1592. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 693; females, 676: total, 1369. Taking ten corresponding weeks, during the first in each of the last ten years (1841-50), it will be seen that the present return shows a greater number than in any year except 1845, when the deaths rose to 1417; and 1847, when they were 1441, during a week of low temperature (the mean reading of the thermometer having scarcely exceeded 29 deg.) In 1848 the deaths of the week amounted to 1364, when the mortality was aggravated by influenza, which had not disappeared with us rapidly on the decline. The average of the ten weeks 1167, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1273. The zymotic or epidemic class of fatal diseases, which in the present return numbers 339 cases, exhibits little difference when compared with the previous week: but the class comprising affections of the respiratory organs shows a considerable advance, the deaths therein enumerated having risen from 264 to 291, a result probably due to unseasonable warmth and moisture of the weather. It will be observed, with a mean daily temperature which has been throughout the week much higher than is usual at this season, having ranged from 8 to 14 degrees above the average, that whereas bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis (or consumption) were fatal in 120, 90, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now been to 159, 101, and 147. Diseases of the organs of respiration, exclusive of hooping-cough and phthisis, were fatal in the aggregate, last week, to 321 persons, whilst the corrected average is only 237. Amongst epidemics, scarlet fever carried off 4 children, and 4 men who had turned 20 years of age; measles, 29 children; scarlatina, 14; hooping-cough, 38; and croup, 9. Typhus destroyed 42 persons of various ages (rather more than the average); influenza, 5; erysipelas, 14; diarrhœa, 19. A case of cholera—described as Asiatic, is recorded, of which the particulars are given as follows.—On the 30th of December, at the Mile-end Workhouse, a female, aged 66 years, a native of Asiatic (24 hours)." He had been sent to the Shadwell to the workhouse, of which he had been an inmate three years, he was a paralytic, and was suddenly seized with cholera on Sunday. But the sum of mortality during the 24 hours ending last week, is, as before, considerably swelled by more than the fair contingent of cases on which inquests have been held, many at earlier dates, and a great majority of which fall under the several descri, heart disease, or aneurism, burns and scalds, hanging and suffocation, drowning, fractures, contusions, and other injury. Six persons died from poison, among whom was an infant, on the 26th inst., to which the nurse had given Dover's powders, and the medicine having been inadvertently administered for the mother. Of 27 persons who met death from burns or scalds, 21 were children, and in 16 cases the accident occurred from the clothes taking fire. Of 14 persons who were drowned, and 46 from fractures, &c., 36, of which 16 were by falls on the streets, or from windows, stairs, and scaffolds; 2 by falls on board ship, 3 by horses and carriages, 2 by machinery, 1 by a fall of a wall, and 1 by a limekiln, and 2 were children in bed clothes. Nine children died for want of breast milk: a mean from privation, besides a child of 7 months "from disease of the head and want of proper food." Twenty-four cases of intoxication, besides two who received fatal injury while in a state of intoxication.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday; the mean of the week was 29.791 in. The mean daily temperature fluctuated between 44° and 52°; and on each day of the week it was considerably above the average, [illegible] on Sunday the excess being 8° [illegible] on Monday, 11°6°; on Wednesday, 13°9°; on Thursday, 12°1°; on [illegible], 7°1°; and on Saturday, 6°1. The mean of the week was 47°1°. The wind was generally in the south west.

DR. LAYARD.

THE enterprising traveller, antiquary, and scholar, has recently returned to England, after his long and laborious exploration of the ruins of ancient Nineveh. We need scarcely add, that he is reception by the *literati* and *savans* of the metropolis has been of the most cordial nature; for energies directed to so highly intellectual an object as have been Dr. Layard's, must ever command for their possessor the warmest welcome in the best-informed circles.

With the rich fruits of Dr. Layard's researches, the public have become familiar through their frequent representation in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have sought to picture the most attractive specimens of each cargo which from after to reception as possible; and we are fully convinced that such early illustration has been the direct means of popularising the interest and value of these speaking relics of ancient art. We have reason, therefore, to believe that the accompanying Portrait of the gentleman to whose energies we are indebted for these accessions to our national Museum, will be equally acceptable.

Austin Henry Layard is descended from a noble Protestant French family. He was born at Paris, during a temporary visit of his parents to that metropolis, on the 5th of March, 1817. His father, who was the son of the Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, filled a high civil office in Ceylon, between the years 1820 and 1828. He took great interest in the circulation of the Scriptures among heathen nations. He was a man of considerable classical learning, and of refined tastes. During the youth of his son, he lived at Florence, where he made a valuable antiquary during the tours to the stores of the Pitti Palace, and of the Tribune. He thus became familiar from his infancy with the languages of Tuscany, and formed his taste for the fine arts and literature. Among the models of painting which surround which he lived, and in the rich libraries which he frequented. In the manner did he add a thorough knowledge of modern languages to a competent share of ancient Greek and Latin learning. Mrs. Layard, the mother of the juvenile, without knowing he acquired it, a power over his pencil, which long lay dormant; and which was called forth, if not summoned into existence, by the appalling sight of those with the noblest sculptures and the finest inscriptions, trampling into dust before his eyes. No draughtsman had been provided to help him, and had he not instantly determined to arrest by the quickness of his eye, and the vigour of his pencil, those fleeting forms which were about to disappear for ever, many of the finest remains of ancient art would have been irrecoverably lost.

On his return from Italy to England, Dr. Layard was urged by the bent of his genius for travel, but his thirst for knowledge, his love of adventure, and his foreign tastes and habits, led him, after a brief artlessship, to follow the native bias of his mind. He accordingly set out, in company with an early fellow-student, in the year 1839, and, accompanied by a friend, he visited Russia and several of the northern kingdoms. Having sojourned for some time in Germany, and several of the United States on the Danube, he made transit over the German language, and of several of the dialects of Transylvania. From Dalmatia he passed into Montenegro, where he remained a considerable time, assisting an English friend in the task of preparing the materials of his semi-diplomatic subjects. Travelling through Albania and Romelia, where he met with numerous adventures, he arrived at Constantinople, about the end of 1839. Here he remained a long time, and some rather important, and different occasions in the East, and he spent some years in these interesting regions, adopting the costume, and leading the life, of an Arab of the Desert, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the languages of Turkey and Arabia. Early in 1840 or 1841, Dr. Layard transmitted to the Royal Geographical Society, an Itinerary from Constantinople to Aleppo, which does not seem to have been published and in the seventh volume of the Journal of that Society, we have an account of the journey which he performed with Mr. Ainsworth, in April, 1840. He travelled in Persia in the same year, and he penetrated a journey for the purpose of examining mounds, and some other remains of interest in the Bakhyari mountains, to which Major Rawlinson had drawn the attention of the Geographical Society. With this view, he left Ispahan in the middle of September, in company with Schiffeer Khan, a Bakhyari chief: and having crossed the highest part of the great chain of Mungasht, he visited the ruins of Manjanic, which are of considerable extent, and near which those of Los Bassam tures visited also the ruins in the plain of Mel Amir, and he copied some of the cuneiform inscriptions. The sculptures on the four tablets adjoining the natural cave, two colossal figures on which represent priests of the Magi, appear to be of ancient date. In crossing the hills to Susan, he was attacked by a tribe of Dinarunis, and robbed of his watch, compass, and other articles; but having complained to the Chief, and insisted on the re

turn of every missing article, he received back the whole of his property. It had been his practice to traverse these mountains quite alone, and he was never attacked or insulted, except on this occasion, when the country was in a state of war. He found scarcely any remains at Susan to indicate the site of a large city. The Tomb of Daniel is a comparatively modern building of rough stones—(it is said to be of mud in another place) and containing two apartments. In 1842 and 1843, Dr. Layard seems to have spent a considerable time in the province of Khuzestan, an elaborate description of which he communicated through Lord Aberdeen to the Royal Geographical Society. It was during these various journeys that Dr. Layard prepared himself for the great task to which his life and talents were to be devoted. In his wanderings through Asia Minor and Syria he had scarcely left a spot unrodden which tradition hallowed, or a ruin unexamined which was consecrated by history. His companion shared his feelings and his zeal. Unmindful of danger, they rode along with no other protection than their arms. They tended their own horses, and, mixing with the people, they acquired their manners and their language.

In his lately published travels, Dr. Layard says:—"I had traversed Asia Minor and Syria, visiting the ancient seats of civilisation, and the spots which religion had made holy. I now felt an irresistible desire to penetrate to the regions beyond the Euphrates, to which history and tradition point as the birth-place of the Wisdom of the West."

With these feelings, Dr. Layard looked to the banks of the Tigris, and he longed to dispel the mysterious darkness which hung over Assyria and Babylonia. He, accordingly, made preliminary visits to Mosul, inspected the ruins of Nimroud and Koyunjik, and, fortunately, obtained an interview with Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople, when on his way to England. Sir Stratford immediately discovered and appreciated the character and talents of Mr. Layard. His knowledge of the East, and of its manners and languages, recommended him in a peculiar manner to the notice of our Ambassador, who persuaded him to remain with the embassy, and employed him on many important occasions. Sir Stratford took a deep interest in the excavations made by the French Consul, and he permitted and aided Mr. Layard in carrying on those interesting researches which we have already described. During Mr. Layard's stay in England he suffered sev[illegible] from the monthly recurrence of an ague[illegible] fever, caught [illegible] the damp apartments which he was obliged to inhabit at Nimroud; but, notwithstanding this indisposition, so unfavourable to intellectual pursuits, he prepared for the press, during his short stay in England, "Nineveh and its Remains," 2 vols.; and the drawings for the One Hundred Plates; besides, for the British Museum, a volume of Inscriptions in the cuneiform character. *

The works with which Dr. Layard has enriched the British Museum, and which he excavated among the tents of the Kurd and the Arab, and in the neighbourhood of desolate Turkish villages, date from a period immediately subsequent to the second birth, as it were, of the human race—the days of Noah after the Deluge.

Dr. Layard's book is divided, in the first place, into the account of his excavations, and of the various incidents which befell him in the progress of them, together with those wild, shifting, nomade, and predatory scenes which have replaced the massive civilisation of older days; and, in the second place, into as luminous an investigation as the extreme scantiness of the materials permitted him, of primitive Assyrian history.

With reference to the excavations, the fruit of these will be, to a great extent, appreciated by a visit to the British Museum, and an *understanding* examination of the rescued monuments

The subject of ancient Assyrian history, which these monuments illustrate, is a vast study. Dr. Layard himself, when alluding to the scanty and fabulous notices which alone can be gleaned from the Greek writers, justly observes, that "Nineveh had almost been forgotten before history began." Indeed, what we call antiquity entered not upon its infancy until that remoter antiquity had not only perished in fact, but to a great extent in remembrance. Two thousand two hundred years ago, Xenophon beheld mighty ruins, of which he could not read the meaning, in those localities. Until Dr Layard's recent labours, a man might have carried all that remained of Babylon and Nineveh in a little handbox. Even now, the true history of Nineveh is alone to be sought in a few sculptures, bas-reliefs, seals, cylinders, and in the partly-obliterated cuneiform inscriptions on a few stones, bricks, and tiles. Nothing satisfactory can be learned from the pages of the various ancient writers who have touched upon the subject. The history which Herodotus promised is either lost, or never was written. Diodorus Siculus, Plutius (the Byzantine), Ctesias, Aristotle, Eusebius, Moses (of Chorene), Berosus, Strabo, Abydinus, Nicolas (the Damascene), Castor, Polybistor, Justin, Suidas, and *the Syncellus*, are all but lights "making the darkness visible."

One thing is certain, that a gigantic civilisation had passed away before "ancient" civilization dawned. And what is still more remarkable is, that the ruins of that previous politeness and art are the more perfect, and beautiful, and wonderful, exactly in proportion as they are the more remote in date. The earliest of these ancient sculptures are invariably the most correct and severe in form, the most noble in design, the most exquisite in finish and execution.

In the *Museum of Classical Antiquities*, the first Part of which has just reached us, is the following interesting communication from Thomas N. Lynch, Esq., dated Bagdad, November 17th, 1850 :—"The information you have received, that 'the history of Assyria will shortly be read from the architectural designs and sculptures on the bas-reliefs which decorate the walls of the palaces at Koyunjik and Nimroud, is correct; but, as you rightly conjecture, these sculptures have no references to architectural subjects. But the communication you have received merely signifies that the sculptures are disposed in architectural arrangement. In fact, few, if any, delineations of architectural structures have been met with which can in any way show the progress of the art, or illustrate its history during the period in which these monuments were erected. In the central pyramidical mound at Nimroud an immense massive wall has been discovered, but whether it was the outer wall of the palace, or one of the inner walls, it is difficult to determine. The stones, as in all the ancient work, are of immense size. The obelisk and the arch were known to the architects of Nineveh, but the column and capital appear to have been invented subsequently. Square turreted castles are of constant occurrence in the bas-reliefs of both places. Though both sites have been completely excavated by Dr. Layard, still it is impossible to say what was the precise shape of either of the palaces, the height of any room, or their exact form; and it is still more hopeless to determine what was the external appearance of the entire building. The British Museum will shortly contain all sculptures of importance that have been discovered; but the sameness of the sculpture, and the quantity of duplicates discovered in the same palace, are surprising; and I must concur with Dr. Wall in the opinion that too much value has been attached to the cuneiform inscriptions, even should they become correctly deciphered."

AUSTIN HENRY LAYARD, LL.D., DISCOVERER OF THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

The accompanying portrait is from a highly finished print, lately published by Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall-Mall East, and engraved from the original picture by H. W. Phillips, in the possession of Mrs. Austen.

* The substance of these biographical particulars is from an eloquent paper in the *North British Review*, No. XXI., the writer of which has the privilege of personally knowing Dr. Layard.

"THE AFRICA" MAIL STEAM-SHIP.

THIS splendid vessel, which has been recently added to the Cunard line of Mail Steamers, is a twin ship to the *Asia*, whose performances have proved her to be one of the fastest vessels afloat. She was built by Messrs. Steele and Co., of Glasgow. Her dimensions are as follows:-

Builder's measurement:—

	Ft.	In.
Length of keel fore and raks	267	0
Breadth of beam	40	6
Depth of hold	27	6
Tonnage 2128 78-94ths		

New measurement:—

Length on deck	265	0
Breadth on dittu at midships	37	8
Depth of hold at ditto	27	2
Tonnage 2226 24-100ths		

A pair of side lever engines of 814 horse nominal power. Diameter cylinders, 95 inches x 9 feet stroke; paddle-wheels, diameter, extreme, 37 feet 7 inches, and 36 feet 10 inches effective; 28 floats, 9 feet 2 inches x 3 feet 2 inches, three sets of 28 arms, 8 floats in the water at 19 feet draft of water. Four fine boilers, 20 furnaces; bunkers to hold 890 tons of coals; 36 hands in the engine-room. The *Africa* is built of the best British oak, and planked double [illegible] and inside, and between the frames is filled up, from the keel to the gunwale, with rock-salt, to preserve the vessel from [illegible] dry rot. The number of her berths enables her to carry 180 passengers. She is manned by a full crew of chosen men—giving about one-third to each department. The quantity of coal she is estimated to carry is 900 tons; and she has capacity for the transit of 600 tons of cargo, not including the stores of ship and passengers. Fitted up for carrying guns, the *Africa* can at any time be transformed from the peaceful original into an Admiralty ship of war. The saloons and berths are fitted with an evident regard at once to elegance and utility: there is nothing the most refined taste could desiderate, as there is nothing wanting which could add to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the passengers. The *Africa* is commanded by Captain Byrne.

By the United States mail, received on Monday, we learn that the *Africa* arrived at New York on the 22nd ult., after a very stormy run.

The following is the copy of the log of the *Africa's* first outward voyage to New York:—

Oct. 26.—Wind northerly. 0.15 P.M., received mails; 0.31, set on full speed; 1.45, pilot left. Fine weather.

27.—Wind N W 2 20 P.M., passed Cape Clear. Light airs and fine weather, increasing to strong breezes with heavy squalls and rain.

28.—Wind N W Lat. 51 32, long. 14.33. Strong gales and squally, with heavy head-sea. Distance run, 194 miles from Cape Clear.

29 Wind N W. Lat. 51.48, long. 20.18. Strong gales and squally, with heavy head-sea Distance run 323 miles.

30 Wind N.W to W Lat. 51.43, long. 25.20. Strong gales and squally, with heavy headses. Distance run 300 miles.

31.—Wind S W to W. Lat. 51.18, long. 31.18. Strong gales, with very heavy squalls and rain Distance run 279 miles

Nov. 1 Winds S.W to N W Lat. 50.34, long. 35.43. Strong gales, with very heavy squalls and head-sea. Distance run, 173 miles

2 Wind N W. Lat. 49.35, long. 40.30 Strong breeze, with squalls and rain. Distance run, 183 miles.

3.—Wind N.W. Lat. 48.30, long. 44.53. Fresh breezes and cloudy, with a heavy sea from the northward Distance run, 198 miles.

4.—Wind N W. to W S W Lat. 46.30, long. 1.02. Fresh breezes and hazy, with a heavy rolling sea Distance run, 275 miles.

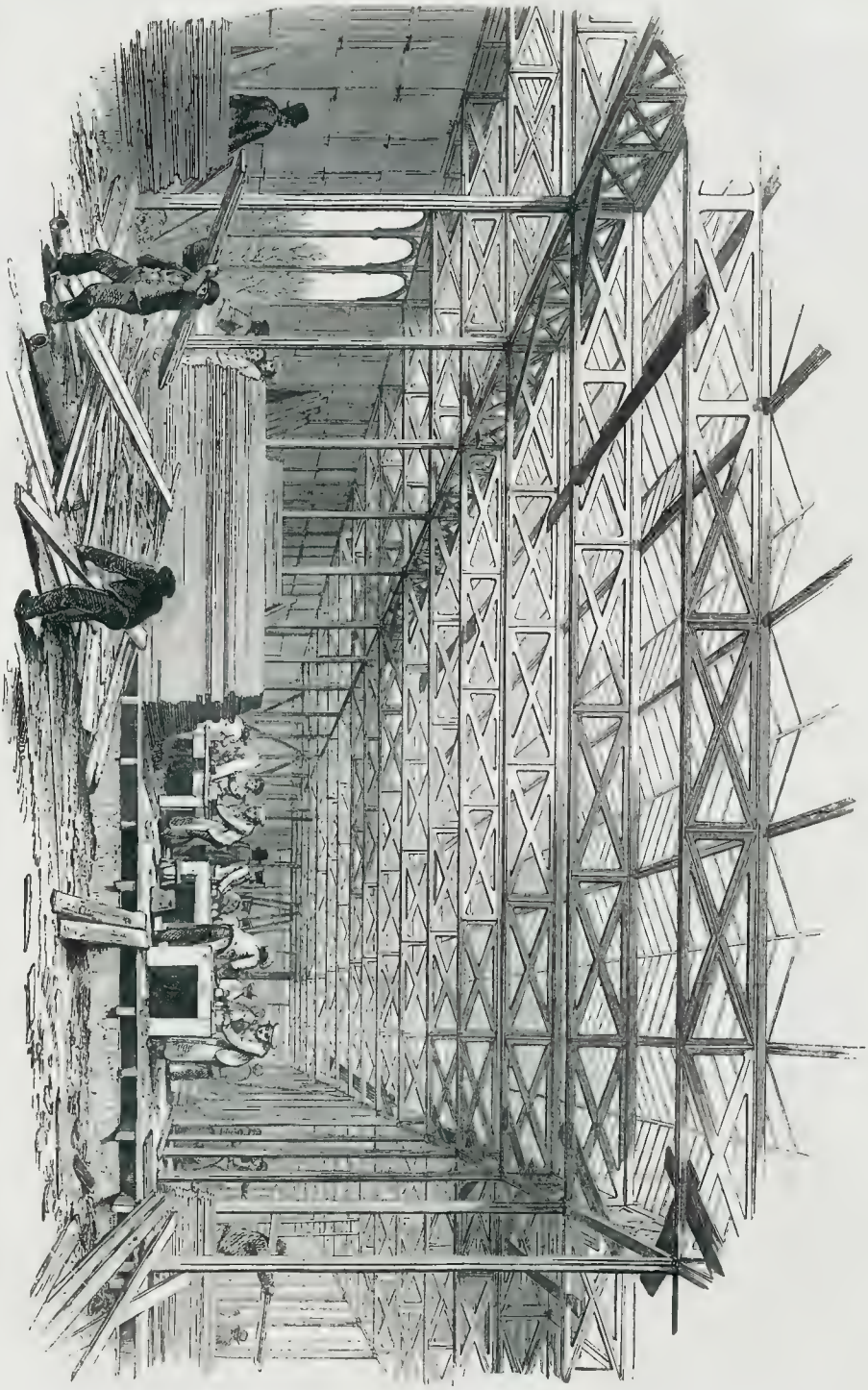
5.—Wind N. to S.W. and N.E. Lat. 44.06, long. 56.04. Moderate variable winds, and hazy weather. Distance run, 329 miles.

6.—Wind N.E. to N.W. Lat. 41.36, long. 64.30. Moderate and fine throughout. Distance run, 321 miles.

7.—Wind variable. Lat. 40.33, long. 1.12. Light variable winds, and fine. 11 0 P.M. stopped the ship, Sandy Hook bearing W N W., about eight miles; 8.0 A.M., passed the Royal mail steam-ship *Asia*. Distance run, 310 miles.

8.—8.0 A.M. arrived at the dock, Jersey city.

THE CUNARD UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER "AFRICA."



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—THE SOUTH AISLE LOOKING WEST.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 8.*)

THE ROOF OF TRANSEPT.

IN our Number of December 14th, at page 452, we gave an account of the mode adopted by the contractors of raising the massive ribs or principals, which, with the intermediate ribs and purlins, form the skeleton of the Roof of the Transept. In the present Number is a representation of the under side of the Roof of the Transept, showing, in a more forward state, the "ridge and furrow" plan of covering it with glass which is altogether so ingeniously contrived that no stoppage to the free passage of the rain-water to the lead flats can take place.

The principals or main ribs are placed at intervals of 24 feet, from centre to centre, and are made up of three planks, two of 2 inches in thickness and the middle one 4 inches thick, with a moulded piece on the under side 2¾ inches thick, and two 11-inch planks at top, each one inch thick, and nailed together to form the gutter-board, the whole being firmly connected together by wrought-iron bolts passing through belts of the same material running at top and bottom of each rib.

In order to form the ribs with the proper curvature, each plank, 13½ inches wide, was cut on one edge to its proper segmental form, and the two complements cut off were nailed to the lower or straight edge of the plank; the whole being put together so as to break-joint throughout, the length of each section so cut being about 9 feet 4 inches

The preparation for the reception of the ends of the purlins was on this wise: the two wide planks were cut across so as to form a cavity to admit the ends of the purlins, the parts of the planks thus separated being connected together by cast-iron plates. The openings thus made were filled in temporarily with wooden blocks, until the joiners were ready to fit in the ends of the purlins.

In order to show that every part of the works of the "stupendous structure" has been matter of much thought and careful calculation, we need only mention here, as a further illustration, that the strength of every purlin has been duly calculated according to its relative position in the arch: thus, the three uppermost purlins, having the greatest strain on them, are each 12½ inches in depth by 4½ inches in width; while the four lower purlins on each side, having gradually less strain to bear, diminish regularly in depth to 9 inches, all having the same width as those at the crown; whereas the lowest one on each side of the arch, being nearly horizontal, is increased to a scantling of 9 inches by 6½ inches.

Between each pair of main ribs are two intermediate ribs, or, as called in ordinary roofing, *common rafters*, 4 inches deep by 3 inches wide. On the top of these are gutter-boards, in two thicknesses, as those described for the main ribs. The gutters, each 9 inches wide, are formed by two splayed fillets, let into and nailed securely to the upper side of the boards. These fillets also serve as abutments for the skylight bars, which are of the same section and size as those for the skylights in other parts of the building. Each bar is nailed at the lower end to the fillet, and at the upper end to the ridge piece, which is formed of three pieces of fir, one above another, the lower section being 4 inches wide by 1½ inches thick; the middle piece, 2 inches by 1 3-16ths inch; and the upper piece, 2 inches by 1⅛ths inch—the latter having a groove on each side to receive the glass. The three thicknesses are necessary in order to suit the curvature of the arch. The lower end of each ridge-piece is carried down to, and rests on, the lead flat.

Condensation gutters are formed in this roof, as in the roofs of the aisles and avenues, but by a different method. A sloping fillet is nailed on to each side of the gutter-board, and continued from the springing of the arch on one side to the corresponding point on the other. With a view to retain the ridges in their places, wrought iron rods of ⅜th inch diameter extend from the purlins to the underside of the ridges.

In order thoroughly to carry off the rain water from every part of the roof, all the skylight bars are fixed to slope towards the ridge to the gutter, and the water collected in each curved gutter is carried into a sloping trough at bottom, and thus discharged on to the lead flat, which is sloped towards the water-heads at tops of the hollow columns. Looking at the roof from the flats, the effect is that of herring-bone appearance. The glass used for the skylights of the Transept is the same as that described for other parts of the building; but every piece of glass requires to be cut at each end to suit the angle formed by the sloping sash-bar, and the ridge-piece and gutter-board respectively.

Temporary ladders fixed to suit the arched roof are used for fixing the ridge-pieces, skylight bars, &c.; but, in order to facilitate and expedite the glazing of this roof, travelling scaffolds are used, which are raised and lowered at pleasure by means of pulleys and ropes worked by the power of four men working a crab engine, placed on the lead flat contiguous. Each traveling scaffold is formed with sides and ends, and has boxes, in convenient positions, for the glass, putty, and tools; the whole running on small iron friction-rollers, such as the tops of the ridge-pieces which serve as rails: without such a contrivance the glazing of the roof of the Transept would have been almost an endless job. In the View of the underside of the Transept Roof workmen are shown in every position some suspended, while others are on the ladders, or on the lead flats adjoining.

THE GREAT FANLIGHTS.

In the View, already referred to, is shown one of the two large Fanlights which terminate the north and south portions of the Transept, and which form such prominent features in the principal elevations of the Great Industrial Museum.

Cast iron would have been too heavy for windows of so large a size, it was therefore, determined by the contractors to form them chiefly of wood; and the manner in which this is so admirably carried out we shall endeavour to describe. As these Fanlight Windows form the ends of the Roof of the Transept, which is 72 feet in width, from centre to centre of its supporting columns, on either side, so the radius of each Fanlight is half of the above width, or 36 feet. The whole is formed of a bottom plate, four semi-rings, and eleven radial bars, all of wood, together with a central portion of open cast-iron work.

The cast-iron ring is formed of 14th-inch deal sides, ⅜ths inch bottom, and 2-inch top, made up of two plates, the whole being nailed firmly to angle-fillets within. The cross section of this ring is 2 feet 5 inches by 12 inches. In front of this ring is attached, by counter-sunk screws passing through blocks, a flat semi-elliptical hollow moulding of cast iron, 10 inches in width, and having a projection of 4 inches, which gives a finish to this part of the building, and corresponds with the general outline of the design. Stiffening pieces, 9½ inches wide by 2 inches thick, are fixed inside the rings throughout, forming so many cord lines. The second ring is framed in a similar manner to that already described, but is only 10½ inches in width; it is also furnished with a cast iron moulding, ¾-inch thick, as above

The third and fourth rings are of solid deal, 12 inches wide by 3½ inches thick, with a hollow cast-iron splayed projecting piece screwed in front thereof, to correspond with the general form of the chamfered lets, each made up of three thicknesses, in order to obtain the proper curvature, are nailed to the several rings to form stops for the glass.

The radial bars are framed into the several rings and secured at bottom to the cast-iron ornamented central portion of the window. Each radial bar is solid, having a scantling of 12 inches by 4½ inches at its upper end, and tapering to 2½ inches in thickness at its lower end, at a distance of 4 feet from the centre of the window; chamfered fillets 3 inches in width, and 2¾ inches in width, and tapering to 1 and 3-16ths inch at four feet from the centre of window, are fixed to each side of the radial bars. The semi-rings and radial bars are firmly [illegible] at their intersections by triangular blocks of elm, [illegible] each of the four angles, and bolted together by two 1-inch bolts running diagonally through the blocks, the whole being further strengthened by angle irons 3 inches wide by 3-16ths of an inch thick, corked into wooden segments, and screwed to the radial bars. The central semicircular division, 8 feet in diameter, is formed of open cast-iron work, in seven compartments, six placed radially around the seventh, which forms a curvilinear panel, whose projecting rim corresponds with the six radial divisions. The radial bars are all firmly fixed to the cast iron central compartment; the twenty-four upper compartments are all splayed at their angles, and the lower twenty-four compartments are finished with hollow cast-iron semicircular heads; the horizontal plate forming the lower part of the frame of the fan-light is of fir, 12½ inches wide by 9 inches thick at each end, but tapering towards the centre to 5½ inch; its upper side at the ends is two inches above the springing line of the arch. The sash-bars are of similar size and section to those of the vertical lights of the galleries, having a groove on either side to receive the glass; the glass is of the same description as that used in other parts of the building, being connected together at their meetings with leaden junction pieces. The whole is surmounted with an ornamental cast-iron frieze, somewhat similar to that shown in the View of part of the South Front, at page 432 (Dec. 7), but not nearly so pleasing to the eye of the critic.

THE FLOORING.

ALL the floorings of the Great Industrial Palace, with the exception of the floors of the offices and galleries, consist of 1¼-and-a-half deal floor boards: each board is of the usual width of 9 inches. For special reasons, the boards are not placed close together, but are separated by a space of ⅜ of an inch. In a paper lately read by M. Paxton, on the general design and construction of the great building, he says, in reference to this kind of flooring:—"It is very economical, dry, clean, pleasant to walk upon; admits of the dust falling through the spaces, and even when it requires to be thoroughly washed, the water at once disappears betwixt the openings, and the boards become almost immediately fit for visitors. The joists are of fir, 9 inches by 3 inches, and 2 feet 5 inches from centre to centre; the joists rest on transverse sleepers, 18 inches by 3 inches; the sleepers are supported by vertical deal struts, which rest on the base plates of the cast iron columns. The area of flooring for the central aisle alone amounts to upwards of 31 acres.

ROOFING

The width of the south aisle from centre to centre of columns is 24 feet; and of the avenue running parallel therewith, 48 feet; the height of the columns, from the top level of the floor to the underside of the girders, is 22 feet 3 inches; the weight of the columns, having only the roofs to support, varies from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. each; the cast-iron girders of the two side aisles, fixed at intervals of 24 feet from centre to centre, are each 23 feet 4 inches in length, and fit into sockets formed in the upper part of the columns; the depth of the girders throughout is 3 feet; deal-framed gutters, which are made up of 1¼ inch deal sides secured to a bottom of the same material, and 2¾ inches in thickness, rest on the tops of the transverse girders; the internal width of the gutters is 5 inches, and the greatest depth 8½ inches, being formed with false bottoms, laid to a proper inclination to carry off the water: the interior and exterior of the gutters receive the first coat of paint before being fixed in their places. These transverse gutters, which are fixed at intervals of 24 feet, from centre to centre, receive the water from the "Paxton" gutters running in parallel lines longitudinally throughout the whole building, the ends of which are notched on to the sides of the transverse gutters. As already fully described at page 434, the longitudinal gutters are all cut out of the solid wood by machinery, at Chelsea. The double-grooved skylight bars are notched on to the longitudinal gutters at bottom, and at top against the solid ridge-pieces; being secured at both ends by nails, bolts for which are made by the drilling machinery described at page 8, No. 483. Both the longitudinal gutters and also the ridge-pieces are cambered throughout the whole of the roofing; the former being made to retain their form by tension rods screwed up to a cast-iron shoe at each end, and passing under the eye at the bottom of each of the two cast-iron saddles, which are 9½ inches long. The top of each of these saddles is of circular form, 4 inches in diameter, and is properly secured to the under side of the longitudinal gutter. The skylight bars, cut out by machinery, as already described at page 401, are formed with grooves to receive the glass: the advantage of this system is the security it affords to the putty, being not so much exposed to alternations of weather as when fixed into ordinary rabbated bars. The length of each *square* of glass is 49 inches, and its width 10 inches, and its weight 10 oz. to the foot superficial.

In order to subdue the light which would be admitted to the interior of the building from so large a surface of glass, it is intended to cover the whole of the exterior with stout canvas. This will also preserve the glass from the destructive effects of hail-storms*, although it has been abundantly proved to be strong enough to resist any hailstones which fall in this country. It has already had a pretty good test with regard to heavy rain.

In the temporary offices at the present entrance the skylights are covered with canvas; and, even at this season of the year—barring the fogs—the subdued light is not disagreeable.

The above description of roofing will apply to the 48-feet avenue adjoining the south aisle; the only difference being the increased number of skylight gutters, ridge-pieces, &c.; and the substitution of the wrought-iron trusses for the cast-iron trellis girders which span the side aisles transversely.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

SOME a stream of visitors of all grades as flowed through Hyde-Park, last Sunday, the 5th inst., had never been remembered by "the oldest" park keeper; led by the beauty of the day, and the attractions of the palace itself, the unbroken throng would itself round the precincts of the building so thickly that the ordinary pathway was obstructed to any pedestrian who did not sympathise with the gazing propensities of the crowds around. From the north bank of the Serpentine, the view of the noble building destined to be the shrine of industry of the present year, is extremely imposing, and the lofty trees, with their deep shadows, which somewhat interrupt the aspect of the length of the building, add to its character and eminence in a picturesque sense. Our subscriber, and the public will receive a print of this view in next weeks ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The contest respecting the decoration of the interior is by no means quieted: the advocates for employing a bronze colour are warmer than ever, relying for their strong plea on the *unfitness* character of the material, and substitution of the whole of the columns, as they, in fact, if you paint them in colours used for wooden poles. Employ iron grey, with a relief in gold, exclaims another party. We ourselves heard a third counsellor suggest a *bamboo cane* tint, to preserve the *lightness of the structure*. Mr. Owen Jones himself evidently asked the opinion of more than twenty of the principal architects, house decorators, &c., and found that no two agreed in their advice before it made his own appearance. We repeat our opinion, that Mr. Owen Jones is acknowledged to be thoroughly informed on the subject, his responsibility at once not be interfered with: the opinion of a committee is generally patchwork, temporising, vague, and indicative that of an honest, well informed man goes clearly and fearlessly to the mark. Meaning, Mr. Jones has been anything but a different one to suggestions poured upon him, though he remains true to his own principles

The large entrance at the south end of the transepts is far advanced: the lobby, 72 feet wide by 48 feet deep, is reached by three steps as wide as the transept itself; folding doors, eight feet wide, will open into the interior of the building. The large detached elm structure, up to the handsome window of the transept will be found within the lobby.

* It is the opinion of scientific men, and of those who have most studied the effects of lightning, that this building has, in each of its supports, a perfect lightning conductor, which communicates directly with the earth, and is, therefore quite safe.

The advance in the work during the past week has been confined principally to the laying down the flooring in various directions; together with the erection of the transept

We are glad to hear it at Mr. Henderson, one of the contractors, will contribute a paper to the Society of Arts on the amount of labour expended on the erection of the "Crystal Palace." Such a statistical summary should certainly be preserved; and if the mechanical forces also engaged could be ascertained, and compared into an equivalent of human labour, the wonders of the ancient power employed in the ancient temples, &c., would sink into nothing the floors of the building in Hyde-Park.

Deputations from Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, &c., headed by the indefatigable Mayor of Bradford, especially waited on the Executive Committee to express their views and wishes respecting the fitting-up of the counters, tables, &c.; but, finding that the arrangements in progress would so admirably meet the convenience and accommodation of all, description of contributors, they satisfied, expressing their hearty satisfaction and concurrence with the plans laid down by the Executive Committee.

Preparations to receive the goods of exhibitors have been duly proceeded with. As we have previously stated, all articles must come in free of carriage, &c., with the name, residence, and class of exhibitor and his contributions. After having been sorted, the goods will be removed to their allotted space by shippers and Messrs. Several men of which highly efficient service have been already attached to the staff of the Executive Committee. The several departments for foreign countries will be separated from each other. Exhibitors will be informed of the time when they may unpack and arrange their goods, and will receive a permit or pass of admission to the building for the necessary time occupied in arranging their wares, &c. A clear passage, eight feet wide, or two of five feet each, is to be allowed in every twenty-four feet of width. Tables and counters in geometrical figures have been experimentally arranged, to convey some idea of the arrangement of the space for exhibitors. The following notice, which is highly important to all contributors, will be read with interest:—

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., the contractors, have to announce that they are prepared to receive and unpack articles for exhibition, take charge of the packing cases &c. work, and keep in order machinery and models, to supply glass-cases, stands, &c., of particular kinds, to furnish and fit up open cases or shelves, and decorate stalls according to the wishes of the Exhibitors, on conditions just and at prices to be agreed upon, and to which estimates will be given on application, and to afford every facility generally in those arrangements which deserve upon the Exhibitors themselves, and respecting which they are permitted by the Commissioners to exercise their own taste and judgment. Foreign Commissioners, Local Committees, and Exhibitors are requested to communicate their wishes as early as possible to Messrs. Fox Henderson, and Co

ORDER FOR FITTINGS TO BE FITTED UP BY THE EXHIBITOR.

Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co., Builders, Westminster.

Please to prepare the space allotted me in the Building (with counter and shelves), according to the accompanying plan, cover the same with calico, velvet, cloth, &c., and prepare glass-cases; and I will discharge the cost of doing so when complete.

Exhibitor's signature ..... Address .....

NOTE. The Executive Committee upon receiving a request, and a copy of the plan and superficial area thereof, from any exhibitor, will cause the space required to such exhibitor to be fitted up in his own way; and his arrangements, if compatible with the convenience of other exhibitors and of the general design, will be duly attended to. In the manner, if it is wished to exhibit together the products of a particular town or district, all such productions, if they can fairly be said to be of the same class, will be arranged together in the ultimate decision, where it is reasonable or not, must be referred in each case with the discretion of the Commissioners.

Processes of manufacture may be exhibited in a sufficient number of articles, however cumbrous, but they must not exceed what may be actually required.

In all cases where the production of an individual are matured together, his [illegible] of the [illegible] arrangement of them will be completed with as far as possible, but the exhibitor must defray the necessary expense himself. Glass cases, fixtures, and other peculiar conveniences for the display or protection of the goods exhibited, must in like manner be provided by the person requiring them.

Should any exhibitor desire to employ a servant of his own to preserve or keep in order the articles he exhibits, or to explain them to visitors, he may do so after obtaining permission from the Commissioners. Such persons, however, will in all cases be forbidden to obtain orders or to canvass for employment.

Machines, or trains of machinery in motion, may be [illegible] worked, as far as practicable, under the superintendence of the [illegible] and when need the Commissioners will also fix a steam engine not exceeding 30 lbs per inch, gratuitously to the exhibitors, and convey it in polished pipes to such parts of the building as require steam-power. Parties sending machines, or articles requiring to be driven by steam, should send word what power is required to enable steam-engine, to which a steam pipe can be laid on. The above will apply to all, one man from one-horse to six horses; beyond which power it is presumed no single branch of manufacture or machine will require a steam-power. As regards machines too small to require an independent portable engine, arrangements will be made to place them in connexion by wood-work with a steam in action with some stationary engine, also sent for exhibition in motion. Exhibitors proposing to exhibit portable steam-engines should understand that their engines must be completed with all other machinery, unless the owners of the steam-engines object to such use

Arrangements have been made to supply water at a high pressure gratuitously to exhibitors, who will have the privilege of adapting it to the working of their machinery, &c.

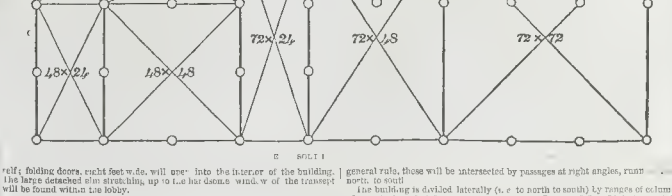
The Commissioners, accordingly, will, confidence, resign to the exhibitors themselves the proper exhibition of their goods, and the responsibility of taking the necessary preparations for displaying them, subject only to general rules conducive to the interest of all parties. The Executive Committee are desirous of pointing out that great success attended the arrangements of the same description of articles being as much as possible in combination in the fitting up of their spaces, and in arranging for the cleaning, watching, and general superintendence of the respective articles.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., the contractors for the building, are prepared, if such should be the wishes of exhibitors, to construct counters, shelves, [illegible] stands, and every necessary fitting for the proper display of the articles to be exhibited, and to lend or sell glass-cases where required.

Every exhibitor who desires to attend himself, or by his representative, during the Exhibition, must obtain permission to do so from the Executive Committee. He must declare the sitting or standing a case for each attendant from the superficies. Door or counter space allotted to each, but he will be allowed to make up the deduction by building up and arranging these goods properly and compacted for admission on the sea, one above the other, without the boundary of his allotment, to any height that he pleases, under 18 feet from the floor

There will be a central passage, forty-eight feet wide, a corridor at the north and at the south side, each twelve feet wide, and two intermediate passages of eight feet, all running from the east to the west ends of the building. As a general rule, those will be intersected by passages at right angles, running south to south

The building is divided laterally (i. e. north to south) by ranges of columns of twenty-four feet from centre to centre. Spaces of 24 x 24 feet, as at A, A; 24 x 24 feet, as at B and C; or 48 x 48 feet, as at D; and, in some cases, of 72 x 24 feet, as at E; or 72 x 48 feet, as at F; or 72 x 72 feet, as at G, running from north to south, may be arranged according to the wishes of the exhibitors, provided always, that in each oval space there shall be at least one entrance



and exit passage of eight feet, running from north to south, or else two entrance or exit-passages of not less than five feet each for every space of twenty-four feet; and that no communication from east to west between any such spaces shall be established without special leave of the Executive Comm itee in writing.

The exhibitors of the United Kingdom to whom space has been allotted by their various local committees, and whose names have been duly returned to the Executive Committee, will be arranged into the thirty classes. A certain space will be allotted to each class, and specific places to subdivisions in the &c., and finally to each exhibitor. Spaces of the requisite dimensions will be set apart to receive the productions of the colonies and each foreign country. And the charge of these departments, as well as the arrangement of the productions, will be handed over to each great representative nation of colonies or foreign country. The length of the floor and counter spaces will be regulated by circumstances, the width of them may vary from one to sixteen feet; the height of the counters should be generally about two feet six inches.

The wall or hanging space, will be obtained, either with or without counter in connexion, between the columns running from north to south. The space or partition space, if required to be solid, may be built up to any desired height. The hanging space for light goods may be obtained by suspending lines between the columns and from the girders in the galleries. The wall, or hanging space, may be of any height under forty feet; and experiments in this building have shown that it is desirable that hanging fabrics shou. l, as a general rule, be of not less than twenty feet drop.

All communications on the subject of arrangement must be in writing in the first instance, addressed to "M. D. Wyatt, Esq., at the Building for the Exhibition, Kensington-road, London," and marked at the top of the sheet "Arrangement (Raw Produce)," or "(Machinery)," or "(Manufactures)," or "(Fine Arts)," marking also which of the thirty classes to which the letter; and the Executive Committee request that they may not be moved up with communications referring to other departments.

A report (ably discussed and translated by the *Morning Chronicle*) on the contributions from the several states of the Zollverein has been published by the Royal Prussian Commission, respecting the first great division of their contributions, namely raw products. In the mineral kingdom, wrought and unwrought ores, which is largely exported from Upper Silesia, will be sampled in considerable variety; pig-iron, bar, and rolled iron, rough steel-iron, and iron-wire from the Rhine, Bonze, Westphalia, Silesia, and Nassau. Ores and lead and antimonial ores from Anhalt, Westphalia, Cologne, and Coblentz: copper from saxony; cobalt, gold, and silver wire from Mansfeld; coal, anthracite, and lignite from Hesse, and the Rhine; quicksilver, alum, and chemicals, and dye-stuffs from Prussia and Saxony appear in the list. Clays, bricks, pottery of Northern Germany, earthenware from Hanau; with the enormous and fine bricks of Bergzabern; glass and porcelain from Saxony, Berlin, and other places, will be added; together with all kinds of stones, marbles, granites, precious stones, agates, meers, amm, and amber.

In the vegetable kingdom, flour, groats, barley, vermicelli from Munich, Berlin, Saxony, and Silesia; starch from Brunswick, Saxony, and Berlin; mustards, oil-cakes, dried and preserved fruits, vegetables, meal preserves from Erfurt, Halt, Berlin; with wood and timber from Wurtemberg, &c.; balsams, perfumes, specimens of wood, madder, indigoes, &c., and dyes from Cologne, Erfurt, Dusseldorf, and Muhlhausen; and, indeed, most valuable products in flax, tanning, and printing. Flax and hemp from Silesia, sponges from Berlin, timber from Friedeberg, and sounding-boards for pianofortes from Bavaria; various descriptions of products employed in clothing and building; glass and enamels; Westphalian hams, Saxony and Silesian wools and fleeces, together with raw silk and substances employed in spinning and weaving; leathers, skins from Baden and Bavaria, Frankfort, &c., and the east-ern provinces; with parchment, glues and gelatine, with processes and ingredients in tanning, will be forwarded. Glues, charcoal, dye stuffs, and substances used for domestic purposes in the manufacturing of tools and colour close the list of contributions in the first department. Throughout Germany, the officers of state, the art and trades unions, and the special commissions in Berlin, Munich, Stuttgardt, Dresden, Brunswick, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort have zea ously promoted the interests of the Great Exhibition; and it appears that there are 1572 applications from the artistic and industrial producers within the Zollverein.

Holland will contribute naval models from Rotterdam; Delft will send its well known earthenware and carpetting, the Hague promises carved wooden furniture, silver articles, &c.; and Leyden, says the report, will send its woven blankets and woollen manufactures; velvets, wax candles painted glass, railway improvements and machinery, &c., are to come from Amsterdam; pipes, terracottas, and Chinese imitations, from Gouda productions, woollen bazes, linen, calicos, and glass are named from other districts.

The Bombay public have not had an opportunity of inspecting the contributions from the distant presidency. The Khan of Kelat has been solicited to committed boxes of the special and valuable products of his territories; and the committees have been zealous in preparing their collections in Scinde, Ahmedinyge, and Kattywar, for shipment by the next of January. At Bengal the public was admitted to view the articles *en route* from the mofussil hood of that Presidency. Dacca muslins, shawls, silver filagree work from Cuttack, gold and silver ornaments, jewellery from Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, and Benares, and weapons and armour from Dholepore, vegetable and cotton products probably accompany this collection

A deputation of the provincial manufacturers have addressed the Executive Committee. Additional rentes to the Exhibition are suggested, such as direct communication with the South Western Railway at Nine Elms; the Great-Western at Paddington, the London and Brighton at Camden-town, and the Great Northern at Kings-cross. The deputation offered to submit a scale of charges, &c., and it was determined to assemble the whole of the Metropolitan omnibus proprietors to discuss the various points connected with the Great Western passenger traffic, anticipated during the summer months. The *Morning Chronicle* suggests, very sensibly, that the destination and fare should be conspicuously inscribed on the panels of the vehicles, and that jewellers, pastry cooks, and refreshment rooms, should display the names of streets being in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition, by the *Cygnus*, now in the London Docks.

Dunstable, Berry (Lancashire), Liverpool, East Retford, Poole, Portsea, Carlisle, Market Rasen, Leicester, Wimborne, and Nottingham are bestirring themselves with the visiting club arrangements. Several manufacturing firms of the second town have resolved to advertise, in local journals, determined to accompany their workpeople, if the majority of hands in their employ decide to visit the Exhibition.

The Southampton deputation to the American Minister respecting the selection of Southampton as the landing port for the American contributors, were received by the gentleman of his sympathy and concurrence with their request that every support and the ship charges might be borne by the Government, which, as pleasing an interchange of courtesies had taken place two years ago. The directors of the dock will forego all dues, and the Mayor personally guaranteed, with the various municipal officers, together with the immunity of the goods along the South-Western Railway from all carriage expenses.

When the great mail steam-ships across the Atlantic are to be altered so as to carry additional passengers. The *Pacific* is at present in hand at New York, undergoing improvements, &c. for that purpose. Montreal and Quebec have displayed an additional spontaneous zeal of 100 packages, for the Exhibition, by the *Cygnus*, now in the London Docks.

Mr. Cubitt, the eminent builder, has just left for America and back at first-class prices of £20, allowing six weeks' stay in the States. Rumour says that 100 gentlemen have subscribed £5000 among themselves, to hire a first-rate vessel for the transit, on board of which they shall reside, receive visits, and give entertainments during their stay at the American metropolis. It is reported, have been made for running a packet daily from New York after the opening of the Exhibition.

All who take an interest in the success of the Exhibition will be glad to learn that the Government are going to bring in a protective measure for the rights of inventors who shall contribute by their skill and ingenuity to the collection of the "Exposition of All Nations." Lord Granville Somerset has promised the bill then proposed for the same purposes, and which, by provisional registration, was to have secured inventions from piracy as effectually as if an actual patent had been obtained. This would be reduced by the more common especially, as we have notified, to foreign exhibitors; and though the bill only provides a temporary protection, that that too for contributors to the exhibition, we may rest assured that it will be the source of much good to the cause of an improvement in all departments of art and industry facetiously termed "the patent laws." The Society of Arts—especially its reform-of-patent-law committee—and other associations in the same direction, together with the public press, may congratulate themselves on the success which promises to attend their efforts in exposing the grievances and hardships which have for years so imperiously restricted the progress of the working classes.

Some 10,000 visitors are promised from Vienna. Arrangements are to be made for the convey of this multitude by the South Eastern Railway, whose directors have been addressed by the Austrian commissioner on the subject.

A society has been established in Madrid to convey persons to Paris and London during the Exhibition; they will be allowed a month's trip, and the charges for the excursion will include all expenses of visiting the theatres and places of amusement at both capitals. The Minister of Commerce in Paris is to open a credit for 488,000 francs—about £19,500. (If the Legislative Assembly approve of the proposal), to defray the expenses connected with the transport of French contributors. This gossip respecting the Continental exhibitors is principally from the reports of the *Art Journal*.

A new proper let, to supersede the use of both paddles and screw, is to be contrived from Bridgewater, which is to make a vessel to turn within the space which its length would describe in a circle.

The Chocswering Granite Company, at their quarries near Liskeard, have raised a block of granite seventy feet in length, of the finest quality and colour for the Great Exhibition. Its weight is nearly 300 tons!

Sir John and Lady Buller have presented Mrs. Clark, the Honiton lace manufacturer, with 200 guineas each to produce the finest specimen of her art in the shape of a deep flounce.

M. Soyer, justly indignant at the unfounded assertion by several of the London press, that Gore House was to be converted into an hotel, with the grounds in the style of Cremorne, repudiates such a destiny for that mansion, and declares—"It will be my study to devote this establishment entirely to the display of the gastronomic art, where I am now making preparations to accommodate thousands of persons daily at my Symposium of all Nations"—an expression worthy of Vatel himself

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Dunraven has resigned the representation of Glamorganshire and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in consequence, as he says, in his farewell address to the electors, of the responsibilities and duties connected with this country, which have recently devolved upon him, forbidding him to hope that he could continue to fill the position of their representative with that assiduity which their important interests require.

The Queen has granted pensions on the civil list of £100 a year each to Mrs Belzoni, the aged widow of the celebrated traveller, and to Mr. Poole, the author of *Paul Pry*, and of several contributions to periodical literature, who is, we regret to hear, in great suffering and poverty.

The preliminaries of an approaching Royal marriage have been arranged between his Highness Prince George of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz and the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess now in this country, are expected to be present at the nuptials, which will probably take place in March

Mr. J. A. Curtis is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul (without salary) at Colonne.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for the first time after its complete renovation, was opened on Sunday. The Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Croly in the afternoon. A liberal collection was made at both services

During the last few days a curious stone coffin, containing the remains of two persons, has been discovered upon the premises of Messrs. Palmer and Sons, builders, 69, in the Ride, Bartholomew-close, City. In consequences of the absence of the lid in the sarcophagus, it is impossible to say at present, even approximately, who may be its tenants.

At the Knutsford Quarter Sessions an application was made by Mr. Case for £300, the amount for incidental expenses incurred in sustaining an extra force of military and police while executing certain warrants at Birkenhead, arising out of the late disturbances

The *Carlisle Journal* records a storm and flood of unprecedented height at that place, as well as in the north and Appleby, on New Year's-day. We are glad to learn, however, that the damage caused by inundation has been much less than might have been expected from its magnitude

Died, at Bishop Auckland, county of Durham, December 27, 1850, Thomas Milburn, born October 11, 1748, and consequently 107 years and three months old. He had been an agricultural labourer, and was in the possession of good health and all his faculties until a few weeks previous to his death

The *Rokeby*, from the Mauritius, just arrived at the port of Bristol, encountered on her homeward voyage a fearful storm, in which the captain, the chief mate, and the crew were washed overboard. The captain and mate perished, but by the active exertions of the men were again thrown upon deck, and were thus almost miraculously preserved. The *Rokeby* was safely brought in to her destination by the second mate.

At a meeting of the Town Council at Leeds on Wednesday, a committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to secure the erection of a new town hall and other corporate buildings, an attempt to raise the required sum by subscription having failed.

The vessel *Cyprus*, just arrived in the docks from Montreal and Quebec, has brought 113 packages of articles officially declared to be intended for the great Exhibition of all Nations in Hyde-park.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, Sir J. Burgoyne, said that as strictures had been made in the newspapers on the calling of a sewer (the Victoria sewer), after the name of her Majesty, he would remark that it had never been done, the sewer in question having, as was customary, derived its name from that of the street in which it was made

Oberlin College, United States, has lately awarded diplomas to eight young ladies, one coloured, who had completed the ladies' course. The degree of A.B. was conferred upon eleven gentlemen and one lady, and that of A.M., in course, upon nine gentlemen and one lady. Three gentlemen and two ladies completed the theological course: and it is stated that one of the latter expects to devote herself to pulpit labours

Ninety boats of Boulogne, of 2478 tons, with 979 men on board, have been this year engaged in the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland; they have brought home 17,566 tons of salt herrings.

The Rev. Arthur Kaye Hincks has written a letter to the *Evening Mail*, denying that his nephew, the Rev. George Mostyn, has joined the Roman Catholic Church

The recent arrivals of American built ships from China, with entire cargoes of tea, have just been followed by another arrival of the same kind. The American ship *Roman*, of 774 tons burden, has arrived in the London Docks from Canton, with an entire cargo consisting of 16,000 packages of tea, consigned to order, which is admissible by virtue of the relaxed laws of navigation and importation to entry for home use.

The engine-drivers and firemen at the Swindon and Bristol stations of the Great Western Railway a few days ago presented one of the guards (Mr. Henry Painter) with a handsome silver snuff box for his unremitting exertions in forwarding the trains at the stations, thereby enabling them to run at one uniform speed, and hence effect a saving of coke to the company

The whole of the property stolen from the premises of Mr. Lamb, Goose-gate, Nottingham, has been discovered entirely through the vigilance of the town police. It was found in a bag, buried in a pool in Long-hedge-lane Three men are now in custody on suspicion.

The late Mrs. Bethune Morison, of Naughton, has bequeathed to the five schemes of the Established Church of Scotland, viz. the Home Mission for Promoting the Education of Females in India in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, £300; to the Dundee Royal Infirmary, £500; to the Dundee Orphan Asylum, £100; to the Dundee Institution for the Blind, £100; Industrial Schools, Dundee, £100; to the Home or House of Refuge for Females in Dundee, £500.

The *Revue des Théâtres* says—"Some days before her death, which took place lately, Mdlle. Eliza Forgeot, ex-directress of the Théâtre Francais at London, was conversing with some friends, when some one having knocked at her door, her *femme de chambre* whispered something in her ear. 'It is my *marchande de modes* come to try me on a new dress.' said the actress, 'will you come to see it?' She then led the way to her dressing-room, and her friends who followed her were surprised and pained to see that the new gown was a coffin. The coffin was in rosewood, lined with white satin, and was placed against the wall. She entered it to try it. 'Yes,' she said, smiling, 'it fits well, and I am pleased with it.'"

On Monday an accident occurred at the building for the Exhibition in Hyde-park to two of the glaziers, named J. Butt and W. Greenlaw. The men were engaged at work on the machine, or swinging stage; they were pushed out, and fell with the scaffolding to the ground. They were conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was ascertained they had received most extensive injuries, having struck and bounded from girder to girder in the fall. They now lie in a very dangerous state.

At the last meeting of the Newport Town Council, a memorial, in reference to the excessive differential duties imposed by our Gallic neighbours on our great staple commodities, iron and coal, compared with those levied on a more "favoured nation," received the names of the entire board.

Owing to the last very unsuccessful season, it was anticipated that there would be a great fall in the rent of the Tay salmon fishings this year; but upon those of the Earl of Wemyss, the reduction is only about £200 upon a rental of £2800. The total amount this year was £2100.

The American packet-ship *Empire State* recently encountered very severe weather on clearing the Channel, and two men were required at the wheel. One being called away, the man left in charge was immediately overpowered, and received a severe blow or the back of the leg from a handle of the wheel. The limb became much swollen, and mortification ensued. The vessel returned to the river on Saturday last, and arrived on Monday, and on Thursday the man, whose name is Berry, was taken to the hospital, where his limb was immediately amputated. He lies in a very precarious state

The corporation of King's College Hospital propose to introduce a measure in the ensuing session, enabling them to hold lands for the purpose of the college, for providing sites for the hospital, for approaches thereto, and for pulling down the present buildings.

On Monday, a bankrupt named Dyson (lately a draper in Bradford, Yorkshire), having refused to give satisfactory replies on his examination in the Bankruptcy Court at Bradford, as to the disposal of his money and stock-in-trade, was committed to prison by Mr. Commissioner Skirrow and his examination postponed *sine die*

On Tuesday last Her Majesty's Government offered a reward of £30, in addition to the £30 previously offered by the guardians of the West London Union, for the apprehension of Mrs Sloane.

According to the *Daily News*, the Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, Bart., and Sir John Harington, Bart., both of Oxford, are said to have seceded from the Established Church. Sir John Harington was Mr. Bennett's churc. warden.

It is calculated, by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the traffic of the London and North-Western, which, at that season, is usually also one of the largest in the kingdom, will be doubled during the months of June and July next. It is expected, for instance, that the traffic of the London and North-Western, which, at that season, is usually about £80,000 per week, will not be less than £160,000 per week.

General Cabrera (Count de Morella) and the Countess de Morella have munificently subscribed the sum of £20 to the funds of the Leicester-square soup-kitchen.

The Postmaster-General has given orders that all the town-receiving houses in the kingdom shall resume receiving registered letters, a practice which had for some time ceased

A new method of stopping railroad trains has recently been discovered in the United States—electricity is the means used. The plan contemplates the arrangement of a galvanic battery on the locomotive, under the seat and hand of the engineer, with a rod running thence to each wheel in the train, connected with the different clogs of brakes, and to be connected with the battery at a touch, so as to apply simultaneously and instantly any desirable amount of pressure to every clog.

Mr. Sirrell, the gold refiner, who was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted, has, it is said, commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Lund, of the metropolitan detective force, for compensation for loss occasioned by reason of closing his premises.

IRELAND

RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.—Preparatory to a meeting which some of the Irish members of Parliament propose holding on the eve of the approaching session, with view of devising some means of obviating what they suppose to be a threatened invasion of the religious liberty of Roman Catholics, the following declaration of members of the Legislature has been issued:—"We, the undersigned, deem it our duty, at this present juncture, to declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and our determination to oppose, by every constitutional means, any measure tending to interfere, by legislative enactment with the discipline or doctrine of any religious the Queen's subjects—M. J. Blake, Castlereagh, M. E. Corbally, W. Stanley Crawford, J. T. Devereux, W. Fagan, J. Fagan, R. M. Fox, H. Grattan, J. Greene, R. Keatinge, C. Lawless, W. Torrens M'Cullagh, N. V. Maher, W. Maxwell, T. Meagher, G. H. Meagher, J. O'Brien, T. O'Brien, M. O'Connell, A. O'Flaherty, the O'Gorman Mason, G. Gosseley Higgins, M. Power, R. Barke Roche, J. Reynolds, J. Sadlier, Fras. Scully, J. H. T——."

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—The new era which has entered upon by this body, in consequence of the enlargement of its powers, is to be inaugurated on the 21st inst. by a grand banquet, to be given by the recently elected Lord Mayor (Alderman Guinness), with a splendour hitherto unusual at civic banquets in Dublin. It will take place in the vast circular building called the King's-room, attached to the Mansion-house, erected in 1821, on the occasion of the visit of George IV. The invitations include the nobility, the principal resident gentry, and the clergy of the various religious denominations, and they amount to nearly one thousand. The Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Blakeney the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland, and several other public functionaries, have accepted the invitation. A communication has been received from the Earl of Roden, apologising for his inability to attend. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Murray) excuses himself on the ground of advanced age; but several of the clergy, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, are to be present.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The Poor-law guardians, in some of the southern and western unions, are actively co-operating with the gentry and farmers in measures for the extended cultivation of flax, and the establishment of suitable buildings for its preparation, and markets for the sale of the fibr

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.—On Monday a meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of establishing an Irish Freehold Land Investment Society, somewhat on the plan of the society of that kind which has been established in England. The object is to take advantage of the opportunity which the Incumbered Estates Commission affords of purchasing land in large quantities, and on moderate terms

A Dublin Excursion Club has been formed, to insure cheap transit to its members to the Great Exhibition of All Nations

IRISH MEDICAL CHARITIES.—A very numerously attended meeting of physicians and surgeons attached to the hospitals and dispensaries in different parts of the country, was held in Dublin, on Monday last, at the Royal College of Surgeons, for the purpose of taking into consideration the very critical position of the medical charities of Ireland, and also to urge the necessity of immediate legislation upon the subject. Dr. W. Kingsley, of Roscrea, presided Several resolutions were adopted, including one expressing approval of the Medical Charities Bill brought in last session by Sir Wm. Somerville

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday morning last, a fire of a very destructive character took place in the extensive coach factory of Messrs. Hutton, in Dublin. The flames were discovered at an early hour in the morning, and it is supposed that the fire had been smouldering from some time in the preceding (Saturday) night, when a spark from the forge may have ignited some timber; but the moment the fire was discovered, the flames spread with amazing velocity, and a great portion of the extensive premises fell a prey to the conflagration. Every possible effort was made to stay the valuable property, but the amount destroyed exceeds that of the insurance by from £8000 to £10,000. The establishment was insured in the National Insurance Company. The premises consisted of two quadrangular buildings with an open yard in the centre of each, one of which was destroyed. A man only slightly injured. Several of the fire-engines played from the latter on the burning premises, and were plentifully supplied with water from two tanks situated within the premises. They continued to work up to Monday evening. In the course of Monday numerous visitors, including Judge Perrin, Mr. Commissioner Curran, Alderman George Roe, and other members of the corporation, called on Mr. Hutton, and expressed their condolence with him upon the calamity which had befallen him

The *Limerick Reporter* gives the following fatal and lamentable result of a Christmas trick:—"On Christmas night, a dreadful occurrence took place within six miles of Kilrush. Bridget Hough dressed herself in men's clothes, and having blackened her face, went to her father-in-law's house to have some diversion. Her brother-in-law was taking care of the house, as her father was not at home; he had a loaded gun in his hand, and when he saw, as he thought, the man blackened, he presented the gun at his brother-in-law and fired, and lodged the contents of it between her shoulders [illegible]. Once There was an inquest held on her body, and the verdict returned was 'Manslaughter against Michael Hough,' deceased's brother-in-law."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE steeple-chase calendar, as we mentioned in our last, is blank for the current month, now our customary fixtures—numerous as we could have wished, from the continued openness of the weather; near as we have only six second Lydiard and Otterhurn meetings, both commence going on Wednesday, and the regatter, up to the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, and nearly three others without fixed days. Both February and March promise to be busy months.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon afforded only the following short [illegible] tions

CHESTER CUP.

30 to 1	Aged Sheuse (t)	14 to 1	[illegible]
40 to 1	Wallflower	14 to 1	[illegible]
		20 to 1	[illegible]
		25 to 1	[illegible]
33 to 1	Aged Newry mare	50 to 1	[illegible]
20 to 1	[illegible]	50 to 1	[illegible]
	50 to 1 Aged Tearaway colt	50 to 1	[illegible]

THURSDAY. The subjoined will shew that business continues dull.

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1	aged [illegible]	40 to 1	Aged Cornstack
		50 to 1	aged [illegible]
1000 to 30	aged Runnymede	50 to 1	aged Lagh [illegible]

HARE HUNTING.

If I could have persuaded myself to ride on the turnpike-road to the three-mile stone and back again, I should have [illegible] had [illegible] no less of a pack of harriers.—PETER BEARSLEY.

There are few persons at all familiar with sporting literature who have not seen the above paragraph quoted in disparagement of those agents of woodcraft, called, in flippant parlance, "currant jelly dogs." There are not many, perhaps, who are aware that the sentence which succeeds it in Letter the Tenth of this great authority on the Chase altogether alters the reading, and shows the purpose of the writer to have been a compliment to Hare Hunting:—"I think Peter Bearsley to my own particular standing in the country would Hare Hunting is so bad that it is more extraordinary I should have been versed in it so long, than that I should forsake it now." Take the question of this rural sport for a thesis, and the last passage furnishes its exposition The chase of the fleet and [illegible] creature, which is the quarry of the harrier, is wholly influenced by the scene of action

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.

sings the poet Thomson, which, without the assistance of chronology, proves that he never rode up to the "Brooksnis" five-and-twenty minutes with a will from Newcombe Tye. With that pack, or its neighbour, the Brighton Harriers, over the favour of this sport, one could be content to find it very inviting. Hare Hunting in wide woodlands, and Hare Hunting on upland downs, bear no more resemblance to each other than does a horse-chestnut to a chestnut horse. It is one thing to hunt up to puss through the labyrinth of her spirit's rambles, and another to whip her out of a tuft of furze when the morning is at close quarters with the noon. "Tray, the like is not to be had nearly," says Beckford, "have amusement in seeing the hare trained to perform: it is of great service to hounds; it gives them their goodness to the huntsman more than any other hunting, as it discovers to him those faults in their nature which he can best correct." But I confess, I seldom judged it worth while to leave my bed a moment sooner on that account. I always thought Hare Hunting a could be taken as a ride after breakfast, to get us an appetite for dinner, but I never knew any one who made a meal of it, as you spoil it."

Ah, Peter! Peter! why didn't you find out that such is the way to spoil all manner of hunting. Had you done this and proclaimed the fact, what a world of trouble you would have prevented saving the [illegible] of the conquerors' room! Why, man, since your corne y quarto came out at ancient Sarum, there has been a library published upon hunting—a collection as big as that at the British Museum. Hare Hunting, of course, finds no place in such exposé to be [illegible] treatises of scent. No, no—don't "make a business of it;" but when the clerk of the weather vouchsafes a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," with not rain or frost, should fate pass you in a direction of open downs with a pack of harriers of the right sort within reach (something, for instance, like the *ensemble* of the Artist which accompanies this hint), put on your boots and go there to see—what Dame may send. Do [illegible] and—should occasion require, you may give a helping hand by bearing in mind the six [illegible] suggestions. Hares are said to foresee a change of weather. This, however, is certain, that they are seldom found in places much exposed to the wind. In enclosures, they more frequently are found near to a hedge than in the middle of a field. They who make a profession of hare-finding are directed by the wind where to look for their game. With good eyes and nice observation [illegible] enabled to find them in any weather. You may make forms, and hares will sit in them. It is said to have been a common practice with shepherds on the Wiltshire Downs; and, by making them on the sides of the hills, they could tell a

HARE HUNTING.—THE MEET.

a distance off whether there were hares in them or not. Without doubt, people frequently do not find hares, from not knowing them in their forms. "When the game is found, ye cannot be too quiet." That's bad. With one's heart in one's mouth, it's a terrible trial to sit "like patience on a monument." Well, at all events, don't shout—don't halloo. An air upon the piano is a pleasant accompaniment to a cup of after-dinner Mocha, in a snug drawingroom; but the "Great Exhibition Quadrilles," executed by Jullien's band under the same circumstances, would be quite another affair.

Beckford winds up his notice of Hare Hunting with a postscript *apropos* of eat-

[illegible]

time. At the close of a hard run by the Devil's Dyke, Lord —— was seen by a friend sitting upon his horse in the attitude of one who muses. "A wrinkle on the noble science of the currant dogs?" said the observer, interrogatively. "Yes," answered the Peer, abstractedly; "Yes, hot; serve your jelly quite hot, in a silver sauce-tureen."

FIRING AT THE APPLE-TREE IN DEVONSHIRE.

Amongst the scenes of jocund hospitality in this holiday season, that are handed down to us, is one which not only presents an enlivening picture, but offers proof of the superstition that still prevails in the western counties. On "Twelfth Eve," in Devonshire, it is customary for the farmer to leave his warm fireside, accompanied by a band of rustics, with guns, blunderbusses, &c., presenting an appearance which at other times would be somewhat alarming. Thus armed, the band proceed to an adjoining orchard, where is selected one of the most fruit-

[illegible]

Here's to thee,
Old apple-tree!
Whence thou may'st bud,
And whence thou may'st blow,
And whence thou may'st bear

Apples enow!
Hats full!
Caps full!
Bush[illegible]
Ac[illegible]

The cider jug is then passed round, and, with many a hearty shout, the party fire off their guns, charged with powder only, amidst the branches, sometimes frightening the owl from its midnight haunt. With confident hopes they return to the farm-house, and are refused admittance, in spite of all weather, till some lucky wight guesses aright the peculiar roast the maidens are

[illegible]

honour of "king for the evening," and till a late hour he reigns, amidst laughter, fun, and jollity. The origin of this custom is not known, but is supposed to be one of great antiquity.

The Illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. Colebrooke Stockdale.

FIRING AT THE APPLE-TREE, IN DEVONSHIRE.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John Parry repeated his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Store-street Rooms, to a crowded audience. The various imitations and musical conceits in this entertainment are truly amazing; and the performer's powers of description by means of the pianoforte are unbounded. Amongst the most striking features are his excellent impersonation of a Welsh girl, in which he sings a Welsh song with remarkable success; and of a music-master and his grand opera of "Douglas," with an overpowering "crescendo chorus," and the pastoral ballad of "My Name is Norval;" his imitations of amateur vocalists, and young lady pianists; his clever impersonation of an Artist, with an instantaneous change of costume (*See the Illustration*); a visit to the Park, with drums and fifes, and the march of soldiers imitated by rattling the keys; a visit to Astley's, and the "rapid act of horsemanship;" the bear's *runaway* accompaniment on the wires of his den at

MR. JOHN PARRY—THE ARTIST.

the Zoological Gardens; and a host of other pleasantries. This entertainment is very superior to the first.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GOSPEL OAK, AVINGTON

This venerable tree stands in Hampage Wood, close to the deer-park of Avington, in the parish of Avington, Hampshire, late the property of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, now in the possession of John Shelley, Esq. It is impossible to ascertain the age of this ancient relic; but that it was standing long before the Conquest, is certain. The "Gospel Oak" of Hampage has unaccountably escaped the notice of Milner and Dutty, the historians of the neighbouring districts. This appears the more strange from a detailed account given by the former of a most material portion of its traditional history. In his "History of Winchester," he recounts that Walkelin, relative and chaplain of the Conqueror, by whom he was made Bishop of that diocese, undertook the great work of rebuilding the cathedral and the adjoining monastery at his own expense, the former edifice having been destroyed by the pagan Danes. It was a great undertaking; but an incident which took place in the course of the work, is related as a proof alike of the ready wit of the Bishop and the generosity of the Conqueror. The prelate, finding himself much distressed for timber, applied to the King for such supplies as he might be pleased to afford. William, without much reflection, told him he might take as much timber from his wood of Hampage, in the neighbourhood of Winchester, as he could cut down and carry away in three days. The Bishop resolved to avail himself of the grant to its utmost limit, and accordingly collected all the woodmen of the country, and cut every tree of the forest, with the exception (as will hereafter appear) of the subject of the present Engraving, and carted all to Winchester within the prescribed time. The King happened to be then absent from the city, but, returning over the eastern downs, a few days afterwards, he observed to his attendants with astonishment, "Have I lost my senses? Certainly, I thought I had a wood here adjoining to Winchester!" Being informed of the proceedings of his cousin Walkelin, he was greatly incensed at his conduct, and was with difficulty appeased.

Long before the Conquest, and for some subsequent centuries, there were religious houses in the valley of the Itchen; one of them was a priory at Yavington, in the parish of Avington, very near the north end of Hampage Wood; and the portion of tradition omitted by Milner, but there handed down from father to son is, that when the Prior and his monks heard of the Conqueror's grant to Walkelin, they, with others, petitioned the Bishop that this old oak (old at that time) might be spared, in consequence of the Gospel in the early days of Christianity in this country having been preached under its wide-spreading branches. Their petition was granted, and the interesting ruin

GOSPEL OAK AT AVINGTON.

still stands, a striking monument of the longevity of the oak and of the piety of our ancestors. It is now dead, the last small branch having, in the past year, shed its last leaves. The present Lord of the Manor, Mr. Shelley, anxious to preserve as far as possible so precious a relic, has girded it with an iron belt, which may keep it standing many years longer.

THE SALLE DE ROBIN, PICCADILLY.

SALLE DE ROBIN.

The excellence of M. Robin's *Soirées Fantastiques* induces us to recur to the subject, and to present an illustration of what may justly be called one of the great situations in his most popular drama of illusion. The scene is one of simulated *clairvoyance*. M. Robin leads on Madame blindfolded, and seats her on an ottoman in the centre of the stage, fronting the audience; having done which, he traverses the platform from the stage to the boxes, and gathers from the assembly watches, trinkets, rings, and other articles, and calls upon the supposed *clairvoyant* to describe them, which she does without hesitation, and with the most perfect exactness. The distance, and all other circumstances, seemed to preclude collusion; but as, of course, there is acknowledged illusion in all the wonders exhibited at these *soirées*, it would be ridiculous to suppose any other ground for the appearances than a previous arrangement and perfect understanding between all the parties concerned.

M. Robin's audience is largely on the increase, and it becomes clear that his present *salle* will not suffice to contain the numbers that nightly will be attracted to performances so elegant in all manipulated qualities, and calculated to excite so much surprise. The greatest wonder still continues to be that most surprising trick—which he claims as his own exclusive invention—"la double vue de Madame Robin," as he calls it. How the lady, and the gentleman who follows her, are conveyed away from under the cylinder, without observation, placed as they are on a flat table, open all round, passes our imagination to conceive. We have now witnessed the trick twice, and watched every movement in its exhibition, and cannot detect the slightest clue to the solution.

It would, perhaps, add to the interest of the exhibition, if M. Robin would indulge the audience with an interpreter, as his explanations escape wholly those who are ignorant of French, and deprive them, of course, of the full pleasure arising from the *soirée*. Both he and Madame are, however, we perceive, acquiring the use of some English phrases, and introduced them where they could on the evening when we were present. They will do well, at any rate, to cultivate this habit, and may, in a comparatively short time, be thereby able to render the whole performance intelligible to their audience. It may be remarked that M. Robin distributes, at one part of the *soirée*, a number of farts and other trifles, out of a well-stored cornucopia, and also a quantity of "*punch de Lucifer*," fabricated in a small but apparently inexhaustible bowl. This liberality, and the good humour with which he conducts the whole *séance*, alike conduce to the immense popularity of these really curious and deserving Parisian novelties.

THE REVENUE.

The usual official Abstract of the Revenue Returns for the year and quarter ending the 5th inst., have been published, from which it appears that there is a deficiency on the quarter of £109,428, which is accounted for in the following manner:—

DECREASE.		
Customs	.. ..	£123,925
Stamps	.. ..	50,139
Property Tax	.. ..	30,664
Miscellaneous	.. ..	38,017
		£242,745
From this must be deducted the		
INCREASE.		
Excise	.. ..	£90,503
Taxes	.. ..	24,192
		114,695
Imprest and other Moneys	.. ..	7,189
Repayment of Advances	.. ..	10,307
		133,317
Net decrease	.. ..	£109,428

On the other hand, for the year ending with this quarter, there is an increase of £164,922; and the amount of surplus revenue in hand at this time, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the payment of supply-services in Great Britain, is no less than £1,012,817.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF LIVERPOOL.—The revenue of the Customs of Liverpool, for the present quarter, is slightly in decrease of the last, the amount being £816,734, received this quarter, against £850,333, received in the corresponding quarter of last year; the actual deficiency being £33,599. This deficiency on the quarter, a deficiency being also found to exist in the accounts for the United Kingdom, may in part be attributed to the reduction of the duty on sugar, which came into operation on the 1st of October last. Revenues for Liverpool for the year was, in 1849, £3,479,202, against £3,360,264, showing a decrease in the year of £107,916.

SAVAGES AT SEA.—Captain Daley, the commander of the *Jeremiah Garnett* (which lately arrived at Liverpool from Shanghai), reports, that, on the 7th of September he fell in with two canoes, which contained 19 savages, of a copper colour, tattooed all over, and in a state of nudity. By signs and other means of interpretation it was gathered from them that they had been blown out to sea 13 days previously from the Islands of St. David's. They were received on board the *Jeremiah Garnett* and fed, but one of the poor wretches died the same evening. Captain Daley bore up for St. David's (which lies off New Guinea), and there landed them.

NELL GWYN.—The Coal-yard in Drury-lane, a low alley, the last on the east or City side of the lane, and still known by that name, was, it is said, the place of Nell Gwyn's birth. They show, however, in Pipe-lane, in the parish of St. John, in the city of Hereford, a small house of brick and timber, now little better than a hovel, in which she is reputed to have been born. That the Coal-yard was the place of her birth was stated in print as early as 1721, and was copied by Oldys, a curious inquirer into literary and dramatic matters, in the account of her life which he wrote for Curll. Of the early history of Nell little is known, and that little with no great degree of certainty. Still less is known of the rank in life of her father and mother: her father, it is said, was a fruiterer in Covent-garden. She speaks in her will of her "kinsman Cholmley," perhaps the nearest relation she then had. Her mother, who lived to see her daughter a favourite of the King, and the mother by the Merry Monarch of at least two children, was accidentally drowned in a pond near the Neat Houses at Chelsea. Whatever was the condition in life in which she was born, her bringing up, by her own account, was humble and degrading enough. The Coal-yard, infamous in later years as one of the residences of Jonathan Wild, was the next turning in the same street to the still more notorious and fashionably inhabited Lewknor's-lane.—From Mr. P. Cunningham's piquant "Story of Nell Gwyn," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—Another "big lump" has been received in this country from the mines of California, whence it was taken by a young man, John Hughes, of Ardglass, county Down, Ireland. It weighs 18 lb 13 dwt., and is of rare purity.

Mr. Love, the Polyphonist, on the evening of New Year's Day, gave his admired entertainment, before a large company, at Stanwick Park, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; the party numbered about 300, and on the following evening a still larger number were present; on each occasion the apartment being fitted up with a stage and gallery, like a theatre.

GIGANTIC HORNS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND.

The accompanying Sketches are from a pair of Gigantic Horns, recently found on Burgh Moss, near Carlisle.

The outer horn or surface has quite perished, and all that remains is the heart of the horn and the intervening part of the skull. This is quite petrified, and the depth at which it was found (being 17 feet beneath the bed of the Eden) are strong evidences of its great age. The flexion of the Horns, and the dimensions, seem unquestionably to indicate some animal of the Urus (mentioned by Cæsar, book vi.) or *Bos primigenius spaceus*, and may, at some remote period, have been brought down by the stream from the ancient forest of Inglewood.

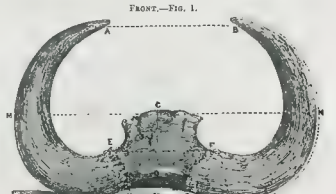
A B	Distance between the points of the horns	.. .. ..	2 feet 1½ inches.
S G	Length of the convex surface of horns	.. .. ..	2 „ 9½ „
G H	.. ..	.. .. ..	0 „ 8 „
B G	B A	.. .. ..	6 „ 4 „
F F	.. ..	.. .. ..	1 „ 0 „
M N	Extreme width of the horns	.. .. ..	3 „ 2½ „
F G	Circumference of the horn	.. .. ..	1 „ 3 „
	Weight of the whole, 3 st. 10 lb		

These dimensions refer to Fig. 1, which best shows the peculiarities of the horns.

J. B. M.

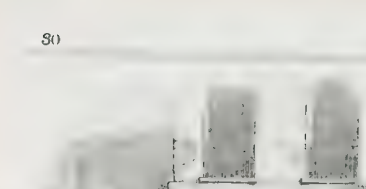
Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle.

FRONT.—FIG. 1.



BACK.—FIG. 2.

GIGANTIC HORNS FOUND IN CUMBERLAND.



SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN HUNTER-STREET, BRUNSWICK SQUARE.

On Thursday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the following singular accident occurred in the above locality. A "Hansom" cab was proceeding through Judd-street, when the horse, taking fright at the "monster organ," started off at a rapid rate, and on reaching the last house on the left-hand in Hunter-street, bolted upon the pavement, and, throwing down the iron railings, fell into the area, with the cab upon him, and there lay for three-quarters of an hour; it requiring four hors and chains to extricate the cab from this position; the driver, a blind one, quietly walking up t steps. The driver of the cab jumped from his seat at the first start of the horse, and fortunately escaped hurt

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW PLAN OF EDUCATION.—On Monday, at Manchester, a meeting of an influential character was held in the Mayor's Parlour, at the Town Hall, on the subject of education. It comprised the Dean and a large number of the clergy, with the principal Dissenting ministers and the leading merchants and manufacturers of the town. The meeting was called by the Rev. G. Richson, c ark in orders of the Cathedral, to consider a plan drawn up by himself and some members of the Church Education Society, "to show the practicability of consolidating an effective system of local education on the basis of plans now in operation." The Reverend the Dean took the chair, and the resolutions were proposed and seconded by Mr. Robert Gladstone; the Rev. Mr. Poore, Dissenting minister; the Rev. Mr. Gwythor, Dissenting minister; Mr. C. E. Cauley, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, and the Rev. S. Osborne, Wesleyan Minister, the latter stating "we must stick to our principles, but give up our prejudices," and were spoken to by the Rev. W. Birley, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Richard Brier, and others. The principal features of the plan are to make use of the unoccupied room in schools of the various religious denominations in Manchester and Salford to provide for the contingent expenses by a local rate not exceeding 3d in the pound, and the management to be by committees elected out of their own members by the municipal councils of the two boroughs. The religious convictions of all parties are to be respected and equally protected, by a guarantee that, in all existing schools admitted into union with the district committee, no creed or formulary shall be taught to children, to which their parents or lawful guardians may, in writing, object.—Resolutions to this effect having been passed, and Joseph Peel, Esq., having consented to become the honorary secretary, the meeting resolved itself into a general committee, after a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Lord Bishop of Manchester, to request that his Lordship would obligingly assist a committee in its efforts to carry the resolutions into effect. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the details of the measure, and report thereon.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held in a large building, situated in Campfield, Manchester, recently belonging to the Socialist party, but which has, through the exertions of the Mayor of Manchester, been purchased for the establishment of a Free Library and Museum. The Mayor occupied the chair, and observed that he held in his hands a list of 76 firms, who had liberally contributed towards a fund of £1000 to the promotion of the object. The alteration contemplated in the present building would cost from £1700 to £1800 at the lowest figure, the total cost then being £4500. For the entire completion and purchase of the building they would require about £7500, and £6300 of that amount had already been subscribed. He hoped that by July next they would be enabled to open the institution with a library of 13,000 vols., 8000 being for reference, and 5000 for circulation. The Ten Hours Bill had placed at the disposal of the people much leisure time, and it was their duty to see that this time was well and profitably employed. He (the Mayor) heart that day, that in the free library established in Peel-park, Salford, at least 24,000 vols had be n read during the year, and at least 54,000 people had a ess of the news-room and institution generally. The Bishop of Manchester and that he entirely concurred in every observation made by the Mayor. Within the last few weeks he had received invitations from nine mechanics' institutions, and, although his engagements had prevented him from attending more than one or two of them, still, from inquiries he had made, he found that these institutions were progressing, and that the books generally read were of the most useful and beneficial character. His Lordship moved the following r

[illegible] heard with much satisfaction the statements made by the Mayor in [illegible] many steps which have been taken to establish a public free library and [illegible] ...ing such an institution is calculated to be extremely beneficial to the community [illegible] ...sive of most important and beneficial consequences, and that it is deserving of the cordial support of all classes.

The Rev. W. Huntington seconded, and Joseph [illegible] ...ton, M.P., supported the resolution. The latter gentleman suggested [illegible] ...he voluntary contributions should be entirely devoted to the purpose of [illegible] ...ks, and that a rate be laid in conformity with the act recently passed. After describing the mode of accomplishing this, he said that he felt assured that the cordial support of the rate-payers would be given. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr Adshead, Mr Thomas Bazley, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester. A committee was appointed, and a vote of thanks to the Mayor having been proposed by the Lord Bishop and seconded by Mr. J Brotherton, M P, the meeting separated

PROPOSED SAILORS' HOME IN SCOTLAND.—A public meeting was held on Monday, in the Mariners' Church, Leith, to consider the advantage of Sailors' Homes, and the propriety of establishing such an institution at that port, and to hear Captain W. H. Hall, R.N. and F.R.S., on the subject. Captain Hall, late commander of the Samarang war-steamer during the last China war, and since the termination of the war he has been instrumental in establishing sailors' homes at various ports in England and Ireland Liverpool, Dublin, Portsmouth, Belfast, &c. He is at present on a tour through Scotland, with the view of establishing similar institutions at the various ports in the country, and he has already visited Glasgow, Greenock, Stornoway, Inverness, Banff, Peterhead, Arbroath, Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, and other ports, where steps have been taken to carry the views of the gallant Captain into effect.

DISFIGUREMENT BY MEANS OF BRANDING.—On Monday, at the Blackburn police court, Mr Rogerson, a surgeon of that town, was brought before the magistrates for examination under the following circumstances: For some time previously, Mr. Rogerson has been greatly annoyed by "runaway [illegible] at his house; and on Sunday week hearing a forcible pull at the bell, he immediately ran out, caught a lad, named Wiliam Woods, and locked him up in his surgery from a quarter to half an hour. Then he got some caustic, and [illegible] ...d, whilst he branded on his forehead the letter R. Mr. Rogerson was [illegible] ...he 1st and 2nd Vic., cap 68, wherein it is enacted, "That whosoever shall cast, throw upon, or otherwise apply to any person, any corrosive fluid or other destructive matter, with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do some grievous bodily harm, shall be guilty of felony." It was stated that more than one person had received medical men, the mark would never be [illegible] ...and from the lad's forehead during his life. Mr. Rogerson contradicted this, and stated that all appearances would be entirely obliterated in about twelve months. Dr Hartley was of the same opinion. Mr Eccles (the magistrate) said that whether the mark would be then obliterated or not made no difference, he should be under the painful necessity of ordering Mr. Rogerson to enter into recognizances to appear at the next Lancashire assizes. Mr. Rogerson, seeing the serious position in which he was placed, applied for an adjournment in order to consult a legal adviser, which was granted, the defendant entering into recognizances to appear. The punishment for the above offence [illegible] ...for life, and not less than 15 years' imprisonment, with or without [illegible] ...courts

[illegible] ...century, who was recently detected in [illegible] ...at the sessions last week, sentenced

THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting has just been held at Exeter, at which it was resolved to petition Parliament against the tax

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—On Monday morning the perpetration of a most extensive and extraordinary robbery was discovered on the premises of Messrs Clark and Morris, silversmiths, Church-street, at the corner of Tarleton-street, Liverpool. The facts of the case appear as follow: Messrs. Clark and Morris closed their shop about eight o'clock on Saturday night. Everything was made secure, and every precaution taken to [illegible] ...and doors, and bolts could do so. On Monday morning, shortly [illegible] ...the shop was opened by Mr. Clark, who was astonished to find the stock in the utmost confusion. A quantity of morocco and [illegible] ...ive cases were strewn upon the floor, and everything appeared to have been ransacked or disarranged. The shop of Messrs. Clark and Morris has a double frontage, in Church-street and Tarleton-street. The firm also occupy a cellar, which is entered [illegible] ...p-door, from the back part of the shop. This door was found open, and an iron plate [illegible] ...for security against the partition wall of the next cellar, and been partially bent down so as to admit the body of a man, the brickwork behind having been removed to a corresponding [illegible] ...ng cellar is used for storing coals by Mr. Jones, who occupies offices in [illegible] ...street. On examining the premises, it was found that at the back of Messrs Clark and Morris's premises, and the entrance to Mr Jones's cellar is at the end of a ground floor passage, at the side of the stairs. The wall of the passage which adjoins Messrs Clark and Morris's shop is protected by [illegible] ...bars, strange to say, at the entrance to the cellar had been completely [illegible] ...d. The lock of the door to Mr Jones's cellar appears to have been picked, and also that of the door communicating with the street. The burglars then sawed the bars of the partition on wall alluded to, bent down the iron plate, and thus gained access to the cellar. In the shop itself the show-cases had been opened, and seals, watch-keys, brooches, chains, studs, rings, and [illegible] ...were strewn about in great confusion [illegible] ...and rosin cases therein had all been emptied of valuable articles of [illegible] ...and upwards of thirty [illegible] ...cases, as well as [illegible] ...sets of studs were also rifled from them. It is estimated that gold watches and chains to the value of £600 were stolen; and diamond [illegible] ...valued at £300, which were only received last week, having been [illegible] ...by a customer, were also missing. Besides these, a variety of studs, [illegible] ...and other articles were carried off. Altogether, the loss is [illegible] ...at £1000. It appears to have been disturbed, for they left behind a case of valuable diamond rings, and several other [illegible] ...all of which were conspicuously placed. Their object appears to have been to take only those things which were portable, and might be readily concealed about the person. Many conjectures [illegible] ...have been hazarded as to the precise way in which the robbery was perpetrated [illegible] ...but that the thieves must have been concealed in Mr. Jones's cellar on Saturday night; whilst others are of opinion that the burglars did not commence their operations till Sunday [illegible] ...suppose. Suspicions characters were [illegible] ...As yet, the police have not been apprehended; but [illegible] ...is presumed that they will soon be in the hands of the police.

COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] ...which several coal-trains and other passengers have sustained considerable injury, took place on Saturday, on the line of the London and North-Western station at Bexmoor [illegible] ...before three o'clock a goods train, in consequence of the defective state [illegible] ...was put into the Bexmoor station, and remained there while the necessary pairs were [illegible] ...At this time the Liverpool express, which [illegible] ...ve at Euston-square at four o'clock [illegible] ...and the stoppage [illegible] ...made were hoisted at the station [illegible] ...ex the express train came in sight, and the driver (Newlands) [illegible] ...the stopping-s[illegible] ...some distance before reaching the station. [illegible] ...train does not stop at Bexmoor, but immediately on seeing the signals, which was answered [illegible] ...driver, the guard, who was in the break-carriage [illegible] ...knowing that the steam [illegible] ...shut off, jump [illegible] ...out of the carriage, they have escaped favourably [illegible] ...not having completely cleared the engine, was found on the [illegible] ...some time supposed to be dead, but stimulants [illegible] ...applied, he became better, but he has sustained some painful lacerations and other injuries to the legs. Twelve or fourteen persons were more or less injured [illegible] ...gentleman had the bone of his right eye severely cut about the face, and others received contusions [illegible] ...with the exception of the gentleman first [illegible] ...caused by the fall[illegible] ...a shower of rain a short time previously, and which prevented [illegible] ...sting, it is believed the express train would have been stopped before reaching the goods train at the station. [illegible] ...coal-carts were run on to the goods train, and the passengers having been properly attended to, came to town with the express.

The parochial board of Urquhart, in the Scotch Highlands, having appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of introducing the cultivation and manufacture of hemp and flax, and other subjects of industrial employment for the people of Glen Urquhart and [illegible] ...they have reported favourably thereon, and stating that they are satisfied that the soil and climate of the district are peculiarly well adapted to successful cultivation of hemp and flax.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been dull during the week, business, both speculative and real, having been hunted. Fluctuation has not exceeded ¼ per cent, the Ministerial crisis in Paris having tended to check the rise which had taken place upon the payment of the dividends. The opening price of Consols on Monday was 96¾ [illegible] ...¼ per cent. Stock proving rather more scarce on Thursday, the market assumed a firmer tone, and 96⅞ became the quotation. Exchequer Bills, which had receded during the preceding week, have attained the higher quotation, the present state of French affairs deterring large investments in stock at the present higher rate of funds. [illegible] ...not been much dealt in. Money continues in demand both in and out of the house. In the Discount Market a rise of [illegible] ...per cent. [illegible] ...the close of the [illegible] ...214; Reduced, 97[illegible] ...Stock, 96[illegible]; New Threes [illegible] ...20 Years, October [illegible] ...India Bonds, £1000. 77 pm., Ditto, under £1000, 75 pm., Scrip 3[illegible] ...Stock, 107½; Ditto, New Annuities, 96¼; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £500, June, 59 pm., Ditto, £500, June, 59 pm., Ditto, Small, June, 59 pm.

In the Foreign Market there has been but little alteration, and prices consequently have not quoted any changes exceeding a fractional one; Mexican, Buenos Ayres, and Russian Stocks being the exceptions. The arrival of the Pay [illegible] ...a decline in the bonds, which have ranged from [illegible] ...to ¼. Buenos Ayres Stock has fluctuated about 1 per cent., and Russian Stock has advanced about ½ per cent. In the other securities there was but little doing when the market closed, [illegible] ...Bonds, Small, 89; Ditto, New, 1829 [illegible] ...Grenada Bonds, ¼ per Cent; 16 ex div., Ditto, Deferred, 3[illegible] ...ex Jan Coupons [illegible] ...15½; Ditto, Small, 35; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., [illegible] ...¼ per Cent., 96¾ ex div; Spanish, 3 per Cent., [illegible] ...2½ per Cent., 37¾; Ditto, [illegible]

The Share Market does not close with the buoyancy that marked the commencement of the week, but as the Account day approaches a declining market appears probable. In renewing the Deferred Bonds now falling due, [illegible] ...to ¼ on some instances to ¼, has been demanded, and accepted, thereby clearly indicating the improved value of Money. The market at the close of the week was heavy, at the following rates:—[illegible] ...Junction, 27; Buckinghamshire, 17¾; Chiltonforan, 10¾; Chester and [illegible] ...head, 16¾; Ditto, Pref., 14¾; East Anglian (£25 L. and L. and D.), 3¾; Ditto (£5), Seven per Cent [illegible] ...1¾; Eastern Counties, 6¾; Eastern [illegible] ...6¾; Ditto, Ditto, Scrip, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 16¾; Great Northern, 17; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 6¾; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 11¾; Ditto, Five per Cent., Pref., 12¾; Great Western, 78¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 47¾; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾; Ditto, New, 1½; Ditto, Six per Cent., 1½; [illegible] ...ption, and South Coast, 8¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 140; London and North-Western, 1.[illegible]; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 20¾; Ditto, Ditto, £10 Shares, M. [illegible] ...B (c), 8¾; London and South-Western, [illegible] ...Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27; Ditto, New, £10 [illegible] ...rence, 1¾; Midland, 48; Ditto, £50 Shares, 16¾; Newmarket, 3¾; Norfolk, 9¾; North British, 8¾; Ditto, Preference, 4¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1[illegible]; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 8¾; Shropshire Union, 5¾; South-Eastern, 23½; Wear Valley, [illegible] ...1, 27¾; Ditto, New, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18¾; Ditto, Ditto, Purchase or Preference, 7¾; York and North Midland, 22¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾; Luxembourg, 2¾; Namur and Liege, 15¾; Northern of France, 14¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 9¾; Paris and Orleans, 36; Paris and Rouen, [illegible] ...Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] ...We have again to report the arrival of a very small supply of English wheat for our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage. As most of the sales are short of stock, the demand has ruled active, at full prices. Fine foreign wheats have sold readily, at late rates. Barley, in the middling and inferior kinds, has been of dull sale for grinding, but barley has commanded full currencies. Grinding and distilling oats have had a downward tendency. [illegible] ...nise, peas, and beans have undergone no material change. [illegible] ...of French and American flour having been forced for sale, the [illegible] ...qua sale have fallen off.

[illegible] ...and Kent, per 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 40s; Norfolk and [illegible] ...ditto white, 36s to 38s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; [illegible] ...malting ditto 24s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt 42s to 46s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to [illegible] ...per 56s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 24s; Scotch [illegible] ...per 20s to 24s; Irish [illegible] ...per 18s to 22s; ditto, old, [illegible] ...per 24s to 28s; maple, 28s to [illegible] ...white, 27s to 28s; beans, [illegible] ...per 24s to 28s; Suffolk, 26s to 32s; Yorkshire and Yorkshire, 25s [illegible] ...Kingston Danish red wheat, [illegible] ...white, [illegible] ...per [illegible] ...Danish red wheat, [illegible] ...white, [illegible] ...per [illegible] ...sacks, 45 to [illegible] ...per quarter. Flour, American, 20s [illegible] ...24s per barrel; French, 28s to 30s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Clover, linseed, and rapeseed [illegible] ...to good request, at full prices; other [illegible] ...in demand, [illegible] ...at late rates.

Linseed, English, [illegible] ...54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 42s; Odessa, [illegible] ...per quarter. Coriander 18s to 20s per cwt. Canary, [illegible] ...white ditto 44s to 48s per [illegible] ...per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 [illegible] ...per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £3 15s to £4 0s per ton. Canary, 12s to 15s per [illegible] ...English clover-seed, [illegible] ...to 56s per cwt. Coriander 18s to 20s per cwt. Tares, [illegible] ...extra, up to [illegible] ...Foreign, red, [illegible] ...to [illegible] ...extra, 40s to [illegible] ...white, [illegible] ...to [illegible] ...extra.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household flour 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 10d: barley, 24s 6d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, 32s 7d; peas, [illegible].

The Sun Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 8; barley, 24s 1d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, [illegible].

Mark Lane, Monday.—Barley, 1s 6d; oats, 1s 3d; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

TEA.—Privately, the demand has fallen off, and common sound Congous may now be had at 1s to 1s 0½d per lb [illegible] ...parcels having been sold at 1s 1d. Good and fine Congou [illegible] ...very scarce, supplies having been [illegible] ...to the hammer, prices have given way about 1d per lb this week [illegible] ...5,285 lb Pekoe and Souchong sold at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. Common [illegible] ...ds to 4ds, heavy, 4½d per cwt. Land [illegible] ...allowed to [illegible] ...and Java.

SUGAR.—[illegible] ...firm and P V C on the spot is worth 37s 3d to 37s 6d per cwt [illegible] ...were sold [illegible] ...at 37s per cwt. Refined [illegible] ...at 39s per cwt, with a good demand. In other [illegible] ...

COFFEE.—[illegible] ...for ruin has fallen [illegible] ...and no [illegible] ...Ceylons, 1s 6d and 1s 6½d; fine, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per gallon proof Brandy and [illegible] ...

SPIRITS.—[illegible] ...47s to 48s 6d, clover ditto, 48s to 54s 0d; and straw, 21s to 41s per load.

HOPS.—Heading Hartley, 14s; West Wykam, 12s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Stewart's, 16s 9d [illegible] ...10s per ton.

Hops.—Fine colony samples are in fair request, at full prices, but all other kinds move off [illegible] ...

COTTON.—On the whole, our market is very firm, and late rates are well supported. The [illegible] ...of wool on hand is under [illegible] ...

The supp[illegible] ...moderate [illegible] ...

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FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1851.

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[illegible] ...Ensign to Wardlaw [illegible] ...to be Lieutenants, vice Lindsay.

[illegible] ...Gentleman Cadet A. R. G. Eyre [illegible] ...Cadet A. R. G. Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] ...Cadet Sir Edward [illegible] ...Cadet W. J. Gossat to be Ensign

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No. 4, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

WEEKLY COTTAGE PROPERTY WANTED, and the Cash had within a few days. No ob[jection] if out of repair so that an allowance be made. Full particulars to be forwarded to Mr. RUDD, 1, Paradise-place, South Hackney.

ART-UNION of LONDON. Incorporated by Royal Charter. SUBSCRIPTION of 1851.—Each prize[holder] at the annual distribution will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of the public exhibitions. [illegible] will have, for each guinea, the choice of one of two line engravings, "The Burial of Harold," by F. Bacon, after F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A., or "The Villa of Lucullus," by J. F. Willmore, A.E.R.A., after T. W. Leitch, and in addition, a volume of 31 wood engravings, by eminent artists, illustrating Goldsmith's poem of "The Traveller." The impressions of "The Villa of Lucullus" are now ready for those who select that subject.
GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon.
444, West Strand. LEWIS POCOCK, } Secs.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, 5, CAVENDISH SQUARE, in connexion with the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Parties desirous of joining this Club, to be present at the GRAND CHESS TOURNAMENT in 1851, are requested to lose no time in sending their names, as the few vacancies are being ra[pidly filled]. [illegible]
Country Members One Guinea only. No Entrance Fee or Liability.—The Rules and Regulations, with a List of the Members, may be obtained on app[lication] [illegible]

MASSACRE of the HUGUENOTS, in 1572. The fac-simile in white metal, of the medal struck by Pope Gregory XIII., on the Slaughter of the Huguenots (Protestants), is to be had of Mr. PETER WHELAN, dealer in ancient coins and medals, 43 (opposite British Museum), London.—Price 6d. each, by [post] 8d., who will also show the original Assignats of French [Revolu]tion, 1792, 1s each.—Coins, medals, &c., purchased, to any amount, at [illegible] prices.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, whose works [illegible] form his patrons and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, at the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable [terms] [illegible] any of the Classical, Mediæval, or Modern styles. Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, London.

LOUGHBOROUGH HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIXTON, SURREY. Conducted by a Classman of Oxford. Pupils are prepared for the Public Schools, the Universities, the Naval and Military Colleges, &c. For terms, which are moderate, apply to the Principal.

SINGING.—Mr. ALLEN (late principal tenor [illegible] acquaint his pupils, friends, and the public that he is now in town for the season, and has recommenced teaching. Mr. ALLEN also desires to intimate that he has in the press, and will shortly publish, his "FIRST PRINCIPLES of the ART of SINGING" [illegible] the Development and Cultivation of the Voice, and a Series of Elementary Exercises and Lessons. Governesses, and Pupils for the Stage and Concert-room treated with as usual.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-square.—The subjects to be taught in the next term are:—Biblical Literature, by the Rev. B. G. Johns, of Dulwich College; Latin, by the same; German, by Dr. A. Heimann, Professor in University College; Italian, by Signor Valletta; French, by M. Adolphe Ragon; Ancient History and Elocution, by F. W. Newman, Esq., of University [College]; Mathematics [illegible] by T. Langton Sandford, Esq.; [illegible] fessor Hullah; Harmony, by W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.; [illegible] Music (under the superintendence of the same); Drawing, by T. S. Cary, Esq.
The INTRODUCTORY LECTURES, at Three o'Clock P.M., are [open] to all friends of female education, viz. Saturday, January 11th, on "Modern History," by J. L. Sandford, Esq.; Monday, January 13th, on the "Collegiate Teaching of Female Pupils," by F. W. Newman, Esq.; Tuesday, January 14th, on "Biblical Literature," by the Rev. B. G. Johns.
The ordinary Classes open on January 14th. A single Lecture in each Class is open to any lady who gives her card.

CITY of LONDON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. Established 1825.
Members are entitled to the use of a Library, comprising upwards of 10,000 volumes, to attend Classes for FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, and LATIN, under eminent Professors.
Classes are also established (to which they are privileged to introduce a visitor) for mutual instruction in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, English and French Elocution, French Convers[ation] [illegible] Discussion of Literary [illegible] Belles-Lettres.
[illegible]
C. C. Clarke.—On Shakspeare's Numskulls.
Cyrus R. Edmonds, Esq.—On Mnemonics.
G. H. Jackson, Esq. M.D.—On Egypt and Picture Writing.
Henry Phillips, Esq.—On Vocal Music.
Geo. Grossmith, Esq.—On David Cop[perfield].
T. W. Burr, Esq.—On Sidereal Astronomy.
Ellis Roberts, Esq.—On the Music of Wales.
G. A. Mantell, Esq. LL.D., F.R.S.—On the Extinct Birds of New Zealand, and on Petrifactions and their Teachings.
Rev. J. F. Fletcher.—On Assyria and Nineveh.
George Dawson, Esq., M.A.—On the Character and Doings of the [illegible]
W. R. Birt, Esq.—On Storms and Atmospheric Waves.
A spacious Reading-room, supplied with the Daily and Weekly Papers, Periodicals, New Books, Chess-boards, &c. Open from 8 A.M., till 11 P.M.
Classes are established for instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Concerts are held on alternate Friday evenings, to which members are admitted at a moderate extra charge.
Conversation and Refreshment Rooms are in course of preparation, and a Series of ASSEMBLIES will be held during the winter months.
Terms of Membership. Annual, £2, half yearly, £1 1s, quarterly, 14s. Ladies, to the Library, Reading-room, [illegible] yearly. Subscribers to departm[ents] [illegible] half-yearly. To the Library an[d] [illegible] annum. A Prospectus, with fu[ll particulars], [may] be had in the Library.
165, Aldersgate-street.

BROOKS (from Dollond's), OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has already received; and, in soliciting future favours and recom[mendations] [illegible] experience in Dollond's, all articles submitted by h[im] [may be relied] upon as being of the most perfect character, and at [illegible] Spectacles, Telescopes, Microscopes, [illegible] tants, Quadrants, Compasses, Barometers, [illegible] Rules, Scales, &c., of every description. [illegible] Paul's.

DISSOLVING VIEWS. AMUSEMENT [illegible] LEY'S improved PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS, with [illegible] including Natural History, Comic, Astronomical, Views in the Holy Land, the Chromatrope, &c. No. 1 Lantern, with Argand Lamp, in a box, £2 12s 6d. No. 2, Ditto, of larger size, £4 14s 6d. A pair of Dissolving-View Lanterns, No. 2, with Apparatus, £11 11s. The Lamp for the No. 2 Lanterns is very superior. (The price of the Lanterns is [illegible]
[illegible] and Westley, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

BOOKBINDING [illegible] PATENT INDIA[-RUBBER] [illegible] of the book, causes it to lie flat and open freely, without breaking, as in the old binding. All kinds of B[ooks], Music, Maps, Engravings, Albums, Manuscripts (which [illegible] in no other way), promptly executed by Messrs. ROWBOTHAM, Castle-street, East, Berners-street, Oxford-street.—The "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," strongly bound, with India-rubber Ba[cks], in the Ornamental Gilt Covers, with Gilt Edges, at 5s. 6d. per Vo[lume]; [illegible] with Sprinkled Edges, 4s 6d per volume. Imperfect copies c[om]pleted at 1s. per Number. A list of prices to be had on application.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS. A[t this] period of the year, when friends and lovers assemble at the social board, or join in the mazes of the dance, a more than usual anxiety is created for personal attraction, and the following unrivalled discoveries for the toilet are called into increased requisition, namely, [illegible] riant head of ha[ir]
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for rendering the Skin soft, fair, and blooming, and
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth.
The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the [appre]ciation by Rank and Fashion, with the well-known infal[libility] [illegible]
each bears the name of "ROWLANDS'" preceding that of the Article on the W[rapper] [illegible] thus—A. ROWLAND and SO[N] [illegible] London, and by [illegible]

LOSS of TEETH.—A new and very curious Invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square, it is the production of an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemb[le] [illegible] very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does no[t] [illegible] should avail themselves of Mr. Howard's New [illegible]

CHESS.

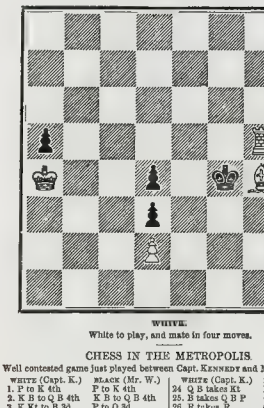
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAX LANGE, Magdeburgh—A private acknowledgement has been forwarded
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS—No 361, by J M, of Sherburn; Judy, Varsby, Mitre, Rev M S T, Alchemist, H S M, O P, R M L, Miner, J W, J P R H, are correct. All others are wrong
SOLUTIONS of No 363, by M P, Rev G S, Varsby, B M C, J A W, of Hunmanby, Agnes, Cape Town, Jack of Worcester, P H R, Sigma, Dereton, J P R H, Gos, Conway, R D M, J S, of Worcester: St Edmund, Yarmouth Don, F, of Graham's Town, Bellary, are correct. All others are wrong
LEGALIS—*A certainly copy* | J C C, Sheffield—Under consideration
*** Replies to many Correspondents unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM No. 364.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

Well contested game just played between Capt. KENNEDY and Mr. WYVILL, M.P.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24 Q B takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	25. B takes Q B P	Q R to Q B sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	26. R take a R	Q takes R
4. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	27. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt takes K Kt P
5. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	28. R to K B 3d	Q to K 8 th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. Q to K B 5th	Q to K R 6th (ch)
7. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d	30. K to K 3d	R to Q B 3d
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. Q to K 4th	Q takes K R P (ch)
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	32. K to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d (e)
10. K B to K 2d	B takes Kt	33. Q to K 3d	K to K B square
11. B takes B	Q Kt to Q 2d	34. Q to K B 3d	Q Kt to K 4th (ch)
12. K B to K 3d	Castles	35. K to K Kt 2d	R to K 2d
13. K to Q R 4th	K Kt to Q B 4th	36. K to B 3d	Q to K Kt 3d (ch)
14. Kt takes B	Q R P takes Kt	37. K to K R sq	Kt to K 4th
15. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d	38. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K B 3d (d)
16. K to K B 3d	R to K sq	39. Q to Q 8th (ch)	R to K sq
17. Q to B 2d	Q Kt to K B 3d	40. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
18. P to Q Kt 4th (a)	K Kt takes K P	41. B to Q B 5th	R to Q Kt sq
19. Q B to Q Kt 2d	B to K 3d	42. P to Q B 4th	Kt takes Q Kt P
20. K R to K sq	Q to K 2d	43. B takes Kt	R takes B
21. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d	44. P to Q R 7th	

And Black resigns

(a) White must now lose a Pawn, play as he may. If he had moved K B to K sq, his adversary could then have captured the Q P with impunity
(b To guard against Black, on his next move, playing K to K Kt 4th
(c) We should have preferred playing Q to K B 4th, which, if we mistake not, would have given Black much the better game
(d) This move at once changes the whole aspect of the game, as it enables White to force an exchange of Queens, and remain with a winning position

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following somewhat novel variation of the King's Gambit has been forwarded to us by Mr. Max Lange, of Magdeburgh, by whom it was played in correspondence against Mr. Lichtenstein, of Glogau.

WHITE (Mr. M. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M. L.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to K B 6th	Kt to K B 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	26. Q to K 6th	Q to her sq
3. K B to K 2d	K B to K 2d (a)	27. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. P to Q 4th	K B to K R 6th (ch)	28. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to his B sq
5. K to B sq	K Kt to K B 3d	29. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Q takes Q
6. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	30. R takes Q (ch)	K to his Kt 2d
7. P takes P (b)	Kt takes P	31. R takes R	R takes R
8. Kt takes K t	K B to K Kt 4th	32. R to K sq	B to K B 2d
9. Kt to K B 3d	Castles	33. R takes R	B takes R
10. P to Q Kt 3d	Q takes Kt	34. K to his 3d	K to B 3d
11. B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 4th	35. K to his 3d	K to B 4th
12. Q to K 2d	P to Q 3d	36. P to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 3d
13. B to Q 3d	Q to K 3d	37. K to his 4th	B to K B 2d
14. Q to K 4th	P to K B 3d	38. P to Q B 4th	B to K 3d
15. Kt takes K B	Q takes Kt	39. P to Q 5th	P takes P
16. P to K R 4th	Q takes K t	40. P takes P	B to Q 3d
17. B to K 2d	Q to K Kt 5th	41. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes P
18. B to K 3d	Q to K B 4th	(c)	
19. B to his 3d	P to Q B 3d	42. K to his 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
20. Q B takes P	Q to her R 4th	43. P to Q 6th	P to Q R 4th
21. Q to K sq (c)	Q to her Kt 3d (d)	44. B to Q 5th	P to Q R 5th
22. Q to her 2nd	P to K 3d	45. P to Q 7th	P takes B
23. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q 2d	46. P to K 8th (e)	K to B 5th
23. B to Q 6th	K R to K sq	And Black resigned.	
24. P takes K Kt P	R takes P		

*** These notes are by Mr. Max Lange

(a) It is not so easy as it appears, perhaps, to find out in this new variation of the King's Gambit such a defence as will secure to the second player the Gambit Pawn The usual method of defending the King's Bishop's Gambit, whilst confining the

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2.	Q to K R 5th (ch)	4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th, &c.,

seems to be inexplicable in this variation, if we consider the following continuation:—

5. P to K 5th	P to Q 3d	11. P takes K Kt P	Kt takes P
6. P to Q 4th	P to K B 3d	12. Kt take Kt	Q takes Kt
7. P takes K B P	Kt takes P	13. B to K R 3th (ch)	K to Q sq
8. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 3d	14. Q to K B 3d	B to K 3d
9. P to K 4th	Kt to K 5th	15. P to K Kt 3d	B to K B sq
10. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 3d		

Winning the Pawn with a good game After long meditation, I have found the following continuation to be the best for the second player

5. K B to K 2d	Q to K R 5th (ch)	9. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d
6. K to his B sq	Q to K B 3d	6. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d
8. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	10. P takes Q P	B takes P
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	11. Q Kt to K 4th	B to K 3d
7. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	12. B to Q B 4th	

I do not see any stronger move, but Black now plays Q B to K B 4th, preserving his Pawn with a good game.

(b) So far than moving on the K Pawn.
(c) This curious move is the only one to preserve the attack.
(d) Black seems to fear exchanging Queens, which he ought not to fear.
(e) This was the decisive move, which Black seems to have overlooked.
(f) Quite decisive in White's favour.

THE GRAND CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Subjoined is a complete list of the noblemen and gentlemen in London and Paris who have agreed to co-operate for the purpose of carrying into effect the projected Congress of Chess Amateurs from All Nations during the coming spring:

COMMITTEE FOR LONDON.	COMMITTEE FOR PARIS
His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.	MM Le Duc de Caraman, *President*
The Right Hon. Viscount Cremorne.	Devinck
The Hon. Lord A. Hay.	Le Général Baron de Varaigne } *Vice-Présidents.*
The Hon. H T Liddell.	Le Comte de Fontaine
Sir Charles Marshall.	Le Vicomte de Vanlefland.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	Chamouillet.
M. Wyvill, Esq., M.P.	Saint-Amant
J. Mines Goskell, Esq., M.P.	Crampel.
R. Smith, Esq.	Journoud.
A. Fonblanque, Esq.	Horeli
H. Staunton, Esq.	Kieseritzky } *Secretaires.*
Captain Kennedy.	Delaney }
W. Lewis, Esq.	
M. T. Buckle, Esq.	
H. G. Cattley, Esq.	

GRAND EXPOSITION DE 1851.

ANALYSE CRITIQUE DES STATUT, LOI ET REGLEMENTS NOUVELLEMENT RENDUS POUR GARANTIR UN DROIT DE PROPRIÉTÉ PROVISOIRE SUR LES DESSINS-MODÈLES DES ARTICLES DESTINES A L'EXPOSITION DE 1851.

UN acte du Parlement et certains réglements qui en sont la conséquence ont paré au danger qui, sans cette précaution, pouvait atteindre le plus grand nombre des exposants à la prochaine et grande Exposition de 1851. Les articles d'ornement et d'utilité, généralement de modèles curieux et de dessins originaux, que les exposants vont bientôt livrer à nos regards, couraient le danger d'être copiés par le premier venu, le jour même de l'ouverture de l'exposition, et ces copies pouvaient être vendues avant que les propriétaires n'aient eu la chance de réaliser le bénéfice juste qu'ils ont le droit d'attendre, en livrant plus tard au commerce. et à leur profit, leurs modèles et dessins.

La loi, telle qu'elle était, n'offrait à ce mal qu'un remède coûteux et quelquefois inutile. Selon cette loi, les dessins d'articles d'ornement et d'utilité obtiennent un droit de propriété complet, à la condition de les faire enregistrer au Bureau des Dessins et de payer un droit assez lourd. Ce droit de propriété garantit les dessins-modèles et les articles fabriqués d'après ces dessins, non seulement dans leur exposition mais encore dans leur vente. Maintenant, comme la vente des articles n'est pas le but que l'on se propose d'atteindre dans la prochaine Exposition, il serait inutile de chercher une garantie s'étendant jusqu'à la vente. On a donc adopté un mode de garantir un droit de propriété temporaire pour un an ou dix-huit mois, à peu de frais et, même, sans frais éventuels, sur un plan simple et qui, sans nul doute, atteindra parfaitement le but proposé. Afin de rendre la chose claire pour chacun, surtout pour les exposants étrangers qu'elle touche matériellement, nous nous sommes proposé d'expliquer ici en détail et aussi complètement que possible, d'abord, l'ancienne loi encore existante, et, ensuite, la nouvelle loi, greffée comme elle l'est sur la première.

Cependant, avant d'entrer dans notre sujet, nous voulons qu'il soit bien clairement compris que la loi établissant le droit de propriété sur les dessins-modèles, dont l'ancienne soit la nouvelle, n'a rien de commun avec la loi concernant les brevets d'invention. La distinction entre l'une et l'autre est positive et nette. L'invention pour laquelle on est admis à prendre un brevet, est une nouvelle manière de travailler ou de manufacturer des articles du commerce, sans avoir égard à leur forme ou à leur aspect; tandis que le dessin qui peut obtenir le droit de propriété, consiste dans l'application d'un modèle nouveau, ou d'une forme originale, à tout article de costume, d'ornement, ou d'usage quelconque déjà découvert et fabriqué. Il ne faut pas oublier cette distinction en consultant la loi que nous allons expliquer, car cette loi, encore une fois, ne regarde que les dessins-modèles, et nullement les brevets d'invention, qui sont une garantie bien autrement difficile à obtenir et bien autrement coûteuse.

LOI SUR LE DROIT DE PROPRIÉTÉ DES DESSINS-MODÈLES TELLE QU'ELLE ETAIT AVANT LE NOUVEL ACTE.

Nous commencerons par la première loi sur le droit de propriété des dessins-modèles, encore existante. Cette loi repose sur deux actes du Parlement, l'un de l'an 3 et 6 du règne de Victoria, c. 100, appelé "L'Acte des Dessins," daté, 1842," et l'autre de l'an 6 et 7 du même règne, c 65, et appelé "L'Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1843." Nous énumérerons d'abord les articles sur lesquels l'ornement; le second, qui est un amendement au premier, et qui le développe, se rapporte aux articles d'utilité

En ce qui concerne les ornements, le droit de propriété est garanti—pour des termes plus ou moins longs—(voir la table ci-dessous) sur tout dessin nouveau et original (excepté les dessins mentionnés dans les actes concernant le droit de propriété en matière de gravure), que le propriétaire désire avoir. Tout ce que le dessin nouveau et original soit applicable à l'ornement de tout article de manufacture, ou de toute substance artificielle ou naturelle, ou moitié artificielle et moitié naturelle, soit que le fit dessin soit applicable au modèle, à la forme ou configuration de l'ornement, ou qu'il puisse servir à la fois à deux ou plusieurs de ces fins, et par quelque moyen qu'il puisse être ainsi employé, soit par l'impression, la peinture, la couture, le modelage, la fonte, la broderie, le tissage, la bosse, la gravure, soit en coloriant, ou par tout autre moyen quelconque, manuel, mécanique ou calmique, seul ou combiné.

Quant aux articles d'utilité, le droit de propriété est garanti pour trois ans sur tout dessin nouveau et original pour la forme ou configuration, soit du tout ou seulement de quelque partie de tout article de manufacture se rapportant à un but d'utilité, que soit de métal ou de toute autre substance.

Ce droit de propriété confère aux auteurs ou propriétaires des dessins d'articles d'ornement ou d'utilité, la propriété exclusive de ces dessins, soit qu'ils les destinent à l'exposition ou à la vente, soit qu'ils en fassent l'usage qui leur convient.

L'acquisition de ce droit de propriété dépend de l'enregistrement, sous certaines conditions, au Bureau de l'Enregistrement des Dessins, et du payement de certains droits, qui varient de chiffres en raison de la durée du terme.

Toute personne qui, sans une autorisation écrite par le propriétaire enregistré, viole un tels roit de propriété, encourt la peine de payer, pour chaque violation, une somme non excédant cinq livres sterling, et ou dessus de trente livres sterling, au propriétaire, qui peut obtenir cette pénalité soit par une action devant la loi, ou sommairement devant deux justices de paix. Outre cette pénalité, le propriétaire peut, s'il le préfère, intenter une action pour le recouvrement des dommages qu'il a soufferts par la violation de son droit de propriété.

On peut voir ci-dessous, dans la table qui suit, les différents termes et les différentes taxations, spécifiés par chaque, du droit complet de propriété accordé à l'auteur ou au propriétaire de tout dessin nouveau ou original pour tout article de manufacture de quelque substance que ce soit, par cet enregistrement conformément aux actes de 1842 et de 1843 sur les Dessins.—

ARTICLES D'ORNEMENT:— Class.	Articles.	Droit de Propriété	Enregistrement. Taxation. £ s. d.
1.	Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de métal	3 ans.	... 3 0
2.	Articles do. do. do. de bois	3 „	... 1 0
3.	Articles do. do. do. de verre	3 „	... 1 0
4.	Articles do. do. do. de terre-cuite, d'ivoire, d'os, de papier mâché, ou autres substances solides non comprises dans les Classes 1, 2, 3	3 „	... 1 0
5.	Papiers de tapisserie	3 „	... 0 10
6.	Tapis, toiles à tapis, et toiles cirées	3 „	... 1 0
7.	Schalls (modèles imprimés)	9 mois.	... 0 1
8.	Modèles (non imprimés)	3 ans	... 1 0
9.	Laine filée, fil, ou chaîne (imprimé)	9 mois	... 0 1
10.	Tissus (modèles imprimés), excepté ceux inclus dans la classe 11	9 „	... 0 1
11.	Tissus, articles d'ameublements (modèles imprimés), la reprise du dessin excedant 12 pouces sur 8	3 ans	... 0 5
12.	Tissus (modèles non imprimés)	12 mois	... 0 5
	Tissus, damas, droit de propriété étendu à	3 ans	... 1 0
13.	Dentelle et tous les autres articles	12 mois	... 0 5
	POUR LA FORME DES ARTICLES D'UTILITÉ	3 ans	... 10 0

Par le nouvel acte de l' an 13 et 14 du règne de Victoria, chap. 104, s. 9, le Bureau de Commerce peut ordonner que la durée du droit de propriété sur les dessins d'ornement de toute classe, pour être étendue à une période n'excédant pas trois ans nées, le droit de p opriété des articles d'utilité n'est pas compris dans cette disposition. Dans la table ci-dessus les damas ont obtenu cette extension de trois ans, conformément à un ordre du Bureau de Commerce, daté du 5 Novembre, 1850.

DROIT DE PROPRIETÉ EN MATIÈRE DE SCULPTURE.

Avant d'arriver à la nouvelle loi, il devient nécessaire de mentionner aussi la loi qui protégeant la sculpture. Par les actes qui règlent le droit de propriété en matière de sculpture, l'un de l'an 38 du règne de George III., chap. 71, et l'autre de l'an 54 du même règne, chap 56, toute sculpture nouvelle et originale, modèle, copie ou fonte de la figure humaine, du buste ou d'une partie quelconque du corps humain, ou d'un animal, ou d'une partie d'un animal, ou, de tout autre sujet quelconque d'invention en sculpture, ou de tout bas et bas-relief représentant l'un des sujets sus-mentionnés; ou toute toute d'après nature de la figure humaine, ou d'une partie du corps humain, jouit d'un droit de propriété de quarante ans, à dater du jour de la première publication, à ce droit, un nouveau droit de propriété de quarante années est accordé à l'auteur, s'il est encore vivant à l'expiration du premier terme, et s'il n'a pas vendu ou s'il ne s'est pas défait de son premier droit de propriété. La condition du droit de propriété en matière du sculpture consiste simplement en ce que l'objet produit doit porter, avant sa publication, le nom du propriétaire et la date de la publication. Les actes sus-mentionnés n'exigent aucun enregistrement ni aucune autre formalité pour garantir ce droit de propriété. Nous allons parler tout à l'heure de l'enregistrement, pour garantir ultérieure.

Toutes violation de ce droit de propriété en matière de sculpture est redressée par une action devant la loi, avec doubles frais de procédure, pouvu, cependant, que cette action soit intentée dans les six mois, de quatre semaines chacun, qui suivent la découverte de l'offense. Nous verrons bientôt combien la nouvelle loi donne au sculpteur des moyens plus sommaires, à la condition pour lui d'accomplir certaines formalités ultérieures.

LA NOUVELLE LOI.

Cette loi est créée par un acte du Parlement rendu au mois d'août dernier Cet acte est de l an 13 et 14 du règne de Victoria, chap. 104, et est appelé "Acte des Dessins modèles, 1850." Cet acte ne rappelle nullement la première loi contenue dans les deux actes ci-dessus des Dessins-modèles de 1842 et 1843, et les deux actes règlant le droit de propriété en matière de sculpture, mais, au contraire, elle étend cette loi et l'amende. La nouvelle loi, cependant, est principalement, particulièrement et expressement rendue en vue d'expositions comme celle de 1851, et l'on peut dire avec vérité qu'elle a été uniquement motivée par cette grande Exposition, bien que ses effets ne se bornent pas seulement là

Le but réel de cette nouvelle loi est de protéger contre la contrefaçon les dessins-modèles d'ornement et d'utilité présentés à l'Exposition, et de les faire jouir, pendant le temps de leur exposition, du bénéfice ces lois concernant le droit de propriété, sans forcer leurs auteurs ou propriétaires, qui n'ont pas en vue une vente immédiate, aux frais qu'entraînerait, inutilement pour eux, l'obtention de ce droit complet.

Nous allons maintenant donner cette loi en détail.

Par la nouvelle loi, c'"Acte des Dessins-modèles, 1850," un droit de propriété provisoire d'une année—qui, par ordre du Bureau de Commerce, peut être étendu a une période n'excédant pas six mois—est accordé a l'auteur ou au propriétaire de tout dessin-modèle d'ornement ou d'utilité, mentionné dans la table ci-dessus. Nous pouvons aussi bien énumérer encore ces dessins:—

I. DESSINS ORIGINAUX POUR ORNEMENT :—
1. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de métal.
2. Articles composés en'ièrement ou principalement de bois.
3. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de verre.
4. Articles composés entièrement ou principalement de terre-cuite, d'ivoire, d'os, de papiermaché, ou autres substances solides non compries dans les classes 1, 2, 3.
5. Papiers de tapisserie.
6. Tapis, toiles à tapis, et toiles cirées.
7. Schalls (modèles imprimés).
8. Modèles (non imprimés).
9. Laine filée, fil, ou chaîne (imprimé).
10. Tissus (modèles imprimés), excepté ceux inclus dans la classe 11.
11. Tissus, articles d'ameublements (modèles imprimés).
12. Tissus (modèles non imprimés).
Tissus, damas, &c.
13. Dentelle et tous les autres articles.

II. DESSINS NOUVEAUX ET ORIGINAUX pour la FORME ou CONFIGURATION, du tout ou. de partie de tout article de manufacture, cette forme ou configuration se rapportant à quelque but d'utilité, que ces articles soient de métal ou de toute autre matière.

Ce droit de propriété provisoire est accordé à la condition stricte qu'il n'y aura pas de vente ni d'exposition pour vente. Si le propriétaire de ce droit vend, expose ou offre en vente quelque article, substance ou objet auquel son dessin est appliqué, il perd son droit de propriété provisoire. Il peut, cependant, vendre, transférer son droit et la propriété du dessin lui-même, sans altérer le droit de propriété.

De plus, le propriétaire ne perd pas son droit de propriété en montrant ou en exposant son dessin, ou l'article auquel le dessin peut avoir été ou peut être appliqué, dans toute place, publique ou particulière, *dans laquelle les articles ne sont pas vendus, ou exposés en vente, et où le public n'est pas admis gratuitement*, ou dans toute autre place qui aura été préalablement certifiée par le Bureau de Commerce comme étant une place d'exposition publique dans les limites de cet acte La publication d'un compte-rendu, ou la description d'un dessin dans tout catalogue, papier, journal, périodique, ou autrement, ne détruit pas le droit de propriété.

Il est bon d'observer que ce droit de propriété cesse à la fin des douze ou dix-huit mois garantis, et qu'alors aucune sorte de droit de propriété ne peut être ultérieurement obtenu pour le même dessin. Mais, *en tout temps pendant et durée*, ce droit de propriété provisoire peut être converti en un droit de propriété complet sous les conditions ci-dessus Acter des Dessins de 1842 et 1843, par l'enregistrement et le payement de la taxe conformément à ces statuts et règlements du Bureau des Dessins

Toutefois le droit de propriété provisoire est soumis à un enregistrement et au payement d'une légère taxe.

L'enregistrement requis sera suffisamment expliqué par les réglements publiés par le Bureau des Dessins, 4, Somerset Place, Somerset House, Londres. L'extrait suivant est un abrégé de ces règles :—

DESSINS QUI N'ONT BESOIN D'ÊTRE RÉSERVÉS.—Quiconque se propose de faire enregistrer un dessin pour ornement doit apporter ou envoyer au Bureau des Dessins: 1. Trois fac-similé exacts, dessinés ou imprimés, de ce dessin. 2. Le nom et l'adresse du propriétaire auquel reçoit ses certificats.

Les copies peuvent consister en échantillons d'articles réels (excepté les tapis, les toiles-huilées, et les schalls de laine), lorsqu'il en peut être fait aisément, comme dans le cas de papier de tapisserie, de calicot imprimé, etc.

DESSINS D'UTILITÉ.—Quiconque se propose de faire enregistrer un dessin d'utilité doit apporter ou envoyer au Bureau des Dessins les renseignements qui suivent: 1. Les fac-similé exacts, dessinés ou imprimés, de ce dessin, dessinés ou imprimés. 3. Le nom et l'adresse du propriétaire, ou des propriétaires, ou leur raison sociale. 4. L'indication du but d'utilité auquel la forme ou configuration de tout article doit servir. 5. Une description intelligible le renseignement précédent. 6. Une indication courte et distincte de telle partie ou de telles parties qui ne seront pas neuves ou originales

Toute personne voulant faire enregistrer un dessin-modèle, obtiendra des renseignements complets au Bureau des Dessins, 4, Somerset Place, depuis dix jusqu'à quatre heures

Après l'enregistrement du dessin, l'article fabriqué d'après ce dessin doit porter, comme garantie du droit de propriété provisoire, les mots : "Enregistré Provisoirement" avec la date de l'enregistrement.

La taxation pour l'enregistrement provisoire est d'un shilling pour les dessins d'ornement, et de 10s. pour les dessins destinés aux articles d'utilité. L'enregistrement doit se faire au Bureau des Dessins, 4, Somerset Place, entre onze et trois heures. Mais, pour ce qui regarde les dessins de 1851, les mesures importantes qui suivent ont été prises : "Lorsqu'il sera certifié que les dessins enregistrés ne seront pas exposés dans un but de spéculation, les frais de taxe seront rendus; et à partir du 1e février, 1851, au lieu d'aller faire enregistrer leur dessin au Bureau de Somerset House, les exposants pourront le faire dans le bâtiment de l'Exposition, Hyde Park, sans payer aucune espèce de taxe."

Les formes et conditions ci-dessus une fois remplies, et le droit de propriété provisoire étant acquis, le propriétaire est engagé contre la contrefaçon ou imitation frauduleuse aussi efficacement que s'il était placé sous la protection des Actes des Dessins de 1842 et 1843, c'est-à-dire que le contrefacteur encourt une pénalité de 5 à 20 livres sterling, soit par une action devant les cours supérieures, soit sommairement devant deux justices de paix, ou, même, si la partie lésée le préfère, par une action contre le délinquant, en recouvrement des dommages soufferts

Il est bon encore de faire remarquer que, dans tous les cas de contrefaçon ou d'attaque à un droit d'auteur, la partie lesée, ou se croyant lesée, peut recourir à la Cour d'Equité ; et arrêter d'un coup, par une simple injonction, les operations des contrefacteurs.

AVANTAGES ACCORDÉS PAR LA NOUVELLE LOI AU DROIT DE PROPRIÉTÉ EN MATIERE DE SCULPTURE

Ce droit de propriété, comme nous l'avons vu ci dessus, peut être obtenu sans enregistrement; mais, alors, la violation de ce droit, conformément aux Actes qui règlent le droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture, ne peut être redressée que par une action devant la loi. Par la nouvelle loi, l'Acte des Dessins, 1850, la même protection accordée aux dessins-modèles—c'est-à-dire, une pénalité de 5 à 20 livres sterling, et les moyens sommaires de procéder contre la contrefaçon—est également accordée à toute sculpture nouvelle et originale, à tout modèle, fonte, ainsi que le détail en est donné ci-dessus dans les Actes du droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture, et, encore, aussi les quatorze ou vingt huit années accor ées par les Actes concernant la Sculpture au droit de propriété en matière de Sculpture ne dépend ni de la vente ni de l'exposition pour vente. Il est entièrement indépendant de cette condition, imposée aux dessins, et est, en fait, absolu. La seule condition exigée pour obtenir toute protection ultérieure, consiste dans l'enregistrement au Bureau des Dessins, ce qui se fait en envoyant au chef du Bureau une copie ou description du Sculpture suffisante pour en établir l'identité, avec le nom et l'adresse du propriétaire, ou le nom ou raison s'elle sous laquelle il peut commercer. Après l'enregistrement, l'article doit porter, en addition de ces mots, "Enregistré," et la date de l'enregistrement. Les frais d'enregistrement pour un article de Sculpture sont de 5 livres sterling

Pour l'exécution desquelles conditions les renseignemens qui suivent, émanant du Bureau des Dessins, comme, pouvant être utiles aux exposants

Toute communication pour l'enregistrement des dessins peut être faite ou par la Poste, ou, autrement, en s'adressant "Au Chef du Bureau des Dessins des Sculptures, Bureau des Dessins, 4, Somerset Place, Somerset House, ou par toute autre voie; et, pourvu que le port d'envoi soit payé ainsi que le montant de la taxe, ou que l'on joigne à l'envoi un mandat sur la Poste, payable au Bureau de Poste, 190, Strand, Londres, à M. James Hill Bowen, Esq., les dessins seront dûment enregistrés, et le certificat d'enregistrement sera envoyé franc de port aux propriétaires. Les timbres d'affranchissement pour lettres, les mandats sur des banquiers ou des autres personnes, les billets des banques de province et d'Ecosse, l'or qui ne pèse pas le poids, ne pourront être acceptés pour le payement de la taxe. Le Bureau des DESSINS, No. 4, Somerset Place, Somerset House, est ouvert chaque jour, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à quatre heures du soir, temps pendant lequel toutes personnes désirant rechercher des dessins déjà enregistrés de onze à trois heures ; à partir de trois heures, on ne reçoit plus d'argent pour enregistrement. On peut se procurer au bureau les renseignements nécessaires pour l'enregistrement des dessins concernant les articles d'utilité.

Enfin, nous appellerons encore l'attention du lecteur sur ce fait important, que le droit de propriété provisoire est insuffisant pour les cas qui requièrent la protection d'un brevet d'invention—circonstance regrettable, lorsqu'on considère l'avantage, dans le Comptoir Moderne, *et se fran considérables qu'on encourt*, lorsqu'on veut sujourd hui obtenir un brevet d'invention dans ce pays. Pour ce qui regarde la loi des brevets d'invention, cela exigerait de longues explications A cet égard, ainsi que pour de plus amples détails au sujet du droit de propriété des auteurs, on peut s'en rapporter aux ouvrages de Godson et de Peter Burke.

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Mon 31 January 1851

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 465.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE "CHANGARNIER" CRISIS.

The word "crisis" has been so often misemployed, especially with regard to French affairs, as to have lost much of its significance. There have, in fact, been so many alleged crises which have turned out to be no crises at all, that the world is loth to believe in a new one. Yet, the events of the last week in Paris have, in reality, deserved the name. Whether the crisis be really at an end at the time at which we write, it is impossible to say; but, pending or completed, the circumstances which preceded and must follow it will necessarily occupy a prominent place hereafter in the page of French history.

Since the observations were penned which appeared upon the subject in our last week's publication, the President has succeeded in forming a Ministry, and that Ministry have supported him in dismissing General Changarnier from his dangerous command. The General has been as coolly superseded as if he had been a corporal, and Paris has rather enjoyed than resented his disgrace. Contrary to the expectations that were in all probability entertained by that large party of politicians forming the majority of the Assembly, who have no confidence in one another, or in the Republic whose faithful servants they have sworn to be, the public opinion of the capital, and, as far as it is yet known, of the provinces, has supported Louis Napoleon. Though claiming to be the friends of order, the members of the Parliamentary majority have allowed their hatred of the Revolution, and their jealousy of the President, to betray them into a position the very opposite of that which they desired to hold; and they stand before the country convicted in the most palpable manner of a series of gross political blunders. Louis Napoleon, who, on the contrary, has made no secret of the fact, that he has no respect for that article of the Constitution which forbid his own re-election, has acted in this dispute with the most scrupulous observance both of its letter and its spirit, and has greatly strengthened his previous position. The temperate manner in which he has upheld the dignity of his office has procured him many new friends, without the sacrifice of any old ones; and, in the merely personal matter of his ambition to make himself Consul, Emperor, or President for life, he has gained an advantage over all his opponents, very sensibly diminished the chances of a Legitimate or an Orleanist restoration, and deferred *sine die* the realization of the daily diminishing hopes of all other aspirants to the Presidential chair.

But as if it were not enough for the Assembly to be placed in one dilemma, it has rushed into a second. It might have been thought that such cool heads as those of M. Thiers and M. de Remusat might have been of better service to it. Having been shown to be in the wrong, in setting itself up as a power irresponsible to the country that elected it, and unnecessarily, as well as injudiciously, hostile to the President and the Executive Government, it should have had wisdom enough to refrain from making bad worse. But its first step, after its defeat, has still further tended to diminish the confidence of men of business, and of that politically colourless, but large body of shopkeepers and traders of France, who consider a full till the best of blessings, and who long for a firm and orderly Government, whatever be its principles, as the surest means of attaining it. That class of persons, instead of seeing in the Assembly the upholder of the law, sees in it an unruly party, a violent knot of intriguers, who would rather indulge in political revenge than assure the repose of the country. Acting under the influence of irritated feeling against the President and his Ministers for an act which, it must be remembered, was as strictly legal and constitutional as it was imperatively necessary, it has, by a large majority, appointed a select committee to inquire into the state of the Executive Government for doing what, in the exercise of its discretion, and on its responsibility to the country, it was bound to do.

The position held by Changarnier—the tacitly recognised Monk of two parties, or the Cromwell of another—was totally incompatible with the authority, if not with the existence, of the Executive Government. The result of this ebullition of pique on the part of the Assembly cannot well be otherwise than discreditable or injurious. It will either end in smoke—in which case the Assembly will be in a worse position than before—one that will verify the truth of the saying of Talleyrand, that "*un ridicule est pire qu'un crime*;" or it will place itself in more direct and open hostility to the Executive Power—in which case it will expedite a solution, which might well have been postponed until the term prescribed by the Constitution for its own re-election. It was at one time proposed that General Changarnier should be elected President of the Assembly, in lieu of M. Dupin, in order that he might annoy the President in a new capacity; but, as the General cannot speak, and knows nothing of the forms of the Legislature, and as people began to laugh at the mere notion, the idea was abandoned. The next resource thought of for making him a thorn in the side of the Government was to appoint him to the command of a force for the protection of the Assembly; but as this bore too much the appearance of a direct challenge and incentive to civil war, the idea fared no better than its predecessor. The third course—that of appointing a committee to inquire into the state of the nation—was consequently adopted as the safest piece of spite that the Assembly could perpetrate.

Thus the Assembly has played a losing, and the President a winning game. The one has exhibited mistrust and vindictiveness, together with want of principle, want of faith, want of cohesion—want of everything, in fact, which should have combined to give it a hold upon the respect or affection of the French, or the good opinion of neighbouring nations. The other, on the contrary, has shown strong faith in himself and in his destinies, if in nothing else—together with true courage, and a most admirable tact and coolness. We know of nothing more remark-

able in history than the manner in which he has triumphed over his own antecedents, which were those of hair-brained rashness rather than of common sense, and in which, since he has been placed in the high and perilous seat of power, he has shown his rare proficiency in the difficult art of government. Friends and foes have been alike astonished; and the latter, however much they may have learned to hate, have ceased to scorn him, or to hold his talents in contempt. The history of the first Napoleon is scarcely more marvellous than that of the second. Three short years have transformed an exile and an adventurer, almost without money and without friends, and with a character the very reverse of reliable either for prudence or wisdom, into the chief of a great nation—playing a successful part amid difficulties that might task the highest genius and the most consummate skill triumphing over all obstacles—making the most experienced of his opponents look foolish—and taking advantage of every false move on the part of others, to make his own position surer. We expressed the same opinions with respect to him at an earlier period of his career; and all that has since taken place has but tended to confirm them. Louis Napoleon will, in all probability, attain the object of his ambition; but then, and then only, his real troubles and difficulties will begin. It is much easier in such times as these, and amid such a people as the French, to attain dominion, than it is to keep it; and once President for life, or Consul, or Emperor, or by whatever other title he may be called upon to govern, the enmities that are now bitter will become bitterer, and all the partisans of Legitimacy, Orleanism, and Red Republicanism will vie with each other in their hatred. Yet it may be his fate to plot the French nation over this transitional period of its history, and to fit it for the enjoyment of that constitutional liberty which it loves so dearly, but which it in no way comprehends. Such a mission would be indeed a great and a useful one; but it is one that would be more likely to receive the posthumous rewards of history than the gratitude of the existing generation.

THE NEW BOSTON PACKET-SHIP, "DANIEL WEBSTER."

THIS handsome vessel has recently been added to Messrs. Train and Co.'s splendid line of packet-ships, running between Liverpool and Boston, U. S.

The *Daniel Webster*, 1500 tons burthen, is of fine model and taunt and rakish rig. She is in length, from head to taffrail, 18 feet; her midship beam is about 40 feet, but, being very fine, and having well rounded lines fore and aft, she looks a "clipper complete," while her ample bearings, gained from a long length of flooring, tell very well her capability for carrying "the measure." Her depth of hold is 24 feet from the main deck. In the bows she is not unlike the *Ocean Monarch*, to replace which vessel she has been constructed. At the 16 feet water-line, which is about her draught, she is "sharp as a wedge," but rising she becomes full, giving plenty of room to work her head-sails on deck. The stem is richly carved, and terminates by a figure of the great statesman from whom she has taken her name emblazoned on her trail-boards. He holds in his right hand a scroll, comprising the articles of the constitution. On the counter-sterns is the American eagle and the English lion, with other emblematic carvings. The *Daniel Webster* may be termed a three-decker, if not "something more." She has a poop, running from aft to near the main-hatch, and there is but little space left between that and a further continuation, which is carried chock forward. Both are connected by gangway bridges. On this deck the ship is worked without inconvenience either to the crew or passengers. Beneath the poop on the main deck is the cabin, a handsome apartment, fitted elegantly in rich deep veined mahogany, with columns relieved with gold. The "ceiling" is white and gold. The cabin is lighted from four stern ports and a deck sky-light. The state-rooms here are roomy and comfortable. Immediately forward is another saloon for superior second-class passengers, the state-rooms in which are constructed for eight persons. It will accommodate about 140. Beneath the forepart of the "spar" deck there is a string of rooms in the centre adapted to various purposes. There are an ice-house, two hospitals, surgeons'-room, store-rooms, [illegible] commodious cabin, second cabin, saloons, and steerage galleys, &c., and on each side are permanent deckrooms built up to the bulwarks, while the passengers on this deck will be fully protected from the weather, there is abundance of air, light, and ventilation. The lower deck is fitted with iron berths, divided into two compartments—steerage and second cabin. It will accommodate about 200 persons. Below this is the "timbering" for another deck, which might, if made available should circumstances ever require.

The *Daniel Webster* is a first-class American-built ship: her keel is of Live-oak, 18 inches deep by 24 wide. Over this are two solid timbers, each 16 inches square, bolted through and through with bolts alternately copper and iron, each 14 inches in diameter.

She has two sister kelsons, fifteen inches square, and her bilge keels are of heavier dimensions. Her apron, stem, stern-post, indeed, her whole frame-work, is of white oak. Forward she has seven breast-hooks and "pointers" of huge dimensions. Her timbers are packed as close as possible. The guardboard strek is seven inches thick, and proportionably strong to the wales. The ceiling, which is of yellow pine, is four inches, increasing to the lower-deck clamps, where it is eight inches thick. There are in the lower hold seven beams running athwart ships, which are all kneed off above and below. The deck beams throughout the craft are of southern pine, sixteen inches by twelve: they are six feet apart, and are plentifully interspersed with carlings of great strength. The hanging and lodging knees are all large and well formed; and the fastenings, diagonally as well as direct, are numerous and excellent; while in point of finish, from head to stem, this noble vessel is not surpassed by anything afloat. Wherever there is anything that would have appeared unsightly or heavy, it is relieved with bold carving, touched with gold; and everything of the kind—in "hurricane" decks being painted white, the effect is as great as it is novel. She is well spurred. She made the distance from Boston to Cape Clear in thirteen days ten hours. On the Liverpool to Boston days ten hours, averaging at times during some days of her passage eleven knots per hour.

All the modern improvements have been adopted, in order to the more easy working of the vessel, and to ensure safety. Amongst these improvements may be mentioned Robinson's patent steering apparatus, and pumps worked by hydraulic pressure, so constructed that they can be worked under any circumstances, and can never become choked; besides which, they would be adequate to keep the vessel afloat in almost any conceivable case of difficulty.

The *Daniel Webster* was built by Mr Donald Mackey, of East Boston, at a cost, we learn, of 50,000 dollars. She is commanded by Captain Howard, a gentleman long and advantageously known in the American trade

NEW MONEY ORDERS.—The orders now issuing from the General Post office contain an important alteration which has been made in the printed rules. Hitherto it has been necessary that a money order should be presented for payment before the expiration of two calendar months from the date of issue, to prevent its becoming a lapsed order; but with respect to the new money orders, it is necessary that they should be paid before the second calendar month, or they become lapsed. If, therefore, one of the new orders should be presented just before the second calendar month has expired, and through any error on the part of the Post-office cash cannot be obtained until the second month has expired, the order becomes a lapsed one, although it has been presented within the given time. In the new money orders there is a similar alteration of the rules respecting the twelvemonth's grace allowed to the holders of money orders before all claim on the Post-office is barred, payment of such orders ceases

THE CARDINAL AND THE QUAKER.—When Mr. LIDGETT, editor of the *Quaker*, formerly a Yorkshire Quaker, joined the Church of Rome, he addressed a pamphlet to some of his quondam co-religionists, entitled "Reasons for becoming a Catholic." A member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Lupton, entered a reply to the production in question, giving it the appellation of "Reasons for not becoming a Catholic." The latter book has remained in oblivion for some years, but the occurrence of the present agitation induced Mr. Lupton to forward a copy to his eminence the Cardinal, and Mr. Lupton received the following reply:—"Cardinal Wiseman begs respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Lupton's pamphlet and MS. remarks, all of which he has attentively perused. He does not see that they can call from him any observations beyond an expression of his sincere wish that every one would treat religious subjects with the same calmness and gentleness as Mr. Lupton exhibits. Truth would then soon overturn prejudice, falsehood, and passion P.S. Mr Lupton's letter only reached us since a few days back. 35, Golden-square, Jan. 8, 1851." The letter is in the handwriting of the Cardinal, and bears an official seal duly signed a Cardinal's hat.

The Waterford papers notice the continuous progress of emigration from that port. On Friday week, the *Albert* and *Mary*, Liverpool packets, left the river with nearly two hundred persons on board, bound for America

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The Ministerial crisis was terminated (as we noticed in our Postscript of last week) in the re-constitution of the Cabinet, in the following manner: MM. Baroche, Fould, Rouher and Parrieu remain in office; while the new members are—Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de Lhuys; War-Office, General Regnault de St Jean d'Angely; Finances, M. Ducos, representative of the people; Public Works, M. Magne, late Secretary of Finance; Commerce, M. Bonjean, member of the municipality and department of the Seine. The decree by which the National Guard are the troops of the First Division were united under one command has been revoked, and the post hitherto held by General Changarnier has thus been abolished. M. Changarnier retiring from all command for the present. General Perrot takes the command of the National Guard, and the troops of the First Division are commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers; M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, remains at his post

The Brussels dispatch, by Louis Napoleon throughout this trying occasion, and the success of that measure, while they have added largely to his popularity with the great body of the people, have provoked still further the ill-will of the majority in the Assembly, who, on the formation of the new Cabinet, and the dismissal of Changarnier being announced, immediately passed a resolution, on the motion of M. Remusat, that a Select Committee should be named to report on the course requisite to be taken under existing circumstances. A "Committee of Safety" (for such it was) was accordingly nominated, and on Tuesday night it made its report to the Assembly. From this document it would appear (as was previously evident to every unbiassed mind) that the country is safe, and that, without approbation of the facts anterior to the message, but without considering that these acts have justified a refusal of support. Three members were ready to join in a vote of general want of confidence, but refuse to motive it upon an act which has put an end to an important power, against which they always protested. Six members have proposed a formula of want of confidence, founded upon the misconstruction by the Ministers of the constitutional condition of relations between the two powers." Eight members were against and seven in favour of a resolution thus conceived—"The National Assembly, while acknowledging that the Executive Power has made use of an incontestable right, but blaming the use which the actual Cabinet have made of this right, declares that the former Commander-in-Chief has preserved all the esteem and confidence which the Assembly testified towards him in the vote of January 3."

The latter resolution was the one accepted by the Assembly for discussion, and then at last fixed for the debate. The principal point discussed during the day was that read by the Minister of the Interior, who replied to M. Monet; that gentleman having contended that the Constitution gave the Assembly a power over the Executive, and that the latter, having repeatedly shown determined signs of hostility to the former, the Assembly was justified in withdrawing its confidence from Ministers; the Minister of the Interior denied this statement, and affirmed that the Government had always been anxious to act in conformity with the views of the majority in the Assembly. He then condemned that part of the report which insinuated that the Cabinet had endeavoured to shelter itself under the acts of the President of the Republic. Ministers wished not to avoid any responsibility, and they were ready to accept and avow their full acceptation of the acts of the President. With regard to the favourable opinion entertained by the Assembly of General Changarnier, he could assure the Chamber that that expression of feeling caused not the resignation of Ministers. The revocation of the double command held by General Changarnier had been determined upon for some time past, and upon the ground that so exorbitant an authority emanated to the creation of a third power in the state; besides which, such command was always looked upon as liable to lead to civil war in the country in case of threatened disturbance, and not when in a state of tranquility As for suspicions, expressed about the re-establishment of the monarchy, there was not the least foundation for them Such projects were altogether impossible, and could not be entertained. The President and his Ministers would abide honestly and firmly by their engagements

M. Jules de Lastoyrie believed that there had been a design, both on the part of the President and of his Ministers, to obtain a prolongation of his powers, and that pr[illegible] had brought forward the [illegible]

The [illegible] was not yet closed Should its results prove hostile to the new Ministry, it is thought that they likewise will resign.

The impression is that the Constitutional Supplementary Commission who sat in Paris during the recess—which it was thought contained matters the publication of which would compromise the late Ministry and Louis Napoleon, as to certain supposed designs of the latter to the Imperial throne—on the ruins of the Republic—have been given to the world, but they reveal nothing whatever in support of such a design

Amongst the rumours of the change of Ministry produced in Paris, was one to the effect that the post of Ambassador at London was offered to M. Lamartine, which, however, it was added, he was not likely to accept.

Allan Lasby, (whose name formed the subject of a criminal trial recently has dissented from his appeal against his sentence of imprisonment. In the letter which announces this resolution he declares himself the instrument and victim of an intrigue conducted by M. Yon. He is about to publish a pamphlet dedicated to the Irascible Questor of the Assembly, M. Baze

SPAIN

Intelligence received, vid Paris, by telegraph, announces the sudden resignation of the Spanish Ministry, and the immediate departure of General Narvaez for Bayonne, on his way to Madrid. The cause and end to this event are not even remotely hinted at in the communication referred to.

GERMAN STATES

From Dresden, under date the 13th inst., we learn that, though nothing certain on the subject transpired from the Conferences, a general impression prevailed that the character of the future Executive powers of the German Confederation had been decided upon by Austria and Prussia

According to this statement, the Central Power will consist of nine embodied States, with eleven votes, of which Austria and Prussia will have four votes. A military force of 134,000 men will be placed at the disposal of this Federal Executive

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The accounts from Hamburg and Kiel this week convey the very satisfactory intelligence, that the Duchies have submitted to the terms imposed on them by the Austrian and Prussian Commissaries of the German Diet, and that the hostilities with Denmark have, therefore, definitively ceased

The Holstein Commissaries of the Provisional Government of Holstein a peremptory delay of two days, to accept or reject the conditions signified in the name of the German Governments. That delay expiring on the 11th, the Provisional Government submitted on the 10th, to the decision of the Chamber of Representatives at Kiel, the acceptance or rejection of the five following propositions:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities against Denmark.
2. Withdrawal of the army of Holstein from the part of Schleswig, in abandoning all its position on the frontier
3. Dissolution of two-thirds of the army
4. Dissolution at least of the Assembly of the Chamber of Representatives.
5. Immediate relinquishment on the part of Holstein of a commission of armament and defence.

The Chamber of Representatives had a very stormy sitting; and, after a debate which lasted from half past eight on Friday night to half-past five o'clock on Saturday morning, the five points were adopted by a majority of 47 to 28 It was remarked that the Duke d'Augustenburg, a member [illegible] and one of the principal movers of the revolution, spoke at some length in favour of submission, and led by his vote several members who were before undecided. After this memorable sitting, H Hensler, the chief of the war party, gave in his resignation, and immediately left Kiel. Count Reventlow will provisionally direct the public affairs of the country until the installation of the Government of the [illegible] Confederation

On Saturday the following proclamation was issued by the Stadtholderate:—

PROCLAMATION OF THE STADTHOLDERATE.

[illegible] Holsteiners, The treaty of peace of July 2, 1840, recognised anew the rights of our country, and left to the Duke of Augustenburg his hereditary strength The Confe[illegible] Bund having now decided to carry out that peace, with the promise to guarantee the rights of Holstein, and the still-subsisting relations between Schleswig and Holstein, it has become the duty of the Stadtholderate to order a cessation of hostilities and it has placed the rights of the country under the protection of the German Bund. The Stadtholderate thanks in the name of the country [illegible] their glorious examples of bravery and perseverance [illegible] to take measures for the installation of a new Government [illegible] Holsteiners, you will maintain your reputation of order and [illegible]

The Stadtholderate of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein

REVENTLOW, FRANCKEN, KROHN, REHBOFF, FONTENAY

Kiel, Jan. 11, 1851.

UNITED STATES

Advices to the 1st instant, from New York, throw further light on the diplomatic disagreement which has arisen between Austria and the United States. The cause of the dispute is the assistance rendered to the Hungarian refugees, and promised to Kossuth by the Americans, which Austria regarded as contrary to the law of nations, and opposed to the American principle of non intervention, and in all respects objectionable. She has, therefore, it is understood offered, through the whilom, and [illegible] Chevalier Hülsemann, to withdraw her Consul and Ambassador, [illegible] Mr. Webster, secretary of State, has returned a decisive reply, to the effect that the United States ever had been, and ever would be, regarded as an asylum for political refugees, especial y those of a Republican character; that if Kossuth and his companions came they would be received and welcomed; and that if, under such circumstances, which were strictly consonant with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, the diplomatic agent of Austria should demand his passports, they would be immediately given to him. Thus the matter at present rests, M. Hülsemann waiting for fresh instructions from Europe

Amongst the more lamentable news, we regret to find announced the melancholy loss of Captain Knight, the commander of the packet-ship *Ivanhoe* (New York liner), on his passage out to New York. The ill-fated gentleman was washed overboard

The news from Nicaragua is startling The disputes between the Consul, Mr. Chatfield, and the authorities at the greater township, Grass, was, by the latest accounts (the 18th of November), seemed to be inevitable. The port, as also San Salvador, had been blockaded by the British squadron. The precise cause of the movement does not exactly appear, but it is said in another account that the ports of Nicaragua are only menaced as yet, on account of an alleged seizure of the property of a merchant of Mosquito. Nothing very serious is likely to grow out of the affair

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste has been received this week in advance of the usual antelopatory overland advices.

The news thus conveyed is scarcely worth the trouble of such excessive haste. By it we learn that although the greater tranquility prevailed throughout India, a trifling encounter had lately taken place at the Kohat frontier, between the British troops, under Major Taylor, and the Wuzerees; the latter were repulsed by the British troops, and only one wounded

Malignant fever and dysentery are decimating the troops in the Punjaub. The negotiations respecting the Caloolie Rajah have come to a standstill

In Java peace prevails; but in the adjoining seas piracies are still being perpetrated

On Thursday, the usual despatches reached town; but they add nothing of moment.

AUSTRALIA

We have accounts from the Australian Colonies, viz. New South Wales, Port Philip (Victoria) and Van Diemen's Land, to the 5th of October, which are of considerable interest. The question of convict importation agitates all of those districts, and they have engaged in a strong and combined movement against the further extension or continuance of the convict system; a grand Colonial Anti-Convict League having been formed to raise the question throughout the whole of the Australian colonies, all of which are deeply interested in the matter. At Hobart Town, the arrival of the *Nile* with convicts on board had caused great excitement, and stimulated the movement very much, especially as it was stated that seven other vessels were intended for the colony; and the members of the League for that district had taken the following pledge:—

"We solemnly pledge ourselves neither to hire nor employ, directly or indirectly, convicts, made or bonded servants, ticket-of-leave men, pardoned convicts, or ticket-of-leave men, and whether sent under the present or any other system of transportation, which shall arrive in the colony after the present date

Meetings of the colonists had been held at Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Philip, Sydney, and other places, at which resolutions of the same character were unanimously passed. There had also been meetings of the various governments, from which it appears that a determined opposition will be organised against the further continuance of the system

The colonists appear to be warmly interested in the subject of free emigration, and committees have been formed for the purpose of providing for the reception of all who might arrive out, so as to afford them necessary assistance on their landing, to enable them to obtain situations, or to further their views in assisting them to become settlers

From Adelaide (South Australia) we learn that the needlewomen who arrived by the *Duke of Portland* obtained immediate engagements

On the 27th of July, the *Sophia* arrived at Adelaide, from Plymouth, in three calendar months, bringing 245 free emigrants. The voyage was a prosperous one

There are strong reasons for believing that the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Dodsbiul Island Bay will become available.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—On Tuesday the citizens of York assembled in public meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, in the guildhall, and agreed to the following resolution, and a petition to Parliament founded thereon:

That, under the present laws for the assessing, levying, and collecting the taxes on air and light, [illegible] and combined, the sum of about £1600 per annum is annually paid by the householders of the city of York; that, in the judgment of this meeting, such taxes are unjust [illegible] promotion of the health of the humbler classes, both in this city and throughout Great Britain,

Amongst the speakers on the occasion were Mr. J. G. Smith, M.P.; Mr. M. Milnes, M.P.; Dr. Laycock, &c

REPRESENTATION OF BEDFORDSHIRE. On Saturday, a meeting took place at the George Hotel, Bedford, and it was carried that Colonel Gilpin should support the request of all then present, a requisition was prepared, and on Monday morning it was in course of signature. Colonel Gilpin is the present high sheriff of the county, but it is expected he will have completed his term of office before the election takes place. Other candidates are talked of, but no address is out at present.

SIR JOHN HARROUP'S MONUMENT.—The *Ulverstone Advertiser* of the 5th inst. says:—"Whilst we are at press, we are glad to hear a merry peal from our old church bells, announcing that the last stone of Sir John Harroup's Monument, Tower Hill, has been successfully raised; many remain there in his honour for ages to come. By the kindness of Mr. Harrowby, of the Admiralty, the workmen are being regaled within it, Hats are flying from the church steeple, on the snapping, and, appropriately, one over the cage in which Sir John was born."

A beautifully sculptured monument to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Steward has been erected in the chapel of Addingham Church

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, to petition Parliament to repeal the law which prohibits marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and legitimatises the offspring of such marriages, was held in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, and was very numerously attended The address and a petition to Parliament was moved by the Rev. J. C. Miller, who vindicated the right of a certain number to come forward in such a cause as the present. An amendment to the effect that no petition should be presented was then moved by the Rev. H. P. Gray, Warden of Queen's College, who had, after mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that such marriages were repugnant to the Word of God. The Rev. J. R. Mackenzie seconded the amendment. Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P., then, in a lengthened address, explained the reasons that had induced him to vote in the House of Commons for the repeal of the law, entered upon a cursory examination of the arguments on both sides, and declared himself quite unsatisfied by the arguments adduced by the opponents of the bill, finally expressing his determination again to vote for the repeal of the law. The Rev. J. C. Miller having replied, the amendment was put and lost, only a very few hands being held up in favour. The petition was then carried by a great majority

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—Not less than six fires have occurred in Manchester during the past week. One which occurred at the extensive cotton-spinning and manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Robert Marsland and Co., Ancoats. Messrs. Robert Marsland and Co. are spinners and doublers, and their premises, called the Ancoats-lodge mills, consist of three manufactories, and the fire originated in the [illegible] the middle and principal building being 150 feet long and consisting of six stories and an attic. It was in this larger building especially with spinning machinery, that the fire originated. It was about a quarter past six o'clock in the evening—the work-people having left their employment at six—and immediate assistance was brought into requisition, but the flames, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, destroyed nearly one half of the larger mill, and the two top stories of the remainder, including the entire roof. The whole of the walls are standing, except a small portion of the top of the western side. The other buildings upon the premises have not suffered, except from water. The amount of damage done by the fire is estimated at about £8000, which, however, is subject to reduction when the insurances and thirty hands will be thrown out of employment by the calamity. The cause of the fire is not known. On the same night, [illegible] out in a mill belonging to Messrs. Shawcross and Co., Pimmill Brow, which terminated in the partial destruction of the building. The fire, it is supposed, originated in the top story, but from what cause cannot yet be ascertained. Whilst a number of the firemen were at work, one of the men employed on the top of the staircase in laying the [illegible], a portion of the building gave way, just clearing the edge of the staircase, and leaving it erect, with the brandreth standing upon the top of it, and they were obliged to remain in this perilous position for some time before they could with safety descend. The property is insured for £5000, but the loss, it is stated, will be much greater than that. The other fires were not of any magnitude.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—On New Year's-day fifteen families departed from Sheffield on their way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, the El Dorado of the Mormon expatriation. They purpose proceeding [illegible] teams up the river as far as Council Bluff, 900 miles north of St. Louis. They will then prepare for the overland journey across the plain to the Salt Lake Valley, a distance of 1000 miles, which has to be performed in waggons. Besides the fourteen from Sheffield, parties are also going by the same vessel from Birmingham, Manchester, Wisbeach, and other places in London.

The Lord Mayor, pursuant to ancient custom gave on Plough-Monday an elegant entertainment to the various City officers, including the governors of the City prisons, and several of his private friends.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN TYPOGRAPHICAL WIDOW, ORPHAN, AND NOMINEE SOCIETY.—The first annual general meeting of the members of this society was held on Saturday evening, at the British School-Rooms, Hatton-garden, Holborn-hill, Mr. Thomas Lane, for the purpose of receiving a report of the committee on the state of the society for the past year, for the re-election of the officers, and to make such alterations in the rules as would render them in conformity with the recent alterations of the Friendly Societies Act. Mr. Harwell, of the *Daily News*, took the chair. The report was highly encouraging to the members. It stated that during the year 1850 seventeen had enrolled themselves as members, and that several donations had been received in behalf of its funds, amongst which were particularly mentioned £27, the net proceeds of an amateur dramatic performance at the Queen's Theatre, Dean-street, Soho; and £5 : the proprietors of the *Daily News*, £2 2s ; and various small donations amounting to £14 9s. The rules, as agreed to on the 14th of December, 1849, [illegible] several meetings, had been submitted to Mr. Tidd Pratt, and, as published [illegible] for age had been furnished by Mr. Neison, the actuary, when [illegible] proved of the same, and the society was duly enrolled on the 26th [illegible] ary, 1850. The report stated that there had been a progressive rise in the [illegible] mbers. The society had been deprived of ten members by death, and the widows of six of them had received the benefit of the fund, the other four members having succumbed to the attacks of fatal diseases, viz., consumption. The treasurer's statement showed the total receipts of the year to be £451 18s. 6d.; the expenditure (including £197 10 s. six widows), £ 45 9s. 6d.; leaving a balance invested in the funds of £206 9s. The report concluded with a hope that in a short time they should see the whole of the compositors engaged in the metropolis united in one strong phalanx of benevolent brotherhood. The report was adopted. The following gentlemen were then unanimously re-elected trustees of the society for the year ensuing: Luke Hansard, Esq., Mr. John George Chapman, and Mr. Alfred Stephen Jackson. The late members of the committee were re-elected, with four exceptions, whose resignations were filled up by the nomination of [illegible] Gardiner.

THE SURREY FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of this society took place on Monday evening at the Canterbury Tavern, Brixton; F. Haines, Esq., in the chair; to determine whether the system of privately purchasing lots of land should be continued, or whether it would be more advisable to promote the prosperity of the society, and also to decide upon the rate and mode of payment of interest by members obtaining allotments. The secretary [illegible] read the report, from which it appeared that the society had adopted the plans of interest adopted by the National and Birmingham Freehold Land Societies, strongly recommending the system of the latter. It was moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Pratt, and carried unanimously, that the system of general ballot be adopted. Mr. R. S. Pearce, honorary secretary, strongly argued in favour of the plan of charging interest, recently adopted by the Birmingham society, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Plumptre, and carried unanimously: "That, in [illegible] the Surrey Freehold Land Society shall pay interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the balance due by him at the time [illegible] shall continue to pay such interest upon such balance until the whole of the same be liquidated. The interest to be placed to the credit of the unallotted shareholders after the expenses of the society are paid."

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—On Monday evening a crowded [illegible] at the ratepayers of Marylebone, composed of gentlemen of all shades of political opinion, was held, by permission of the vestry, in the spacious and elegant house, for the purpose of organising final measures with a view to the total and immediate repeal of the window-tax. Resolutions deprecatory of the window-tax were carried unanimously, and a considerable subscription list for the organisation having taken place, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting [illegible]

GENERAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting of this charitable institution was held at the London Tavern on Monday. Dr. J. Little presiding. The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, the secretary proceeded to read the report, from which it appeared that during the past year [illegible] persons had been relieved after the most careful investigation. The modes of administering relief were similar to those in some cases tools and materials for work were provided, and in others small shops and baskets. The system of clothing in some cases decent clothing was given, to enable deserving persons to procure employment. The great drawback to more extended success was want of funds, and, under [illegible] circumstances, the committee had thought it desirable to alter the rule which forbade more than three-fourths of the annual subscriptions being devoted to any purpose but that originally contemplated, and to limit the grants to the whole of the annual subscriptions and interest of money from the reserve fund should be so applied, with the exception of a sum not exceeding one-tenth of the subscriptions for general purposes. They further recommended that all life subscriptions and donations should be set aside as a reserve fund. During the past year, 134 subscriptions and two life governors had been added to the list of contributors. As a proof of confidence reposed by the committee in the society, it must be stated that during the past three years the expenses had not exceeded £ [illegible] d. per annum. The entire receipts for the past year had been £91 7s. 6d. The expenditure required for purposes of relief was £5 4s. for expenses, leaving a balance of £36 19s. 2d. Mr. Warwick moved the adoption of the report, complimenting highly the charmess of its statements. Mr. E. Henry seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and, after some short discussion respecting the details of the charity, the proceedings terminated.

GRAND COURT OF WARDMOTE.—On Monday, the annual Grand Court was held at Guildhall—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair for the purpose of the appointment of the ward officers elected for the ensuing year, and the presentments of the various ward inquests. The proceedings were [illegible] who have been in the habit of refusing to take out their freedoms, although repeatedly applied to by the authorities.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—At the meeting of the board of governors on Saturday it was stated that the prospects of the Bazaar in aid of the Building Extension Fund, to be held in Cavendish-square in the [illegible] during the season of Prince Albert, several ladies of distinction had already consented to hold stalls on the interesting occasion. The number of patients at present in the wards of the hospital exceeds ninety, the out-door relief averages something above one hundred and twenty daily. The clinical lectures on the nature and progress of consumption, and the means adopted for its alleviation, were commenced by Dr. Theophilus Thompson, F.R.S., of Bedford-square, and had caused much interest.

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Under this title [illegible] has been incorporated by 13 and 14 Vict., c. 86, with the more immediate object of introducing into this country the recent discoveries and improvements of Mr. Highton, who has nearly twenty miles of wire in [illegible] London, and, we believe, in the ground, as part of the telegraph system of the [illegible] North Western Railway Company. The British Electric Telegraph Company have it in contemplation to effect a [illegible] communication with [illegible] across a narrow part of the channel, and the north-east coast of [illegible] The distance is small, and the depth of water great; the tides are extremely bold, and there is no danger of interference from shipping. Owing to the depth of water, and the distance from the coast, the wires will be out of reach of deep water, the disturbance and rubbing produced by the action of the waves will be wholly disregarded. The insulated wires will be effectually protected by other wires laid around them, according to the patent specification of Mr. Highton, and carried out in such a manner as will place them beyond all risk of [illegible] The operations, objects, application of capital, and sources of income of the British Electric Telegraph Company are to be as follows, viz.: 1. The construction of telegraphs for the Government, for railway companies, and for [illegible] 2. The working of telegraphs by the Government, or by railway management, such telegraphs being worked and maintained by the owners. 3. The maintaining in efficient working condition telegraphs, whether erected by the British Company or by other persons by contract for annual payments. 3. The [illegible] property of, worked and maintained by, the British Electric Telegraph Company, for the transmission of intelligence at a fixed tariff, or upon terms to be [illegible] upon. The capital of the company is at present fixed at £100,000, to be raised in 4000 shares of £25 each.

CONFORMATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—A meeting of a very gratifying character was recently held of the governors of this corporation, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place on the occasion of distributing the Christmas remunerations to popular orators and others. Sir H. Inglis, Bart., treasurer; J. W. Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey, treasurer; the Rev. Sir H. D. Inglis, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Spry, Dr. Vivian, Canon Jennings, &c., and other governors were present. The cases of seventy nine poor clergymen, most of whom have large families, and are suffering under various afflictions to which "flesh is heir," were investigated, and relieved by donations, acceptable at all times, but peculiarly so at this season of the year. Besides, annuities were also granted to widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen, and for apprenticing and placing out in the world both sons and daughters of clergymen. The corporation received their quarterly dividends on Monday, at the close of the Festival, a most useful auxiliary, handing over the whole of its collections to the corporation for distribution, can be traced to a still earlier date. The former received, but the latter is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions and donations, which, we much regret to hear, have of late years been falling off, in consequence of the numerous claims put forth by new philanthropic societies, which are daily springing up.

INCOME TAX APPEALS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—Tuesday morning, the Commissioners of Income-tax and General Purposes opened their Court, [illegible] Bunhill-row, for the purpose of hearing appeals from parties against their assessment under the Income-tax Act, 5 and 6 Vic., c. 35, for the year ending 5th day of April, 1851, respecting the profits arising from professions, trades, and offices, under schedule D. The Commissioners will take the appeals from the different parishes in the City by rotation, alphabetically.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VIOLENCE AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN THE STREET.

Attacks of this kind are become more numerous than is at all agreeable to the minds of those whose business keeps them out at night to a late hour. On last Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, about a quarter past one o'clock, as Mr. T. O. Wiggs was proceeding homeward down Manor-place, Walworth-road, carrying with him the proceeds of the day's business at his shop, in Lambeth-marsh, he was suddenly assailed from behind by a man on the back of the iron field Holborn. The instrument. Mr. Wiggs and his son, about nine years of age, by whom he was accompanied, raised a cry of "Murder," and the blows were repeated. The assailant, finding that the cry of fellow-men was not to be silenced, made his escape. On a policeman, attracted by the cries, who took him into custody. No weapon was found on him, but a gutta-percha whip stock was picked up at day-light, marked with four notches, and supposed to have been used as a weapon. A well-dressed young fellow, named Charles Wood, and, on being taken before the magistrate at Lambeth police-office, on Monday, he described himself as an omnibus driver (badge 8893), living at No. 20, Bull-yard, Bermondsey-road, New Holborn. The evidence of the police constables who captured him was heard in support of the charge. Mr. Wiggs, who was unable to attend, in consequence of the violence he had suffered, sent his son. The prisoner had, however, a solicitor in the assistant. The instrument of assault was produced by the police: it was a "life-preserver" of a novel shape; at one end was a large lump of lead, while the body, which was of Indian rubber, was tapered off so as to resemble a fishing-rod; and when the latter, or tapered end, was twisted round the wrist, the weapon, in the hand of a person of ordinary strength, was sufficient to knock down a bullock, and of the most formidable description. The place where the "life-preserver" was found was exactly fourteen yards from where the constable had stopped the prisoner, who, in coming to the place where Mr. Wiggs was struck by whom he was apprehended, must have passed the spot. The prisoner has been tried for housebreaking; and his brother "Jack," who escaped from the *Warrior* hulk about six months ago, is one of the most desperate characters in England. The prisoner was remanded.

On Wednesday, the prisoner was again brought before the magistrates, when Mr. Wiggs attended and gave evidence. He said: I crossed the road to Manor-place, and there I found two men close behind me. I turned round and heard them whisper to each other, and immediately I received a blow at the back part of my head with a fishgeon or "life-preserver," which I parried off and instantly received another blow on the head, and that I believe was given by the other man, not the one who struck me first, because it followed so quickly. I defended myself as well as I could, and struck out, but they seemed anxious to close upon me. I backed from them into the middle of the road, where they followed me, and I received a third blow on the head from the man who gave me that as well as the first blow. I called out "Murder!" and my little boy who was with me also called out and ran away, and one of the men left me. The prisoner is the one who commenced the attack on me. I had a scuffle with him during which I received several severe blows on the shoulder from him.

Mr. Fairbrother, surgeon, said: The wounds were of so dangerous a character that I had to remain with the prosecutor until six o'clock in the morning. I had to wait until reaction took place, and then to bind him.

Mr. Elliott: You considered the prosecutor's life endangered by the injuries you have described?—Witness: Most certainly so.

The son of the prosecutor, a fine little fellow of nine years of age, had a narrow escape, as the ruffian who is still at large struck him a desperate blow on the head with some heavy weapon; and had his hat not been of so stout a material, he would no doubt have had the spoon to call out as loudly, or at all, and by this means have saved the life and property of his father.

The prisoner, who declined offering anything in his defence, was committed for trial.

ANOTHER STREET ATTACK.

—On Monday, an athletic young fellow, named Robert Burtel, wearing a smock frock, was placed at the bar of Southwark Police-court, charged with knocking down and attempting to rob Mr. William Rebiet, a printer. The complainant, on the preceding night, when walking along Bermondsey-street, Horsleydown, received a blow on the face when, on his falling a poker at him, and as he became alarmed, he commenced crying out, and heard one of the women call aloud "Bob," upon which the prisoner rushed out of a dancing-room, and struck him, knocking him down on the face when, knocked him down in the mud; while he was lying on the ground he felt his assailant's hand in his pocket, and immediately called out "Police." The prisoner attempted to make his escape, but a person stopped him, and a policeman confirmed the statement. He had found the poker at the place indicated, and added that the street in question was one of very bad repute. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, PROTESTANT DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

—On Wednesday evening a preliminary meeting was held on the subject of the establishment of Dissenting District Schools in the parish of St. Andrew's, on the borders of the Bedford and Rugby Estates." It was stated by Mr. Stephen Pearson that suitable and eligible premises having been found available in the district of Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road, it was proposed to establish there a school for children of both sexes, under the supervision of an experienced school-mistress of sound Protestant principles. Several influential gentlemen engaged to form a committee.

ADULTERATION O. PEPPER.

—On Wednesday, at the Court of Inland Revenue, before H. I. Stephenson, Esq., C. J. Norris, Esq., and Charles Forester, Esq., Thomas Christie, the proprietor of very extensive pepper establishments in Bishopsgate-street the Commercial-road East, and Whitechapel, was charged on three informations with adulterating pepper. The Court found him guilty, and imposed a fine of £300, being £100 for each offence, [illegible] and was fined in the penalty of £ 60.

THE MARBLE ARCH.

—The arrangements for the erection of the marble arch at the Cumberland-gate entrance to Hyde-Park will, it appears, be carried into effect with an extraordinary degree of despatch. The necessary excavations for the foundations were commenced on Saturday night, in order to facilitate the prosecution of the works.

CITY DISPENSARY.

—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the offices, Queen-street, Cheapside. From the report read on the occasion, it appeared that since the date of the opening of the institution, there had been 206,979 patients cured and relieved by its means; and that upwards of 8500 visits had been paid at patients' own homes. Cases of accidents have at all times been carefully attended, without letters of recommendation. During the past year 1849 the average number of patients was about 3500; in 1847 it increased to 7531; and in 1848, to 9037: in 1849, it amounted to 9731. By the medical report for 1850, it would seem that there were on the list of January of that year 913 patients under treatment, and that there had been altogether admitted during the twelvemonth 9137, which makes a total of 10,050. Of these, 8991 had been cured and relieved, 56 had died, 33 had been discharged for irregularity, and 897 remained under treatment on the 31st December. By far the largest portion of the patients were females, principally the wives and children of labouring men. The committee reported that they had funded the legacy of £103 mentioned in the last report, to have been left by Mr Peacock; and the stock of the charity now consists of £1178 4s. 9d. Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Reduced, and £6 5s. per Cent. Consols, the dividend on which will be received free from income tax. There has been an increase in the annual subscriptions, and the receipts for the year 1850 have amounted to £534 1s 2d. of which there remained, at its close, a balance in favour of the charity of £19 11s. 2d.

SUNDAY TRADING IN BERMONDSEY.

—On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of the master-butchers of Bermondsey and of the metropolis was held at the Horns Tavern, Bermondsey-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of a bill about to be introduced into Parliament, by Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, for the better regulation of Sunday trading as far as possible. Mr. J. Hayman presided, and stated, that from communications which he had had with about 500 butchers, he was convinced that they were almost to a man in favour of the principle of the bill to enforce entire closing on the Sabbath. They well knew that if such a measure were passed, it would have a most beneficial effect in preventing the working-classes from wasting their money on a Sunday. The bill, he understood, consisted of two clauses. The first contains a general prohibition against selling, bawling, crying, or publicly offering, or exposing for sale in any shop, warehouse, market, thoroughfare, or other place within the metropolitan police district or the city or liberties of London, [illegible] goods, chattels, effects, matter, or thing whatever (the excepted articles are afterwards stated.) The second clause continues the existing statutes as to taverns, steam-packets, club-houses, &c. The third takes away the responsibility of servants. The exempted articles are limited by the fourth clause to be—medicines or drugs for medicinal purposes; milk before nine in the morning, and after one in the afternoon; tea, coffee, ready-dressed food, or other refreshments, in any coffee-shop, &c., before ten in the morning, and after one in the afternoon, or at any period of the day to lodgers or residents; meat or fish, before nine, between May and October; fruit, pastry, &c., before nine and after one; newspapers, before ten and after one; and cigars and tobacco. The fifth clause prescribes the penalties on conviction:—5s. for the first offence; from 5s. to 20s. for the second; and from 20s. to 40s. for the third: only one penalty to be incurred in a day under the several clauses. The sixth clause authorises the goods of hawkers to be seized, recoverable on payment of 1s. By the seventh clause, no articles, except meat, fish, poultry, fruit, pastry, or ice, can be delivered after ten o'clock. The remaining clauses relate to the enforcing of the act, and the recovery of penalties. It is to come into operation on the 1st of June. The several clauses were discussed *seriatim*, and appeared to meet with general approval, and a resolution was come to, affirming the necessity of some legislative enactment for securing one day's rest in seven.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

—On Monday the Corporation Committee appointed to inquire into the most efficient means for securing Blackfriars-bridge against further subsidence paid an official visit to that structure. It was found that the sinkings had been checked by the works lately carried on at the piers, and no further damage is anticipated. The model of an iron stay, which it is proposed to apply to the arches, was inspected and approved. It is expected that the necessary repairs on the road of the bridge may be completed without closing the bridge.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Tuesday, at the offices, Princes-street, City, George Moss, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that, including £6340 brought forward from June last, the net profits to be appropriated amounts to £28,674, which enabled the Directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 3s. 6d. per share, leaving a balance of £374 to be placed to the credit of the guarantee fund, which, with that added, amounted to £.37,10. The report was adopted, and, after the re-election of four of the directors, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and board, and the meeting separated.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.

—A meeting of the committee and friends of the above valuable institution was held on Tuesday, at the board room of the hospital, in Bloomsbury square. Some interesting answer brought forward regarding the prevalence of contortions and deformities among the poorer classes, and, from the statistics adduced, it would appear that rickets, curvature of limbs, lateral curvature of the spine, club foot, &c., existed to a most lamentable extent among all classes, but more especially among those subject to privation, cold, and neglect. Since the formation of the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital, twelve years since, upwards of 10,000 individuals, suffering under inflictions evidently of the utmost severity, have received medical and surgical assistance, and out of that number, it is gratifying to record that no fatal or permanently injurious cases have occurred. There are 700 patients now under treatment, and 300 cases are necessarily compelled to wait admission, owing to the want of accommodation. The circumstances of the very many urgent and severe cases constantly being brought forward, the committee of management have opened a building fund, with the view of providing a more efficient accommodation for the future requirements of the crippled poor. In furtherance of this benevolent undertaking, a fancy bazaar on a very magnificent scale is about to take place, under the patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Lady Jane Sexton, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Howe, and a long list of the most beneficent of the fair nobility of England.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

—A microscopic examination of thirty-four different qualities of coffee sold in London has lately been made, which showed that with three exceptions the whole were adulterated. Chicory was present in thirty-one instances, with the frequent addition of roasted corn, beans, or potatoes, and in some cases the quantity of coffee was not more than a fifth of the whole article.

BURGLARY AT THE LAMBETH MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

—On Monday morning the premises of Messrs. Buck and Woolton, of the money-order office, 33, Mount street, Westminster Bridge-road, were entered by burglars, who remained unperceived on the premises long enough to pack up considerable property for removal. About half past three the shopmen were alarmed by an unusual noise, and proceeding to ascertain the cause, disturbed the burglars, who fled over the backs of the houses at the rear of the premises, and effected their escape without carrying off their booty. This is the second time that these premises have been burglariously invaded within these few months.

SHORTLY before one o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. Murray, tallow chandler and oilman, 49, Bridge House-place, Newington-causeway. The inmates were fortunately assisted to make their escape from the window, but the fire could not be stayed, and the back rooms, the shop front, and warehouse, and several of the front rooms had been burnt out.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

—In the week ending Saturday last, the births of 792 boys and 785 girls, in all, 1580 children, were registered. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1396. The deaths numbered 1023. In the corresponding week of the previous year (1841-50), the average was 1162; compared with which, the present return exhibits a favourable result. And if it could be safely assumed, notwithstanding the effects of various epidemics, that the population has increased nearly at the rate of 2½ per cent., the annual rate of increase observed in London between the two censuses of 1831 and 1841), and the above average were proportionally augmented, the return would show the public health to be in a very satisfactory point of view. But it will be found on examination, that, in five out of the ten corresponding weeks, the returns differ little from that of last week, or fall much below it, whilst an excessive mortality presents in other years of the series, the deaths rising to 1439 at one period, when influenza was in the ascendant; and to 1600 when bad sewers and other causes of disease, as well as the [illegible] were in operation. The mortality from small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, 28, 29, 14, and 35, respectively, in the last week there were 16, 21, 16, 43; scarlatina, 9, 6, 6, 8; and now stands at 8, 6, 6, 7, 6, 8. Hooping-cough shows a decrease, and has declined in the two weeks from 48 to 35; erysipelas from 14 to 2. Amongst complaints which assume an epidemic character, influenza alone shows [illegible] decrease, having fallen from 29 cases in the week, the number reaches less than half that number. In connexion with these cases of typhus, which prevail [illegible] in three different parts of the metropolis, the registrar-general [illegible] notes in the circumstances in which these diseases occurs [illegible] re a filthy and overcrowded court," which had been repeatedly complained of as the nursery of disease. At another place, "miserable huts," which had been constructed without regard to [illegible] or drainage, and [illegible] third case, a small brick room is described, where six persons had been [illegible] and into which the rain could penetrate either by means of the chimney or [illegible] channel. Fatal cases arising from affections of the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping-cough and phthisis) are diminished from 231 in the former week, to 219 in the last; and amongst these, laryngitis from 1, to 4, bronchitis from 182 to 136, pneumonia from 161 to 96, and asthma from 37 to 27. In the same period, phthisis exhibits a decrease from 147 to 123. On the 7th of [illegible] St. Giles-in-the-fields, and the Union Workhouse, Newman, who had [illegible] count, died, as stated in the medical certificate, from "old age and debility," having reached the extraordinary age of 105 years. Mr. Packer, of [illegible] Row, adds, this woman retained full possession of all her faculties until within a fortnight of her death." It is not stated, as is desirable in such cases, whether so singular a fact rests on the authority of a parish register or other sufficient evidence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer, which had fluctuated on the 8 four days of the week, [illegible] inches on Wednesday, and then rose gradually to 29 998 inches on Saturday. The mean of the week was 29 635 inches. The mean daily temperature was lowest on Monday and Thursday, when it was about 38 5 degrees. It was highest on Saturday, when it rose to 48 2 degrees. The mean of the week was 42 2 degrees. On every day the temperature was higher than the average of the same day in ten years. On Tuesday and Wednesday the mean was above 47 degrees above and average; on Friday, 8 degrees, and on Saturday, nearly 12 degrees. The wind was south, and on the last four days was in the south-west.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE affairs of the Cape of Good Hope have been for [illegible] long period in a very unsettled state; inasmuch that the colonists had, at the date of the last news received from Cape Town, dispatched a special mission to the mother country for the redress of [illegible] grievances. On Saturday, the 21st last, was the day fixed for the departure of the mission from Cape Town; and it was attended with a valedictory scene of unusual interest, which the obliging Correspondent has enabled us to represent. At about three o'clock, a large concourse of the inhabitants assembled at the Town House.

The Chairman (Mr. Jarvis) commenced the business of the day by stating that the object was an interesting one, and a most important one, Wednesday. In consequence of the approaching departure of Mr. Fairbairn, the board had adjourned, in order to meet him here previous to his embarkation. He submitted the following resolution of the board, which he proposed for the adoption of this meeting:

That, in accordance with the desire expressed by the resident householders and ratepayers of the municipality of Cape Town and Green Point at their several meetings, held on the 2d and 12th instant, and confirmed by the resolutions of the municipalities and ratepayers of the districts of Beaufort, Caledon, Malmesbury, Uitenage, Graaff-Reinet, Riversdale, Worcester, Paarl, Stellenbosch, and George, respectively, as appears from the documents hereunto annexed—[illegible] the inhabitants of the municipality of the district of Cape Town hereby authorise and appoint, for themselves, as well as for and on behalf of the great, influential, and respectable majority of the inhabitants of this colony, who have so requested it, Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bart., and John Fairbairn, Esq., as a deputation, to represent, jointly and severally, to our gracious Sovereign, and to the British Parliament and people, the grievances, wants, and wishes of her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in this settlement; and to consent, and, if need be, to pray her Majesty to sanction the following heads of a Constitution for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. (The draft Constitution as already published.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted, with great applause. The Chairman then introduced Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Brand, who were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Silence having

PHAETON. ARETHUSA.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

ing been at last procured, Mr. Jarvis presented to Mr. Fairbairn a box containing the draft Constitution prepared by the four popular members, with the numerous petitions and resolutions of various municipalities in support of the draft. Mr. Jarvis made a short but impressive address to Mr. Fairbairn, on the important charge which had been entrusted to him —to lay the wants, the grievances, and the wishes of the colonists before her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament; and he more particularly directed the attention of Mr. Fairbairn to the assistance which he might expect to receive from the Colonial Reform Society. Mr. Fairbairn briefly expressed his sense of the confidence which had thus been placed in him, and stated his intention not to return to the colony till he had satisfied his constituents; an announcement which was received with loud cheers. Then advancing a step, and amidst a profound silence, Mr. Fairbairn, evidently much affected, said, "Gentlemen, for a short time I bid you—farewell!" "God bless you!—God bless you!" burst from the excited multitude, who then hastened into the square to escort their representative to the place of embarkation.

Mr. Fairbairn proceeded on foot, supported by his colleagues and friends, the chairman and commissioners of the municipality, a number of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the city, and escorted by a crowd of between two and three thousand people assembled to render the last mark of respect to their ancient leader. It was a mark of public esteem and honour never before shown to any man in this colony, except, perhaps, to Sir Benjamin d'Urban. On the arrival of the procession at the North Wharf, a brilliant scene presented itself to view. All the numerous flag-staffs of the building-yards and stores (with one solitary exception) were decorated with ensigns and flags; a saluting battery had been thrown up alongside the wharf, while upwards of 45 sailing and rowing boats, profusely ornamented with the gayest flags, were in waiting to continue the procession by water, all the crews being dressed in holiday costume. The boat prepared for Mr. Fairbairn's use was distinguished by having the city banner in the bows and the union jack at the stern. On his putting foot into the boat, the assembled multitude gave three farewell cheers, and the battery then fired a salute of 21 guns, while the band in one of the boats struck up a march. All the boats then put off for the *Madagascar*, which was lying under topsails ready for sea. The day was remarkable fine, and the scene particularly exhilarating, the sun shone brightly, and a gentle breeze carried the boats rapidly along. On the arrival of the procession alongside the *Madagascar*, the boats drew up, and Mr. Fairbairn ascended the quarter-deck, where he bade adieu to his numerous friends, who regularly stormed the decks of the noble Indian, to the no small trouble, we suspect, of her good-natured commander. The band alongside in the meanwhile played "Rule Britannia," "Home, sweet Home," "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c., until it became time to depart. The crowd then slowly left the ship; but not until many had taken personal farewell of Mr. Fairbairn, and cried "God speed him." Then assembling around the ship, the crews and passengers of the gay little fleet all stood up, and waving hats and handkerchiefs, gave one cheer more for Mr. Fairbairn, which "one cheer more" was continued at intervals as they made their way towards shore, and long after they were unable to distinguish the person of him into whose hands they had entrusted their dearest interests.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

THE spirited scene of the accompanying Illustration is best related in the words of a Correspondent to a Devonport journal, relating, from her Majesty's ship *Leander*, Lisbon, Dec. 17, 1850, several trials of sailing by the *Leander*, *Phaeton*, and *Arethusa*.

"During the summer we had several trials on a wind, with scarcely enough wind to keep the sails full; the *Phaeton* then had the advantage, but very little of the *Arethusa*. On the 5th of November last we left Lisbon, and for several days we were either becalmed or had light airs; but at 10.30 A.M. of the 18th a change took place; the sky became overcast. At 11.30 the Commodore made signal to try rate of sailing on a wind. By this time there was a stiff royal breeze. All the frigates had a beautiful start. About 8 P.M. (the wind still increasing) the *Phaeton* was obliged to take in her royals. At this hour the *Arethusa* gained about one and a half to two miles; at 4 P.M. the *Phaeton* hoisted a signal, 'I cannot carry on;' for no other reason than the *Arethusa* was laughing at her to windward. 4.30—signal to take station, and reefed topsails and courses, blowing very fresh, which continued during the night. At 8 o'clock the following morning (18th November) there was a good sea up, with about half a gale of wind. 8.20—Commodore made signal to *Phaeton*, 'What sail can you carry?' Answer, 'Double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, and topgallant sails.' A similar signal to *Arethusa*. Answer, 'Single-reefed topsails, whole courses, topgallant sails, and reefed royals, if I require them.' 8.40—signal, 'Prepare to try rate of sailing with all possible sail.' At 9.40 we started, the *Phaeton* with double-reefed topsails, reefed courses, and no topgallant sails, as per signal to the Commodore; the *Arethusa* carried the sail as before-mentioned, per signal. At the instant we started, the *Phaeton* was on the lee bow of the *Arethusa*, and the other frigates far astern, and to leeward. It was a splendid sight: in about forty minutes the *Arethusa* brought the *Phaeton* on her lee quarter. It was laughable to see the wind's eye frigate (*Phaeton*) occasionally making a clear jump out of the water, like a flying fish escaping the pursuit of a dolphin. Finding herself going so fast to leeward, and astern of the *Arethusa*, she sent hands aloft to loose topgallant sails; fortunately for the crew, it was not done. The *Arethusa* at this time, being about one mile to windward, received a very heavy squall, and heeled over to it in beautiful style. After the worst of it passed the *Arethusa*, every eye was turned to the *Phaeton* to leeward, anxious to see how she would receive it; when, the instant it caught her, she became a complete wreck, carrying away her jibboom, port bumpkin, a portion of her cutwater, and topgallant sheets: it was melancholy to look at her—the sea occasionally making a clean break over her. Commodore made signal to close reef topsails and courses, blowing very heavy. Commodore then made signal to *Phaeton*: 'When will you be ready to continue the trial?'—Answer: 'I don't know.' Commodore: 'Can you keep your station?'—Answer: 'No.' A telegraph of some length of time took place between the Commodore and the *Phaeton*; at last she was ordered to Plymouth or Portsmouth, as most convenient, to repair £2000 damage, whilst the *Arethusa* did not strain a rope. The *Phaeton* left us about 4 P.M. of the 19th, in the Bay of Biscay, where we knocked about with heavy weather for several days. When we arrived again in Lisbon, on the 27th, we were anxiously waiting the arrival of the mail from England, to hear if she had arrived safe. The *Phaeton* is a beautiful vessel in fine weather, and it is a pity that she should be sent out of the English Channel in the winter season to encounter rough weather."

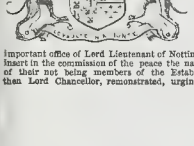
DEPARTURE OF THE DEPUTATION FROM CAPE TOWN FOR ENGLAND.

THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

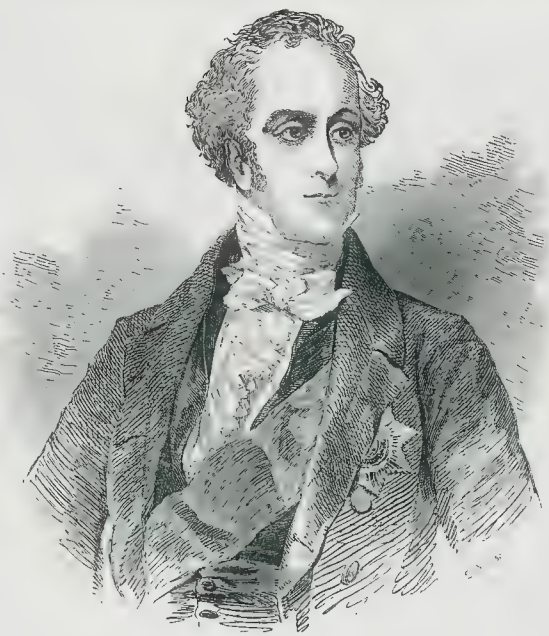
HENRY-PELHAM-FIENNES-PELHAM CLINTON, fourth Duke of Newcastle, K.G, died at Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, aged 66, on the afternoon of Sunday last, the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness. His Grace was representative, in the male line, of the ancient and eminent baronial family of Clinton, on which an Earl's coronet, with the title of Lincoln, was conferred by Queen Elizabeth, in 1572. By female descent, he derived from the distinguished houses of Pelham and Holles, by both of which the Dukedom of Newcastle had been enjoyed. That high honour he inherited at the decease of his father in 1795, being then but ten years of age. Shortly after, he was sent to Eton, where he remained till 1803, when, joining his mother and stepfather, General Sir Charles Cranford, in taking advantage of the brief peace of Amiens, he ventured on a continental tour, but, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities, he was detained a prisoner for four years. In 1807, shortly after his return to England, he married Georgiana-Elizabeth, only child of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, county Derby, M.P., by Georgiana Lady Middleton, his wife, daughter and eventual heiress of Evelyn Chadwick, Esq. This marriage brought a great accession of wealth to the Newcastle family. The lady was only just eighteen, and is stated to have possessed estates of the annual value of £12,000, together with a personal fortune of nearly £200,000. By her, who died September 20th, 1822, at the early age of thirty-three, his Grace had a numerous issue. The Duke's political career is chiefly distinguished for unbending consistency and determined hostility to the progress of liberal opinions. To use his own words, "his sentiments, such as they were, were ever openly expressed; true or false, they were his own—the result of reflection; not formed hastily, not the adoption of party, not borrowed with an easy indifference from the more fertile storehouses of others will, but the plain, unbiassed, dispassionate, and independent conviction of his own mind."

"My object (we quote from the Duke's "Thoughts in Times Past, tested by Subsequent Events") was to fulfil the duty required of me; and to accomplish this end by no other means than such as my searching conscience could most sacredly and scrupulously approve. Thus, then, was I trained into acting upon conscience. I endeavoured to discover the truth; and, if I failed, it was not from want of intention, but from want of capacity. On looking back to the past, I can honestly assert, that I repent of nothing that I have done. *Veritas nulla re-formem.* Such has been the cradle of my opinions: time may have matured them, and given them something like authority; at all events, the sentiments which might have been originally doubtful are now routedly confirmed. My mind within me is as the needle to the Pole—on no point more decisively than that I cannot be a Reformer, and that, from conviction, as well as from affection, I am a Conservative." It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that, a few years previously, his Grace had offered the most unflinching opposition to the passing of the Reform Bill; had been, in consequence, exposed to all the rancour of popular wrath; and had had his fine old Castle of Nottingham burned to the ground by a furious mob.

The Duke had equally opposed Catholic Emancipation, the Repeal of the Test Act, and any alteration in the Corn Laws. He recorded his vote against Queen Caroline, arrayed himself against the Canning administration, and supported the Coercion Bills for Ireland. These opinions he ever after maintained; and however much men may differ from them, all upright minds must concede to the departed nobleman respect for his conscientious principles, and admiration for his unbending honour and public consistency. Suffice it to add, that, long after his Grace's political error are forgotten, his private worth, his high English spirit, his generous disposition, and his kindness of heart will be remembered, and his name will ever form an honourable link in the ancestral roll of the illustrious family from which he descended.



For many years the Duke held the important office of Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire; but having refused to insert in the commission of the peace the names of two gentlemen, on account of their not being members of the Established Church, Lord Cottenham, then Lord Chancellor, remonstrated, urging the obvious grounds why the nomination of Government should be complied with. But the Duke was inexorable, and replied indignantly by a stern refusal; whereupon, he was superseded in the Lieutenancy by the Earl of Scarborough. At the time of his death his Grace was Custos Rotulorum of Newark, Steward and Keeper of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, and High Steward of Retford. He was also Doctor of Civil Law, and patron of eight livings. His hereditary possessions spread widely over the county in which he resided, and he greatly increased their extent by the purchase of the Duke of Norfolk's magnificent manor of Worksop. None of the Duke's daughters are married. His eldest son, so well known as the Earl of Lincoln, is now fifth inheritor of the Ducal coronet; he is in his fortieth year, and was married in 1832, to Lady Susan-Harriet-Catherine-Hamilton-Douglas, the only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton; by her, from whom he is divorced, he has four sons and one daughter.



HIS GRACE THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

GRAND NAVAL FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MARTIN BLACKWOOD, BART., OF H.M.S. "VENGEANCE," PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR

On Saturday last, at Portsmouth, at one o'clock, the preparations for the public funeral accorded to this late gallant and deeply regretted officer were commenced. The troops in the garrison—the 28th, 82nd, Royal Marine Artillery, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers—were marched down the High-street, and halted near the George Hotel; and they then formed in line to the Royal Victoria Pier. The sailors, petty and warrant officers of H.M.S. *Vengeance*, then took up their station, and were followed by officers of both the services, from the Cadet up to the Port-Admiral, and from the Ensign to the Colonel Commanding-in-Chief. At one o'clock, the body was removed from Mr. Mitchell's, in the High-street. The coffin was covered with a superb union jack, supported on either side by captains of the Royal Navy, and borne on the shoulders of the gallant seamen of the ship. The bands of the 82nd and 50th Regiments then commenced the "Dead March" in "Saul;" and the *cortège* proceeded. On the arrival at the Victoria Pier, the barges and boats of the ships were in attendance to receive the Body and the *cortège*. The band of the 82nd and the guard of honour occupied the first boat; in the second were the Body, and the pall-bearers and mourners; in the third, officers of Navy and Army; and the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth boats were likewise filled by the officers of the united service. On either side of the principal barges were escorts of boats, all having the white ensign half-mast. The procession crossed the harbour's mouth, the bands playing the "Dead March," and the *Vengeance* commenced firing "minute guns." The appearance of the ship in mourning had a solemn effect, the yards were lowered, and all signs of white were obliterated.

The procession was met on landing at Haslar jetty by the corps of Royal Marines, under Colonel Commandant Menzies (all the officers wearing crape round the arm), and the 30th Regiment of the line. They formed in single file on each side the road to the hospital and burial-ground, about 400 men of the former corps forming the firing party, and following the procession, preceded by the two bands playing the "Dead March."

The two Turkish captains commanding the vessels of war belonging to that country, now lying in Portsmouth Harbour, met the *cortège* at Haslar jetty, and, accompanied by Captain Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., joined the procession.

The body was received at the chapel at Haslar by the Rev. Mr. Dunne, the chaplain, and the Rev. Mr Vick, of Forton.

The service for the dead having been performed, and the body conveyed to the burial-ground, it was consigned to its last resting-place, and the ceremony was concluded by three volleys fired by the Royal Marines.

The principal mourners who walked in procession were Captain F. Blackwood, of the *Victory*, and Robert Blackwood, brothers of the deceased; two sons of the deceased, one of whom is a naval cadet in the *Vengeance*, and several other relatives.

The following naval and military officers walked in procession:—

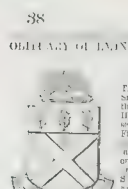
The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir R. Capel; Rear-Admiral Prescott; Captain-Superintendent Sir Edward Parry; Colonel Lewis, R.E., commanding the garrison in the absence of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence; Captain Chads, of the *Excellent*; Captain Henderson, of the *Hawthorn*; Captain Sir James Stirling, Captain J. P. P. Wallis, Captain Robertson, Captain Fitzroy, Captain Frederick, Captain Crispin, Captain Sir W. Wiseman, Captain Hand, Captain Robinson, of the *Arrogant*; Captain Jerningham, Captain Matheson, of the *Britannia*; Colonel-Commandants Menzies and Gibson, R.M.A.; the Colonels of the regiments of the line and the officers of the Royal Engineers and Artillery; Flag-Lieutenants Cochran and Aplin; Major Harvey, A.D.C.; Major Purvis, the officers of all the ships in the harbour, and also a number of officers on half-pay, &c., were present.

The decease of this gallant officer at so early a stage of life—just in his prime of manhood—has occasioned the greatest sympathy. He was much beloved by all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance, especially by those officers who had served both with him and under him. He has left a widow and ten children, whose melancholy bereavement cannot be expressed by words.

A procession of boats upon so melancholy an occasion has not been witnessed for a number of years in Portsmouth. The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell.

GRAND NAVAL FUNERAL PROCESSION OF CAPTAIN SIR HENRY M. BLACKWOOD IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR HENRY MARTIN BLACKWOOD, BART.,

CAPTAIN R.N.

The death of this gallant officer is ju[illegible] St. Henry was the [illegible] son of the second [illegible] the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry [illegible]art., K.C.B., G.C.H., who was senior lieutenant of the *Victorious*, on the memorable First of June, and commanded the *Barfleur* at Trafalgar. [illegible] father's profession, and emulating his noble [illegible]ces, the Baronet whose death we record entered the Royal [illegible]n 1814, and, after the usual gradations of p[illegible]ot, obtained post rank in 1827. Subsequently [illegible] served as Commodore in the East Indies.

Sir Henry [illegible] 11th Jan. 1801, and married, [illegible]ber, 1834, [illegible]ia, youngest daughter of [illegible]q., by whom he leaves issue.

JOHN HAVILAND, M.D., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR HAVILAND died at his residence, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, on the 8th inst. He was born in 1785, only son of John Haviland, Esq., of Gundenham, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of Samuel Glover, Esq., of Dunham, Notts. His family was a junior branch of the ancient Guernsey house of De Havilland, which, originally of Norman extraction, has been established in the Channel Islands since 1176. In a charge, [illegible] Sen. of England, still extant, granted by Edward IV., in the first [illegible] of his reign, the King confirms the ancient constitution of the island and Guernsey, and adds many new privileges, in consideration of the gallant [illegible] the heavy losses sustained by "Le Sieur Thomas de Havi[illegible]and other gentlemen of Guernsey, in recovering Mont Orgueil Castle, in Jersey from the French.

Dr Haviland completed his education at St John's College, and graduated as twelfth Wrangler in 1807. In 1814 he was elected Professor of Anatomy, which he held until appointed Regius Professor of Medicine. For many years he practised as a physician at Cambridge.

His death was somewhat [illegible]den, though he had previously suffered from constitutional infirmity. He married, March 31, 1815, Louisa, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. George Sparke, of the Isle of Ely, and by her had issue Margaret Anne, and seven issue five sons, the eldest of whom, the Rev. John Haviland, Vicar of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, is married to Harriet, third daughter of the Marchese di Spareto.

EDWARD DARRELL, ESQ., OF CALEHILL.

The family of Darrell was founded in England by one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror, and the name of its patriarch appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey. Numerous divergent branches were planted in various counties, and have flourished in all: the principal was those of CALEHILL and SCOTSTON, in Kent; of Sessay, in Yorkshire; of Littlecote, in Wilts; of Pagenham, in Sussex; and Trewornan, in Cornwall.

Mr. Darell, of Calehill, died at his seat in Kent, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-four. He was son and heir of Henry [illegible]rell, Esq., of Calehill, by Elizabeth [illegible] and daughter of Sir Thomas [illegible], Bart.; and great-grandson of John Darell, Esq., of Calehill, by Olivia his wife, daughter of Philip, Viscount Strangford. He married, 2nd March, 1802, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Balcock, Esq., of Muscoats, and leaves issue several children.

R. S. DAVIES, ESQ., F.R.S., F.A.S.

THIS gentleman, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, F.A.S., and a Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, died on the 31st inst., at Broomhall, Cottage, Upper Sheen Gate, Sheen, Surrey, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Davies was a very accomplished mathematician, and the author of several works on mathematics, [illegible] astronomy, and astronomical instruments, in different branches of science and literature. He was also a member of the claims of the more humble aspirant to mathematical honours. [illegible] and advice were liberally bestowed, as in many [illegible] testify.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, ESQ.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD was well known to the public as an expert and zealous antiquary. He was one of Mr. T. Gibson's best [illegible] assistants in the preparation of the "Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland," and other works, undertaken by the Record Commissioners. He was long a most active member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; and the library and museum of that body owe much to his industry and [illegible]. He edited several volumes for the Maitland Club, to which he contributed a very useful book, "The Register of Ministers in the year 1567"—the earliest extant record of the [illegible] appointments of the Reformed Church in Scotland. Mr. Macdonald [illegible] supplied the materials of Sir Walter Scott's [illegible] "Waverley Novels." Mr. Macdonald held for many years the [illegible] of the Register of Deeds and Protests in Scotland. As a private gentleman, he was very popular, on account of his kind and [illegible] and his death occurred recently, is generally and sincerely lamented.

WILLIAM HOWISON, A.R.S.A.

THIS well-known engraver was born at Edinburgh, in 1788, and was educated at George Heriot's Hospital, leaving that institution [illegible] and entered to an engraver, of the name of Wilson. It was as a boy, [illegible] remarkable for that industry, perseverance, and punctuality which distinguished him throughout life. He never received any instruction in drawing, but what he acquired for himself during the period of his apprenticeship. He had engraving which brought him into notice. This was that from the picture of "The Curlers," which he did for Mr. Harvey. On the completion of this work, Mr. Howison was elected an [illegible] of the Scottish Academy—the only instance, we believe, of a [illegible] conferred on an engraver. Mr. Howison was [illegible] duce some of the most famous pictures [illegible] as the "Vicar [illegible]" by Sir William Allan, [illegible] Communion" by Harvey. At the period of his death he was engraving for the "First Interview [illegible] Amurrans," after Thomas Ford, for the Association for the [illegible] of the Fine Arts in Scotland. Such was his anxiety to have this engraving finished at the stipulated period, that he frequently worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day upon it. This unremitting toil no doubt led to the premature loss of his sight. He died after a short but severe illness, on the 20th ultimo, at his residence, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, and was interred in the Grey Friars' Churchyard.

Mr. Howison was remarkable for his extreme simplicity and engaging manners; qualities which [illegible]quired for him friends both among the young and old; and which, with his [illegible] talents, obtain his demise to be generally regretted.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY CLAUDE LORAINE, BART.—We regret to

announce the demise of the above baronet, who [illegible] Ramsay, Isle of Man. He was [illegible] son of Henry [illegible], Esq., and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his [illegible] Loraine, of Northumberland.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM SOMERSET.—We deeply [illegible] announce the death of Lord William Somerset [illegible] and uncle of the Duke of Beaufort, who [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] his residence in [illegible], after a severe illness of several weeks duration.

We regret to announce the death of a writer whose genial and sportive pen has delighted thousands. Maxwell, the Irish novelist, and author of innumerable humorous sketches in the periodical literature of the day, expired on the 29th December, at Musselburgh, near the Scottish capital.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED RACER.—Died, on the 8th of January, at Brownstown House, Paddock, Curragh, Kildare, the celebrated racer Sir Gregory, at the age of 20 years, the dam of Birdcatcher, Tough-as-bullet, Georges, May-boy, &c. She was also the grandam of Mickey Free, The Baron, Cyrenaic, &c. She was interred with all due honours, and a suitable monument will be erected over her.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE BRAZILIAN FLEET.—Admiral Grenfell left Liverpool on Wednesday, to take the command of the Brazilian fleet, in anticipation of a war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

NAVAL SAVINGS.—It is calculated that during the past year the sum of £16,000 has been saved by dockyard changes, and removals in the naval service.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—It is now positively stated that reduction in the branch of the service is to be continued, and not only are no new appointments of clerks to take place, but every opportunity for reducing will be taken, advantage of.

IRISH CONSTABULARY.—The Inspector-General of Constabulary, Sir Duncan McGregor [illegible] Hall Inniskillen), has directed that [illegible] ordinary throughout Ireland shall perform the duties of billet [illegible] instead of orderlies.

THE CAPTAINS' GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.—[illegible] service pension of £100 per annum, which [illegible] ed to the Lords of the Admiralty, for the promotion [illegible] of Admiral has been conferred by Sir [illegible] [illegible] now serving as commander [illegible] about to return to England [illegible] Commodores Bennett [illegible] [illegible] years of age.

The vacant [illegible] Hospital has been conferred upon Lieutenant John [illegible] Lonet (.807). Lieutenant Lonsdale was in the service since 1791, and has served afloat and ashore for [illegible] years.

FATAL FEVER ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SCORPION."—Accounts from the *Scorpion*, surveying vessel Lieutenant-Commander Laurence, stated at St. Thomas's, December 19, [illegible] a fatal fever had broken out on board that ship, and that one of the [illegible] Lieutenant William Mooney (1844).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. [illegible] Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, [illegible] St. Fabian. American Independence acknowledged, 1783.
TUESDAY, 21 [illegible] Agnes. Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.
WEDNESDAY, [illegible] St. Vincent. Lord Byron born, 1788.
THURSDAY, 23. The Duke of Kent died, 1820. W. Pitt died, 1805.
FRIDAY, 24. South Sea Bubble exploded, 1721.
SATURDAY, 25. Conversion of St. Paul.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25, 1851.

Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 13	50	2 5	50	2 56	6 10	3 51	7 5	4 50	7 59

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1851;

Being the Seventh Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by THOMAS MILLER; Besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.
* Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On Monday, Jan. 20, and every evening during the week, will be performed a Comedy, in three acts, called THE NEW COMEDY OF HUMOUR, AND THE NEW FARCE, called MY WIFE'S MOTHER. Principal characters by Messrs. James Anderson, Emery, Meadows, Bedford, Selby, Neville, Newcombe, Turnour, and Walter Lacy. To conclude with the New Grand Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY; or, ROBBIN DE ROBBIN and the FIRST LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. Box Office open from Eleven till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 20, Mr. HENRY IV. (PART I.), and the Pantomime, Tuesday, Jan. 21, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, HENRY IV. (PART I.), and the Pantomime. Thursday, Jan. 23, TWO [illegible], Friday, [illegible]ntomime. Friday, Jan. 24, the Theatre will be CLOSED in consequence of the Royal Private Concert. Saturday, Jan. 25, the PRISONER OF [illegible], having been selected for representation at Windsor Castle, will [illegible] with the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses nightly, and many persons [illegible] to witness a GRAND JUVENILE GALA, for THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, when the performances will commence at a Quarter to Seven o'Clock, with the Grand Pantomime of DONOGHUE [illegible] concluding with a laughable Farce, at a Quarter past [illegible] Doors open at Half-past Six. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

MR. BALFE'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27th, at EXETER HALL, with a large and brilliant Assemblage of Talent, and Miss Poole—Signora Lucchesi (the celebrated female tenor) will make her first appearance in London on this occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Signor F. Tamberlik (from the Opera Comique, Paris), Mr. Balfe, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lazarus, and Signor F. Lablache, also, Mr. Ernst (his first and only appearance this season), with other eminent artists.—Leader, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. W. BALFE.—Stalls, 7s. Tickets, 4s. and 2s; Upper Platform, 1s., at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and all principal Music-sellers.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on their SAX HORNS at the following places—22nd, Pembroke Street, Baldock; 23rd, Corn Exchange, Cambridge; 24th, Assembly Rooms, Ely; 25th, Assembly Rooms, Wisbeach; 27th, Corn Exchange, Peterborough; 28th, Mr. Distin's Residence, Manufactory, Crauburn street, Leicester-square, London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S LAST NIGHT, on MONDAY next, at EGYPTIAN HALL, Store-street. The highly successful Entertainment of the last time, in consequence of Mr. Albert Smith's professional engagements. Places to be secured Stalls, 3s.; Back Seats, 1s. to be had at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer & Co., Regent-street; and at the Hall. Private Boxes for eight, £1 1s. for six, 15s.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SOIRÉE MUSICALE, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY, at MORCESTER, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Birmingham, Friday, Lichfield and on Monday, the 27th, at Warrington.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.—WONDERS and MIRACLES in CAMDEN-TOWN, opposite the HAYMARKET.—ROBERT-HOUDIN, the MANNES of FANTASTIQUES.—His Second Performance, Wednesday, Jan. 22nd, at 8 and 10 o'Clock. ROBIN will appear; and on WEDNESDAY next, and every Wednesday. Morning, at Two o'Clock, MATINÉES MAGIQUES. Tickets as usual, at Messrs. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled SCENES FROM THE WORLD OF SCHOOLBOY LIFE, which has obtained almost unparalleled success, will be given at the APOLLONICON ROOM, 28, Maria-street, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., and every Week, being the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th successive representations. Hours of Performance, Three and Eight o'Clock.—Admission to Reserved Seats 2s.

APOLLONICON.—Splendid and unrivalled MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, upon which six professors perform at the same time, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Eight o'Clock precisely, at the Apollonicon Room, 28, Maria-street. Stalls, 5s. Programme, see Morning Journals each day of performance.—Royal Music, &c., adjoining Lowther Arcade.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, and OHIO rivers [illegible] signed, the same Unit was exhibited before [illegible] by the Queen, will [illegible] Concert Room, York, MONDAY, January 20, for 60 days, at the new hall, Leicester, on MONDAY next, Morning at 12, Afternoon at 3, Evenings at 8.—Admission, 1s., Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—The Diorama of the Life of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has been some time in progress.

NEW DIORAMA, GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW DIORAMA, illustrating "OUR NATIVE LAND," or [illegible] the Scenery [illegible] now Open Daily, at the [illegible] Gallery, formerly a separate [illegible] Hall. Morning [illegible] Seven. Doors open half-past [illegible] Reserved Seats, 3s.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—Now Exhibiting at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Colonel Fremont for the United States Government.—Mornings, 12, Afternoon, 3.—Evenings, [illegible] each Exhibition. Admission, 1s.

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket, will OPEN early in FEBRUARY, with the First Representation of Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S [illegible] Panorama, the subject of this exhibition will illustrate the grand routes [illegible] TOUR through EUROPE.—The Panorama will be [illegible] painted by Mr. [illegible] Lewis, with appropriate Music, express'd arranged for the subject.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, [illegible] Zoological Society [illegible] Regent's Park, [illegible] Animal in the world has [illegible] Admission, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on MUSIC, of WALES [illegible] Roberts, by (Invitation to H.R.H. the Prince of [illegible] Blanche Young, R.A.—The CELEBRATED [illegible] ORGANIST on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. LECTURES, ILLUSTRATED by an EXHIBITION of the LIVE-FISH, [illegible] &c.—NEW DESCRIBING VIEWS.—DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c. [illegible] Admission 1s.; Schools and Children under 10, Half-price. Five o'Clock: and every Evening at [illegible] (LECTURE), from Seven till Half past Ten.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] MESSAGES. A memorial to the Queen, presented through a member of the H[illegible] of Commons, [illegible] on the grounds on which the change of name is sought, is the usual [illegible] to [illegible] obtain the rest of the Royal Assent. The subject [illegible] amounts to about [illegible] guineas.

[illegible] ARCHITECTS. The Royal Institute of British Architects was [illegible] at the College of Arms, Doctors' Commons.

[illegible] THE ROSE OF ENGLAND. Extract from the time [illegible] the first Lancastrian and Yorkish contests: [illegible] "The Rose of England [illegible] from the time [illegible] the Windo[illegible] appeared in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

journal, from which we borrow these details, "to find a band of able-bodied labourers, with the right stuff in them, though it probably had never been very skilfully brought out; and he got instead an hospital of decrepit people, infirm, some of them from age, and others from want, who had never used a spade in their lives, and containing an alarming proportion of women and children, affected with epidemic and contagious diseases. The worthy man saw his mistake at a glance, and wisely consulted, perhaps, his own and his neighbours' self-preservation by sending back the Carrs outcasts to the care of the Highland Committee, and the charitable institutions of Edinburgh." This is but a repetition, on a somewhat smaller scale, but in an equally deplorable manner, of the Irish misery, and it requires identically the same treatment. Emigration, which some speak of as the great remedy, will not even alleviate such a disease as this; for these are not the class of people that will voluntarily emigrate, or that would be received by any colony if conveyed in large numbers; and a compulsory deportation of the people would not, we suppose, be tolerated, or even recommended. The evil is too deeply rooted to be of easy treatment; but, difficult or the reverse, it demands the careful and immediate attention of the Legislature. There must be something greatly wrong in the agrarian laws or social circumstances of the West Highlands of Scotland, as well as in Ireland, when a formerly brave and self-supporting people are reduced to this state—when the resources of the land are undeveloped—and when the sea, teeming with nutritive food, to be had for the taking, offers its wealth to them in vain. We trust the subject will not be lost sight of because the sufferers are less clamorous than the Irish have been; and that a wise Government will not suffer the Celtic population either to be rooted out of the land altogether, or to remain in it, a source of perpetual misery to themselves and to all around them, without at least making some enquiries which shall show us the reason why.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Queen has taken frequent drives with the Royal children in the Windsor Park, and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the diversion of shooting almost daily, in the Royal preserves.

On Monday, his Excel ency Genera. Radowitz arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay were added to the Royal circle Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and the Prince the same evening.

On Wednesday, the Rev Frederick and Mrs. Anson were the only additions to the Royal dinner-party of the previous day

The Duchess of Norfolk has relieved the Marchioness of Douro in her duty as Lady in Waiting upon her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was going on favourably, on Thursday, at Gloucester House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge enjoyed the diversion of shooting in Richmond Park, on Saturday morning last

We are happy to announce the safe *accouchement* of Madame Van de Weyer, the wife of his Excellency the Belgian Minister. Her Excellency gave birth to a daughter on Saturday last, at the residence of the Legation in Portland-place.

The Earl and Countess of Glengall have left Bretby Park, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, at Wynyard Park.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans have been passing the holidays in comparative retirement in Port Eliot.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon left town from a Continental tour

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton leave Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, next week, to make a series of visits *en route* to town, for the waiting of Parliament

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington are passing the holidays in Paris

The Marchioness of Hastings and Captain Yelverton have been called suddenly to Dublin, by the serious indisposition of the youthful Marquis of Hastings

Lord John Russell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday, at his residence in Chesham-place The Ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon Henry Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule.—The noble Lord and her Ladyship had a second dinner party on Thursday night, the guests at which included the Earl and Countess [illegible] Lord [illegible] Sir Robert Peel, Sir [illegible], the Right Hon. [illegible] Mr Hawes, M P., Mr Labi, and Mr Charles Dickens.

PARLIAMENTARY BANQUETS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL (the First Lord of the Treasury), as leader of the Ministerial Party in the House of Commons, has had invitations issued for a grand Parliamentary full-dress banquet, at his official residence in Downing-street, on the 3rd proximo, to the several members of the Administration and Court, having seats in that Assembly

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE (the Lord President of the Council) will give a grand full-dress Parliamentary dinner on the 3rd proximo, at Lansdowne House, to a large party of Peers.

LORD STANLEY (who is expected to arrive in town on the 1st of next month) will give a sumptuous banquet to the Duke of Richmond and a numerous circle of Protestant Peers on the 3rd of the ensuing month, at his mansion in St James's-square

THE SPRING CIRCUITS.

The following is the arrangement made for the Spring Circuits:—

HOME CIRCUIT. Lord Campbell and Mr. Baron Parke

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Martin.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Erle.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coleridge.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Talfourd

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Cresswell and Mr. Baron Platt.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Maule

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Justice Williams, who will, after proceeding through South Wales, join Mr Justice Maule at Chester

VACATION JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Wightman.

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past two o'clock on Thursday, at the Foreign Office. The meeting was very fully attended by the members of the Ministry, and sat for three hours

WINTER CHARITY.—It was a time when the easy, comfortable man, troubled with fitful sense of human suffering, gives from his abundance; and, whilst benefiting, feels almost ashamed that, with such widespread misery around round him, he has all things still, all things grateful. The smitten spirit asks wherefore he is not of the multitude of wretchedness; demands to know for what especial excellence he is promoted above the thousand, thousand starving creatures in his very tenderness for misery, taxes his privilege of exemption from a woe that withers manhood in man, bowing him downward to the brute. And so questioned, this is given in modesty of spirit—in very thankfulness of soul. His alms are not cold, formal charities; but reverent sacrifices to his suffering brother. —*St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold*, he first part of a collected edition of whose writings has just appeared, beautifully and tastefully printed.

FATAL WRECK.—The *Nautilus* screw-steamer, of London, struck on the Sterries Platters, off Holyhead, at 11 A.M., on Wednesday morning, and went down almost immediately. She steamed and three steamers were lost in the long boat, the master, mate, and one seaman succeeded in making the shore in a small

M. Banquiet, the Belgian artist, with whose skill in portraiture our readers are [illegible] has just returned to the metropolis, after six months' sojourn on

In consequence of the retirement of the Earl of Dunraven from the presentation of Glamorganshire, an address has been issued by Sir George [illegible], who offers himself to the suffrages of the electors on Conservative, Protestant, and anti-Papal principles.

On Monday morning a fire, involving a serious loss of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mrs. Burch, known as [illegible] Tavern [illegible] of the following

[illegible]

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE SUFFOLK COUNTY MEETING, presided over by the Earl of Stradbroke, and called by him as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in pursuance of a requisition signed by all the chief men of the county, was held at Stowmarket on Thursday. It was numerously attended; and the Dukes of Grafton and Rutland, and other gentlemen, apologised for their absence by letter. Lord Rendlesham moved the first resolution, denouncing the act of the Pope, and Sir P. Broke seconded it An amendment, moved by Mr. Tacon, of Eye, and supported by Mr. Walsh, declaring perfect freedom as to religion to be the birthright of Englishmen, was supported by only six persons. The other speakers were the Rev. Mr. Maberley and the Rev Mr. Clowes, Mr. Long and Mr. Bevan, in favour of the usual course of proceedings. Mr. Ray, a Dissenter, attacked the Church Mr. Preston found no supporter for an amendment, "that no system of religion should be paid by the State." An amendment condemning the Puseyites was well supported, but lost. After much debate and confusion, an address of the usual description was carried almost unanimously

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM, in a reply to an address from his clergy, draws up a catalogue of the most objectionable points in the Papal doctrine, as follows 1. The claim of the Pope to universal empire over the Church of Christ; such a claim not being supported in the smallest degree by the text usually brought forward (Matthew xvi. 18, 19). 2. Transubstantiation, and the refusal of the cup, in the holy communion, to the laity. 3. Divine honours paid to the Virgin Mary, the invocation of saints, and the worship of images. 4. The doctrine of purgatory, and the power of a priest to procure relief from its penalties. 5. The grant of indulgences. 6. Restraint upon the use of the Holy Scriptures, amounting to prohibition. 7. The unnatural extent to which celibacy is enforced. 8. The pretence that miracles are even now performed in the Church of Rome. 9. The offering up of public prayers in a foreign tongue, little understood, with a disposition to discourage all education, except on a most narrow and exclusive principle. 10. The most dangerous of all is the confessional, pregnant with evil, moral and social, both to priest and penitent. The bishop believes it may be necessary to provide some restrictions upon the introduction and circulation of Papal bulls in this island, and to prohibit the assumption of episcopal titles conferred by Rome and deriving the name from any place in this country; and desirable to forbid the existence of monastic institutions, and the residence of any Jesuits in the country.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday a deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association waited upon Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial urging him to take immediate measures to ensure the total abolition of the tax on windows. The deputation consisted of the Rev. C. Hume, rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street; J. Nicholay, Esq.; Dr Bushman; W. Rogers, Esq., barrister-at-law; C. F. J. Lord, Esq.; C. R. Walsh, Esq.; W. D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.; T. Abrahams, Esq.; and Dr. Barnett, the honorary secretary. After the object of the deputation had been enforced by various arguments, Sir Charles Wood replied by stating, that the deputation were aware that it was his duty to listen to the statements made to him, not to give any opinion. At the same time he assured the deputation that the memorial presented to him should receive due consideration.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—From the journals lately received from Van Diemen's Land, and which come down to the end of September, we learn that Mr. Smith O'Brien had arrived at Hobart Town, by the steamer, from Port Arthur, and had accepted a ticket of leave on his *parole* not to leave the colony Ulin, the party implicated in assisting Smith O'Brien to escape, by giving him a passage in the *Victoria* cutter, had managed to get clear off with his vessel without paying the fine (£50) in which he had been amerced

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, was held on Wednesday evening, at the theatre (late Miss Kelly's), Dean-street, Soho, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of the total, immediate, and unconditional repeal of the window-tax: Mr. Joseph George Godwin, sen., churchwarden, in the chair. The resolutions proposed were agreed to.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT THE REGENT'S CANAL DOCKS.—On Thursday afternoon, as a man named Robert Apling was leaving up the wheel on board the *Lovely*, a vessel recently arrived from Germany, a discharge of fire-arms was heard, and Apling exclaimed, "My God, I am shot," falling back immediately a corpse. A surgeon was quickly in attendance, and discovered that a shot had entered the right breast, leaving an orifice the size of a shilling. Up to Thursday night all efforts to ascertain whence the shot came, or by whom it was fired, have been fruitless

WRECK.—The English Government mail steamer picked up, on Wednesday night, in mid-channel, on her passage from Dover to Calais, a boat belonging to a French ship that was wrecked during the gale off Lorient. Seven men had taken refuge in the boat, without food of any kind, without covering, without a rudder, and scarcely a stitch of canvas for sail. Seven of the unfortunate men perished in the first or second day; and when the steamer fell in with the boat the sole survivor was in the last stage of exhaustion. The conduct of the captain and crew of the steamer is spoken of in high terms.

On Thursday morning a boiler exploded at Holme-house Colliery (Wigan), causing the death of two persons, and injuring some others. The boiler rebounded from its bed a distance of several yards. The boiler-house was completely destroyed. Portions of the brickwork were driven a distance of 300 yards.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the intelligence received from Paris yesterday (Friday), the debats on the report of the "Committee of Public Safety" had not been brought to a close. On Thursday, the principal speakers were MM. Berryer (Legitimist) and Lamartine (Republican).

M. Berryer took a review of the Republic from 1848, to prove that the Monarchical party, so called, had saved the country from ruin. He highly disapproved of the Ministry in dismissing General Changarnier, though he questioned not their constitutional right to do as they had done; but that act exhibited a tendency to a change of policy dangerous to the peace of the country.

M. Lamartine addressed the Assembly in favour of the Government

The Courts of Law have pronounced the liberation of M. Mangnin by the Assembly to have been unlawful. The Assembly is, therefore, in collision both with the executive and the judicial powers

M. Lamartine has contradicted the rumour of his having been offered the embassy to London by the President of the Republic.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid confirm the fact of the resignation of the ministry, which, however, the Queen refused to accept. The ground of offence taken by General Narvaez and his colleagues was, that they had been on the refusal to a grand ball given by the Queen-Mother on the previous evening! This was considered an intentional slight, which they were determined to resent.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Bulsprce:* The Right Rev. Henry Field, late Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Nova Scotia. *Deanery:* The Rev. R. Bowles Knottesford Fortescue, to St. Ninian's, Perth. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. A. W. Chatfield, to Ross, Hereford. *Rectories:* The Rev. Dr. Sweet, to Blagdon, Somerset; the Rev. George Palgrave Simpson, to St. John's, South Hackney, Middlesex; the Rev. T. T. Cotswol, to Horton, Bucks; the Rev. Dr. Colls, to Ingrave, near Brentwood, Essex; the Rev. William Mack, to Horham, Suffolk; the Rev. Bartle Bartle Edmund Johnson, to Dalham, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. S. Edgehill, to St. Margaret's, Leicester; the Rev. Edwin Pell, to Acton, Suffolk; the Rev. Robert Bewick, to Brightlingsea, Essex; the Rev. — Image, to Ticehurst, Kent; the Rev. John Porter Butck, to Tofthrees, in Norfolk; the Rev. H. J. Fitzgerald, to Worth-Matravers, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset; the Rev. J. Tomlin, to Llanasaph.

VACANCIES.—*Rectory:* Newton-Kyme, county and archdiocese of York; value £292, with residence; patron, T. L. Fairfax, Esq. *Vicarages:* Marlow-Grindi, Bucks, diocese of Lincoln; value £172, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. *Perpetual Curacies:* East Ardsley, county and diocese of Gloucester, value £66, patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester and Bristol. Whitby, Yorkshire, Rectorate, Stamford, Lincolnshire, value £59, patron, Mrs. Bambrigge. *Lectureships:* Ashburn, Derbyshire, diocese of [illegible]; stipend £55 Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe. *Chaplaincy:* Bristol Gaol

TESTIMONIALS.—The following gentlemen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard.—The Rev. John Tracey, of Dartmouth, from the parishioners; the Rev. Frederick C Thompson, on his leaving the parish of Wilcannia and Balhannah, Norfolk, by the parishioners; the Rev. [illegible] Arnold, of Thrandiston Rectory, on his late marriage, from the Guardians of the Hartismere Union, of which he was vice-chairman; the Rev. Morgan, jun., incumbent of Barnsley, from upwards of 2000 members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Oldham district, M.U., the Rev. Benedict Ashmore, of St Catherine's, Tranmere, Cheshire, from the ladies of his congregation; the Rev. John Cawood, of St. Ann, Bewdley, on completing the fiftieth year of his incumbency.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At a quarter past two o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Ben Caunt, the well known pugilist, known by the name of the Coach and Horses, in St. Martin's-lane The house was much injured at the back, and we are sorry to say that two of Mr Caunt's children, aged six and eight, were burnt to death, as also one of the female servants aged [illegible]

Parliamentary elections will be held within the next ten days, in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Monday night's *Gazette* contains the Speaker's notice that at the end of a fortnight from the 13th instant a writ will be issued for the election of two members of Parliament in place of Viscount Alford and Robert Breedlay, Esq., both deceased

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

THE CARMARTHEN COUNTY MEETING, held in the Shire Hall, at Llandilo, last week, followed the course of other county meetings. Resolutions against the assumption of the Pope, declaring loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Constitution, were passed, and a corresponding address to her Majesty was adopted The Hon. Col Trevor, M.P., took an active part in the proceedings, and moved the first resolution; the second was moved by Mr. D. A. Davies, also a member of Parliament. The other speakers were Messrs. Pugh Reeves, of Kilymaenllwyd, and J. Jones. A letter was read from Earl Cawdor, in which the noble Lord stated—

that, agreeing with the Lord President of the Council in opinion, "that a controversial and decidedly imperfect discussion, at a public county meeting, of the merits of the Roman Catholic faith can do no production of mischief only;" and having no reason to expect that the meeting will take a different course from that which has been usually pursued on the occasion, I feel that if I were to attend, I should, by so doing, appear to sanction in some degree a course of proceeding which I disapprove of I beg likewise to say, still using Lord Lansdowne's words, that "as far as any resolutions which may be offered to the meeting express a firm determination to uphold by every means the Protestant establishment, and more especially to resist the attempts of any foreign potentate, ecclesiastical or civil, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the ordinances of our Church, or her Majesty's supreme authority as its Head, they will have my entire and cordial concurrence.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES was held on the 10th, and, after some discussion, the report of the committee, which had on the previous occasion been objected to as not going far enough against the Roman Catholics, was received and adopted by a large majority. The party, however, which thought the report insufficient, afterwards carried a resolution moved by Mr. Kilpin and seconded by Mr. Apsley Pellat—to the effect that it is the bounden and especial duty of Protestant Dissenters to resist by every legitimate means the encroachments of the Papacy in this country, and that it will be their duty to petition both Houses of Parliament to protest against any legislative encouragement of that system, and particularly against the continuance of any pecuniary grant towards its support, either in the United Kingdom or its dependencies; the deputies to meet for this purpose at an early period after the assembling of Parliament.

REVIVAL OF THE CONVOCATION. Some members of the Church met in Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, called together by the Metropolitan Church Union, to take measures for the revival of the Convocation; Henry Hoare, Esq., in the chair. The Revs. G. Anthony Denison, of East Brent; Dr. Biber, Mr. Raven, J. S. Cox, J. J. Cumming, J. B. Sweet, Prebendary Clarke, Mr. Hughes, a barrister; and Mr. Dudley Perceval, were the principal speakers. The meeting was otherwise than numerous or unanimous; but, after many lamentations over the crippled state of the Church, and numerous suggestions as to the means of increasing her efficiency as against the Romish Church, a resolution was adopted declaring that the attack of the Bishop of Rome was the consequence of the long suppression of the synodal functions of the Church, and that the present emergency constituted an additional plea for the revival of her synodical functions; and an address to her Majesty, founded on the resolution, was agreed to. An amendment, moved by the Rev. J. E. Cox, "That the revival of the Convocat on would not now conduce to peace," was lost. Addresses to the Upper and Lower Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury were also adopted.

THE INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH were called together on Tuesday by the High Bailiff, in pursuance of a requisition more numerously signed than any requisition he had ever received. The meeting was numerous and boisterous, Mr. Apsley Pellat moved a resolution denouncing the proceedings of the Pope as an insidious and dangerous invasion of the rights of the throne and of the constitution, repudiating persecution, but calling on Lord John Russell energetically to suppress all Papal power and pretensions in the realm, and to give a proof of his sincerity by abolishing all the endowments of Popery. Mr. Thwaites, who described himself to be a Dissenter, moved an amendment, attending the call on Lord John Russell to bring before Parliament a measure to abolish all endowments of religion out of the public purse. After several speeches, and considerable confusion, the original motion was carried by a considerable majority, as was also a resolution lamenting the encouragement given to the Pope by the Tractarian party; and an address to her Majesty and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the resolutions, were adopted. Mr. Alderman Humphrey, one of the members for the borough, was present, and took part in the proceedings. It was understood, on the show of hands in a division, that Mr Pellat should substitute the amendment for his resolution. The other member for the borough addressed a letter to Dr. Black, from Paris, which was read at the meeting, expressing an opinion that the act of the Pope was foolish and impudent, but disapproving of the contumely and abuse which had in consequence been cast on the Roman Catholics. He declared that he could not depart from the wise policy of religious toleration and equality towards the Catholics that the last twenty-five years; that he thought the State should interfere as little as possible in religious matters; that in times of excitement, principles should be firmly maintained; and that he must wait for the meeting of Parliament, to learn the course proposed to be pursued by her Majesty's ministers, before he could determine whether he should support them or not.

A WESTMORELAND COUNTY MEETING was held at Kendal, on Monday, in pursuance of a requisition, signed by the Earl of Lonsdale, the county members, and between 500 and 600 gentlemen. A large number of persons assembled. An address to the Queen, to vindicate the national independence—moved by Mr. Wilson, of Casterton, and seconded by Mr. Wilson, of Ripmaden Park—was unanimously adopted. The other speakers were Mr. Hasell, of Dalemaine, and Mr. Wilson, of the Stowe.

A MEETING at BRIGHTON, on Thursday week, of the lay members of the Church of England, was remarkable for being intended to attack a clergyman, and for a refusal to hear a gentleman, a member of the Church, who wished to say a few words in their defence. The public does not seem to improve in toleration

DOCUMENTS.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL has addressed a letter of advice to the clergy of his diocese, in which he recommends them to defend the population from the machinations of the Romish priests, by diffusing amongst them scriptural knowledge, and energetically employing all feasible and proper means to expand the influence of the Church. He requests his clergy to preach sermons, and make collections of money for this purpose, and points out four societies connected with the Church, to the funds of which they might contribute.

IRELAND.

ANTI-CENTRALIZATION MOVEMENT.—On Monday, at Dublin, a deputation of a Permanent Anti-Centralization Committee waited on the Lord Mayor, with the requisition for convening an aggregate meeting to petition Parliament against the apprehended abolition of the Viceregal Court, or any other centralising measures affecting the interests of Ireland. The requisition was signed by the High Sheriff of Dublin, the High Sheriff of Kildare, the Lord-Lieutenant of Sligo, the members for the city and county of Dublin, the members for the University, and upwards of twenty other Irish members, Messrs. Latouche and Co., bankers; Ball and Co.; Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., the directors of the Royal and Hibernian Banks; H. Barton, Esq., of Straffan; the aldermen and town-councillors of Dublin; the borough magistrates, several Baronets, Knights, Deputy-Lieutenants, magistrates, and gentry from various parts of Ireland. Lord Mayor said, that he felt deeply interested in the object of the proposed meeting, and he would have much pleasure in complying with the requisition, which he considered, from its nature, and the influential character of the requisitionists, to be but mandatory on him. The 27th inst. was ultimately arranged as the day for the meeting, which is expected to be a very important demonstration.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The Irish Tenant League were burnt out of their council-room by a conflagration which took place on Monday morning, on the premises of Mr Le Febvre, a hatter, at No. 38, Westmoreland-street The fire was discovered soon after midnight, and in a few hours the entire house was completely gutted. The Tenant League conducted the drawing-room, but their papers, books, and documents were saved. A female servant lost her life on the occasion. The League have fixed on the 23rd instant for their aggregate meeting.

NEW CATHOLIC SEE.—The Cork papers announce the formation of a new Roman Catholic Bishopric in the south of Ireland, or rather the restoration of an old one, the late united diocese of Cloyne and Ross having, at the prayer of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, the present Bishop, been divided by the Pope into two, Dr. Murphy to remain Bishop of Cloyne, and the Rev. Dr. Ryan, parish priest of Middleton, having been appointed to the diocese of Ross The bull for the consecration of the new Bishop has actually arrived in Ireland, and is in the hands of Dr. Slattery, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. It does not appear that in this instance there has been any election by the clergy, but Dr. Ryan has been, at all events a member of their body, and is stated to have been always most acceptable to them.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The *Cork Reporter* reiterates a statement which it had previously put forth, and which had been contradicted by the *Freeman's Journal*, viz. that the decree of the Pope and Synod at Thurles which denounce the Queen's Coleges will not be confirmed by the Pope. The *Reporter* says:—"With respect to our announcement of Saturday, we can only say, that, although we positively state that the decrees of the Synod will not be confirmed, we still consider that the intimation we gave will be found correct, and that, except, perhaps, some which have no interest for the general public, the Holy See will not confirm those decrees."

THE LATE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the question of the legality of Mr. John Reynolds's election as Lord Mayor was at length decided. The judgment of the court being against his election The corporation had made a return to the writ of mandamus for the election of a new Lord Mayor to the effect that the office was already filled. To this return a demurrer was made by the opponents of Mr. Reynolds. The demurrer has been before the Court for the last three terms, and the judgment delivered on Tuesday was in favour of it, and against the return

ABOLITION OF THE DUTY ON PAPER.—On Monday, at a meeting in Dublin of the committee of the Association for the Abolition of the Duty on Paper, held at their committee-rooms, 3, Dollard-street, a requisition to the Lord Mayor was agreed upon, to the effect that his Lordship would be pleased to convene a public meeting to petition Parliament for a removal of the [illegible] upon paper. It was also resolved to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK.—PORT

E RIDGE AND FURROW GLASS ROOF.—LOOKING WEST.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

(*Continued from page 26.*)

EXTERIOR OF THE RIDGE AND FURROW GLAZED ROOF.

But few of the visitors to the Great International Museum of Industry, during its construction, even if permitted, would like to ascend the ladders, for the purpose of viewing from the lead flats looking westward, and embraces an extent of 840 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth, to a point 216 feet from the west end of the building, at which point the width is reduced to 72 feet. The beautifully simple arrangement of Mr. Paxton's "ridge and furrow" principle of roofing s here fully illustrated.

The open second-class refreshment court, 144 feet long by 72 feet wide, the west side of which is 240 feet from the western elevation of the building, is plainly discovered by the clump of trees, whose branches surmount considerably the contiguous roofs of glass. On the right side of the picture is the roof of the department to be appropriated to machinery; and on the left, the entire elevation of the exterior of the glass-enclosed gallery is depicted conspicuously; while immediately under, and contiguous to the lead flat from which the view was taken, are the three bays of roofing over the return gallery leading to that at the north end of the transept, and which leads to the galleries extending from the transept to the eastern front of the "Fine Arts Courts." The whole of the upper tier of ventilators, partly concealed by handsome open cast-iron spandrils, and surmounted by a facia extending the whole length of the exterior of the gallery elevation, together with the flag-post standards, intended to receive the flags of all nations, and which are placed at intervals of 24 feet from centre to centre, form the most conspicuous portions of the entire view. The facia is crowned to its full extent, between the respective flag-post standards, with an ornamental cast-iron frieze, precisely similar to that shown in the view of part of the south front, page 482, Vol. XVII. As the few glazing waggons, which, in a few days, will be entirely dispensed with, are just visible towards the west end of the roofs. The picture is made up by a view of parts of Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and some of the most conspicuous objects adjoining that can be seen over the roofs.

On our last ascent to the lead-flat, from which the view which we have attempted to describe is taken, we were induced to ascend a little higher than the lead-flat, even to the very top of the roof of the transept, along which is a walk from end to end, formed by a narrow lead flat 2 feet in width; and, although the task was accomplished with some little difficulty, yet we were amply repaid by the magnificent panoramic views of parts of the metropolis and the distant hills of Surrey, and the country on every side. It is to be hoped neither that an ascending room, as that formerly at the Colosseum, or an easy spiral staircase, at any rate, will be constructed at the north end of the transept, for the purpose of adding another feature to the great international show.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK-CRANE.

In the View of the Hydraulic Testing Machine at page 428, Vol. XVII., by which all the cast-iron girders throughout the building have been proved, is also represented one of Mr. Henderson's Patent Derrick-cranes, which are extensively used in many large establishments, especially of the North of England. There are, altogether, six varieties of these cranes, numbered from 1 to 6, that represented in the View being one of those known by the Number 4, the power of which is from two to four tons, to 45 feet radius of range from the centre. Some of the advantages obtained by this description of machine over the ordinary form of derrick-crane, are the facility with which a load can be moved nearer to, or farther from, the centre of the crane, and deposited at any point of the space included within the range of the derrick, and increased safety while raising or lowering the derrick, whereby extra labour is saved in bringing the load to its original level.

In the derrick fixed at the "Industrial Palace," three-fourths of the circle included within the sweep of the crane is obtained, while the remaining fourth of the circle is likewise available, if logs of timber, or long lengths of iron, &c., are required to be moved. The derrick-crane consists of the the stem, derrick, and the stays—usually made of timber, but which may, if desired, be constructed of wrought iron.

The stem consists of two pieces of timber, which meet at top, and are connected both at top and bottom by means of cast-iron shoes. The lower shoe is constructed so as to turn on a fixed gudgeon; and the upper shoe is also fitted with a gudgeon, by which it is connected with the pair of stays, and which enables it to be turned freely round. The crab-engine, as shown in the View, is worked by three men, and is fixed at the bottom part of the stem, the roller, or chain barrel, being fixed between the two parts of which it is composed. The stays are fixed at their lower ends by being attached to horizontal sleepers, which meet at the centre of the crane, and support the lower gudgeon of the stem.

The derrick, which is constructed of a single piece of timber, has a cast-iron shoe at the top, and another at the bottom, the lower end being jointed by a pin to the bottom shoe of the stem, so as to enable it to be moved vertically. Winch-handles, with wheels for single and double purchase, together with the barrel, form one part of the crab; while the other part, which raises or lowers the derrick, consists of a barrel and two wheels, by which it is connected with the first portion of the crab—the necessary connection being effected by means of a clutch fixed on the spindle of the lift barrel. The derrick is supported by a chain, passing from its barrel and up the stem to a pulley at the top. From this pulley it is carried nearly to the top of the derrick, to which, in the present instance, it is fixed; but, in some of the other forms, passes over a snatch-block attached to the derrick, and, returning to the stem, it is securely fastened to the upper end of the top gudgeon. The left chain passes up the back of the derrick, from its barrel, to a pulley at top, and thence down to the load. In order to prevent the derrick barrel from turning, the two portions of the crab are disconnected—the derrick being supported by a catch, or pall, which acts on one of the coupling-wheels. When the two parts of the crab are disconnected, the crane is in a proper state to be used in raising its load; and when it is necessary to move the load nearer to the centre of the crane, the two barrels are again connected, simply by means of the clutch, the motion of the crab being reversed. When the load has to be moved nearer to the centre of the crane, it is necessary to raise the derrick. The coupling wheels are so proportioned, that the lift chain is unwound as much as the point of the derrick is raised, and thus the load is moved horizontally. When it is required to lower the derrick, the left chain is wound up, and the horizontal motion of the load is still preserved. The chain barrel is tapered, the increased diameter of the barrel moving the derrick through a larger range in its higher position, in proportion to the length of the lift chain unwound, by which the load retains its horizontal position while in motion.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

By the main instead attention of the contractors nearly the whole of the flooring of the south side will be completed at the end of the week, the north-western portion of which was delayed, until some of the machinery in motion, which is to be located there, shall have arrived; otherwise, on the north side, the principal portion of the flooring is laid. Upwards of 200 feet of the glazing of the transept is perfected, and the remainder will be completed in a few days. The roofing of the nave is also completed, with the exception of a few feet at the north end, which will be finished as soon as the centres can be struck. The roofing of the transept is also completed, with the exception of a few feet at the north end, which will be finished as soon as the centres can be struck. The roofing of the nave is also completed, with the exception of a few feet at the north end, which will be finished as soon as the centres can be struck.

The contractors have also commenced the erection of the galleries in the transept, and the whole of the columns on the north side of the nave are now erected. The contractors have also commenced the erection of the galleries in the transept, and the whole of the columns on the north side of the nave are now erected. The contractors have also commenced the erection of the galleries in the transept, and the whole of the columns on the north side of the nave are now erected.

at the expense of the contractor. Sealed tenders to be addressed, M. Digby Wyatt, Esq., endorsed "Tender for the supply of refreshments," and delivered at the office of the Executive Committee, Hyde Park, on Wednesday, 22nd day of January, before twelve o'clock."

All the three refreshment courts will be at the north side of the Building. The Central Court will be placed at the north end of the transept, having the contributions of Turkey and Italy on the east side, and those of the East Indies on the western side. The Eastern Refreshment Court will be in the midst of the products of the Zollverein, Denmark, United States, and Russia. The Western Court will be in the centre of the machinery in motion, located at the northwestern extremity.

A Royal party, consisting of the Duchess of Cambridge, her son the Duke, the grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, were conducted over the building by Mr. Paxton, having on their way visited that section of the building in which are exhibited the articles contributed by Her Majesty. Their Highnesses expressed their admiration of the articles and the ingenuity displayed in their construction.

Portions of the manufactures of Sheffield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton, specimens of the works, &c. The Duke of Devonshire appears to have repeatedly visited the realisation of the idea of his friend and *protégé*, Mr. Paxton, and with good reason, for from the Committee's Conservatories sprang the "Crystal Palace."

A model of a paddle-box of a steam-frigate, with wheel and paddle-box beautifully executed, and a model of shipping and machinery, by Mr. Penn, of Greenwich; Mr. Mumford, of Deptford, with a gun carriage for working a gun at a bow, broadside, or stern port.

The Isle of St. Kilda is to forward a specimen of woollen plaid and cloth: the wool was spun into thread with the old-fashioned spindle, and woven in a loom made in the Island.

The jewellers, silversmiths, and manufacturers of Paris are in better spirits respecting the Exhibition and its consequences to their trade. As we have previously remarked, the notion of the Exhibition appears to have excited a variety and beauty of [illegible] vases, and chandeliers. A silver candelabrum for the Peace of Paris, [illegible] caskets, and a profusely ornamented [illegible] are among the articles destined for the Exhibition, and which will be accompanied by qualified persons, &c.

The Prussian railway companies have agreed with the Minister of Commerce to convey all persons visiting the Great Exhibition, in second-class carriages, at third-class fares: the Continental second-class carriages, it may be remembered, are nearly as comfortably fitted as our first-class carriages.

A correspondent from Spanish Town, Jamaica, writes, that one planter, who is desirous of shewing the successful growth of the cotton-plant there, which might be made a staple commodity, will forward 500lb. to the Exhibition.

The Massachusetts State has well behaved itself. Machinery for spinning, planing, turning, &c.; textile fabrics—ginghams, shirting, printing cloths of all descriptions; stuffs, woollen wares of all kinds; carpeting, couch-laces, and carriage; a collection of ores and native minerals; farming implements, ventilating apparatus, philosophical apparatus in various departments; pianofortes, stringed instruments (one violin valued at 1,000 dollars); statuary, agricultural implements, models, and other wares of various sorts, are set down in a list furnished by the local journals.

The Executive Committee of the Exhibition have been compelled to notify, that in all cases in which the Executive Committee think it right to draw the attention of local committees or foreign commissioners to any article, with a view to a right of introduction to be sent, which [illegible] Circulars, it appears, for mercantile and other purposes had been issued, with the assertion that they had been approved by the Executive Committee.

The Spanish Correspondent estimates the number of visitors from Spain at about 2000 persons. It is money, not curiosity (he writes), that is wanting. We can assure him that his number is far short of the mark, if the Austrian Government carry out their proposed arrangements.

Specimens of the Harrogate mineral springs are to be forwarded in glass vases in a mahogany case, surmounted with a representation of the pump-room placed over the principal spring.

A rail-axle at Bolsover has been ordered to make a thousand gold, a thousand silver, and a thousand iron tacks for the Great Exhibition, the whole to be hammered out to weigh more than three grains.

There will be no less than 1600 vessels full-rigged in the model of the Liverpool Docks which is to be transmitted. A collection of the importations of Liverpool will also be displayed. It is after the Exhibition, to be presented to Liverpool, as a nucleus of a museum of commercial science.

A manufacturer of Bolbriggan has presented a dozen pair of ladies' stockings, full size, in weight nine ounces, as a perfect and beautiful specimen of Irish manufacture in cotton. The Balbriggan articles in cotton and silk hosiery will be large comparison, according to the local journals, with those of Nottingham [illegible].

Paxton's marble, worked into a model of Kingston Church, Corfe Castle (says the *Poole Herald*), will display the different veins of stone contained in the Purbeck beds.

A specimen of the steam marble, rivalling, it is said, in purity and whiteness the Carrara specimens, is being sculptured into a figure of Ceres, by way of representing a dying Indian chief. The block originally weighed three tons, from a quarry in Rutland, Vermont. The statue, it is said, is being finely executed, and by the time it is young American manual dexterity.

After official correspondence and departmental consultation, sufficient even for the removal of Hyde Park itself, the destiny of the tenth elm—Sibthorp's tree, as the workmen insisted on calling it (whose guardianship was originally received on the 4th instant) is decided: it is no longer to prove an obstruction to the nave, but will be removed, and the portion of the flooring, &c., which it had hitherto impeded, is to be forthwith completed. We find that every public nuisance (even though it should stand in the way of public convenience for a period), could be so satisfactorily disposed of.

The circular from the Executive Committee, in answer to applications from some of the local committees and clubs respecting lodging accommodation for artizans, &c., states, "that the Royal Commissioners do not intend to undertake to find lodgings for persons visiting the Exhibition, or to interfere with individual enterprise." The Committee state their readiness to afford every information in their power to London agents, &c., who may address them.

A Central Agency-office, with a special committee, is suggested in Leeds, which shall superintend the whole of the arrangements for the visiting-clubs, as to railway trains, lodgings, &c. The Midland Company are in every way desirous of increasing the number of clubs, &c., at once, so as to gain some idea of the accommodation the company must provide for; they are specially building 200 carriages to meet their anticipated influx of excursionists. Those who are disposed to support the Central Agency are to write to Mr. M Cawood, the secretary of the Leeds Local Committee, before the 22nd inst.

A committee has been formed in Sheffield to collect and assist a visiting club. Accounts from Sheffield, York, Hereford, Woburn, Norwich, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Preston, Southampton and its neighbourhood, Wrexham, &c., reach us of the successful exertions of those establishing or who have established similar associations, fraternities which will redound to the honour as well as the interests of working men.

The Mechanics' Home, in the Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, arranged by Mr. Harrison, is acquiring favour wherever its arrangements have been introduced. Above 250 beds have been secured by parties connected with the Exhibition. We shall shortly afford the full statistical information respecting this institution, which [illegible] quarters of the metropolis.

A meeting was held at the Crystal Palace, Cock-spur-street, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Cochrane in the chair, for the purpose of arranging the establishment of a general registry office for interpreters and guides for the foreign visitors expected in this country in the course of the ensuing season. We shall shortly afford the full statistical information respecting this institution, which [illegible] quarters of the metropolis.

The Jubilee Singers, consisting of nine coloured persons, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Cochrane in the chair, for the purpose of arranging the establishment of a general registry office for interpreters and guides for the foreign visitors expected in this country in the course of the ensuing season. We shall shortly afford the full statistical information respecting this institution, which [illegible] quarters of the metropolis.

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A MAGNIFICENT ALBUM.—The artists and artisans of Munich have made a present to King Louis of Bavaria, as a mark of their gratitude and acknowledgment for his munificent encouragement of the fine and industrial arts. The present is the architect Adolph Zwerger's Gothic hall, seventy inches high, seven and a half inches thick; it is bound in dark red velvet, and decorated with clasps, ornaments, and basso-relievos of chased bronze, in the Gothic style of the 15th century. In the middle of the cover is a [illegible] encircled with brilliants, and filled with a basso-relievo, representing the King surrounded by his artists, and saying to them, "I live in your works" (the answer of the King to the deputation of artists after his abdication). On the other side of the medallion, the basso-relievo of which represent the architects with their models, the sculptors and bronze founders with their [illegible] the historical painters examining a fresco work, and the landscape and genre painter painting from nature. Above the middle medallion are placed the arms of the King, of the four divisions of Bavaria, and of the artists, with the device on, executed in enamel, and surrounded by rich leaves. The interior contains a collection of 70 drawings, water colours and sketches, executed by artists in Munich, Dresden, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart, &c., so that the Album, indeed, appears as a present of all the German Artists.—*Art Journal.*

WHAT QUAKERS WEAR.—THEIR HATS AT MEETING.—Quakers invariably wear their hats in places of public worship, or in public assemblies, as I for one am aware how this custom originated. Fox, the founder of collarless coats and broad-brims, was in the habit of attending the episcopal church: when the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever more welcome doctrine occurred. If he sat long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding [illegible] continued, he would rise slowly and walk out. Thus it appears that it was for the purpose of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to put in places of worship with their hats on.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J A W—They shall neither of them be forgotten.

P, of Graham's Town [illegible] possibly refer to us—Does sent us weeks ago? Can you suppose we keep such things [illegible]

[illegible] Cochrane's late match shall appear with all the speed consistent with their proper [illegible]

[illegible] subscriber—We have not seen her last time to [illegible]

[illegible] Is K to K B 6th (ch) [illegible] P to K Kt 7th [illegible] becomes a Queen, and [illegible]

[illegible] 1 rise of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* is 6d per Monthly Number.

A CONSTANT READER.—We never heard of the King's Gambit being called so.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We warmly [illegible] of the exhibition of blindfold Chess-play by Mr. Harrwitz, at the Westminster Club, having [illegible] that the [illegible] stated that the [illegible] had a seat about three inches better at will be for all parties.

AN OCCASIONAL P. S.—Assuredly—It is a wonderful feat [illegible] that Philidor played three games simultaneously [illegible] Chess-board and [illegible] against three excellent players, and Bilguer did the same, and that M. Kieseritzky so performed the feat three times without difficulty. We have not room for the rest.

ERRATA.—Post-office orders from some friends to the tournament should be made payable to Mr. Lowndes, not S. Carver.

J. W. The problem is [illegible] fair. Thanks for the address, which will probably prevent mistakes in future.

EAST INDIA TEE.—Pentarville.—The key move to Herr [illegible]'s charming little Enigma, No. 695, is 2. B to K 5th.

PEPOO.—Is "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, price 5s.

SURETTO.—No one with a particle of taste will [illegible] to dispute the vast superiority of Meeks's Torrens Chess-board, both in point of beauty and utility, over the old-fashioned club board. We cannot give room to the rest.

HAWKWICK.—Country members are entitled to vote at the [illegible] Club, upon payment of only one guinea [illegible]

G H H, Ax Ambler, R B W & B B, D, W I W G, C M J, Verulw. The Rev W G H; F N D, [illegible]

M R, Ansdal. Your inquiry regarding the Sphynx is not intelligible

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 361 by M E R, S G, Mic, Phia, P W M, C F, A Veteran, J N Argus, Spade, T W, B W P [illegible] correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 362, by P G B, Devonia, [illegible] M J, Judy, Rev H A B, Jubee, Jun Stag, Sidney, Bateman Hurst, W B W, W de P Wrahan, Verity Belcary, J A W, M P, [illegible] J S, Miles, Rev T M, Rev C L, [illegible] E M W, Jack of Worcester, Rhp, B W P, Yarmouth Two, [illegible] W, [illegible] Edmund, Alfred and Chaney, Bath Duo, Capt Town, [illegible] correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 693, by M P, F R S, E S, R T, D Vernon, M D, Tay Pee, C F, [illegible] M A, Veteran, are correct. All others are wrong

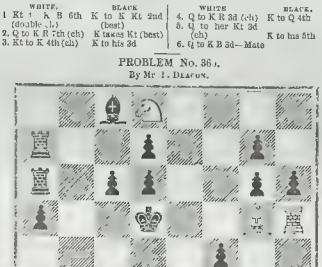
* * Any young Amateur desirous of playing a Game at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing, H Y, Foreside, Thrapston-street, London [illegible] stake to be a set of Staunton Chessmen.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 363.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 6th (double ch.)	K to K Kt 2nd (best)	4. Q to K R 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. Q to K R 7th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)	5. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	K to his 5th
3. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to his 3d	6. Q to K B 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 364.

By Mr. 1. DEACON.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 696. "A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO JUDY."" By BOLDONIA.

White: K at Q 7th, R at Q 3d, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 2d, and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at Q 6th, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No 697.—By CARLO FOLIERO

White K at his R 5th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at Q R 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K B 3d, Q 2d, and Q B 3d

Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K 2d and 3d, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 698.—*Berlin Schachzeitung.*

White K at K B 3d, Q at Q Kt 7th, Rat K R 5th. B at Q B 7th, P at Kt 6th.

Black K at K B 3d, B at K R 8th, Kt at K R 2d, P at K R 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS WITHOUT THE CHESS-BOARD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR.—A paragraph has been going the round of the country papers, to the effect that Herr Harrwitz has recently played three games at once, without seeing the board, and that the extraordinary feat has never before been performed, as Philidor, in a similar attempt, saw one board out of the three." Pray, Mr. Editor, spare me a moment to correct the one-sidedness misrepresentation. Surely every one at all conversant with the history of Chess, knows perfectly well that Philidor played at least eight or nine different matches of *three games each, blindfolded*; and that it was only on the last public occasion of his doing so, when at a very advanced age, that he adopted the slight alleviation of having one Chess-board of the three before him. Nor is the case of Philidor a solitary or even a rare one. The late lamented Bilguer occasionally played three games blindfold, and in masterly style; and, in our own day, Kieseritzky, and other have performed the same exploit.

I have no desire to depreciate the performances of Herr Harrwitz, but in justice to others it ought not to be forgotten that, in the cases I have mentioned, the blindfold player has merely had to contend against the most practised and skilful opponents. The best players that London could produce were matched against Philidor—a very different thing, indeed to contending against a few [illegible] amateurs, or others of a class much below the highest

Perhaps, in the case of Herr Harrwitz, the feat is to be lauded by the consideration that, playing in the ordinary manner with the Chess-board before him, he cannot claim the unusual rank. In his match with Mr Staunton, some time ago, that gentleman won every even game with perfect ease, and a majority of those, also, in which he gave the large odds of the Pawn and two moves

I confess, Sir, I am inclined to think that too much encouragement should not be given to blindfold chess, an art which, to a certain extent, may easily be acquired, and which only becomes really extraordinary when the play is really second rate. It may be very well as an occasional exhibition or a holiday display; but I doubt the policy or the utility of a constant attempt to walk backwards unless it can be shown that you can travel as securely, as easily, and as far as by the ordinary method of progression.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

ARGUS

January 18, 1851.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Since our last a steeple chase meeting has been got up at Wolverhampton, to come off on Thursday next, and, from the spirit in which sporting matters are [illegible] a quarter, with fair promise of success. There is no advertisement of the 28th inst. at Stockton, so that it appears, after all, not to be a Newcastle Cup meeting. The next meetings take place on Monday next, Lincoln on the two following days, Glossop (near Manchester, on Wednesday, and the Newcastle and Northumberland [illegible]

DAY RESULTS.

TUESDAY [illegible] this day. For the next two months, the betting men have no afternoon, was quite stationary, and the quotations in several instances [illegible] declined improvement:

THE GREAT METRO
300 evens said between Pyrrhic Dithyramb and Voltaire

CHESTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst Rissna	[illegible] 40 to 1 agst Harkaway (t)	[illegible] agst Ironsides (t)	
30 to [illegible] — Wildflower	40 to 1 Lady Evelyn	[illegible] Bumaree (t)	
100 to [illegible] — Cheap	[illegible]	[illegible] — Ion to Dragon (t)	
100 to 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] — Valentine	

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Prime Minister	25 to 1 agst Constellation	[illegible] agst Marlborough	
13 to 1 — Newminster	40 to [illegible] Colsfoot	Buck	
	50 to 1 agst Lordstock		

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

to 1 agst Vercouth	[illegible]	25 to 1 agst Perdita filly

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We understand that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have jointly presented to the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress the sum of £200 towards the alms-houses for indigent foreigners about to be erected by that society

It is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of proposing the total repeal of the window tax, contemplates only a reduction of the amount. In the event of his being compelled, by the pressure from without, nominally to repeal the tax, he hopes to retain a portion of it, by levying some new sort of tax on houses

The *New Era* [illegible] says, that the birth of T. Houldsworth, Esq., M.P. for North Notts, is rapidly giving way, and that there is no prospect of his resuming the active duties he has so long and so consistently fulfilled

From William Ray Smee says, in his pamphlet on the income-tax, that, out of the twenty millions of a week our popular [illegible] pauperism 800,000 pay this impost. The same writer remarks that the houses chargeable with the window-tax are only 14 per cent on the total number, and that were the malt tax taken off, the ale now sold at 6d. would be retailed at 3d. a quart. These facts are startling and suggestive to a Chancellor with a surplus revenue.

The *New Era* [illegible] says, that the Duke of Cannon-street is being rapidly proceeded with. The committee, have determined it [illegible] the house shall be at, cleared away, and the streets be paved through by the coming May day

From the usual annual reports on mining in France, it appears that in 1850 twenty new mines has been opened in that country, principally [illegible] which hold out promise of profitableness; some extensive coal seams have been discovered, of excellent quality. Many modern improvements have been introduced, particularly at the coal districts, and in respect to ventilation and, upon the whole, mining enterprise is [illegible] its neighbours.

On Friday morning week, between five and six o'clock, a very disastrous fire occurred in Cheapside-street, Oxford street, Manchester, by which a large cotton mill and its contents, valued at upwards of £292,000, belonging to Messrs Wallace, Watchurst, and Thompson, were utterly consumed. By the fall of the outer walls of the mill, Messrs Nathan Lloyd and Co. sustained damage to the extent of £300, and Messrs. Henry and Co. £100. Of the origin of the fire nothing is known. By the destruction of this mill about 300 hands are thrown out of employment. The damage is partly covered by insurance.

On Saturday last, six of the men who are charged with having committed the daring burglary at Dowland-house, the residence of the Rev. Farncomb, at Uckfield, in Sussex, were brought before the magistrates at Tunbridge. The prisoners gave their names as J. Hamilton, John Smith, Smith, Morgan, W. Harper, and J. Stokes. Elizabeth Oliver was discharged on suspicion of having some of the stolen property in her possession. Thomas Wood, the butler of the Misses Farncombe, recognised some of the prisoners as having been present at the robbery, and the evidence generally went to inculpate all the parties charged. They were remanded for a week.

The Buckinghamshire Railway Company have just contracted with Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., to erect a new station at Rowley, Oxford, which is to be constructed on the same principle as the building for the Great Exhibition, and it is to be completed in three months. It is stated that the line to London is to be opened on the 1st of May next.

Some of the large manufacturing firms on the Wear have it in contemplation to start a large and powerful steamer, to ply regularly between Sunderland and London. The greatly increased quantity of goods transported in Sunderland, and the imperfect accommodation afforded by the railway companies, have rendered this project necessary.

Mr. Charles Dickens has transmitted two guineas towards the funds of the Soup Kitchen, stating that the contribution was "from the proceeds of a charitable subscription collected in India by Lieutenant Boughey Burgess."

In the United States Senate, Mr. Benton has introduced a Public Lands Bill, one section of which authorises the granting donations of land to actual settlers free of cost! This doctrine of mild and beneficent agrarianism is rapidly becoming popular, as being well suited to the peculiar position and resources of the United States.

The steam-ship *Gruffie*, just arrived at Blackwall, from Rotterdam, has brought an entire cargo of live cattle, comprising 978 head of oxen and cows, 67 calves, and 200 sheep, the produce of Holland. This steam enterprise [illegible] importation of horned [stock from Holland, and, possibly, the [illegible] of the kind that has taken place from that country.

Between four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, J. Thompson, Mounsey, and T. Pinnock, three men who, along with another named William Graham, were committed about six weeks ago to take their trial for highway robbery and attempted murder, made their escape from Leeds gaol. Having called the watchmen to the assistance of one of their companions (Graham), who suffered from epilepsy, and who at the time was prostrate on the floor in that condition, they overpowered the officer, and with the keys let themselves out to the yard, whence they escaped over the wall, leaving behind Graham, whom they refused to take from some aversion to him, to assist over the wall. A reward of £20 is offered for their apprehension

Ship-building is occupying much attention at Boston and New York at present. At the former port a ship has been built (the *Starpbound*) for the China trade, 1600 tons register, which is said to be the longest and largest merchant vessel in the world, and will, it is asserted, be the fastest afloat. In her model everything has been adapted to ensure speed. At New York a ship of equal pretensions is fitting out for the Canton trade, and is called the *Screwpent*. Both these vessels are intended to compete with English ships in the trade between China and England.

On Monday morning last, intelligence reached Liverpool, announcing the total wreck of the American ship *Francenia*, on the Aug casa coast, on Saturday night, with the loss of Captain Smith, his chief mate, and nine of his crew. The *Francenia* was bound from Baltimore to that port, with a cargo of tobacco and cotton

Dr. Wareing, the Catholic Bishop of Northampton, was, last week, installed in the vacancy on the Leicester council. Seventeen members took their seats after the Doctor's address contained a protest against the Papal and unparalleled persecution to which "Catholics" had recently been subjected, and he trusted his flock to zeal and consistency in the advocacy of the claims of their church

In Reading is an account of the Customs revenue, and arrivals of shipping at the ports of Gloucester, for the last three years:—Revenue, 1848, £92,767; ditto, 1849, £97,034; ditto, 1850, £94,683. Vessels from foreign parts, with cargoes:—1848, 345; ditto, 1849, 477; ditto, 1850, 491. The decrease in the past year is easily accounted for, the previous year having been £8000 less than in the year 1849. Mean time for the first, the general trade of this port has increased

A few nights ago, the cemetery of St. Veron, at Avignon (France), was scandalously profaned. Many of the tombs were forced open, the railings of others were broken down, the coffin of a woman was dug up, the body stripped, and left lying on the ground naked with a knife, and a number of statues, crowns, and other things were stolen. The authorities are making active exertions to discover the miscreant

From the Australian papers we learn that a new South Wales, from which it appears that there had been many gales, in which sundry vessels had gone ashore and been wrecked. Violent rain had fallen in the interior. The Legislative Council had passed a vote against the transportation of convicts to the colony.

The *Tuscan Monitore* of the 3d publishes a decree prescribing that all carriages of persons conveying at Leghorn, give up to the [illegible] officers all letters and papers addressed to persons within the [illegible] and that after being purified they shall be delivered over to the post-office. And [illegible] captain's shall provide themselves with [illegible] to the place of [illegible] station on leaving Leghorn, except from the post-office, on pain of a fine equal to five times the amount of the post-office charge on the said letters. [illegible] persons carrying or sending letters will be subjected to the same fine.

A few days ago, at the Bath Station, the ticket-clerk forgot to attend to [illegible] and [illegible] were obliged to take their [illegible] to Bath [illegible] Bristol [illegible] towards.

The *Derbyshire Courier* states that Mr. Fearn, of Chesterfield, retaining [illegible] was robbed of [illegible] bank-notes. The next morning he arose very early, and retraced his steps, and at the Ambergate car, where he had taken money from his pocket to pay the toll, he found the notes lying on the road.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that a human head was lately found on the Durham side of the river Tees, near Middleshire, by two men who were going down the river in a boat. Mr. Richardson, surgeon, examined it and believed it to be the head of a male, and from appearances the age of the person might be 30. The head appeared to have been a long time in the water

An old man at Gloucester, on New Year's Eve, went to a pawnbroker's in the old year out," when he was observed in a corner apparently asleep. It was agreed not to disturb him, until after the last stroke of the old year had ceased to reverberate upon the clock bell, in order to have some harbour at the expense of his drowsiness; but when the party arrove to awake him, as they had [illegible] he was found to be dead

The managers of the East London Saving-Bank have just presented their report for the year ending November last, from which we learn that 1969 persons have made deposits during the last twelve months, the amount of which exceeded £50,581 between £20 and £50, 193 between £50 and £100, 31 between £100 and 200, and 13 between £200 and £300. The management expenses have been £200. The total receipts from depositors have amounted to £23,487 4s. 11d., and the total payments to [illegible] £20 8s 10s. 11d

The morning papers mention that the secession from the Church of [illegible] of Mr. Francis H. Ward, son of Mr. Alderman Ward [illegible] member of the eminent legal firm of Osbornes, Wards, and Co., of [illegible] when, with his lady, were last week received into the Roman Catholic [illegible] been followed by that of the Rev. J. R. Woodward, incumbent of the popular parish of St. James, in the city, who has intimated his intention of immediately placing his resignation of that living in the hands of the bishop. One of the rev. incumbent's curates preceded him in the march to Rome.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

BURNING OF A SLAVE ESTABLISHMENT BY BRITISH SEAMEN AND MARINES, AT KEONGA, RIVER MOZAMBA, IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

THE well-directed energies of British seamen and marines, in checking the enormities of the Slave-Trade, have furnished many interesting scenes for our sketching Correspondents, as well as for our Engraver's art. The accompanying is a contribution to this class of illustration. It shows an attack made on the town of Keonga, River Hambery, or Mozamba, in the Mozambique Channel; with the burning of an extensive slave establishment by a division of seamen and marines from her Majesty's ship *Castor*, and steam-vessel *Dee*, on the 8th of June last, under Commander B. H. Bunce, of the *Castor*. On this occasion a six-pounder gun was carried and spiked, a large slave-dow (native vessel) blown up, and premises for several thousands of slaves set fire to, and completely destroyed; in addition to large storehouses filled with merchandise intended for conducting the vile traffic. The barracoons were defended by the six-pounder, which the British captured, and by about 300 free natives, with muskets, besides several bowmen and spearmen. So rapid were the movements of our seamen and marines, that the people, who are very warlike and courageous, had scarcely time to get under arms before the place was totally demolished. They, however, on the embarkation of the force, opened a sharp fire from the bushes, which was returned with good interest; but no lives were sacrificed on the part of the English.

Towards the close of the month previous to the above attack, the slave barracoons were also burnt at Masuin, near Cape Delgado, by a division of seamen and marines from the *Castor* and *Dee*. This was a notorious slave market. The attack was made by the English at daybreak; and before the natives could offer resistance, the barracoons were destroyed, a magazine of powder exploded, and a stone-built house of the proprietors undermined blown up.

THE GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES NEAR LIVERPOOL.

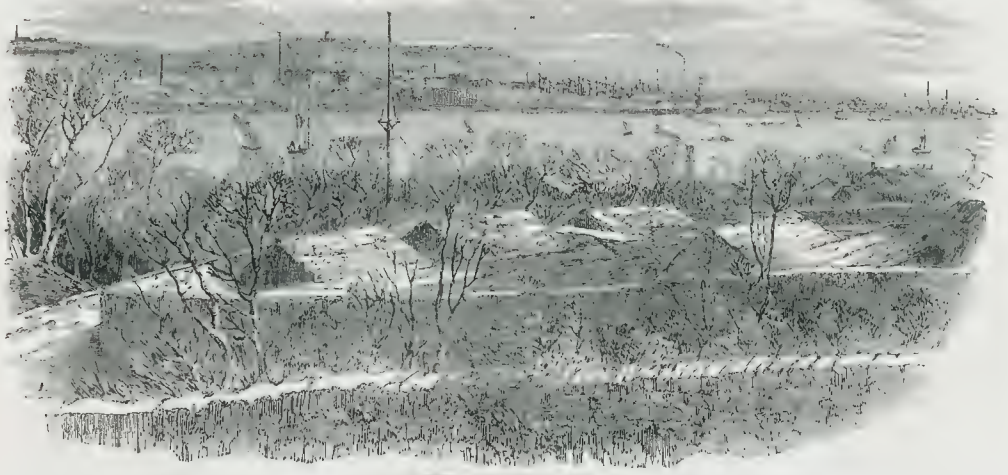
THE inhabitants of Liverpool are just now applying their energies to the removal of a great and imminent danger, of the existence of which they have for a long series of years hardly seemed to be aware.

So little is seen by the ordinary passenger, who seeks a fresh breeze on the opposite shore of the Mersey, of the warehouses in which the vast stores of gunpowder discharged from vessels on entering this port are kept, that, even to our Liverpool friends, the accompanying Sketch will have the freshness and interest of novelty. To those who are but partially acquainted with the noble estuary on whose waters float the hundred argosies whose cargoes form the wealth of Liverpool, we may give a brief description.

Leaving the ferry at Egremont slip, and taking the shore in the direction of New Brighton, and about half way to that fashionable bathing-place, is a collection of houses known as "the Magazines." At the rear of the cottages, on the low cliff, are the Magazines themselves, approached from the shore by a road cut through the cliff, and hardly distinguishable by its circular lodge, curtailed, and gateway in the inner of its two walls. Within the inner inclosure are a number of warehouses, separate, and isolated, if so moderate a precaution may be so termed, by mounds of earth, grass-covered. Round the north side runs the road to Liscard, and from the opposite side of this road, on a slight elevation, the Magazines are seen. To the left is the gaol at Kirkdale, and the East Lancashire Railway, next the church of Everton, the new Clock Tower, and, finally, to the right, the group of buildings in the centre of Liverpool, consisting of the Town-hall, St George's and St Nicholas' Churches, the Telegraph Tower, and the Custom House.

The existence of this danger has been investigated by the Government; and the inquiry, though somewhat tardy, promises to be effective.

The Government Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Waters (says the *Liverpoo*



THE LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES

Chronicle) must have been as much surprised as others at the apathy which so many thousands of people on both sides of the Mersey have long shown respecting the existence of this horrible nuisance. The carelessness which has existed lightning has not, it appears, been adopted at the Magazines, although, as a contemporary remarks, the fort at the entrance to the river, a short distance from the Magazines, was struck a short time since by the electric spark, which burnt the halyards of the flagstaff. It is really providential, that, in the absence of any necessary precaution, no great calamity has hitherto attended the shipment of gunpowder to and from those Magazines, more especially when we reflect that smacks laden with the powder are passed every hour in the day, and every day in the year, by the numberless steamers that are constantly plying up and down the Mersey, from which sparks and flame are continually emitted. The Magazine itself, with 700 or 800 tons of gunpowder, is left unguarded at night; and it was proved before the Government official that the powder was conveyed into carts, the wheels of which have iron rims, drawn up and down by iron-shod horses. At the time the Magazines were erected the shore on both sides was without houses for miles round; but, with the vast increase of population, with the erection of numerous houses on the Cheshire side, and dockworks on the other, a source of such constant apprehension as a large gunpowder *depôt* ought, years ago, to have been removed. Even now, in all probability, no steps would have been taken, but for the serious explosions in powder that have occurred recently in this country and on the Continent, attended with serious loss of life.

THE BOMBAY RACE CUP.

THIS superb Prize has been purchased by subscription, by the three Services at Bombay, to be contested for next month. It is appropriately

THE BOMBAY RACE-CUP.

formed "The Tria Juncta in Uno Cup." The body is of Etruscan form, and bears two medallions: one is Mars in his chariot, preceded by Fame, crowned by Victory, and attended by the British Lion. On the opposite side is Bellona, in her chariot, attended by the Furies, with flaming torches. On the foot of the Cup is grouped Neptune Riding Triumphant, with Tritons. The surmounting figure personifies Legislation. Figures of Victory, enriched with ornaments, form the handles; the several subjects illustrating the three Services—Civil, Naval, and Military. The Cup is of silver, about 240 ounces weight; and the total height is 33 inches. Value, £300.

MORE NINEVEH SCULPTURES.—A letter has been received from Dr. Layard, dated Bagdad, Nov. 20, 1850, in which, speaking of the sculptures he is sending to the University of Oxford, he says:—"The sculptures, unfortunately, were on the same raft with one of the lions, which was wrecked between this place and Burrah, and above a month elapsing before their recovery, they were too late for the vessel by which I had hoped to forward them to England. They have since, therefore, remained at Burrah with the rest of the antiquities; but I hope to ship them next month, and it is probable they may be with you in the spring." Dr. Layard also regrets that "the sculptures which ought to have been shipped two years ago are still lying on the beach at Burrah, and have suffered irreparable injury." He further says, "I have now deserted Nineveh for the time for Babylon, but have not actually commenced excavations, being without the necessary documents from the Porte, and the country around Bagdad being in an unexampled state of confusion and disorder. In fact, scarcely anyone can leave the gates without a good chance of having his throat cut, or taking a triumphal re-entry in his shirt."

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE THEATRES &c.

ADELPHI.

The Parisian drama of "Paillasse," by MM. Dennery and Marc Fournier, was produced on Monday, under the title of "Belphegor the Mountebank; or, the Pride of Birth." It has, of course, been much altered and, as announced, "of peculiar construction, full of powerful Adelphi effects." Replete with business and excitement, the drama of "Belphigor" promises to be one of the most successful of the season. The story is exceedingly complicated, and the persons are remarkably eccentric—such, indeed, as the Adelphi performer delights in. Mdme. Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Webster, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Wright were admirably fitted. Mr. Webster himself was never seen to more advantage than in *Belphegor*, a wandering mountebank, who, beneath his absurd exterior and bombastic manners, assumed professionally as the means of living, has a good heart and a clear head, and cherishes, in particular, the domestic feelings. His wife, *Madeleine* (Mdme. Celeste), appreciates his many excellent qualities, and his children love him with devoted affection.

The scene opens with a fair in the village of Montrouiade, in honour of the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, and here the mountebank arrives with his car, his Merryman and his family. The sports of the fair being over, *Belphegor* and his wife are addressed by the *Chevalier de Rolac* (Mr. O. Smith), who informs them that *Madeleine* is the lost daughter of the *Duke de Montbazon* (Mr. H. Hughes), and coolly proposes that she and her children should forsake her husband, have her marriage dissolved, and so become qualified for admission into her noble family. The proposition is rejected with scorn and indignation. But the *Chevalier* lays plans by which he ultimately prevails. The faithful pair fly to their private lodgings at Angoulême; but here the family emissary penetrates, and, coming at a time when the life of the daughter is despaired of by the mother, he induces *Madeleine* to accept the offer of the *Duke*, for the sake of the child. Great is the despair of *Belphegor*. His son remains faithful to him; but both are in danger of starvation; for the *Duke* sends agents, by whom they are dogged from place to place, and by various persecutions deprived of the means of gaining their livelihood. In the course of his wanderings, however, *Belphegor* arrives at the *Duke's château*, near Bordeaux, just at the moment that his Grace's guests are enjoying a Florentine *fête*, and, being supposed to be one of the masqueraders, addresses them in character, and also performs some of his professional tricks, and finally receives money from the company, in order to carry out the supposed assumption to its natural conclusion. In all this he is prompted and assisted by one *Nina Flora Aphrodite Stiltz* (Miss Woolgar), who, like him, has a chance introduction into high life as the wife of *Ajax*, the "Merryman" (Mr. Wright), supposed to be the son of the *Baron de Montvoulade* (Mr. Paul Bedford). Thus supplied with means, and meeting with the *Chevalier*, from whom he wrings a confession, and some papers, *Belphegor* proceeds to the *Duke's* palace, in search of his wife, disguised as *De Rolac*. His obtains the desired interview; but, it turning out that the *Chevalier* himself is a returned convict, of whom the officers are that instant in pursuit, and the delinquent's papers being found upon *Belphegor*, he (*Belphegor*) is arrested, and tried for a murder committed fifteen years ago. The *Duke*, though sure of his innocence and want of identity, encourages the prosecution, and all would go against him, but that the villain, *De Rolac*, finding a pardon has been obtained from the King (the object being, not to execute *Belphegor*, but to get him out of the way), comes forward to avow his personality. It is then also discovered that *Madeleine* is not the *Duke's* daughter, but that *Belphegor* is really his son, brought up under similar circumstances. The curtain accordingly falls on the happiness of all parties.

The performance is in every respect excellent, and the *mise en scène* perfect, Mr. Webster performed with a force, feeling, and finish which entitle him to the rank of an artist of extraordinary power and skill. We were also greatly delighted with Miss Woolgar. The house was crowded; and the piece must prove immensely attractive. The Illustration shows the opening scene of the drama.

DRURY-LANE.

A sentimental conversational play, in five acts, by Mr. Sullivan, entitled "The Old Love and the New," was produced on Thursday. The house was, we are happy to say, crowded by a fashionable audience assembled to witness a new drama, on which, probably, the fortunes of the theatrical season depended. If the production of a meritorious literary composition, and the approbation of an intelligent auditory, can ensure success, the author and the manager may congratulate themselves on the result of the evening. From the absence of situations and comic scenes, however, it is somewhat difficult to make the interest of the theme intelligible in recital. The plot is of the kind that comes out in the dialogue, not in the action, and its value is dependent more on the style in which it is told than on the manner in which it addresses the eye of the spectator. Its influence lies in the language, which is always good, though seldom brilliant, frequently elegant, and invariably neat. The turns of fortune in the story depend on the agency of an old maid, *Miss Trimmer* (Mrs. Ternan), who has become such in consequence of the neglect in early youth of *Sir Algernon Courtoun, Bart.* (Mr. Cooper), and who, at the opening of the play, deems himself the accepted suitor of one *Camilla Hawthorn* (Mrs. Nisbett). But the young lady has a lover in the baronet's nephew, *Captain*

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Sudbury Courtman (Mr. Anderson). In fix our of whom she gives the uncle a refusal! This has the operation of de[stroying] nephew of the uncle's fortune; to restore which, [to] cunning she begins a passion for [the] nephew. Mr. Emery[son] served by a young [lady] according to [the] brilliant of [the] Both turned upon the young [lovers] are compelled to [in the] end of serious, to avoid the consequences [of] mad, who, by making herself known to *Sir Algernon*, turns all his self-torments, and induces him to sanction their [union]. The different developments of it are [given] every bestowed upon it is highly finished [and] one of [the] given in the fourth act. [The] s to the reality of *Camilla*'s attachment for him, [and] produced considerable [interest] of the incidents [in] fond with the [audience] doubt it was indulged in by all from the perception [that] work depended on [the] skill, on its conveyance. Mr. Anderson has little more [than] share of the dialogue, [but] the other hand somewhat [more] some animation into the scenes to which he appears. [The] were called for. The former bowed his acknowledgments [from] box, and the comedy announced for repetition until further [notice].

OLYMPIC.

[A] nature has also produced a new piece of rare merit, by Mr. Wigan, [and] on a former occasion, and entitled "All that Glitters is not Gold." It has a hundred conte[mporary] and pathetic interest [which] is laid in Bristol. [The] is produced by the different characters of the two sons of a contemporary, one being educated as the gentleman of the family, and the other reduced to a fashionable [life] somewhat [resembling] some in the factory works, and has fallen in love with a factory girl [and] ions that the latter (Mrs. [Stirling]) has received an education [above] ry, and was formerly [in] to be [a] governess is recognised [by] mother (Mr. [Anderson]) induced to permit *Martha Gibbs* (that is the poor [factory] girl) to [assume] in order [to] the fitness of their *protegés* for a better station. This period of probation is almost passed when the character of poor *Martha Gibbs* becomes compromised. [A] rescued from the dangerous advances of a libertine [by] ssents to an assignation here [with] the fatal acquaintance of [the] saved by the confession of the guilty part[y]. Miss Louisa Howard performed [the] part of the fashionable and frail lady very [well], and Mrs. Stirling was excee[dingly] pathetic in that of the virtuous and humble girl. Mr. [Wigan] as *Sam Plum*, the mechanical son, with a *patois* and a rough outside, but with a honest and feeling heart, gave a sketch which exhibited him in a new and favourable light. The dialogue of the drama is very effective, and the piece is placed on the stage with all the appropriate appointments of scene, and costume. It was completely successful.

ARCTIC REGIONS.—A Diorama, suggestive of the difficulties of the North-West Passage, is opened in the Lecture Hall of the Western Literary Institution, [Leicester] Square. It consists of numerous dissolving views, illustrative of [the] spots connected with Sir [John] Franklin's expedition. Fiord, near Upper Navik, Port [Leopold], the north east Cape of America, and Prince Regent's Inlet, and other scenes, painted from sketches by Lieutenant Brown, R.N., during the [recent] search in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*. Portraits of Sir John Franklin and Captain Ross are given in the succession grandeur rendered; the icebergs, [floes], magnificent, appeal both to the senses and the [eyes]. The whole is accompanied by music, and a lecture is delivered by Mr. Malcolm, descriptive of the pictorial objects. The whole is well calculated to please and instruct.

MUSIC.

M. CHARLES GOUNOD'S COMPOSITIONS.

Mention has been frequently made in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of a new composer, named Gounod, whose opera, "Sapho," had been accepted at the Grand Opera in Paris, and is now in preparation. [Of the] M. Gounod, and studied under Reicha, Lesueur, and Halévy. At the age of twenty-one he obtained the second grand prize, in 1837. Two years afterwards, in 1839, Le [Sueur] died, and the first prize, and, in consequence of this distinction went to study at the French academy, established in 1666, in Rome, in the interest of art. After M. Gounod quitted Italy, he travelled in Germany for some years, but he never, it appears, published one print or manuscript of his numerous [works] performances of his works. It was [Mme.] Viardot Garcia, one of the most consummate musicians of the age, as well as the great, yet [ungrateful] recognised by all [those] who have had the opportunity to hear her, who was struck at once with its beauty and originality. [Her] advised [her] to place herself under the tuition and guidance with the genius of M. Gounod, that she did not hesitate to exercise her influence [in] procuring [him] the direction, and to run the hazard of [the] success of [his] first [opera], which was untried and totally unknown [on the] production. An equal degree of [confidence] was displayed by Mr. John Hullah, [when] he placed [upon] the stage of [his] Musical Union [the] sacred compositions, without [any] personal knowledge [of] the composer, produced on Wednesday [last] at [St.] Martin's Hall, the third of his Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, [and] proved [that] This act of moral as well as artistical [courage] Hullah entitles him to the [most] [during the series] of concerts, [there] are to be new sacred works by Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, and Sir F. G. [Oakeley]. [The] interest created in musical circles by Wednesday [night] [of] amateurs, professors, and [others], and the appearance of the composer [himself] excitement [was] [by] two choirs with [an] instrumental accompaniment, [and] [may] be [presumed] [during] four detached pieces [in] [succession], one following the other without any break, the powers of the composer were [manifested] to the greatest [advantage]. It must also be stated that the weakness of the stringed instruments (we mean of course, numerically considered) [in] [comparison] with the [chorus] [was] [to] [a] [great] [extent] and [counterbalanced] [by] [the] [precision] and refinement in many portions, were sensibly felt; but with every [allowance] in the execution, we could not but [feel] [that] the music of M. Gounod [is] [of] a [master] [mind] [and] [possesses] [the] qualities which were found true to classic [principles], [striking], without eccentricity, [pure], with the utmost [art] in [its] [construction], with breadth of [design] and imposing masses of sound [in] [the] [choruses], [varying] [from] massive and rich [in] harmony [to] [the] most [elaborate] [contrapuntal] [combinations], [and] [with] [a] [gradual] [working] [up] of [the] [most] [impressive] and [imposing] [accents] of Divine [power] [on] the [tremendous] [Day] of [Judgment]. [The] [most] [powerful] [contrast] [was] [afforded] [by] the [*a cappella*] [*word-painting*], [in] [the] [setting] [of] [the] [words] ["Et] [in] [terra] [pax]], [in] the genius of the composer [has] preserved the sacred character of the Church [music], [while] [in] the style, the [author's] [individuality] [is] [not] [lost] [sight] [of], [but] [is] [not] [exquisitely] [melodic] [—] [at] [the] [same] [time] [the] [heart] [is] [touched] [with] [sympathy]. There is nothing [sombre] or [gloomy] [in] [the] [effects] [which] [are] [produced] [by] [the] [simplest] [forms] [—] [there] [is] [a] [charming] [naïveté] [in] [the] [treatment], reminding one of the peculiar phrases of melody of [Haydn]. [It] [is] [impossible] [to] [say] [which] [of] [the] [pieces] it might have been sung more smoothly and steadily. The next piece in order of succession, the "Sanctus," with tenor solo, [and] [chorus], created such a sensation [that] [it] was encored: it is [also] [a] very [melodious] [piece], [the] [accompaniments] [are] [quite] [picturesque], and [the] [whole] [is] of marked originality. The [Hosanna], [the] [most] [powerful] [and] [jubilant] [piece] [in] [the] [work], could be in finer contrast than the soprano solo (very [beautifully] sung by Miss Rearns) in the "Benedictus." With the delicate [accompaniment] this *canto fermo* told powerfully. On the whole, the individuality of the composer was thoroughly proved by these four works, the least effective and successful of which was the "Peter the Hermit" cantata, the stringed [parts] [were] quite unable to compete with the martial brass [instruments]. One remarkable point about Gounod is, that his music can [never] be [mistaken] for that of no previous models. It is [entirely] free from [the] [affected] [and] [artificial] [style] [that] [characterises] [the] [works] [of] [many] [composers], and charge him with the desire to avoid plagiarism, a very odd charge, assuredly to a composer in this age of imitation and appropriation. [Indeed] the [originality] of [the] [present] [composer] is [assuredly] [the] [result] of [his] [own] [individuality], and [not] [the] [possession] of [such] [a] [qualification], we shall look forward with [confidence] to his future [career].

In addition to the [pieces] we have referred to, [the] [oboe] [concerto] [by] [Mr.] [Lindley], [and] [two] [pianoforte] [pieces] excellently played by Messrs. Nicholson and Horton); the [first] [scene] from Purcell [—] [the] [letter] [scene] from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," Miss [Rainforth] [and] [Mr.] [Sidelsohn's] "Walpurgis Night," were [likewise] [performed] [at] [the] [Musical] [Union] [and] [will] be given in the fourth concert.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

One of the most interesting events in the annals took place last Thursday [night] at the Théâtre [Italien]. [The] [new] [lessee] [and] [private] director, presented for the first time [to] [the] [Parisian] [public], Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of [the] [celebrated] tenor of [the] [Académie]. The interest of [the] [opportunity], as the [French] [critics] [say], was increased by [the] co-operation of [the] father in the [selection] [of] [the] [piece] [and] [the] [character] selected for the [début]. [It] [was] [expressly] written by [the] [composer] for Duprez when the latter was the [star] of the San Carlo at Naples. [The] [piece] [was] [not] [successful]. [The] French [drama], Opera, as the successor of Nourrit [last] year he took his farewell [of] [the] [Académie] [and] [made] [his] [appearance] [at] [Brussels] [and] [Milan] [as] *Arnoux*, *Tancrède*, *Le Lazzi*, *Otello*, &c. He is still in the prime of life, having been born in Paris in 1805. Take him for all in all he was the greatest tenor ever heard on any stage; Rubini, Donzelli, Nourrit, and [Mario] [were] unquestionably [great] [vocalities], but what one of them [ever] [combined] such lofty and intensely dramatic [powers] as Duprez [possessed]? [In] the Grand Opera, he has devoted [himself] to tuition. On e of the best [pupils] [he] [ever] [had] [was] [Mme.] [Gras], from [whom] [he] [has] [now] [parted]. [She] [made] [her] [first] [appearance] at an early age, [and] great musical aptitude, and, with the lessons of [her] master, it may be conceived that she made rapid progress. In a considerable tour in the French departments, and in some parts of Germany, Mdlle. Duprez sang on the [same] [boards] [as] [Mme.] [Gras], [and] [displayed] [that] [her] [singing] [here] [in] [Paris], [when] [in] public symp[athy] was strong on the [side] [of] [the] [latter], [was] [carried] away by the excitement of such a [contest]. On Thursday, when the disposition was naturally [even] [inclining] on the part of the general public to make the *début* a very [favourable] one, there can be no question, that, even without the name of Duprez [to] [support] [her], [she] [would] [have] [made] a favourable appearance in very [prepossessing], she is not yet nineteen years of age; [her] [figure] [is] [slight], [her] [features] [are] [exquisitely] [neat] and [pleasing]. There was no end to the entreaties of the audience, who insisted on her appearing before the curtain, after *Edgardo*'s death, although her father [pointed] out that [it] [was] [not] [customary] [for] [the] [artiste] [who] [was] brought with a house [to] [a] [close] [to] [appear] [in] [the] [*divertissement*] [of] *Lucca*'s [arrangement]. Duprez was very nervous throughout the performance, but he had a fine moments, when his genius would tower above his physical [debility]. [The] [orchestra] [and] [chorus] [were] [under] the [direction] [of] [Mons.] [Deloffre], [who] [conducted] [with] [his] [usual] [ability]. [The] [scenery] [and] [decorations] [were] [tolerable], [but] [the] [dresses] [were] [old] [and] [worn]. [The] [audience] [recollected] and compared the night with that when Garcia (father of Viardot) appeared [in] [the] [same] [part] and his daughter, the [present] Madame Viardot, made her *début* as *Desdemona*. There will be [no] [more] [performances] [of] Mdlle. Duprez in other parts, but there can be no reason to have any [doubt] as to the brilliancy of her future career. With the exception of Sontag, the management [has] [only] had three [operas] in the *débuts* of the new *artistes* this [season]; the tenor, has disappeared and the new basses and baritones, soprano, and contralto have made no great impression; but, with Sontag and Mlle. Duprez, Calzolari and Labache, there will be attraction enough to bring the campaign to a satisfactory conclusion for the [season].

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" has attained the fourteenth representation; but the Director has found the necessity of hastening the production of the new ballet, "Paquerette," which will be brought out this week. It has also been resolved by M. Roqueplan that Rosenhain's two-act opera, "Le Démon de la Nuit," shall be forthwith produced, the composer having been kept waiting some [two] years. M. Gounod's new op[era] is [written] for Madame Viardot, will, therefore, be postponed until that [lady]'s return from [Germany]. In the meanwhile, M. Gounod has gone to London, to be present at the performance of some of his sacred compositions, by one of your Choral Societies.

The celebrated Conservatoire Concerts (or Concerts) performances commenced last Sunday; M. Girard conducted. Madame Pleyel, the queen of *pianistes*, is making a tour in the south of France. Her execution is more marvellous than ever.

The Italian opera is flourishing in Madrid. [The] Rossini's "Barbe Bleue" has been unbounded [success]. [The] increased by giving [to] [Mme.] *Rosina*, Mdlle. Albini; Falcon, Mdlle. Rodi; *Isaura*, Herr Formes; the *Count*, Signor Gardoni; and *Figaro*, the mercurial and unrivalled Ronconi. Such were the spurts of the latter, that, whilst the auditory were convulsed with laughter, the stage scenes were sometimes brought to a stand-still. Ronconi's colleagues being unable to resist the infection of the general merriment.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Under the direction of Mr. [Lucas] assisted by Misses Poole and Messent, Mdlle. Lavanzi Messrs. Herbert[son], [Lucas], and Mr. Sou[thwell] concerts), and Mr. [Land] [Mr.] G. Cutler (pianist), the Surrey Chamber Concerts were commenced last Monday at the Walworth Lecture Hall.

Mr. G. Buck and gave his musical entertainment, "The Market Town," at the Marylebone Institution last Monday evening.

Mr. Albert Smith repeated his "Overland Mail" last Monday, at the Music Hall, Store-street.

At the Monday Evening Musical Entertainments, on the 13th, at the Holborn National Hall, the vocalists were Miss [Poole], Miss Vinning, Messrs. Cummings, Gaston, W. G. Rose, and J. H. Roberts; Herr [Hermann] (violinist), and Herr A. Mennen (pianist).

Next Monday [the] second Harmonic Society will repeat Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with Miss Birch, Dolby, Kenneth, Eliza Birch, Messrs. [Lockey] and Phillips, as principal singers.

The Royal Academy of Music re-opens next Monday, after the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Henry Russell is preparing a new Musical Entertainment, to be combined with pictori[al illustrations].

Mdlle. Angri, Mdlle. [Lagrua], Signor [Belletti], Signor F. and Madame F. Lablache, Miss Poole, Tamburini, [Jun.], Stockhausen, and Molique, will perform at Baile's concert, at Exeter Hall, on the 2[7th] inst.

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The Royal Academy of Music re-opens next Monday, after the Christmas vacation.

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Miss R. Isaacs, Mr Borrani[o], Mr [Howe]rs are singing at Chatteris, an in English operas.

Liszt has been playing at Halle's Classical *Soirées*, in Manchester.

There will be two Musical Festivals (at Norwich, and Worcester) this year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the [continuance] of the war, by the settlement of the Holstein question, the English Market has re[mained] heavy, with a mere [nominal] fluctuation in prices [during] was the day appointed for the settlement of the month, [but] [owing] to the opening of the books for transfer at the Bank of England. During the month, the fluctuation in Consols has been about one [per] [cent.], [the] price was at the opening of the Account the quotation [was] 96⅝ ⅜ for [Money] and [Account], and [declined] ; the [lowest] 96⅛ [was] [reached] [on] [the] [3rd] [inst.], [the] [range] has been between 96⅜ ⅝ [and] [96⅛] [⅜]. [The] [Three per Cents] [Reduced] [were] [done] [at] [96⅝] [⅞]. In the Foreign Exchanges as well as the demand for money [has] [been] [moderate]. [The] [Exchequer] Bills have varied in price only a few shillings, and India Bond are about previous quotations. At the close of the week [the] [business] was limited and prices heavy, the following being the last quoted [prices]: [Bank] [Stock], [—]; [3 per Cents] [Reduced], [—]; [3 per Cents] [Consols], 96⅜; New 3½ per Cent [Annuities], [—]; [3½ per Cents] [Reduced], [—]; [New] [3 per Cents], [—]; [India] [Stock], [—]; [Bills], [—]; [Exchequer] Bills, £1000, June, 58 pm; Ditto £500, June, 57 pm; Ditto, Small, [—]; [India] [Bonds], [—]; [Long] [Annuities], [—].

The principal feature in the Foreign Market has been the settlement of the [Russian] [Loan], [the] [payment] [occurring] [a] [number] [of] [days] [earlier] [than] [usual]. [The] [Spanish] [Market] [has] [been] [very] [heavy], [over] [to] [the] [next] [Account] [about] ½ per cent. [Peruvian] [Bonds] [have] [continuation] [advanced] [to] [79]. [The] [Account] [in] [the] [Russian] [Five per Cents] [are] [steady], [the] [business] [of] [the] [week] [has] [been] [limited] [in] [the] [foreign] [funds] [generally], [prices] [scarcely] [fluctuating].

The following are the closing prices of the Foreign Stocks:—Brazilian Five per Cents, [—]; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, [—]; Chilian Six per Cents, [—]; Columbian Deferred, [—]; Danish Bonds, [—]; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Ditto Certificates, [—]; Ecuador Bonds, [—]; Mexican, [—]; New Spanish Deferred, [—]; Ditto Account, 19; Peruvian Four per Cents, 85; Ditto [—]; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1841, 39½; Ditto, Account, 35½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 1840, 17½; Ditto Small, 16½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, [—]; Ditto Five per Cents, 1828, [—]; Ditto Five per Cents, 1839, [—]; Ditto Five per Cents, 1840, 17½; Ditto Small, 16½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 19½; Ditto Account, 19; Spanish Three per Cents, [—]; Ditto Account, [—]; Spanish Five per Cent., Annuity, [—]; Spanish Passive, 5; Ditto Certificates, 4½; Swedish Five per Cents, [—]; Turkish Six per Cents, [—]; Venezuela Deferred, [—]; Ditto Account, [—].

Yesterday was the settlement for the [Russian] [Loan], [the] [rate] of [continuation] [was] [not] so extravagant as on the last occasion. At the closing of the Account some finances prevailed, and the market has been heavy since meetings, *bond fide* [purchasers] [are] [not] [pressing] [on] [the] [market].

The following are the closing prices of the Railway Shares:—Caledonian, 10½; [—]; Eastern Counties, [—]; Edinburgh and Glasgow, [—]; (£7 17s.), Seven per Cent Pref., [—]; Eastern Counties, [—]; Extension, [—]; Fifty Shares, [—]; Fifty Shares, Six per Cent., 1½; Do., Five per Cent., [—]; Great Northern, [—]; Great Western, [—]; Half Shares, [—]; Hull and Selby, 101; Lancashire [—]; Leeds and Bradford, 95; London and Blackwall, [—]; London and Brighton, [—]; London and North-Western, [—]; Northern and Eastern, [—]; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; Ditto, £10 Shares, [—]; Ditto, £10 Shares, [—]; Newmarket, [—]; North British, 8½; Ditto, Preference, [—]; Scottish Central, [—]; Scottish Midland Junction, [—]; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 8 per Cent., Preference, 13½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, [—]; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; York and North Midland, [—]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, [—]; Ditto Preference, 14½; Paris and Rouen, 7½; Paris and Strasbourg, [—]; Sambre and Meuse, [—].

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened flatly yesterday, but improved towards the close of business. [The] last quotation was 96⅝ ⅞ for Money, and 96⅞ ⅞ for the February Account. Exchequer Bills, 55 56 pm. Scarcely any business was done in the Foreign Market, and shares were quiet.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat, our market constantly have been very moderate, viz. 1600 quarters, chiefly from Essex, and in very middling condition, arising from the prevailing damp weather. The supply from [abroad] [is] [by] [land] [carriage] [limited] [hence] [to] [about] [fifteen] [sacks] [and] [ditto] [wet]. [The] [prices] [quite] [equal] [to] [those] [obtained] [on] [Monday] [last]. [The] [week's] [imports] [of] [foreign] [grain] [into] [London] [have] [been] [on] [the] [whole], the importers of [wheat] [and] [flour] [very] [large].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

NEW BOOKS, &c.

PE[illegible] BARONETAGE.

THE AR[illegible] PAINTING.

E[illegible]

1851;

SIX VOLUMES of HOLMES POPULAR

CHAR[illegible]

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXV.

THE COLLEGE ATLAS.

THE ORIENTAL [illegible]

FARMERS ALMANACK FOR 1851.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EL[illegible]

A PR[illegible] LAW of

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

THE BEST METHOD of IMPROVING

[illegible]

COOKERY — SOYER'S MODERN HOUSE-

NEW EDITION of BURKE'S PEERAGE.

THE [illegible]

DR [illegible]

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the

WOOD ENGRAVING. A PUPIL

A LADY [illegible]

COLLEGIATE [illegible] COMMERCIAL

GOODENOUGH HOUSE SCHOOL, [illegible]

EDUCATION, NOVELTY in TUITION.

SINGING.—Mr ALLEN [illegible]

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr FRESCO

RAIL [illegible] STEAM LONDON to PARIS

VILLA RESIDENCE [illegible]

A LEAKY UMBRELLA [illegible] economy

BRODIE and [illegible]'S PATENT LEVER

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS

REEVES' WATER-COLOURS.—REEVES'

BROOKMAN and LANGDON'S PENCIL

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WAX FLOWERS.—An [illegible]

ARTISTS' HAIR and MOURNING

HAIR SNAKE BRACELETS, to [illegible] twice

HAIR DEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer

JONES'S 44 48 SILVER LEVER

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A B

A GOLD WATCH and [illegible] GOLD CHAIN

SALES ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

SALES ARGENTINE SILVER DESSERT

SALES ARGENTINE SILVER FISH

CAUTION.—The great [illegible]

PIANOFORTES at Manufacturing Prices.

[illegible]

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—AMUSEMENT

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY [illegible]

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.—At this festive

W. W. SHEATH, SILK MERCER, &c.,

WEDDING, DINNER, [illegible] MOURNING.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.

SUPERIOR FAMILY MOURNING.

INFANTS' BASSINETTES, BASKETS,

JOHN CARPENTER [illegible]

Parcels [illegible] carriage.

IMMEDIATE and UNRESERVED SALE

SILKS, SHAWLS, [illegible]

HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS,

and other [illegible]

SHIRTS.—SIX [illegible] SHIRTS for

CORAZZA SHIRT [illegible]

MECHLIN [illegible] NEW PATTERN

GLENFIELD STARCH [illegible]

DUNN'S FINE ARGAND LAMP OIL,

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER [illegible]

GRAHAM and BEETLES' GENUINE

TWELVE SHILLINGS A DOZEN.—LOBBS'

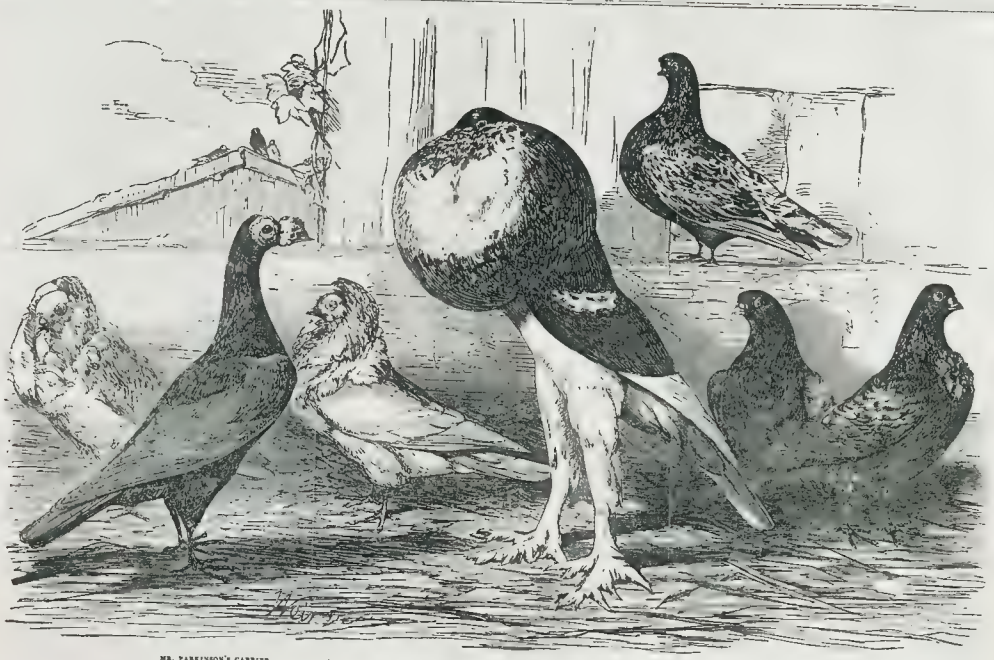
[illegible] ELASTIC BANDS ONLY,

LOSS OF THE [illegible]

THE GENERAL REPORT [illegible] FISH

CURED BY [illegible] DR. LO-

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY



MR. PARKINSON'S CARRIER. JACOBINS. MR. SULT'S POUTER. MR. FYNE'S ALMOND TUMBLER. MR. PERCIVAL'S YELLOW MOTTLED OWLS.

PIGEONS EXHIBITED BY THE PHILOPERISTERON SOCIETY.

PHILOPERISTERON SOCIETY.

This Society—which, as the Introduction to its Rules states, was formed for the "Improvement of the Breed, and the Exhibition of every Variety of Pigeon worthy of the attention of the Fancier"—held its anniversary meeting and Annual Public Exhibition at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday last. The room, from its being constructed with a central skylight, was favourable to the exhibition of the beautiful plumage of those very interesting and favourite birds—Pigeons; but it must be confessed, that it was too small for the accommodation of the large number of visitors on the occasion, particularly as the meeting was graced by a number of ladies. The company appeared much delighted with the exhibition, and many gentleman amateurs present expressed surprise that they had been, up to the present increasing in number and extending the humanising influence of the time, ignorant of the existence of such a respectable society, and evinced a strong desire to join it. The Society may, therefore, calculate upon love of ornithology. Nearly all the species, indigenous and imported, were exhibited. The Tumbler, in all its beautiful varieties, of Almonds, black, yellow, red, and agate Mottles; and Baldheads and Beards (short-faced) in their several varieties; Carriers, in their varieties of black, dun, and blue; Pouters, black, yellow, blue, and red-pieds, and an assemblage under the general name of "Toys," comprising the species and varieties of Jacobins, Trumpeters, Magpies, Barbs, Owls, Turbits, Helmets, Spots, Swallows, Fan-tails or Shakers, Brunswickers, the Porcelain from the West Indies, with the Archangel, Persian, and Australasian birds. All were in excellent feather and fine show; of which we have engraved specimens.

FINE ARTS.

"A CORN-FIELD—EVENING." PAINTED BY C. DAVIDSON.

This Picture, from the Exhibition of Modern Art, in Pall Mall East, exemplifies in a very favourable manner the zeal with which the artist has studied nature. One great claim of this drawing, besides in its colour, in the warmth and embrowned gold of the low-toned light which is suffused over the whole scene. A certain want of balance in the distribution of the materials of this drawing, which is rather prominently apparent (but unavoidably so) in our print, is not felt in looking at the original picture, on account of the interest which is attached to the upper part of the sky, from the delicate rendering of multitudes of luminous bars of amber-coloured cirrus cloud. The stillness of the evening hour and atmosphere is given with fine feeling; and the elaborate yet unaffected execution of the whole deserves high commendation.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—A CORN-FIELD—EVENING.—PAINTED BY C. DAVIDSON.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 466.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE WINDOW-TAX AND THE EXCISE.

If we are to believe the oracular announcements of the journals that either are, or pretend to be, in the confidence of the Ministry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resolved to abolish the Window-Tax. It is stated, also, that the financial surplus not being sufficiently large to justify the Government in relinquishing the whole sum which it yields to the Treasury, about a third of the amount is to be re-imposed in the shape of a House-Tax. Whether these announcements may be considered official or not, the opponents of the tax seem to have determined not to rely too implicitly upon their authenticity. They still believe that a necessity exists for agitating against it. The walls of the metropolis are therefore covered with placards, announcing the meetings of boroughs and parishes to protest against the longer continuance of the impost, with the object, no doubt, of strengthening the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a good resolution, if he have already formed it, or of inducing him to do so if he have not. To be disembarrassed of a tax of any kind is always a blessing; but to get rid of one so injurious to the amenity of our streets and houses, and to the health and cheerfulness of the community, as that upon windows, is doubly agreeable. We shall greatly rejoice, therefore, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer be in the position and in the mood to grant the middle and upper classes this great boon—even should the sweetness of the cup be slightly embittered by the infusion of such a drop of gall as the imposition of a House-Tax.

But if it should turn out, upon due investigation of the national resources for the year 1851, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot afford to relinquish more than one tax—and if the Government be not prepared to commence that great work which awaits the practical reformer of our age—we mean the total revision and re-adjustment of our fiscal system—we think, obnoxious as the Window Duties are, that they might remain for another twelvemonth, and allow a more urgent benefit to be accorded to us. Bad as they are, there are other taxes quite as unpopular, and which interfere in a far greater degree with the social comfort, as well as the moral health, of the most numerous classes of the people. The Window Duties fall exclusively upon the upper and middle classes. But even the middle classes are, to a certain extent, relieved; for shops, warehouses, and other places of business, and farm buildings, no inconsiderable portion of the tenements requiring windows, are altogether exempt. The people, generally so called, are but slightly affected by the tax, inasmuch as no house containing less than eight windows is chargeable. The tax in reality lies upon the middle and upper classes; and it is for this reason—bad as the tax is, and in every way to be condemned—that we think the Government should follow in the steps of the great reformer and statesman, now unhappily no longer amongst us, and free industry in the first place. The abolition of the excise duties upon paper, and after paper, upon soap, seems to us to have a stronger and a prior claim upon the attention of a wise and far-seeing Government. If, by a bold project of financial reform, the Russell Administration should be enabled to dispense with the Window Taxes and the Excise Duties upon Paper and Soap, all at one time, and by one beneficent stroke of the pen, the country would no doubt consent to some more equitable tax to meet any temporary deficiency that might be created, even if it went to the extent of a House-Tax calculated to bring in as large a sum as the abolished Window Duties. But, if the Government cannot or will not undertake such a task, and will only do one thing at a time, we think that, in strict justice, as well as in sound policy, the Paper and Soap Duties should have the preference. Not only would the middle and upper classes be sensibly benefitted by the repeal of those taxes and by the cheapness of two highly necessary, and, indeed, indispensable articles; but the great bulk of the people would derive from their repeal a benefit which would in nowise accrue to them from the repeal of the Window-Tax. In these times of change and perplexity, when revolution stalks abroad, and social anarchy menaces the uninstructed populations of Europe; in these times, when Popery and Protestantism have entered the lists, to do battle for the mastery of Christendom, it is unwise for such a Government as that of Great Britain to perpetuate the ignorance of the masses by keeping up impediments to their instruction. Order and justice, and civil and religious liberty have no greater supporters and friends than the printing-press; and if paper be taxed to such an extent as to place healthy literature out of the reach of the young and rising manhood of our day, the printing-press cannot accomplish the work that might be expected of it. The class whom it would most benefit, and who most urgently need its teachings, are, by reason of this fiscal oppression, either shut out altogether from the blessings of literature, or are fed with moral garbage, to their own degradation, and to the imminent hazard, in a future time, of all the institutions of the State. On this ground alone, and quite independently of the fact that the repeal of the duty would give employment to at least a quarter of a million of persons, in addition to those now engaged in the manufacture—this question should recommend itself to the earnest attention of our statesmen of all parties. If the middle and upper classes desire to have cheap and good literature for themselves; if they desire to lessen the burden of poor-rates and prison-rates, and to see a well-employed and moral population growing up around them; if the friends of Protestantism desire to combat Romanism by the most effectual of all weapons—knowledge, and the dissemination of free opinion—they will unite to urge upon the Government the necessity and duty of untaxing that commodity, without a large and cheap supply of which the education and enlightenment of the people is impossible. The question cannot be too strongly urged, or too constantly kept before the public; and it is because we see too much of a tendency to be contented with the first boon offered, and to be thankful for the repeal of the Window-Tax, unaccompanied by any other remission of a more onerous and mischievous

[COLOURED EDITION.] PROCESSION AT SAN FRANCISCO, IN CELEBRATION OF THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA INTO THE AMERICAN UNION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

burden, that, without at all denying the policy of abolishing an impost that so injuriously affects the middle and upper classes, we would appeal to the upper and middle classes on behalf of the people. Whatever deprives the working classes of a legitimate field for the exercise of their honest industry—whatever tends to keep them in ignorance—combines to throw a burden on the classes above them.

We by no means desire to discourage the agitation for a repeal of the Window Duties, but we do most earnestly desire that the more serious question of the abolition of the Excise Duties upon Paper should not be lost sight of, and that the apathy of any portion of the public upon this subject should not encourage the Government to do less than it might do. All Excise Duties are necessarily more injurious and vexatious in the operation than any other form of taxation, direct or indirect. The Excise restrictions upon glass, now happily removed, by the wise intervention of Sir Robert Peel, were a striking proof of this fact; and every one knows the good effects which have followed their removal. We therefore hope that the Government and the Legislature will find the means to free us, during the Session, of those Excise restrictions which affect such an important article as paper, and of the Soap and Window Duties along with them. If, however, this is too much to expect, we must of course take the good that is provided for us, whatever it may be. We shall, however, retain our opinion —if the abolition of the Window-Tax be the only boon intended —that it would have been a wiser step on the part of the Government, and a greater benefit to all classes, to have freed industry and knowledge from taxation. Free-Trade, and the Exhibition of Industry in a Palace built of untaxed glass, would be appropriately recorded on untaxed paper. Perhaps, after all, we have, in these observations, been fighting with a shadow, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget will be of the great wonder of 1851. At all events we shall continue to hope—till we hear an authoritative statement to the contrary—that we shall have to date from this year the period of untaxed knowledge as well as of untaxed light.

THE WINDOW TAX.

THE expectation that a considerable surplus of revenue will be in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the close of the financial year in April, excites the active exertions of all who regard themselves as especially aggrieved by any one particular impost. Accordingly, we find the claimants for the repeal of the obnoxious Window Duty on the alert in a quarter where the agitation of a grievance is always nursed with peculiar goodwill—the borough of Marylebone.

In addition to the meetings already held in that and other districts of the metropolis, there were two convened this week—one on Monday, and the other on Wednesday—with the view of effecting the unconditional and total repeal of this fiscal burden, without any compromise of a modified base-tax, which is understood to be the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose to the next budget.

The first meeting was held in the yard attached to Marylebone workhouse, and was attended by deputations from Islington, St. Anne's, and others of the metropolitan parishes; that from Islington came in procession, many of the members wearing blue sashes, on which were inscribed in large white letters, "Unconditional Repeal," "No surrender;" and the carriages which conveyed the deputies were decorated with bills bearing similar mottoes.

There were on the platform several members of Parliament, including Sir John Duke, Bart., Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Lushington, Lord Dudley Stuart, &c.

Mr. Nottidge, the chairman, shortly explained the object of the meeting, and read letters of apology for non-attendance from Lord John Russell (laughter), Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Mr. Wakley, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.; the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Meek); Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; and other gentlemen.

Mr. Heath, who moved the first resolution, observed that this was a popular meeting, and although they might expect to be addressed by noblemen and men of rank, yet it had been determined that the question should be carried by the people, not by the Earl of Hales or Sir Benjamin Barsacres. (Laughter.) The resolution was as follows:—

"That the Window-tax is wrong in principle, unnatural in character, partial, oppressive, and unfair in operation; most repugnant to the feelings of the community, and a direct incentive of the morals of the people, inasmuch as it is the only means by which a large class of the community, individually, total, and collectively, can avoid the payment of their moral proportion of this odious tax, and not to compromise, commutation or mock base-tax proposed, in any manner whatsoever."

Mr. Mitchell, of Oxford-street, in seconding the resolution, pointed out the three-fold considerations to be kept constantly in view by the promoters of the repeal—viz. the injury resulting to the public health from the operation of the tax; the danger of their being lulled into a false security of success and a relaxation of their efforts by the promised compromise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the risk of their object being defeated if they suffered themselves to be diverted by the din and confusion of the expected Papal Aggression debates.

On these several points he observed that they were opposed to the continuance of this impost because it was detrimental, to the health, cleanliness, and morals of the people, and because it was unequal in its pressure. (Cheers.) But then it was said they were beating the air—that the tax had already been semi-officially announced as to be abolished. For his part, he (Mr. Mitchell) was not to trust too much to Ministerial promises; and he was afraid that it was intended to distract public attention by long-winded debates on the Papal Aggression ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He was prepared in the ensuing session to hear

> More grave their doctrines orthodox,
> By apostolic blows and knocks

(Laughter.) He was prepared to witness an attempt to set different denominations by the ears, and to set gracious zealots to fight for different forms of faith (hear hear), and it became them, therefore, to take care that their demands were not drowned in the din of this controversy (Cheers.) But he hoped they would take care that that should not be the case, and he had no doubt they would be successful. (Cheers.)

Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., and Mr. W. Williams, M.P., having spoken in support of the resolution, it was unanimously agreed to, as also was a petition to Parliament founded upon it.

It was also resolved, amidst enthusiastic cheers,

That, as it is a principle of the British constitution that no supplies are to be voted by Parliament until grievances are redressed, this meeting, considering the Window-Tax to be an intolerable grievance, respectfully requests that, in case the Window Tax be not repealed, the members of this borough do use their influence to withhold the supplies.

That, should it happen that Parliament may not comply with the expressed wishes of the people, by giving an immediate, total, and unconditional repeal of the window tax (cheers), but propose some commutation or modification thereof, this meeting is resolved, by requests that the constituties now formed in this parish will continue their strings and their [illegible] that what ulterior proceedings may be necessary to obtain a total and immediate repeal of the window-tax, this meeting hereby pledging itself to support the committee in all things necessary to obtain their object.

The petition is to be presented to the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart.

The second meeting was held in the Music-Hall, Store-street, and consisted chiefly of inhabitants of the united parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. Mr. R. B. Cabbell, M.P., presided. The principal speakers were Mr. Wakley, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P., Mr. Churchwarden George, &c. (Reports), but we were not quite so strong a rampant as at the first meeting; they were merely declaratory of the oppressive and injurious nature of the tax, especially on the poor, and demanding its repeal in a petition to Parliament agreed to on the occasion.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

On Monday last, the annual meeting of the association which was formed about a year back at Manchester, for the purpose of effecting the repeal of the Paper, Stamp, and Advertisement Duties, was held at the Public-office in that town; Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in the chair.

The efforts of the association have been directed (as stated in the report) to the dissemination of information by means of tracts illustrative of the injurious operation of those duties, and reports upon the diffusion of general education and instruction amongst the people.

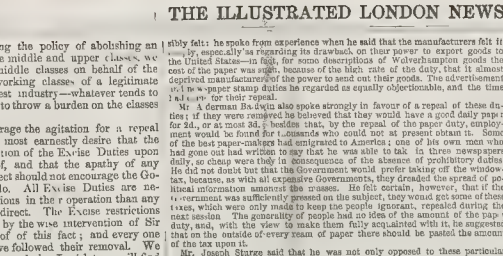
The chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length. He observed, admitting that taxes were never welcome, the next consideration was how they should be imposed, so as to make them a burthen on the general body of consumers. It was not to be wondered at that, in times of war, taxes should have been laid on rather inconsiderately; but the time has now arrived (in fact it had arrived long since) when it was the duty of the Government to see that the taxes were laid on the right shoulder. It was all very well for the weight of the taxes to be compensated, as that the burthen did not fall where it ought to fall, namely, on the property instead of the industry of the country. The tax on property was something like 3d. per cent.; whereas upon tea, sugar, soap, paper, and other articles of large consumption, it was as high as 30, 50, and even 75 per cent. Take the paper tax itself, which was found to be most injurious in its operation, and for whilst [illegible] added to it all discouragement to the publication of the most expensive class of books, it pressed most injuriously and heavily on works issued in a cheap form, and was consequently [illegible] against the issue of publications that would by their general circulation greatly tend to the diffusion of sound and useful information among the people. It was not only here that the grievous character of the paper duty was most forcibly felt: he spoke from experience when he said that the manufacturers felt it deeply, especially as regarding its drawback on their power to export goods to the United States—in fact, for some descriptions of Wolverhampton goods the cost of the paper was such, because of the high rate of the duty, that it almost deprived manufacturers of the power to send out their goods. The advertisement and newspaper stamp duties he regarded as equally objectionable, and the time had arrived for their repeal.

Mr. Bazley Bazley also spoke strongly in favour of a repeal of these duties; if they were removed he believed that they would have a good daily paper for 2d., or at most 3d.; besides that, by the repeal of the paper duty, employment would be found for thousands who could not at present obtain it. Some of the best paper-makers had emigrated to America; one of his own men who had gone out had written to say that he was able to talk in three newspapers daily, so cheap were they in consequence of the absence of prohibitory duties. He did not doubt but that the Government would prefer taking off the window-tax, because, as with all expensive Governments, they dreaded the spread of political information amongst the masses. He felt certain, however, that if the Government was sufficiently pressed on the subject, they would get some of these taxes, which were only made to keep the people ignorant, repealed during the next session. The generality people had no idea of the amount of the paper duty, and, with the view to make them fully acquainted with it, he suggested that on the outside of every ream of paper there should be pasted the amount of the tax upon it.

Mr. Joseph Sturge said that he was not only opposed to these particular taxes, but to every indirect tax. If he could have his way, he would have a property-tax to-morrow; at the same time, he looked upon the newspaper and paper duties as the worst amongst all the taxes, therefore he was most strongly opposed to them. He suggested that twenty members of Parliament should immediately wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and urge the repeal of all the taxes upon knowledge.

Mr. Alderman Hawkes, Mr. Councillor Alday, and other gentlemen having spoken warmly in favour of the abolition of these duties, the report was adopted; Mr. Scholefield, M.P., was re-appointed President, and a committee elected to carry out the objects of the association during the ensuing year.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



THE street spectacle represented in the accompanying Engraving illustrates more vividly than the columns of written description, the rapid march of California from an unexplored desert to the rank of a State of the American Union, in celebration of whose birth this inspiring scene was enacted. Three years ago, "the shores of the Pacific, about San Francisco (says a writer in the *Times*) were scantily tenanted by a few scores of Russians and Spaniards, who lived without rivalry or suspicion, and who scarcely waited for the sanction of their respective governments to effect such changes as convenience might suggest. Nobody knew or cared whether the enormous tract beyond contained inhabitants or not, and a journey across its plains was considered as remarkable as a journey through Central Africa. If we were to speak at this moment of the province of Sonora, it is probable that nine-tenths of our readers would be without any distinct conception of the locality referred to, yet Sonora is the next county to California, and in 1847 one region was about as well known as the other. This remote district is now the seat of a powerful independent State—a State which has been founded and constituted, from beginning to end, in about thirty months' time, and which, though junior in political birth even to the French Republic, has obtained a formal recognition of its existence, and is exercising all the functions of an organised commonwealth. The treasures of California have hitherto wrought their chief wonders in the land of their production, and, though they have not yet materially affected the currency of Europe, they have called into being at the extremities of the Pacific a community unparalleled in the manifold fusions of races or combinations of men."

On the 9th of October was the day selected by the Californians as the birthday of their State—as a festival to be celebrated in honour of their admission to the American Union. As the day broke upon San Francisco, the American banner, augmented by an additional star, was hoisted in the centre of the town, under the "general salute" of artillery. The echoes were taken up by the ships in the harbour, and the flags of every country under the sun found their appropriate place. Then commenced the procession, which may have been too theatrical for some tastes, but was sanctioned more by the enthusiasm of the people than by the taste of the Municipal Authorities and Guild; and then his staff, in sky blue and silver. Next fell away the "United Californians" who would, we are told, "have been stopped had they not been [illegible]." They were succeeded by the "Californian Pioneers," who carried a banner of white satin fringed with gold, and charged with a device exhibiting a pioneer just landed, who strikes off a piece of rock with his hammer, and discovers the State Seal of the community underneath. From mouth issues the declamatory motto of the Great (or, small) Seal; while by his side stands a native in a genuine attitude of dismay. After these followed "the Guards," commanded by Captain Howard, an aristocratic battalion, which appeared in uniform on the occasion, and excited particular applause. The officers of the State and of the revenue filled up the interval between the military and the civil portion of the procession, which was headed by a Company of Englishmen, under the red cross of St. George, and followed by Germans, Italians, and other nations. Next came the settlers from the Celestial Empire, arrayed in the richest brocades of the East, who carried a banner of crimson satin, on which was an inscription of great length and elaborate caligraphy, but to which, when interpreted, corresponded with the simple motto, "China boys." In numbers they were about fifty, commanded by their own chief, and decorously obedient to his word.

At this stage of the procession was introduced the triumphal car, a capacious vehicle, drawn by six white horses, and containing thirty little boys, dressed in "white shirts, black pants, and liberty caps," each representing a State of the Union; while the honour of personating California was represented by a beautiful little girl, who stood in the middle, arrayed in white satin, with a wreath of roses. The car bore a motto of political significance—"The Union: *it must be preserved!*" From the representatives of the Federation, the pomp descended to the delegates of the provinces. The Mayor and Aldermen appeared in dark-blue scarfs, with gold trimmings and white armlets, and were followed by the police, who, in this land of freedom, formed an integral part of the procession, instead of escorting it. They mustered "in strong force," under colours of azure satin, and with a band of their own. Next to the perils of theft in California come those of combustion; and the "fire department" accordingly outshone all other guilds in the brilliancy of its displays. The Knickerbocker Hook and Ladder Company appeared with their engines beautifully decorated, and bore for their device a burning building, with the motto, "We destroy to save." The "Monumentals," who succeeded them, turned out "six carriages, one engine, two sections, and a hook and ladder carriage," their colours, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansoune Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all; for while their carriages were covered with decorations, "even to the hubs of the wheels," their firemen had ingeniously raised their ladders in the form of a pyramid, on the summit of which was perched a real live eagle, "captured that morning at the Mission by Alderman Green." Lastly, by a true Parisian conceit, there came, drawn on a car, a portable printing press in full play, from which were thrown off copies of a laureate ode, composed by a lady for the occasion. An oration, as long as a President's message, a concerted execution of the ode by the entire population, a general dance, and a universal banquet, concluded the proceedings of the day.

The writer already quoted thus points attention to the extraordinary character of the facts symbolized by this pageant: "Here was a community of some hundreds of thousands of souls collected from all quarters of the known world—Mexicans, Peruvians, Englishmen and Scotchmen, Germans and New Englanders, Spaniards and Chinese all organised under old Saxon institutions, and actually marching under the command of a Mayor and Aldermen. Nor was this all, for the extemporized State had demanded and obtained its admission into the most powerful federation in the world, and was recognised as a constituent part of the American Union. A third of the time which has been consumed in enacting our Charters of Incorporation, has here sufficed to create a State with a territory as large as Great Britain, a population difficult to number, and destinies which none can foresee."

The Illustration, from a sketch by J. Prendergast, and lithographed of large size, shows the Procession crossing the Plaza of San Francisco, here shown to be inclosed not by an assemblage of rude wooden buildings, as seen in the earlier views, but containing *stores* of architectural pretension, in one of which, by the way, is an assimilation to the Gothic of the Old World.

It has already been mentioned that the new golden state has its *California Illustrated News*. No. 6 is embellished with five engravings:—"Two Views of Vallejo, one of the Capitol Hill itself, the other taken from the summit of Capitol Hill; a group, consisting of a Mexican and his Horse; the South Side of Portsmouth-square; and an excellent likeness of the late Hon. Hardin Bigelow, executed at the eleventh hour, and possessing peculiar interest at the present moment."

Our Correspondent from San Francisco edits: "It may be interesting to know that your journal has a large sale here, and is as regularly looked for at a town near the sierra Nevada as at Islington

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE

The new Cabinet has not lasted long. The result of the [illegible] debate has proved fatal to it, and France is now, [illegible] days, without the guidance of any [illegible]

The anxiety of the mis-called "party of order" to read Louis Napoleon a lesson, and [illegible] of his Government, induced them [illegible] in connexion with the [illegible] for those parts of creditable move presented [illegible] and sustained by the "men of order," [illegible] torial policy which [illegible] against Ministers [illegible] the presence of the chamber [illegible] Ministerial acts as the latter enlarged constituted the [illegible] taken up by the majority. [illegible] however, [illegible] cles to their comb [illegible] unable to form a Cabinet to succeed them; and it is thought [illegible] ranks of the minority who supported the [illegible] call to choose a Cabinet that will have a [illegible] in the Assembly.

Various Ministerial lists have been in circulation during the week, [illegible] which M. Odilon Barrot's name figured; but this was owing to his having had an interview with Louis Napoleon on Tuesday, when it was [illegible] that he had been chosen to form an administration; but M. [illegible] declared the honour, and declared that his interview was confined to a general conversation on the present state of affairs

The Coalition Majority have, however, been [illegible] of these late operations. For the few days [illegible] cidedly against them, and that their proceedings on that occasion [illegible] the Assembly much in the estimation of [illegible]

The [illegible] adopted, by a majority of

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Ordinations have been appointed to be holden in Lent, 1851, by the bishops of Carlisle, Chester, Ely Exeter Gloucester and Bristol, Lincoln, Manc[illegible] Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester

THE NOMINATION OF A SCOTCH BISHOP.—In consequence of the resignation of the bishopric of Moray and Ross by the Right Rev. Dr. Lowe, the primus (Bishop Skinner) has issued his mandate to the presbyters to meet on Fr[illegible] the 31st inst., for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a new B[illegible] It is expected that the presbytery will be divided in opinion, and that there will be a severe contest between the Puseyite and Low Church parties.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—There have been some difficulties in the way of the bishopric of Nova Scotia, rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Inglis. It is now definitively settled that Dr. Field, the present Bishop of Newfoundland will succeed to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia; and that the new Bishop of Newfoundland will be the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D. Fellow of Exeter College, Ox. rd, and Incumbent Minister of Curzon-street Chapel, May-fair.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S LIVINGS.—The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A., son of the poet, to the vicarage of Ardsley, [illegible] vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Bishop; and the Rev F Robbins, M.A., to the Rectory of Courtesnhall, Northamptonshire, rendered vacant by the cession of the Rev. W. Wake

OXFORD.—The Regius Professor of Divinity (Dr. Jacobson) proposes to resume his private lectures on the Book of Common Prayer, on Thursday, February 25. The Regius Professor of Divinity will also begin a course of lectures on Thursday, the 13th of March, at one o'clock, at Christchurch. These lectures are intended for students of divinity who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A.

OWEN'S COLLEGE.—Mr. W. C. Williamson, surgeon, of Manchester, has been appointed by the trustees of Owen's College to fill the chair of natural history, which includes the teaching of botany, zoology, geology, and physiology Mr Tobias Theodores, who has long resided in Manchester as a teacher of several modern languages, has been appointed professor of German.

THE CATHEDRAL in the Cathedral of Bristol, held by the late Rev. Lord W[illegible] and which was in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, will not be filled up

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—ENDOWMENT OF A CHAIR OF PASTORAL THEOLOGY.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Warneford has intimated to the trustees of his former benefactions the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William S. Cox, Esq., his intention to pay in their hands the sum of £1400, in addition to the munificent sum of £2000 already paid over by him, as an endowment for a chair of pastoral theology. The appointment to be in the gift of the Church of England, in priest's orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Dr. Warneford endows this Professorship of Pastoral Theology "in order to [illegible] the students for holy orders in the duties they may be called upon to perform as the ministerial duties in their various branches, as also the composition and delivery of sermons, the reading of the Church services, the history of the liturgies, the reason and use of the rubrics, and all other matter connected with, and subservient to, a faithful and efficient performance of what the Church requires of her pastors and ministers for the edification of their flocks." The College now owes to this enlightened philanthropist the following munificent endowments: For the classical tuitor of the College, £1000; for the chair since of the Queen's Hospital, £1000; for the scholarships in the medical department £ 000; for the Warneford medical prizes, £1000; for the endowment of a resident medical tutor, £1000; for the endowment of the warden, £1000; for divinity lectures to medical students, £1000; and for the endowment of the professor of pastoral theology, £3400.

BEQUEST TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee have received notice of a legacy to the hospital, by the late Thomas Assalo Hewson, Esq., of £1000, free of duty

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Honorary Canonries*: The Rev J. C. Campbell, rector of Mo[illegible]ry, and the Rev. E. Jenkins, incumbent of Dawlais, in the Cathedral of Llandaff. *Canonry*: The Rev. Nicholas Smart, Acton Bordis, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. *Rectories*: The Rev. William Mortimer Heath to [illegible] Norfolk. The Rev. Alfred Jenner, to Kittisford, Somerset. The Rev. G. Mann, to St. Mawgan-in-Meneage, with St. Martin [illegible] Manacle, Cornwall The Rev. E. O. Roach, to St. Paul's, Deptford. The Rev. D. Jeffreys, to Newborough, Anglesey. The Rev. George Hall Sywell, to Brington, Notts The Rev Barry Samuel Vaughan Blacker, to East-Rudham, with West-Rudham, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev G Bruce, to Cheriton. The Rev. William Henry Jones, to Bradford, Wilts. The Rev. Arthur [illegible] Nowell, to Thornton, The Rev. George William Holt, to St [illegible]ry with St Peter, Barton-on-Humber. The Rev. John Southern Austin [illegible] Leigh, Lancashire. The Rev. R. Martin, to St. Breock, Cornwall. Rev J Image, to Ticehurst, Sussex; value, £330 with residence, patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Rev. G S. Escott, to Regent-square, St. Pancras. Lordship of Argoed, Rev. Edward Morgan, Vicar of Bedwellty, Rev. H Jones, to the vicarage of Llandinam, with the curacies of Llandinam Vale, Llandowland, and Llewarry-Cwmwrdy, Anglesea; patron, Lord Boston

VACANCIES.—*Rectory*: Hackthorpe-with-Yelvet, 6th mile-stone from Manchester; value £[illegible], with residence, patron, Lord Chancellor: Rev. J. Tatham, deceased Chirk-Abbey to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Rev. J. Tatham, deceased. *Rectory*: Michaelstowe-le-Vetlow, 6th mile-stone from Bridgenorth, Shropshire, diocese Llandaff; value £400, with residence; patron, C. K. Kynaston, Esq., Rev. J. Cox, deceased. *Vicarages*: Barnwood, county and diocese Gloucester; value, £[illegible]; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Rev. S Escott, promoted. Bedlam, Sussex, diocese Chichester; value, £280, with residence; patron, L. T. Cubitt, Esq.; Rev J Image, promoted. *Perpetual Curacies*: Egton, county and archdeaconry York; patron, Archbishop of York; Rev. W. Keen, deceased. Wilmcote, Warwickshire, diocese Worcester; Rev. E B Knottsford Fortescue, Canon Chancellor.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following gentlemen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection :—The Rev. W. C. Usher, late curate of St George's, Sheffield, from some of the congregation; the Rev. J. S. Ward, head master of Hackthorne School, Lowther, from his late pupils; the Rev. W. Fisher, incumbent of Wilshaw, from the congregation; the Rev. E B. Howell, curate of St James's parish, Birmingham, from the choir, the congregation, and Sunday school teachers, on leaving; the Rev A. M. Wilson, on his leaving the curacy of [illegible]stall; the Rev. T. A. Bolton, incumbent of New Basford, from his own congregation, the Rev Hezekiah Gibbes, incumbent of All Saints, Sidmouth, from the teachers of the Sunday-school, and also from the congregation; the Rev. W. Lee Howarth, curate of Pudsey, on the teachers of the Sunday-schools and others of the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Henry Watkins late of Shalthwaite, Yorkshire, from the congregation; the Rev. William Augustus, from the congregation of St Michael's church and the Blind Asylum, Bristol, the Rev. John Penhaue, of Black Torrington, Devon, from his parishioners.

IRELAND.

BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

The usual banquet of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin took place on Tuesday night, in the Mansion House. The Lord-Lieutenant, attended by his [illegible] staff, arrived about half-past seven o'clock, and was escorted to the [illegible] where the company had assembled by the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and others. The dinner was served in three rooms

Among the company, besides the Lord-Lieutenant, were his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; his Grace the Duke of Leinster; the Marquis of Conyngham; Lord Midleton; Lord C Russell, Lord W Fitzgerald, Lord Hewitt, Bishop of Meath; Lord Gort, Lord Gormanston, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir William Somerville, Hon. Captain Lindsay, Hon G Ponsonby, Hon W Brabazon; the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, all the other Judges and the Barons of the Exchequer; the Crown, the ex-Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Kildare, the Lord Viscount Suirdale, Lord Dunsany, Lord Bellew, Sir Thomas Redington, &c. &c. &c. All were unanimous, and [illegible] from his parishioners.

[illegible]

BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

The usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Lord-Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."

His Excellency, Lord Clarendon, responded to the toast in a speech complimentary of the conduct of the new Corporation, whose search for pure the [illegible] characterised as the celebration of the triumph of the principle of [illegible]ection, and proposed in return, "The health of the Lord Mayor, [illegible] to the success of Dublin"

His Lordship having acknowledged the compliment, the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, one of the vice-Lord Justices, and the Lord Chancellor, and some other toasts of loca. importance, duly given and responded to, and the company separated shortly [illegible]

THE NEW CORPORATION OF DUBLIN — Has body has begun to show itself worthy of its increased powers by the practical and business-like manner in which the newly elected members have entered upon their important duties. They have struck committees, and decided on their plans and measures, setting up from grand juries and boards of commissioners the various duties and responsibilities [illegible]erated to themselves. In the recent act of Parliament; investments [illegible] that on all corporations hereafter to be created in this country from former corporations, it is resolved to meet all their difficulties like men. The [illegible] has been [illegible]ken on with satisfaction, and were evidently round of their [illegible] of representatives

ABOLITION OF THE VICE ROYALTY.—On Monday, a motion was brought forward in the Dublin Corporation, for a committee to propose an address to the Queen upon the subject of the abolition of the Irish Vice Royalty, and also for the purpose of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the introduction of such a disastrous measure." The mover of the proposition was Alderman Sir T. O'Brien, M.P.; it was seconded by Mr Leland Crosthwaite, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin; and among the gentlemen who spoke in support of it were Conservatives, whigs of the old S[illegible] All were unanimous, and [illegible] motion was declared to be carried by acclamation

The head mine recently discovered near the town of Galway has now a number of men employed on it as full work, and the results promise to be of a most successful and profitable nature

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

A MEETING IN IRELAND.—The proceedings on account of the Papal Aggression drawing to a close. We have only one more to mention.

In the Catholics of the diocese of Elphin, at which two adverse parties proceed to congratulate Dr. Wiseman; to express indignation with a alarm at the unnatural silence and calm rest which a hateful press, uncharitable ministers, and weak-minded Premier have on unduly prolonged; a manly and fearless demand of our liberal members to use every effort to resist in the united Parliament any ministry that should attempt to diminish the civil or religious rights of any party of her Majesty's subjects; and to announce their persuasion that the enlightened portion of the Protestants of Ireland, with few exceptions, have not identified themselves with the uncharitable contest made upon the Roman Catholic religion.

THE CLERGY OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE have addressed the Bishop of Cashel, and, after referring to the foundation of the Irish branch of the Established Church, request the Bishop to convey their sympathies to their British brethren, with whom they have common interests, common joys, and common dangers. In his reply, the Bishop adverts to the encroachments of Popacy has received from the conduct of the Government to counteract its[illegible] and supported by the Catholics. He infers from this circumstance, that, whatever steps may be taken to prevent the Church in England, they may expect the same steps will be taken to give security to the Church in Ireland. He advises the clergy to make an appeal to the Queen; but recommends them to place their confidence in the protection and blessing of God.

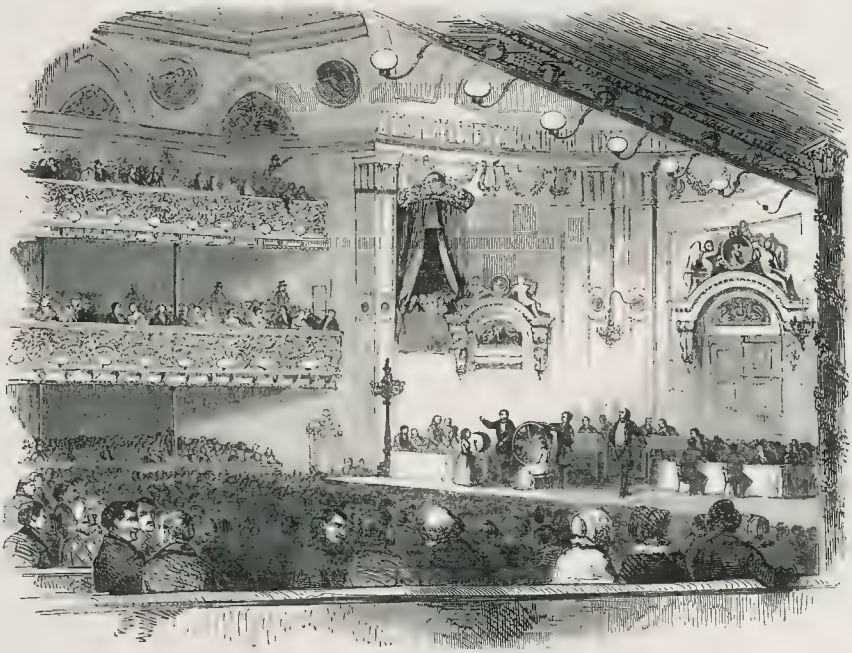
THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF DROMORE have addressed the Right Rev Dr. Mensell, their newly-appointed Bishop, and have declared that the "Irish Church has not enjoyed the proudest days of its origin, its character, its undeviating loyalty, and the engagements voluntarily undertaken by England in its favour, demanded. Its resources, they say, have been curtailed, its machinery in part destroyed, its clergy degraded, as well by unjust legislation, as by a partial and unfair rule of Government patronage. The endowment of Maynooth has been increased and placed on a firmer basis, the priests of Rome have been assisted by the National Board in the very design of withholding the Scriptures from their people, the titles of their foreign prelates have been acknowledged, and precedence granted them above the nobles of the land. In [illegible]ery, the Bishop expresses his regret that they have introduced into the diocese such extraneous tomes, and attributed to others unbecoming motives.

AN ANTI-PAPAL DEMONSTRATION is to take place in the county of Down. Lord Castlereagh has allixed his name, with other Irish members, to a document protesting against any re-enactment of penal measures to curb the authority of the Holy See in England, and to Presbyterian constituents in Down recent this so much, that an opposition to his Lordship's re-election for the county is spoken of.

ANOTHER PAPAL BULL, dismembering the ancient Roman Catholic diocese of Ireland, known as Cloyne, and appointing the Rev. Dr. Keane to preside over a portion of it, with the title of Bishop of Ross, has been issued, and has excited much gratulation amongst the Catholic laity and clergy, who, indeed, [illegible] its aims. The *Times* has thought the "audacity" worthy of a leading article

THE CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX has placed a work, recently published in Dublin, entitled "Lectures on the Scripture Proofs of the Doctrines of the Protestant Religion, addressed to the Catholics of York and Lancaster," on the Index; in other words, proscribes it and forbids it to be read, and commands those who have copies to deliver them up to their Bishop. The Pope has confirmed this prohibition. As the Professor has appealed to Rome authority, this act of the Pope has added to the public indignation Though the book does not seem to merit much attention, the prohibition will probably bring it into notice, and may serve to make many Catholics aware of [illegible] authority which prescribes even what they shall know and what they shall think of history

DR WISEMAN has had a document sent to him (the *Globe* says), at the instance of a gentleman legally connected with the City, containing some admissions which the Cardinal is requested to make, in order to raise the question of the legality or otherwise of his archiepiscopal assumption. He is appointed by Royal



DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN ART-UNION PRIZES, IN TRIPLER HALL, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION DISTRIBUTION.

NEVER (says our New York Correspondent), not even on the nights of the "Nightingale," has the capacity of Tripler Hall been more fully tested than on the 20th of December, the evening appointed for the distribution of the American Art-Union prizes. The immense floor (25 feet wider than Exeter Hall), the aisles, and the galleries, before the stage, and beside the doors, were crowded to excess. There was not a foot to spare. Surely the Fine Arts are not entirely neglected in the third city on the globe (late census gives New York 750,000); when the largest bodies ever congregated under a roof have been allured there by the charms of music and painting

On the present occasion, the Art-Union distributed 1000 prizes, 400 of which were paintings, the residue being bronze statuettes, medals, &c; besides which, each of its 16,000 subscribers will receive a large engraving and five smaller ones, in size similar to Darley's Outlines, distributed last year.

The meeting was opened by an address from its very popular president, A. M. Cozzens, Esq.; a report from the Executive Committee was then presented; after which, the treasurer, G. W. Austin, Esq., read his report, which was succeeded by the most important business of the evening—that is, the drawing of the numbers; and it was curious to one disinterested to watch the eagerness of the spectators to hear in what part of the continent some favourite picture of Cole, Kensett, or Casilear had fallen, as they were thus being sown broadcast over the land, and notice how they would give vent to their applause if it happened to be some public institution or lady fair that carried away the prize.

The large revenue of the Art-Union, greater than that of any similar institution, must give it great power, whether for good or evil; and, although in the United States there are some individuals that cannot decide as to which side the balance lies, yet in the business part of its management all parties seem to agree that it is conducted with all that energy and enterprise that has become proverbial of the American people.

FINE ARTS.

MACLISE'S PORTRAIT OF MR. MACREADY IN "WERNER."

THIS picture, which is about to be engraved by Mr. W. C. Sharpe, is now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. It represents the scene between *Werner* and *Josephine*, in which he insists with her on the reality of their condition:—

Have what we seem! save what we are—sick beggars
Even to our very hopes—
If no would ye? in th' e'en
The high soul of the son of a long line?
If so, in this garb, the heir of princely lands?
If so, in this sunken, sickly eye, the pride
Of rank and ancestry? In this worn cheek,
And famine-hollow'd brow, the lord of halls
Which daily feast a thousand vassals?

The bitterness of the anguish expressed in these lines is truthfully and intensely exhibited by the gifted artist. The sardonic laughter, the unrevealable sorrow, the shame, the indignation, the remorse, are all embodied or indicated. The picture owes little to colouring, the principal portion being the reflection of light through a window glancing on old armour and arms. The figure of *Josephine* also has some good artistic points. Kneeling in an attitude of despair, the grief is indicated in the face without the features being visible. This, a matter of some difficulty to execute, is quite successful. The grouping of objects and the accessories are, as in all this artist's works, exceedingly clever. The labour throughout, indeed, appears to have been a labour of love, and the result accordingly is highly gratifying. The picture, we are told, is the property of Mr. John Forster; and we cannot but congratulate him on the possession of so excellent a work of art, on a subject so dearly associated with himself by the ties of friendship and admiration.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTUGUESE FRIGATE, "DONNA MARIA II."

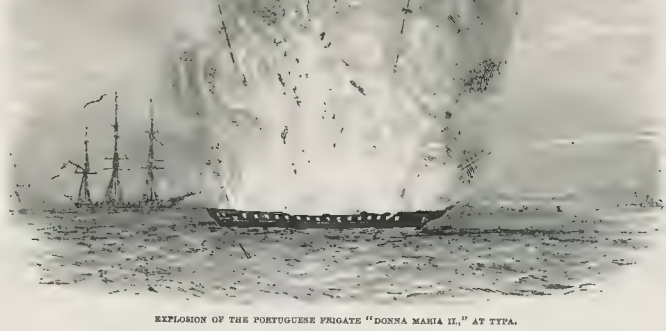
WE regret to learn by the Overland China mail, just received, that, on the morning of the 30th of October last, the Portuguese 32-gun frigate *Donna Maria II.*, was blown up at the Typa, about TWO P.M.; and that, of those on board, scarcely a man survived.

It appears that a salute was fired at noon on occasion of the birthday of the King Consort of Portugal: about half-past two the vessel blew up with a tremendous explosion, and, of a crew of upwards of 200 officers and men, only nine were picked up by the boats of the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, which were instantly despatched to render assistance; and, of these nine, five have since died. The son of Captain d'Assis, a lieutenant, and a purser chanced to be on shore at the time of the catastrophe.

A rumour was current that Captain Glendy and some of his officers, besides civilians, were on board at the time, but this, we are happy to say, was not the case; and though the *Marion* was anchored close to, she escaped injury, her safety lying in her very proximity, the most dangerous projectiles being thrown over or beyond her. The only accident that befel her was, that one of her men tending boat alongside was severely injured on the knee by the falling of an iron bolt.

The body of Captain d'Assis e Silva has been found.

The Illustration shows the exploding vessel, with the American sloop, *Marion*, lying close to; Macao is seen in the distance.



EXPLOSION OF THE PORTUGUESE FRIGATE "DONNA MARIA II." AT TYPA.

ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBISION OF 1851.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

MY LORD,—Within a few days, the structure designed to receive the contributions of the world's industry will be completed. The question now arises, as to the mode of admission of the world's people. And it is upon this important subject that I now claim the liberty of addressing you.

Shall admission be taxed by payment? or shall it be free?

Each mode has its difficulties; but, after an anxious consideration of the matter, it is my conviction that free entry will be at once more simply practicable, and more in harmony with the enlarged and enlightened purpose of the Exhibition.

There are no less than seven thousand exhibitors. Surely no tax should be levied upon them or their families for the right of visiting an Exhibition to the staple of which they have themselves contributed. And I am further confirmed in my belief of the practicability and wisdom of free entrance—to be modified as I shall hereafter propose—by the unanimous and hearty opinion of very many of the most influential members of the city of London.

The Royal Commissioners have incurred a large debt—a debt that must be liquidated. And it is to be feared that a too anxious sense of this obligation may induce the levying of a rate of entry that shall, to the million, amount to prohibition.

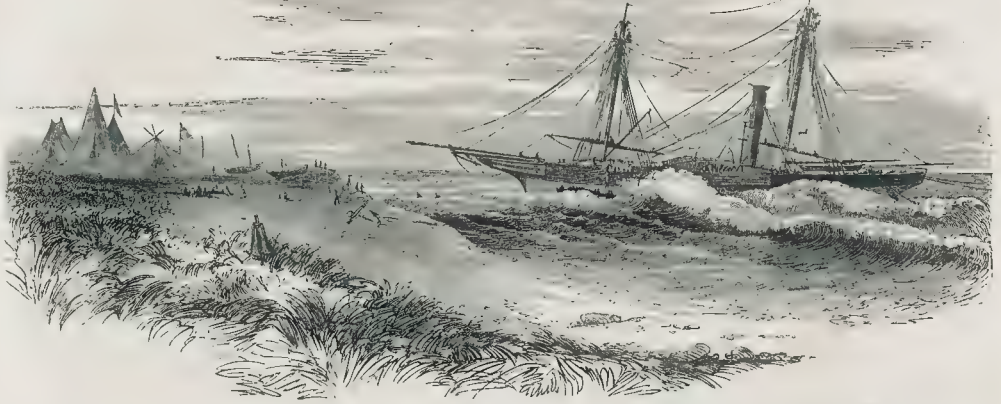
I have therefore to propose, that, for the first fortnight of the Exhibition, admission shall be, in every case, by payment. And further, that one day in the week (and for many reasons I should select Wednesday) shall, for the whole term of Exhibition, be reserved for the higher classes of all nations who may prefer to pay for the exclusive privilege of admission, rather than encounter the inconvenience of a crowd. With these exceptions that the entrance shall be entirely free.

The sum taken during the first fortnight and on the one day of each week would, no doubt, be very considerable; nevertheless a large deficit would remain onerous upon the Royal Commissioners. This deficit I am emboldened to solicit your Lordship to meet by a Parliamentary grant. And this solicitation I make the more readily, from the belief that from the very fact of the Exhibition a large addition will accrue to the revenue of the country; an addition—it is calculated upon trustworthy authority—of upwards of two millions. Now of these two millions how small the item required to throw open the doors of the world's Exhibition to the world's citizens.

When the subject of the Exhibition was brought before Parliament last year, it was very properly dealt with; for as everything was then in a state of uncertainty as to the future, had Government interfered, the whole matter must have passed into their own hands. The case at present is entirely altered: the Building is nearly finished, and will shortly be ready for the reception of the world's wares: and the great difficulty at this moment is to find space for the vast quantity of articles likely to be sent.

We have invited all the nations of the earth to a friendly competition of skill, to this invitation many have heartily responded. We have also invited the whole family of man to come and participate in the first banquet the world has ever dedicated to peaceful industry and to intellectual triumphs. An event so pregnant with high and humanising good to all mankind should be informed with the most liberal—with a purely cosmopolitan spirit. If it be otherwise—if, at the very threshold of the building dedicated to this industrial banquet, a tax be laid upon those who would partake of its beneficial influence; a banquet, moreover, to which thousands of the payers have contributed—the whole purpose of the Exhibition will forego a grace which otherwise would endow it with a crowning lustre.

Several foreign Governments have voted considerable sums to aid their people in the object of the Exhibition; and I know that already in France and Germany the idea of payment (for foreigners are especially accustomed to gratuitous entry into all national buildings) has been



H. M. STEAM-VESSEL "FLAMER," ON A REEF SOUTH-EAST OF MONROVIA.

canvassed in a spirit which, as an Englishman, I feel to be a reproach to my country. It is this reproach, my Lord, that I beg of you, by the consent of Parliament, to put away from us

But not alone for the stranger do I ask for free admission. I ask it for the large body of our own working classes; for those men whose skill, whose industry, will, I doubt not, be triumphantly represented at the forthcoming Congress of Labour. Thousands of these men—the sinews of the land—are at this hour depriving themselves of many little household comforts to enable them to visit London; and the inevitable cost of such a visit should not be increased by a further tax. Therefore, I ask for the working-men of England a free entry into the structure dedicated to the world's industry free as the light that pervades it.

Again, such will be the magnitude of the Exhibition, that no one, two, or three visits will suffice to the knowledge of its manifold objects This will be made sufficiently obvious when it is known that to make merely the circuit of the tables will be to make a journey of no less than 20 miles. Hence, with paid admission, the visitor will be tempted to spend a day, when otherwise he would at various visits occupy but a few hours. There would, in the gratuitous admission, be a flowing stream of people, if I may use the figure; whereas, with exacted payment, visitors will become fixtures from morning till night

I might, my Lord, dilate upon this subject; but I hope that I have said sufficient to obtain of your Lordship a patriotic consideration of the question—Shall the Exhibition of the World's industry be free to those whom England invites to meet in generous rivalry; or, shall we send forth invitations, and then tax our guests?

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH PAXTON.

Exhibition-buildings, Hyde-park, Jan. 22, 1851.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP "FLAMER."

By the arrival of the *Cyclops* steam-frigate, Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hastings, from the coast of Africa, we have intelligence of the total loss of her Majesty's steam-ship *Flamer*, 120-horse power, on a reef about fourteen miles south-east of Monrovia, lat. 6.10 N., about 250 miles from Sierra Leone, on the 22nd of November, in the night, when she became a complete wreck, the engines having knocked a hole through her bottom after striking, as we are informed. The commander and master were on the paddle-box at the time she struck, and the last man in the ship was on the chains heaving the lead, and had announced a cast of 15 fathoms and no bottom the moment before she struck. The cause of the catastrophe was this:—They were steering in the direction of the known beacon, the "Saltpan Light," which light, however, as they neared it, went out; they were then going to put the ship's head off shore for the night, when she took the ground (going six or seven knots), and became a total wreck. On the Captain of the *Cyclops* hearing of the disaster, he proceeded immediately to render assistance. Every means was resorted to which the circumstances could admit of to float the wreck, but it proved of no avail. The ship's company, we are happy to state, are all saved. The Admiral of the French squadron on the coast, in his steam-frigate, *El Dorado*, also proceeded to the assistance of the *Flamer*, and endeavoured, by steam-power, to drag her off the reef, but unsuccessfully. Commander Faiten, in the *Hound*, 10, also proceeded to the spot on hearing of the wreck, and rendered every assistance in his power. He held a survey, subsequently, upon the *Flamer*, assisted by the officers of the latter, and condemned her. By extraordinary exertions, persevered in through the most untoward circumstances, the stores of the *Flamer* have been for the greater part saved, but the exertion brought on the coast fever, which prostrated 60 out of 65 men employed. Mr. Cook, master's-assistant, died; and Mr. Webb, master's-assistant, and about 30 seamen, marines, and boys, have been sent home invalids in the *Cyclops* and transferred to the Naval Hospital at Haslar. The *Hound* had embarked Commander St. Leger, his officers, and the remainder of the *Flamer's* ship's company. They will be sent to England to be tried by court-martial.

The *Cyclops* has brought home a mail from the coast, and left the *Centaur* steam-frigate, bearing the Commodore, off Ambris on the 21st of November. The *Cyclops* fell in with a rich prize the day before she spoke the Commodore—a brigantine, under Brazilian colours, with 630 slaves on board, which capture, and the conveyance of the prize to St. Helena, were the cause of her detention there, and not a court of inquiry, as reported on the arrival of the *Barkenhead*. She left St. Helena on the 8th ult., and Ascension on the 13th; she left Monrovia on the 26th ult., and Madeira on the 9th inst. She has brought home three specimens of the produce of the island of St. Helena for the Great Exhibition—viz. one of rock salt, one of raw cotton, and one of barilla.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.—The evidence given by the military secretary before the committee on army and ordnance expenditure, shows that the number of candidates for commissions during the last seven years amounted to between 1000 and 1200, and above 200 had been upwards of three years on the list. It is further stated by Lord F. Somerset that it is not the practice to give these commissions by rotation, but a selection is made by the Commander-in-Chief. Such being the case, it was quite clear that interest with the Commander-in-Chief for the time being is the only guarantee of a candidate's success

THE VACANT INFANTRY COLONELCY.—It is understood that Major-General Dalmer, the Colonel of the 47th Regiment, who formerly commanded the 23rd Fusiliers, is likely to succeed to the latter regiment. Major-General Lightfoot, whose distinguished services have caused his name to be reported for a regiment on several occasions when a colonelcy of infantry has been vacant, will probably succeed Major-General Dalmer as Colonel of the 47th Regiment.

THE OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—A difference of opinion, it is said, exists between the military authorities and the Government with respect to filling up this office. A saving of £1800 a year by the abolition of the appointment is, it is said, desired by the Government, but, on the other hand, the Commander-in-Chief insists on the necessity of keeping up the appointment, and his Grace has, it is well known, been applied to by a considerable number of general officers for this hitherto lucrative appointment. It is at all events certain, should a general officer be selected to fill the office, that the £500 allowance to the late Quartermaster-General will be at once discontinued

MILITARY SETTLERS.—Between 200 and 300 men have been allowed by Major-General Pitt, commanding the troops in New Zealand, to purchase their discharge. This has been done partly with the view of a reduction of the army, as well as to induce respectable men to become settlers.

WORK OF ART.—A correspondent from Rome, says:—"Mr. Engel, a Hungarian sculptor, who resided some years in England, has just completed a group in marble for Prince Albert, representing an episode from the conflict of the Argonauts and Amazons. One of the latter is supposed to have been wounded in the fray, but rescued by one of her companions from the sword of her aggressor, who, in his turn, is wounded and overthrown. The moment chosen by Mr. Engel for the subject of his group is that in which the triumphant heroine, supporting her wounded comrade with her left arm, grasps a battle-axe with her right, and is on the point of dealing a *coup de grace* to the prostrate Argonaut, when her hand is stayed by her more compassionate friend, whom an instantaneous awakening of the softer passion appears to have interested in his behalf. Mr. Engel has got through the great labour of his undertaking with the most meritorious perseverance having received no aid whatever in the execution of it from beginning to end. The group is to take its place amongst the artistical contents of the 'Crystal Palace.'"

DEATH OF LORD BURGHERSH.—We regret to announce the decease, on Wednesday last, of George Augustus Frederick John Lord Burghersh The deceased nobleman was eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., G.C.H. and was born June 18, 1819; consequently, he was in the 32nd year of his age. By the death of Lord Burghersh many noble families will be placed in mourning, including those of the Earl of Jersey, Earl of Beaborough, &c

The New Zealand papers of September last which have reached us are chiefly occupied in detailing the many removals by the hand of death amongst the native chiefs. Within one month, four of no inconsiderable note had died:—Pomare, of the Bay of Islands; Wuharoa, son of the great chief of that name; John William Heke Pokai, the once active enemy of the Europeans; and Taki Waru, the brother of Te Whero Whero, the powerful chief of Waikato.

QUICKEST VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA EVER KNOWN.—The ship *Constance*, of London, John Bulwer Godfrey, commander, of Dartmouth, sailed from Plymouth with emigrants, on the evening of 17th July last, and arrived at Port Adelaide on the 1st October (per *Shipping Gazette* of the 17th inst.), thus performing the voyage in the unparalleled period of seventy-six days This vessel and commander performed the last voyage (as noticed in our Journal of 9th March last) to the same place in seventy-seven days.

On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, as the *Sun-flower* steam-boat was about to put in at Hungerford Pier, for the purpose of landing passengers, a young man attempted to jump on to the "dummy" before the vessel had got quite alongside; he missed his footing and fell into the river. The tide was running very strong at the time, and he immediately disappeared. The drags were soon in requisition, but the body was not found.

EMIGRATION SCHEME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.—At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of St. Pancras, on Friday (last week), Capt. T. W. B. Burrows, of the brig *James*, sent in a written application for boys and girls from the workhouse, to be conveyed by him to Bermuda as emigrants. Sir James Hamilton, Bart.: What must be the ages of the children?—Captain Burrows: Between twelve and fourteen.—Sir James Hamilton: What do you do with them when you get them at Bermuda?—Captain Burrows: I apprentice them as domestic servants until they are eighteen.—Sir James Hamilton: On what conditions do you take them?—Captain Burrows: I charge £6 passage money, for which I find them in bed, bedding, and board. The parish provide their outfits.—Mr. Merriott: After they serve their apprenticeship what becomes of them?—Captain Burrows: Why, they get other situations.—Mr. Merriott: Are there any funds to assist them in getting situations or returning home if they desire it after their apprenticeship?—Captain Burrows: No, sir; I have already taken out sixty children from St. Pancras workhouse. (Surprise.)—Mr. Arland: Are they steerage passengers?—Captain Burrows: No; I put them in the cabin.—Mr. Arland: Have you a female to attend to them on board?—Captain Burrows: The last time I went out there was in the cabin a female passenger aged nineteen. Mr. Arland. That was accidental?—Captain Burrows: Yes, sir. In further conversation, Captain Burrows said he sailed on the 29th, and would take any number of children. The board considered the matter as too grave to be hastily decided upon; at all events, no children would be sent out on the 29th.—On Tuesday, the subject was brought under discussion at St. Pancras Board of Guardians, who had received a communication from Mr. Lumley, assistant-secretary to the Poor-law Board, making enquiry as to the truth of the above statement relative to the sending of the parish children to Bermuda. The vestry clerk was instructed to reply in the affirmative, stating at the same time that such a measure was highly advantageous to the emigrants, and had been conducted with care and attention to their interests

The number of vessels belonging to the United States wrecked during the year ending June, 1848, as shown by official documents, was 585, valued at 2,021,495 dollars. The value of their cargoes was 2,501,771 dollars. Total, 4,523,266. The total number of lives lost in connexion with the above was 477. The amount of losses paid by underwriters on vessels and cargoes was 2,802,319

WRECK OF H. M. STEAM-VESSEL "FLAMER."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

[illegible] Duke of Sussex born, 1773 [illegible] stone of Westminster-bridge [illegible] Guido Fawkes [illegible] edral fired, 182[illegible]

[illegible] OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, [illegible] THE OLD LOVE AND THE [illegible] CADI'S DAUGHTER [illegible] QUIN HUMPTY [illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE. MONDAY, JAN. 27th [illegible] Tuesday, 28th, THE TEMPLAR, and [illegible] ISONER OF WAR [illegible] THE LOAN OF [illegible] TWELFTH NI[illegible] [illegible] Windsor Castle, [illegible] commanded for representation at the Pantheon.

ROYAL [illegible] THEATRE [illegible] The Public [illegible] of HENRY IV will take [illegible] Feb., Monday, 9th [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—In consequence of [illegible] overflowing [illegible] with a laughable [illegible]

M[illegible] GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVEN-[illegible] Mr Ernst [illegible] The Orchestra will [illegible] and all principal [illegible]

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOS. ADAMS has [illegible] 15th ANNUAL BALL will take [illegible] by the Royal [illegible] will be in [illegible]

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will [illegible] turn to London [illegible] Feb. 1st.—All letters to be directed [illegible]

MR [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN [illegible] on MONDAY EVEN[illegible] Liverpool; on Friday at [illegible]

[illegible] WONDERS and MIRACLES. [illegible] HAYMARKET [illegible] and on WEDNESDAY [illegible]

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Hay-[illegible]

BANVARD'S PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MIS-[illegible] and OHIO rivers [illegible] exhibited before her [illegible] at Eight o'clock P.M. the day of opening

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL. GALLERY of ILLUSTRA-[illegible] The MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL [illegible] is NOW OPEN Daily [illegible] 2s 6d, Reserved Seats, 3s [illegible]

[illegible] DIORAMA, GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, [illegible]

[illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY [illegible]

ROYAL [illegible] INSTITUTION.—LECTURES [illegible] celebrated JUVENILE [illegible] MICROSCOPE [illegible]

O[illegible] ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the [illegible]

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society [illegible]

[illegible] MODERN BRITISH ART, at the [illegible]

[illegible] D-HILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Th[illegible] Honorary Secretary

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] three roses of the first [illegible] Apply to [illegible] the Austrian [illegible] at her death, it will [illegible] No 431 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON [illegible] aker and Co, Ave [illegible] ished in time for Friday eve[illegible] to a Bookseller in your town

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Nottingham.—The area of the New Palace at Westminster far exceeds that of St George's Hall, Liverpool. The Tournament at [illegible] took place Aug 2[illegible] 1839 [illegible] *Literary World* [illegible]

CAPT [illegible], Plymouth, is thanked [illegible] Church, Walbrook, is engraved in No 75 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

[illegible] Panfield.—The price [illegible] Mr Denison's "Rudimentary Treatise on Clock and Watch-[illegible]

[illegible] and Griffiths, St. Paul's Churchyard [illegible] National Cyclopædia"

[illegible] is not kept in the British Museum, but in the [illegible]

[illegible] Pantechnicon [illegible]-street, B[illegible]

[illegible] Y Z, Frome, may hear of works on ventilating houses, by applying to Mr. Weale, publisher, Holborn

M[illegible] pay one guinea per day

S W[illegible] to the Governesses [illegible] 32 [illegible]

ADOLPHUS, Pontefract.—Apply to Messrs Grindlay and Co., East India Agents, St Martin's place, Charing[illegible]

N D.—Received

A C.—The *China Mail* may be seen at Lloyd's

N M S.—We do not interfere in Wagers

W H K.—The report is a false one

BOZ is mistaken

*** Numerous Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed

The Great Exhibition Document in German, next week.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

THE Legislative Assembly of the French Republic, instigated by M. Thiers in a speech of which it is difficult to limit the wickedness and the inconsistency, has censured the policy of the President and his Ministers by a large majority. But the President, with his usual good fortune, remains a winner by the result, although for the moment he is without a Ministry. The majority that opposed him numbers 415. The minority that supported him amounts to 286. The minority is compact and strong; and, if the President remain firm in the constitutional path on which he has entered, it will grow from day to day. The majority, on the contrary, is weak and divided; and must, of very necessity, suffer constant defection, from the impossibility of finding another question around which to group its heterogeneous constituents. The gain to the President is that he has dismissed General Changarnier, to the satisfaction, if not amid the applause of the capital and the provinces; and that the Assembly has done the utmost that it can do in passing a hostile resolution, and bringing about a change of Ministry. It has not even the satisfaction—which, in a country not embarked in a revolution, would result—of compelling the Chief Magistrate to choose his new advisers from amongst its members. The ranks of the minority will supply, in due time, a Ministry, which the Assembly, now that the Changarnier difficulty has been so boldly confronted and reduced to nought, cannot factiously oppose without serious damage to itself in the estimation of the country, and still further consolidate [illegible] the cause which it is desirous to embarrass. Such are the rewards of political shuffling and insincerity, and such is the position to which the dangerous leadership of one of the most unscrupulous as well as most unlucky of modern statesmen has led the Assembly.

If we consider, amid all the charges that party has brought against party in France, what is the real character of the Assembly which accuses the Chief Magistrate of harbouring designs against the law, we shall find that the Assembly, as a whole, and in its separate factions, does not contain more than a small section of men whose real object, without *arrière pensée*, is to uphold the Republic as at present existing. In its aggregate character, it would, if it could, transform itself into a Convention, and rule by means of its own president, and its own *bureaux* and committees. In its segregations, it shews itself, with the exception already alluded to, hostile —but in a different manner— to the principles on which it was elected, and which it has pledged itself to maintain. The majority of 415 includes no less than three parties, each of which doubts and mistrusts the other. Each of the three longs for the abolition of the existing Republic and Constitution, and especially hates the President, for being the impediment in the way of the immediate realisation of its projects. The Legitimists, who habitually attack the Constitution [illegible] to Wiesbaden, to sympathise with and support the last [illegible] hope and scion of the house of Bourbon, vote against the President ostensibly because they assert him to be an enemy of the existing Constitution, but in reality because he prevents the restoration of the Monarchy. The Orleanists vote against him on the same principles, but with their own peculiar objects, which, however rational they may be, are [illegible] unconstitutional. The Ultra-Republicans and extreme Socialists—the very cope and crest of the Mountain—make a similar charge, and unite in their [illegible] nation with the two Monarchical factions, but with a dislike of the existing Republic quite as intense as that which animates either of their strange coadjutors. The minority is almost equally divided, and includes the fourth great party of the Bonapartists. But a fifth party, small in the Assembly, but greater and stronger than either of them in the country, profits by the mutual enmities of them all, and enlists upon its side that remarkable person whose name and former pretensions are the sources of the dislike which all the Monarchists and extreme Republicans entertain towards him. Bonaparte himself has received from these events a striking hint that his best policy is not to be a Bonapartist, but to support, with the whole weight of his character and talents, the moderate Republic. Amid the recent clash, that party has gained most. As M. Thiers said, "it exists," and for that reason it has a strength which is denied to all its opponents, and which all their recent acts have singularly but deservedly contributed to confirm. With that party the lot of the President is for the future cast. If he uphold it the extraordinary popularity of his name, and the affection entertained for it by the peasantry, of whom scarcely a man is not either a soldier of the Empire, or the son of a soldier—will support him in the position of Chief Magistrate. If he prove that he can maintain, and yet reform the Constitution, he has, in spite of the Assembly, a far better chance than he had before he dismissed General Changarnier, of securing his re-election, and of assuring what neither Legitimist, nor Orleanist, nor Red Republican can assure—the repose which the French nation requires. Any other course of proceeding will but encumber and embarrass him in the present, and perhaps lead him to perdition in the future.

In the meantime the Assembly plays but a sorry part, and is rapidly ruining the character of some of its most prominent members.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.—The *Morning Herald*, referring to the alleged difficulties in the Cabinet on the subject of the proposed measure intended to meet "the Papal aggression," says:—"We have reason to believe that since the recent Cabinet meetings have commenced, Lord Clarendon tendered his resignation, and the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland was offered to the Duke of Devonshire." And the *Morning Chronicle* observes, on the same subject, "It is said that the Premier, [illegible] attempt to conciliate the Roman Catholics, whom he has insulted, and to unite the discordant colleagues in a course of policy against which they have not been openly pledged, is meditating an attack on the harmony of the Church, by proposing to undertake a modification of the Prayer Book."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A very interesting paper, by Mr. Chubb, on the "Construction of Latch [illegible] Locks," was read on Wednesday night to a numerous assembly of the members of this society. The lecturer explained, with great clearness and [illegible], the principles of various locks, and their comparative merits. He showed how utterly insecure were even the best of the warded locks—how easily they might be opened with a piece of bent wire; and how superior was the principle of the tumbler locks, of which the old Egyptian lock is the simplest, and Mr. Chubb's the most perfect specimen. In regard to the latter, not only is it impossible to open it with keys, but any attempt to do so puts in action a detector, which at once shews that the lock has been tampered with. In the locks supplied by Mr Chubb to the Westminster Bridewell and other prisons, if any attempt is made to open them by a [illegible] key, the de[illegible] in such a manner [illegible] afterward be [illegible] in possession of [illegible] governor. In the course of the lecture, some curious details were introduced, attesting the extraordinary skill and ingenuity which accomplished burglars bring to the practice of their desperate pr[illegible]. The success which has of late attended their exploits renders the information and the warning [illegible] by Mr. Chubb peculiarly well-timed; and he [illegible] to the thanks of the public. A key of very imposing and complicated appearance is often, he assures us, but a sham, used for the purpose of passing off a very common lock as one of a new and s[illegible] invention. Many drawings and models were exhibited in illustration of the lecturer's descriptions; and the lecturer was warmly applauded. An interesting discussion on the subject was maintained for some time after the conclusion of the lecture.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Mr. Phillimore, who was lately appointed lecturer by the benchers of the Middle Temple, in the place of Mr. Bowyer resigned, delivered his inaugural lecture on Tuesday night, in the Middle Temple Hall, to a large and distinguished audience, among whom were Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Justice Talfourd, the Attorney-General, Rev. Mr Anderson (the Master of Lincoln's inn), Mr Bethell, Q.C.; Mr Crowder, M.P., Q.C., Mr. Lee, Q.C.; Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., and others, the benchers of the four inns. The lecture, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery, was a very eloquent and masterly review of the works on Roman law produced since the revival of letters, accompanied with illustrations, drawn from the great jurists, philosophers, orators, and writers of modern times of the [illegible] influence of the study of the civil law upon [illegible] and in the development of jurisprudence and civilisation. The eloquence of the learned gentleman, his extensive erudition, and many a well expressed eulogy on high names, frequently drew forth the applause of the audience [illegible] course of his lecture, and again most heartily at the close of it, when all were unanimous in their admiration of the discourse.

PROPOSED TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.—On Monday, a deputation from the merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the City of London waited upon the Lord Mayor, upon the subject of establishing a Tribunal of Commerce, and presented to his Lordship a memorial in favour of the project, signed by upwards of a thousand persons. M[illegible], of Mark-lane, in representing to his Lordship the vast importance and advantages of such an establishment, stated that England was almost the only country in which a Tribunal of Commerce did not exist, and expressed a hope that his Lordship would consent to take the chair at a meeting proposed to be held [illegible] the subject. The Lord Mayor assured the deputation that he would give the matter his best consideration.

BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.—A general meeting of delegates from the several branch [illegible] Associations, in the borough of the Tower Hamlets, took place on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Mile-End-road, for the purpose of deliberating on the steps to be taken to secure an efficient representation of the borough in the next Parliament, by members pledged to carry out the principles of the National Reform Association. Mr. Matson, a member of the council of the National Reform Association, presided, and the meeting was very fully attended. M[illegible], Captain Rose, Mr J. Marr[illegible], Mr Wright, and other gentlemen took part in the discussion. The first resolution come to was to the effect that the course of the present representatives of the Tower Hamlets should be closely watched in the ensuing session, on all questions connected with the reform of the representation; and the delegates formed themselves into a permanent committee for this purpose. Statements were laid before the meeting, showing that the Tower Hamlets, on account of the great number of out-liverymen residing in that borough, as well as of persons possessing a vote for the county of Middlesex, had a direct interest, not only in its own representation, but also in that of the city and the county, and a resolution was [illegible] adopted, recognising the importance of efforts tending to secure the election of Liberal members for London and Middlesex, and calling on the Liberal voters resident in the Tower Hamlets not to support any candidate for those places who did not come forward on the principles of the National Reform Association.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—On Tuesday evening the annual *soirée* of the members and friends of this institution took place at the club-house, Arundel-street, Strand, under the presidency of Mr Charles Lushington, M.P. The handsome suite of rooms, which have recently undergone the process of renovation, were thrown open to the visitors, and the large ball room was decorated in a very attractive style with paintings, sculptures, &c. In the course of the evening Mr. Lushington delivered a brief congratulatory address, in which he stated that the period of his presidentship had expired, and he thanked the members of the institution for the compliment they had paid to him and Mrs Lushington, in according to them the privileges of life members. Amongst the attractions of the evening was a concert of vocal music, in which Mr. G. A. Cooper, Miss M[illegible]sent, Miss M. Williams, Miss Eyles, Mrs G. A. Cooper, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. R. Carte were the principal performers. At ten o'clock dancing commenced, and [illegible] amusements were kept up with increasing spirit until a late hour. The [illegible] was very numerous. It appeared, from a printed statement circulated on the occasion, that the financial and general condition of the institution for the quarter ending December [illegible] 1850, had been more satisfactory than at any previous period. The number of members now on the books was [illegible], including 112 life members, and the number of subscriptions due at Christmas was 738, of which, up to the present date, 368 had been renewed. The total amount of subscriptions received between September 30 and December 28, 1850, was £806 3s. The fund which had been raised to [illegible] expenses of repairs and decorations of the ball-room, and to which Mr Lushington had contributed £[illegible]00, was found sufficient for the purpose, but an additional sum was still necessary to pay for the repairs of other parts of the [illegible]. On the retirement of Mr Lushington, Mr Monckton Milnes had undertaken the office of president, whilst [illegible] distinguished names had been added to the list of vice-presidents. It further appeared, that, although the general condition of the club presented a favourable aspect, a still larger amount of "business" was required to meet the necessary expenses, and the committee, therefore, appealed to the best friends of the institution to exert themselves in its behalf.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of the subscribers and patrons of this institution took place on Monday, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. Ja[illegible] Admiral Lord [illegible]stock in the chair. The minutes of the last [illegible] meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman said, that before they went into the general business of the meeting, they would commence with the election of a secretary. There had been 22 applications for this office, and the committee appointed at the last special meeting to look into the merits of the various candidates and their testimonials, had reduced that number to three after the most careful and patient investigation. The testimonials of the candidates were then read, and a ballot ensued, which resulted in the election of Mr George Hope Steed, Master in the Royal Navy, by a very large majority. The usual business of the general meeting was proceeded [illegible]. It appeared from the report that [illegible] for the last quarter, [illegible] balance left, amounted to £1463 and the expenditure to £514, leaving [illegible]. The report having been unanimously adopted, relief was granted to a large number of applicants. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held in Field-lane Ragged School room, Victoria-street, for the purpose of forming a society in connexion with the ragged schools for employing deserving boys as street shoe-blacks, for the accommodation of the foreigners who may visit London this year, during the Exhibition. Mr M'Gregor explained that the proposed society was intended to be a self-supporting one, and they would take care not to incur any expenditure at the outset which the subscriptions received to set the society in motion did not fully warrant. He moved that certain gentlemen named be the committee for carrying out the objects of the proposed society. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Snape, the treasurer of the society, adverted to the support which the society had already received, and read a list of subscriptions, which in all amounted to [illegible]. It was stated in the course of the meeting, that a kind of uniform was intended to be provided for the boys, and a boy was placed in a prominent position in the room, wearing a specimen dress, which consisted of a red body-dress, made like a Guernsey frock, dark-coloured trousers, and a glazed black apron.

UNION MEWS RAGGED SCHOOL.—The seventh annual meeting of this school took place on Monday night, in the Hanover-square Rooms, to receive the annual report, the Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Beaumont having opened the proceedings with prayer, his Lordship addressed the meeting [illegible] no argument of his to convince them of the advantages of education. The institution of ragged schools was of modern date, they had done much to reform, and those who were the former outcasts of society had, by their means, been taught to hear and honour the word of God, so necessary to their temporal and future welfare. The returns showed that crime had considerably diminished in the metropolis, and he believed that ragged schools had been instrumental in producing that happy result. The Union Mews School had struck root, and he trusted it would receive that support that would enable it to spread out its branches. The noble chairman concluded by calling the secretary to read the report. The report was highly satisfactory. During the past year the debt due to the treasurer had been liquidated, and the subscriptions materially increased. The number of children who had passed through the school was 636. On the Sunday the average attendance at school was 113; and, on the week evenings, 70. Two industrial classes (a tailors' and a shoemakers') and a clothing fund had been established, and it was in contemplation to establish a day and an infant school. The report acknowledged £20 from the Ragged School Union, and numerous gifts of Bibles and Testaments, &c., and concluded by thanking the teachers. On the motion of the Rev. H. Hughes the report was ado[illegible] was addressed by Dr. Beaumont, the Rev. J. E. White, the R[illegible] J. Payne, and several other gentlemen in support of resolutions favourable to the institution, which having been carried, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

[illegible]

LARGE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.—On Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND BALL AT THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

[illegible]

We shall not [illegible] the history of the Palace, [illegible] No. 11 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which contains two Views of the Exterior. By aid of the [illegible] we are enabled to convey to the reader some idea of the interior.

[illegible] used by George IV., has its roof supported by two [illegible] pillars, with trellis-work. It has been converted into the "Ladies' Retiring Room," and [illegible] furnished; the curtains are of crimson and gold, with bamboo poles.

The [illegible] 2 feet long and 17 wide, has doors of painted glass and bamboo trellis-work. The walls throughout were of a dark pink [illegible] colour, with foliage and birds painted in a subdued style of pale blue. At the north end are double staircases of iron, leading to a gallery over the three apartments; in the middle ceiling is a square light, painted with the Chinese Deity of Thunder.

The *Banqueting Room*, [illegible] feet long, 42 wide, and [illegible] high, has been generally restored, so as to differ very slightly from its original. The present panels are from the original blocks that George IV. had made, and it is the only pattern now in existence. The effect of the silver panels, relieved by the blue groundwork and the crimson borders, is chaste and beautiful. The [illegible] of this room is that of walls of mother-of-pearl, with historic groups in rich enamels, varied by [illegible] labra-like blue lapis lazuli, surmounted by white glass lilies, and numerous [illegible] of numerous flowers on silvery glass. The ceiling has a spacious and lofty dome, nearly occupied by a magnificently painted plantain-tree, from which hangs the principal lustre. The rise of the dome is handsomely scaled with whitish green and gold, and rests on four elliptical arches, with golden columns. The oblong painted windows [illegible] the dome are in the Persian style—circles in lozenges—blue, with gold centres and [illegible] edges, in some degree resembling the convolvulus flower. The north and south sides have recesses, with tented roofs looped up with scarlet and gold. The walls are all bordered with trellis-work of scarlet and gold, surrounded by silver paper imitating enamel. The ground of all these compartments is imitative mother-of-pearl.

The Green, or Ante-Drawing-room is white and gold in broad borders.

The [illegible] feet long and [illegible] feet wide. This forms the grand centre of the eastern suite, and is of circular shape, with [illegible] recesses to the north and south, and a large dome, painted with a gorgeous dragon, with silver and gold flowered [illegible] enwreathed by crimson and green [illegible]. From this ascends a spiral lustre. This room is completely furnished, and has a very rich appearance.

[illegible] and is very similar in appearance to the [illegible] but somewhat richer. The draperies are of [illegible] satin; the walls panelled [illegible]

The Music Room, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] wide, and 41 high, forms the north wing of the Palace [illegible] the most splendid [illegible]. The walls [illegible] crimson and gold [illegible] has been restored by Mr. [illegible] with serpents and fighting serpents and dragons, are [illegible] the ornaments of this room, and the interior of the dome is [illegible] gold. There are [illegible] lustres. The organ presented by her Majesty to the town stands on the north side. The draperies are of crimson and gold silk.

On Tuesday night the suite of rooms was opened with a splendid entertainment, admission being obtained by vouchers from the Ladies Patronesses, which were exchanged for tickets. The price for the tickets, [illegible] was fixed by the Stewards in order to open the Pavilion rooms as widely as possible, not only to the nobility and gentry, but to the professional gentlemen of the town and county, many of whom were present. The Duke of Devonshire was the President; Lord Alfred Hervey, M.P., and Captain Sir [illegible] Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P., the Vice-Presidents; the Stewards, the remainder consisting of [illegible] Lord Alexander [illegible] M.P., Lord Adolphus [illegible], Colonel [illegible] M. Farmer, Esq., John [illegible] Baker, Esq., Thomas [illegible] Esq., Captain [illegible] William [illegible] Esq., M.P. [illegible] the three latter [illegible] Mr. [illegible] secretary.

[illegible]

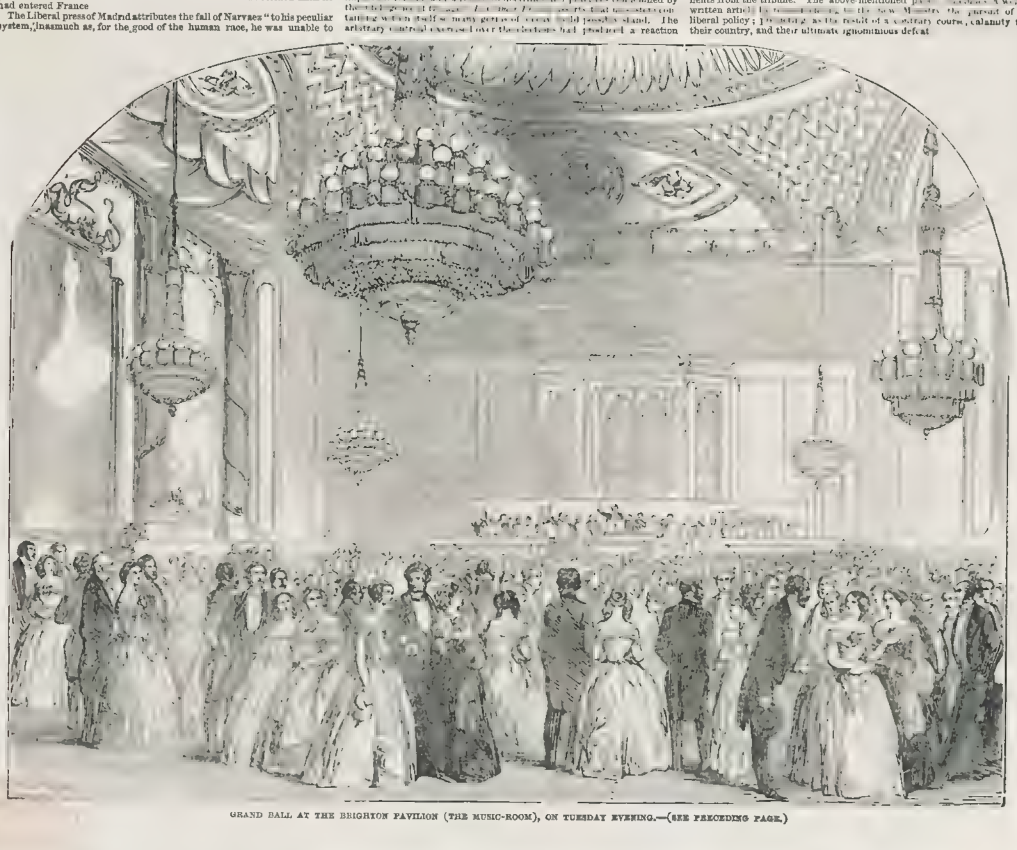
RESIGNATION OF THE NARVAEZ MINISTRY.

[illegible]

NARVAEZ LEAVING [illegible]

Berlin is believed to be his ultimate destination. The General was reported to have desired that a new Cabinet should not be formed until he had entered France

The Liberal press of Madrid attributes the fall of Narvaez "to his peculiar system, inasmuch as, for the good of the human race, he was unable to maintain those in power whose [illegible] system, opposition to every [illegible] condemned by [illegible] The arbitrary [illegible] over the elections had produced a reaction that proved fatal to a Ministry which had excluded its political opponents from the tribune. The above-mentioned [illegible] written article [illegible] the pursuit of a liberal policy; [illegible] as the result of a contrary course, calamity to their country, and their ultimate ignominious defeat



GRAND BALL AT THE BRIGHTON PAVILION (THE MUSIC-ROOM), ON TUESDAY EVENING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

INTERIOR OF THE TRANSEPT, COMPLETED

VIEW LOOKING NORTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 42.*)

INTERIOR OF THE TRANSEPT COMPLETED, LOOKING NORTH.

We have already presented to our readers various details and Illustrations of the most beautiful portion of the Great Industrial Palace of [illegible] opportunity of seeing the Interior of the Transept as completed. The [illegible] cast-iron columns, twenty-four in number, the [illegible] girders, the bridges over the central aisle, the massive semi-[illegible] framework of the roof, together with the [illegible] covering, are [illegible] distinctly shown in our present [illegible] view, the general effect [illegible] is greatly destroyed by the trees at the north end of the Transept, which occupy so much of the [illegible] which might be otherwise so much more usefully appropriated. [illegible] his remark on the supposition that the Building is to remain [illegible] ornament ornament to Hyde-Park; but, of course, if the Building is [illegible] a temporary asylum for the industrial products of the world, during the spring and summer of the present year, then such a sacrifice would not on any account be permitted It is proposed to name [illegible] style of building adopted in the Crystal Palace after her [illegible] Majesty Queen Victoria.

Our View of the [illegible] taken from the south end of it, looking [illegible] it; it represents what it will appear when completed as [illegible] without any object in it. The immense height of the roof, the [illegible] &c., are all faithfully given, and, as will be seen by our representation, the light and striking Picture, its singular appearance is now being greatly heightened by the trees enclosed within its crystal walls.

THE OFFICES.

The offices of the Royal Commissioners, the Contractors, the Executive Committee, and the Police, are conveniently placed on either side of the grand entrance to the Building, nearly opposite the Prince of Wales' Gate, a frontage on the south elevation of 36 feet on each [illegible] As in all other parts of the plan of the leviathan structure, so, with [illegible] the laying out of the offices, all the horizontal dimensions, from centre to centre, of the principal partitions, [illegible] but feet or multiples of eight feet. The entrance to the offices, on either side, are at a distance of sixteen feet from the south front; from each entrance, a passage, eight feet wide from centre to centre of [illegible] feet, to a room 24 feet square, which forms the end of [illegible] In the east wing this is appropriated to models; and in the west wing the similar room is for contractors On the south side of each of the long passages are six small offices, each 8 feet wide, for the Executive Committee, or else with [illegible] The [illegible] To the police, an office is appropriated 16 feet [illegible] situated on the east side of the grand entrance. And the corresponding room on the west side of the grand entrance is to be used as a general waiting-room a second passage, running at right angle to the long passage, extends northward 24 feet, on the east side of which are three additional small [illegible] and at the end another room 24 feet square, at present unappropriated This latter part of the description of the offices applies to the east wing, exactly similar are the corresponding offices in the west wing. the 24-feet rooms at the end of the short passage being designed for the use of the Royal Commissioners, and the three small offices contiguous for clerks in the special service of the Commissioners.

An increase in each wing leads to the clerks' offices on the upper story. The [illegible] ground-floor space occupied by the offices is equal to [illegible]

The partitions of the offices are framed to receive matched and beaded linings; the floors are 1¼-inch battens, grooved and iron-tongued; [illegible] of the upper rooms form the ceilings of the rooms on the ground-floor, and being left smooth by planing, supersede the necessity of the ordinary lath and plaster; the whole being painted, to correspond [illegible] painting of the rest of the woodwork

[illegible] occupied in other parts of the Building by the lower tier of [illegible] are filled in with close boarding The offices through [illegible] occupying the spaces between each pair of the external iron and wooden columns, and reaching from the top plate of [illegible] tier of ventilators to the middle of the sill of the upper [illegible] tators, so that the offices will be well lighted

[illegible] are formed of solid grooved and splayed deal, 3 inches by [illegible] shes towards the Kensington-road [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] over sashes similar to the [illegible] ver, being used instead of ground glass The whole of [illegible] used during the inclem nt season are warmed by means of gas-stoves, which [illegible] re easily fixed, are free from dust, and, [illegible] portion of ours of w [illegible] above the upper [illegible] atmosphere, are better for places of business than [illegible] fire, which sometimes leads to idleness on the part of [illegible] ng mental interest in their occupation.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

[illegible] appointed for the safety of the roof of the Palace of [illegible] their anxiety not at rest by the tests of wind and weather [illegible] ne during the last ten days We have had hail-[illegible] and [illegible] thickness of the glass; and well they have [illegible]

[illegible] the transept roof is all but complete, and the grandeur of [illegible] Paxton's design now that it is fully developed, is [illegible] to the *regardis* [illegible] great area over which the arches [illegible] tion of the transept [illegible] ines on the north [illegible]

[illegible] a striking and novel character, have been obtained for [illegible] ases had to [illegible] Parts of the north west [illegible] extremity [illegible] and unfinished [illegible] division, it may be [illegible] red, is to be de-[illegible] tonishment, about 4 ft [illegible] which, has been thrown up on the outside of the [illegible] ish, it will eventually be covered [illegible] the old wooden [illegible] partly so) removed [illegible] the present temporary [illegible] from levelling the road and the paths the foregro nd of [illegible] [illegible] light ornamental cast-iron [illegible] Paxton, Jones), will surround [illegible] [illegible] of eight feet, within which the police will [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and is much [illegible] [illegible] the low iron rails and posts originally [illegible]

[illegible] Albert presided at a meeting [illegible] yal Commission on the 21st. He [illegible] [illegible] visited various [illegible] [illegible] and examined [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Royal Highness [illegible] [illegible] removal of several trees on the [illegible] [illegible] which discussed, but the Commissioners could only express their [illegible] [illegible] authorities won't see the necessity [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] witnessed the desire of the Prince, loudly cheered him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated to be her Majesty's intention to open the ensuing session of Parliament in person

The members of the Royal Commission issued to inquire into the practice and pleading in Chancery, are the Attorney-General (chairman), Mr George J. Turner, Mr Bethel, Mr. W. Page Wood, Mr Compton, and Mr W M. James

It is stated that the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Mr. Peto, M P. for Norwich.

Lord Wharncliffe has withdrawn from a contest with Lord Redesdale for the chairmanship of committees in the House of Lords. Lord Redesdale's election therefore may now be regarded as certain.

Sheffield is active in contributing articles of its industry for the Crystal Palace. Messrs Spears and Jackson are having a circular saw made with segment joinings of five feet diameter, to be the centre of well finished smaller satellites of starry-edged teeth. This will, it is supposed, be the largest circular saw ever manufactured.

Robert Biddulph Phillips, Esq, of Longworth House, was received into the Roman Catholic communion at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Hereford, on the feast of the Epiphany, Monday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Morris, of Prior Park, formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 a year, on the Civil List, upon Mrs. Liston, widow of the eminent surgeon, whose affairs at his decease were not found in the prosperous condition that might have been expected from his extensive practice and professional reputation

Mr. George Loch has addressed the electors of the Falkirk district of Burghs, vacant by the elevation of Lord Lincoln to the Upper House, as a political and commercial reformer. On the subject of Free Trade Mr Loch says, that "though there are still some exclamations from particular interests who think their difficulties proceed from recent legislation, his belief is that they, too, will gain by what has been done, not less than others, while theirs will be the peculiar advantage of exchanging an artificial position for one resting on its own independent foundations"

Mr. Bell, now Vice-Consul at Oran, is appointed Consul at Algiers, on a salary of £800, by which a saving to the public will accrue of £800 a year, consequent on the abolition of the office of Agent and Consul-General, lately held by Mr. St. John, but which is not to be filled up. This, together with the saving on the reduction of the Consulate-General in Syria (£1000 a year), makes a total saving effected by Lord Palmerston on two consular appointments alone of £1800 a year.

The society formed at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, for the encouragement of faithful services in servants, has just held its sitting; M Bethmann, the banker, in the chair. Twenty gold medals were given to servants living with the same master for more than twenty years, fifteen silver ones for more than ten years. This speaks well for the morality of the place, as the population is only 55 000, and the number of servants not great.

Lord Palmerston has carried out a saving of £1200 a year in the late arrangements and reductions in the consular establishments in China.

West Wemyss has long been famed as the principal coal-field of the east coast of Fife The parrot coal of this district can be converted into articles of household furniture, such as looking-glass frames, writing-desks, chairs, and tables. Accordingly, Mr Thomas Williamson is at present making a sofa wholly composed of coal, for the Great Exhibition. It is nine feet long, with three compartments or divisions, and is sufficient to contain seven people sitting on it. The front standards are beautifully carved, displaying three curious mongrel animals. Mr. G. H. Ramsay, of Derwent Villa, also proposes to exhibit various articles made from his celebrated cannel coal in the north of England.

On Saturday, inquests were held at the Torbay public-house, Rotherhithe, on the bodies of two men found dead in the river. The first was that of a young man supposed to be an apprentice to one of the colliers, and which had been in the water about three weeks The other was the body of a seaman found off the platform on Friday, and supposed to belong to a brig which had gone to sea There being no person to identify the bodies, the jury returned a verdict in each case of "Found drowned."

Accounts from Constantinople, dated January 5th, record the perversion to Islamism, by the name of Mehemet Saadik, of the celebrated M. Chaika, who for many years took an active part as the agent first of the Polish and then of the Hungarian revolutionary party. The Russian Minister has protested [illegible] against this act being accepted by the Porte.

The hereditary chieftain of the Syrian Christians, the renowned Emir B[illegible], Prince of the Mountain, has closed his eventful career on earth with[illegible] last month

A correspondent of the *Melbourne Daily News* (Australia), writing from the Murray River, states that a species of Thuggism exists among the blacks of the Darling, by which numerous wayfarers and stragglers, as well as shepherds in isolated situations, have been sacrificed An aboriginal had made revelations which led to the discovery and exhumation of five bodies, all of white men, and each in the last stage of decomposition, the identity of their persons being completely obliterated

Several iron guns, cast at Liege, and also some cases of iron, have arrived at Woolwich by a vessel from Antwerp, the same having been furnished by the Belgian Government for her Majesty's service, and the Lords of the Treasury have issued the necessary directions to the proper authorities of the revenue for their delivery for the purpose stated

It is stated that the proceedings against Mr. Sloane will be removed by *certiorari* from the Old Bailey to the Queen's Bench Mrs. Sloane is not yet apprehended, but there is reason to believe that she will be in custody before the trial comes on

The Sydney journals state that on the night of August 22nd, as Sir [illegible], the Governor of New South Wales, was alighting from his carriage at the theatre, a stone which was hurled with considerable violence at him, struck the bayonet of one of the guards and broke the blade. The military being present happily prevented any serious disturbance

The Rev. Edward Edmunds, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected master of Dartford Grammar School by the feoffees.

Messrs. Marshall, the large spinners at Leeds, state that flax grown in the East Riding of Yorkshire has been fully equal to that produced in Belgium.

The value of real and personal estate at the present time in New York city is 256,217,099 dollars.

The militia of the United States numbers 2,008,068 men.

An immense cavern had just been discovered near Carydon, Indiana (United States), which has already been explored for five miles

Three persons recently, at an alligator hunt in Louisiana, killed fifty three of these lizard monsters in the course of a day; they are valuable for their oil

The cholera still scourges the vicinity of the Mississippi. The steamer *Amazonia* recently lost forty passengers by it, between New Orleans and Louisville

A very severe gale occurred on the coast of South Australia, from October 13 to 16, doing considerable damage, and exceeding in violence any previous visitation. The splendid ship *Grecian*, Captain Hyde from London, while at anchor at Port Adelaide, was thrown on her beam-ends, the waves washing completely over her, and all on board were compelled to abandon her. A steamer was despatched to the scene of the wreck, and brought away the lady passengers. Not one of the passengers saved a single article. The mail was discovered, but the letters and papers were scarcely legible.

The Prince of Wallachia has published an order stating the conditions under which gipsies may in future be sold: 1. Families of gipsies shall never be parted. 2. All sales of more than three families at a time are declared illegal.

An association for the reduction of the brewers' charges is in the course of formation amongst the agriculturists of Berkshire.

The first trial by jury in Austria took place at Vienna on the 15th inst. The Minister of Justice, M de Schmerling, and a crowded audience, attended the ceremony. The culprit—a girl, accused of incendiarism and other offences—was found guilty, and condemned to three years' hard labour.

The *Ripon* steamer, which left Southampton with the Indian mail on the 20th December, took out amongst her cargo some specie, a portion of which, consisting of a box of gold, nearly 7000 dollars value, was lost. The *Ripon* returned with the Indian mail on Monday, but all search for the lost treasure [illegible] proved fruitless

A "full meeting of the soap trade in Scotland" has been held in Glasgow to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury for the abolition of this tax on health, comfort, and commerce.

Mr. Marshall Claxton has, we understand, received a commission from Miss Burdett Coutts to paint three large pictures for her church and school-room in Rochester-row, Westminster. The subjects are, "Christ blessing Little Children,"—"The Sacrifice of Noah,"—and "The Flight into Egypt."

Her Majesty has placed upon the Civil List, for £50 a year, the widow of Mr Sturgeon, of Manchester, upon whom a pension was lately conferred, but which he lived so short a time to enjoy

All the northern states of the American Union, as well as Canada and New Brunswick, are at present covered with deep snow

Information was received at the Guildhall, on Saturday, of the robbery of 220 sovereigns from a young man named Wynn, in the service of Messrs. S[illegible] and Co., Paternoster-row In the afternoon of Thursday, [illegible] through Fountain-court, when he was taken ill in a fit. A crowd of persons gathered round him, and he was attended by Mr. Butler, a medical gentleman. On his recovery he found that he had lost a canvass bag, containing 220 sovereigns. £100 as a reward has been offered for the recovery of the money.

On Saturday last, the final examination of the six men charged with committing the daring burglary (noticed a week or two back) at Dowland House, near Uckfield, the residence of the Misses Farncombe, and the robbery of upwards of £300 in money and plate, was proceeded with at Tunbridge W[illegible]. [illegible] Misses Farncombe attended, and recognised portions of their property, which had been found on the prisoners and on a woman named Oliver, who was charged with receiving the stolen property; but from their alarm at the time of the robbery they were unable to identify the prisoners, who, however, were all committed for trial at the next assizes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W F F—1. You may get the rules for Double Chess of Leuchars, 28, Piccadilly. 2. We have usually heard it pronounced as if spelt "Ire

KITTY—The solution you require is given below

M S—Diagrams of the sort you suggest may be obtained, if we are not mistaken. Apply to the publisher of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing cross

C[illegible]—[illegible] list of both the English and French Committee for conducting the forthcoming Tournament appeared in our Number for the 11th of January. We hope next week to give a list of [illegible] one now organizing for the many

J[illegible]—On re-examining our Solution you will find it strictly correct

LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM—They shall be reported on next week. Thanks for the criticisms which are delectable

M[illegible]—You have failed in Enigma No 638, in which the White Pawn should be at K Kt 6th. [illegible]

[illegible] J T. ARGUS—It shall be examined

A[illegible]—The games at the Tournament will be played over the chess-board, and not by correspondence, and players of all nations will be admitted to compete for the prizes, which, it is considered, will amount in all to £1000

R[illegible]—You are a long way from the mark yet in Problem No 365

V[illegible]—It shall be examined, and reported on forthwith

J[illegible]—[illegible] have been forwarded as you desired

T[illegible] Calcutta—[illegible] packet of games has been duly received, and an acknowledgment [illegible] favourable an account of your exertions in furtherance of the great Tournament

A[illegible]—The moves must be recalled back from the double check, and "B" must move his King out of those checks before proceeding any farther

G H H—We shall be glad to have a list of the chief amateurs in your neighbourhood

H A B—In setting up the fine Enigma, No 638, you must place the White Pawn at White's K Kt 6.

K, Paris—Will M Kieseritzky be good enough to say whether the Numbers for December and January have yet reached him

W, Cleveland, Ohio—Your communication was received and replied to in due course. It is certainly a gratifying proof of the universality of the interest felt in the approaching assemblage of Chess-players, that subscriptions in aid of it should be offered from the backwoods of America

T[illegible]—Every subscriber of one guinea and upwards to the fund for prizes at the Tournament, will be entitled to a copy of the book containing a history of the undertaking, a list of the subscribers and promoters, and the whole of the games, with copious illustrative notes

R I S—The term "Gambit" is taken from an Italian phrase used in wrestling, and implies a feint, by which the adversary is tripped up See the "Handbook," page 22, or any other Treatise on the Game

R M—In Problem 345, you are only required to show that White can obtain a winning position

FACTS NOT VERBS—1. The key move to Enigma No. 629 is 1. B to K 5th. 2. The Managing Committee of the Chess Tournament will shortly issue a detailed prospectus of their arrangements

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 363, by G A W, of Birkenhead; Elmer; F, of Graham's Town, Menzies, Van P—are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 364, by Checkmate, M D P, Etoniensis, T E F, jun; P, of Graham's Town, Menzies, Elmer, Ashbury, T J; J M, jun, of Sherburn, Farmwood; B J, W S, Jack of Worcester, F W M, St Edmund—are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 365, by F G R, Cape Town; Verchy, Bellary, R M, of Greenwich—are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by H A B, F G R, Cape Town, Belary, Farmwood, Jack of Worcester, Derevon—are correct. All others are wrong

H T C—We are not aware of any case | TYRO—See the notice to "Spectator"

*** THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Parties subscribing to this undertaking, whether as competitors for the prizes or not, are requested to remit their subscriptions by post-office order, payable to E Longbottom, Esq, 5, Cavendish-square, London

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 364.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 6th	K to K 5th, or (a)	3. B. to K B 3d (ch)	K moves
2. B to K Kt 3d	K to Q 4th	4. R to Q B 6th—Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	K to K 4th	3. R to Q B 6th	K moves
2. B to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to K 5th *	4. B mates	

* If K to Q 4th, White B checks, and mates with R, as above.

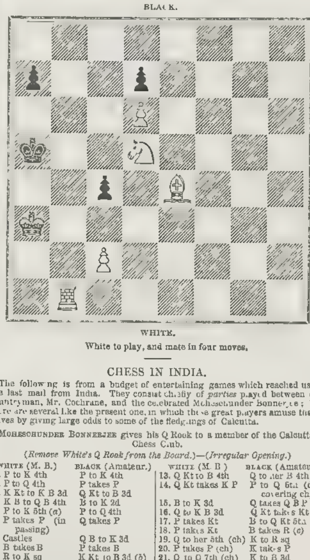
PROBLEM No. 365.

At the express desire of many Correspondents, we shall withhold the Solution of this ingenious stratagem for another week

PROBLEM No. 366.

By MR. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following is from a budget of entertaining games which reached us by the last mail from India. They consist chiefly of *parties* played between our countryman, Mr. Cochrane, and the celebrated Moheschunder Bonnerjee; but there are several like the present one, in which these great players amuse themselves by giving large odds to some of the fledglings of Calcutta.

MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE gives his Q Rook to a member of the Calcutta Chess Club.

(Remove White's Q Rook from the Board.)—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (M. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (M. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q Kt to B 4th	Q to her B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Q Kt takes K P	P to Q 6th (discovering ch)
3. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. B to K 3d	Q takes Q B P
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K 2d	16. Q to K B 3d	Q Kt takes Kt
5. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q 4th	17. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 5th
6. P takes P (in passing)	Q takes P	18. P takes Kt	B takes R (c)
7. Castles	Q B to K 3d	19. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to R sq
8. B takes B	P takes B	20. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
9. R to K sq	K Kt to B 3d (b)	21. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 3d
10. K Kt to his 5th	P to K 4th	22. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
11. P to K B 4th	Castles on K side	23. B to Q 4th (ch)	R to K B 3d
12 Q Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q R 3d	24 Q takes R (ch)	

And mates next move.

(a) Well played. The native is evidently becoming an adept in all the refinements of European Chess strategy.
(b) He should rather have Castled on the Q side at once
(c) Moheschunder announced there was a forced checkmate from this point, which appears to be the case

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 639.—By Mr. J. A. WALKER.

White: K at his R 5th, B at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K Kt 5th and Q 4th; Ps at K 3d and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.
Black. K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 640.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

White. K at Q Kt [illegible], R at Q sq, B at Q R 4th, Ps at K 2d and Q R 3d.
Black. K at Q B 5th; Ps at K 4th, Q B 4th, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 641.—By JUDY.

White K at his 4th, R at K 3d, B at K 8th, Kt at K B 5th, P at K R 4th.
Black. K at his 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K 2d, and Q 3d.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS.—We have to record the death of another eminent chess player, Harry Wilson, Esq., of Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, one of the last surviving veterans of the transition school, between those of Philidor and La Bourdonnais He was distinguished amongst the champions of the board by imperturbable amenity and courtesy. For these happy qualities, not less than for his mastery of the noble game, he was selected as marshal of the lists for England, in the memorable contest at Paris between Staunton and Saint Amant.

ASHRIDGE HOUSE.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches to this noble mansion at the present moment, from the recent melancholy demise of Viscount Alford, M.P., eldest son and heir of the Earl Brownlow, to whom the magnificent domain of Ashridge was bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater. Lord Alford had resided at Ashridge since the death of the late Countess of Bridgewater, a period of little more than two years. The declining health of this excellent young nobleman, and his demise on the 2nd inst., have been already recorded in this Journal

The funeral took place on Monday se'nnight, in the church of Little Gadsden, about a mile distant from Ashridge The first mourning-coach contained the widow of the deceased, Lady Marian Alford, with her two youthful sons, the Earl Compton and the Hon. Charles Cust. The second coach contained Lords William and Alwyne Compton, Viscount Cranley, and Mr. C. Tower. The third coach, the Hon. and Rev Richard Cust, Hon. Colonel Cust, Mr. Dickens, and Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust. The fourth coach, [illegible] Cranley, the Lady S[illegible] Tower, [illegible] Mrs. Charles Cust, and Miss [illegible]. [illegible] the Rev. Sir J[illegible] Sir W[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] The sixth and seventh coaches were followed by the private carriages of the deceased and of the Earl of Brownlow. The procession, on leaving the mansion, was headed by upwards of 70 of the tenantry of the estate on horseback, two and two. On reaching [illegible] Church, in which the vault of the Bridgewater family is situate, the coffin was removed from the hearse, and conveyed within the sacred edifice, the following relatives of the lamented deceased acting as pall-bearers:—Lord William Compton, Lord Alwyne Compton, Viscount Cranley, Hon. Colonel Cust, Rev. R. Cust, and Mr. C. Tower.

The Rev. Mr. Woolard, private chaplain to his late Lordship, met the body at the entrance to the church, and in the most impressive manner commenced reading the funeral service. The body having been placed in the chancel, the remainder of the service was read. The body was then lowered into the family vault, and the mourners retired.

During the day, several of the tradesmen in the surrounding towns and villages closed their shops as a mark of respect to the deceased, who, although for so short a time in possession of the Ashridge estates, had, from his kind and charitable disposition, won the esteem, regard, and affection of both rich and poor in the neighbourhood, and for miles round.

Ashridge, the seat of the lamented Viscount Alford, is situated near the village of Frithsden, at a short distance from the Berkhampstead Station of the London and North-Western Railway. It is an enormous pile of building, as large as half-a-dozen German or Italian palaces; and with its beautiful church, lovely gardens, and noble avenues of beech and chesnut, forms one of those pictures of combined architectural and sylvan beauty which can only be seen to perfection in England.

The present mansion was built from 1808 to 1814 on the site of an ancient edifice, parts of which have been preserved and incorporated with the modern building. Its principal front is to the north; to the east and west are double lines of magnificent elms and limes, the frontage from the eastern to the western tower exceeding a thousand feet. The spire of the chapel, with the towers and battlements of the mansion, and noble Gothic doorway, with large oriel and Gothic windows, combine to form an imposing structure. The entrance-hall is separated from the grand staircase by rich screen-work arches and open galleries. The hall, round which the staircase turns in double flights, is 38 feet square and 95 feet high, and is adorned by statues by Westmacott, Gobelin tapestry, armorial bearings, and ancient brasses. A magnificent suite of apartments, each 50 ft. by 30, extends at one end into a greenhouse and orangery, at the other into a conservatory; the dining-room, drawingroom, and library, each of the size just stated, extending along the garden front, and opening by deep oriel windows upon the garden lawn The conservatory again opens into a Gothic chapel, of great beauty, with windows of ancient painted glass brought from the Low Countries.

The historical associations of the house render it doubly attractive. On going over it, we see here a fine crypt, there an old Gothic doorway; here a cloister, there a monumental brass; here the arches of monkish sepulture, there a green tree planted by Queen Elizabeth; in one room embroidery made by the maiden Queen, when she was residing in the Old House; in another the portrait of the lady for whom Milton wrote his "Comus." All lead to inquiry, explanation, and reflection

About the year 1221, an order of preaching friars, nearly allied to the Albigenses, came over to England. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, a grandson of King John, founded an abbey at Ashridge for an order of these friars, called Bonhommes, which was completed in 1285. The statutes and ordinances of this College are still preserved among the family papers at Ashridge, and an epitaph written by one of the monks is still extant for the tomb of the founder who, it appears, died at the college. Among the registers are found notices of donations from the Black Prince; with many curious ordinances and customs of the 13th and 14th centuries. One of the last entries in the register refers to the fall of the College and the expulsion of the monks, under Henry VIII. After relating the decapitation of Anne Boleyn, the writer says, in Latin; "In this year the noble House of Ashridge was destroyed and the brethren expelled" Then he adds, with extreme anger; "In this year was beheaded that great heretic and traitor, Thomas Cromwell, who was the cause of the destruction of all the religious houses in England." After the dissolution of the College, Ashridge became a Royal residence, and after the death of Henry VIII. was given to the Princess Elizabeth, by her brother, Edward VI. The Princess continued to occupy it after the death of her brother, during the reign of Mary Letters exist in the British Museum from her both to Edward and Mary, dated from Ashridge; and, after her retirement from the Court of her sister, she resided there constantly until she was suspected of conniving in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion. Then a troop of horse was sent for her; and, although she was confined to bed at Ashridge, from illness, was taken a prisoner to London; travelling so slowly, that she slept at Redbourne, St. Albans, Mimms, and Highgate. Her subsequent imprisonment in the Tower is too well known to need comment

It is supposed that both sisters loved Lord Edward Courtney, and that jealousy was the cause of their quarrel. However this may be, one curious proof of the bitter feelings of Mary still remains at Ashridge. Among slippers and dresses of Elizabeth, is a quantity of baby-linen worked by Elizabeth herself, on an intimation from Mary that an heir to the Crown might be expected to supplant the sister heir presumptive, who must prepare the dresses of welcome. The interesting "little stranger," however, never made its appearance.

Among the family archives are grants of various parts of the domain of Ashridge by Elizabeth to different persons; but, before the end of her reign, the greater part of it had passed into the possession of her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, who was afterwards Lord High Chancellor to James I. The son of this Chancellor, soon after the death of his father, was created Earl of Bridgewater; and, to his appointment as Lord President of Wales, we owe Milton's mask of "Comus" Lord Bridgewater had long before this been acquainted with the great poet, and invited him to join the festivities at Ludlow Castle on the occasion of entering upon his new duties. Lady Alice Egerton and two of her brothers, on coming to join their father's guests, after having visited a relation, mistook their road, and Lady Alice was lost for some time in a wood. This accident furnished Milton with a subject for a mask, which was performed as a Michaelmas festivity in 1643.

We need not follow the history of Ashridge through the successive Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater to its recent owner, the heir of the last Earl At one time it was in danger of being converted into farms; when the Duke, the "Father of Inland Navigation," risked his whole fortune upon the success of the great canal which bears his name; but the good conferred upon the country was not without its due reward, and we have the satisfaction to know that the late Lord Alford followed in the steps of his great predecessor, establishing schools for the children of the poorer classes on his estates, converting the peasant's cottages into neat and comfortable homes, encouraging industry and cleanliness, and thus raising the moral tone and physical condition of his tenantry.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD ROBERT TAYLOUR.—This melancholy event took place at the barracks, Fermoy, on Sunday evening last, in consequence of the breaking of a blood-vessel on the lungs. It appears that his Lordship was walking in the town of Fermoy, when he saw a man beating a dog. On remonstrating with him, the man struck Lord Robert a blow, which he instantly returned, and then said, "I am choking with blood." After lingering some days, he died without pain or suffering Lord Robert was the second son of the Marquis of Headfort, [illegible] from the Guards to the 49th Regiment. The Marquis of Headfort, the Earl and Countess of Bective, Lady Olivia Taylour, and Lady Virginia Sanders were present on the sad occasion.

The blue gum of Australia is about to be employed in the Royal Navy for the construction of ships.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

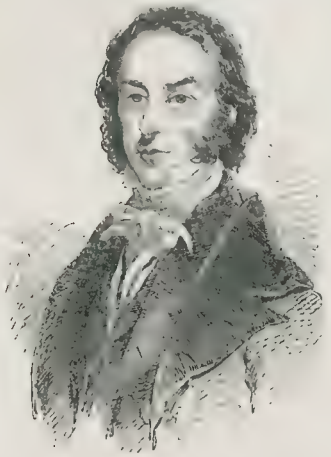
SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE COMPTON, second Marquis of Northampton, was born 2nd January, 1790, the son of Charles, ninth Earl (and afterwards first Marquis) of Northampton, by Mary his wife, daughter of Joshua Smith, Esq., of Earl Stoke Park, Wilts. His education he completed at the University of Cambridge; and, for a short period, had a seat in the House of Commons. His Lordship succeeded to the Marquisate in 1828, on the death of his father.

In 1815, Lord Northampton married Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, N B By this lamented lady, who died in 1830, Lord Northampton had four sons

"THE HIGHLAND MOTHER."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

and two daughters, the elder of the latter being now widow of Viscount Alford; and the eldest of the former, Charles, being the present, and third, Marquis of Northampton

The late Marquis died on Friday week, at Castle Ashby, the ancient family seat, in Northamptonshire. The recent death of Lord Alford, his son-in-law, had proved a severe shock to a naturally sensitive temperament, and he was advised to leave Ashridge for his own residence, before the funeral. He did so, but very shortly after his return expired.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The family of Compton is of great antiquity, and its ancestors were Lords of Compton, county of Warwick, antecedently to the Conquest. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir William Compton took a distinguished part in the Battle of Spurs; and in the troublous times of Charles I., the then Earl of Northampton, and several of his sons, fought with the utmost gallantry under the Royal banner, the Earl himself being slain at Hopton Heath.

We select the following tribute to this lamented nobleman, from a communication to the *Times* of Wednes

Although the late Marquis did not fill any considerable space in public life, there have been few persons in our [illegible] more varied accomplishments of more extended knowledge, or who, by preserving a just balance between his various functions, fulfilled more thoroughly the duties of his station. His calm and unobtrusive manners, and his peculiar simplicity and singleness of mind made others almost as unconscious of many of his rare and peculiar excellences as he was himself.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Dr. Peacock, the present excellent Dean of [illegible]y, Professor Sedgwick, the Archbishop of York, Sir John [illegible], and Professor [illegible] were his contemporaries, associates, and friends; and, though separated [illegible] seniors, Whewell, Master of Trinity; Airy, Astronomer Royal; Bishop Thirlwall, and Professor Willis, all cordially entered into the same friendly association. On quitting the University, he was returned to Parliament for the town of Northampton. His immediate connexions were all of the highest Tory politics. The Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, was his near relation; he soon was remarked for a determined independence. He repeatedly expressed a strong preference for a system of direct rather than of indirect taxation, and even incurred the unpopularity of opposing the repeal of the Property-tax in 1816 on this ground. The leader of Opposition, George Ponsonby, admitted that Lord Compton had done so in a manly and dignified manner, "though at a time when the Ministers have nothing to say for themselves." Lord Compton expressed on a subsequent day his surprise at the conduct of the Government in repealing the war malt tax, after having declared their conviction of the absolute necessity of retaining the Property tax; and he attributed this conduct, which produced in his mind the deepest disappointment, to a false seeking after popularity. Lord Compton associated himself soon after with Wilberforce and the noble and excellent band of men who devoted themselves to the cause of Africa. The same association connected him with Sir James Mackintosh as a criminal law reformer; and by his conduct on the case of Parga, on the Alien Act, and on the constitutional amendments which he proposed in the Seditious Meetings Act in 1819, he manifested how far he had advanced beyond the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh, or the home policy of Lord Sidmouth. It was on one of those occasions that Lord Castlereagh charged him with "turning his back on himself."

Lord Northampton is more known to the public in other ways than as a politician. On the retirement of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from the presidency of the Royal Society, the varied and recognised accomplishments of Lord Northampton pointed him out as the individual most worthy to succeed to our highest scientific honour. For this he was well fitted from his abilities and his associations. He had not the pretension of possessing very deep erudition in matters of science, but he possessed very general knowledge, and the most active sympathy both for science and its professors. He was a sound and practical geologist. His associations with all our most eminent philosophers, his knowledge of their fellow-labourers on the Continent, his familiarity with foreign languages, and his cheerful and splendid hospitality, rendered the period of his government greatly beneficial to the Royal Society. His retirement was regretted by all; though the admirable selection made of his successor (the Earl of Rosse) has done honour to the scientific world.

Some of Lord Northampton's poems have appeared in various publications, and are specimens of good taste and good feeling. Several of them are published in a very interesting volume called the "Tribute," to which many of our most distinguished writers, Wordsworth, Rogers, Moore, Scott, Alfred Tennyson, and others, were contributors. This publication was edited by Lord Northampton for the purpose of benefiting the family of the late Rev. E. Smedley, and it contributed in no inconsiderable degree towards the kind object for which it was undertaken. This is only one example among many of the active beneficence of Lord Northampton. His charity was unostentatious, but it was noble and discriminating; and many a deserving sufferer has reason to be thankful for the sympathy and relief received from Castle Ashby.

Let it not be said that we have given too much prominence to the life and character of a private individual. We should rejoice if we could flatter ourselves that excellences carried so far, possessed so modestly, so well balanced, combining the faith of a Christian, the affection of a husband and a parent, the acquirements of a man of science and of literature, the public spirit of a member of the Legislature, the justice and kindness of a magistrate and of a landlord, are, indeed, so common as to be unworthy of notice. Such is not the case. We feel the more anxious to preserve this imperfect record of the late respected Marquis of Northampton, because his character was essentially English. This happy combination of practical duties, without sacrificing any one to another, without giving, in any case, an improper or exclusive preeminence, is not only the greatest blessing to the happy individual himself, but is the greatest blessing to his friends and his country. It is, therefore, the brightest example to his contemporaries, and to those who will succeed him.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Weld, Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Society. This drawing was taken in 1848, and is an admirable likeness.

FINE ARTS.

"THE HIGHLAND MOTHER."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

THIS very interesting scene of domestic life in the Highlands, is one of Mr. Topham's happiest contributions to the Exhibition of Modern British Art, at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, now open in Pall Mall East.

The composition of the Picture is extremely skilful; the details are few and simple, but cleverly arranged into a harmonious group. The expression of tenderness and affection in the mother, caressing her infant, though surrounded by the rudest approaches to comfort, as in the roughly-constructed cradle, and the fire upon the broken floor, forms an episode of touching nature. The colouring, as of all the artist's productions, is deep-toned, rich, and mellow. It is, altogether, a very admirable picture.

ASHRIDGE, THE SEAT OF THE LATE VISCOUNT ALFORD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

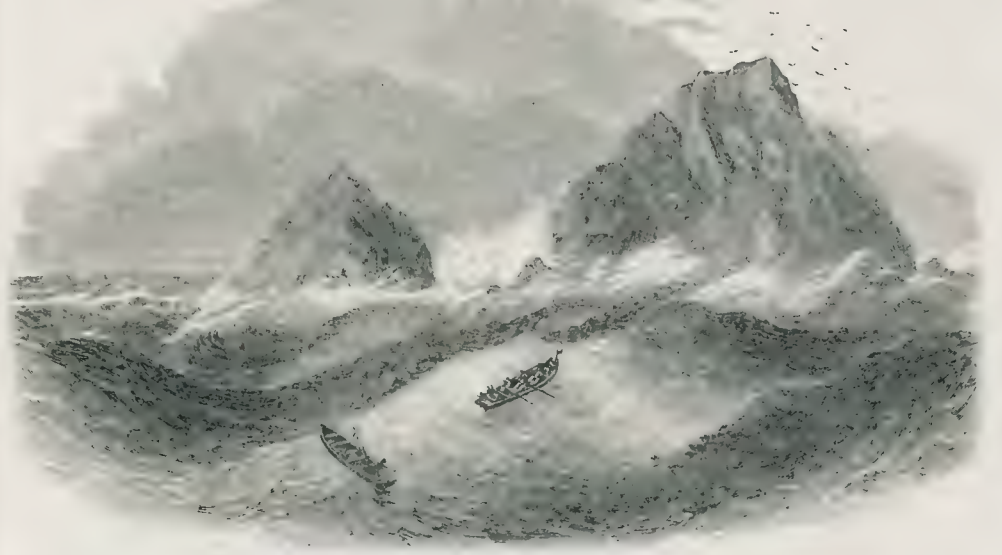
DIORAMA OF "OUR NATIVE LAND."—THE "SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY" DANCE.

"OUR NATIVE LAND."

Under the title of "Our Native Land; or, England and the Seasons," a diorama is now being exhibited at the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street; consisting of a series of rural landscapes, with human and animal accessories. The former are by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin; the latter by Mr. Absolon and Mr. Herring. The landscapes are exceedingly fine, but are, perhaps, somewhat ideal for a general public. There seemed to be an expectation among the company that they should see actual places with recognised names; but neither in the lecture delivered by Mr. Frederick Vining, who is engaged for the occasion, nor in Mr. Miller's descriptive catalogue, was or is there any attempt to identify the pictures with actual scenes. This absence of topographical reference will, we fear, detract from the interest with which this diorama will be witnessed. In a higher point of view, however, this peculiarity may be considered an excellence. The projectors have evidently preferred the abstract and the general to the real, and thus endeavoured to elevate the notions of the picturesque in the minds of spectators. In furtherance of this ideal the subject has been divided in allusion to poetical exemplars, and that of Thomson's "Seasons" has been adopted; to which we may add Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," and occasional hints from Shakspeare and other poets. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter accordingly display in succession their various phenomena; and Mr. Vining recites the poetical passages referrible to the situation while it moves onward. Musical illustrations also accompany the exhibition, such as Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," and other popular compositions. These, we think, should be occasionally interrupted, especially when the recitation is proceeding. It is impossible to listen to Mr. Vining and the pianoforte at the same time. The lightness of the aim proposed in this diorama, together with the appeal made to our national feelings by it, disposes us, however, to welcome it with more than ordinary satisfaction. Some of the scenes are exceedingly fine and true, but others approach us in rather a fanciful guise, and the more particularly as the costumes are obsolete. We are afraid that the peasants are Mr. Absolon's peasants, rather than the rude natives of the English soil. The pictures are, in a word, too pretty; though not uniformly painted with the same care. One was set in the manner of a theatrical scene, representing a princely mansion by moonlight, with "real-water" fountains, and elm avenues, and aristocratic groups. This is followed by Sunday in the country—a touching topic, with the old church, and the grave-stones, and the congregation. As a contrast to these, we may mention a winter picture, of Thomson's peasant perished in the snow, with that of his cottage, and his dame looking out upon the dreary scene, expecting her husband in vain. But we are not permitted to retire with such gloomy impressions: the concluding picture presents us with a merry party in an old-fashioned manor-house, dancing "Roger de Coverley"—a copy of which accompanies our remarks. It is to be hoped that the artistic merits of this Diorama may prove attractive, and that the laudable attempts made to elevate the taste of the public may not meet with discouragement because of their ambition.

SHIPWRECK NEAR THE LAND'S END.

EARLY on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., the brig *New Commercial*, of Whitby,



WRECK OF THE "NEW COMMERCIAL" BRIG, ON THE BRISSON ROCKS, ON THE COAST OF CORNWALL.—THE RESCUE.

211 tons burden, Sanderson master, bound from Liverpool to the Spanish Main, in a thick fog and strong gale from the S.S.W., struck upon a ledge of rocks lying on the Great and Little Brisson—two high rocks rising between sixty and seventy feet above high water-mark, about one mile off the bluff headland of Cape Cornwall, and four miles northwards from the Land's End. The sea running very high, the vessel immediately went to pieces, and the crew, nine men, with one woman, the wife of the master, got on the ledge. They were discovered from the shore as soon as day broke, but no assistance could then be possibly rendered to them.

In the part, as conjecture, the poor creatures remained until about nine o'clock, when they were all washed off together by one tremendous wave, and in a dark, into the boiling deep—seven out of the ten sank at once into a watery grave.

Of the remaining three—one, a mulatto, contrived to get on a portion of the floating wreck, and after being beaten about for some hours in imminent peril of being every instant swallowed up by the breakers, managed, with remarkable coolness and presence of mind, by means of a plank which he used as a paddle, and a piece of canvas, which served him for a sail, with the assistance of the strong tides, to keep clear of the broken waters.

While this poor fellow was thus struggling for life, amid the anxious expectations of the people who witnessed his attempt from the shore whose lofty cliffs were now crowded by upwards of 2000 spectators, five fishermen, belonging to Sennen, a small fishing cove close to the Land's End, determined, with that bold and resolute spirit for which these men are distinguished, to launch their boat (the *Grace*) through the breakers, in which they happily succeeded, and eventually, after encountering great risk, they rescued the poor mulatto from his perilous situation.

The other two, the master and his wife, when they were cast adrift the ledge, were washed upon the Little Brisson Rock, which rises in a peaked head, and is the resort of numerous sea-fowl. The master first succeeded in clambering on the rock, and upon looking around him saw his wife struggling in the waves, but sufficiently near to enable him to stretch out his hand and pull her in. While the Sennen fishermen were occupied in rescuing the mulatto, her Majesty's revenue cutter *Spitfire*, commanded by Mr. Forward, was seen gallantly working up and the Land's End, having been ordered to the spot by Captain Davies, R.N., the active and still acting inspecting commander of the coast guard of this district. Mr. Commander Davies himself and several of the officers took up their stations upon the lofty promontory of Cape Cornwall, overlooking the Brisson. On reaching the point, Mr. Forward launched his boat, and attempted, with a crew of five hardy men, to near the rock, but the attempt was fruitless, and it was only with great difficulty that he regained the cutter, to the great relief of Captain Davies and the many on spectators upon the cliffs, who rejoiced to perceive that, though success did not attend his daring exploit, still he himself and his gallant crew at least were safe. It was now growing late, and nothing more could be attempted in the way of rescue for the day, so Mr Forward hoisted his colours and hove-to his cruiser, to encourage the poor sufferers, who were now to be left to spend the wretched night without food or shelter, exposed to the wind and rain upon this desolate rock amid the wide waste of waters, and to assure them that they had still a friend who would stand by and not forsake them.

On Sunday morning the wind happily drew a little to the south-east, which caused the sea to abate: all hands were immediately on the alert. At one o'clock four boats were seen approaching from the Sennen Cove—three manned by fishermen, and one by the coast guard, under the command of Mr. Forward, having embarked in a preventive boat at a small cove named Pendeen, about three miles north-east of the spot, with four preventive men and one miner, taking rockets with him. The cutter's boat, also, was manned by Mr. Forward's men, so that six boats were quickly on the spot. By this time the scene had become one of the most exciting description, and the crowds of people upon the cliffs could not have numbered less than 5000 or 6000; and as soon as they arrived at the spot, the cheers of this vast multitude, awaking all the echoes of this adventurous coast, added not a little to the excitement.

The sea ran so high that no boat could venture within 100 yards of the rock. The rockets which Captain Davies had taken with him in the preventive boat had never been tried here before, even from the shore, and we believe never elsewhere from a boat.

After making his arrangements, he with his own hand discharged the rocket. He was enveloped for an instant in a sheet of flame from the rocket, but happily, however, he sustained no injury, but unfortunately the line which reached the rock fell upon a sharp ledge, which cut the rope so that the end of it slipped off into the sea.

It is impossible to describe the disappointment experienced by the people on the cliffs and in the boats at this unfavourable result of such a daring experiment.

After a short delay, however, another rocket was prepared, which Captain Davies again himself discharged, and this time the cord fell on the rock close by the man, to the great joy and delight of the assembled multitude.

This critical moment the sun shone forth with brilliancy. The man on the rock was seen to fasten the line around the waist of his wife, and to encourage her to take the fearful leap, which she lingered and hesitated long before the ensuing waters. After some little time, however, its persuasions prevailed. They took an affecting leave of each other, and, after breathing a fervent expectation of all, she made the awful plunge for life or death from a height of about 100 feet. At this moment three immense waves broke in rapid succession, perilling the safety of all. For a time, indeed, the issue was enveloped in the deepest anxiety to the spectators, and the loud cry broke forth from thousands of voices, "She is gone!" But soon again the boats were seen above the sea-line of the lofty cliffs once more rising with majestic steadiness. The coast guard was drawn with great judgment, and after about three minutes the poor woman was taken into one of the boats; but two blows from the waves were more than human nature could endure, and she became insensible. Every attention could be paid to her, and she soon recovered her consciousness. She was spared. The men took off their own clothes to cover her, and used every effort to restore her. She breathed, but by the time the boat reached the cove life was fled. After the master had provided his wife to leave him, he fastened the line to his own waist, and was drawn, greatly exhausted, into one of the boats.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of those who were employed on this occasion. All who witnessed it agree in declaring that a more gallant, humane, and praiseworthy act has seldom been recorded.

The accompanying Illustration, from a Sketch by an obliging Correspondent at Penzance, shows the perilous situation of the two boats, in which Captain Davies, Commander Forward, and the coast guard, and their men, endeavoured to rescue the unfortunate sufferers and the wreck.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.—A rumour is abroad to the effect that Mr. Henry Thomas, who for many years has been vice-chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Glamorgan, will be put forward in the Liberal interest as a candidate for Glamorganshire, on the vacancy occasioned by Earl Dunraven accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

BEDFORD COUNTY ELECTION.—Colonel Gilpin, of Harklilde Grange, has issued an address to the electors, in which he declares himself "an uncompromising defender of due and just protection to native industry in all its branches."

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—It is said that Mr. Alex. Henry M P. has given his friends to understand that he does not intend to solicit the suffrages of the freeholders of South Lancashire again.

MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, this association held its first annual meeting in their room, King-street, in that city. The meeting was attended by a goodly array of many gentlemen, members of the association. Mr. A. Turner, president, filled the chair. He reverted to the operations which prevails on caprice is at present carrying out in India, among the cases from Panama to Hindostan, Sydney, and Australia, received from Mr. David Lees, a member of that body, who was at present engaged in the important undertaking of the growth of cotton in the New Orleans or Mexican seed, that it can be produced at 4d. per lb., and 4½d. the all charges in its removal to Liverpool from Frichinclor, will only cost 4d. per lb. Samples of the cotton were recently exhibited in Manchester, and declared to be worth 8d. per lb. After making other remarks, he called upon Mr. Fleming, the secretary, to read the report, from which it appeared that the directors during the past year had been engaged in the following subjects:—Trade of Siam, tea culture, Birkenhead Docks, Pa. Hours Bill, Mr. Bowring on the New Indies, Lord John Russell on his visit to Manchester, Danish ports on the west coast of Africa, Manchester Custom-house, bankruptcy law in reference to the remuneration of official assignees, Australian trade, Port Natal, Gibraltar trade, cotton cultivation in India, &c. The meeting having been addressed by Messrs. Clegg, W. Gibb, Lees, and M. Ross, in favour of the election of the several officers for the ensuing year, with the usual vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

GREAT MATCH AT CRICKET.—The match at draughts, between Wyke, "the herd laddie," and Mr Mintoch, has excited considerable interest since its commencement in the Lennox Hotel, Glasgow, on Tuesday. We regulated two games; on Wednesday, it ere were six drawn games only made, and on Thursday again, the result of the day's contest ended with a repetition of five drawn games.

On Saturday afternoon, the ceremony of installing the Rev. Dr. Schiller Szinessy, as minister of the old Hebrew congregation in Manchester, took place. After the recitation of a decalogue, the wardens appointed the last steps of the ark, and conducted the rev. doctor to his official seat; and the service closed with the usual afternoon prayer. Dr. Schiller Szinessy took an active part in the Hungarian war, and received some severe wounds while fighting on the popular side in that struggle.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. James C. Wheeler, of Northgate-street, Gloucester, when in a very hurry to be charged, at about six o'clock on Saturday evening last, in a road much frequented, was attacked by a couple of fellows, at a short distance from the New Inn, and within a few hundred yards of several houses, and had his gold watch and chain forcibly taken from him. Fortunately, he was able to describe one of the robbers so accurately as to lead to the detection of the ruffians, who are committed for trial.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Dennis, of Billericay, Essex, has this day brought in his garden with young fruit now upon it. In another garden, to the same neighbourhood, another boy has in full bloom.

The country papers report numerous fires of farming stock, supposed to be the acts of incendiaries. This abominable crime seems to be extending very much.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—This society has recently made two important purchases in the county of Essex. One of the estates is situate at Walthamstow; it will be divided into 70 lots, each having a frontage of 26 to 30 feet, and varying in depth from 95 to 160 feet. The estate is situate in close proximity to Grosvenor House, and, being laid out in streets, is well adapted for building purposes. Its distance from town is about six miles. The other is a very large purchase consisting of an estate of 70 acres, close to the town of Romford, consisting of land partly adapted for building, and partly for agricultural purposes. It has been purchased by the society at a cost of £ per acre, and will be allotted in small farms of two or more acres. The intended for this purpose is admirable, lying to the right and left of the Eastern Counties Railway, and a portion of the land forms the station. A meeting was held at Romford, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of celebrating the completion of the purchase. Mr. Fletcher, of Romford, presided, and the spacious Corn Exchange was crowded. A number of branches, with which the society's operations are extending, it was stated, that up to that time fifteen estates have been purchased, at a cost of more than £50,000, and that 9,000 shares have been issued. The estates are situate respectively at New Malden (Surrey), Kingston (North and South), and Annerley, in East Surrey; at Tunbridge Wells, Enfield, and Stoke Newington, in Middlesex; at Godstone, Farnborough, and Cobham, in Kent; at Goda ming, in West Surrey; at Walthamstow and Romford, in South Essex; and at Manningford, in North Wilts.

The active officers, Morten and Dadson, of Tunbridge Wells, have succeeded in apprehending upwards of 100 persons who have broken and burglaries in Sussex. He was taken into custody in a barn belonging to the Rev. James Norton, of Woodbarns, near Chertsey. He gives the name of William Brooks, and is said to be one of the most daring of the gang.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

QUARTERLY SPORTS.

By an unaccountable want of consideration, the ensuing week will be almost blank, inasmuch as promises to come off being one on Tuesday and two following days at Broughton (Yorkshire), and one on the same day at Bolton, and another on Tuesday at Southam. Had the secretaries of the various coursing clubs been aware, they would assuredly have been awake to the Spelthorne and Ashdown Park meetings would not have clashed on the same days.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY. A fair amount of business was got through at the prices quoted underneath, the Italian, Cossack, and Harlot having the most powerful parties.

	LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.	
10 to 1 against Vain Hope	18 to 1 aget Abd-el-Kader	30 to 1 aget Victim
	20 to 1 against Ellerton	
14 to 1 against Rhesus	33 to 1 against Harlot	40 to 1 against Knight of Ayr and
26 to 1 — Italian	40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (c)	
25 to 1 — Cossack (c)	40 to 1 — Flying Goat (c)	50 to 1 — Woolwich (c)
	1000 to 15 aget Sainter in Coupe	
	DERBY.	
5 to 1 against Grecian (c)	13 to 1 aget Mountain Sylph c.	13 to 1 aget Newminster (c)
13 to 2 — Prime Minister (c)	30 to 1 — Sir Hugh	50 to 1 — Constellation (c)
	40 to 1 aget Salesmo	1000 to 15 aget Lightfoot
	DERBY 1852. 50 to 1 aget Shorbet colt (c)	

John Wroe, the founder of a sect called the "Beardies," from their partiality to hairy barbarism, recently arrived in Melbourne, Australia. He is described as a man sixty years of age, but hale and strong; and announces that he has a divine mission to preach in the colonies. His doctrine is to observance of the law of Moses, together with the Christian dispensation. He commenced operations by preaching in the "Sanctuary" on Sunday, the 15th of September, whither all the sect repaired on the new sect resorted.

From a return of the number of convicts in the colony of New South Wale, there would appear to be the large amount of 21,400, classed as follows: male convicts employed by government, 3864; female, 1671: ticket holders earning their own livelihood, male, 11,000; females, 1153; in all, 17,101 males, and 4306 females.

TORNADO AND EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.—Accounts from Malta to the night of the 9th of January, mention, that about half-past two P.M. on the 6th ultimo, fr in a perfect calm there was instaneously rose a most terrific tornado, such as is sometimes experienced on the coast of Africa but, fortunately, it passed over in the direction of Gozzo, or many houses in Valetta would have been dead a calm as before, without, happily, causing any injur. either to the squadron or merchant shipping. At a few minutes after seven o'clock, however, on the same morning, two very violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in the island, and were soon perceptible on shipboard in the harbours, were intensely stationed at cable-doors in the ships of war ran in to ensure bells which they found had been set ringing by an invisible power. Similar shocks occurred in the most occupied hotels and lodging-houses. In some of which bedroom doors were thrown open, were shaken open, which shutters remained in al. directions to answer bells, when in some cases the bells were found sprawling on the floors, having been jerked out of their beds by the first shock, and many fainting from alarm and bewilderment. The first was a jolt or upward movement; the second, immediately succeeding, a violent shake (not an undulatory motion) from N.W. to S.E. It was quite calm at the time, and shortly previous to the first shock. The sky was clear, and the moon shone beyond the crackling a few walls in a me old houses. The *Spitfire* steam-frigate was on the previous evening in sight of Mount Etna, which, though smoking, presented no unusual appearance.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The collision between the Assembly and the Pres dent of France affecting the prices of French Rentes at the opening of the week, a corresponding depression was produced in the English Market. Consols opened on Monday at 96¼ being a point lower than the previous price of the previous week. After receding to 96, the opening price was again attained; but, notwithstanding the Government broker purchased on Tuesday, a sale on account of a scotch banker at company countenance the effect, and the lowest price of the week, 95⅞, was recorded, however, to 96⅛ to ⅜. There was more buoyancy on Wednesday, Consols closing at ¼ per cent higher, and, on Thursday, a no apprehensions were entertained of the directors of the Bank of England raising the rate, Consols closed to 96⅝ ⅞ for Money, and 96⅞ ⅞ for time. Exchequer Bills receded a few shillings early in the week, and are now about 36s. pm India Bonds are a shade lower At the close of the week's transactions prices stood for Bank Stock, 214; Reduced, 97⅛; Consols, 96⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅛; Long Annuities to expire in 1860, 7 13-16; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, £1 pm.; Ditto under £1000, 72 pm.; Bank Stock for the Account, 96⅜; Consols for Account 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 39 pm.; £500, June, 39 pm.; Small, June, 38 pm

In the foreign Market transactions have been limited, both in number and amount; fluctuations have, consequently, been barely numerous Mexican has ranged from 23½ to 23¾, and Russian Five per Cents have improved to 112¾. Reported disturbances in Portugal have not affected the price of Stock at present. The Market has offered no other topics of interest, pending the close being, for Brazil Bonds, 90¾; Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 101½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cents., 102; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Ditto, 6 per Cent., 1846, Ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 23¾ x. d.; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Account, 78; Ditto, Account, 33¾; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 99¾; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 17¾; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 92; Ditto 2½ per Cent. (12 Guilds.), 58; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 91

Shares closed with a greater degree of buoyancy. London and South Western will pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum London, Brighton, and South Coast continue to improve in price the report afford great satisfaction. Aberdeen, 19½; Belfast, 9 per cents., No. 1, 20 pm.; Ditto, New Preference, 8 per cent., 0½; Eastern Union, 6 per cent., 1 dis.; Lancashire, 12½; East Lincolnshire, 6 per cent., 8½; Great Northern, 1½; Do. buttes, A. deferred, 1½; Ditto, balance, 5 per cent., 11½; Do. 4 per cent. preference, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 39; Great Western, 75¾; Hull and Selby, 102; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 9; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 21; Ditto, guaranteed 5 per Cent. Stock, 104; Leeds and Bradford, 96¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 98¾; South Eastern and Dreadwich, Preference, 24¾; London and North-Western, 124½; Ditto, ditto, New Stock, 124; Ditto, Six per Cents, B, (c), 34; London and South-Western, 81; Lowestoft, Guaranteed Six per Cents., 14½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Mat ck, 14½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire 24½; Midland, 48½; Ditto, £50 S. rres, 52½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Ditto, Extension, Newcastle and Berwick, 19½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21½; South Central (Paris), 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6¼; Ditto, Class B, 5⅝ dis.; Ditto, New Guaranteed, 10; Shropshire Union, 5⅜; South Devon, 2½; Vale of North, 8; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, and Newcastle Extension, 14½; Ditto, G N L. Purchase of Pref., 6½; York and North Midland, 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Great Luxembourg, 10½; Luxembourg, 2½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Strasbourg, 5½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Samure and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat up to this market, coastwise as well as by land carriage and sample, have been small and of very middling quality, owing to the damp state of the weather. The few fine samples on offer have sold somewhat readily at full prices. In other kinds very few transactions have taken place. There has been rather more inquiry for foreign wheat, the late advices. The supply of Irish barley has increased, that of foreign fallen off all descriptions have sold heavily, and are figures have been with difficulty augmented. Malt dull but not lower. We have had a rather demand for flour; but other articles have ruled dull:—

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, new, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 38s to 40s; North of England, new, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 43s; rye, 24s to 26s; grinding barley 20s to 23s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 25s to 31s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 52s to 54s; grinding ditto, 46s to 48s; beans, new, 34s to 37s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 38s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 37s to 39s; boilers, 38s to 40s; Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s; *Foreign*, 1 sack red wheat, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s; barley —; beans, —; peas, —; oats, —; quarter American flour, 30s to 34s; Canada, —; to —a per barrel. Baltic, 24s to —per barrel. French, 30s to —per sack.

BRITISH WOOL MARKET.—Since our last report, the demand for all kinds of wool has been extremely limited. English, leaving the qua ity unchanged, is offered on former terms. Spanish, also, is quite as dull as before. Of Portuguese and Germans, the supply is very small, and the demand inactive, at late rates. Cape, Adelaide, and Port Phillip, are in moderate request, at full prices. Of other kinds, very little is doing, and buyers are not inclined to operate.

Leicester.—Good ordinary native Leicester has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Lincoln.—Good ordinary native Lincoln has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Kent.—Good ordinary native Kent has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Sussex.—Good ordinary native Sussex has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Essex.—Good ordinary native Essex has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Hampshire.—Good ordinary native Hampshire has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Dorset.—Good ordinary native Dorset has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Somerset.—Good ordinary native Somerset has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Devon.—Good ordinary native Devon has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Cornwall.—Good ordinary native Cornwall has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Wales.—Good ordinary native Wales has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Scotland.—Good ordinary native Scotland has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Ireland.—Good ordinary native Ireland has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Foreign.—Good ordinary foreign has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Colonial.—Good ordinary colonial has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Miscellaneous.—Good ordinary miscellaneous has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Waste.—Good ordinary waste has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Noils.—Good ordinary noils has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Tops.—Good ordinary tops has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Yarns.—Good ordinary yarns has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Fabrics.—Good ordinary fabrics has sold heavily, at late rates. Fleeces of fine quality have been in request, at full prices.

Manufactures.—Good ordinary manufactures

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CLUMBER, THE SEAT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(Continued from page 62.)

bearers, on horseback; the late Duke's chariot, containing the coronet, borne by the house steward; the stud-groom, undertakers, and the clerk of the works, on horseback; the hearse (with escutcheon), drawn by six horses, and containing the coffin; a mourning coach, containing the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle), and the Lords Charles, Thomas, and Robert Pelham Clinton, sons of the late Duke. Among the other mourners in attendance were Viscount Combermere; the Lord Clinton, now Earl of Lincoln; and the Lords Edward and Arthur Pelham Clinton, grandsons of the late Duke; H. Fyne Clinton, Esq.; E. W. Mundy, Esq.; and Col. Dawkins. The procession was closed by the head keepers and foresters on horseback, and tenants in carriages.

At Markham-Clinton, the *cortège* was met at the church gate by the Rev. E. H. Dawkins, who read the funeral service in a most impressive manner.

All the Ladies Clinton were present at the interment in the church, whither they had proceeded privately

As soon as the coffin had been placed upon the platform appointed to receive it, the pall was removed by the undertaker, when the coronet was set upon it, and the mourners then withdrew.

The pall-bearers were selected from the principal class of the late Duke's tenants, some of whom and their families had held farms for upwards of 300 years. The under-bearers were selected from the class of cottage farming tenants, some of whom and their families had held upwards of 250 years

The body was first placed in a shell of Spanish mahogany, lined with rich white satin; next within a lead coffin; and enclosed in the outer coffin of Spanish mahogany, covered with crimson Genoa velvet, having eight massive handles, with a coronet over each; the lid studded with gilt stars, and having upon it the breast-plate, with the noble Duke's arms heading, the inscription.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, AT MARKHAM-CLINTON

LONDON Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 467.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851. [SIXPENCE. {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

THIS great question—beyond comparison the greatest and most urgent of our time and nation—makes a sure, if not a rapid progress. Even that unhappy controversy forced upon the people of this country by the aggression of the Papacy, promises to open eyes that have long been shut, and hearts that have long been hardened by sectarian animosities against the secular education of the whole people, to the danger which Great Britain incurs in allowing her teeming multitudes to remain ignorant of the great arts of reading and writing. Protestantism is the mother and the nurse of enlightenment; but Protestant sects in this country, as far as the great masses of the people are concerned, have hitherto neglected their duty, and, to some extent, belied the principles upon which Protestantism is founded, by refusing to co-operate with one another in the instruction of the people. Sectarianism—in itself a great evil—has thus been the parent of another evil far greater. Every sect has been so jealous of every other sect, that union for an educational purpose, combined with or independant of religion, has become equally impossible. The result is, that Great Britain contains a larger proportion of utterly uninstructed and degraded men and women and young children, than any other Christian country in the Old World or in the New, which is fit to be ranked in the same scale of civilisation and intelligence. That this is not a necessary consequence even of that great evil—a multiplicity of warring sects—is shown by the experience of the United States of America, where secular education has been provided for all classes of the people to an extent unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in the world. The Protestant sects of Great Britain, warned by the encroachments of Popery, and awakened to a full sense of the evils of this darkness of the popular mind, long talked of but never remedied, will, we trust, study by what means our American brethren have been enabled to surmount the many and great difficulties which surround the question; and, by thinking less of the outward form and more of the inner spirit of Christianity, do it the justice to believe that it will find its best friends and supporters among those whose secular knowledge has been most cultivated. Should the aggressions of Popery lead to the conviction that the most effectual means to meet them is to enlighten the people, the nation will draw from that nettle of danger the flower of safety. The true way to combat a religious system which wars with the intelligence of mankind, is by armies of schoolmasters, and by the artillery of the spelling-book, the multiplication table, and the great facts of physical science. These are far better than penal laws and counter-aggressions—at variance alike with Christianity and with the principles of civil and religious liberty; and real good will flow from apparent evil, if the people of this country resolve to employ them.

The rapid progress made by the National Public School Association of Manchester, and the fact that it has called into existence another powerful body, in connexion with the Church of England, having objects as wide as its own, are of good augury. Mr. Cobden's speech at the meeting of the first-mentioned society—which recals, in many parts, the fervour and the zeal, no less than the sound logic and complete mastery of the subject, which signalised his efforts in the cause of Free-Trade—marks him as a man who knows that he has still work to do, and who, at the same time, knows how to do it. Hitherto, Mr. Cobden has not given the question all the aid which might have been expected; but, for the future—if he be true to the promise of his last speech—he will rank among its foremost and most strenuous supporters.

But in this, as in every other stage of the question, it is well that the whole truth should be known, and that the difficulties which impede the establishment of a system as large and comprehensive as the evil which it is intended to meet, should be fairly measured. There should be no working in the dark in a question like this; no reliance upon a popular support among the religious bodies of the country, which they have manifested as yet no disposition to accord; no self-delusion on the part of the athletæ in this great struggle, that the worst is over, and that for the future the cause will roll with its own momentum, and increase like the snowball as it goes. Great as may be the progress which the cause has made, it has much more to make before it can be considered firmly established in the good sense and good feeling of the public. If much has been done, more remains to do. We wish we could share Mr. Cobden's conviction, when he says that "we have arrived at that period when all the world is agreed that secular education is a good thing for society." We wish we could believe that "there are no dissentients from that now; that, if there are, they dare not show themselves; and that all are agreed, that it is a good thing that English boys and girls should be taught to read and write, and as much geography and grammar as they can possibly imbibe." We wish sincerely that this were the case; but Mr. Cobden himself, though so earnest on the subject in one part of his speech, betrayed in another that he was not quite so sure that the unanimity was so complete as he had represented it to be. "I have found everywhere," said he, "among our dissenting friends, the objection, that by our system secular education is separated from religious instruction. I have found everywhere a pertinacious resolution on their part to maintain that the teaching people reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little geography and grammar, is a system inimical to religion." This, in fact, is the great difficulty which the friends of education have to surmount. This objection exists, and must be combated wherever and whenever it may be raised, if any real progress is to be made in the settlement of this mighty question. No good can be done by shutting our eyes against it, or treating it with contempt. It must be confronted boldly, and refuted satisfactorily. Those who hold it must be taught the cruelty of acting upon it as regards the outcast children of our swarming streets and alleys, when they do not and cannot act upon it in the case of those children who are happy enough to possess parents to pay for their instruction. As Mr. Cobden showed, by the instances which he cited of the schools of Birming-

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

FIRE IN THE CLOCK TOWER OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ham and Huddersfield, many well-meaning men who object to secular education for the poor, allow their own children to receive secular education at public schools, and never make any complaint upon the subject. We believe, indeed, that in nineteen out of every twenty of the private and public day-schools and academies throughout the country, there is no such thing as a mixture of religious with all other teaching; that the education given is purely secular; that the children of all sects and denominations of Christians attend them promiscuously; and that religion, whatever may be the theory of the school or the belief of the parents, *is de facto* left to the parents themselves, and to the ordinary ministers of religion who officiate beyond the precincts of the school, and whose teachings are not simultaneous with, but supplementary to, those of the schoolmaster. What is urgently required in the present stage of the question is, to prove to the objectors against secular education for the poor that this is the fact, and that their objection is so groundless, that the children of the middle and upper classes —to whom, if good for anything, it ought to be equally applicable—are not affected by it; and that, if they can be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, without having religion enforced upon them as portions of their tasks, and without, at the same time, growing up to be irreligious, there is no reason why the less fortunate children of the deserving poor, and all the helpless infants of vice and crime, should not have a similar advantage.

Those who maintain the argument that education without morality and religion is worse than useless, that morality cannot be taught without religion, and that religion cannot be taught in public schools, supported by the public money, because sects are so hostile to each other; and that, consequently, nothing can be done, beyond what is done at the present time by the voluntary efforts of the people themselves, have indeed much to answer for, when we reflect upon the educational deficiencies of the country. Such an argument, if pressed home to the objector, is generally found to proceed from a sectarian, who values nothing so much as his sect, and who would rather the child should remain ignorant than that it should be instructed by a rival. Such sectarianism is a national misfortune; but it must be reasoned out of the minds of many influential people, before National Education can make much progress. The future safety of these realms depends upon it.

"It is not enough," as the American Minister said, "that we can show a great accumulation of wealth, or that we are exporting more largely than other nations;" if at the same time we have within our bosom a larger amount of utterly uneducated men, women, and children than nations not so rich and prosperous. In the course of a short time, that very America—whose meanest child has a legal right to its education, and where the religious difficulties of the question have been met and overcome—will be as rich and as powerful as we are. And then, "what will be our place in the world, if, in the meantime, we continue to neglect the education of the multitude? We shall have stood still, or gone back, while the world has gone forward, and shall have laid up for ourselves a heap of difficulties, disorders, and perplexities, from which it will take not one, but many generations to rescue us, if ever we be rescued at all. We agree with the distinguished Ambassador, and with Mr. Cobden, who reiterated his warning, "that there is no time, not a day, not an hour, to be lost;" and that the character of Great Britain, no less than its future safety, require that on this great question we should yield up our points of difference, and be more religious and less sectarian—more charitable in our hearts, and less righteous in our own self-conceit. The Manchester School of the cause have done much for it; let them continue to agitate it, and they will deserve well of the present and all future generations of Englishmen.

FIRE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

A FIRE, which for a brief period threatened the existence of this palatial edifice, broke out on Monday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, in a story of the clock tower, on the side facing Westminster Hall, and to the presence of a quantity of timber materials in this tower, the flames for a few moments rose with a vigour rarely observed in the conflagrations of buildings where stone bears so large a proportion to wood as in the New Houses. From a quarter to, until half past three, the tall tower was more or less concealed in a cloud of dense smoke. By ten minutes past three o'clock, however, the engine of the establishment, with others of the London Brigade, were brought to act on the burning materials, and in about half an hour the flames were extinguished.

During the interval between the outburst and suppression of the fire, Westminster-bridge was crowded with spectators, and every point commanding a view of the structure was occupied. In Westminster Hall the excitement attending the transient prospect of a burning out gave a temporary fillip to the lagging oratory of one or two learned gentlemen, but, beyond this, left the progress of business unaffected.

Various rumours got afloat as to the cause of the misfortune, and suspicions suggesting an incendiary origin were hinted; but they appeared to have had no foundation in fact. The investigations of the firemen and others connected with the building leave no doubt of its purely accidental character. It is understood that the plumbers made use of a stove for melting their lead, the pipe of which passed through the clock tower; and it is probable that the ignited soot of this flue was the immediate cause of ignition in the combustible materials of the apartment. The fire does not appear to have in any way injured, although it has somewhat disfigured the exterior of the lower portion of the clock tower. The only damage visible is a slight blackening of a few of the stones, which the men are rubbing away, and the destruction of property was confined to some scaffolding poles and boards

FIRE AT THE NEW CROSS RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out at the carriage *dépôt* connected with the New Cross Station of the London, Croydon, and Brighton Railway. This building, which was formed almost exclusively of timber was with a short distance of the booking-offices, and was some hundred feet long, and of sufficient width to allow of three lines of rails. The latter were covered with carriages, consisting of second and third class, and a few of the first class. The fire commenced in a few minutes after ten o'clock, and when discovered was running up the timber walls. An instant alarm was given, and assistance having arrived, the most strenuous exertions were made to cut off the spread of the flames and remove the various carriages. Unfortunately, the flames travelled with the rapidity of lightning, and very speedily nearly 150 feet in length of the shedding presented one immense sheet of flame. A great many carriages of all classes were pulled out of the blazing premises, some in a general state of ignition, but a vast number—probably as many as twenty or thirty—took fire almost simultaneously, and the only chance there appeared of saving the remainder of this valuable property was by pulling down the building at the points not yet reached by the fire. To this means, and the exertions of the firemen, the flames were mastered about two o'clock in the morning. The damage done was very considerable; but, notwithstanding the great loss of property, the business of the line has not been in the least retarded. The origin of the disaster does not appear

On Saturday the licensing magistrates of Finsbury district appointed the next licensing day for the renewal of licenses as follows: Clerkenwell parish, at half-past ten, on the 8th of March, at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green; Islington, eleven; St. Luke, half-past three; and St. Sepulchre, Gassmouse-yard, Hornsey, Finchley, Stoke Newington, and Priern Parnet, at twelve o'clock on that day. The adjourned day for the granting of fresh licenses, is fixed for the 22nd of the same month, at the like place, at the hour of ten.

The committee at Lloyd's intend, at the next general meeting of the members, to propose that the silver medal of that distinguished body be presented to Captain George Davies, R.N., of the Coast Guard station at Pentrance, as a mark of their appreciation of his brave and humane exertions in proceeding, with the boat's crew under his direction, to the Briscow Rocks, in a tremendous sea, at the imminent peril of his life, and thereby being the means of rescuing therefrom the surviving crew of the schooner *New Commercial*, wrecked there on the 11th instant

Within the last few weeks, four American liners, namely, the *Ecuador*, the *States Rights*, the *Jessica*, and, last, the *Dr Witt Clinton*, have been driven back to the Irish coast, and have found in Cove harbour a refuge. The schooner *Harriett*, bound for New York to St. John's, Newfoundland, with a cargo of flour on board, was driven into Queenstown on Wednesday evening, with the loss of sails, cables, and rigging, after having been in sight of the harbour of St. John's for three days

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new and almost unprecedented phase in the Ministerial changes of the French Republic has taken place this week. A Cabinet of transition, avowed and officially announced to be such, has been instituted in office: that is, a Cabinet which derives its origin not from its presumed or acknowledged ability to administer the affairs of the State, but from the necessity imposed on the head of the Executive, of preparing the first combination of politicians that offers, without reference to their fitness, in order not to expose the country to the danger of being without any Government at all for an unlimited period. And this anomalous state of things occurs, not in a half-settled colony or remote Transatlantic settlement, where men, accustomed to any of the duties of a Government are few, or none at all, and where, consequently, such a make-shift would be the only device practicable, but in one of the oldest, most early civilised, and most refined of the great nations of Europe, which boasts a numerous body of orators and statesmen, accustomed by long experience of official life to all the practical duties which devolve upon Ministers of State so discharge for the public weal

This lamentable and humiliating spectacle is the result of the wretched jealousies and pitiable wranglings which disunite the men who ought to have been the bulwark of France in her hour of need, and though the avowal of such a necessity was a pre-ordained, foregone conclusion, yet the politicians of France in general, and even of the Assembly, were well prepared for the announcement. The avowal of the weakness of the real resources of St. Mary's, as well as any addition which may be owned in future from an improved value of the public lands, or otherwise is to be appropriated as a provision for new districts, of which three are proposed to be formed on St. Mary's and one in South Stroghans, and in augmentation of existing churches in the two parishes. When the new rector goes into residence, which will be as soon as his house is fit to be occupied, he will be able to enter more into details than is possible at present: and if any of the gentlemen whom I saw on the occasion, should wish to have a personal interview with me, I expect to be here during the whole of next week, though I do not know that there is anything more to be stated than the information I have this given.

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CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CLERICAL CHANGES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The town-clerk of Southampton, Mr. Charles Deacon, having been instructed to apply to the Bishop of Winchester to know what progress was making in the new ecclesiastical arrangements for St. Mary's parish, at that town, consequent on the resignation of the late rector of St. Mary's, the Rev. Earl of Guildford, the following reply was received from the Bishop:—

Farnham Castle, Jan. 24th, 1851

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have collated Archdeacon Hoare to the rectory of St. Mary's, assigning him such a portion of the income as will produce £1000 a year. I calculate this will afford a fair amount of about £600, after payment of curates and other expenses incidental to non-residence. The whole of the remainder of the present resources of St. Mary's, as well as any addition which may be owned in future from an improved value of the glebe lands, or otherwise is to be appropriated as a provision for new districts, of which three are proposed to be formed on St. Mary's and one in South Stroghans, and in augmentation of existing churches in the two parishes. When the new rector goes into residence, which will be as soon as his house is fit to be occupied, he will be able to enter more into details than is possible at present: and if any, or any of the gentlemen whom I saw on the occasion, should wish to have a personal interview with me, I expect to be here during the whole of next week, though I do not know that there is anything more to be stated than the information I have this given.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have two or three millions surplus revenue this year, has set all the fiscally-burdened interests in agitation (as we noticed last week), to obtain relief from their respective imposts, and during the week just ended the movement has been urged forward with increased assiduity in the metropolis, meetings having been held in favour of the repeal of the Paper Duty and the taxes on knowledge generally, the Window Duty, and the Carriage Tax.

On the two former subjects every available argument and suggestion have been already brought prominently before the public; it is therefore unnecessary to advert further to them, than to observe that the chief meeting on the Paper Duties was a conference of delegates, which was held on Wednesday, at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, for the purpose of making arrangements for an interview on the next day with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view of [illegible] representations of a deputation on the matter. Among those present were Mr. Crompton, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. Chambers, of Edinburgh; Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Towle, of Oxford, and other paper manufacturers and publishers in the metropolis and the country.—On the motion of Mr. Chambers (of Edinburgh), seconded by Mr. Charles Knight, it was resolved—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the excise duty on paper acts as a grievous impediment to the progress of sound popular instruction, inasmuch as it bears with a burdensome pressure upon those cheap and useful publications which form the best medium for the [illegible] of elementary and general knowledge.

Other resolutions of a similar tendency were also adopted.

The question of the repeal of the Carriage Duty was discussed also on Wednesday, at a meeting of the coachmakers of London, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of contributing the aid of that body "to the movement now going on throughout the country to call on the Government to reduce the present unfair system of taxation to which pleasure and trade carriages are liable, so as to relieve the coachm king trade without diminishing the revenue of the country." There were present about fifty of the principal coachmakers of the metropolis. Mr. Lewis Lewis, Master of the Coachmakers' Company, was called to the chair. He explained that the gross number of carriages in the country was about 150,000, of which 100,000 paid no duty, about 50,000 pony phaetons, &c., being exempted from duty, and about 50,000 not being returned at all. This was according to the return of 1848. It was calculated, that, if all two-wheeled carriages and all four-wheeled carriages, except those in trade, were subject, the former to 30s., and the latter to 4 duty, it would produce a gross or revenue than at present by £10,695. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting; and a committee having been appointed, a subscription was entered into to advance the objects of the meeting.

On Thursday evening, a meeting was held in the vestry-room of St James's, Piccadilly, to make arrangements for a Westminster borough meeting; W. Gossin, Esq., in the chair; at which Viscount Duncan attended, and pledged himself to bring forward his motion for the unconditional repeal of the Window tax at the earliest possible moment. He also expressed his opinion that the repeal of the tax could no longer be withheld by the Government.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON THE PAPER DUTIES.

On Thursday morning, the deputation referred to above, of the paper manufacturers, &c., of the United Kingdom, proceeded to the offici residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Amongst its members were Messrs. Charles Dickens, Charles Knight, Robert Chambers, &c.

Mr. Crompton (the paper manufacturer) introduced the deputation to the Chancellor, and, having explained their views, and read the resolutions of the preceding day's meetings,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that he had a pleasant week before him, if he was to receive all the deputations which were to wait upon him.

Mr. Charles Dickens said he wished to make one remark for the repeal of the Paper Duty, as that repeal would affect literary men. The reduction of the duty on paper would enable the proprietors and publishers of useful works to give higher remuneration, and secure a better class of writers than at present. He was satisfied that if the duty were repealed, a higher class of literature and instruction would find their way to the homes of the humble. He was more in favour, however, of the repeal of the Window Tax than the Paper Duty, as he thought the Window Duty was more objectionable.

Mr. Crompton said he had ninety-five memorials to present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed by 11,949 persons, all of whom were intelligent persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the deputation would not, of course, expect him to give them any information as to what was to be done by the Government. He had before him the prospect of a deputation from every class of persons who paid taxes, all desiring to have the taxes removed.

CHANCERY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this association took place on Tuesday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, City; the Right Hon Lord Erskine in the chair. The chairman having addressed the meeting at some length on the objects of the association, several resolutions were unanimously adopted, for the purpose of carrying into effect the necessary reforms; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampt—buildings; Mr. Wakley, M.P., in the chair, when the principles and objects of the Financial Reform Association were fully explained by Mr. James Taylor, of Birmingham, the founder of [illegible] societies. A resolution expressive of confidence in the principles on which the society was founded, and pledging the meeting to support it, was agreed to.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the anniversary meeting of this society, held on Monday evening, the president, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., delivered an address on the state and prospects of the society, and enumerated the entomological publications that had appeared during the past year. A ballot then took place for the election of officers, when Messrs. Shepperd, Smith, Stevens, and Wilkinson were elected into the council, in the room of Messrs. Spence, Stephens, Parry, and Dawgines; and Mr. Westwood was elected president. Mr. Yarrell was re elected treasurer, and Messrs. Douglas and Stainton were re-elected secretaries

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of this Society on Tuesday (Wi liam Cubitt, Esq., president, in the chair), the discussion on Mr. Digby Wyatt's paper, "On the Construction of the Building for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in 1851," was renewed, and was continued throughout the meeting. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, February 4th, when the monthly ballot for members was announced to take place, and the following paper to be read:—"An Inquiry into the nature of Patent Law Property, with a view to the better appreciation and security of the Inventor's Rights," by Mr. E. V. Newton

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this Society was held at the London Tavern on Saturday, (seventy-two members (five men and three women) were elected out of a list of 137 candidates. According to the report, the last anniversary festival had proved very productive, and during the past year £600 had been added, making the funded property of the society £3592 1s. 9d., being an increase of £3180 19s. 8d. since 1848. The annual subscriptions had amounted to £1446, being the largest amount received from that source for 21 years. The next anniversary was to take place on the 9th of next month, when Mr. Booker, M.P., would preside. The directors regretted that the fancy sales of the last two years had not proved so productive as had been anticipated, though they had been of great benefit in extending a knowledge of the advantages of the institution. The directors were also sorry that the expenses had been so large; but the subscribers must recollect that a sum portion of them had been incurred in re-constituting the institution, which had, a few years since become almost extinct. In 1845 the annual subscriptions were only £186 10s. 6d., while last year they amounted to £446 6d. In 1845 the funded property only amounted to £411 2s. 1d., while it was now £3592 1s. 9d. In 1845 the pensions they gave to the men were £1 6s per month, and to the women £1, while they had now been reduced to 15s. to £2 5s. and £1 10s. per month. In the first-named period they had twenty-one pensioners, seven men and fourteen women, to whom they allowed, in the aggregate, £237 18s. for the year; while last year they had twenty-four pensioners, nineteen men and thirty women, the aggregate of their pensions amounting to £561 10s. The directors felt certain, that now that the society was firmly established, the expenses would from year to year be considerably reduced. The report concluded with an eloquent appeal to the su[illegible] continued support. The balance-sheet showed the [illegible] months to have been £3180 19s. 8d., and the expenditure (including £964 [illegible] for pensioners, £800 for the purchase of stock; £240 expenses of getting up the [illegible] ner, the full receipts from which were carried to the credit of income; and [illegible] ses on fancy sales), to £3080 10s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand (irrespective of the funded stock) of £50 6s. 8d.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place on Monday, at the London Tavern, Alderman Thompson in the chair. The report stated that since the last general meeting in 1850, 61 children had completed their time, and had left the institution, 4 had died, and 2 had been their friends, so that, at the present time, with the 30 to be elected that day, the entire number amounted to 416, making the total number since the establishment of the institution 502. The legacies bequeathed during the past year had amounted to £1050. The general health of the children had been very good, and the committee were ever ready to carry out those sanatory improvements as from time to time might be deemed advisable for the preservation of the comfort and health of the children. As only 30 out of the 34 candidates could be elected, it must necessarily give great dissatisfaction; but the board, to remedy this to some extent, had determined to secure the ultimate success of the most deserving cases; and for that purpose they intended to carry on the votes for three successive years. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £8980 16s. 4d., and the expenditure to £8723 16s., leaving a balance of £257. The amount of stock now possessed by this institution was £56,304 18s. The report was unanimously adopted, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington elected vice-patron. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting proceeded to the election of the 30 children.

REDUCTION OF COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE.—On Tuesday evening an aggregate meeting of representatives of the several metropolitan parishes in the county of Surrey took place at the vestry-room of St. George's, Southwark, "to consider the best means of promoting the movement in favour of county financial boards." The attendance comprised members of the boards of guardians, churchwardens, overseers, and vestry-clerks, from the following parishes:—St. George's, Southwark; St. Saviour's, Newington; St. Mary, Battersea, and Marylebone. Mr. [illegible] chairman of the board of guardians of St. George's, presided. He said it was also necessary that some steps should be taken, on account of the great increase in the county rate expenditure. Last session a bill had passed a second reading in the Commons, but had been shelved by Ministers, because it appeared one or two would be surported by the county treasurer. [illegible] Surrey, however, had stood to a deputation, that, if the opinion of the metropolitan parishes, and those in other parts of the country, were strongly expressed, it would no doubt have weight with the Government. For this purpose the present meeting had been convened, and by united action the object might be attained. That it was highly desirable, no one could doubt who noticed the large proportion of parish expenditure which was occasioned by the county rate. In the parish of St. George it was a penny in the pound in each quarter-y rate; and the Surrey county rate had been increased in 10 or ten years from £14,700 to £40,000. (Hear, hear.) This movement had been undertaken out of no disrespect to the magistracy of the county, but on the simple ground that the ratepayers ought to have a control over the expenditure of their money. At present, owing to the anomalous way in which prisons were built and conducted, the cost of a prisoner was three times that of a pauper. (Hear, hear.) Mr. J Day, vestry clerk of St. George's, the honorary secretary, stated that he had received communications from the parish officers of Lambeth, Christ Church, Epsom, and other parishes, expressing their full concurrence in, and their desire to assist, the object of the meeting. In 1837, the parish of St. George paid only £3238 6s. 8d. as county rate; in the last year it was £1910 8s., being an increase of £1047 1s. 4d., or upwards of 100 per cent. in eleven years. The total of the county rate last year was upwards of £40,000. The expenditure was extremely [illegible] defined in the accounts rendered by the magistrates, of which only one copy was supplied to each parish. Some of the items were of a very lumping description; for instance, Sundry disbursements for the year 1850 were £5100 5s. 7d., of which £1839 13s. was for the county gaol alone; repairs and additions for the same, £1,129 6s.; repairs to Brixton Gaol [illegible] to the Lunatic Asylum, £2140 9s. 5d. salaries of the [illegible] exclusive of tankeys and watchmen, £3,652 9s. 10d. These were the only details which were vouchsafed to the ratepayers. When the parish officers were called on for the purpose of auditing the accounts, they must do it immediately; otherwise they were subject to a penalty of 10 per cent, when [illegible] paid by the overseers. [illegible], for, as it was assumed that they could not do it otherwise, it was necessary, the auditor would not allow it out of the poor-rates [illegible] Fenton, who appeared in the capacity of a deputation from the county of Lancaster union, stated that the county had received a notice of [illegible] had been done all since 1835. The magistrates, as a body, were sore on the subject, though individually so; for they admitted the principle, which, indeed, was the basis of the constitution, that taxation and representation ought to go together. Mr. Roberts, of Bordsdale, the secretary of the Lancashire committee, had come to town to assist in drawing up a bill which should [illegible] free from the defects of that of last year; and he trusted its provisions would secure the support of all the metropolitan parishes. Resolutions were agreed to approving of the steps that had been taken on this question, and pledging the parish officers present to use their best endeavours to carry out the same in their respective parishes, by requiring the necessity of vestry meetings, and of petitioning Parliament; also requesting each parish to send one delegate to the Surrey Union, to co-op rate with the Middlesex parochial officers

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. SERJEANT SEDGWICK.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Gray's-Inn Workhouse on the body of the late Serjeant Sedgwick, many years Chairman of the Board of Stamps. On Sunday deceased dined with Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and at nine o'clock left for his residence in Church street, Kensington. He had dined very moderately and drank no wine, was cheerful, and apparently in his ordinary health. At a quarter-past nine he was found by a m[illegible] named Peoney lying on his bed in the kerb-stone, in Queen's-square. Deceased breathed twice after it discovery, but never moved. Dr. Robert Richmond, who was called to attend deceased, found him quite dead. In his opinion disease of the heart, and not apoplexy, poison, or violence, was the cause of death. The coroner having summed up the case with care, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

BOOKS FOR THE COLONIES.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the transmission of printed books by post to the colonies in the West Indies, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Malta, and Hong Kong, at very low rates: and as soon as the concurrence of the several colonial governments can be obtained, it is intended to extend the benefits of the arrangement to all other colonies. The regulations under which the transmission may be effected are as follows:—On and after the 1st March next, books may be sent by post from the United Kingdom to the above-named colonies, and elsewhere, at the following rates, viz. Not exceeding half a pound in weight, 6d.; not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; and so on in proportion for any greater weight. Only a single volume only; it must be sent open at the ends like a newspaper, and must contain any writing either within or without the wrapper will [illegible] the address. They must be prepaid, or sent from the United Kingdom having a sufficient number of stamps; and from a colony, the p[illegible]ment to be made in money.

DEPARTURE OF DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN FOR NEW ZEALAND.

On Tuesday, the managers of the Female Emigration Fund (4 St. Martin's place, Trafalgar-square) were enabled to despatch another (the eighth) detachment of distressed needlewomen to the colonies, under the auspices of the society, going to New Zealand by a splendid first-class barque sailing for that colony, the *Stanley*, Captain Gander. They were accompanied to Gravesend, where the ship was lying, by the Hon. Stanley Fernehalf, Esq., the Hon. Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Quickett, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. Mrs. Percy, and a number of their relatives and friends. On reaching the barque, they were introduced to the cabin and had their berths allotted to them. The arrangements for their comfort during so long a voyage were as perfect as possible, and reflected great credit upon the care and zeal of the parties concerned. The Hon Arthur Kinnaird and Mr. Quickett then briefly addressed the assembled emigrants in appropriate and impressing upon them the fact, that their good conduct and wellbeing were the only recompense which they could give to their benefactors, who had cheered themselves with the expenses of their passage. The latter gentleman stated, that a full description of their characters, dispositions, and capabilities had already been forwarded to the Bishop of New Zealand, and that his Lordship would be prepared to send them to suitable situations immediately on their arrival. The visitors and relatives then took an affectionate farewell, and the emigrants were at once initiated into the mysteries of the "mess" on shipboard. After dinner, they were again addressed by Mr. T. Seaward, visiting secretary of the Prayer-book and Homily Society. 18, Salisbury-square, who concluded by distributing to each selected from the inmates and [illegible] the Church suitable to their circumstances. Mr. Seaward also made a distribution to the other emigrants going out in the *Stately* [illegible] needlewomen sailing in this vessel is thirty

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—During the week ending Saturday last, the births in the metropolitan districts amounted to—Males, 764; females, 739; total, 1523. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1392. The deaths, which in the two preceding weeks were 1037, 1037, 1037, and 1045, having corresponding weeks of the ten years (1841-50) the lowest rate was 1046, when the deaths registered were only 908, in a week of unusual [illegible] temperature. The mean of which rose 4 degrees above the average, and the highest recorded in 1848, namely 1457 deaths when influenza had disappeared, when other epidemics abounded. The mortality from small-pox was singularly low, having fallen nearly as much below the average as in 1845 it had been above it. The average number of deaths in the ten corresponding weeks was 1104, exceeding that which (between 1841-50) the increase of population) the account for last week presents a favourable result. But an inspection of the tables of ages and fatal diseases shows that though there is a considerable [illegible] from bronchitis, which had previously thinned the ranks of the aged, who are the greatest sufferers by it; and though the number who die from what is rather vaguely described as "old age" has declined from 97 to 84 [illegible] the deaths in the last, and in some complaints common to the young there is also a decrease; yet pneumonia, which is principally fatal to children, has actually increased, and in the epidemic class small-pox and hooping-cough [illegible] notic or epidemic diseases in the aggregate have risen from 195 in the previous week to 2.1 in the last, small-pox from 21 to 32. Of these 32 deaths, 9 occurred above the age of 15 years; while in only two cases, out of the whole number from [illegible]-pox, does it appear probable that vaccination had been properly performed [illegible] deaths from small-pox occurred between the 18th and 25th January in the hospital for this disease, which was recently removed to Ho low, and, with the exception of a child aged 16 months, which had been brought [illegible] persons of the following ages, viz.:—Males, 1 to 2, 2 to 5, 5 to 24 years. The seamen brought from the *Dreadnought* hospital ship, three female servants from Mor.lake and Marylebone; a married woman from Clerkenwell; and [illegible] from Lambeth. In cases of small-pox in which vaccination is asserted," except that of a sailor, who is stated to have died from "[illegible] unmodified (unmodified, extensive) (moderate) vaccination is [illegible] tally visited by [illegible] ase, and where vaccination is [illegible] prejudice entertained against it. A house in St. Giles's is mentioned which 26 children, six persons of mature age, and a cat, had the same complaint; and the medical attendant adds, that the only child that has escaped is one of two months, which had been vaccinated in the workhouse. In Boswell-court (St. George the Martyr), where a child had died without vaccination, the mother and four children are now labouring under small-pox. In the return of the week, a child of two years is stated, in the medical certificate, to have died of excision from hydrocephalus. Two died from intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, [illegible] the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Thursday and Friday, the mean of the week was 29.850 inches. The mean daily temperature was 4°8 degrees on Tuesday, when it was highest: and 31°2 degrees on Friday, when it was lowest. The mean of the week was 40.1 degrees, which is 2°3 degrees above the average of the same week in ten years. The daily mean was from 4 to 8 degrees above the averages of the several days on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; it then declined till it fell considerably below the average on Friday, when fog prevailed, and continued below it on Saturday. The wind was, for the most part, in the south-west.

EPITOME OF NEWS—[illegible] AND DOMESTIC.

The address in the Lords, in reply to her Majesty's Speech, will, it is understood, be moved by Lord Effingham, and seconded by Lord Overstone.

Lord Langdale, it is understood, will retire from the Rolls almost immediately and will be succeeded by Sir John Romilly.

The prospects of Mr. Loch, the Liberal candidate for the Falkirk Burghs, continue to improve. Sir Charles Napier, whose name was mentioned, is convinced of the better chances and chances of Mr. Loch, and will not offer

The Marchioness of Hastings was expected at her seat, Ifford, near Lymington, this week. The profound respect and sorrow for the Marchioness and the affliction she has sustained in the loss of her son, the young Marquis of Hastings, were manifested in Lymington the whole of last week, by all the inhabitants partially closing their shops.

Considerable unsatisfaction exists amongst the public as to the [illegible] Post-office arrangements between this country and the Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] it is not generally known that Post Natal is included in those arrangements, and that the postage on letters to that port is 1s. each, and that newspapers, periodicals, and parliamentary proceedings go free

On Saturday, at half-past ten P.M., the zinc factory of Langston Scott, Esq., at Islington, was nearly destroyed by fire. The white oxide of zinc mingling with the flames, produced a pale blue light of great intensity. The fire was extinguished by the courage of one of the workmen, not, however, till considerable damage had been done to plant and stock, which will occasion at least three weeks stoppage of works

The late Field-Marshal Grosvenor used to take pleasure in relating that he commenced his career at the Bank during the Bradshaw scenes which took place at the no-popery riots in London in 1780:—now 71 years ago

A correspondent of a morning contemporary states, that [illegible] have been made for placing the Episcopal Church of Scotland on a better footing. We are informed, that, during the forthcoming session of Parliament, a bill will be introduced by a distinguished statesman, the effect of which will be to annul the two disunctions, and to free the Scottish Episcopalian clergy from the disabilities under which they have hitherto been placed, and the present law they are prevented from holding any benefice in England, and may only officiate to congregations of their own English diocese

The agitation for the total and unconditional repeal of the window-tax is sustained with unabating vigour in the various parishes of the metropolis, and that the postage on letters is to be reduced within two miles of the town of Brighton, instead of going up to Kingston wharf, and then having the expense of the Kingston wharf and railway charges, and enabling coal-merchants at Lome successfully to undersell those of London, with whom they [illegible]

A £5 note, purporting to be issued by the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company, which was the other day paid to a gentleman in Leeds, has been discovered to be a forgery. Other forgeries on the same banking company have been recently detected, and it therefore behoves the public to [illegible] such notes may in future be offered should take means to satisfy [illegible] they are genuine.

[illegible] Lord Willoughby d'Eresby has, with [illegible] city, offered us his own expense, a house in London for the accommodation, upon the [illegible] on this extensive estates as may wish to visit the great Exhibition

The Lords of the Treasury have granted Mr. Catlin, the owner of the North American Indian collection, the privilege of retaining his collection in this country, without being subjected to the duties due on the several articles, for a further period of two, in order to give him an opportunity of exhibiting it in the metropolis during the ensuing summer, at the expiration of which the collection will be taken from it this country

On Saturday, at the Marylebone Police-office, Iacchimo Guiecrol, [illegible] stated himself to be a natural son of the late Lord Byron, was placed before the magistrate very nearly naked, and in a shivering state, and he therefore desired that [illegible] such notes may in future be offered should take means to satisfy [illegible] they are genuine.

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The Judges have at length come to the [illegible] nt determination, in [illegible] matters, without being [illegible] made to the [illegible] ntended for trial on criminal charges [illegible] ten by the committing magistrate to be produced before them [illegible] the magistrate's clerk, so that they may be read as part of the proceedings. This is a most important move in the right direction, as it will be the means of preventing some of the most desperate thieves escaping from justice with the impunity the former practice occasioned.

The Gray's Inn lecturer has given notice (with the sanction of the members), that the annual voluntary examination in law of students for the bar, will take place in the hall of the Society in next Trinity Term, viz. on the 5th and 6th days of June. The competition for honours, and for the lecturer's prize [illegible] reports of Vesey, jun.), is restricted to the students who, from [illegible] present term to the time of examination, may be attend ng Mr. Lewis's lectures.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* announces the following reductions of [illegible]ension, 15 per cent.; Mr. John Day, of Wymondham, 10 per cent; the Duke of Norfolk, 10 per cent.; the Venerable Archdeacon Bonwell, 10 per cent.; Colonel Mason, of Neston Hall, 10 per cent.

COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME, SKETCHED FROM THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA AT ROME.

This celebrated educational establishment is situated at the southern extremity of the Piazza di Spagna, in the centre of the most fashionable quarter of Rome. It is a heavy structure, with nothing attractive in its architectural details, and is disfigured by a range of shops which run along, or rather form a part of, its basement.

There are two principal entrances—one in the Via di Propaganda, the other (represented in the Engraving) in the Piazza di Spagna; and over the latter the title of the College—"Collegio de Propaganda Fide"—is inscribed. The building is the joint production of the architects Bernini and Borromini, and was begun about the year 1622, in the Pontificate of Gregory XV., and was completed in the succeeding reign of Urban VIII.

The College of the Propagation of the Faith is the Grand Missionary head-quarters of the Roman Catholic Church, and its system of education is one of the most comprehensive that was ever devised in any age or country, for any purpose whatever. It was aptly compared by a witty Frenchman, the Abbé Raynal, to a sword, the handle of which is formed in Rome, while the point reached everywhere. Its object is to educate students of every country, complexion, and language on the habitable globe, for the service of the altar, in their own countries respectively, and for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith, by preaching and teaching its dogmas and doctrines as missionaries amongst their own countrymen. In its classes are to be found, accordingly, Chinese, Hindoos, Negroes, Abyssinians, natives of Pegu, of Siam, and other remote parts of Asia and Africa, inhabitants of the different countries of South America, of the United States, and of Europe; and while these youths cultivate a perfect knowledge of their own native tongues and their idioms, together with the Latin and the Italian, the language and the class-room, their education comprises also the various branches of learning which constitute the literary training of the Roman Catholic priesthood, viz. the learned languages, logic, physical and moral science, history, metaphysics, theology, and the Scriptures.

The occasion when the polyglot character of the College can be best observed and understood, is furnished by the annual Epiphany examination of the students, when one from each of the countries represented in the College is called upon to [illegible] in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the Professors, dignitaries, and distinguished foreign or native, who may choose to grace the with their presence. The extraordinary spectacle of forty or fifty different languages being spoken successively by youths of as many different [illegible] dressed for the occasion in their native costume, and exhibiting every variety of the human countenance, from the [illegible] Negro of Africa, the Mongolian, or the Chinese with his [illegible] featured member of the Caucasian race. Each student, in his turn, gets upon a platform, and there delivers a short speech, recites a poem or part of a play, or sings a native song, and perhaps accompanies himself with a tom-tom, a primitive pipe, or any other musical instrument of his country. The scene is one of the most extraordinary and amusing imaginable.

Amongst the languages to be perpetually heard within the walls of the Propaganda are the Hebrew, the Chaldean (ancient and modern), the Armenian (ancient and modern), the Samaritan, the Syriac, the Arabic, the Persian, the Turkish, the Kourdish, ancient and modern Greek, Latin, Italian, Maltese, Coptic, Ethiopian, Chinese (several dialects); various languages of India, Asia, and Africa, such as the Hindustani, the Pegu, the Siamese, the Sanscrit, the Georgian, &c.; the tongues of Europe, viz. English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Bulgarian, Russ, the Irish, and other branches of the ancient Celtic, &c.

The College dress of the students is a long black gown, like the *soutane* of the Roman Catholic priesthood, distinguished, however, from the *soutane* by two stripes of scarlet down the front—a remnant of ancient costume, recalling the *latus clavus* of the patricians and the noble youth of Pagan Rome.

DUST STORM IN THE PUNJAUB.

In the Punjaub, terrific storms of wind and dust frequently rage during the hot season. The instance here sketched by an obliging [Correspondent] took place in the month of June at [illegible]. [illegible] the station the sky was perfectly clear, and the air quite calm and [illegible] and a speck like a thin cloud [illegible] to the [illegible] extended from N. to S. [illegible] this appearance [illegible] had before witnessed [illegible] part of the world, prophesied an extremely bad one before nightfall and their prophecy was verified to the full. In the course of half an hour the long light cloud had magnified itself into a huge column of [illegible] high into the heavens, and evidently rolling on at a terrific pace towards the cantonments; the eastern end of these it speedily enveloped in impenetrable darkness, though, at the western end, the atmosphere remained as calm and [illegible]. In an instant, however, without any warning, the wind rose, and blew a perfect hurricane; the sun was obscured, and it became as dark as the blackest night, the dust penetrating every crevice in the doors, and filling the house with clouds of dust. The storm continued for about three hours, but the last hour and a half with decreased force.

DUST-STORM IN THE PUNJAUB.

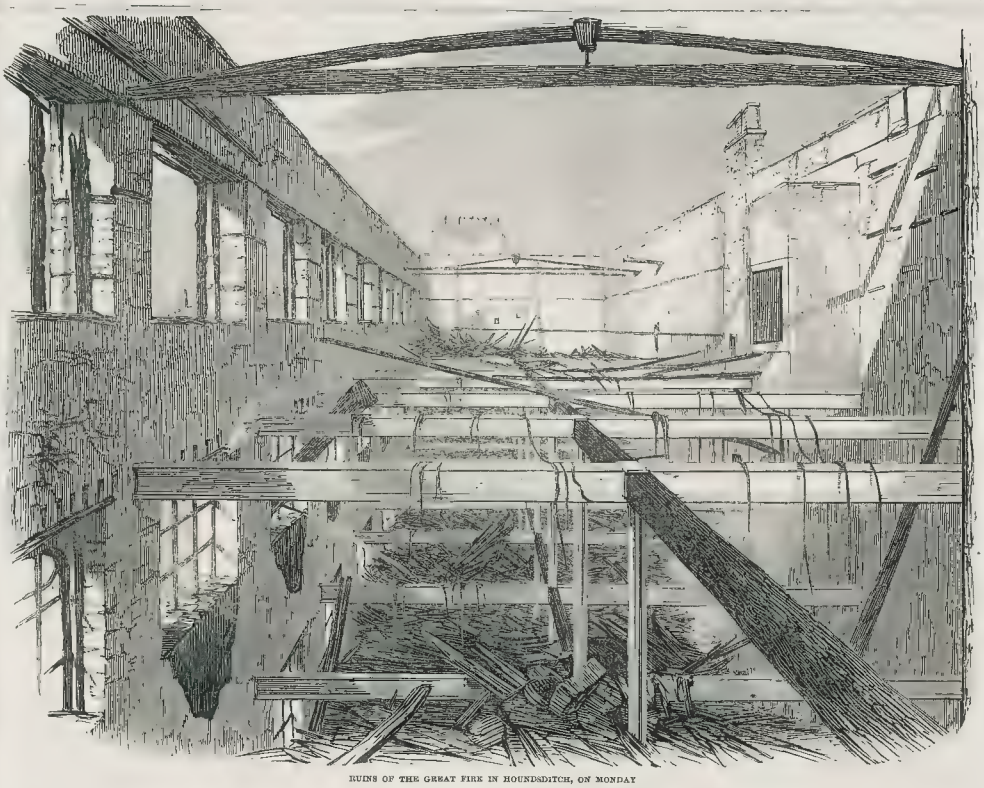
Roman Antiquities.—The Government of Rome has authorised excavations in the Via Appia, and in those [illegible] usually which have not hitherto been explored. The result of the [illegible] is has been the discovery of many Roman remains of great interest, amongst which may be mentioned slabs of stone bearing the following inscriptions:

HOC CENOTAPHIVM AVRELII IMACHI [illegible] TABEL. L.A RIORVM [illegible] PATRIMON ET AVRELIAE [illegible] AVRELIAN HONORE II [illegible] LIBITABUS QUAE [illegible]

[illegible] AVIE CONIGI [illegible] QVAE VIXIT ANNIS XXVIII. M. VI DIEB XVIII. HORAS VI [illegible] BENEMERENTI MACARIANAE FECERE

The most remarkable point in the second inscription is the fact, that not only the odd days but the odd hours of life are marked, a circumstance not yet met with in other inscriptions.

The Society of Friends have, it is said, agreed for the future to pay all tithes due to lay impropriators; to such imposts, when demanded by clergymen, they will offer the same strenuous opposition they have hitherto done.



RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE IN HOUNDSDITCH, ON MONDAY

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

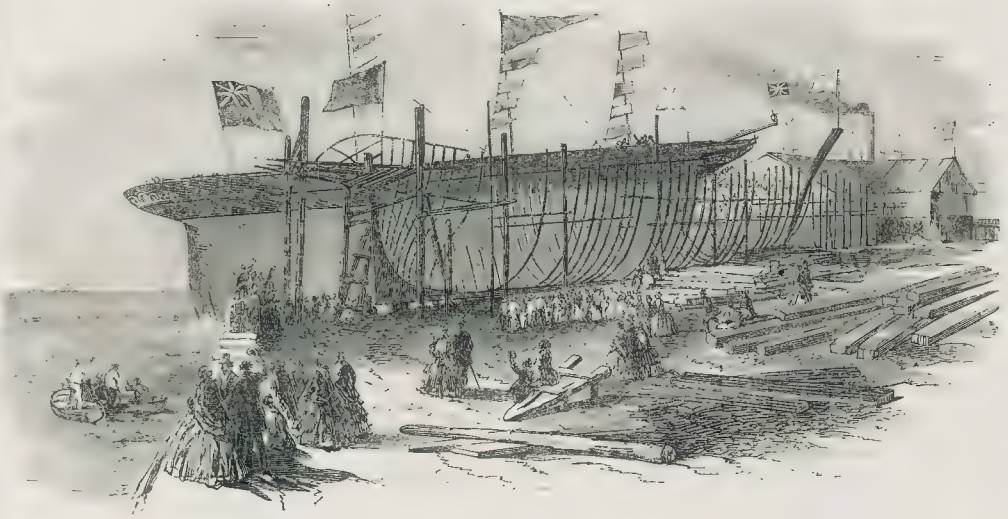
DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Monday morning the City was visited by a fire of very considerable magnitude. The scene of the disaster was a large range of premises belonging to Mr. J. R. Bousfield and Co., wholesale clothiers and exporters, situate at Nos. 126 and 127, Houndsditch, City. The business was one of the largest at the east end of London, upwards of 1,000 hands being employed by the firm. The buildings in which the fire commenced had been erected not more than seven or eight years, of the most substantial construction, and nearly 200 feet long; the lower floor being used as the manufactured goods *depôt*, whilst that immediately above contained the made-up goods, which were ready for the home trade or for exportation. The floor above was the depository for the piece goods, and the one over that was occupied by the cutting-rooms. Some slight conception of the extent of each floor may be formed, when it is stated that every room stretched the whole length of the building, and were only separated by immense iron doors. Although the latter proved of some benefit in preventing the flames from travelling, they were almost as destructive, by shutting out the firemen for a time from the exact scene of conflagration.

The principal damage may be described as follows:—The large building behind, front premises nearly burned out, consisting of cutting-rooms, piece-rooms, made-up goods rooms, and general stock rooms. In one compartment of the latter were several thousand pieces of cloth, worth a large sum, and in another were a great assortment of articles for the spring season, the whole of which have either been destroyed or seriously injured by fire. Fortunately, the front house has escaped, and some thousand pounds' worth of goods have received but trifling injury at the extremity of the premises. The total loss, however, will amount to many thousand pounds. The firm was insured, for the building, in the Sun Fire-office; and the stock in trade and fixtures were insured in the Phœnix, Imperial, and Union Fire-offices.

With respect to the origin of the fire, not the slightest idea can be formed by the firm. In the construction of the buildings every precaution was adopted to secure them from the ravages of fire, by substituting iron girders for the ordinary timber beams, yet the destruction is apparently as great as if they had been built in the usual manner. On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, the premises were closed in the regular course of business, and Mr. Bousfield, as was his practice, went over the establishment with one of his clerks and saw that all was safe. The doors were locked, and the warehouses remained closed the whole of Sunday. The first intimation of the property being on fire was given shortly after five o'clock on Monday morning, by some parties who resided in one of the houses in a gateway, on the south side of the warehouses, leading to the Jews' Infant School.

During the progress of the conflagration, Hoffmeyer, one of the London Brigade, belonging to Waterloo-road station, received such serious injuries as will in all probability cost the poor fellow his life. He was



LAUNCH OF THE "MARION MACINTYRE," AND PART OF THE SHIP "IRON FRAME," AT MESSRS JORDAN AND GETLEY'S BUILDING-YARD, LIVERPOOL.

standing on the sill of one of the windows, directing the water from the branch of an engine into the first floor, when the rooms above fell in, and the timber flooring projecting through the opening, knocked the unfortunate man from his standing-place, and he fell in a dangerous position upon the top of some iron spikes round an area window. The height he fell was so great that the iron railings were forced into his side, and he remained impaled until another fireman rushed forward, and lifted him off. Blood was then gushing so fearfully from the wounds inflicted, that it was deemed advisable to remove him without delay to the London Hospital. Upon his arrival at that establishment, it was found that two of the spikes had perforated the left blade-bone, one of his ribs was fractured, and it was found that the bone had entered his lungs. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Our Artist's Sketch of the ruins is taken from the upper story of the building, looking towards Houndsditch. The window on that extreme left is that from which the unfortunate fireman was precipitated by a falling door.

IMPROVED SHIP-BUILDING.

The accompanying Sketch represents the launching of the *Marion Mactaggart*, a new barque built for Messrs. Henry Wood and Co., of the port of Liverpool, by Messrs. Jordan and Getty, of that town, upon the principle lately patented by Mr. John Jordan, the son of one of the firm

The mode of construction is entirely new, and, except in the case of the schooner *Excelsior*, launched by the same builder, in July, 1850, has never been adopted before

The beauty of the principle consists in the fact that the most durable, and the least objectionable, parts of both descriptions of vessels heretofore in use (wood and iron) have been selected by the patentee, and so combined as to form vessels at once cheaper, and at the same time free from those defects and imperfections which invariably attach to vessels constructed *wholly* of one material or the other.

The merit of the invention consists more particularly in the construction of a perfect and rigid iron frame, which is completely independent of the material with which it is covered, be it wood or any other; and in the disposition and arrangement of the principal timbers and planking, whereby secure and perfect joinings of wood with wood, and iron with iron, are formed throughout the whole structure.

The advantages possessed by vessels constructed on this principle over both wood and iron vessels are stated to be—

1. [illegible] *sels*). Dry rot is completely got rid of, by doing away with the wooden frame

2. Much greater strength is attained in the iron frame, it being, when complete, all united, and entirely independent of the material with which it is covered, and not dependent for its strength upon the skin, as in other ships, nor liable to be broken by a strain, as is the case in wooden vessels, where there is so much cross-grain

3. Far greater carrying capacity is obtained in these vessels, the thickness of the sides being greatly reduced, while greater strength is [illegible]

4. Being considerably lighter than wooden vessels [illegible] can much less water, and, of course, take more cargo in proportion to put them down

5. The facilities for repairs, if required, are much greater

6. The security for life and property is much greater in these ships than in wooden ones; it being well known among practical men that a wooden ship's planks frequently "pull off" from the keel, and clear away the strength of the vessel, and rendering her unable to work and become leaky in bad weather; whereas, in vessels constructed on the plan, the planks are so fastened that it is impossible they can move without first breaking.

7. The superiority of these vessels over wooden ones, when viewed as property of shipowners, is very great. A wooden vessel is lost their class together after a certain number of years, while it has been decided by Lloyd's Committee that vessels constructed on this principle will maintain their superiority so long as the materials continue good, thereby causing a great saving in insurance to the shipowner

The superiority of these vessels for passenger traffic, also, consists in their being so easily kept clean; and the patentee anticipates that they can be produced at a much less price per ton than either wooden or iron vessels.

Over iron vessels they possess the great advantage of not fouling; their construction being such that they can be coppered with perfect safety, and this, for vessels trading abroad, and lying for any length of time in a warm climate, is absolutely necessary. The solid beings, also (a bad conductor of heat), they will be much cooler than iron vessels, which is a great advantage over the latter for passenger steamers, &c., in warm climates; and the expansion and contraction being imperceptible, the decks will not become leaky, as in iron ships. The form of strength is also much greater than in iron vessels, it being well known that the [illegible] iron vessels work in and out in a heavy sea, thereby materially interfering with their speed.

The mode of construction is as follows; viz.:—A keel of wood being laid, and a wooden stem and sternpost erected and fitted thereon with deadwood forward and aft, as in wooden vessels, but much smaller, a plate of iron called a keel-plate is then laid upon the keel, being also of its whole length, and carried over the timbers of the stem and sternposts to the top all in one, the upper parts on the stem and sternposts being made broader, and turned inwards at the edges, so as to form aprons with flanges, for the purpose of receiving the ends of the beams as well as to the wooden stem and sternposts. This being done, the floors and flooring plates are placed across the keel plate, and riveted to it at the outer edges, while long bolts pass through each floor, the keel plate and keel bolting all firmly together; the ends of the ribs are then put in, and bent riveted to the floors, form a series of inverted arches all in one, from the gunwale on one side down to the keel, and up to the gunwale on the other side of the vessel; the cant feet being riveted to the aprons forward and aft. This done, a series of vertical stringers are passed round the vessel outside, and riveted to each rib, the number depending upon the size of the vessel, one being placed at least in the range of the deck beams, above and below. These bounds being then put in, horizontal stringers are laid fore and aft across the ends of them, to which they are riveted, as well as each rib, by means of an angle iron, so placed as to take hold of both. These stringers, as well as the vertical ones outside, are carried right fore and aft, and riveted to the aprons before mentioned, thus forming the whole into an iron frame of immense strength. The kelson and sister kelsons, as well as bilge kelsons, were used, and carried right fore and aft also, and continued up the stem and sternposts, being also riveted to the aprons by means of two angle irons placed back to back, which receive the main kelson between them, and they are also riveted to each rib along their whole length, from end to end. The flooring plates spoken of before are plates of iron of a proper form, placed athwart-ships on their edges, and riveted to each floor in the whole length of the ship.

The planking is put on and fastened to the ribs and stringers by means of screw-bolts, with countersunk heads, the holes over which are filled up with a composition prepared for the purpose. The vessel is then sheathed with wood, upon gutta percha, instead of felt, as high as load-water line, and then coppered. Gutta percha being impervious to wet, as well as a non-conductor of electricity, has the double effect of preventing any galvanic action between the iron and copper, and making the vessel quite tight. Since the *Marion Mactaggart* was launched, she has not made a spoonful of water

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THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—At the commencement of the ensuing session, on Tuesday next, the statute passed in June last, entitled "An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament," will take effect. It is enacted that henceforth all enactments will be made in future acts both in the phraseology and in the omission of clauses which have hitherto appeared in such matters. Acts are to be divided into sections without any introductory words. Where any act is referred to, it shall be sufficient to cite the year of the reign, chapter, and section. In future acts, certain words which now appear in interpretation clauses, importing the masculine gender, are to include females; and the plural, the singular, &c. Repealed acts are not to be revived, in virtue of the repeal of the repealing statute. Repealed provisions of any act to remain in force until the substituted provisions come into force. All acts are to be deemed public acts, unless the contrary is especially declared.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S INN-ROAD.—The annual court of governors of this hospital was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. Prescott Hewett, Bart. of Southwark, in the chair. The report stated that there had been £8018 14s. 9d. received, and the expenditure had been (including about £1000 paid for old debts) £4813 2s. 11d., being by this last sum £800 more, not to mention a by a diminution in the amount of legacies—as compared with the receipts of previous year. The number of patients relieved had been 28,135, being a slight decrease of about 50 under the number relieved during the year 1849. Thus, while the total number received had been nearly equal to that of 1849, the receipts had been less by between £800 and £900. The number of beds ready for occupation is 134; but one ward containing 48 beds is unfortunately closed from want of means.

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.—A vestry meeting was held in the [illegible] Church last week, to adopt measures for preserving the public foot [illegible] parish. It seems that the Northern Railway Company have in prosecuting their works, [illegible] two highly important footways across the fields, so as to [illegible] the [illegible] inhabitants, so that it is [illegible] to obtain substitution for the land of which were about taking measures for that purpose when they were met by the [illegible] and [illegible] Chandos Pole, and other powers to stop the footw[illegible] to the parishioners, [illegible] a large majority, decided on the most [illegible] opposition to the obnoxious clauses before the Parliamentary committee

TO EXHIBITORS in the GREAT EXHIBITION.

Carefully executed DRAWINGS of every Important Article in the EXHIBITION will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE TO THE EXHIBITORS. In order to ensure greater accuracy, and [illegible] Exhibitors are requested to forward, IMMEDIATELY [illegible] for the Exhibition. The Engravings will [illegible] Exhibition, [illegible] opening of the Exhibition, in May next

[illegible]

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[illegible] Publishing Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 2 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Purification
MONDAY, 3 St. Blaise martyred, 289
TUESDAY, 4 Sun rises 7h. 44m. Sets 4h. 54m.
WEDNESDAY, 5 St. Agatha. The late Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
THURSDAY, 6 Sir Priestly died, 1804
FRIDAY, 7 Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587.
SUNDAY, 8 Half-Quarter Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB .... AND 8, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
3 0	3 29	3 58	4 26	4 54	5 23	5 52

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, Feb 3rd, HENRY V. (First Time) and the Pantomime. On Tuesday, Feb 4th The PRISONER of WAR, LOAN of a LOVER (as acted at Windsor Castle by Royal Command), the Pantomime. On Wednesday, Feb. 5th, AS YOU LIKE IT, (as acted at Windsor Castle by Royal Command) and the Pantomime. On Thursday, Feb 6th TWELFTH NIGHT, and the Pantomime. On Friday, Feb 7th, HENRY IV. (First Time) and the Pantomime. On Saturday, Feb 8th, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomime.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—The Public is respectfully informed that Mr. BARTLEY will perform only FIVE NIGHTS MORE, on that account, the usual representations of Shakespeare's Play of HENRY THE FOURTH will not be given. To-night (Saturday), Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 14th Feb and the Last Time, on Monday, 17th.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY. MONDAY, February 3rd, and during the week, will be produced the Grand Romantic Drama of BARLOWRIE; or, the Golden Days of Queen Elizabeth. To be followed by the Ballet of Action of the Age, Mons. PLANCHE, who will appear nightly in his wonderful ASCENT ON THE BANNERS. Together with Batty's novel SCENES OF THE ARENA. To conclude with the GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME of HARLEQUIN from the Sea-Shore; or, Mr. T. THOMPSON.

MADAME ANNA THILLON and MR. HUDSON for TWO NIGHTS ONLY.—Mdme. THILLON and Mr. HUDSON will give their highly [illegible] new Mus[illegible] [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY Evening, To-morrow, Tuesday, at Eight o'clock, with [illegible] unreserved seats, 2s 6d; back seats, 1s. To be obtained of Jullien and Co., Chappell and Co., Ransford, Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cramer, Beale, and Co., and at the Hanover-square Rooms.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will Perform on their SIX HORNS at the following places:—3rd, Peckham; 4th Petersfield; 5th, Fareham; 6th, Portsea; 7th, Southampton.—Distin's improved Bassoon Cornet, with many new and valuable improvements on all Instruments sent, on the receipt of two postage stamps, to HENRY DISTIN, Sax Horn Manufacturer, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London

MR. WILLY'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—Mr. WILLY has the honour to announce that his Classical and Pianoforte Soirées, CLASSICAL CONCERTS, will, in consequence of his engagements in Scotland, they are POSTPONED until his return to London. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY'S NEW and ORIGINAL VOCAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, entitled MORNING AND EVENING NEWSPAPERS, at MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Rochdale, Thursday, Sheffield, Friday, Doncaster; and on Monday, Feb 10, at Huddersfield.

MR. GEORGE BUCKLAND will deliver LECTURES on MECHANICS at the [illegible] INSTITUTIONS in the following Towns:—Devonport, on the 4th and 11th; Plymouth, 10th and 18th; Penzance, 14th and 21st; Falmouth, 17th; Truro, 18th and 25th; Cranborne, 19th, and Redruth, 24th February

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S Highly Popular LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY and During the Week, at the APOLLONICON, Hanover-square, entitled THE SEVEN AGES, or, the Days of Human Life, illustrated by appropriate representations. The Entertainment includes a Superb DIORAMA of the most remarkable SCENERY of the Rhine, and will be Delivered by Mr. Hogarth Nest, at MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Rochdale; Thursday, Sheffield, Friday, Doncaster; and on Monday, Feb 10, at Huddersfield.

MR. ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOS. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons, that his 15th ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, FEB 11th, when the celebrated Quadrille Band (patronised by the Royal Family) will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s 6d; Ladies' ditto, 5s, including Refreshments. Tickets to be had of Mr. THOS. ADAMS'S Royal Quadrille Offices, 77, Johu-street, Fitzroy-square; and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested

IMMENSE SUCCESS.—WONDERS and MIRACLES. SALLE ROBIN, 228, PICCADILLY, opposite the HAYMARKET.—SOIRÉES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—THIS EVENING and every following Evening, at Seven o'clock, an Original SOIRÉE with Songs and every Wednesday and Friday, Morning at Two o'Clock, a MATINÉE MAGIQUE.—Tickets as usual, at Messrs Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street, Messrs. Ewer's, 390, Strand, and at the Salle Robin.

THE EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Gallery, 5, Pall-mall, East, is NOW OPEN daily, from 10 in the morning till dusk.—Admission, 1s; Catalogues 6d SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

APOLLONICON. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY MORNINGS, TWO EVENINGS. LIGHT Overture, "Zampa," by [illegible] Selection, "Semiramide" Fantasia. March, "Oberon." Overture "Fra Diavolo." Bell Bishop. Glee, "Spring a delight." Selection, "Huguenots." Fantasia. March, "Oberon." Carriages return, Four and Ten.—Admission, 1s and 1s 6d.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—EVENING CLASSES.—A course of TWELVE LECTURES on USEFUL PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., will commence in the Laboratory of the Institution, early in February Fee, including the use of Apparatus, Three Guineas

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. LECTURES on the MUSIC of WALES, by Ellis Roberts, Esq. The celebrated JUVENILE [illegible] LECTURE by Mr. HOLDING, ELECTRIC SPECTRE, and other Novelties will be exhibited ALMAN'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on FIRE and its MAGNIFICENT PHENOMENA. Exhibition of the EXTRAORDINARY MECHANICAL GIN. New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price. Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and every Evening (EXCEPT SATURDAY) from Seven till Half past Ten.

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket, will OPEN shortly, with the First Representation of Mr CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA. The subject of this exhibition will illustrate the grand routes of a FOUR thousand MILES'OPE.—The Diorama will be accompanied by a Descriptive Lecture, with a Popular Music, expressly arranged for the subject.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NOVEL DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to India, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is NOW OPEN Daily: Mornings at 12, Afternoon at 3, Evenings at 8. Open half an hour before each exhibition. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s

NEW DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW DIORAMA, illustrating "OUR NATIVE LAND, ENGLAND, and its SCENERY," is now Open Daily, in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overland Mail. Mornings at Two; Evenings at Seven. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains.—New Exhibition at the PANORAMA HALL, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA illustrative the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Colonel Fremont for the United States' Government.—Mornings, 12; Afternoon, 3; Evenings, quarter to 8. Open half an hour before each exhibition. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at the GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will arrive at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Monday next. The Court will leave Windsor immediately after luncheon, in order to enable her Majesty to preside at the Privy Council, to be held the same afternoon at Buckingham Palace. At the Council, her Majesty's most gracious Speech at the opening of Parliament will be read and finally determined upon. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will return to Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony of opening the session of Parliament.

It is understood that the Court will come to town for the season on Tuesday, Feb 11.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have dispensed the Royal hospitality during the past week to a distinguished circle of visitors; among whom may be mentioned his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunow, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess of Minto and Lady Charlotte Elliot, Lord John Russell, Lord Seymour, Lord and Lady Ashburton, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and the Prince on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has taken her accustomed walking and riding exercise daily, generally accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family.

The Prince Consort has enjoyed the diversion of hunting and shooting on several days during the week, attended by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal household.

The Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duty as Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, left Kew, on Saturday morning, for Brussels, Hanover, and Berlin.

We are happy to be enabled to announce that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has recovered from her recent severe indisposition.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford have joined the circle visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, where a brilliant series of hospitalities have been dispensed during the past month.

Lord and Lady John Russell had a dinner party on Wednesday evening, at their residence, in Chesham-place. The company consisted of Baron de Brunnow, the Russian Minister, and the Baroness de Brunnow; Count Colloredo-Mansfeldt, the Austrian Minister, and Madame Colloredo-Mansfeldt; Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister; the Attorney-General and Lady Romilly, Mr. Arthur Russell, and Mr. George Russell.

Lord and Lady Stanley and the Hon. Miss Stanley have arrived in St James's-square from Knowsley Hall. His Lordship will entertain about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, members of the Opposition, on Monday next, preparatory to the opening of the session.

The remains of the late Lord Robert Taylour have been deposited, with military honours, in the vault of Castleyhis Church, previatory to removal to the family vault in England.

FESTIVITIES AT WYNYARD PARK.—The local newspapers furnish us with extended reports of the princely hospitalities dispensed during the past fortnight by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, at Wynyard Park. The principal *fête* took place on Friday, the 17th ult, in celebration of the natal day of the Marchioness, when a grand banquet to forty guests was succeeded by a ball, at which all the leading families in the county were present.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT FROGNAL.—Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have been entertaining a numerous party of fashionable company since Christmas at Frognal. On Friday week, an amateur dramatic perform-ance took place, at which a very distinguished numerous circle of guests was present.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Despatches have been received at the Admiralty, from Captain Kellett, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Herald*, dated at sea, the 14th of October, 1850, on his return from Behring's Straits. The *Herald* had communicated with her Majesty's ship *Plover*, on the 16th of July, at Chamisso Island, where the *Plover* had passed the preceding winter. The two ships proceeded to the northward until they sighted the pack ice, when the *Herald* returned to Cape Lisburne, in quest of Captain Collinson's expedition, and on the 31st fell in with her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, which had made a surprisingly short passage of seventy days from the Sandwich Islands. The *Herald* remained cruising off Cape Lisburne, and again fell in with the *Plover* on the 13th of August, on her return from Point Barrow, Commander Moore and his boat's crew had suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having communicated the several insts as far as that point from Icy Cape, without gaining any intelligence of the missing expedition. Commander Moore and his boat's crew had suffered severely from exposure to cold. Captain Kellett, having communicated the *Plover*, ordered her to winter in Grantley Harbour (her former anchorage at Chamisso Island not being considered safe), and then returned to the southward on his way to England. Despatches were also found on board from Captain Collinson, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, and Commander M'Clure, of her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, but they contain nothing calling for especial attention.

NAVAL SURVEYS.—The *Speedwell*, surveying vessel, Master Edward K. Calver, left Woolwich, on Tuesday, to resume her surveying duties on the coast of Ireland. On her surveying duties on the coast of Ireland, she will only have two men kept upon her, it being left to her commander to employ the number he may require to assist in the requisite duties ashore in the locality, and paid at the rate of 2ls. per week. This plan is ordered to be adopted, when possible, on all the home surveying stations. The new arrangement is expected to be more economical than the plan previously adopted, as there were many weeks, and sometimes months, when the crews of surveying vessels had to remain in an inactive state, owing to unfavourable weather. The men hired for surveying duties under the new system will only be paid for the days they are actually employed.

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.—The trustees of Dartmouth have issued a circular to all the receivers of the dues now to grant any relief to shipwrecked seamen unless sick, maimed, or hurt, as the present state of the funds is only equal to relieve the decrepid, worn-out, and sick seamen, and the widows and children of those who have a legal claim, agreeably to the 3rd and 4th and 9th Will., 4, c. 52. The ports of Whitby and Sunderland also refuse to relieve shipwrecked seamen for similar reasons

RETIRING OF NAVAL CAPTAINS.—It is reported that the Admiralty have determined to reduce the number of entries of cadets in the naval service for the year 1851 from 190 to 80. This is stated to be absolutely necessary, or the list will, in a few years, be again crowded as it used to be made.

MILITARY SCHOOLMASTERS FOR DEPOTS.—The following circular, dated Horse Guards, 14th of January, has lately been issued by the Adjutant-General to commanding officers:—"When a regiment to which a trained schoolmaster has been appointed is ordered to embark for foreign service, care must be taken to select the best qualified pupil who has been attending the regimental school for the purpose of acting as schoolmaster to the depot, and *vice versâ*, to which it is understood the usual grant will be made, on application to the Secretary at War for the provision of the prescribed books and materials required for the use of the school."

DISCONTINUANCE OF IRISH MILITIA AGENTS.—A circular from the Secretary at War, dated War-office, 20th of January, has just been forwarded to colonels of Irish militia regiments to the effect that from the 31st of March next agents for the disembodied militia regiments are to be discontinued

THE HONG-KONG COMMAND.—Major-General Staveley was, according to letters dated Hong-Kong, 29th of November, to leave for Bombay by the next mail, in which presidency he has been appointed the second major-general in command of the troops. Major-General Jervois, R.H., the newly-appointed general officer on the staff at Hong-Kong, does not, however, leave England for his command until the 20th of February; it is, therefore, doubtful whether the former will leave Hong-Kong until the arrival of his successor.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—Nothing has yet been decided with reference to the vacant colonelcies of the 32rd and 65th Regiments, although the former has now been vacant since the 4th inst. Amongst the names mentioned last week, that of Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H., has been named for one of the vacancies.

THE OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Various reports are in circulation as to this appointment, but we are enabled to state that it is not yet decided whether a successor to the late Sir J. W. Gordon will be appointed or not

NAVAL MEDALS.—The following notice has been issued from the Admiralty:—"Three years and seven months have now elapsed since notice was first issued, by command of her Majesty, in the *Gazette* of 1st June, 1847, requiring all persons to make application who should consider themselves qualified to receive a medal for their services during the late wars, as therein specified. Although above 17,000 officers, seamen, and marines, and soldiers serving as marines, have, after investigation, been declared qualified, it is supposed that some claims may be still outstanding. My Lords the Commissioners of the Admiralty therefore direct, that all remaining claims, under the *Gazette* notices of 1st June, 1847, 1st June, 1848, and 11th February, 1850, be brought forward without loss of time; and notice is hereby given, that no claim will be taken into consideration unless it is submitted before the 1st May next ensuing By command of their Lordships, J. PARKER."

The *Glasgow Daily Mail* contains an account of a gentleman, the pastor of the Levern church, at Barrhead, having been convicted in the penalty of £20 for poaching on Sunday, the 5th ult. The reverend gentleman had set a snare, and taken some game upon the estate of the Earl of Glasgow. The public prosecutor requested that the penalty might be mitigated to £10; but the Provost of Paisley, where the case was heard, refused to entertain the application.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

SOME six months have elapsed since the last column of "Talk" was presented to our readers. The season of 1850 was then upon the wing. The last musical echoes of the year were dying away in opera and concert-room—fashionable shops were falling into a graceful *négligé*—the dull reign of brown holland was asserting itself in drawing-room and boudoir—the usual social languor which marks the close of a season was inspiring the wonted temporary distaste for crowded *soirées*, and disgust for the hot white paving-stones of Fall Mall; by consequence, the light of any autumnal morning shone upon heavy trains bound Scotlandward, and the crowded decks of France and Belgium paddling steamers —in a word, to use a delightful piece of hyperbole which I once heard employed, "London was emptying, and the world was filling." The dreary time of wintry dullness, of moral and social as well as of physical fog, succeeded; the annually recurring epoch when the buzz of the social world of London sinks the lowest; when the thousand rumours and legions of *on dits*, and the multitudinous chit-chat, those myriads of mental and quizzical dragon-flies, which go darting, and glancing, and sparkling through the summer atmosphere of our minds, lie torpid and nipped by the unkindly influence of the dull times when physical London indeed continues to move and breathe, to eat and drink and sleep, but when mental London takes its rest for the ensuing campaign—like fallow, in fact, to bear the better and the richer crop of schemes and whims—projects literary, artistic, social, and political—which will glance and rustle in the coming summer breezes. And now then we are beginning to leap into life again. The dragon-flies are roaming from their cells and posting their wings, the buds and shoots of the forthcoming months' harvest are peeping above the soil, and all the world is agreed upon it, that the crop will be the most luxuriant which has ever sprung in England. The season of 1851 will indeed be an epoch in our social and industrial annals. It will be signalised by a gathering of people greater, probably, than has ever taken place since the four rivers ran round Eden; and by a display of the produce of human skill and human labour, in which will be summed up the accumulated triumphs of modern art, science, and civilisation. As Mr. Macaulay pauses in his "History," at the period when Feudal power gave way with its last crash in favour of Constitutional Government, to sketch the social and domestic condition of England, so future historians will linger upon the opening of the second half of the nineteenth century, to describe, *apropos* of its great Labour Jubilee, the progress of Britain and the world in the useful arts—to settle the exact stage at which the great onward moving army had arrived in the universal march towards scientific, artistic, and industrial perfection. With such a season dawning upon us, we may well look ahead with a mingled feeling of suspense, almost amounting to awe—of curious perplexity of eager and joyful expectation, dashed, perhaps, with the fluttering and scarcely acknowledged trepidation of the experimentalist, who, implements in hand, stands breathless upon the brink of a great discovery. And in this frame of mind is London gradually filling again. Everybody anticipates—everybody discusses—everybody, after his own fashion, prophesies the thick-coming events of the next eight months. We are upon the threshold of an eventful season. Business and pleasure will ferment and bubble, and work up strongly in London during the ensuing summer heats. At present we have the hush of anticipation. Is it unnatural, that, previous to the plunge, we should pause to summon our energies; that there should steal over the *morale* of society something of that expectant calm which brooded over the Baltic, when "the boldest held his breath—for a time"

Of course, previously to the bursting of the vague flowers of rhetoric of the Queen's speech, and previously to the blowing of the earliest spring blossoms in Covent Garden—previously, that is to say, to the recognised and authentic opening of the season—the monster topic of the day has made awful havoc among the smaller and defenceless topics, which he has come down upon and gobbled up without pity or remorse

How many people will the season of 1851 kill in London, is the favourite topic with the speculative arithmeticians of the day. How much money will the season of 1851 see spent in London, is the favourite topic with the speculative financiers of the day. I have taken some pains to examine and collect the different estimates; but, as they can in general be founded upon no more substantial data than the individual opinions of their upholders, the calculations in question are, to say the least of them, something gossamery. The more moderate school of calculators content themselves with doubling the ordinary population of London More sanguine spirits estimate that the Continental influx alone will be sufficient for that end, and that we shall have a bearded foreigner for every smooth-chinned Cockney. Provincial Britain, again, is anticipated as likely to send up nearly three times the amount of the foreign quota; so that the school of calculators in question deluge us with an inundation of something like seven millions of hungry men, women, and children, all intent upon the sights and sounds, the eatables and drinkables of London! The next question is, how much this goodly crowd intends to fling into the expectant hats owned by the dwellers in the great capital. Doctors, as before and as usual, disagree. A £5 note is estimated, in some quarters, as likely to be the average figure disbursed by each sight-seer. People with grander notions, and possibly with better-filled purses, scout the humble fiver, and magnanimously insist that each visitor must at least spend double. Here, of course, you will find an estimator upon the more liberal scale of expenditure applying his notions to the more populous scale of expectant visitors; there, you have the reverse process taking place; anon, a medium bread of estimators is produced, by crossing the great estimate of influx with the small estimate of expenditure; but the general result seems to be, that what weight of authority we possess is in favour of estimating the amount likely to be raised upon gaping London next season as something ranging from fifteen to twenty millions of sterling pounds. How much was made, or imagined to be made, in the railway year, I know not. But, in the vast majority of instances, the mint of Capel-court produced but fairy money —deceitful gold, which turned to clipped oak-leaves in the owners' breeches-pockets. So will it not be with the Exhibition coin. Genuine metal, that—ringing to the ear, glittering to the eye, temptingly palpable to the finger-ends. Yankee eagles, Spanish dollars, Prussian thalers, Italian florins, Dutch guelders, Russian roubles, Hamburg marks, Austrian dreats, and our next-door neighbours' neat little Napoleons, or fat, burly five-franc pieces—all transmuted into English gold and silver—all sporting as sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and fourpenny-bits, through existing John Bull's pockets. A goodly sight, my masters; may we all live to see it!

An ancient Parliamentary notability has just departed. Mr. William Holmes, the good-conscientious "whip" who ever mustered the stragglers of St. Stephen's to a close and critical division, is no more. His *vraisemblance* will be found in another column. The ancient Tory disciplinarian has left a strange but honourable memory behind him. A finished man of the world—a scholar and a wit, overflowing with *bonhomie*—staunch to his party as buttress to its wall—conversant with every phase of London West-end life—a consummate cajoler of honourable gentlemen who did not know their own minds—an immitable dictator when the result of the intrigue was to be a vote gained to his Tory friends—the late Conservative whipper-in was the perfection of his anomalous, but practically important vocation. For I suspect that Peel Ministers will admit, that a capital working under-secretaries may be found by the score for a single first-rate "whip." This office requires the delicate mingling of so many and so nice qualifications. A division is coming off; it is important for Ministers, and turns more or less upon a puzzling and disputing question. Then blare forth the taents of your perfect whipper-in. He knows every doubtful man he knows his haunts and his habits his ambitions and his desires. He is especially up to his hobbies. He understands how to hint promotion in a squeeze of the hand—how to convey a private intimation of ministerial approbation in an almost imperceptible movement of the eye-lid. Daily and hourly, by hints, nods, jogs, and winks, the accomplished whipper-in does his spiriting, and the division is all but secure. His night comes on—it waxes—it wanes. "What! all our men not here! Put up So-and-so to speak against time." So-and-so accordingly bursts into a flaming flood of indignant oratory, and a lot of respectable country gentlemen in the stranger's gallery nod to each other, and say, "Ah! I come now; there's a patriot!" Meantime where is the whipper-in? Galloping, as hard as the sinewy bay in his brougham can go, from street to square, from pillar to post, tracking the absentees with the nose of a Cuban bloodhound; pouncing upon them with the spring of a Bengal tiger; coaxing them with the tongue of the serpent, the wisest and the subtlest of the beasts; and, finally, bearing the last down in triumph just as the division-bell is ringing and rattling through all the lobbies and avenues of the House of Commons. ARGUS B. REACH.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE task of constructing the vast edifice in Hyde Park is nearly perfected: it has been publicly announced that the interior will, by next week, be ready for the reception of goods, and, consequently, the principal work now to be performed has in the arrangement of the tables, counters, stands, shelves, &c., with the interesting and marvellous objects which will be stored upon them; in the execution of the light and gay decoration adopted by Mr. Owen Jones, both inside and outside; in the adjustment of the mach nery, and in the adaptation of the miles of calico blinds, which are to ward off the heat of the sun. The glazing of the transept being completed, advance has been made with the painting of the iron and purlins inside. The general effect is certainly novel and pleasing, the specimen of the gallery, at the entrance of the transept (painted as it is to remain), is also agreeable. The tone of the blue should, it appears to us, be brighter where it is seen, as in the girders, relieved only by white. The aspect is very cheerful, but the yellow on the columns is rather gaudy and starring. That portion of the transept window (south) painted outside (contrary to the original intention of keeping it a pale stone-colour) blue and white, appears to be generally approved of, though, as the *Times* judiciously observes, what with the flags, and the calico sails, and the decorations, these "usual attributes of a fair must be skilfully handled, or the Crystal Palace may degenerate into a huge vulgarity."

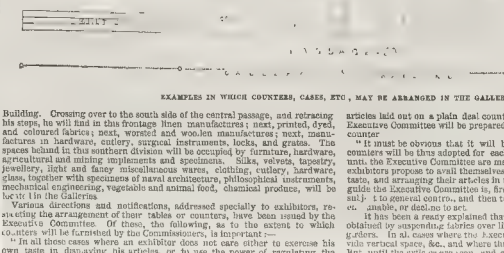
From the communicated arrangements of the Executive Committee, an intending visitor is now enabled to gather a pretty clear notion of the adjustment of the interior of the Palace of Glass to the magnificent purposes of the Exhibition. Let him suppose himself to be entering by the central entrance at the eastern extremity, viz. that immediately adjoining the Knightsbridge Barracks, on his right hand lies the north, on his left hand is the south. He will first find himself in the midst of specimens the produce and handicraft of the United States; approximating these are contributions from Russia, also placed on both sides, north and south, of the central avenue. On the south side, next to those of Russia, will be seen the examples of the wealth and industry of Norway and Sweden: whilst the productions from Northern Germany join those of Russia on the north, and those of Norway and Sweden on the south of the central passage. Next arranged the industrial specimens of the Zollverein on both sides, north and south; then those of the Austrian empire, joined on the north by the products of Holland. The commerce and industry of Belgium are next accommodated on both sides; adjacent, also on both sides, will be located the contributions of France Portugal, Spain, and Italy are next in the northern division: whilst Switzerland and her produce are to be found on the south side: here, close at hand, will be arranged the manufactures and produce of Mexico and Brazil, those of Egypt and Turkey occupy the remaining compartments on the north side close to the transept, and those from Greece, Persia, and Arabia, whilst those of China, &c are to be distributed on the south side

The visitor now crosses the transept, and, after viewing the contributions from the East Indies and our colonial possessions, will advance upon the arts and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the machinery being in possession of the north-western portion of the Building. The galleries will be divided into similar geographical distinction.

The central avenue or passage will extend uninterruptedly from east to west, forty-eight feet in width.

Independently of the transept, eight other passages run across the Building from north to south, interrupted only at the eastern and western extremities by the entrances there.

The more minute space arrangements for the products of the United Kingdom and her colonies retain the classification into the thirty sections. Of the four grand divisions—raw products, machinery, manufactures, and the fine arts —the articles included within the first (raw produce) will be located on the south side; those of the second (machinery) will be found on the north side: the frontage on both sides (north and south) being occupied by manufactures and the fine arts. To be even more explicit: let the visitor suppose, as before, that he has crossed the transept. On each side of him, a frontage of seven bays, each 24 feet wide, will be filled with the productions from the East Indies and the colonies, then, on the north-side frontage, will appear the articles from the United Kingdom, thus placed: Specimens of paper printing and bookbinding; next, furniture and upholstery, paper-hangings, &c.; next, manufactures used for architectural or building decorations in marbles, porphyries, artificial stones, &c.; next, manufactures in leather, skins, furs, &c.; next, manufactures in cotton. The visitor will here have arrived at the western extremity of the



EXAMPLES IN WHICH COUNTERS, CASES, ETC., MAY BE ARRANGED IN THE GALLERIES.

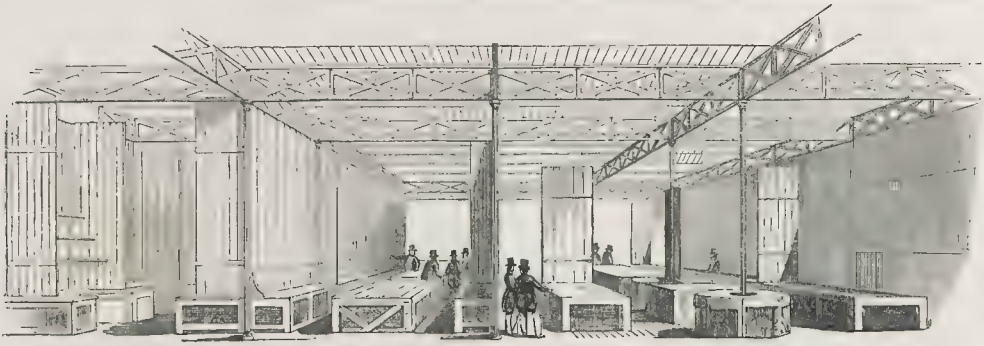
Building. Crossing over to the south side of the central passage, and retracing his steps, he will find in this frontage linen manufactures; next, printed, dyed, and coloured fabrics; next, worsted and woollen manufactures; next, manufactures in hardware, cutlery, surgical instruments, locks, and guns. The spaces behind in this southern division will be occupied by furniture, hardware, agricultural and mining implements and specimens. Silks, velvets, tapestry, jewellery, light and fancy miscellaneous wares, clothing, cutlery, hardware, glass, together with specimens of naval architecture, philosophical instruments, mechanical engineering, vegetable and animal food, chemical produce, will be located in the Galleries

Various directions and notifications, addressed specially to exhibitors, relative to the arrangement of their tables or counters, have been issued by the Executive Committee. Of these, the following, as to the extent to which counters will be furnished by the Commissioners, is important:—

"In all these cases where an exhibitor does not care either to exercise his own taste in displaying his articles, or to use the power of regulating the amount of vacant space immediately surrounding them, as he might do by building up steps or shelves, affixing brackets, &c., but is content to have his articles laid out on a plain deal counter of some uniform width and height, the Executive Committee will be prepared to furnish such an uniform plain deal counter

"It must be obvious that it will be impossible to determine what sort of counters will be thus adopted for each class, or the actual position of them, until the Executive Committee are made acquainted with the extent to which exhibitors propose to avail themselves of the privilege of gratifying their own taste, and arranging their articles in their own way. The principle which will guide the Executive Committee is, first, to leave every one to please himself, subject to general control, and then to act on behalf of those who are indifferent, unable, or desirous to act.

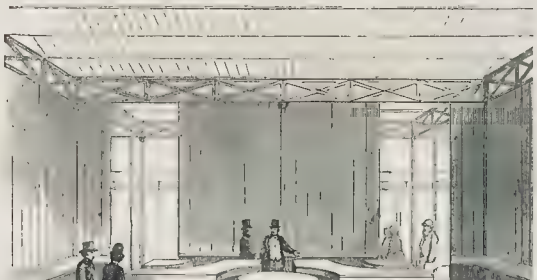
It has been a ready explained that vertical, wall, or partition space may be obtained by suspending fabrics over lines, &c., by hanging draperies from the girders. In all cases where the Executive Committee are called upon to provide vertical space, &c., and where these means will suffice, they will be adopted. But, until the articles are seen, and actually classified within the Building, the Executive Committee will not be able to define to what extent they will provide more substantial modes of obtaining vertical space



SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTERS.

"Some misapprehension has existed, that an exhibitor, having an allotment of vertical space, is thereby necessarily entitled to some indefinite amount of horizontal space. As a general rule, vertical space must be interpreted literally; for, if it were not so, and every exhibitor on vertical space was entitled to project his articles over those of another exhibitor immediately below, serious inconveniences would result in many cases; still there may be some instances where a moderate projection (say not exceeding two feet) can be allowed without detriment to a neighbouring exhibitor; and the Executive Committee will use every exertion to find the best accommodation for every one having vertical space, consistently with justice to those exhibitors who have allotments of floor or counter space: but the extent to which this may be possible cannot be defined, until it is seen how far exhibitors having vertical space, and exhibitors having horizontal space in the same class, are disposed mutually to accommodate one another.

When all exhibitors who desire to have their own way and work in concert shall have done so, the Executive Committee will be prepared to do their best in carrying out the arrangements necessary for displaying the remaining articles; but if exhibitors decline co-operating together, then the decision will be made by the Executive Committee."



SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTERS.

They have also announced, respecting the fittings-up of the space, that the boundaries of each class of goods have been fixed, and counters, &c. of one class must not extend into the limits of the adjacent classes. Counters projecting into the great central passage must not be built up higher than four feet at summit: they may be raised in steps from the ground. Every passage leading out of the great central passage to the north or south must be eight feet wide, and in the centre of the twenty-four feet space between the columns. No communication from east to west between passages without special leave in writing. Passages taken out of exhibiting space by exhibitors must be, on the ground, not less than five feet wide; and in the gallery, not less than three feet Counters below a gallery may be built up to nineteen feet, if required. Vertical wall or partition space must not project into the great central passage.

Specimens of the arrangements proposed for counters, shelves, and vertical space, on the ground-floor, are presented in our present week's illustrations.

Examples in which counters, cases, &c. may be arranged in the galleries are to be found in the plan engraved on the preceding page. Exhibitors are reminded that there must be always a clear passage of 3 feet next the railings in the galleries, and no intermediate passages less than 3 feet. Cases, counters, &c. may be placed in any direction north to south, or east to west, provided they do not extend beyond the boundaries of the space allotted to their class, or into the general passages; but it is requested that counters and cases should be multiples of 4 feet, as far as possible. No vertical or counter space in the galleries must rise above 7 feet from the floor

A circular from the Executive Committee, respecting the allotment of space for Agricultural Implements, affixes the following conditions:—"1. That, although the shafts must be sent with waggons, horse gear, steam-engines rollers, drills, horse hoes, horse rakes, and similar implements, for the purpose of moving and trying them, the shafts will not be allowed to remain attached to these implements when within the Building, as they would occupy unnecessary space. 2. That exhibitors will be allowed to hang up all small implements, such as harrows, &c. on frames, which they will be expected to provide. 3 That exhibitors will be allowed to place ploughs, and similar implements, one above the other, on light frames, which they will be expected to provide, so as to make the most of the room. 4. That duplicates of the same implements, or such as are dissimilar only in minor detail, power, or size, must be omitted. 5. That, in order to prevent the same implement being shown by several different parties, exhibitors must give the priority to implements of their own invention and manufacture. As the Exposition includes all branches of industry, and, as a full proportion has been appropriated to agricultural machinery, no extension of space can be granted. The wishes of exhibitors respecting the shape of their stands cannot be guaranteed to be fully complied with; but their convenience will be studied as far as the form of the Building, the alleys for the public, and other circumstances, will admit."

When the aggregate space to each section is marked off in the Building, the allotment of it among exhibitors materially devolves on the sectional committees or their chairmen. The arrangement of articles will be left to the individual forwarding them, so that he may exercise his own taste or discretion entirely in their exhibition. The contractors, Messrs. Fox and Co., we again remind our readers, will undertake, after due communication, to receive and unpack articles, keep them in order, and supply cases, stands, and decorations for stalls, &c

The Executive Committee notify, that, upon receiving a request and copy of the instructions sent to Messrs. Fox and Co., they will send a certificate that the fittings have been completed to those exhibitors who may not be able to superintend the arrangements themselves.

So far the gigantic task of allotting the space for the thousands of exhibitors who have claimed it, is somewhat accomplished. None but those engaged in such a service can have an adequate idea of the onerous and harassing duties which have been imposed on the Executive Committee, whose willingness to attend to and accommodate all classes of contributors has been as remarkable, as the impartiality and good sense which have hitherto characterised their discharge of their important functions.

We hear with regret of the enormous demand insisted upon for the services of the police (the division A, with members of the detective force), who are to be entrusted with the care of protecting the Building and its contents. Will our readers credit us, when we say that report fixes the amount of the demand at £6000 to £10,000? Mr. Mayne, the Police Commissioner, will be lavished with the full responsibility for the safety of the Great Exhibition, but our metropolitan Argus seems in this case to be determined to be amply paid for the use of his hundred eyes. Surely this expense might have been borne by the Government: not a sixpence has yet been, or will be (despite Mr. Paxton's letter) extracted from the public purse for the advancement or interests of the Exhibition; but the protection of the collected results of the trade and industry of the empire from mischief and injury, might have been fairly conceded by the Home Department. After all, it would have been but the watching over the properties of the good and industrious citizens against the attacks of the bad and idle members of society.

The Sappers and Miners at present engaged on the Building have been marking out the spaces for the passages by lines of red paint. The actual division, by hoarding, &c., of the compartments allotted to foreign and home contributors, is commenced; and, as next week preparations are to be entered upon for the reception of foreign goods, the public have received official notice that they will be altogether excluded from visiting the Building after the 3rd February. So strictly, are we assured, will this order be observed, that every Royal Commissioner, member of the Executive Committee, &c., will be provided with a special ticket of admission, which he will have to show, in order to enter beyond the offices of the Executive Department, &c.

The report of M. B. d'Axy on the credit of 500,000f. to defray the expense for the transport of articles to the Exhibition, from France, has been approved of by the Committee. A vote has been taken on the subject, and carried by a large majority of the Assembly. A further credit of 100,000f. is recommended for the purchases of patterns, &c.; and a sum of 50,000f., to assist the operatives desirous of visiting London on the occasion. The total sum voted is 638,000f. (£25,520.)

The Portuguese Commissioners publicly announce the various articles to be sent from Portugal:—wool, flax, African cotton, Cape Verd coffee, oil, dried fruits, honey, cheese, medicinal plants, timber, marbles, minerals, salt, arms and implements, naval models, sail-cloth, printed cottons, coarse woollens, carpets, woods, and furniture

Manufactures in gold, silk, lace, jewellery, embroidery, woods, oils, petrifactions, and fruits are named from Syria; mother of pearl work is proffered from the Pasha of Jerusalem; marbles and flowers from Mr. Consul Finn; and some gold antique curiosities from Cosone, Rose, the Syrian Consul-General.

A monster block of anthracite coal is to be brought from the Swansea Collieries. It is 17 feet long, 4½ feet wide, 3 feet thick, and weighs nearly four tons. The colliers in the employ of the owners (Messrs. James and Aubrey) gave three days' work to the raising it, &c., without other reward than a barrel of beer presented to them to celebrate the safe landing of this specimen

Tin and lead ores, Cornish minerals, porphyries, clays, glass, crystals, ventilator for coal-mines, ore-dressing machines, breakwater, cooking apparatus, steam-engines (various), tables, chairs, mineralogical and geological maps of Corawall, pebble porphyry, granite and serpentine columns, pedestals and tables, vases, &c., appear in the promised returns from the Truro district.

The exhibitors (some 393) from Ireland appear to be in great spirits with the amount of space (9254 feet counter space, and 14,226 feet wall space) and other arrangements to accommodate their enterprise. Though late in the field, they are organising visiting clubs among their workpeople. Exertions, especially in Dublin, are being made to induce the mechanic and artizan class to visit the Exhibition. The space allotted for the Dublin district is 10,840 superficial feet. Marbles, minerals, chemicals, animal and vegetable substances, carriages, tabinet looms; agricultural, philosophical, and musical instruments; woollens, linen, saddlery, paper, carpets, floor-cloth, lace, embroidery, clothing, cutlery, hardware, jewellery, glass, furniture, paper-hangings, bog-oak ornaments, marble tables, stone carving, turning in ivory and wood, die-sinking, &c., figure among the articles enumerated in the Dublin list. At a meeting in Dublin on the 25th, a report of the efforts of the Local Committee was read, and a new subscription list, for the general purposes of forwarding the articles to the Exhibition, and assistance to the working men's clubs, &c., was determined upon.

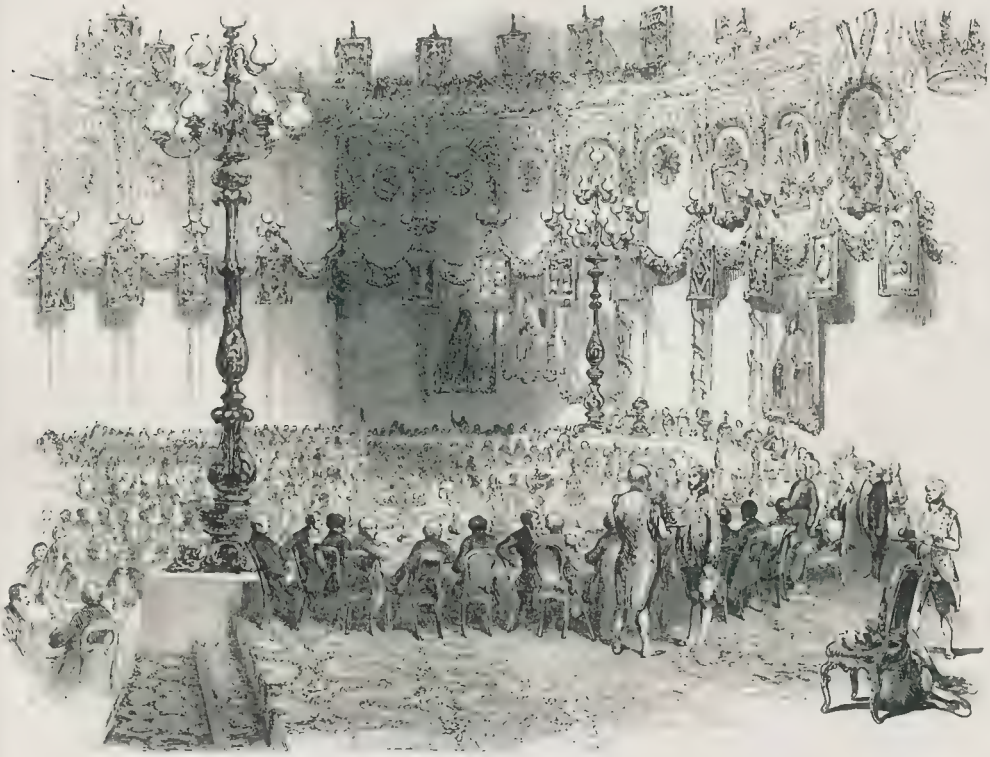
The Central Association at Leeds of all the clubs in the district, which provides an agency for general arrangements, so as to prevent confusion, is well worthy of imitation. Conveyance and lodging could be more certainly and cheaply provided, and we hope so sensible a concentration will be generally adopted

The answer from the Executive Committee to exhibitors proposing to have attendance at the place assigned in the Building, declares that the rules and conditions upon which attendance can be permitted are not yet matured. "It must, however, be borne in mind that it will only be possible to grant the privilege to those exhibitors who have received allotment of space of sufficient amount to enable them to accommodate the attendant within the allotment."

An immense block of coal is now being raised for the Exhibition, from the Speedwell pit, one of the mines of Richard Barrow, Esq., Stavely, Derbyshire, on the estate of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The dimensions of the block after being perfectly squared, are—17 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. Its estimated weight is upwards of 16 tons.

GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SECTIONAL VIEW OF GALLERIES.

THE OAK DINING-ROOM.—THE EARL OF CLARENDON AND THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.



THE BANQUET IN THE KING'S ROOM, MANSION-HOUSE DUBLIN.

INAUGURATION BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

THE grand festival given by the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, in honour of his inauguration, took place on Tuesday week. The old Mansion-house has been under repair since the accession of the present chief magistrate; and although the exterior could not be completed, the re-decoration of the saloons and assemblyrooms was accomplished. The splendid oak panelling of the two great reception-rooms has been newly polished and varnished; the fine old portraits have had their frames newly and richly gilt; the window draperies have been renewed in Irish damask, and the general furnishing of the suite of rooms has been restored in magnificent style, and in the truest taste. The vestibule was decorated for the occasion with laurel interspersed with wreaths of artificial flowers, surrounding swords, muskets, and bayonets, grouped variously on the oak panelled walls. At each side of the entrance leading to the Banquet-room was fixed a figure in complete armour.

The large Room, in which the Banquet was held, presented a scene of tasteful splendour. The walls were painted in new and tasteful designs, and the panels were covered with hatchments, displaying the armorial bearings of the Irish nobility. Fronting the principal entrance, and immediately over the chairman's seat, was a large crown, with the initials "V. R." in gas jets. The entire front of the gallery was embowered with evergreens, interspersed with bouquets, and the panelling in front was festooned with wreaths of ivy and laurel, amidst which were coloured lamps. Under the illuminated crown was displayed the arms of Lord Clarendon; and around the walls, as regular heralds, were presented beautifully painted heraldic devices. Over the principal entrance, the coat of arms of the Lord Mayor, surmounted by his Lord ship's family crest, and quartered with the city arms, was exhibited in gas jets; whilst around the walls several national illuminated devices were exhibited—the Irish harp and crown, with stars, crescents, &c. The section of the hall directly facing the principal entrance was occupied by a raised dais, traversed by the head table, having in its centre the Lord Mayor's chair of state, and at either side, to the right and to the left, the seats for the Lord-Lieutenant, the nobility, the Judges, the city members, the members of the Town-Council, and other distinguished guests. From this central table those other tables (eight in number) extended in parallel lines across the entire extent of the spacious hall. The display of plate was very superb

The scene was altogether very splendid, particularly at the moment when the Lord Mayor took his seat, and when his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and the glittering throng of military officers, Deputy-Lieutenants, and members of the Government staff, appeared seated in full uniform. The Lord Mayor was attended in full robes of office, wearing the silver chain and collar of SS. His Excellency entered the Banquet-Room at a few minutes before eight o'clock. He was received at the entrance by the Lord Mayor, and a large body of the Town-Council in their robes, and conducted to his seat to the right of the chair. His Excellency wore the Windsor uniform of blue and gold, with the Viceregal star and collar of St Patrick. He was accompanied by the several members of his suite, in their state uniform. His Excellency was received on his entrance into the Banquet-Room with the usual honours, the guests all standing, and the splendid military band stationed in the gallery playing the National Anthem.

The dinner, served by Mr Ingram, was of the first character.

The company sat down to dinner at eight o'clock. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. At his right were

The Lord-Lieutenant, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Milltown, Lord C. Russell, Lord W. Fitzgerald, Lord Howth, Baron de Robeck, Lord Gort, Lord Nass, the Bishop of Meath, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir W. Somerville, Hon. Captain Lindsay, Hon. G. Ponsonby, Hon. W. H. Hutchinson, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Baron Pennefather, Sir Philip Crampton, Baron Lefroy, and Mr. Justice Moore.

At the left of the chair were—

The ex-Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Kildare, the Lord Viscount Ennisdale, Lord Dunsany, Lord Bellew, Sir Thomas Redington, Hon. and Rev. Dean Pakenham, Hon. E. Lawless, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, Baron Richards, and Mr. Justice Jackson

The Rev. Mr. Jameson, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, having said grace, The Lord Mayor then rose, and proposed the usual loyal toasts, which having been duly honoured,

The Lord Mayor rose, and said:—

Gentlemen, we will now drink the health of our distinguished guest, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; and connect with it the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland"—a sentiment which his Excellency has very near at heart. (Hear, hear!) He has been for upwards of four years in this country, and has gone through times of the greatest difficulty and trial; and I feel sure that his Excellency has done as much as he could possibly have done to alleviate the wants and distresses of our country, and promote its prosperity. (Hear.) I therefore give you, gentlemen, "The Health of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and, coupled with it, Prosperity to Ireland." (Loud cheers)

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant rose amidst cheers, and said:

Gentlemen,—I will now drink the health of your distinguished guest, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and connect with it the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland"—a sentiment which his Excellency has very near at heart. (Hear, hear!) He has been for upwards of four years in this country, and has gone through times of the greatest difficulty and trial; and I feel sure that his Excellency has done as much as he could possibly have done to alleviate the wants and distresses of our country, and promote its prosperity. (Hear.) I therefore give you, gentlemen, "The Health of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, and, coupled with it, Prosperity to Ireland." (Loud cheers)

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant rose amidst cheers, and said:

Delighted though I am sure we are with our reception here this night, yet this meeting appears to me to afford matter for reflection still more gratifying, and, I would say, of far higher importance than anything that is connected with our personal enjoyment. We meet here alone to inaugurate the Municipal institutions established upon theory than deduced from experience. I consider, gentlemen, but this night we celebrate the principle of purity of election; and never was it better illustrated, nor upon a larger scale, than at the recent municipal election—and, connected as I am if I may without presumption say so—connected as I feel myself to be with this city, anxious as I am for all that concerns the honour and the welfare of its citizens—I do rejoice that it should have been the good fortune of Dublin to set an example which other cities and other constituencies agree in admiring, and will, I trust, not neglect to imitate. Upon the passing of the Municipal Bill, the determination or object and scope upon it for the public good was strikingly and universally manifested. Men who, by their position and their talents, are eminently qualified to take part in the administration of public affairs, come forward in honourable rivalry with each other to solicit the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and, at a time when matter for excitement assuredly was not wanting, all political and religious differences were forgotten, in order faithfully to discharge the duties committed to them for the public good. And, gentlemen, we know the result, and I think I may say that a corporation which so completely represents the wealth, the intelligence, and the respectability of the commerce and the interests of the second city of the empire, can challenge comparison with any municipal body that ever was, and is ever likely to be called into existence. (Loud cheers.) Then the very first act of the body upon which a short time ago was laid before the council, I gather that the new corporation will have no sinecure, for, in addition to its own ordinary functions, it must take upon itself the arduous duties hitherto performed by independent bodies, together with that which, whether in public or in private, is always considered the most arduous task—that of making both ends meet—(laughter)—for it is long since the city treasury has labored under that embarrassment which a surplus is now-a-days supposed to occasion to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) But, whether in dealing with this or other difficulties, the drafts of the corporation upon the confidence of their fellow-citizens will, I am sure, never be dishonoured; for, without intending or presuming to make the slightest comparison between this or any previous corporation, I do think it is of incalculable benefit to a great community like that of Dublin, that their affairs should be entrusted to men who have laid aside all personal and political differences, and who will devote themselves zealously to the business for which they were elected. (Hear, hear.) For do I think that this advantage will be circumscribed within the limits of the metropolis; I think the example which Dublin has set will have its effect upon other corporations and other constituencies, and I think both will reflect more than they have hitherto done upon the character of the duties which they have to perform—that on the one hand they will bear in mind that confidence should not lightly be placed, and, on the other, that solemn obligations should not be light y undertaken by men upon whom devolves the guardianship of the health, the peace, the security, and the fiscal interests of their fellow-townsmen, and that it is alike the interest of all to impart to one of the most ancient and valuable of our institutions all the capacity and purity which circumstances will admit. (Cheers.) Speaking in the presence of men so much better informed than myself on the subject, I should regret to indulge in any anticipation which they might think too sanguine; but still I hope it is not an exaggeration to say, with reference to the times when the new corporation shall have taken its seat, that all municipal prospects of Dublin are improving—that many of our artisans are better employed—that the necessaries of life are more within the reach of the poorer classes, and that business, although perhaps not as extensive as formerly, is now conducted upon a system far more cautious and secure. Generally too, throughout the country, I trust that the tide has turned, and that the depression of the famine for five years, which has pressed so heavily upon Ireland, has been halted with increased energy and exertion by all classes of the community; and, if such be the case, and if the present scale of taxation may be sustained, which I see no reason to doubt, and if diminished crime continue to give the most satisfactory assurance of diminished destitution, as it has done in the year 1850, I trust that this state of things will henceforth retard not upon the metropolis alone, but that you, London's year of office will, therefore, be one of progressive amelioration, and thus repay you for the personal sacrifice you have made, and for the toils and responsibilities you have undertaken to assume, let me once more thank you for the honour you have done me. I can assure you, that it was always most gratifying to me that my name should be coupled with the prosperity of Ireland, for that is the object of my unceasing solicitude, and, I believe me, because I have the presumption to think that through any exertion of mine it can be materially advanced. Nobody can be more conscious than I am of how little can be effected towards that object by a government producing those feelings of security and confidence which the proper exercise of its functions will create. When it steps out of those legitimate functions, I believe it does but impair individual exertion, and is injurious to that spirit of association which is indispensable to social progress and national greatness. (Hear.) When, however, that spirit is manifested, as it is manifested in Ireland, and yet is found insufficient for the completion of great national objects, such as the extensive improvement of land communication, and, above all, of railway communication, then I think the assistance of Government is justly asked for; and I rejoice to think that it has been freely given. (Cheers.) For myself, individually, permit me only to add, that, knowing, as I do, how boundless are the resources of this country; feeling confident, as I do, in its future destiny, I can with truth say, that, whether in or out of office, my humble endeavour will be to serve Ireland, and the object nearest my heart will be her welfare and prosperity. (Loud cheering, amid which his Excellency resumed his seat.)

The Lord Mayor then rose, and proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., who returned thanks

The Lord Mayor then gave the "Army and Navy."

The toast having been duly honoured, the Adjutant-General (Colonel Corkran) and Captain Daniel, R.N., briefly returned thanks

The Lord-Lieutenant again rose, and proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the Citizens of Dublin;" his Excellency observing, with reference to the expected influx of foreigners at the Great Exhibition :—

On arriving here, they will learn, by the position occupied by the Lord Mayor, how high character and honour are estimated in this country; and by visiting, as I had the pleasure of doing, a few days ago, the splendid establishment of the Lord Mayor, they will see up to its source the universal fame which the name of Guinness has so justly obtained. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, in such a year, when we anticipate so many distinguished visitors—and when, on every account, we should desire that Dublin should appear to the best advantage—I think it most fortunate that its dignity and its hospitality should be represented as they now are. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amid enthusiastic applause The Lord Mayor responded; and then proposed "The Health of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin," a prelate who (he observed) had been for years residing amongst them, and who was remarkable for his munificent and bountiful charity.

This toast having been most warmly received, Archbishop Whately rose, amidst loud cheers, and responded to the toast

The Lord Mayor then rose, and proposed "The Health of his Grace Archbishop Murray." The Very Rev. Dean Meyler, V.G., returned thanks, in the Archbishop's absence.

The other toasts were "The Attorney-General and the Irish Bar," "The Duke of Leinster," Sir William Somerville," &c.

At a quarter-past twelve, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant withdrew, and the company separated immediately afterwards.

IRELAND.

ABOLITION OF THE VICEROYALTY.

On Monday, at Dublin, a highly influential public meeting, convened and presided over by the Lord Mayor of that city, was held in the Rotunda, for the purpose "of petitioning against the contemplated abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, and placing on record their present against the system of centralization adopted towards the country (Ireland), and which has already been so destructive to its best interests."

The large circular room in which the meeting was held was crowded in every part, and gave a true representation of the rank, station, professions, trades, creeds, and classes of the city, besides a number of gentlemen to the object of the meeting, from various parts of the country. Amongst those on the platform, and who took part in the proceedings, were the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Howth, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Thomas Hamilton, M.P., Colonel Dunne, M.P., Henry Grattan, M.P., John Reynolds, M.P., Sir L. O'Brien, M.P., Hyacinth Talbot, M.P., Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Joseph Napier, M.P., the High Sheriff of the county Dublin, the High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow, James Whiteside, Q.C., and a long list besides of the Aldermen and other members of the Corporation, together with a number of the leading men of the professional and commercial classes of Dublin.

The Marquis of Westmeath, in moving the Lord Mayor to the chair, expressed his gratification at beholding such a respectable meeting, and such an indication of union amongst Irishmen upon any subject. As to the object for which the meeting was called, he confessed he had been in favour of the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant chiefly on account of the conduct, a few years ago, of a nobleman who filled that office, and who kept in the pay of the country, to overrun the community with gangs of the most notorious offenders of all descriptions. When he saw, however, the vast array of signatures of the highest and specially attached to the requisition for this meeting, he felt that it was his duty to surrender his own opinion and former impression, and come there to give them his assistance to repel what they considered an injury and injustice, and he should do so with all the energy in his power.

Letters were read, excusing the absence, but entirely approving of the object of the meeting, from the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Inverness and Ferrard, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Clonbrock, the Mayors of the corporations of Kilkenny, Sligo, Clonmel, Waterford, Wexford, Limerick, Admiral Robinson, and several others.

The High-Sheriff of the county of Dublin moved the first resolution, to the effect, that the office of Viceroy of Ireland might be made highly conducive to the welfare and interests of the country.

Earl Mayo, in seconding this resolution, said that he attributed to absenteeism a great deal of the misery of Ireland. He believed, however, that better times were approaching, and he was happy to say that during the great part of the passage if her Majesty were to come occasionally to visit her Irish people after she had passed some time at her Highland residence, and recruited her strength from the fatigue of the Parliament sitting.

The second resolution, to the effect that the abolition of the Viceroyalty, in the opinion of the meeting, was injurious and unjust, was moved by the Earl of Howth, who expressed the hope, that, with the aid of such a meeting as this, they would be able to ward off the intended mischief

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., seconded this resolution in a very able address, and said that the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant was a concession made by the Government to a certain school of politicians in Parliament.

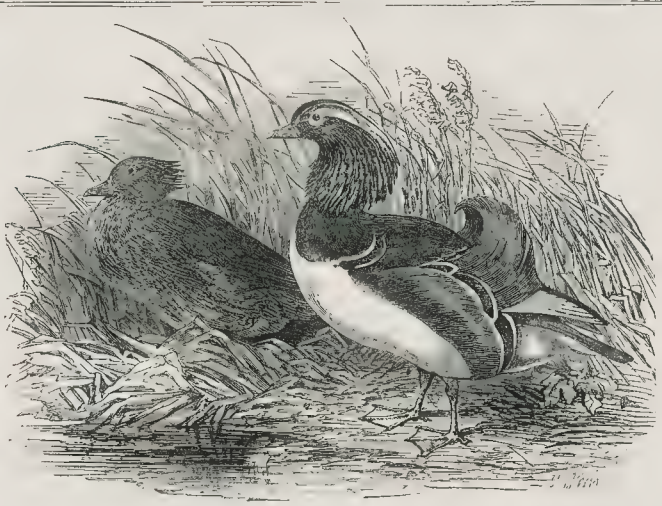
Mr. Napier, M.P., moved the third resolution, declaring the centralization principle injurious to social order and constitutional freedom, and declared his opinion that the abolition of the courts of law and all other public institutions in Ireland would follow that of the Viceroyalty.

This resolution was supported by Lord Talbot de Malahide and Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., who addressed the meeting at great length, denouncing, with powerful effect, the principle of centralization. The latter gentleman stated that no legislation could upon Ireland if suffered to be further carried out than it had been already, and expressed his conviction that the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant would be followed by the removal to London of every other public and useful establishment in the country.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Henry Grattan, Col. Dunne, Mr. Gregory, and several others, also addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, and the proceedings were not over till a late hour of the evening.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN TO BERMUDA.—OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.—On Wednesday an official investigation was opened before Richard Hall, Esq., the Metropolitan Poor-law Inspector, into the circumstances connected with the deportation of pauper children from the parish of St. Pancras to Bermuda. The inquiry took place in the new vestry rooms adjoining the workhouse, and nearly every member of the board of guardians was present. Mr. Donald, the parish solicitor, attended, having been called to the chair. Mr. Dyke, director of the poor, handed in a protest against the right of the Poor-law Board to interfere with the management of the poor of St. Pancras [illegible] we received a notice [illegible] Mr. Hall, I think, was in the chair [illegible] Mr. Hall [illegible] Mr. Donald [illegible] Mr. Dyke

Europe during the last three years -and never was there a period in history where there was so much consultation-congressing—I had almost said-constitution-in-ferring, for it has been so badly done; yet in all this constitution-making has any body ever proposed to send persons to represent them for seven years. (Hear, hear.) Why, the thing is an absurdity! To hand over your convictions and opinions to a man now, and to allow him to enjoy the privilege of doing what he likes in your name for seven years to come, is an absurdity. Why, your opinions may differ widely two years hence; for circumstances may occur which will render a change of opinion both necessary and justifiable. We are moving now in two years fast as we did in 28 years formerly; for you go to America and back now in 40 days; and travel to and from the furthest part of the kingdom in 48 hours, a distance which used to take you 20 days. Then we have the discovery of California, which may in a short time completely alter your standard of value; and you have many other changes that may take place which may overthrow the choice of wise men, and men who are able to meet an emergency. How absurd, then, to send men to Parliament for seven years! (Applause.) It is so absurd, that if you had a House of Parliament representing the people, it would instantly be done away with. (Hear, hear.) The utmost term you should give would be three years; and of the House of Commons I would have one-third vacated every year, as is the case in your municipal corporations. (Loud cheering.) It would enable people to express their feelings and opinions once every year; and it would, at the same time, enable the Government to ascertain what the public opinion really was. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, it would prevent the great danger of Government not being in harmony with the wants and wishes of the people. (Applause.) This is the great danger—the monster evil (Hear, hear)—for that which produced the great convulsions of the continent of Europe was the want of harmony and absence of sympathy between the continental Governments and the people they were called upon to rule. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, there are at the present moment in this country—in all parts of the country I may say, for I have received letters from Bristol, societies of this kind from Brighton to Newcastle-on-Tyne—from every one of the 39,000 and 40,000 members of these freehold land societies. (Hear, hear.) Why, we used to be told that this was the number of landholders in England, and this addition is, in my opinion, but the beginning of these societies. I think we shall have branches extending to every town and village in the kingdom—(Hear, hear)—and I shall not rest satisfied until I see 30,000 or 40,000 multiply into 300,000 or 400,000. I may, indeed, be long in the grave before that period arrives, and disturbance in the country. Your report says that you have seen a work done without noise and acrotation. I do not mean to say that a little agitation is not sometimes necessary, if it be only to guide other parties in the right direction; but this is a movement which will progress noiseless y and without agitation, and therefore it will get no notice from the politicians. (Hear, hear.) It is a movement which will get no notice from the politicians. (Hear, hear.) It is a movement which will get no notice from the politicians. (Hear, hear.) It is a movement which



MANDARIN DUCKS.

A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer, at which resolutions were passed in testimony of the unwearied care of Captain West and the other officers, in bringing the ship safely into port.

The Cork papers attach importance to this accident, from its likelihood of proving advantageous to the port, by showing the amount of skill and enterprise now existing in Cork. About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a despatch was sent up to the establishment of Messrs. Lecky and Beale, informing them that the *Atlantic* had come into Queenstown with her machinery disabled; and, at an early hour next morning, Mr. Lecky went on board to ascertain the amount of injury done. The principal repair requisite was the construction of a main shaft. Captain West then arranged for time to consult his correspondents in Liverpool and Glasgow. It was suggested that Haulbowline would be an excellent position for the repairs; and our Artist's sketch shows the steamer being towed to her moorings there.

The injury which the *Atlantic* has sustained, in addition to the breaking of the shaft, is confined to the loss of her bowsprit and jibboom, together with much damage to the paddle-wheels and boxes, those at the starboard side especially being almost completely destroyed. We regret to state, also, that one of the firemen had his leg fractured by a portion of the broken machinery

MANDARIN DUCK AND DRAKE.

This beautiful pair of ornamental water-fowl has been brought from Wlampoa, in China, and may be seen at Messrs. Baker's Pheasantry King's-road, Chelsea.

The Drake is the most gorgeous in plumage of all water-fowl. The top of the head is black, which extends down the nape of the neck; below is a clear white line, passing over the eye down the base of the bill, which is of a deep bright rose-colour; the cheeks and the long pointed feathers of the neck are of a bright orange brown; the upper part of the breast and back of a glossy black, the lower white; the two raised feathers of the wing are orange brown; the flight feathers are white and black; the tail is black, except underneath, which is white; the sides of the breast are greenish orange, margined by a clear white fine line: the legs are deep pink. From the middle of June to the middle of September, the Drake assumes the colour of the Duck, which is a dull olive brown; he is very pugnacious, and quite a tyrant over all the other aquatic birds.

These Ducks are the only pair in England, and so scarce that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has honoured Mr. Baker's exhibition of poultry, at Chelsea, by a visit on purpose to see them. Mr. Baker, we understand, has refused 120 guineas for these Mandarin Ducks, which he intends keeping for exhibition.

The Mandarin Duck, in many respects, resembles the Summer Duck, and is even more beautiful and velvety in its plumage. We learn from Richardson's very useful "Rural Handbook" (Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry), just published, that the Mandarin has been bred in the Zoological Society's Gardens. "Mr. Yarrell," says Mr. Richardson, "recommends that this species and its congeners should have grain which has been steeped in water until macerated given to them in confinement; others recommend barley-meal mixed with water, and sopped bread, and similar mixtures. I would recommend a variety of soft food for these birds, as most conducive to health: an occasional supply of insects and larvæ will also be useful, where they cannot pick up such food for themselves."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MICKLEHAM CHURCH.

The picturesque environs of Dorking, in Surrey, present comparatively few antiquarian attractions; and, certainly, neither of them surpasses in interest the ancient Church of Mickleham, a road-side village about a mile north of Box-hill, in the romantic Vale of Norbury

This Church is of Norman origin, and affords an excellent specimen of that style. The following extract from the "Domesday Book" shows that a Church existed here at the date of the general survey, 1081—1086:—"Nigel holds of the Bishop (of Bâieux) Micleham. Ainsfric held it of King Edward. There is a Church and two acres of meadow." From the reference thus made to King Edward, it is at least highly probable that a Church existed here in his time, 1041—1066. The size and proportion of the edifice, and also the ornaments to the windows and arch of the chancel, very nearly correspond to those of several churches which are known to be very ancient; while the absence of ornament in the arch of the western doorway would seem to bespeak it of earlier date than some more enriched specimens: for example, that of the Chapter House of the Oxford Cathedral (formerly St. Frydeswide), which it otherwise much resembles, and which is supposed by Dallaway to have been built by King Ethelred, in 1004.

Being much dilapidated, the Church at Mickleham was restored and beautified in 1823, at a cost of upwards of £2000, under the able superintendence of P. F. Robinson, Esq.

In this repair and restoration, the nave was rebuilt, and the arches separating the nave from the south aisle were enriched to correspond with the channel arch before mentioned; and square piers were substituted for the circular shafts of the original building, in compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants. A gallery, to accommodate some of the principal inhabitants, was also erected in the south aisle, and the building ornamented throughout. In pulling down the nave, the original plastering was discovered, and the date (1013) found marked in red

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP THE "ATLANTIC" BEING TOWED TO HER MOORINGS OPPOSITE HAULBOWLINE, QUEENSTOWN.

colour. This, although not of itself satisfactory, may at least be regarded as corroborative of the great antiquity of the edifice

About eleven years since, a north aisle was added, which also contains a gallery, and is ornamented to correspond with that on the opposite side. At the east end of the north aisle is situated the Norbury pew, which existed in the former building. It consists of a small sepulchral chapel, and contains a fine altar-tomb to Wyllyam Wyddowsoun.

MICKLEHAM CHURCH, SURREY.

DEATH OF THE "ROYAL CENTENARIAN," AT WEST COWES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Saturday last, died Mrs. Mary Read, at the advanced age of 102 to 104 years, better known of late as the "Royal centenarian," from her having been honoured, on her supposed one hundredth anniversary, with an interview with the Sovereign and Royal Family during their sojourn at Osborne House, in December, 1849.

Mary Read had been twice married, and had given birth to eleven children. Her maiden name was Griffin; she was born on the 21st December, 1746 or 1748, her parents residing then at Durley, in the neighbourhood of Gosport. At the early age of 17 she was married at Fawley, on the borders of the New Forest, to Mr. John Randall, the master of a coasting vessel, by whom she had three children: he died at the age of 28. In the following year she was married, at Holyrood Church, Southampton, to her late husband, Mr. William Read, foreman shipwright at Hythe building-yard. By this marriage she had eight children. We learn that she was left by her first husband in comfortable circumstances, and that at the time of her second union she kept a grocer's shop, and possessed a stock of £200. About 60 years ago she settled in the Isle of Wight, and subsequently lived at West Cowes.

There appears to have been some little doubt as to the old lady's precise age: she was always under the impression of being two years older than above stated, from the circumstance that her eldest son by the first union died in 1814, at the age of fifty years, and that she was just eighteen at his birth; this would give her 104 years. She retained full possession of all her faculties to the last moment; her eyesight was remarkably good, and she never needed spectacles.

On her visit to Osborne, in December, 1849, she walked to the Ferry, from her abode in Mary-terrace, a distance of 300 yards. It was thought that the interview with the Sovereign would prove too exciting for her aged frame: but such was not the case; for, having had a week's intimation of it, she got up several mornings early, and dressed herself each day, anxiously awaiting the Royal pleasure to attend. At the interview, the Centenarian was presented with gratuities to the extent of seven pounds. Her great age, and the humble circumstances of her daughter-in-law, were well known to the neighbours and inhabitants, on whose bounty she has subsisted for many years; and, in justice to her memory, she was not wanting in gratitude for the kindness shown to her.

On the morning of her decease she arose as usual, and proceeded to her work that of making a patchwork quilt, which she had nearly completed. In the afternoon, after drinking a cup of tea, at half-past three, she retired to take her accustomed nap, but it proved the sleep of death. She expired at half-past five o'clock, without any suffering, during the momentary absence of her daughter-in-law, who, on returning from the adjoining room to her bed-side, not hearing her breathe hard, as she generally did, found life extinct

The deceased is to be buried at West Cowes churchyard, where a stone is to be erected to mark the grave of "the Royal Centenarian"

"THE ROYAL CENTENARIAN," MRS. READ, OF WEST COWES.

FINE ARTS.

"DON SCIPIO RELATING HIS ADVENTURES TO GIL BLAS AND HIS WIFE."

THIS charming composition is one of Mr. Uwins's contributions to the Collection of Drawings by the Sketching Society, now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. The scene is graceful and highly poetic throughout: it has a delightful air of quiet and listening, characteristic of story-telling; and, altogether, the romancist's incident is here very successfully treated. It is thus related in the "Adventures:" the chapter, "What followed the Marriage of Gil Blas and the fair Antonia. The beginning of Scipio's History."

On the very next day after my marriage, the Lords of Lerya returned to Valencia, after having given me a thousand new marks of friendship; so that my secretary and I remained in the house with our wives and servants only.

The care which both of us took to please the ladies was not ineffectual: in a little time I inspired my wife with as much love for me as I had for her; and Scipio made his spouse forget the sorrows which he had made her suffer. Beatrice, who had a pleasant obliging temper, easily insinuated herself into the favour, and gained the confidence of her mistress. In short, we all four agreed to admiration, and began to enjoy a situation worthy of envy. All our days glided away in the most agreeable amusements. Antonia was naturally grave, but Beatrice and I were very gay; and had we been otherwise, Scipio's presence was enough to keep off melancholy. He was an incomparable fellow for society; one of those comical creatures, whose appearance alone can make a company merry.

One day we took a whim, after dinner, to go and take a siesta in the most agreeable place of the wood, when my secretary was in such a good humour that he banished all desire of sleeping by his merry discourse. "Hold thy tongue, friend," said I, "or, if thou art resolved to keep us from taking our nap, entertain us with some story worthy of our ears."

"With all my heart, sir," answered he; shall I recount the history of King Pelagius?" "I would rather hear thy own," I replied; "but that is a pleasure thou hast not thought proper to give me since we have lived together, nor ever will, I suppose." "And what is the reason?" said he. "If I have not recounted my own history, it was because you never expressed the least desire to hear it; it is not, therefore, my fault that you are ignorant of my adventures; and if you are in the least curious to know them, I am ready to satisfy your curiosity." Antonia, Beatrice, and I took him at his word, and disposed ourselves in order to hear his narration, which could not miss of having a good effect, either in diverting or lulling us asleep.

DON SCIPIO RELATING HIS ADVENTURES TO GIL BLAS AND HIS WIFE.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. UWINS, R.A.

PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR EDWARD GAMBIER.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO SIR EDWARD AND LADY GAMBIER.

We have much pleasure in recording the excellent feeling expressed by the native community of Madras on the recent retirement of Sir Edward J. Gambier from the Chief Justiceship of that important settlement, on which occasion a very complimentary address was presented to him, signed by upwards of ten thousand of the natives, accompanied with the splendid Testimonial shown in the Illustration. It consists of a large centre-piece, formed as follows:—A triangular plinth, richly ornamented, supports three Oriental palm trees, from which issue six branches for lights, surmounted by a basket for flowers. Around the stem are three figures—two, of natives in the act of presenting the address to Sir Edward. On the front of the plinth is engraved:—

To the Honourable Sir EDWARD JOHN GAMBIER, Knt., Chief Justice of Madras. Presented by the Hindu Community of Madras, in testimony of their high sense of the integrity, zeal, and patience with which, during a period of thirteen years, he discharged the important functions of a British Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Settlement. 1850.

This handsome piece of plate is thirty inches high, weighs about 550 ounces, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Messrs. Hamilton, of Calcutta, by whom it has been manufactured.

An equally flattering mark of esteem has been presented to Lady Gambier, from the European ladies of Madras. This consists of a tripod centre-piece, with shaped triangular pedestal, richly ornamented with the Brahminy lotus, supporting a palm tree, encircled with the vine, supporting a palm trellis basket for flowers. On the pedestal are three figures, Music, Painting, and Dancing. It is twenty-seven inches high, and weighs above 180 ounces. On two sides of the pedestal are engraved—

1850 Presented to Lady GAMBIER, on the occasion of her departure from Madras, after a lengthened residence of thirteen years, as a token of their affectionate regard and esteem, by M. D. Stonhouse, J. Montgomery, C. Morehead, C. A. Boyd, M. H. Montgomerie, A. H. Key, E. J. Arbuthnot, on behalf of themselves and the following ladies (above sixty).

On the third side are her Ladyship's arms, &c. This piece of plate has been executed in a chaste style by Mr. Beavan, of Marylebone-street, Piccadilly.

PLATE PRESENTED TO LADY GAMBIER.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the eighteenth annual general meeting, it appeared from the accounts, that the receipts were £4985 14s. 3d., and the payments £4725 4s. 9d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £260 9s. 6d. Amongst the principal items were £1043 subscriptions, and £3800 for proceeds of concerts; in the expenditure was the sum of £2340 for music for the concerts and for the library. The society has £1,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, and the estimated value of their other property is £1200. Seventeen performances were given from Christmas, 1849, to Christmas, 1850; ten of which were subscription concerts, and the others repetition ones. The concert for the King's College Hospital funds, given by the society, produced £900. The report of Mr. Brewer, the hon. secretary, referred to the recent improvements in the hall, achieved chiefly through the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Bowley, the librarian, to whom a special vote of thanks was given; as also to Mr. Costa, the conductor, not only for his exertions in the orchestra, but for his general zeal to promote the prosperity of the society. The continued success of this institution must be a matter, of rejoicing to every amateur; but it is to be hoped the committee will not slumber on their well-deserved popularity; there are many great works of the ancient school yet to be produced, and it is also well worthy of the deliberation of the executive whether new compositions by living masters might not be essayed.

On Thursday evening last, Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was performed for the first time this season. The solos were sung by Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Manvers, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Whitehouse. Since the revival of this sublime oratorio, under Costa's direction, the integrity of the original score has been respected. Mr. Brownsmith, the organist, played the organ part, written by Mendelssohn for the edition published by the Handel Society. The choral power is developed in the "Israel in Egypt" with stupendous results; the solos are few and far between; the chain of events is continuous in choral vastness, in which the mighty conception of the composer is only rivalled by the coherency of the treatment and by the symmetry of the design. With the general public the "Israel" does not rank with the "Messiah;" but few musicians are disposed to dispute the opinion of Mendelssohn, who regarded it as one of the "greatest and most lasting musical works." As now performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's inspiring direction, the "Israel in Egypt" is a marvellous musical portraiture, so truthful, poetical, and intense is the execution.

MR. BALFE'S CONCERT

The benefit concert, ritually announced to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre, took place, on Monday night, at Exeter-hall, which was crowded in every part. Mr. Balfe was cordially greeted when he appeared to conduct his "Falstaff" overture. The other instrumental pieces were Lindpaintner's "Battle Overture" and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Ernst was the lion instrumentalist, and created the usual sensation in his "Otello" fantasia, Hungarian airs, and "Carnival de Venise." M. Alexandre Ballet played Mendelssohn's Rondo Brilliant in E flat with sure mechanism, but frigidly; and Mr. Gerhard Taylor, whilst he astonished the auditory by his harp execution, caused a feeling of regret that he had not selected better music. The first appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, since their marriage, was made a special demonstration, and everything they sang was warmly applauded. Mdme F. Lablache in Scotch ballads, Mdlle. Angri, Signori S. Tamburini and F. Lablache, in Italian music, M. Jules Stockhausen in a French air, and Miss Poole in English songs, were likewise especial favourites, but Mdlle. Lucciola, the "celebrated female tenor," as she was wrongly styled, who made her *début* on the occasion, encountered a most vivid display of antagonistic opinions. This was scarcely fair, for she has a sympathetic contralto organ; and, if she will correct the exaggeration of her

method, will be a welcome addition to the list of our British vocalists, but she ought to assume her native name. Mr. Balfe conducted the band, of which Tolbecque was the leader. Mr. F. Mori was the pianoforte accompanyist. The encores were numerous, and the entertainment, although of too mixed a nature for classical amateurs, evidently afforded unbounded gratification.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

For the performances of classical chamber music, instrumental and vocal, several professors of note have entered the field. Mr. Dando took the initiative at Crosby Hall, with his long-established Quartet Concerts, assisted by Mr. A. Mellon (second violin), Mr. Hill (viola), and Mr. Lucas (violoncello). The chief items in the scheme were Mendelssohn's posthumous Quintet in B flat, Op 87, in which Mr. W. Thomas was the second tenor, with the four above-named: the quintet won universal admiration. The new Trio in C minor, by M. Silas, beautifully played by Lindsay Sloper (piano), Dando (violin), and Lucas (violoncello), was thoroughly relished, as a most promising effort of a young composer. Misses Cole and Mr. Benson were the vocalists.

M. Sainton's evening pianoforte performances, at St. Martin's Hall, will commence February 11.

Mr Lucas, Conductor of the Royal Academy Concerts, and first violoncello of the Royal Italian Opera, has announced his four musical evenings, at his residence in Berners-street, on Thursdays, Feb. 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 3rd, with the co-operation of Santon, Blagrove, and Hill

M. Rousselot, the composer and violoncellist, will give a series of three performances of classical music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesdays, Feb. 26th, March 12th and 26th.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, commenced his pianoforte *soirees*. He performed in sonatas and trios, by Finto, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Heller, and Handel, assisted by Mr. Dando (violin), and Mr. Lucas (violoncello). besides four of his own compositions—a serenade, a tarantella, and two studies. Miss Dolby and Mr. Benson were the vocalists: the former sang a beautiful song, "Ida," on Alfred Tennyson's words, the music by Miss Laura Barker, a lady composer, whose works are attracting much attention. The second concert will be on the 11th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Madame Thillon and Mr. Hudson gave their entertainment last night, at Willis's Rooms, and will repeat it at the same place on Monday night.

Signor Nappi, on Thursday, and M. Salaberi, on Friday, gave *soirées musicales* at the Mortimer-street Rooms.

An evening concert took place on Tuesday, at the City Sussex Hall, at which Mdlle. Magner, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Lizzy Blunet, Miss Woolf, Messrs. Simmons, F. Smith, and Whitworth, were the principal singers.

A concert was given at the Mile-end Beaumont Institution, on Wednesday night. The principal vocalists were Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Poole, Miss Roper, Mr. N. J. Sporle, and Mr. Drayton; with Mr. R. A. Brown, conductor, and Mr. Mathers, organist.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed Haydn's "Creation" and Dr. Elvey's new anthem, "In that day," conducted by Mr. Surman, at Exeter Hall, last night, our notice of which will appear next week.

Ernst, Mdlle. Angri, Signor F. Lablache, and Miss Stockhausen, with Mr. F. Mori as accompanyist, commenced their provincial tour on Wednesday.

Mr Wally (violin) and Mr. Hausman (violoncello) have been playing at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday nights, with great success

A grandson of Abraham, son of the patriarch Isaac, is very popular in Scotland.

Miss R. Isaacs, Miss E. Honner, Messrs. Travers and Horrani, have been singing in English operas at Cheltenham and Gloucester

Mr. Ella Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales, delivered a lecture on Welsh music, at the Polytechnic Institution, last Saturday.

Mrs Parish Alvars, the widow of the celebrated harpist and composer of that name, is about to take up her residence in London; she was a pupil of her husband, and her playing is reported to be that of a most accomplished *artiste*.

The Purcell Club celebrated its anniversary festival on the 30th ult., at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Amateur Musical Society will commence its fifth season by a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday next. The remaining concerts are fixed for Mondays, Feb 17; March 3, 17, 31; April 14, May 5 and 19: the rehearsals take place on the Fridays preceding the concerts. The annual subscription of a guinea gives the continued property of this aristocratic body of amateurs, under the direction of an intelligent working committee, with the zeal and activity of Mr. Henry Leslie, as honorary secretary.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Wednesday

Herr Rosenhain's two-act opera, "Le Démon de la Nuit," will be the earliest novelty at the Grand Opera; M. Gounod's "Sappho" will follow, and it is now in preparation. Mdlle. Fitzjaz, a pupil of the Conservatoire, has made her *début* in Halévy's "Juive;" *Eleanor* being sustained by Maralti. Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" is given twice a week, alternately with Vizardot's *Pâtis* and *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète" and "Huguenots."

Scribe and Halévy's "Dame de Pique" is very popular at the Opéra Comique

At the Italian Opera House, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez has obtained another triumph, as *Adina* in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore;" in which she was supported by Lablache's *Dulcamara*, Calzolari's *Nemorino*, and Ferranti's *Belcore*. Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is in rehearsal, for Grisi's reappearance, as *Donna Anna*; Mme. Gulliani, *Elvira*, and Mdme. Parentini, *Donna Anna*; with Lablache as *Leporello*. Halévy's "Tempesta" is in rehearsal, for Sontag and Lablache; the tenor part is filled by Gardoni, who will have completed his two months' engagement at Madrid

Sims Reeves is to make his *début* in Verdi's "Ernani," in March.

The concerts of the Conservatoire, the Union Musicale, directed by Félicien David; the Philharmonic Society, conducted by Seghers; La Société Sainte Cécile, under M. Seghers, are in progress; besides the chamber concerts of Alard and Franchomme

Lortzing, the composer of the "Czar and the Carpenter," died recently in Berlin

Mdme. Castellan has made another hit at the Italian Opera House in the Prussian capital, as *Anai*, in Rossini's "Moïse" (Zora); she was engaged for the famed Leipzig Gervandhaus concerts, and for the Hanover Royal Theatre.

M. Dorvy, the father (in age) of the French dramatic authors, died lately here, aged 87.

THEATRICAL SEASON.

The extraordinary success of all the theatres since Christmas has come now to be esteemed a fact of some moment. It speaks, at any rate, of the prosperity of the people at the present time, and, perhaps, indicates the re-production of a dramatic taste among all classes. No doubt, the example of her Majesty and the Windsor theatricals have had much to do in the revival of a love for stage performances. Their obvious tendency was, indeed, to set the fashion, and remove the prejudices of the fashionable and respectable. Another reason is, that the present year is already looked upon as a kind of holiday year, and the May Exhibition has even in its bud of promise exercised a strong influence on the imagination of the masses. Theatres will continue to benefit by that excitement, and they will hereafter be crowded with foreigners. Would it not be as well to anticipate this fact by setting at once about some expedient theatrical reforms? Managers would do much to meet the present mood, and to prepare for the future success to the playgoer. Enter the saloon of the boxes, and you are immediately beset one woman stars the bonnet off your wife's head, for the sake of a sconce; and another insists on your handing her cloak or umbrella, for the sake of another, while, at the door of the box, a sulky official pokes into your face a play-bill, in sign that unless you give him a shilling he will not accommodate you with a seat, for which you have already liberally paid. Even when you have yielded to his demand, the fellow probably will offer you the worst, that he may extort another fee from an after-comer. All this impudent system of extortion should immediately be put a stop to. Such things never take place in Continental theatres, and we should be careful to stand well in this respect in the eyes of the friendly visitors who will come to this country expressly to admire, and to whom we should present nothing that they could reasonably condemn.

DRURY LANE

A one-act operetta, called the "Cadi's Daughter," was produced on Monday night, with success. The story is based on the placarding of the superiority of the lords of the creation over womankind, by a merchant and a barber at Bagdad, and the ingenious devices of the Cadi's daughter and her attendant to convince the daring pretenders to supremacy, of their conceit and inability to cope with female wit. Mr. Nelson is the conductor of the orchestra; and Miss Nelson and Mr. Rafter were the principal exponents of the agreeable trifle, which filled up a night' bill between the new comedy and the pantomime

PRINCESS'

On Saturday, Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy of the "Prisoner of War," having been previously performed at Windsor Castle, was reproduced. The cast was very effective. *Band Forebrace* and *Clerana Channel*, Mr and Mrs Keau; *Peter* and *Polly Pull-Mail*, Mr and Mrs. Keeley; and *Captain Channel*, Mr Ryder With the spirited acting implied in this selection of the principal characters, the drama went off with the utmost *éclat*. It was followed by Mr. Planché's farce of the "Loan of a Lover." *Peter Spyk* and *Gertrude* being admirably supported by Mr and Mrs Keeley

CITY OF LONDON CENTRAL MARKET ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday evening, a conversazione was held at the London Coffee House, when an explanatory lecture by Mr. Acland was delivered upon the corporate model of the proposed New Central Cattle Market, which has lately been exhibited on the table of the Common Council Among the company were Sir James Duke, M.P., Messrs. Hick, Mr. Sarle, and Mr. Challis, and the room was numerously attended. Besides the elaborate model of the proposed Market, there were exhibited models of Billingsgate as it was and is to be, and of the New Prison at Holloway. The association, Mr. Acland told the company, was formed in September last. It consisted of salesmen and drovers, occupiers of property likely to be affected, and others. The object was to maintain the central position of the present live-cattle market, which certain interested persons, with the assistance of the press, sought to win from the City. The corporation of the City of London, while opposing the removal of the Market, propose to remove the nuisances justly complained of by making new and extended arrangements. In this they were not seeking to retain a monopoly, but the most convenient spot; for it was found that the Islington Market, though legally sanctioned, could not command business, butchers not coming there to purchase, and therefore graziers not sending cattle. Smithfield supplied meat for two millions of mouths; were there a dozen suburban markets, they would all fail.

The new Market, Mr. Acland continued, would be enclosed. This could be effected without interfering with any of the existing thoroughfares. It would be shut up from nine o'clock in the morning to seven in the evening; so that, during the hours of business, there would be no cattle-driving in the streets. This, in fact, appeared to be Mr. Acland's main argument; for a notice to the same effect was placarded on the wall above the lecturer's head. Also, no fewer than fifty-seven of the worst nuisances would be removed by the pulling down the old neighbourhoods south and west of the Ram Inn; comprising Cow-cross and Sharp-alley, and including hackers' yards and slaughter-houses, and erecting there instead the New Market property worth a quarter of a million of money, which, nevertheless, the corporation were willing to buy up. By this enlargement of the Market, much cruelty to animals, now unavoidable, would be prevented, as the new area would easily provide accommodation for more than 5,000 cattle, the utmost number ever brought to the Market in one day.

By the arrangement proposed, it appeared that four-fifths of the New Market would be left an open area. A range of model lodging-houses, for a thousand families, would be erected; and opposite St. Bartholomew's Hospital, baths and washhouses would also be erected. A new street, in an inclined plane, Fleet Ditch lying forty feet below the level of Smithfield; and the flushing of the sewer, when necessary, would be rendered easy

After the lecture, some conversation took place on various points between Mr Acland, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Challis, which was put an end to by the announcement of a cold collation being in readings up-stairs. A handsome supper, in fact, was provided, the discussion of which put an end to all other, and ended the evening in a highly satisfactory manner

It was stated, that the model would continue to be exhibited at a house in Cheapside, which would be opened to the public, and where Mr. Acland would be in daily attendance, to give explanations

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather continues favourable for field sports, and the coursing and steeple-chase calendars are at length beginning to assume a business-like aspect. Thus, in the former department, we have no less than eight meetings in the list for next week; viz. Ashdown Park and Workington, on Monday; the Spelthorne (Overton), North Berwick, and Ealing, on Tuesday; the Altcar, on Thursday; the Swinton, on Friday; and Easton, on Saturday. The Ashdown meeting will last four days, and most of the others a couple. The steeple-chase fixtures are the Carmarthenshire on Monday, Cupping Norton on Tuesday, and Lincoln on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester Cup movements were limited to an improvement in Rhesus, Cossack, Lady Evelyn, and Wallflower, the outlay in the aggregate being anything but heavy. There was no new feature in the Derby, but business, on the whole, looked healthy.

3 to 1 agst British Yeoman (t)	4 to 1 agst Verex	4 to 1 agst Sir Hubert
CHESTER CUP		
10 to 1 agst Rhesus (t)	25 to 1 agst Harriot (t)	33 to 1 agst Montegun (t)
14 to 1 — Cossack (t)	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	50 to 1 — Wenlock
14 to 1 — Ida (t)	25 to 1 — Wallflower (t)	2000 to 30 — Eva (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 20 to 1 agst Sunrise (t)

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Lamartine (t)	40 to 1 agst Marlboro Buck (t)	100 to 1 agst Lady Geraldine
25 to 1 — Constellation (t)	40 to 1 — Ellington colt (t)	

100 to 1 agst

DERBY, 1852.

50 to 1 agst Father Thames (t) | 50 to 1 agst Buckthorn (t)

SOUTHERN STEEPLE-CHASES TUESDAY.

THE GRAND OPEN STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's British Yeoman (Mason), 1. Mr. Elmore's Mulligan (Archer), 2.

THE VASE STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Carew's Miss Mowbray (Mr. Davenport), 1. Mr. Worthington's Lansquinet (Owner ,? 2

MATCH: 50 sovs.—Mr. Jaming's Pyramid, 1. Mr. Robertson's Handsome Jack, 2.

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Captain Fraser's Kilkenny (Holman), 1. Mr. Connor's The Oaks (Mahony), 2.

APPREHENSION AND COMMITTAL OF MRS. SLOANE.

This wretched woman, who is charged with revolting acts of cruelty upon her servant, and who has hitherto contrived to elude the grasp of justice, has been apprehended. Since the finding of the true bill by the grand jury against Mrs. Sloane, Superintendent Pearce, of the D division, and Sergeant Kay of the detective force, to whom the person of Mrs. Sloane was known, have been indefatigable in their exertions to trace her whereabouts, and have visited Twickenham, Richmond, and the country in search of her; but, in consequence of their ultimately forming a strong conviction that she was concealed at Boulogne, they proceeded to that place last week, and carefully investigated, they learned from the landlord of a house that there were three parties answering the description furnished him, residing in his house. They watched them for several days without any careful inquiry, and they went by the name of Smith. They led a very secluded life, and the lady only left the house at an advanced period of the night for a walk. As one of the officers came in the house, it was necessary for him to adopt some disguise, and he accordingly adorned himself with rather a prominent pair of moustachios, and on Friday night week, about eleven o'clock, they placed themselves on what was supposed to be the lady's nightly walk, and the timing the usual nocturnal walk. As her face was closely concealed with a veil, the officers had some difficulty in seeing her features; but, on passing by one of the street gas-lamps, they found that, by some means, or by some mode of accident, to raise her veil, and she was at once recognised to be Mrs Sloane. She was allowed to return to her dwelling, and, as the French law requires a second warrant to establish her identity, an express was forwarded to London for one to come over. The party arrived on Sunday, and on Monday morning the officers proceeded to the lodgings of Mrs. Sloane. On going into the second floor, they found Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and Miss Devaux. The French authorities then demanded their passports, and it being discovered that they had assumed a name not their own, they were informed that they had rendered themselves liable to the operation of the French laws, and that they must quit Boulogne. Not being permitted to travel through France with a false passport, they had to undertake but to take their passage by the first steamer for Folkestone: and at five o'clock in the evening they were escorted by the police of Boulogne to the quay side, where the steamer was moored. Some hundreds of the principal inhabitants collected on the quay to witness their departure, but no manifestation of feeling was exhibited. The officers came over in the same boat, and when the steamer reached Folkestone Harbour, Mr. Hodgson announced to Mrs. Sloane that she was his prisoner, producing the judge's warrant for her apprehension on the charge of cruelty to her servant. Mrs. Sloane was wretchedly dejected throughout the passage, and became much affected. She did not speak, on leaving the steamer. The whole party came to town by the two o'clock (A.M.) mail train, and Mrs. Sloane was conveyed at once to the residence of Mr. Superintendent Hodgson, at the chief City police office, the Mansion House, and, at twelve o'clock the same day (Tuesday), she was taken to Westminster Hall, and introduced into the Judge's room, where Mr. Justice Cresswell signed the warrant for her committal; and Mrs. Sloane had been given in charge to the officers. Mrs. Sloane was not prepared with her required bail, and was, therefore, committed to Newgate. She was dressed entirely in black, and altogether presented a most wretched appearance, being in such an excessively nervous and weak state of body as to be unable to stand.

SEIZURE OF THREE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.—On Saturday the revenue officers effected the seizure of three illicit stills. The first was at No. 34, Poole-street, Hoxton, a private house, whose well-whitened step and clean white blinds had preserved it from all suspicion. A still was setted in the back-kitchen capable of making an amount of spirit, the duty on which won't be £7 per diem. The next seizure was at 5, George-street, Bethnal-green, which, however, being in such an excessively nervous and weak state of body as to be unable to stand.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

HERE has been no change in the value of money. Consols closed to-day at the reigning quotation having been 96⅜ for Money, and 96⅝ for Account. An eighth per cent in advance of these prices has occasionally been quoted; but the market in the meantime having been generally tranquil, with an inclination to firmness. Money is plentiful in the "House," a tendency to higher prices being, in consequence, apprehended; but, until after the opening of Parliament, speculation appears likely to be limited. Exchequer Bills are a few shillings in advance of last week's prices, indicating a greater ease in the Money Market —Bank Stock, 214; Reduced, 97⅜; Consols, 96⅝; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 96⅜; Three per Cents Annuities, 1751, 96⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅝; Long Annuities, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 7⅛; India Stock, Jan. 5, 1860, 211 pm; Annuities, 1860, 7⅛; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅛; Consols for Account, 95⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 p; £500, June, 61 p; Small, June, 61 p

In the Foreign House a better tone has prevailed than during the previous week, although business has been limited. Spanish Stock improved on Monday to 18⅛ to ⅜ for the Active Bonds, and has maintained the advance. The Three per Cents quote 28⅝. Russian Five per Cents have further improved to 113, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents to 97⅜. Mexican Bonds have been steady at 35⅜ to ⅛, ranging as high as 35⅜ ex div. Peruvian Bonds are a fraction in advance of last week's prices The closing values were—Brazilian Bonds, 89⅜; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 35⅜ ex div; Ditto, Account, 35 ex div; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 79⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 34; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 35; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97⅜; Spanish, Five per Cent., 18⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., 28⅛; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 58⅛; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 91⅛

The Railway Market has been very buoyant; and, as the settlement of the Account approached, prices widely fluctuated But, when the tendency was found still to be for the rise," the prices of "continuations," although high in some instances, were readily paid. This again improved quotations, and the new account opens with a quoting advance in Scotti-Westerns, Great Westerns, Midlands, Sout.-Eastern, Brighton, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, as the following list will demonstrate:—Aberdeen, 10½; Ditto, Preference, 4 dis.; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Lincolnshire, 2½; Caledonian, 10⅜; Ditto, Cl's, 1st, 4½; Eastern Counties, 6¼; Eastern Union, Class A, late E U Shares, 3⅜; Ditto, B and C shares, 5⅛; Ditto, Scrip, par, 6 per cent., 19; E. Lancashire, 3⅜; Great Northern, 17¼; Ditto, Halves, A, Deferred, 6¼; Ditto, Halves, B, Six per Cent., 11⅛; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10⅜; Great Western, 80¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅜; Ditto, West Riding Union, 5¾; Leeds and Bradford, 73; Leeds and Thirsk, 13; London and Blackwall, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97; London and Greenwich, 11⅜; London and North-Western, 125⅜; Ditto, New, Quarters, 3⅝; Ditto, £10 Shares, M. and B. (c), 3⅜; London and South Western, 87; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 1⅛; Ditto, Manchester and Lincoln Union, 3⅛; Midland, 93⅛; Ditto, £50 Shares, 17½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 197; Newmarket, 8½; North Britain, 8½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Norwich and Brandon, 2½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 14½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 5½; Ditto, Class B, 4½; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 10½; Ditto, 8 per Cent., Preference, 13½; Shropshire Union, 9½; South Devon, 10½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; South-Eastern, 34½; West Cornwall, 6 per Cent., guaranteed, 99½, Whits, Somerset, and Weymouth, 42½, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30½; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 15; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 64; York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Foreign and Colonial, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16; East Indian, 12; Luxembourg, 9½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 14½, Orleans and Bordeaux, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage and sample, have been on a very limited scale Fine dry samples of new wheat have sold at full rates of currency, and a good clearance of other kinds has been effected. Owing to the large imports of foreign wheat upwards of 30,000 quarters, into London alone, and the heavy stocks of flour, the trade in the latter is dull in value The barley trade has continued in a very depressed state, whilst a large portion of the malting samples has been sold for distillation. Fine oats have sold at late figures, but many samples have given way 6d per quarter Beans, peas, and Indian corn without change. No alteration in the value of flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 40s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, red, 35s to 38s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; rivet, 40s to 42s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 34s to 36s; ditto, white, 36s to 38s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling do, 32s to 35s; malting do, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 49s; brown do, 44s to 46s, Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 56s Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 46s to 48s; beans, 32s to 34s; tick, 30s to 32s; white, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s, grey peas, 27s to 29s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 32s to 34s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s; Indian corn-flake flour, 25s to 26s; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Danish and white, 34s to 36s; red, 32s to 34s; barley, 28s to 30s; oats, 16s to 18s; rye, 28s to 30s; peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. American flour, 20s to 24s per barrel. Canada, —to — per barrel; Prince, 26s to 28s per sack.

The Seed Market.—The trade continues dull, continues steady, and full prices In all other seeds exceedingly little is doing. Linseed, English sowing, 54s to 56s; ditto, crushing 42s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 54s; Baltic, 50s to 52s; Calcutta, 52s to 54s; Bombay, 48s to 50s per quarter. Brown mustard-seed 5s to 10s; white ditto, 5s to 7s; and tares, 4s to 6d per bushel; English rape-seed, nom. £25 to £27 per last; Essex and Kent cakes, £12 to £13 10s; foreign ditto, £9 to £9 5s per 1000; rape-cakes, £3 16s to £4 5s per ton, canary, 40s to 50s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 30s to 36s; white, 40s to 50s; trefoil, 20s to 24s; Portugal, 18s to 20s; red, —s to —s, white, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 38s 0d; barley, 28s 7d; oats, 16s 7d; rye, 29s 8d; beans, 32s 4d; peas, 32s 4d.

The Provision Market.—Only a limited amount of Irish butter having been received from the south since our last report, the finest kinds of that description have realised full prices, and there has been no change to report in the value of Dorset, but the Dorset being scarce, fully 2s per cwt. more has been obtained for it. Fine Carlow, Waterford, and Cork, have sold at 90s to 92s per cwt., and the middling and ordinary qualities from 82s to 88s per cwt. Fine Limerick has realised 90s to 92s per cwt. Waterford bladdered, 86s to 88s; Belfast firkins and kegs

Tallow.—Notwithstanding that the stock on hand is nearly 50,000 casks, prices have advanced 6d per cwt. since Friday last. Y. C. on the spot is 37s 6d per cwt. Delivery, 37s per cwt was made.

Oils.—Linseed oil is rather more inquired for, common fish oils than of late; and prices are well supported. Linseed, 32s to 34s per cwt. No change in other articles

Coals.—Market steady. Stewart's, 16s 6d; Hetton, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Hartley, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Eden Main, 16s 6d per ton

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s; clover, £3 to £4 15s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 7s per load

Cattle.—Full average business is doing in East India rum, at 1s 6d to 1s 7d per gallon Leewards steady, rum quite as dear as last week. We have no change to notice in Jamaica rum, which is held for 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon Cape is about 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon British made spirits 9d to 9½d, with a dull market.

Sugar and Coffee.—In sugar, our market is dull, and late rates are nominal, although the supplies offered are moderate. In coffee, our market is steady, and fully as dear as last week. We have no change to notice in Mocha, the supplies being small, and the demand continues somewhat active, at very full prices.

Pimento.—The supplies being large, the pimento demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Yesterday Regents sold at Liverpool 5½ to 6½ d per lb.

Rice.—Prices are rather more supported, and a steady sale, at full rates of currency. In other kinds of rice very little doing.

Spices.—Pepper, 6½ to 6¾ d. Nutmegs, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; mace, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; cassia, 2s 10d to 4s per 8 lb, to sale, the extra.

Provisions at Leadenhall.—Our markets continue to be well supplied with each kind of meat, at which only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 0d per 8 lb. by the carcase.

H. HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JAN. 21

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edmund Hammond Drexiller as Consul at Sydney, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 21.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Frederick Isaac Welch, of Mosley; Rowland Miles, of Stafford; and Robert Wyatt Wood, of Bilston, Esqrs. to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 24

3rd Foot Lieut J R Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Grant 3rd. Capt J Floyd to be Captain, vice Newenham, 30th Ensign W R Kerr to be Lieutenant, vice Stanhope 39th Captain F Burton to be Captain, vice H W Smith, 40th Lieutenant R J L Coore to be Captain, vice Todd; Ensign J E Bradburne to be Lieutenant, vice Coore. 54th Lieut and Capt J Kennedy, to be Major, vice Kenah; G J Lyon to be Lieutenant, vice Archdall.—4th Lieut W F A Rooke to be Captain, vice Turrens Ensign C J Perceval to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke 34th Lieutenant J Hawkins to be Captain, vice P Cox 37th Capt R D Lloyd to be Captain, vice W F Harvey, Lieut R Hunt to be Captain, vice Lloyd, Ensign W St C Daunt to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt 39th Lieutenant and Captain C Neal, 54th T Cox, to be Captain, vice E J Kennedy, 58th Lieut S G Jackson to be Captain, vice Hall, 60th Ensign J Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Darragh 84th Lieut J W Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Head 93rd Ensign W Mabar to be Lieutenant, vice Grant 97th Lieut G Grant, to be Captain, vice Hamilton, 99th D H G Lay to be Lieutenant, vice Brodie Ensign M W L Coast to be Lieutenant, vice Day: Ensign J Murray to be Lieutenant, vice C Day

ROYAPT Capt K D Lloyd to be Major in the Army

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 21

Ordnance Medical Department.—Assist.-Surg. R S Galloway to be Surgeon, vice J Mackintosh, M.D., H W Voss to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Galloway

BANKRUPTS

G R GALLOWAY, St. John's-street, brush manufacturer. J H LEMERE, Maldon, Essex, draper. J A MILLER, Bishopsgate-street, tea-dealer. J and J Greenwood, Soho, pianoforte-makers S LEE, Loughborough, Leicestershire, bookseller J GRAHAM, Ardwick, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J WALKER, jun., and Co, Glasgow, ale-merchants A CORRIE, Greenwell, Dumfriesshire. G PATERSON, Tranent, Haddingtonshire.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

ADMIRALTY, JAN 23

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut R E Dalzumbe to be Captain, vice Stuart

CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE FOR THE LORD LIEUTENANT

Lancashire: J Jones, Esq, to be Deputy Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS

J HAYWARD, Oxford street. W treham, watchmaker. R J JOHNSON, Woolwich, Kent, plumber. W WATERMAN Sheffield, grocer. M M'DONNELL, Liverpool, victualler. S WATERSON and J KINGSTON, Rochdale and Hamilton, engravers. W THOMPSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

R MURDOCH, Easter Hazlehead, horse-hirer, farmer

BIRTHS

At Dessa, on the 7th of December, the wife of Lionel W Seymour, Esq, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, of a daughter The wife of the Rev George Gadsden, of a son.—The Countess of Mulgrave, of a son.—The wife of the Rev George Hildyard, late, of a daughter The wife of the Rev W Henry Cooper, of a daughter.—The lady of Lieutenant F. Bonnycastle Grattan R.M. of a son

MARRIAGES.

John [illegible] of the late 72 Seaforths of [illegible] to Ellen [illegible] At Bath, Lieut-Colonel [illegible] Bengal Artillery, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev W B Hollingworth, Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset.—On the 18th inst. at St George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev Charles Greenway, M.A. John S Henry, Esq, son of Archibald Henry, Esq, M P for South Lincolnshire, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq, Sunderland

DEATHS.

8th Inst, at the Vicarage, Hulah Enscope, of rheumatic fever, the Rev [illegible] George Norman; and on 10th Jan, Catherine Louisa Eaton, next son [illegible] Anne Normanave, children of the Rev E F Hensley [illegible] son of the Rev J E Nicholson, Vicar of Llewerny, Berks, aged nine years [illegible] Peter Wormsley, Esq, aged 75, only son of Rear-Admiral Ralph Randle pb Wormsley.—In the 64th year of his age, James Heyes, Esq, late of Norwood, in the county of Surrey; he had been for many years a distinguished member of the London press, and was the author of several travelers and poems of great merit.—The Rev Edward Parish, late incumbent of Rennington, Northumberland, aged 56.—Commander Donald Fergusson, R N, in his 51st year.—Major 36 S Wilkinson, —Elliot, wife of Rear-Admiral Milward.

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[illegible] to our countrymen at Literature and Art, and the
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[illegible] and the diffusion of knowledge,

GENERAL RANDON.

General Randon, the newly-appointed French Minister of War, was born at Grenoble, on the 25th of March, 1795. He entered the army as

GENERAL RANDON, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

ensign, in the 93rd Regiment of Foot, in 1812; in the following year he became lieutenant, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Marchand, and was promoted to a captaincy towards the close of the year. He afterwards entered the cavalry service, where he attained the rank of major in 1830. He was next appointed Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique; in 1841, adjutant-general; and lieutenant-general in 1847. He was next called to the office of Director-General of the Algerian Department of the Office of the Minister of War; and then appointed Commander of the Third Military Division at Metz, where he was stationed when the President called him to his Ministry, to fill the important post of Minister of War.

General Randon has rendered eminent service to his country. He made the campaign of Russia in 1812; served in the Grand Army in 1813; in the Army of Lyons in 1814 and 1815; and in Africa from 1838 to 1847. He was wounded with two shots at the battle of Lutzen, in 1813; one in the left arm, the other in the right leg.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Although the discussions in the Chamber of Representatives have excited much interest of late, balls and *soirées* have not been neglected. The principal theatres alone have felt the effects of the Ministerial crisis. The balls of the Presidency, on Thursdays, have never been more animated than of late. Ball dresses have never been so richly ornamented; however, the *toilettes* are still graceful, in spite of their tendency to showiness.

Head-dresses for balls are of great variety, in shape, shade, and composition. Bunches have superseded the long and falling branches; and, above all, is the interspersing of flowers with ribbons. The ribbon sometimes forms the chief part of the head-dress, and the flowers fall in clusters on the shoulders; at other times, the ribbons fall as low as the bodice, while the flowers encircle the face. Here follow some of the most recent head-dresses.

Wreaths of red transparent gelatine flowers, green leaves, and slight green stems, are much in request. We recommend the gelatine wreaths, as being of the only substance combining transparency with solidity: the globes of glass are liable to break, whilst the gelatine is not damaged by dancing. Wreaths of small white fruit, with the foliage of lilac green; the same, with golden fruit, and same foliage; wreath of green roses, with brown leaves; and a host of wreaths, with a mixed foliage of green and brown, with drops of gold, garnet, or coral, fitted up with great taste, and falling very low, are popular.

Ball Dresses are still open in front, cut square, not very low behind, body ending in a point, trimmed with a *berthe*, terminating in the point. Thus far, Fashion is sober enough; but the skirts are frequently covered with ornaments. Two skirts or flounces are no longer sufficient: a net dress is trimmed with two net flounces cut out into deep indentations; each flounce is trimmed with two puffs, and a third flounce is worn. The second net skirt is cut out at the bottom with deep indentations, like those on the flounces, trimmed with three flounces of ribbon and two puffs. All this is somewhat heavy; nevertheless, the effect is very handsome.

For Walking Dresses, we were not wrong in predicting the skirts to the bodice as likely to become favourites. The most in vogue now are the square skirts, four on each side, disposed as follows: two from the point of the bodice to the seam under the arm, and two from the seam under the arm to the seam down the middle of the back. These skirts are generally square cut, trimmed with lace, flat or gathered, and matching the other ornaments of the bodice. Another kind are the rounded skirts, with large indentations, cut out in smaller but similar indentations, which ornament the flounces fixed to the skirt of the dress.

Among the fashionable novelties, we cannot omit mentioning a little stool for the feet, square or round, harmonising with the richness of the rest of the furniture; this footstool is a little house for the favourite "King Charles" or "Blenheim," belonging to the mistress of the house: the curtains, fringes, &c., are of silk, and add to the elegance of the little habitation.

We add the following from *Le Follet*:—

Among the many pretty *toilettes* that have appeared at the fashionable *soirées*, our attention has been particularly attracted by a coiffure equally novel and *distingué*. It was composed of three brown velvet bands crossing over the head. These were sprinkled with small diamond stars, and united on each side under a *chou*, formed of narrow brown velvet, fastened in the middle with a daisy of diamonds. From this *chou* three ends of velvet descend, each terminated with a light fringe, sprinkled with diamonds. This elegant coiffure was accompanied by a robe of pink flowered brocade, with a double skirt, the top one raised on one side by a bouquet of brown and white wild roses. A magnificent *berthe* of Venetian point-lace was fastened on the front of the body by a bouquet, to match that on the skirt, and at the waist with a knot, and ends of diamonds.

A very original coiffure is composed of a gold and Venetian lace, placed square over the head in the style of the Neapolitan coiffures. The two sides of this are raised by a tuft of wild poppies and blue bells, mixed with long gold corn, falling over the neck a little behind the head.

Another coiffure, of the same description, is composed of a *résille* formed with pink chenille, and beads each side of the *résille* raised on each side with tufts of long leaves of pink chenille, mixed with light bunches of currants formed of white beads. This pretty coiffure was worn with a robe of pink taffetas d'Italie, the over-skirt raised on each side, and the middle by a chain of pearl rings, terminated at bottom with a knot mixed of leaves of pink velvet. The body is open, square in front, and crossed with lacings of beads. The sleeves are very short, and covered with *bouillonnes* of pink tulle, the last of which falls over the arm.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE LATE WILLIAM HOLMES, ESQ.

This gentleman, the well-known politician, and long the "whipper-in" of the Tory party, was born in 1778, a native of the county of Sligo, and

THE LATE WILLIAM HOLMES, ESQ.

the son of Thomas Holmes, Esq., of Farm Hill, an opulent brewer, who realised considerable property, and filled the office of High-Sheriff of the county of Sligo in 1810. After completing his education at Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. William Holmes entered the army, served in the West Indies, and was military secretary there to Sir Thomas Hislop. In 1807 he retired from the service; and, in 1808, obtained a seat in the House of Commons. From that period until 1841, with the exception of one interval, viz. from 1832 to 1837, the hon. gentleman continued uninterruptedly a member of the Legislature, representing successively Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Heslemere, and Berwick; and supporting, with undeviating consistency, the High Tory party. For many years he held the appointment of Treasurer of the Ordnance. Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he fell by the hand of Bellingham; and he also happened to have been within a few yards of Mr. Huskisson when that lamented statesman met his violent death.

In 1807, Mr. Holmes married Ellen, daughter of John Tew, Esq., of Dublin, and widow of the Rev. Sir James Strange, Bart., of Tynan Abbey, county Armagh, by whom he leaves a son, Thomas Knox Holmes.

The hon gentleman, whose health had been gradually declining, died on the 26th ult., deeply regretted.

CURIOSITIES.

THE FOUNDRESS' CUP, CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This elegant Cup, belonging to Christ College, Cambridge, is presumed to have been the property of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the

THE FOUNDRESS' CUP, CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

foundress of the College, and mother of King Henry VII. The Cup is peculiarly graceful in its outline; the ornaments are of extremely simple character, being chiefly semicircles burnished on a threaded ground, on base, shaft, bowl, and cover. There are, however, cable and a few other mouldings interspersed. The edge of the cover fits over the plain lip of the bowl, and has an embattled cresting round it, thence tapering in pyramidal form; its apex is surrounded by a thin plate of metal of octagonal form. Above this, the cover rises in the form of an inverted cone, surrounded by an upright portion octagonally enriched with lozenges and quatrefoils at the sides, and having pinnacles at the angles. On the top is an enamelled shield with armorial bearings rudely painted; but from them we should ourselves hesitate in ascribing them positively to be those of the noble lady to whom tradition assigns the Cup. The Cup is 10 inches high; and, at the lip, it is 5 inches in diameter; and the basement is 4½ inches in diameter.

The authorship of Sir E. Seaward's Narrative has been matter of dispute in the *Quarterly Reviews* and other literary journals. We (says the *Bristol Journal*) shall be able, ere long, to prove that our late highly respected fellow-citizen, Dr. Porter, was the writer. We hear that a tablet to the memory of Dr. Porter and his sisters, Jane and Anna Maria, the eminent authoresses, is about to be erected in Bristol Cathedral.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE MANCHESTER REFORMERS.

THE men who originated and carried to a successful issue the movement which attained its completion and triumph in the recent reform of the commercial policy of the nation, have, on the eve of the Parliamentary Session, and during a lull, which may be brief and transient, in the anti-Papal agitation, come forward with a statement of views on the present aspect of political affairs, which calls for especial notice, not only as embodying much practical commonsense and moderation, but also as emanating from an extremely earnest, intelligent, and reflecting, though small, body of politicians, who have exercised, and, at occasion arises, will again exercise, immense influence on the conduct and measures of the Government of the day.

The views thus set before the public have not been given in a formal programme, like the removes of a bill of fare, without reference to the national taste or capability, as is too much the fashion with our neighbours on the Continent, in their "improvised" theories and constitutional dogmas; but have been delivered, according to the good old English custom, in a series of speeches addressed by distinguished members of Parliament to their constituents in public meeting assembled, and constitute the spontaneous expression, without pretence of conclusions resulting from experience, and held in common by them as political Reformers.

The meeting took place at Manchester on the evening of Thursday (last week), in the Albion Hotel, when the registration committees of South Lancashire and the adjoining districts, on the invitation of the leading reformers of the locality, enjoyed a species of intellectual entertainment called a "Social *Soirée*," which is in the great northern towns frequently superseding the public "dinner" that was hitherto deemed indispensable to the due inauguration, by a political party, of any one particular course of proceeding. Mr. George Wilson (formerly chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League) presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, J.P.; Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., &c.

Mr. Milner Gibson was the first M.P. who addressed the Assembly. The right hon. gentleman, after briefly passing in review the efforts of their party since the repeal of the Corn-Laws to obtain a thorough financial reform, and of their partial success in checking reckless expenditure in the army and navy, went on to say:—

"And now I trust we are going to reap the fruits of that reduction of the expenditure and increase of income arising from a more sound commercial and financial policy, in the removal of some of those taxes which most oppress the industry and prevent the employment of the capital of the country. (Hear.) I will say this, that I do not advocate the dealing with taxation entirely upon what I may be permitted to call the narrow grounds of whether there is a surplus or a deficiency. (Hear, hear.) It may be said, that it is more easy to make an experiment in our finances when we have a surplus than at a time when the income supports the expenditure. But the late Sir R. Peel set an example, which I think the present Government would do well to follow, of not basing our financial changes upon the mere fact of whether there is a surplus of money in the Exchequer, but upon a well-considered scheme of financial policy, to repeal those taxes that are the most oppressive to the industry of the country, and which in the greatest degree contract the enjoyments of the people (Hear, hear) and put to use our resources based upon something like well-considered principles; and, even if there should be a deficit at any particular time, I see no reason why a Ministry should not persevere in endeavouring to carry out those financial arrangements which would enable them to remove oppressive taxes without injury to the revenue, and with great benefit to the country. The experiments which Sir Robert Peel made upon taxation are pregnant with valuable lessons to statesmen. I wish them to profit by those lessons, to see that you may reduce a tax without losing revenue. (Hear, hear.) I would mention, for example, the tea duty. (Cheers.) I believe, if that were dealt with in a dexterous and sagacious manner, the revenue which might for a moment appear to be lost would be replaced (Hear, hear.) I was told by a gentleman, who is perhaps as competent as any man in England to judge of this question, that if a person had to 'farm' this revenue, in order to make it as large as he could, he would reduce the duty. (Applause.) Again, the duty on coffee would be reduced. (Hear, hear.) I think the foreign and colonial coffee should be equalised; and this might be done at the present time without the slightest derangement to any interest whatever. (Hear.)

There are many other taxes which are open to the same objection. I hear that the Window-tax is doomed. (Hear, hear,' and cheers.) * * * * * There is one description of taxation to which I have turned a little attention, and which some may consider to have obtained something like a claptrap title, though I don't think so; I allude to the taxes on knowledge. (Applause.) I hold that every consistent reformer must profess the diffusion of knowledge as one of the great mass of the community—who profess to be anxious to make efforts for the education of the people—is not acting consistently with itself, if, at the same time, it maintains the unpalatable impediment to the diffusion of knowledge. (Cheers.) I do not ask simply for the paper duty to be repealed, but also the newspaper stamp—(cheers) and the advertisement duty. (Renewed applause.) I believe, with respect to the paper duty, that it is a question becoming intimately upon the interests of the labouring classes, and especially in these districts. * * * * * I know that there is about the stamp duty a prejudice in many minds, I, for one, hold that if you want progress in a country, you must have a free press. (Hear.) You must have competition in your press. (Hear.) You must have an unshackled press, and you must have a cheap press. (Applause.) You cannot diffuse facts amongst the great body of the people, and facts are the foundation of all right knowledge—(hear)—unless you can publish newspapers at such a price as that the poorer classes can buy them. (Hear, hear.) I therefore advocate the removal of the stamp duty on newspapers.

The advertisement duty is another branch of this lot of taxes (hear, hear), and the repeal of which I know would be very beneficial to the trade of the country, and to the established press. The advertisements are the source from which flows a great portion of the profit of the newspaper—perhaps the greatest; and no fine people in the world are they advertised in a cheaper way, with some one to drive them to find out some other mode of making known their wants—the sure way of crippling the newspaper press, and of destroying its independence, and of preventing it from having all those means of support to which it is legitimately entitled. (Hear, hear.) * * * * * * * * * * * * And what is the amount of this tax? A paltry £168,000 a year! Why, the advertisements in the United States papers are legion as compared with ours; and I maintain that, in the competition between countries, a check to communications of this kind must have a very prejudicial effect. I hope we may see that, with a little pressure, these duties may be removed."

With respect to the Elective Franchise, the right hon. gentleman observed:—

"I have thrown out these few observations as concerning matters that I should be glad to advocate in our financial system. But I think we ought to have a direct item each stand where it does. (Cheers.) We advocate a large extension of the franchise; a better distribution of the electoral power; an abolition of that system which enables little corrupt boroughs to have a political power in the Legislature as boroughs like Manchester, and Liverpool, and Leeds." (Hear.)

Mr. Gibson next touched on the vexed question of the "Papal aggression:"—

"I suppose that at the present time it is considered that every man who presumes to have an opinion on public affairs should be able to say exactly what should be done with the Roman Catholic hierarchy. (Laughter and applause.) I am not so far advanced in this important branch of political knowledge as perhaps many others, although I have read a fair supply of arguments, of logic, and of declamation upon the subject in the papers—nearly the whole press has been teeming with 'No Popery!' Occasionally I fancied I was reading the *Morning Herald*, from the tone of the leading article; and making a minute examination satisfied me that the paper I had hold of was *The Times*. (Laughter.) In fact, the whole of the London press, with some one exception, seem to have taken views which—no doubt quite sincerely, and with great talent—the *Morning Herald* (laughter) has been taking on this subject for some time past. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is to be done, perhaps, with the Roman hierarchy? (A Voice: 'Let them alone.') The fact is, gentlemen, I really am quite at a loss to know what to do with what is called the Roman Catholic hierarchy, except to let it alone. (Laughter and cheers.) The American papers seem to wonder what is the matter with us. (Laughter.) A correspondent of one of them wants to know whether the nature of the demand of the Roman Catholic Bishops was that they should share in the temporalities of the Church (laughter), for he thought there must be more, in order to create such a burst of what is called indignation, than the mere attempt to carry out amongst themselves their own ecclesiastical discipline. (Hear, hear,' and applause.) I am afraid that the Church party, who feel that their time is coming ('Hear, hear,' and cheers), think it good policy to get us into a quarrel with the Pope, in order that they may be safe. (Hear, hear.) I contend that it is in the direction of our own church, in the direction of that 'ascendancy principle, that we have to turn our attention. (Cheers.) If we allow ourselves to be carried away by these bewilderments, and be contented with hunting a red herring instead of a real fox (laughter), then are we not using those political advantages of which we are possessed to the best account. ('Hear, hear,' and applause.) But this question involves many matters important to this country. If you make a retrograde step with regard to religious equality, it is not clear that you may not do so in civil and commercial freedom. (Hear, hear.) The same principle of injustice is at the bottom of political monopoly, commercial monopoly, and religious monopoly." ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. Bright, M.P., after adverting to the essentially "political," as well as social character of the *soirée*, proceeded to remark upon the more correct appreciation of the truth of the principles advocated by the "Manchester School," which had begun to be formed by many who, previously to the success of the anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the fulfilment of their predictions in matters of commercial policy by the results of that success, had believed them to be a most dangerous class of politicians—almost a treasonable set of men. He regarded that better intelligence of their views as as advance in the same direction as had been made by the men of the present day generally, as compared with the men of forty years back. Referring on this topic to Mr. Prentice's "Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester," he said:—

"Reading over the first few chapters of this book, we find that people who lived now in Manchester are not at all of the same race as those who lived here in 1810. What was the Manchester Exchange then on a market day? It was not an assembly of rational beings, like the great majority of those who now assemble there; but the concourse was composed of a number of men who held principles of Church ascendancy of a most furious and bigoted character. They were actuated by a sentiment of the most brutal and cruel nature, which they called loyalty. They were in favour of war to the knife, and you would not expect to find among any tribe of savages (applause); and it is more akin to the character of the jungle tiger than to that of an Englishman (loud applause); and in their political partisanship they were so ferocious, that excellent, worthy, and intelligent men, who held opinions in favour of reform of any kind whatsoever, were, many of them, forced to leave the town, acting in other towns where political feeling did not run so high. And some men who have lived since to distinguish themselves above most men among whom they have lived, and who came hither and settled in the United States of America. (Applause.) From 1790 to 1820 may be considered the dark age of modern times. It was positively a reign of terror in Manchester; to be a dissenter was to be only some verminous animal, upon which high churchmen and the loyal and patriotic men who shouted

'Britons never shall be slaves,

thought they might trample with impunity. I speak in favour of reform of any kind, was to be prosecuted; and Church-and-King mobs assembled with impunity, broke the windows of a Liberal newspaper office, pelted the editor, demolished his property, and I think about 100 or 150 publicans in Manchester signed a solemn declaration that they would not have any of those pestilent Reformers of any kind whatever in their tap-rooms or bar-parlours, and that they would not even sell them anything to drink or give them any kind of entertainment whatsoever. (Laughter.) Now, that mad spirit went on up to 1820; and about then was the time when we may observe a turning of the tide. War all its consequences—were then telling upon this country, and telling very much upon the population in this town and in this district. In 1819 was the celebrated meeting about which we have all heard accounts since we were children, when the people were not permitted to publish openly their petitions for any reform or for a repeal of the Corn-Law. But thirteen years after that—not a very long time—the Reform Bill was passed; six years after that, the Anti-Corn-Law League was in operation; and eight years after that, that great bill, the Corn Bill of 1815 (that bill which really was the foundation of England's prosperity)—(laughter)—which gave sweeps that it took twenty years to repeal, a bill which was really the foundation stone of our modern constitution, was actually and positively repealed. (Laughter.) Now, I maintain that within that period to which I have referred—from 1790, and, in fact, from 1810 the people of this country have gradually accomplished a revolution; and that at this moment there are countries one could point to, which have had two or three revolutions of the most sanguinary character, and have imported into them all sorts of constitutions, and yet I don't believe there has occurred there a more entire change in their position and in their opinions, and in the principles upon which they act, than may be traced in the career of this country from that period up to this."

With respect to National Education, the hon. gentleman, after admitting the great difficulty and importance of the subject, expressed his belief

"That the only practical plan for receiving such an investment doing a real violence to the conscientious convictions of many, would be something like the plan which is laid before the public in the National Public School Association." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Continuing his argument on the progress of the people of Manchester in enlightenment and civilization, he went on to say, in reference to the Papal Aggression movement:—

"Comparing ourselves with 1810, there is not very much intolerance here now. We have had it tested lately. (Applause.) There has been an attempt to frighten the country out of its propriety. I believe the Cockneys have been much frightened (laughter). I mean the parochial mind of the suburban divisions of London. (Laughter.) But now let us see what has been the state of feeling in Lancashire and Yorkshire. (Applause.) Beginning with Hull—the most ancient Church of the large towns in the district—the most important and widely circulated paper in that town has altogether repudiated the attempt to raise up a bigoted and fanatical cry against the free exercise of the Catholic religion in this country. The Leeds Mercury—a paper there of the largest interest and circulation by far the largest influence and circulation in Yorkshire—has given no countenance to this attempt. And I must say, that, of all the speeches that have been delivered upon this question, I think a speech delivered by Mr. Baines, the editor of that paper, at a meeting of the ministers and friends of the Baptist and Independent churches, was the most true to the point of any that I have read. (Applause.) But now let us see what has been the state of feeling in Manchester. You have two papers here of very large circulation, and in their respective walks are bound of great influence; neither of them have given any countenance to this intolerant cry, and one of them has very boldly and absolutely opposed it. (Applause.) Go on to Liverpool, and you find the papers there of chief circulation attribute the unwarrantable interference that has been taken by the papers in Manchester. Well, I am free to argue from this, and do argue from it, that all this attempt to disturb the public mind—all this attempt to point the finger of scorn at millions of your fellow-countrymen that differ from us in religion—(Applause) that all this has failed among the 3,000,000 of the population of this kingdom that inhabit the counties of Lancashire and York (Loud applause.) I do not know how it is, but there is something about two things that the people of this country have been discussing for generations past—corn and Catholics. (Laughter.) This time last year there was almost a terror about corn. Some people down here were afraid that corn was going to be shut out; and the 'squires were making a great disturbance about, not the Papal, but the corn aggression. It is about 500 years ago that there was a sort of Parliament—not, I believe, a very regular one—held at Kilkenny, where English interests very much preponderated. They passed what has been called the Statute of Kilkenny: a law by which they made it penal, to a high degree, for an Irish-man's horse to graze upon an Englishman's land. (Laughter.) Now, from that time to this, there has hardly ever been a session of Parliament when this question of Catholics has not been discussed, and old women of both sexes—(laughter) in all parts of the country, have been frightening themselves to death about this Papal aggression. Now, I have got a weapon myself, to put an end to fear on this account. It is a remarkably simple one. But you find that men who have been brought up to certain professions—the medical profession, for example—they don't believe in the virtues of cold water. They don't believe in the virtues of such simples—I was going to mention something very dreadful they give now and then; but they deal in something that is sure to be poisonous if you take much of it. Now, I have something very simple to recommend, and it is not the Queen's supremacy; it is not the Prime Minister's letter; it is not that indescribable twaddle which the Bishops of the Established Church, to their intellectual disgrace, have been writing. (Prolonged applause.) If it were a question of intellectual supremacy, why I should tremble for the Church of Switzerland—(laughter and cheers)—a very excellent churchman, a friend, of one of the Archbishops, speakme to me only the other day about Cardinal Wiseman's epistle, and of what the Bishops had written, said, 'I'll pension off Archer, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and set him to work, as a committee, to draw up all their addresses to their clergy, they would not have been much less discredutable to them than they have been.' (Laughter.) Well, but now for my recipe. The thing which men call Popery—as I think the Dean of Bristol, in a speech that did him great honour, said is not confined to the Catholic Church. (Hear, hear.) It is to be found, probably, more or less, in almost every church; and it is that which we should guard against it is the giving up our own intellect and our own consciences into the hands of any man, or any body of men. (Applause.) It takes a more offensive shape in one church, probably, than another; but the Church of England, while it repudiates the doctrine of authority on which the Church of Rome rests, has not got the courage to adopt the other theory (hear, hear), and to take the principle of free inquiry as its basis. (Applause.) It is free inquiry as against the Church of Rome, but it is authority as against Dissenters. (Applause.) Now, my prescription is this—that we should not attempt in any way whatever to control opinion (hear, hear); but that we should encourage among all classes of the people that sound and healthy constitution of mind by which they will be able to discern and to determine for themselves, and by which they will be instructed enough to repudiate and repel every effort of every priest of every church that shall endeavour to take from them that liberty which the New Testament were worthless if it did not inculcate. (Applause.) And with regard to this question, let us never forget that there is a country, three or four hours' sail from us, which we call part of the same empire, inhabited by 7,000,000 persons acknowledging the Roman Catholic religion; men who have had guaranteed to them, if anything can guarantee in such a manner, as full liberty to worship as we possess who are not of their church. And let us bear in mind, that for hundreds of years one great department of our legislation has been directed to the sole object of exterminating that religion; and yet, in spite of all that Parliaments and Monarchs, Queen's supremacies, and Prime Ministers' letters could do, Catholicism has gradually and certainly submerged every county. Cromwell planted Tipperary, the northern counties were planted by English and Scotch; in whole districts of that country there was to be found a majority of Protestants; but there is no majority of Protestants to be found in any country of that country at this moment. Three hundred years ago, Bacon said, 'Let us not try to put down Catholicism in Ireland by persecution; but let us try to make Catholicism by Protestantism.' If that had been done, assuming Protestantism to be better and purer than Catholicism, why, I have not a shadow of a doubt, if the world is not intended to roll backwards instead of forwards, that at this moment, if the Catholics of Ireland had not become Protestants, they would at least not have abhorred Protestantism, and their minds would have been open to free inquiry upon the question of religion, as Catholics are in many other countries, and as they decidedly are to a large extent in the United States of America."

Mr. Bright sat down amid enthusiastic applause, the meeting rising to do him special honour as they cheered the conclusion of his speech.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., on rising, was received with great applause. He said:—

"When I entered this room I was not quite aware of the character of the present meeting; but when I looked around upon the countenances of the gentlemen assembled, I perfectly understood its character. It comprises, I can vouch for it from personal knowledge, the pith and marrow of the Reform and Free Trade party in South Lancashire. It comprises men who worthily represent those who cannot be present in this room—men without whose co-operation no election can be carried in South Lancashire, Manchester, or Salford, and against whose opposition it is equally important to know that no victory can be won. I am glad to have had the opportunity of beholding the cordial, kind, and flattering reception with which you have greeted those who represent you in Parliament. (Hear.) Those are the men who stand the brunt of abundance of abuse; they have to meet detraction coming from your own city, and probably, to express your own sentiments. The shafts of calumny, the base insinuations of base motives are continually flung at them those unfair weapons of political warfare which are never resorted to except when men are either conscious of a bad cause or actuated solely by personal pique and spite. (Hear, hear.) It is right, therefore, when they have to encounter the brunt of such attacks, that they should, when they meet you, receive the rewards which you confer upon them. But I, for my part, come here not to answer to you for my conduct in Parliament, nor to share in the tribute of respect and gratitude which you have bestowed upon them; it is as a listener and spectator that I am here. I am come to learn, to say a few words. This has been called a meeting to talk over all sorts of subjects. Now, I am not going to deal in vague generalities, nor range the wide topics of political controversy. I will say generally, that after we succeeded in the Free Trade controversy, I set myself a certain task in public life. I thought that the natural and collateral consequence of Free Trade was first to endeavour to give the people, along with physical comfort and prosperity, improved intellectual and moral advantages. I thought the country which had bargained for itself to enter the lists of competition with the wide world, seeking no favour, but asking only for a fair field and free competition, would act absurd to economise its resources, and attempt in every way to mitigate a load of taxation which must impede the success of any trade which we pursued in the field of competition with more favoured countries. I thought that when we had said 'We offer to trade with the whole world, and we invite the whole world to trade with us,' that by that very declaration we made a call for peace and, more than that, for good-will between men. (Hear, hear.) I set myself the task of endeavouring, by every effort I could bring to bear, to stand prominently forward as the advocate of education, peace, and economy. Whether I have done right or wrong, I have met with keen opposition, and upon two with obloquy and derision, I see progress making and made, which will encourage me to persevere in the advocacy of those principles and the renewal of similar efforts. (Applause.) I find education assuming a prominence and importance, even by the admission of those who, until lately, have been opposed to it in every form, that cannot leave a doubt upon my mind that public opinion will be brought to bear on that topic with such irresistible force, that ere long we shall find a solution for this, which is one of the most difficult problems of our social existence. And I find that the question of peace, even in the eyes of those who leave our attempts to ridicule its advocates, has become a leading topic of the day. I find that what I told you in the Free-trade-Hall, just three years ago, that we might live to see the time when the expenditure which sufficed for 1835 would suffice again, is in process of being realised. We have already made such progress, that some four or five millions of reduction in our expenditure has taken place. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that further retrenchments are going on at this present moment. As fiscal questions will engage a good deal of attention in the ensuing Parliament, I would have you rigorously to draw a distinction between two questions which are very often fumbled together, causing great confusion in the public mind —I mean the difference between a surplus caused by an increased revenue, and a surplus caused by reduced expenditure. The Government may come forward with a surplus of £2,000,000 arising from an increase in the receipts of the various existing taxes; and it is then too apt to take credit to itself for the great merit of having created a superabundant revenue. They do not tell you it is; are too apt to forget it—that this surplus is merely the effect of your having given up part of your property to the Government of the day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in one year than you did in the last year; and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells you, 'I have £2,000,000 more than I estimated; I will return it to you.' But I will say that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward his budget, you would examine critically the amount of the reductions of his estimates for the next year's expenditure as compared with the estimates of the last year. (Hear, hear.) The surplus that is now being estimated is upon the present year's estimates; I want to see the next year's estimates and the budget, that we may judge of the Government by their estimates, and not by any revenue they have created. (Cheers.) I have not since the close of Parliament addressed any audience upon general political topics. I have addressed peace meetings. I have addressed meetings of freehold land societies, I have addressed education meetings, but I have not addressed a meeting where so wide a range of discussion and observation has been permitted as is now open to us in this assembly. I very much regret it, because I should like to have said a few words upon a controversy which has been raging in this country for two or three months, and which I should be guilty of cowardice, seeing it is always my practice to deal with the prominent topics of the day, not to refer to. I speak to you only as a politician. For the last two or three months there has not been a calm in this country. We have heard of a great political calm, but there has been one in the country. Agitation has been almost an agony. It has, I admit, been mainly sectional; but it has been wide-spread, and it has occupied almost exclusively the attention of the leading public prints. I need not tell you that the question is that which is called 'The Papal Aggression.' The remark I wish to make is, that the discussion of this topic has overlaid, arrested, and smothered for a time every political topic. In this country the public mind entertains but one subject at a time; therefore the discussion of this topic as a political topic has prevented the public mind from occupying itself upon fiscal questions and questions affecting reform in the representation, and other questions which posthions have had for many years at heart, so that we approach the meeting of Parliament without the opportunity being afforded or taken by the country or the Government of their views they take upon the various questions. I wish you to bear in mind that when we meet in Parliament, our time will then, I fear, be very much occupied with the discussion of this same question; for, if we may judge by what has been said in the House of Commons, and by very large assemblage, every political, social, fiscal, or reformatory question must be suspended until this one great question be settled by the House of Commons. (Applause.) What I want to ask is, 'Is this a question that can be settled by politicians?' (Loud cheers.) I may settle it in my own mind as a Protestant, and as a Protestant I may have my opinions. But I want to ask, if there is any reason why religious questions should not be removed out of the domain of politics, the same as in the United States of America?' Lord Carlisle, when he honoured himself by coming out of the Cabinet to deliver an address to the Mechanics' Institution of Leeds, made a remark which, coming at such a time (I did), I think expressed more than words would entirely do, when he said, 'I do confess I

envy the complete toleration which exists in the United States.' (Loud cheers.) In the United States the Pope may appoint Bishops wherever he pleases; he may parcel out that vast continent into as many dioceses as he pleases; he may send as many cardinals as he pleases; and no matter by what pompous phraseology all this be done, the United States politician, or the United States Legislature at Washington, would be perfectly indifferent to it all. Why cannot we, in this country, as politicians, leave, with the same security, to private and individual judgment, the settlement of this question, as it is in the United States? Is it that we are so ignorant, or that we are so liable to be misled? Then, I say, we are less sharp and follow the advice given by Mr Laurence, the American Minister, and not to ourselves. (Loud cheers.) But I am told that the reason is, that we have a State Church in England. Well, but does a State Church render the people of this country less able to protect themselves, by their own unaided judgment, knowledge, and sound sense, from aggression? Are the people less able to protect themselves against error because they have a State Church? Will that be the confession? No. But the State Church has been made the obstacle, or attempted to be made the obstacle, in every parish, to the promotion of the same liberality that exists in America, and against every progress with regard to liberty, whether civil, religious, or commercial. (Loud applause.) We are, and have been, continually tempted to be obstructed by the cry of the Church in danger! yet, in every case, the pursuers of the Church have found their predictions singularly falsified After the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Act—after the accomplishment of Emancipation—after the Reform Bill was secured—then was the same cry; but I believe it will be found that both by churchman and dissenters, the Church never was so active and prosperous—never were so many churches built—and never had the establishment greater authority, than after the last of those great reforms down to the present day Where, then, are the grounds for fear on the part of churchmen for the security of the Church? I do not stand here as the advocate of the partisans of the Roman Catholic body. As a politician, I do not presume to offer my opinions on the faith of any man. But I may be allowed to say, that I am no friend to the organisation of the Roman Catholic body. It is too subtle, too intellect, and too centralising for me. But, at the same time, let the Roman Catholics living in England judge for themselves, not on my or their own faith and motives, but of the motives which they have ascribed to the organisation that will follow religious teaching (Loud cheers.) Why should you donate to Roman Catholic Bishops whether they govern by a Cardinal, an Archbishop, or diocese? They do not come to me as a politician to ask me to give force and validity to their tales, or to give them stipends out of the public purse. What right have I, then, as a politician, to come before a public meeting or to get up in the House of Commons to say a word upon the subject of their faith, or on the polity of the Roman Catholic Church? (Hear.) We shall be told, pretty often, no doubt, that, unless Government interfere to restrict the just prerogatives of the Queen of England will be invaded by the Pope—not by Cardinal Wiseman. Cardinal Wiseman is a British subject; he cannot invade the prerogatives of the Crown without being guilty of high treason; and if he is guilty, let him be tried by law. But what prerogative has been invaded by the conduct of the Pope? Not the temporal prerogative Why, the Pope has, at this moment, in his army a thousand French and Austrian troops, and I have it on the best authority, that, if these troops were removed, dire would be the dismay and speedy the flight of the whole body—Pope and Cardinals. (Cheers and laughter.) It is not, then, the army of the Pope that can threaten the temporalities of the Crown. Are the temporal prerogatives threatened by sea? You may have a list of the entire naval force of the Pope well amounts to two gun-brigs and a schooner (Laughter.) Put one quarter of an effective service on the coast of Sussex, it would be quite sufficient to guard the whole island against it. We are told, however, that the spiritual dominion of the Queen is to be purified. We are told, by politicians, that we are going to vote money for ordnance and for shot and shell to meet and repel the aggressive enemy that meets us with similar weapons are we to forego the spiritual artillery with which we are to meet the aggressor? (Cheers.) We are, I beg you to consider how capitally we are suited in the House of Commons for that purpose (Loud cheers and laughter.) Admitting, if you please, that we are the great majority of us eminent for our piety, how are we constituted? (Laughter.) Are we all churchmen, owning to the spiritual authority of the Queen? Why, about 40 of us are Roman Catholics, and, mark me, you will have a great many more Roman Catholics returned from Ireland at the next election. (Hear.) We have an Independent or two, we have three or four Unitarians, and we have a Quaker I am sorry to say that we have had a good many more (Great applause); and we have a prospect of having a Jew. (Laughter.) Now is not that a very nice body of men to uphold the Queen's supremacy as head of the Church? If you would purify the Church, purify the House which should last till Doomsday, then give us the task of settling the question of Papal aggression. (Cheers.) I say, give it to the politicians to settle, if you want it never to be settled at all. As the law now stands, and as Mr Bright, politicians have been at the work already for 400 or 500 years. They have tried every available means; they have tried fire and faggot, and every conceivable means which were ever heard of at length short of extermination. What has been the tendency of the last century? Constant relaxation, a tendency more and more to religious toleration. What has been the effect of the last century upon the mind of this country? Why, to their honour be it said, the greatest and most illustrious statesmen of the last sixty years were so far in advance of the latent bigotry existing in this country that they were ready to sacrifice power, office, and were willing to forego place, patronage, everything which statesmen and politicians hold most dear, rather than lend themselves to the commission of a system which I very much fear there are many men now in this country who think distinction in public life to having been identified with the principles of toleration to which we are constantly more and more progressing, who are now ready to rally their fair fame, and their stainless shield, round the banner of political career, on entering into the political session of 1851. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I entreat you to remove the question of religious opinions—remove it out of the domain of politics, if you wish only to make peace—if you wish only that which we cannot delay, but if you wish to prevent a retrograde policy. It will not end in a mere return to the position of intolerance which we held. I entertain to conduct you in a retrograde track in questions affecting our temporal interests, and for which many of those who fancy themselves sincere are now leading the cry, and voices when they raise this fanatical intolerance, and, mark me, you Gibson completely, that if this country suffers one step backward in the career of religious toleration, you are endangering yourselves on questions in which you feel most nearly interested. (Hear, hear.) I never did like the expression of the word come across my mind on the subject of returning everything we have gained in the way of social improvement, mist. I saw the account of a county meeting in Essex, which has had its constant meeting in row ever since Bright spoke at it, which Sir John Tyrrell was one of the most prominent actors, when he called for three cheers for Lord John Russell. (Cheers.) Look at the actors throughout the country at the present movement against what is called the Papal aggression Who are they? Have you seen those men advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws? (Hear, hear.) Have you not seen, in every case, that the most prominent actors in those county meetings are the men who have resisted the establishment of that principle of commercia. reform? (Hear, hear.) When I ask you if by any account, such accidents as may happen in our constitution, we are the proper parties at any moment—when I ask those who agree with me upon the subject of commercial freedom, and generally upon questions of liberal policy in a sense affirm—when I ask them to answer me this question. Suppose a general election were to take place, and those who are prominent in opposing religious toleration succeeded and I am not sure that they would not succeed—in returning to Parliament a majority for re-enacting the disabilities and restrictions upon Roman Catholics, would it not be a majority that would either tamper with the Corn Laws or take care to indemnify themselves for what has been taken from them? (Cheers.) It is not about those who are acting that we have so discreet on this case as to conceal their belief in the possibility of retrieving their monopoly. I say to those who have generally been favourable to commercial freedom—who have been, in fact, friendly to civil and religious freedom, and who join in this cry, and lend themselves to the support of this party who are in favour of religious restrictions—I say they would, in my opinion, bring back on themselves commercial monopolies and political monopolies; and I say to them as inconsistent men—for I don't address myself to those who oppose freedom in every shape, but to those who are generally with us in advocating civil and commercial freedom—I say, if they gain the object of re gious intolerance, and if they gain along with it a monopoly in food as well as political institutions, they richly merit their fate. (Loud cheers.) But there is one thing that has been said by those who preceded me—they have alluded to the bigotry, and fanaticism, and ignorance which prevailed fifty years ago among the mass of the people of this country. Now, there is one singular point about the only symptom, which has consed me in the agitation for religious disabilities, and it is this: the calm, passive, and in many respects contemptuous silence and indifference with which it has been met by the great mass of the people of this country (Cheers.) If the same tumults had occurred fifty or sixty years ago, owing to the then ignorance and bigotry of the mass of the people of this country, half the Catholic chapels would have been given to the flames, and half their occupants' lives in danger. (Hear, hear.) And I thank the demonstration only for this—that it has given me, more than anything else, a conviction of the great progress that has been made in the enlightenment of the great mass of the people, especially in the north of England. (Cheers.) I will not say so much of the south. And I cannot say much of the Corporation of London. (Cheers and laughter.) Why, only think of that corporation professing to represent the city. Only think of it! Last year setting itself up and agitating for payment of the Queen's debts—setting up a patrotism in favour of religious liberty to the Jews. (Hear, hear.) When has there been such a spectacle, even so absurd a spectacle, exhibited as that which was shown when the Lord Mayor's coach took its usual grand procession broad coach, the pattern of two hundred years ago, and clothed themselves in that Bartholomew Fair dress of theirs, and took a man with a fur cap, whose pattern dates back, I believe, to the time of Henry VIII., with a beard on his chin at the other set of the paraphernalia of the corporation of London, and went down by the railroad to Windsor, in order to present an address to the Queen, in order to put down—[laughter]—the aggression of Cardinal Wiseman! (Loud cheers and laughter.) If you want to see mummeries, go and see the Lord Mayor's procession I have seen the grand ceremonies in the Vatican at Easter; I have seen the most pompous religious processions the Church of Rome can boast—but I never saw anything half so absurd, or half so offensive to intelligence or common sense, as the mummeries in which the corporation of London indulge

[Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I am not to say of the North of England, that the mass of the people here have not joined in this imbecility (Hear, hear.) I only regret that cream to see have prevented themselves being sold in the Free-trade—all, but I might have heard the cheer which should have had from 5000 auditors, in expressing the sentiments I have just enunciated. Now, gentlemen, only one word more—as a politician, but not as a party politician, if you please. Something has been said about confusion or misconduct during the last session. I do not come here to answer you, because I have not the honour of representing most of you. But thus I will say, I am exceedingly tolerant of every member of the House of Commons who strains a point to vote with the Government, because he has been some fifteen or twenty years longer in the political arena than I have been. I believe my friend Mr Brotherton, for instance (cheers), aims as much at benefiting the cause of the people in this country, in every form in which he can do it, as I (cheers); but I believe Mr. Brotherton has a stronger sentiment of reliance on years and loyalty towards the present Government than I have; and it is easily accounted for. Mr. Brotherton entered Parliament during the passing of the Reform Bill and shared their struggles in obtaining that bill, which I still regard—notwithstanding what Mr Bright may say—as a great progress in political reform. He shared all their struggles in carrying that bill, and it is natural that he should have those sympathies. But I will say this in vindication of myself, that I entered somewhat at an advanced time of life for a man who has taken up the discussion of a public question, and I did it resolved to devote my labours to the solution of that question, without reference to the temporal interests or consequences of any existing political party. And the result of that agitation in the case of the Corn-Laws has convinced me that if anything is to be done in this country for the great mass of the people, if you are to succeed in establishing any reform of magnitude, it can hardly be done by any party in power and in the House resolving to do that one thing, and totally disregarding the existing political parties in that House. I desire to see something accomplished. I have not entered the field as a candidate for any office, and I can say from the one most dear to my heart is the advocacy of a more peaceful and conciliatory policy in the intercourse of nations—I would especially say, the intercourse between this country and weaker nations If you want to wound my principles most acutely, it will be to show me England violating the principle of even salutary and humane policy when it has to deal with a weak power which is also a child in its grasp. I look upon inhumanity, rudeness, or violence, on the part of England towards a power less state like Greece, with additional resentment, just as I should regard that man as a coward as well as a despot who mistreated and ill-used a child. Feeling, then, that my principles were violated in the case of Lord Palmerston in the Greek affair, I voted against him on that occasion, and I should do so again, if the same circumstances were to be expended on the issue of my vote. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, let me give one word of advice to those who are in Manchester or elsewhere, and take up a hasty conclusion against some of our members, with whom you generally agree, and in whose judgment and sagacity you have some confidence, to beware how you tase sid against them, merely because you see in certain public prints a certain line of policy argued Give them credit for being wary; they have a better opportunity of sifting public men than you have. (Hear.) A man must be a fool if he does not, after being in Parliament some years, or age—years, and sitting in committee with nearly all the members, and hearing their motives when they are disclosed—not on the platforms, but when they are chatted over by friends in private. (Hear, hear.) I expend upon it, your members will have rather better opportunities than you will have of judging of the conduct of public men. And if you suspect in them that Lord Aberdeen has changed his views, I think you may maintain a fixed duty long after Lord Aberdeen had become the advocate of total repeal and unmixed bread—if, notwithstanding certain other symptoms I could mention that lead me to suspect that Lord Aberdeen did try to maintain a fixed duty long after Lord Aberdeen had become the advocate of total repeal and unmixed bread—if, notwithstanding certain other symptoms I could mention that lead me to suspect that Lord Aberdeen did try to maintain—if, I say, notwithstanding you have an impression in favour of Lord Palmerston, and if your members come to a different conclusion, why, give them credit for the same honesty of purpose and truthfulness with yourselves, and bear in mind that they have the better opportunity of forming an opinion than you have. I have no desire to stand out sinecurely in my votes. As was well expressed by Mr. Bright, I am a party man; I like to do so; and I would be far more agreeable to make companionship with those men on the Treasury benches, instead of trusting on their toes, and poking them in the ribs, and making them uncomfortable. Is it any satisfaction to me, do you think, that Lord Palmerston's organ, the *Globe*, has denounced me, over and over again, as a disappointed demagogue, and hurled language at me which no other journal—the *Times*, for instance has ever levelled at me? I know perfectly well that on the Manchester Exchange, and the Leeds Exchange, and the Liverpool Exchange, where the *Globe* paper is taken, and that being a Whig paper, when persons see I speak in such terms of the member for the West Riding, they are apt to think there must be a great deal in it, and that the member must be making himself especially odious in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I am not a disappointed demagogue; if ever there was anybody who ought to be satisfied with its public career, it is I. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I thank you for giving me the opportunity of relieving my mind to a certain extent of great cogitation in saying so. (Renewed cheering.) Well, as I said before, my position is not the same as that of Mr. Brotherton. I have lived so long that I cannot see the line of demarcation between Tory and Tory. I cannot see what Lord John Russell is to advocate which the Tories do not advocate. I find from Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, not simply great impatience, but petulance, and I had almost said great peevishness, when he is questioned on the subject of foreign affairs. I cannot refuse to pay respect to the speeches that he has made to our friend Mr. Bright—who I am sure is very indifferent to the remarks I have made on him—but they are not calculated to increase the confidence that was supposed to be the leader of our party. (Hear, hear.) I must confess that, in regard to Ifeal matters, I am bound to say I believe the opposition party would do quite as well under the Aberdeen Government as they would if they got their own. But this I say—if I cannot say that I have at least the liberty of voting in the House of Commons according to my conscience. Deprive me of that and I cannot hope to see some change and some reform—at least if I am not allowed the free advocacy of my own opinions for some distinct principle different from that which I have the misfortune to entertain. I am not going to be the man sitting up til. twelve o'clock every night in the House of Commons? This 'disappointed demagogue' wants no public employment. If I did I might have had it before now. I am not going to be the man sitting up through Bright's speeches. (Hear, hear.) I want nothing that any Government or any party can give me; and, if I am in the House of Commons at all, it is to give my feeble aid to the advancement of certain principles in which I have strong convictions. Deprive me of that power, tell me I am not to do this because it is likely to destroy a Government with which at the present moment I can have no sympathy: I say, then, the sooner I return to private pursuits, and abandon altogether that sterile sphere up in the House of Commons might. after night in that way, the better for me and my friends (Hear, hear.) I have come here, then, merely to renew personal acquaintances; or rather, anxious, by a short sojourn in this neighbourhood and in Yorkshire, not to lose old acquaintances which I highly prize and value. I come, moreover, in order to have an opportunity of taking the current of public opinion a little, and sounding its depths, to see whether it be an uneasy tide, or a steady permanent stream. I think this meeting has demonstrated to me, that, whatever has existed in other parts of the country, here, at least, there is no reaction. (Loud cheers) And, if we are found true and faithful to our recorded opinions, you in Lancashire, and I hope my friends in Yorkshire, will always be found true to their principles."

Mr. Cobden sat down amid loud and long-continued cheering.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

On Saturday a meeting was held at the Old Fellows' Hall, Pocklington, to take steps relative to the present state of agriculture. The room, which will hold about 800, seemed to be full, and principally of those connected with agriculture. The chief personage on the occasion was Mr. Busfield Ferrand, who was announced in the advertisement to take part in the proceedings; and as this was the first time he had addressed the farmers of this part of the East Riding, considerable curiosity was excited to hear what he had to say. A train on the railway station, where he was hailed with cheers, and then escorted into the town. The Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. C. A. Darley, Mr. R. Denison, of Waplington, Mr. Jonathan Harrison, and other gentlemen were present

Mr. Denison was called to the chair, and having briefly addressed the meeting, read over a number of resolutions, which were agreed to, setting forth the agricultural interest up to the present time, in the course of which he animadverted severely upon the policy of the late Sir R. Peel, said:

"I warn you that you must put your own shoulders to the wheel—that you must exert yourselves, and not leave everything to Sir R. Peel. We have his policy and let me tell the landed proprietors, that if they are not careful how in future they conduct themselves upon this great and vital question, they will for ever separate the tenant farmers from them. (Cheers.) You have no fair or honest review your position for the last 20 years. From 1831 to 184. Sir R. Peel, now deceased, fought your battles in the House of Commons against the Whig government and the Free Trade school. In 1841, the Whigs brought forward a measure for a permanent fixed duty of 8s. upon foreign corn result? Peel went down to Tamworth, issued his manifesto, telling the farmers that if they accepted the 8s. duty ran would never obtain them, and nothing but the sliding scale could save them (Laughter.) He implored you to throw the duty overboard, and you did so, he pledging his word that ... would stand up for you, and never take less than what would secure you 56s per quarter for your wheat. Well, in 1845 he betrayed you; he handed you over to the Manchester school, and you were sacrificed to serve their interests. (Hear, hear.) They told you, first of all, 'Oh, don't be alarmed, the price of corn won't fall with a repeal of the Corn Laws; you will always have remunerating prices' A great many of the farmers believed this; but they were not long before they found out that it was what Cobden calls a 'bugaboo' cry. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) Then came the *Times* newspaper, saying, 'Oh, don't be alarmed, farmers of capital; keep your corn at home; don't thrash it out; save it in your stacks until spring; by that time all the foreign corn will be consumed, and you will get remunerating prices for your corn in spring. We admit that there are many farmers who can't do this; and those who can't, let them transport themselves to the towns and elsewhere.' ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) Well, the farmers, or some of them, did so; and what was the end of it? Why, corn rose 2s. a quarter and fell 3s. Mr. Frankland Lewis, chairman of the Tory party, and the rest of the Whig organs, said, 'Oh! it's not a question now of the prices of corn; it's all high breeding and high farming.' Now, with respect to that, let us take a leaf out of our enemy's book. '*You eat of all kinds down*' (Hear, hear.) What says this said *Times* itself of high breeding? 'It is not merely the first outlay, however lavish, that will place the beginner in the rank of a first-class breeder of short-horns. He must be prepared to exercise every other consideration on his farm to their welfare, and after he has collected his herd, and fed and watched them with the utmost care, he must stand the risk and uncertainty attending their management.' If so in that case, how is it that the high-priced and high bred cows missed having calves, and so great are the risks attending this system, that only a few farmers can carry on itself into their hands. Men of station and wealth embark in it frequently as a hobby, and some, like the late Lord Spencer and the present Lord Ducie, are successful; but such cases are exceptional.' So much for the *Times* on high breeding (Hear, hear.) Well, then, now we come to high farming. I consider that that means an immense expenditure to force the land to yield an unnatural increase of produce. Now, suppose for *Times* sake, we adopt the system of spend £1000 extra in producing 1800 quarters of wheat, to carry to the Hull market Sir Robert Peel said, you could not grow wheat at a profit unless you sold it for 58s. a quarter. Well, you take your 1800 quarters to Hull, and what happens then? You are met with foreign wheat which pays the grower at 36s. a quarter. (Hear, hear.) Was there, then, ever such madness for men professing themselves to be sane—to recommend you to do that? I say, then, that I think you cannot produce your corn except at a ruinous sacrifice? (Cheers.) They (the Manchester men) say, now that high farming and high breeding may answer, it is all a question of rent with you. But I maintain it is not rent in the question of rent. Land does not pay more than 2½ per cent.; and I think no person should be allowed to pay a landlord at that rate per cent. for the use of land But it is not a question of rent to the landlord merely; it is a question which comes home to the tradesmen. Suppose I reduce my rents 25 per cent., I put 25 per cent. into the pocket of my tenant, but what happens then? I should have £1000 less a year to spend. Where has the 25 per cent. gone to? It has gone to the foreigner—to the buying of corn produced by the foreign labourer. (Hear, hear.) What is the country? Why, the tradesmen of Pocklington can no longer spend the money he used to do among his tradesmen, and in support of charitable institutions. A majority of the landed proprietors are small men. They have possessions handed down from father to son. Why are these men to be sacrificed for the spinning-jenny and the power-loom? I am not here to sow a bad feeling between the landed interest and the manufacturing interests; but I have a right to ask you where they come from? The first Sir Robert Peel boasted in the House of Commons, that, when he was coining money as fast as he could count it, he had a thousand orphans in his barracks, or his mills, whom he had gathered from as far as Scotland, and whom he handled over to a state of slavery more dreadful than anything I can picture. (Hear, hear.) Those thousands of orphans were never raised above the rank of a labourer. What good did the spinning-jenny do to them? or what good did the power-loom do for the happy home of the handloom weaver? Why, it has been turned into a desolate wilderness, and has been destroyed, that the power-loom might get faster for the Lancashire spinners. It was no unusual thing for children of five and six years of age to be worked 19, 20, and 21 hours a day by these spinners. (Hear, hear.) Oh! we say to the Lancashire cotton-spinners what you have suffered frightfully, and a great injustice has been done you, but we are going to confer a great boon upon you, you shall be prosperous, contented, and happy, and live in a paradise. Suffering will be forgotten in the joy that is going to spring a repeal of the Corn Laws. Ireland would then shake off all her misery, Scotland would rise from her ashes like a phoenix, and England would go forward "like a giant refreshed with wine." Those are the words in which we were made. Now, let us glance at the condition of each of these countries. And first, as to Ireland. When the Corn Laws were repealed there were 7,000,000 of people in Ireland, and they were principally engaged in agriculture. Now? I believe that 1,000,000 of people have been driven, like houseless beggars, from their homes in Ireland, and forced to find shelter in a foreign country. (A voice: 'Through the Encumbered Estates Court.') Why the Irish themselves to foreign countries, and hundreds and thousands of labourers have come from this country to Ireland, to supply the deficiency of labour which the manufacturing system worhasses, and the following short extract from the *Waterford Mail* will show the extent of emigration that is now going on. It is headed 'Emigration.' 'On the 10th inst. the Cork steamers, the Waterford steamers, were filled with nearly 200 persons on board bound for America. As we progress in the new year, the wild mania of emigration appears to increase. Among those who proceed westwards are many comfortable farmers, and we devoutly hope that their golden anticipations will not be disappointed; but we fear, with too many they will. When the *Mare* was leaving at two o'clock, these poor fellows seemed in a wonderful state of excitement and confusion on board. It was only an effort, for immediately many, both on board and on shore, burst out crying' (Hear, hear.) I say, in the name of our common country, why are these things? Why is a wide-spread misery and ruin on Ireland? Is there one man who will dare to say that the manufacturing system has not been the cause of Protection not being restored. Unless this is the case, it is only will the landed interest—composed of landlords, farmers, and labourers, and tr deemen of every description—be reduced to ruin more rapidly than you can almost count the minutes, but also the manufacturer himself will find the home-market destroyed,

and himself beaten out of foreign countries by competition abroad I have been rather prominently mixed up, during the last twelve months, with a movement connected with the growth of wool and flax in this country. It is true the Frenchmen, and the Prussians press, attacked and abused me as being worse than a madman, but in less than twelve short months I have lived to see my proposition adopted and recommended by Lord Clarendon, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as the only means to rescue it from its prostrate and ruined condition. I call on farmers to study well this question, for I tell you there is a profit connected with the growth of flax; and when the Lancashire cotton-spinners find the farmers produce for them the raw material to be spun by hand, you will never hear again of their threatening to close their mills, and marching 300,000 men to London through the agricultural districts. I also recommended to the farmers to wear wool instead of the cotton-raised Alsace-grown cotton. They have adopted my advice to an immense extent. I told them it would rise in price. It has risen in price, and my advice to those who have last year's old suit, "Hold hard!" I have no doubt that it will rise again, and that before next January it will be 15d. or 16d. per lb. I would then say "Let it go, because, if you sold it too long, cotton may again come into the market to compete with it, and be a cheaper article for the manufacturers to spin. When you can get a fair remunerative price let it go, but I don't think you will get such a price till you get 15d. or 16d. per lb." (Mr. Forrand concluded by warmly supporting the resolution amidst cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the petition, as well as that of a similar one to the House of Lords, was put to the meeting and carried with only two dissentients, and this was followed by three loud cheers for Mr. Forrand.

The proceedings were terminated by votes of thanks to Mr. Forrand and the Hon. A. Dunscombe, M.P., for their attendance, and to the chairman for his ability in the chair.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, R.G.S.

PART VIII.—OXFORDSHIRE.

The boundary line of the county of Oxford is very irregular, as also are the dimensions of the county in various parts; being only seven miles across near the middle, at Oxford; whilst in the more northern part the width is thirty miles; the southern end is narrow, not being more than twelve miles across in any part.

The climate of Oxford is cold, particularly towards the western part of the northern division. On and adjacent to the Chiltern Hills, particularly about the poor land at the foot of those hills, it has always been observed that the frost takes effect sooner, and continues longer on their soils than on others in the vicinity. The chilling climate under notice arises principally from the difficulty which the rain-water experiences in finding its passage to the natural outlets, streams or rivers, and the great tenacity with which the Oxford clay retains moisture. The chalk adjacent to the Chiltern Hills is rendered cold from being watered with water of iron springs.

About one-third of the soil of Oxfordshire is composed of what is known as stonebrash (composed of a loose, dry rubble soil, largely mixed with fragments of limestone, forming a good turnip soil), in the vales of the district there are some good tracts of meadow-land. The Chiltern district occupies about one-sixth of the county, and consists of a great mixture of soils, much of which is poor; plentifully intermixed with flints and chalk, near the banks of the Thames, however, there exists a good loamy sand. The redland district in the north of the county is composed generally of a reddish sand, rendered tenacious by intermixture with clay. The remaining part of the county is composed of soils exceedingly miscellaneous, and occupying a third of the area.

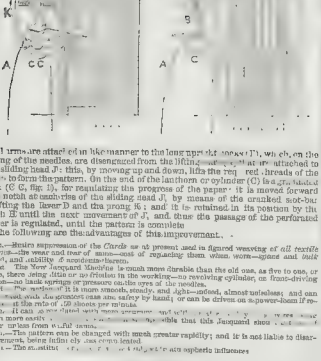
The breeds of cattle found in Oxfordshire are very various for dairy purposes, Devons and short-horns predominate, Herefords are, however, preferred for feeding. The greater part of the cattle in Oxfordshire are maintained for the purpose of the dairy, a large amount of butter being weekly forwarded to London, the skim and button-milk being employed mixed with pea and barley-meal to feed pigs, especially what are termed dairy-fed porkers, the greater part of which are fattened for the London market.

Of late years this county has given a name to a breed of sheep, derived originally from a cross between the Cotswold and improved Leicester, and an animal better suited for the purpose of dwelling in a chilly climate and moist soil cannot be found; the improved new Oxford sheep possess all the hardiness of the old Cotswold, with it the fattening property of the new Leicester. Splendid animals of this breed are always to be seen at the Smithfield Cattle Show, and at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The tillage husbandry of Oxfordshire has hitherto consisted principally in following for wheat on strong lands. The low price of wheat, and the scarcity of tillage on retentive clays, must, however, compel all farmers on heavy soils to lay them down with grass: this would, no doubt, have been done long ago, but for the extreme difficulty that farmers find in converting heavy tillage into pasture lands. The best mode is to sow with rape after a fallow, soil with sheep, and sow with grass seeds. Mow the first year; top-dress the fields with guano or other portable dressing; stock hard with lambs and hoggets during the autumn and spring following; and the succeeding summer will find the field covered with a sufficiently rough sward to carry a heavy sheep without poaching the soil.

MARTIN'S PATENT IMPROVED JACQUARD LOOM.

This improved machine, is in operation at the factory of Messrs. Knill and Co., of Wood-street, Cheapside. Fig. 1 is an end elevation, and fig 2 a section through the middle A (figures 1 and 2) is an endless coil of perforated paper passing over the lantern or cylinder (C), by which it is raised to the needles (B), and lifted at once immediately over the perforations. The needles are connected by wires to the horizontal arms of the griffe levers D. The short vertical arms are attached in like manner to the long upright needles B, which, on the lifting of the needles, are disengaged from the lifting arms, and are attached to the sliding head J: this, by moving up and down, lifts the required threads of the warp to form the pattern. On the end of the lantern or cylinder C is a ratchet-wheel (C C, fig. 1), for regulating the progress of the paper: it is moved forward one notch at each rising of the sliding head J, by means of the crooked rod-bar I lifting the lever D and the prong K; and it is retained in its position by the latch E until the next movement of J, and thus the passage of the perforated paper is regulated, until the pattern is complete.



The following are the chief advantages of this improvement.

1st.—Entire suppression of the *Cards* as at present used in figured weaving of all textile fabrics—the wear and tear of which, and consequent loss of regularity in the pattern when worn—ignorant and careless workmen frequently occasion.

2nd.—The New Jacquard Machine is much more durable than the old one, as five to one, or more, there being little or no friction in the working—no revolving cylinder, or frame-driven surfaces—no brass springs or pressure on the eyes of the needles.

3rd.—The machine it is more smooth, steady, and silent in its motion, and can be worked with the greatest ease and safety by hand, or can be driven on a power-loom if required—at the rate of 120 shoots per minute.

4th.—It can be worked with more economy—as with the old Jacquard there are frequently more than one hundred needles—while this one has Jacquard needles only to the number of 400.

5th.—The pattern can be changed with much greater rapidity; and it is not liable to disarrangement, being fully as easy to understand.

6th.—The machine is not affected by any atmospheric influences

LONGEVITY.—From the *American Sun* of January, 1850, amongst the summary of deaths of remarkable persons during the year 1849, we extract the following:—Samuel Jenkins, aged 116, at Lancaster, Ohio. M. D'Ussel, formerly a page to Louis XV., Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons in 1794, and created a Baron of the Empire by Napoleon, aged 102; Pete Jackson, a negro, aged 122, at Amherst, Massachusetts; Louisana Thrower, at Ogechee, aged 133, and according to some, 137; Jean Baptist Roisdard, the oldest man in France, at Fontenoi, aged 113 years, 4 months, and 2 days; Mrs Elizabeth Barnett, at Gulberville, Paris, aged 111

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER

CHAPTER XXVI.—WINDOWLESS HOMES.

OUR contemplated and slowly-progressing sanitary improvements, cannot be accomplished perfectly without a sufficiency of light and air. We may limewash and drain for long years to come, but while we shut out the bright and cheerful sun, and refuse entrance to the refreshing breeze, we deprive ourselves of the very elements which are essential to health and life.

We call in the aid of darkness as a punishment for crime; and confine only the worst of felons in the dark and silent cell. We also punish poor industry in the same way; and, by our laws, close thousands of rooms in England against the light. That which God gave to all, we refuse to let man have—to cheer and ventilate his dwelling-house—unless he pays for it. The sun, and moon, and stars, and the sweet air of heaven, we tax indirectly; for, unless we pay, they are not permitted to shine upon us—neither by day nor night. We, poor worms! dare to tax the glorious works of our Creator! as if we had laid on "main pipes" that reached to heaven. "Let there be light, and there was light," said the Omnipotent. "Let there be a tax on light," said man; and he came with his shiny trowel, and he shut out our view of the windows of heaven. The sun beats and shivers his golden beams upon the high dead-walls, and endeavours in vain to reach our rooms, and turn our thoughts to the Creator, who left him swinging in the centre of space: the sweet breeze, also, that has come for miles laden with the fragrance of many a field and many a flower, flutters and sighs on the dead brick-work, like an imprisoned bird that would fain thread its way in and out between the branches. Alas! it can find no way through.

The doctor feels the pulse of his sinking patient, and calls for more air in the room, while Death grins behind the bricked-up window in triumph at the folly of man. The venerable vicar comes to administer comfort to the dying, and breaks his right reverend shins over the utensils in the dark passage, for they cannot afford to pay the tax for a fanlight over the door. "Illuminate our darkness," them comes from his very heart.

We, who were doomed to sleep in a dark attic in our boyish days, well know the miserable deprivation which this foolish and cruel tax entails on the poor. When, only morning from night by the dull sounds in the adjoining street—no ray of light penetrated the room in which we slept—we groped about for our clothes in the darkness: no morning sun shone upon us when we knelt down to pray: the light of the new day we saw not until we descended the creaking staircase, and beheld it sleeping (as if in mockery) on the hard pavement of the street. In that hot, low, dark, old room, have we lain awake many an hour, and wept because the sun was not allowed to look in and gladden us by his light. That was our first trial when, by the time we had numbered ten summers, we were compelled to leave our poor but happy home, and labour for the crust we ate in tears. Innocent, honest, and industrious, our childish hearts then unspotted with a crime, we were driven to the dark attic, on the ground we had died on the long days of June, to sleep on a pallet, on which the sun never shone, no not even through a broken pane: the dim twilight of more than a quarter of a century, do we now look upon that gloomy garret, and remember how with little cheped hands we knelt, and, while the tears fell on the dark floor, prayed to God for the sweet light.

Were we alone? Alas! there are tens of thousands at this very hour who are praying for light and air as we then prayed, and who are slowly taxed until they groan again beneath the load.

Plants die for want of light and air—without these elements all living things perish. God gave them to all, "the just and the unjust." Were a man to brick up a fellow-creature in a breathless room, to deprive him of air, and destroy his life, that man would justly hang for murder. Yet the law bricks up and kills thousands, and escapes—because the LAW IS NOT A MAN. Who can say how many thousands, that were swept away last summer, might have been living and in health, had they but dwelt in well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms? Are we not all, more or less, guilty of their deaths? Tax anything but the sun and air; deprive us not of God's gifts, lest in his just anger He should withhold them. In the proof-plates of this paper we stand and preach, and our text is "*Let there be light.*"

A wise Legislature would tax dirt and darkness, not light: what a mockery for the Commissioners to cause the removal of the dark windowless cellars, as they did during the late dreadful epidemic, yet to tax them the instant they put into lighted rooms! What a doing and an doing is this law! It says "Here you shall not live!" and the poor say "Then we cannot afford to live." So sanitary drivers between light and darkness, like paupers whom no parish will harbour. Better that our wines and spirits were taxed an hundredfold, than that thousands should perish for want of light and air. Charge us a guinea a bottle for our claret if you please, but let the "golden-nob" which runs on all the gates of Heaven fall untaxed and free. Make us pay through the nose for turtles, pine-apples, grapes, and champagne, but not for what you never gave us, never could make us pay for, and never could value the lives of your loyal subjects. If you could supply us with sunshine and air, on a dark, foggy November day, you might tax us. A fine day for a pic-nic party would be worth purchasing, or even for your own annual whitebait dinner; but you know such a blessing is not yours to bestow. Tax us, my Lords and Gentlemen, for what you alone have the power to withhold or give; but meddle no longer with the gold of your creator. We admit your "necessary evil," but call not the light of Heaven by such an irreverent name. Let the "World's great comforter," as an old poet calls the sun, shower God's gold upon rich and poor untaxed; add not to the "necessary evil" of taxation, by depriving us of what you neither sowed nor reaped. Were the moon inhabited, the tax for her light would be the just due of her indwellers, for the splendour shed upon our nights; and, could they see you, any honest jury would find a verdict for them. Give us more untaxed windows, and you may awaken "some mute" Hemchal in our courts and alleys. All have not the courage to struggle into the light, as we have done, through the darkness that shadowed the days of our childhood.

Let us remember and make open non-military men pay for not looking at the shako, or perukes, or hair dye, so that we may distinguish our gasoline antiques from the real young ones; or mosaic jewellery, or well-molesman, or those who are the true gentleman, and "live without their means;" or men who make long speeches, and love to hear themselves talk; or any other egotistical little evil or vanity. But—as you love to see your own images in a glass—let the dear bright olden golden sun come and go, in at every crack, and out at every crannie, as he did in the early mornings of the world, when there were neither bricks nor mortar to break the long lengths of his golden beams, between earth and heaven. We asked for a repeal of the Window-Taxes, and you gave us cheap corn: for light, which is as essential as bread, and you gave us fire-baked stones.

Repeal the Window-Tax, and pass an act that no houses shall be built, in future, without a thorough draught through them—windows in front and behind; no more dead-walls on which the breath beats and comes back again, and tries in vain to escape; but places where the sunbeams can come in shirt-naked, as God sent them out of heaven, and where the air, when it once enters, is not kept a prisoner, but as free to come in and go out as the wind that revels around the haycock, or tosses the dead leaves up, and laid bare the curly violets. Let the linen of the poor laundress wave on the clothes-line which stretches across her room. Let the dingy locks of the pale needlewoman be uplifted by it. Let the little children steal noiselessly out of their beds to see the dawn (even those) the sun gilding the window-panes in the morning, when he passes, and tinging them with crimson and hazy gold, when he sets at night. No fibs, and millions of little hearts will bless you.

Bless you measure;

even as ours would have done when we lay in that gloomy old attic, in the days of our childhood, or knelt weeping amid the darkness which had been made by our former legislature, and which too many even now upheld. Let there be little noses flattened against the panes in the morning, and little eyes uplifted, and sweet voices raised, as with hands on their tiny brows, they shade off the golden glory, and exclaim, "Oh, what a sweet sunshiny morning to play in!"

To show how unjust this tax is, we will look in amongst my neighbours. One is a bookbinder; he requires light for his business—the laying on of gold, &c. He is compelled to pay for twenty windows in all he lives in the kitchen, as he must have a good light for his workpeople, who number about twenty hands, and can't work by bad light enough. He growls and pays the tax, £5 19s. 3d.; sometimes makes a sacrifice to save his "goods and chattels" from being seized. Another neighbour is in the same trade; he has double the number of windows and twice the number of work-people; but his is only a workshop, and he pays no tax at all, except for the ten-windowed little villa he goes home to every night at Norwood. Is this just? His profits are above a thousand a year. Our poor dwell-on-the-spot friend cannot make both ends "meet and tie." Here the admitted "necessary evil" between man and man falls heavily on hard-handed industry. The burthen is not fairly borne, and we are sure every thinking man, whether in Parliament or not, will admit that this is unjust. Then, again, there are limits to the size of windows: if they exceed a certain measurement, they are charged as double. Thus the little light we are allowed is meted out to us, as if poor foolish man himself had made the blessed sun, and had more calls for its light and warmth than he could supply, so was compelled to measure it out with a sparing hand. We almost marvel that there has been no attempt to form a "flying island," such as Swift created for his inimitable Gulliver, so that it might hang suspended over anti-window-taxed towns, and keep off the light and rain, until they left off pattioning and ceased to murmur. Had we a little bit of land of our own, we would live in a tent until the window-tax was repealed.

Ask the doctors what kind of atmosphere hangs about these windowless rooms, and they will tell you that it is poisonous, and that no healthy person can inhale it without feeling its injurious influence. There is a sour and sickening smell about the unaired bed-clothes, and you feel as if the abiding-place of fever was amid those dark curtains. An air not such as God sent for man to inhale hangs about these places; the wind knocks against the blocked-up windows, but can find no entrance; only the stench in the damp kitchen throws out its noisome vapour, and gains admission; there is no breeze to disperse it. You have a taste as of copperas in the mouth the moment you enter these airless abodes. The "child-bed woman" sickens her time; and, when she is able to sit up, she looks on the blank walls before and behind her, until the monotonous level rows of brick become painful to her sight, and she cannot refrain from counting them over and over again. The bed on which the dead lay is occupied the next night by the living; for there is no other spot saving the close court or open street in which it could be placed for the wind to sweep over it, and carry off all its impurities.

You are making laws for giving the dead ample room in the open cemeteries, where the sun will shine, and the gentle grass blow over them when they "are chill to praise or blame," and can neither feel the warmth of the one nor the reviving sweetness of the other.

Another and a double standard: there are old city companies possessing halls and gardens, in the very heart of London, and these are hemmed in by buildings, hundreds of which have only dead walls to face these "green nestling spots;" nor dare the owners of these houses put in a window that would overlook the only open breathing places which our forefathers left us. Hundreds of such "legal" barriers as these must be overthrown before the great purification can be perfected, before the dark shadows are swept away which have for long years hung over and settled down upon those gloomy, airless, and windowless rooms. Let the sun shine "on the evil and on the good," and light be thrown on the dark dens which Man (more selfish than God) compel not the poor sempstress to burn her candle an hour earlier than she ought to do, for want of another window in her confined apartment; but let the rising and the setting sun flash upon the casement, even if it be only reflected from the lattice of her neighbour. Who can tell what dormant faculties may be awakened through the sun shining by day, and the moon and stars being mirrored on the casement and reflected on the chamber-floor by night, in place of the dull, dead, unmeaning blackness which ever relieves these scantimened rooms? Instead of the dim literary eye of thoughtless ignorance, an intellectual light might break forth, such as ought to stamp the expression of the features which were made "in God's own image," in stead of

> Two eyes, not dim, but of a healthy stare.
> Wide, sluggish, base and ignorant, and strange,
> Predominant in the lower deep
> A look or motion of intelligence
> From infant-conning of the Christ-cross row
> Or passing through a primer, line by line,
> Till perfect mastery crown their pains at last. WORDSWORTH

Repeal this tax which makes darkness a necessity, and let in a flood of golden light into our rooms—a shimmering of sunbeams on our walls: windows through which happy and innocent faces can look; openings into which the air will come, and blow the dusty cobwebs across the pretty eyes of the children, while they watch with wonder the bee or butterfly, which has lost its way in our miles of streets. Let there be light and easy places, where the root of violets, primroses, or the cheap geranium can stand in the window, and catching the sun and wind, live on for a few weeks, and bring pleasant memories of the green and far-away country. As gas has extinguished the smoky cressets and the dim oil-lamps that but served to make the "darkness visible" by night, make a law to knock through these blind walls and blocked-up windows, and let the sunny gold which God showers from heaven on rich and poor "on the just and on the unjust," stream even upon the dark nooks in which guilt shelters: then will the sun shine "with healing" on his beams, and more than one-half of your plans of improvement are accomplished.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1851. D'ALMAINE AND CO.

As usual, this volume is very beautiful decorated. The covers, presentation-page, the [illegible] are elegant designs. The frontispiece, the "Minstrel Knight," has merit in the grouping; but the figures are not so correctly drawn as could be desired. The portrait of Mrs. Sims Reeves is admirable. The pen-and-ink pieces comprise Sir Wellington marches, entitled "Waterloo," "Assaye," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Chudad Rodrigo" and "Barossa." Glover; quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes, by Ricardo Lenter, M. Sckiely, J. M. Jolly, and Wellington Guernsey. There are ten vocal pieces, the poetry by Bartholomew, Bruton, Beattie, E. J. Gill, Herrick, Byron, A. R. Samuels, Kirke White, H. Abrahams, and Mrs. Mackinlay; and the music by Miss A. S. Mounsey, Mrs. Mackinlay, Messrs. J. L. Hatton, A. Lee, G. B. Rodwell, W. H. Holmes, S. Glover, J. H. Cave, C. F. Desanges, E. Flood, and Alary. The volume is edited by F. H. Burney, and, with the names quoted above, as poets and musicians, it may be concluded that the handsome volume maintains its former reputation.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1851. JULLIEN AND CO.

Edited by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the clever violinist, this Album contains some very attractive and pleasing compositions. There are fourteen ornamental pieces, including Osborne's "Swiss Girl" dances, Jullien's quadrilles, polkas, and marches, by Jullien, Knight, Vogler, Fitzgerald, Laverna, and Balfour. The music of the songs is by Balfe, Edward Loder, Bishop, C. Barker, Laverna, G. A. Hachfurth, Frank Albert (Julien), Joseph Warren, Geo. Linley, Henry Smart, Walter Maynard, G. Stanley, A. M. Lee, Frederick Angelina, with poetry by Shirley Brooks, J. W. Lake, D. Ryan, G. Linley, E. J. Gill, H. J. St. Leger, Colonel Addison, and Mr. Rolls. The remaining portion of the work contains [illegible] stirring portraits of Jenny Lind and Sontag, Grisi, Persiani, Lablache, Tamburini, and Staudigl.

"I'VE WATCHED THE TREES IN THE FOREST GLADE. CARMONEL, composed by ROBERT ANDREW STOTT. DARWEN AND CO.

We notice this carmonet because the words are free from the sickly sentimentality of the ordinary run of modern ballads; the melody wedded to the poem is plaintive and expressive.

COCKS'S MUSICAL ALMANACK. COCKS'S MUSICAL MISCELLANY. Cocks and Co. The "Almanack" contains a variety of useful information in the smallest compass, and as it is [illegible] might be read, increased if more care and attention were bestowed in the compilation. It would be but fair, also, if the numerous extracts from the journals were acknowledged. The "Miscellany" is a monthly journal of music and musical literature, issued [illegible] magazines at a very cheap subscription. Four numbers have appeared, and each and each have been given in the editorship. With each number is a separate sheet, four pages of sacred or secular compositions are given, [illegible] which are the names of Beethoven, John Bishop, Jeremiah Clarke, Cairn Haydn, Warren, Dr. Hayes, Dr. W. Croft, &c.

THE ENGLISH NUMISMATIC MEDAL.—This "Royal road" to the knowledge of coins has lately been issued by Mr. Webster, and consists of three Russell-street, Covent-garden. Within the compass of a crown-piece not only grows a chronological list of the Sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror to her present Majesty Queen Victoria, with the years and dates of their accession to the throne, but furnishes likewise a complete fabulous series of the silver coins (and silver only) owned by each Sovereign. Thus we find that Edward VI. minted the greatest variety, comprising the farthing, half-penny, penny, half-groat, threepence, groat, sixpence, shilling, half-crown, and crown. Extraordinary or unusual pieces, struck on special emergencies or particularised in the margin, or exergue, as "Elizabeth struck three-farthings and three-halfpenny pieces;" "Charles I. struck ten and twenty shilling pieces in silver," &c. To the numismatic student, this medal must prove invaluable as a reference; and even the more experienced collector will have a retentive memory, may find it a serviceable pocket companion. It has been executed by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of Little Queen-street, Holborn, where, also, the medal may be procured.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUN-BARRELS, AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE STEAM HAMMER.

The manufacture of fire-arms is one of the most extensive trades carried on at …

… THE GUN-BARRELS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUN-BARRELS, AT BIRMINGHAM.

GRINDING THE GUN-BARRELS.

quarters of an inch to an inch thick, but are [illegible] through with as much ease as they were pieces of wr[illegible] paper. At every descent of the quiet but powerful shear, a new length is [illegible]. These lengths of cold iron are destined to be made into gun-barrels. Taking one of these lengths, let us trace its progress. After being cut it is cast into the forge, and heated to a white heat. It is taken out of the furnace by a workman called a roller, who, seizing it with his pincers, passes it between two rollers, revolving upon each other, and moved by steam-power—the one concave, and the other convex. Issuing from the side opposite to that which it entered, it is seized by the pincers of another workman, also called a roller, and is found to have curled round in the form of a tube. It is now passed in the same way through a smaller pair of rollers of the same construction, under the pressure of which its edges are brought a little closer than by the first operation. This having been done, a mandril, or long bar of iron is passed through it, and it is once more consigned to the furnace. When of a proper heat it is taken out to undergo the next process, which is that of welding. The business of the welder is to hammer it round and round on the mandril, so as to make the edges cohere, and to make the mould a perfect tube, without seam or jointure. In this state the mould is not [illegible] eighteen inches long, and is much too short and thick for a gun-barrel. [illegible] more it is consigned to the fire, whence issuing, the mandril is inserted through it, in order that it may be subjected to the operation of a pair of rollers, which in less than half a minute squeeze it out to about double its former length. While still red hot, it is passed back by the workman through a smaller pair of rollers, and receives a few inches of additional length. On an average, each mould is subjected seven times to this process, at the end of which it is to all outward appearance a gun-barrel, but rude and rough, and requiring much additional labour of a very different kind to complete it.

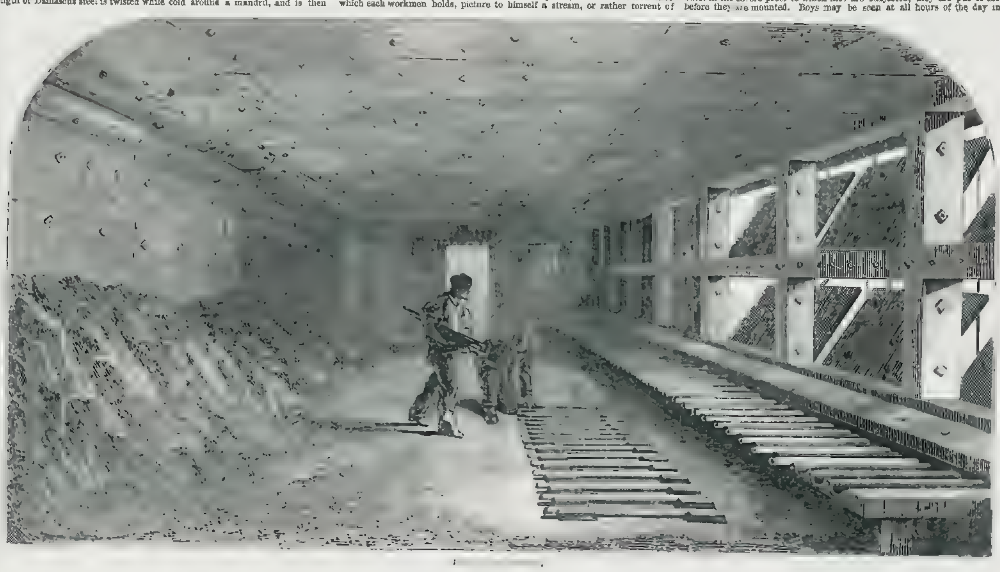
"In this manner are formed the barrels of all the common and cheaper kind of guns, such as are used for the export trade to Africa, and also contract g[illegible] [illegible] kind for the military."

The twisted [illegible] barrels are formed in a somewhat different manner. The length of Damascus steel is twisted while cold around a mandril, and is then placed in the furnace, till it is of a red heat. It is afterwards welded by the hammer in the manner shown in the Engraving.

"The gun-barrel, whether of the common steel or of the twisted Damascus, is now ready for the next operation, which is that of boring. The business of the gun-barrel borer is to clean and polish the interior of the tube, and at the same time to work it to the size or bore required, and to give it a perfectly smooth and even interior surface. This operation is performed by steam-power, and is superintended both by men and women. The process of boring is performed by an angular rod of the hardest steel, which is made to revolve in the barrel by steam-power, and scrapes the inner surface as it turns, till it is as beautifully smooth and polished as a mirror.

"[illegible] block, called a 'horse,' and holding with both hands a gun barrel to the fast-revolving rim; let him fancy the loud sharp noise of the grinding, the monotonous whiz of the machinery, the semi-darkness of the place; and from the iron tube which each workmen holds, picture to himself a stream, or rather torrent of sparks rushing upwards to the roof, as if the very substance of the metal were being converted by his grindstone into flashes and sparks, and as if that conversion were the whole object of the process, and he will have a faint and imperfect idea of the scene presented in the grinding-shed of a large gun-barrel foundry.

"After the barrel is bored and ground, it becomes necessary to have it proved. For this purpose, and before any great expenditure of labour or money takes place, a 'pin' or 'nut' is screwed to the breech end, and the barrel is conveyed to the Proving-House. This establishment was founded in 1813, at the instance of the Birmingham Gunmakers' Company, who obtained an Act of Parliament for the purpose. The business of the Proof-House is under the control and direction of three wardens, who are annually chosen from the general body of guardians and trustees of the company. In addition to the members of the Corporation of Gunmakers, the Lords-Lieutenant of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford, the members serving in Parliament for these counties, and the magistrates acting in and within seven miles of the town of Birmingham, are *ex officio* guardians. The act was obtained to ensure the proper and careful manufacture of fire-arms in England. Under its provisions, 'every person who shall use, or [illegible]e or procure to be used or to be begun to be used, either by ribbing, brea[illegible] fitting, or other process, in any progressive state of m[illegible]facture, in the mak[illegible]g, manufacturing, or finishing of any gun, fowling-piece, blunderbuss, pistol, or other des[illegible]n of fire-arms, usually called small-arms; or who shall offer for sale, or sel[illegible], or cause or procure to be taken or re[illegible]ed, or permit or suffer to be received on his behalf, any barrel which shall not first have been duly proved, and marked as proved, at the Proof-House, established at Birmingham, under the provi[illegible]ns of the act, or some other proof-house established by law, shall forfeit and p[illegible] for every offence twenty pounds, such penalties to be re[illegible]vered in a summary way, before two Justices of the Peace, the one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the p[illegible]sh where the offence shall be committed.' As many gun-barrels burst in the severe proof to which they are subjected, they are put to the test before they are mounted. Boys may be seen at all hours of the day in the



[illegible] oulders to this establishment [illegible], and proved with all convenient [illegible]

[illegible] l with the Proof-hou[illegible] form three of the four sides of [illegible] and detached, is a small powder [illegible]. All the interior of [illegible] quarters of an inch to an [illegible] window-shutters of the apartment are also of [illegible]. The barrels are set in two iron st[illegible]: the upper surface of one [illegible] the train of powder, on this train the barrels rest with their tou[illegible]ward; and in the rear of the breeches of the barrels is a mass of sand, to receive the barrels whic[illegible]. A second [illegible] sand is formed before the muzzles of the pieces under proof, to rece[illegible]. When the train of powder is laid, and the gun or pistol barrels are placed on the stocks, the window-shutters are closed up, and fire is set to the train from without, by the insertion of a bar of red-hot iron through an orifice in the wall. A deafening explosion succeeds. After a short delay, lest any of the barrels should have hung fire, th[illegible] are opened, the smoke dissipates, and the attendants remove the barrels.

The scale of proof is the same as that used by the Board of Ordnance and by the London Gunmakers' Company, [illegible] rate of from three to five t[illegible] of powder that would b[illegible] for the piece in actual service. It is regulated according to the number of the ball[illegible] the pound: for a ball of [illegible] ounces of powder [illegible] used; for two balls to the pound, five ounces and five dr[illegible]s; and so by [illegible]ending scale to balls of [illegible] to 1s. per barrel. [illegible] common barrel not above the calibre of 13-16ths [illegible] inch, the fee is 6d.; for every pair of common pistols, 6d.; for every twisted barrel, 3d. [illegible] pair of twisted, 9d.; and for every barrel above the calibre of [illegible] the fantastic shapes into which the barrels that burst under the severe trial of their strength are contorted, [illegible]. What is called [illegible] iron or iron with [illegible] sand or any other foreign material has been wrought, [illegible]. Sometimes the barre[illegible] presents an [illegible] sometimes one large gash, or rip[illegible] untwisted, and present an [illegible] appearance not unlike [illegible]. The barrels [illegible] appear to have undergone the proof satisfactorily [illegible] have not burst are taken out and put aside to undergo a further test, while those w[illegible]rst are condemned as old iron. After twenty-four hours the b[illegible] if no discolouration from the saltpetre appears in the exterior [illegible] the iron, they are considered [illegible]. Should there be any possibility of a crack or flaw, however slight, which the saltpetre has failed to disclose by disc[illegible] is filled with water, and a ball larger than the [illegible]. This compresses the water so violently that, if there be the slightest crack, it o[illegible]. Should the barr[illegible] have undergone s[illegible] are marked with separate marks, one for viewing, and one [illegible].

After the barrels have undergone [illegible] they are taken to the gun-maker[illegible]; and lock, stock, and barrel—which severally go through a variety of hands, quite independent of each other, and forming separate trades—are finally united.

1800 AND 1850.

It is both wise and customary, at all marked epochs, as at the end of a year or a half century, to look back at the state of affairs at its commencement, and compare or contrast the present with the past. At such periods the trader balances his accounts, takes stock, rejoices over an accumulation, or regrets a deficit, extends or con[illegible]ets his business, pu[illegible] unchanged or alters it, as his ledger assures him that he is acquiring wealth or hastening to decay. What is indispensible for the tradesman, cannot b[illegible] than useful to society though far less easy to perform. Its books are so complex, and embrace such vast and multifarious transactions, that it is beyond the power of any individual at any [illegible], and determine exactly the gains and losses [illegible] short period, many transactions are incomplete; they [illegible] they threaten ruin, [illegible] freedom and pro[illegible] he finds a great number of affairs have never [illegible] records have been lost, the f[illegible]orgotten, and the bookkeepers have passed into [illegible]. All that can be don[illegible] therefore, with respect to society, at the end of a year or a half-century, is to select from the leave[illegible] facts at the beginni[illegible] and contrast them with similar facts, equally well [illegible]d and acknowled[illegible]. Man's faculties ar[illegible] in time, and h[illegible]est chance of being ac[illegible] when he confines his remarks to objects in his vicinity. In calling the atten[illegible] to a few of the great changes in society between 1800 and 1850, we shall accordingly confine ourselves mainly to what we have witnessed in the metropolis, or is extre[illegible]. We are at the same time not without hope that the few contrasts we shall [illegible] balance be la[illegible]vour of human progress, doubts and fears as to the destiny of society may be allayed or extinguished.

To begin with the aspect of t[illegible]s and supplies, of which much has lately been s[illegible] within our recollection that the Strand was [illegible]l with Exeter-'Change, so narrowing it as to be scarcely passabl[illegible] and that the [illegible] of the National Gallery and of Trafalgar square, [illegible]ighbourhood, was occupied by [illegible]yal Mews and a multitud[illegible]s, with doubtful hou[illegible]nd shops, and a squalid and disreputable [illegible]. If that spot be not [illegible] all that critics desire, it vies in chee[illegible]tliness, and grandeur with any part of the metropolis, and with any spot in any capital of Europe [illegible] church of St. Mary-le-[illegible] wide uninterrupted [illegible]. An immense improvement [illegible]n made in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross; and similar im[illegible]nade in Pall-Mall, Re[illegible] Moorgate, King William-str[illegible], and in nearly every part of the me[illegible]nings, where necessary, have been made; a number of narrow streets, [illegible] dilapidated buildings, the abodes of squalor and disease, [illegible] superseded by spacious tenements, splendid shops, and wide str[illegible] ct of the old part of the metropolis, with its means of accommodation and [illegible] almost as much improved as the whole has been [illegible]. With these improvements in the st[illegible] of the metropolis, there has been [illegible] improvement in health [illegible] the rate of mortality [illegible]terion, that was in Middlesex—which is London, with a favourable addition in 1800, 1 in 37; and in London itself, in 1850, about 1 in 40, or 1 in 41. [illegible] value of life, therefore, notwith[illegible]itation of the cholera, has rise[illegible]entury, in the metropolis, about 7½ per cent.; or, in every 100 persons, 7·12 less die annually now than in 1800.

At the commencement of the century London extended from Hyde Park Corner and th[illegible] New-road in the west to Shadwell in the east, and from [illegible] beyond Old-street on the no[illegible] to St. George's Church, Southwark, on the south. Within that space, however, there were large spots of ground, such as that from Russell square to the New-road, not built on. Camden-town and S[illegible] red on the map, and Pentonville was designated by [illegible]d from the condition of wastes or of marsh[illegible] bull-baiting or [illegible] Walworth, Peckham, Camberwell on the south, Hackney and Stepney on the [illegible]ton on the north, a[illegible] with Chelsea on the west, were [illegible]hed with some diffic[illegible]ads not always passable and [illegible]. With Deptford, Greenwich, Hampstead, and such places stages [illegible] or four times a day. The roads between London and its [illegible] very good condition, and we read of a [illegible]0 losing his way between Woolwich and London, and upsetting [illegible].

At Shooter's Hill, Finchley Common, at Bagshot and Hounslow Heaths, and at other places in the immediate neighbourhood, then desolate, but now enclosed and adorned with villas and mansions, highway robberies, always attended with [illegible] they were accompanied by murder; and, [illegible], the bones of [illegible]tors swung black and rattlin[illegible] the road side, tellin[illegible] both of crimes and of much brutality in the [illegible]l passengers and to the country people [illegible]e hardened villains they were meant to awe. Such ghastly sights have long been removed from our roads and our river side, [illegible] were still swinging till about 1820. Highway robberies, with [illegible], are now rarely heard of, and all the villages about the metro[illegible]d with as much ease [illegible]y as any of its principal streets. [illegible]re much indebted to wh[illegible] some persons long persisted in [illegible]isance—a modern mode of conveyance, that in conjunction with [illegible] river, has m[illegible]able by remov[illegible]rless persons from the footpaths to the carri[illegible]. There was nothing [illegible]800. The only street vehicles then in use were hackney-coaches, of w[illegible] or two still li[illegible]r on the stands, [illegible] the sole accom[illegible] possessed by our [illegible], hackney chariots, are only [illegible]e older than omnibuses [illegible]ich run every minute from the Bank to Charing Cross, and extend the[illegible] to Bow on one side and Kensington with Kennington, [illegible]e foot of Hampstead Hill, have all been [illegible] within twent[illegible]. In 1800 the different parts of the metropolis could only be reached from the other parts by walking; and often did the [illegible] subsequent to [illegible]om the Surrey side of the river to Paddington, there being no kind of public conveyance.

Between Greenwich and London, [illegible]ginning of the century, one or two [illegible] by two men—touching [illegible] passengers by w[illegible] kept close to the shore if the tide [illegible]le, and, if favourable, [illegible] rowed in the mid stream [illegible]ehicles; they seldom performed the voyage in less than [illegible] in bad weather, were unable to [illegible]it at all. Gravesend was [illegible]y smart yacht-like sloops in something less than three hours, [illegible]tting; but very often the voyage was much longer; and, in foul weather, extremely disagreeable, or actually impracticable. Larger vessels, less showy and less fleet, but better able to make w[illegible] against the heavy waves occasionally encountered below the Nore, fr[illegible]ng goods under the name of hoys, had come to carry passengers to Margate, then beginning to be the summer resort of the Londoners. It was the only sea-side place they visited. These vessels sometimes made the voyage in ten or twelve hours; but sometimes they were three days, or were driven over to Holland, and at length landed their [illegible]mished cargo of drenched and sea-sick passengers so weak and miserable as scarcely to have strength to vow that they would never again venture in a Margate hoy. To reach other places by water from London, you must ship in a Scotch smack, a Newcastle collier, or a Bridport sloop; and the voyage might be a week to Edinburgh, Newcastle, or Plymouth. Above bridge, passage-boats, except canal boats and ferries, appear to have been little known, the less amphibious population of those fresh-water regions contenting themselves with occasional trips in wherries and punts.

In 1817, steam-boats—used on the Clyde in 1811, and in America still earli[illegible] came into common use on the Thames. Now every place above bridge to Richmond is in summer visited by them; and, winter and summer, Battersea, Chelsea, and intermediate spots, have steam-boats continually plying between them and other places on the river as far down as Woolwich, while, winter and summer, numerous steamers ply to Gravesend, and perform the voyage from Blackwall with ease and certainty, whatever may be the weather, in an hour and a half or two hours. [illegible]ly roomy and commodious vessels carrying passengers to intermediate places, Margate is now reached in five or six hours, and rarely, even in fogs or storms, does a steamer fail to complete her voyage. But not only Margate, but almost every part of our sea-girt empire, from Aberdeen to Dublin, may be reached with ease, convenience, and dispatch by commodious steam-vessels that almost daily leave the metropolis. If we were to say, that for one passage-boat plying on the Thames in 1800, there are now fifty; and for one passenger then, there are thousands now, we should be guilty of no exaggeration. Be it remarked, too, that those great conveniences now common to the multitude could not then be commanded by any amount of wealth and power. The use of steamers has actually covered the Thames with passage vessels; yet we remember, and probably the tale is even now repeated at the water-side, that the noble invention was denounced, as depriving watermen of employment and bread. In 1848 the nation possessed 1253 steam-vessels, of 168,078 tons; and of them no fewer than 128 were built in that [illegible].

The Thames, within the r[illegible] of the metropolis, was, in 1800, spanned by only three bridges; now it p[illegible] seven, including Vauxhall and Hungerford, and more are in pr[illegible] of erection. In addition, the extraordinary tunnel below the point [illegible]ccessible to sea-going vessels, one of the greatest wonders of the metropolis, begun in 1825, and c[illegible] labour and great danger, in 1843, provides another communication betw[illegible] Middlesex and Surrey. Only the London Do[illegible]s were in existence before t[illegible]ning of this century. The West India Docks were commenced in Febru[illegible] 1800. In 1850, including the Commercial Docks, there are five large s[illegible] of such docks, and they are insufficient to accommodate the ever-increasing commerce of the most used and useful river of the world.

Canals are a very ancient invention; but they were almost a novelty in England, and were constructed, in great numbers, about the beginning of the century. In 1800, the Grand Junction Canal, and, in 1801, the Paddington Canal, were opened; and no check was given to forming canals, intersecting almost every part of the land, till the superior invention of railroads came into use. [illegible] somewhat singular, that they were known and introduced at the [illegible] time that canals were most assiduously constructed.

An act was passed in 1801, for the construction of the Surrey Iron Railway. It commenced at Wandsworth, in connexion with the Thame[illegible] and was to be extended, in all probability, to Portsmouth, so that heavy st[illegible] day, when the canals were locked up with ice, and the sea voya[illegible] be conveyed from Woolwich Warren to the fleet at Spithead. That infant proje[illegible] never grew to maturity; the rails intended for horses to draw on were only laid for a short distance to some manufactory; but it designates the beginning of [illegible] improving century. The gigantic works of the same kind now extending in the United Kingdom to 5447 miles, employing 50,000 persons, on which upwards of sixty million passengers travelled in 1850; and on which run countless fire-steeds that never tire, transporting, with velocity inconceivable to the [illegible] 1800, large armies of human beings and cargoes of huge ships, are wor[illegible] memorials of its progress. With the metropolis they all communicate; and its inhabitants are now wafted to every part of the empire with four times as mu[illegible] velocity and in one fourth of the time that the quickest mail-coac[illegible] short journeys in 1800.

In 1807, lighting the streets by gas (now common to nearly all the towns of the civilized world) was begun in Golden-lane. Before that time the [illegible]trouolis was feebly and imperfectly illuminated by oil-lamps, their number [illegible] the opulence, the poverty, or the parsimony of different parishes. Num[illegible] alleys, lanes, and courts in every part of the metropolis were left in im[illegible]trable darkness, and offered certain refuge to many criminals from impotent [illegible] conniving watchmen. Now there is scarcely a hole or corner without its gas-light. We all live in company, and are almost always seen. Crimes can rarely be hidden, and criminals rarely escape detection. Much of the imputed increase of criminality is due to that artificial illumination which leaves no wickedness unrevealed. At the beginning of the century, diabolical passions, such as those which goaded into murder the Rushes and the Mannings, found in many cases their fitting gratification in the plunder and slaughter of war. Al[illegible] an improved police, a more complete confidence in the law, and an [illegible] daylight, allow no crime to be unknown, or to escape punishment. The lo[illegible] continuance of peace—almost uninterrupted in Europe for thirty-five years, and, at the beginning of the present half-century, prevailing universally—has allowed no vent for the malignant passions but in those acts which the law undertakes to prevent or to punish. From such facts we learn to doubt the comparative conclusions, deduced from imperfect statistics, that more crimes are committed now, when cities are lighted in peace, than at the beginning of the century, when *glorious* war satiated the appetite for crime, and much of the wickedness of [illegible] drunk by the inhabitants of London sinc[illegible] filters came into [illegible] public animadversion into man[illegible] stuff that for several years subsequent to 1800 was called water. A[illegible] part of it was taken up from the Thames at London-bridge, the cent[illegible] all the sewers of the metropolis. The darkest, muddiest, most unsavoury liquid ever met with in the casks of a ship after a long voyage, was pure and crystalline compared with the thick and foetid stuff drank in parts of London. Between the milk, the vegetables, the meat, and the bread to be obtained then and now, whether we regard the quantity or the quality, or the regularity of the supplies, the comparison is entirely favourable to the present time. A bread riot is unknown to this generation; but, at the beginning of the century, London was more than once afflicted with hungry mobs breaking o[illegible] bakers' and corn chandlers' shops, and vowing vengeance on the men who were the instruments for procuring them supplies. More lamentable even than their violence under the suffering of hunger, was the example of the Legislature which passed laws against forestalling, and the persecuting ignorance of judges, who surpassed the Legislature in denouncing honest tradesmen. Lord Kenyon, in 1800, told a jury, who found a corn-factor guilty of the crime of forestalling, for buying oats by sample and selling them again on th[illegible] that "they had conferred by their verdict the greatest benefit on [illegible] that ever was conferred by a jury." Better-informed persons assert they only aggravated the evils of scarcity, and excited popular tumults by rendering a very useful body of men odious in the eyes of the mob. On many social qu[illegible]tions, judges are generally very sorry guides; but no judge can be found in 1850 who would not be [illegible]amed to use the language then gloried in by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

It is not our intention on the [illegible] cultivation, the growth of our [illegible] trade, the augmentation of the revenue of the [illegible] people. Neither do we purport to give a catalogue of t[illegible] numero[illegible] unificent inventions that grace the half-century now [illegible]ired. Nor can we no[illegible]ce the improvements in the health of the people, their [illegible] greater care and frugality, as evidenced by numerous benefit [illegible] savings banks. The subject, by its immensity, compels us only to touc[illegible] places and pass on. To refer now, therefore, briefly to moral improveme[illegible] they have also been remarkable, if not so striking as our tubular bridges, steam-vessels, railroads, and gas-lights.

In our youth, the numerous alleys, lanes, and courts, abutting on the great thoroughfares, poured forth, by day and [illegible] a number of half-naked, flaunting women, who ma[illegible]e the stre[illegible] the aspect of brazen prostitution. Not content with the most open display of their charms in the public streets they seized on strangers and dragged them to their haunts. It was then difficult for a youth not hardened in London ways to pass from Charing-cross to St. Paul's without being decoyed or abducted at noon-day. It must be admitted, if hypocrisy be the homage vice pays to virtu[illegible] the e[illegible]rior decency which now veils this kind of profligacy marks at least a deference to morality that was unknown for several years subsequent to 1800. With such exhibitions, temptin[illegible] to some, disgusting to others, with sharpers, duffers, and bullies in league with disreputable women, with no other police than antiquated watchmen, with not even a street-keeper by day to warn or to guard the unwary strangers, till the police was established, in 1829, London, fifty years ago, was dreaded as the abode of swindlers, robbers, and prostitutes.

[illegible] in the appearance of the public stre[illegible]s, even if it be merely guilt veiled by hypocrisy, has been attended with substantial moral improv[illegible] number of executions in the metropolis alone, in the three years, 1805[illegible] w[illegible]en, or twelve a year, and in all England were 188 or 63 [illegible] year, while, in the three years 1847-48-49, there were only five persons executed in London, with a population almost trebled, and in all England on 35, or 12 a year. The number executed in a year towards the close of the half-century, amongst nearly 18,000,000 people, being equal to the number executed at its commencement amongst 860,000. Not to enter, however, into the difficult subject of the increase or decrease of crime as recorded in annual returns; not to dwell on the almost total c[illegible]ation of broils and rows in our streets, that were common at the beginning of the century, nor on the safety and security of our persons now enjoyed by all classes, which was not the case then, one fact is recalled to our minds by the records of that time, and one comparison is suggested by the number of executions, which may illustrate the greater comparative security now enjoyed by the humble classes, the greater respect evinced for their persons and property, and the great progress of the community in humanity.

In 1801, Mr. Vansittart, then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury (now Lord [illegible]ley), waited on the Lord Mayor, and requested him, on beh[illegible] Government, to permit a press-gang to enter the city and carry off all the [illegible]faring men who had taken refuge in it to avoid being pressed. Beyond the d[illegible]minion of the civic authorities—and all honour be to those who established in the City such an asylum for the most scandalously treated of all her Majesty's subjects (though the civic authorities then permitted it to be violated) the press-gang, in 1801, had free scope, and the sailors were its prey. Wherever they c[illegible]ld be found, by night or by day, working a collier up the Swin with coals for the London citizens, or sitting at home at the end of their voyage in company with their wives or sweethearts, they were ruthlessly and mercilessly seized by men armed with cutlasses and pistols, and dragged away to permanent imprisonment, and subjected to the most harassing toils and the most cruel discipline. Happily for us, no plea of necessity can now be urged by those who fill the offices that Mr. Addington and Mr. Vansittart, filled then for the commission of such an atrocious outrage. We never hear of anything of the sort. At the same time, we have a well-grounded conviction, that, were the Addingtons and the Vansittarts of our day, on any pretext whatever to propose such a monstrous violation of the City privileges, or dream of so treating the stokers, engineers, and seamen as the latter were treated in 1801, or treat any class of her Majesty's subjects in such an outrageous manner, they would be justly resisted by the strong hand, and by the execrations of our humane people would be ind[illegible]antly driven from the public service. Such crimes beget crimes; and we read in the records of the same year that mutinies were common, and that, where the outraged people obtain[illegible] the upper hand, officers were murdered and the ships carried off to the enemy. The public feeling, which makes it impossible for the State now to perpetrate similar outrages, marks as great a moral improvement, as the use of gas and railroads shows an improvement in our physical condition.

In 1800, and for some [illegible]wards, the punishment of death was indiscriminately applied by the code of [illegible]. No less than one hundred and sixty actions, including such trifling crimes as stealing in a shop to the value of five shillings, and cutting down young trees, were then, in the opinion of our Legislature, worthy of instant death. To th[illegible] were subsequently added seventy-five offences under the revenue laws; so that in 1810, when a reformation began, there was, probably, as Lord Holland said, twice one hundred and sixty actions declared by our Legislature, with the *sanction of the public*, to be capital offences. The cruel system was not confined to England. In France no less than 115 actions—some of them innocent, as leagues and associations, or even meritorious, as writing and printing books against priestcraft, under the name of religion—were capital offences. In 1850 only treason and murder (including wounding with intent to kill), unnatural offences, burglary with violence, robbery with wounds, arson of dwelling-houses (persons being therein) are punishable with death in England; and, except for murder and treason, capital punishment is now rarely inflicted. In France, though it has been again revived for a few crimes, the punishment of death has been entirely abolished. It may be remarked, too, that the cruelty in France failed to protect the power of the priest and the King, for which it was principally ordained, if it did not hasten the destruction of both, as it failed in England to put a stop to offences against property—which only becam[illegible] fewer as industry was set free, the quantity of food increased, and cru[illegible] punishments were abolished. Than this amelioration of criminal codes, forced on both Governments by public opinion, we can adduce no stronger evidence of the moral improvement of the citizens of Paris and of London, and, we may say, of France and England.

What is true, indeed, of London, on all the points to which we have referred, is equally true of Liverpool and Manchester, of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and of all the towns of Great Britain. All have been beautified, as well as [illegible] have become well lighted and well paved. All of [illegible] of them are brought much nearer to one another by railroads. [illegible] them enjoy telegraphic communication, an invention of yesterday, and [illegible] share pretty equally that solicitude for the improvement of the classes, sometimes called humble, more frequently now called dangerous, when they have [illegible]ased to be riotous and alarming, which is one of the most lovely features of the present age. At the beginning of the century the lower classes were invariably ridiculed, despised, and oppressed under the opprobrious epithets of the "unwashed" or "the swinish multitude." We notice this change as the crowning improvement in 1850 compared with 1800, and pregnant with many beneficial changes hereafter. A respect is now paid to the lives, the liber[illegible], the enjoyment, and opinions of the multitude, which was unborn in 1800, and cannot fail to elevate them in the scale of society.

We should leave our brief sketch of such a mighty theme very imperf[illegible], were we not to add, that, since 1800, the population of the metropolis, embracing an area of eight miles radius around St. Paul's, increased from 864,845 to 1,873,676 in 1841, and is now probably 2,300,000. The population of Great Britain was [illegible]942,646 in 1801, 18,808,099 in 1841; and is now probably not less than 22,000,000. It is most satisfactory, therefore, to observe, directly contrary to certain theories, that physical and moral improvement, not deterioration, that increase of wealth, comfort, and convenience, and increase of population, have all gone hand in hand. The truth, which [illegible]s out grandly and conspicuously, if we confine our attention to London [illegible] or to Great Britain, is confirmed by the nations of the Continent. [illegible]e and in Germany improvement has not been so rapid as in England; [illegible] Germany; and there population has increased faster than in the other pa[illegible] the United States, again, the population was 5,305,925 in the year [illegible] 17,063,353 in the year 1840. Another census was taken [illegible]lts of which are not yet know, but the population at present is [illegible]e not less than 25,000,000, and it may be 26,000,000. [illegible] at the same time, certain, that, in physical improvement, the number a[illegible]t of railways, the employment and efficiency of steam-boats, and the use of the magnetic telegraph, America equals, if she do not surpass, England.

Mr. Porter has observed, that "our population has gone forward with continually accelerated speed;" that is, it has increased faster and faster. An historian at the close of the last century, writing in the "Annual Register" for 1800, described that as "the age of humanity." "It was distinguished from all others by a more rapid progression of knowledge, and by the discoveries of philosophy being more readily applied to practical purposes." He spoke, too, of "knowledge being progressively accelerated," that is, like population, increased faster and faster. But, rapid as was the progress of knowledge [illegible] population in the 18th century, there is no doubt that the progress has been still more rapid in the half-century now elapsed. We are led, therefore, to [illegible]nclusion, that the progress of improvement, like that of knowledge and population, goes on ever faster and faster. To what it will l[illegible] philosophy gives us no clue; though it imparts t[illegible] conviction, that the progress will be greater in the fifty years ending 1900 than it has been in the fifty years ending 1850. We have said nothing of political improvement in the last fifty years—of restraints on religion, on the press, and on industry abolished—of Governments made at once responsible and reasonable—of the decay of absolute and military power—of the gathering force of public opinion, till it has become irresistible; but on all these points the progress of society has been so [illegible] that, in spite of the dark clouds now hovering over part of Europe, we [illegible]y safely anticipate for all, before the close of the century, the brightness of perfect political freedom.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—B.A. EXAMINATION, 18[illegible]

QUESTIONISTS NOT CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS.

Mathematical Examiners.—W. Reynolds [illegible] M.A., Caius College. [illegible] man, M.A., Qu[illegible]

Classical Exa[illegible] W. Martin, M.A., Corpus Christi College. W. George Clarke, M.A., Trinity College.

[illegible] *in the Acts, Epistles, Ecclesiastical History, and Paley.*—Thomas He[illegible] M.A., Trinity College. W. H. Pritchett, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

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Or, First Class of Ordinary Degree.

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Bromfield	Trin	Glynn	Trin	Plummer	Trin	Watson	[illegible]
Burtt	Trin	Hodges	Jesus	Pochin	Trin	Webb	[illegible]
Cockle	Trin	Holroyd	Trin	Pratt	Pemb	Wharton	[illegible]
Cope	John	Hutchinson	John	Shabbeare	Trin	Whiteley	[illegible]
Cresswell	John	James	Queen's	Simpson	Queen's	Whymper	[illegible]
Crosse	Caius	Knowles	Pet	Smith	Trin	Williams	[illegible]
Cubitt	Trin	Martin	Trin	Tilghman	Trin	Wilton	[illegible]
Erskine	Trin	Mayor	John	Trentham	Emm	Wintour	[illegible]
[illegible]enn	Trin	Measham	Sid	Twells	Pet	Wood	[illegible]
[illegible]antillon	John	[illegible]	[illegible]				

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[illegible]	[illegible]	Davidson	Caius	Hart	Trin	Scholefield	Trin
[illegible]	[illegible]	Deacon	Trin	Knox	Trin	Standen	Emm
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dent	Trin	Mair	Trin	Starkie	Trin
[illegible]	[illegible]	Douglas	Pemb	Mariott	Pet	Stock	John
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edwardes, R.S.	John	Middleton	Christ's	Upperton	Trin
[illegible]	[illegible]			Molesworth	Corp	Watson	Cath
[illegible]	Caius	Evelyn	Trin	Newman	Pet	Wetherly	Christ's
[illegible]	Trin	Gedge	Christ's	Parnell	John	Wilks, E. G.	Trin

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[illegible]ass of Ordinary Degree.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Dowdeswell	Magd	North	Trin	Taylor	Corp
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gordon, Hon A.	Trin	Pierce	Caius	Townley	Trin
Batten	John	Hankey	Trin	Pixey	Cath	Vaux	Trin
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Cane	John	Hodgson	Clare	Potter	John	Watson	[illegible]
Chataway	Clare	Holden	Trin	Rikey	John	Willan	Trin
Cheap	Jes	Hudson	Corp	Ripley	Magd	Wilson	Cath
Cogan	Trin	Jennings	Trin	Sawyer	Trin H	Witherby	Corp
Davys	John	Innes	Trin	Shillito	Pemb	Woodyatt	Pet
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith	Christ's		
[illegible]	Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southwood	Trin		

[illegible]NTH CLASS,

[illegible]h Class of Ordinary Degree.

Bayne	Magd	Fawcett	Magd	Kersaw	Trin	Neville, Hon [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crowe	Trin	Jenour	John	Moore, R.S.	John	Wilkinson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Magd	[illegible]	[illegible]				

ÆGROTANT.

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A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

SPITALFIELDS AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

In the days of glorious Dick Whittington and his much-respected cat it was firmly believed by all true Englishmen—who had never been to London—that its streets, courts, and alleys were all paved with bright red gold. The very wisest of our old forefathers—those who lived in the *green* country—not only placed implicit faith in the tradition, but, bringing forward, in support of their day-dreamings, a strong host of highly imaginative anecdotes, would talk of the field upon which the famous beer-drinking boor who should dare to doubt that which the oldest inhabitant himself had accepted as truth. Newspapers had, unfortunately, not been invented in those days, and the extreme difficulty of a gentleman at York obtaining any correct information as to the condition of the metropolis gave the imaginative traveller an almost tyrannic sway in the realms of fancy.

The high-road to London was then looked upon as the high-road to Fortune. Had any one in that golden age—when bankers were supposed to be the great contractors for paving—dared to hint at the possibility of a Londoner ever wanting bread, he would have been the laughing-stock of the whole village. The end and aim of every good father was to hoard up as many crown-pieces as would purchase a stout cob, and furnish a strong saddle-bag, to enable his son to make the journey to the great city. For to their simple minds, to pick up a living in the metropolis consisted in helping themselves to a few golden pebbles for immediate use, and laying by three or four good large paving-stones as a store against a rainy day.

It is difficult at the present time, when a gentleman in a hurry can lunch in London, dine in Birmingham, and sup in Edinburgh, to account for the stupidities of our wise old forefathers. The task of explaining away these Californian dreams must be left to those who have walked down Fleet-street on a wet afternoon.

Although some hundreds of years have passed by since the days of the worthy Lord Mayor and his much-respected cat, still there are many spots to be found in England where the inhabitants entertain ideas of London no less splendid and incorrect. In their own minds they have settled the important fact that it is the most delightful and fairy-like spot in the world. They picture it to themselves as a huge assemblage of palaces, cathedrals, monuments, and mansions, spaced out by pleasant green fields, shaded by noble wide-spreading trees, and covered in by a bright blue heaven.

There is nothing more calculated to convey an erroneous idea of London than its street and district nomenclature. The stranger starts with astonishment on being told that Milk-street cannot boast of a single dairy, that Bread-street never thinks of baking, that the Poultry has discarded cocks and hens these hundred Mayors, and that Birchin-lane has not a single school to bless itself with. Custom has so blinded us, that with an old-timey only equalled by watermen and postboys, we still cling to our ancient callings. Hence it is, that if a pestilence breaks out, the first spot it attacks is certain to be an Elysium-terrace; or, if a frightful case of poverty and suffering is brought to light, it is sure to have been discovered in a Paradise-row.

Among those districts, whose name is an insult to it, we may rank poor Spitalfields. The strongest will not be the brilliant imagination, will feel convinced, by one glance down the Bethnal-green-road, of the absurdity and almost cruelty of its title. A pauper might as well be christened Rothschild.

There is nothing about the poverty-stricken place that even approaches to the pastoral. It is true, that, about six centuries ago, this now overcrowded district was covered with rich meadows. In the midst of them stood the hospital founded by good Walter Brune, citizen of London, and gentle Rosa, his wife. Now, as that same one, the foot-sore and dust-covered traveller would beg the bed and meal he was too poor to purchase in the City. Here, too, were welcomed those who suffered from sickness or distress, to be carefully tended, and gather health and strength from the soft breezes that swept by the wooden turrets of the priory. To these rich meadows would the London 'prentices bear their May-pole, striped with gay colours, and ornamented with quaintly-trimmed foliage, amongst which dark green leaves were the hand-some bunches of bright flowers. There, as the long silken streamers floated in the breeze, they would tread down the daisies and the buttercups, till the brown earth marked the ring they had danced.

A few centuries have "told dreadfully" upon Spitalfields. Its happy youth has passed away, and it now stands, poor and miserable, well stricken in years; for London, like a sturdy lad, soon grew out of all knowledge. As it weaned or hemp kept within the city walls, it threw off its confinement, and, stretching itself, thrust out its stony arms, and seized upon the country. What had been the father's pleasant rustic home, became the son's busy City warehouse. Islington, from being a town, became a parish; and the buildings of the City, instead of covering only 370 acres, as of old, soon spread over the vast extent of 46,000 acres. The spot where Walter Brune's timber-built priory stood, in the Spitalfields, is now marked by a paved square of sober-looking brick houses. Instead of the poplar, the fashionable tree now raised its lofty head; and the breeze that blew the rustling leaves along the grass, and smelt of wild flowers, now blinds one with black smoke, and reeks with the anches of some neighbouring court or alley.

In the year 1685, Louis XIV., yielding to the bigotry of his advisers, revoked the edict of Nantes, which Henry IV. had granted in favour of French protestantism. The frightful butchery that followed this—the fiercest and most inhuman act in the history of religion—belongs to the saddest tale of persecution that ever disgraced the records of a country. But out of this immense evil, flowered, as from a dunghill, a certain small seed of good; for to the religious persecutions of France, England is indebted for its knowledge of the art of silk-weaving, a craft that up to the above period had been one of the boasted proofs of the superiority of French skill. Many of the French Protestants, loving their religion better than their country, made desperate efforts to convey away their property in their place of refuge; and the greater part of these emigrants fixed upon Spitalfields as their resting-place, settling themselves in their several trades and occupations, the weavers more especially

For many years the poor refugees formed a colony amongst themselves. The French language was but little understood, and the manners and customs of the strangers were so opposed to those of their English neighbours, that there could be little or no companionship between them. Their sons and daughters intermarried, and to this day there are many families able to trace the history of their descent back to the troubled days of the Huguenots. In this way the race has been preserved, not only in name, but also partly in appearance.

* * * * * * *

It was Easter Monday, and the Bethnal-green-road was in a determined holiday making mood. Houses in clean flannel jackets were shiny silk hats, and walked along the road smoking long clay pipes. At the corners of many streets, canvas booths had been fitted up. At one, cheap toys were sold; and along the roof of the canvas shop were fixed rows upon rows of showy red rattle-bags whizzing round and round in the breeze, causing some little wooden soldiers to work very briskly, in spite of an awful lack of stiffness in their joints. At another, a tall, half gipsy-looking girl, ornamented with copper earrings and a bead necklace, thrust out before each passer large gutta-percha-looking spicenuts. Presently the coalman's or greengrocer's cart, filled with chairs, would go walking past, with "To Stepney" chalked upon the panels; whilst the driver, in his white shirt-sleeves, stood upright on the footboard, holding the reins tightly, and energetically waving his whip in the air. Sometimes one of these carts would gallop past, the chairs crowded by giggling girls, who would weigh the cart down behind so much, that the shafts stuck up high above the noseys in the horse's head, and nearly lifted the animal off its legs. As friends met each other, they would talk for a moment, and then, arm-in-arm, hurry to the nearest public-house. Inside one of the largest "palaces," where huge tubs with gilt hoops are seen through the plate-glass windows, a "row" is going on, and a woman's screams are heard far above the shouting and swearing. Not a labourer is to be seen on the scaffolding around the half-built spire that is slowly creeping up high over the houstops. Occasionally a family party hurries past, the mother carrying the well-filled pic-nic basket, and in a flutter from looking after her girls every now-and-then pulling down the creases in their frocks, with a jerk that nearly pulls the unlucky one backwards; whilst the father, in his glossy Sunday coat, with his collar nearly hiding his ears, carries the baby, its little face all smeared with lime and red from the paint it has sucked off its toy. At the end of the road where it turns off to Stepney, there is a large crown outside the tavern; and a fair in the small way is going on, for every minute or two the shadow of a monster swing suddenly darts across the road and back again, like a huge pendulum.

Among this throng, a thin delicate girl, whom want and poverty had quickened into seeming age, was trying to make her way. It was as much as ever she could do, for the people were strolling lazily about, and standing in small crowds, looking at the stalls. Sometimes, to save time, the girl would run along the road; at others, she would squeeze her way behind the people that blocked up the pavement. So she had plenty of time, push and struggle as she would, to look about her at the fairings.

It was easy to see that the child was not bound for Stepney. The look, with its white tired-all-over face, sticking up in her gown; the brass thimble had been unremoved from her finger, telling too plainly the sad tale of want that priced a holiday with starvation. Still there is a charm in the gladness of others that silently creeps over us, forcing its soothing goodness upon the unhappy, until, as in a deep sleep, all sorrow is forgotten, and the heart, eased of its burthen, gains strength in its peace. So, as the girl gazed on the merry crowd before her, a smile stole over her poor face, hushed as it was for want of many a meal, and her cheeks grew red as if health had coloured them.

There was one booth that cost her a longer and a stronger struggle than any one she had yet passed. It was the largest she had seen; and, according to the long yellow spider-legged letters on the red board over the stall, was "The Temple of Fashion, from Paris." Not that the proprietor or his wife looked very French, as they both were in English admirably. Their stock, too, was purely British, consisting of the usual assortment of Scottish shepherds and shepherdesses, whose cheeks and plaid dresses admitted of bold colouring; of framed portraits of huge-eyed spaniels and their interesting families; and plenty of china lambs, with wool that looked prickly to the touch, like horse-chesnuts. In fact, there were all kinds of costly and beautiful articles, from silk mittens at 4½d. "*distingué*," to gold brooches at 2s. 6d. "very chaste." The proprietor seemed to be in a very large way of business, for over a glass case full of artificial flowers, where the woman was flocking chick as blackbirds to a cherry-tree, hung a placard stating that "600 hands were wanted directly."

"Dear, dear!" said the girl, looking at it, "I wonder if he would give me some work," and she stood, as if doubting whether to ask or not. But there were so many people buying, and the gentleman who wanted the "600 hands directly" seemed so busy with his own single pair, that she did not dare to go to him. To see as much of the Temple as her hurry would allow of, the poor girl, when she had passed it, continued her journey backwards. Suddenly, as a magnificent bunch of florid roses with glass dew-drops fixed her admiring eyes, a slight collision brought her thoughts, that were hard at work arranging the tempting flowers in the straw bonnet she wore on Sundays, back to Spitalfields

On recovering from the shock, she found herself in the centre of a group of workmen, one of whom, as he pointed to a shattered pipe on the pavement, asked in a gruff voice "What did you do that for?

"I am very sorry, sir; it was an accident. I was walking backwards," answered the girl, greatly frightened.

"I've a pleasing good mind" continued the man, going close to the poor frightened thing, "to give you summut as shall break you of that habbit of yourn; and then, perhaps, you won't go spending your holidays breaking gentlemen's pipes!" And the man lifted his open hand as if to strike her.

As she tried to shrink away from him, the man caught sight of a bottle she carried half-hidden in her shawl. Taking hold of it he pulled it from her with the knowing look of a clown stealing sausages, and held it up in the air about three inches from the ground.

"Mother has rheumatiz pretty early during fair time," cried one in a red plush waistcoat with pearl buttons festooned over it.

"How much did you stand him?" asked a second bullying-looking man with a glossy spaniel under his arm, and whose curiously trimmed whiskers stood out like box-edging.

As if stung with the laughter that followed this coarse sally, the girl, losing all her fear, answered boldly and sharply, "The bottle isn't for that; I'm going to the doctor's"

On hearing this there was another roar, and another shower of witticisms.

"They've got some wery refreshing medicine down at the Red Lion, at fourpence a quartern," exclaimed a coster-boy, with a knowing wink; until the trembling girl, finding that the crowd that surrounded her would not let her depart, began to cry. Her tears, still sobbed down by the two or three of the mob, as if softened by the sight of tears on a holiday, cried to the man whose pipe had been broken, to "let her go her ways." But the huge bully fellow seemed little inclined to comply with the request, and was about to begin the spree over again, when a tall woman, armed with a huge cotton velvet reticule, almost as big as a horse's nosebag, forced her way through the throng, intent on rescuing the girl from her mercy.

As soon as she had gained the centre of the ring, she turned fiercely round on the man with the box whiskers, as she knew he must fall its bows nestled like corn in a breeze, and cried, "Call yourself a man, do you, to go and teaze the poor thing like a set of wermits as you are? yes, all of you! How would you like it yourself? You was young ones yourself, you was, for all your nasty big red wary whiskers." And then, despite the cries, shouts, and laughter of the spectators, some of whom were imitating the spitting of cats very cleverly, she advanced to the astonished girl.

"What's your name, my dear?" she asked.

"Kitty Lemore, ma'am," answered the girl.

"Where does your father live?"

"In Slater-street, ma'am. he's a weaver by trade, if you please."

"And what was you doing with that bottle, my dear?"

"My father is ill, ma'am, and I was going to return it to the doctor, and get some more stuff for him, if you please."

Kitty now found herself under the protection of some dozen ladies, consoling her to their utmost, and each one so full of sympathy that they could not help every now and then casting a look of red-hot indignation on the populace; and adding that, though they might fancy themselves to be men, they considered them to be quite the reverse.

Kitty's father was one of the many who, in the side of the road, was once more on her way, she began to think over the danger she had escaped from. "I wonder," she asked herself, "what should make people so cruel to me. I never stir out but some one is unkind to me, and yet I try to wrong no one." and as her face grew more and more sorrowful, she continued: "It is because I'm poor that man ill-treat me, and bark and snarl at me like a lady's dog at a beggar girl. If I had worn a thick rustling silk gown, covered with pretty flowers, such as father weaves, that man would not have been so angry for the loss of his pipe. He did not say a word until he saw this poor patched-up gown. Dear, dear! I wish I was rich" and as she turned the handle of a chemist's door, she added, with a sigh: "Even here they speak harshly to me.

A young man with long hair was as busy with a pestle as if he were churning. When the little bell over the door tinkled, he swung back his locks, and stared the modest girl full in the face, as he said "Now then, what's up"

"I come from Mr. Lamere," answered Kitty.

"Brought back the bottle—eh? Well, then, the stuff's on the counter waiting; he's to rub his chest with the one, and take the t'other;" and to work went the pestle again.

"Is this the one he's to take?" asked Kitty, holding up one of the bottles with a timidly doubtful look.

"No! would you poison him?" returned the youth.

As Kitty walked homewards, she reasoned with herself: "Yes, no one has a kind word for me! The rich alone can be happy; misery is the lot of poverty alone, and it is because men hate suffering that they hate the poor; we remind them only of the bitterness of life, and they drive us away as they would the sadness we breed;" and with these thoughts, the girl, no longer caring for the merry sights around her, hurried down the close damp lane that led her homewards.

(To be continued.)

JENNY LIND.—The Queen of Song has arrived in New Orleans where she was to give three concerts. The price of tickets ranged between 5 and 10 dollars. She will shortly leave for Havana. The nightingale had a very narrow escape from shipwreck in her recent tr, from Wilmington to Charleston.—*Halifax Morning Chronicle.*

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS

SPLENDID PRESENT
TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In preparation,

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING

DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON

FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper: it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Also in preparation,

A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE INTERIOR

OF

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

*** Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.

198, Strand, September, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B Z, Illescas.—The Rev Lord John De la Poer Beresford, brother and heir presumptive o the Marquis of Waterford, has four sons

INQUIRER.—The National Anthem, according to the best circumstantial evidence, was composed by Dr John Bull, on the occasion of King James's visit to Merchant Tailors Hall, after the discovery of the deed of Fawkes. The pronoun "Thee" or "Her" is quite immaterial.

M C Ufton Foreign pupils are admitted at the Paris Conservatoire on the same terms (which are very low) as natives; but we would not recommend the friends of a young lady to send her to Paris, as the model details her education at the Royal Academy of Music at very reasonable charges

E F B—The fines at the Police-courts are distributed to deserving objects, by the presiding magistrates

G S L or Anon—"Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co

A Z—Sir Wesley's Red Books on Civil Engineering

LAUNCESTON.—The Land-Tax Act may be had of any bookseller, with the details

A SUBSCRIBER, Oil Jewery, had better consult some work on Cane-sabbing, as that publication is beyond our literary ken

CARNON, Glamorgan.—See the "Handbook of Billiards," and "Mingaud's Treatise on Billiards"

A SUBSCRIBER, Ross.—Application should be made to the contractor

G H—Treatise on Chinese Colour Painting by Mr Scott, sign the Impression required

B H and MINNA SMITH—The names of admissions to the Great Exhibition have not yet been decided upon; but, as soon as done, we shall have no time in communicating the same to our readers

A CONSTABLE.—The Clerical Agency Office

W T D, Sherborne.—Apply to Mr. Weale, publisher, Holborn

J D, Aberdeen.—We have seen WALLACE'S Autographic Press in successful operation

ALPHA.—There is no particular work which professes to give upon the terms you state

T—The word Electro-Biology literally signifies the relation of Electricity to the vital fonction. A work on that subject has been published by Mr Simon. We have heard, however, that some person is visiting the north of England exhibiting various conjuring tricks under that title

C H A Constant Subscriber).—Burke's Dormant Universal Calendar

E A Hall.—Treatise on Backgammon," published by Ball, Fleet-street

A C, Wakefield.—We have not the address in question

MERCURY.—Quicksilver, a channel, but we have not room for the Illustration

C B Baldock.—Dr Wolff was in a native of Seville

N N.—See Sir Rumbley's recent work on the Cape of Good Hope

J H, Kilmarnock.—There are no such words as Ben-magnon-more-ambrosial

Old Subscriber.—Permanence of Mr. Dent's magazine

M A.—The Queen has not yet conferred any such honour

A Y.—Thee is no such word as Yeo—you wish to obtain

Q Y R (first No of the Jewish newspaper reviewed January 1, 1848

Q Y R (first No of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS containing the History of Wood Engraving may be had at the office; or, it is reprinted in a handsome volume, with many additional illustrations

A SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool.—We cannot inform you

CAPTAIN J H, Tiverton.—1. The arms of Drake are—"Arg a wivern, wings displayed and tail nowed, gu. *Crest*: A demy arm, erect, couped at the elbow ppr, holding a battle-axe, as, headed or." 2. An eagle displayed gu. *Motto*: Aqua non nunquam nocet

INQUIRER, Bristol.—Apply to Messrs Ball and Co, Parliamentary booksellers, 59, Parliament-street, Westminster 2 The Hand of "Gentlemen at Arms" is composed of forty gentlemen, who have received the personal appointment, subject to the approval of the Captain. 3. Lord Sydenham died unmarried

P P.—The Duchy of Cornwall, we believe, in Hunter's "History of Hallamshire, or Doncaster"

DE VERE—To what country did the Knight referred to belong?

J O P.—We do not trace any privileges at Christ Church, Oxford, belonging to the family of Canterbury

GEORGE.—We do not find any arms registered to the name in question. "Rebecca's Heraldry" is a very correct collection of arms

A CAVALIER.—The arms of Bonville, sometimes written Bonneville, are—"Sa. six mullets arg."

AN INQUIRER.—In establishing your parentage, in recovering from an Assurance Company, or in any other case, you need not employ a barrister

MILITES.—Refer to the History of the Regiment

HERALD.—The arms of Boyne are—"Sa. on a chev, between three Hons' heads erased or, three towers of the field on a chief barry of six wavy of the first, and az. an anchor between two fleurs-de-lis of the second." 2. *Crest*: A lion's head erased, entired with a wreath, all ppr.

M S.—The Prince Dora Pampilli is one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the aristocracy at Rome

PHILO.—No persons holding a military or naval commission are entitled to place a cockade on their carriage hats

A T S.—The Obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1838, and you will find a memoir of Mr

A CONSTANT READER.—No Deans in question are entitled to the style of Very Rev. We do not see why the Dean of Christ Church should not be possessor to precedence over others of the same rank, as Chancellor of the University. The parties to whom you refer are entitled to the style of "Honorable"

H S.—The present Duke of Cambridge succeeded to the title he bears by right of descent from his father, on whose death he succeeded to the Dukedom of Cambridge, as a new creation

FITZ-HILDEBRAND.—Chalmers is the authority to whom Sir Walter refers

P, Bristol.—The arms of Lord Bexley are—"Arg, on a bend sa. between three talbots' heads erased or." More anciently the family bore "As. semée of estoiles, a crescent arg."

A CONSTANT READER.—We know not what you mean by "a term to set out for good to be unkind," is taken?

M H R.—Natives of English parents, no matter where he is born, is an English-born subject

ANON.—A kindly corrects an inaccuracy in a recent number of our Journal. One of the late Mr. [illegible] was not a Bishop, but a Dean

ROY.—There are no arms to the name in question. The official history of a Pursuivant at Arms is very trifling—a few pounds annually. The officer makes his income by his professional business in the Heralds' Office. It is probable, as a matter of course, that he grants arms and changes of names, in making genealogical researches, &c.

INVESTIGATOR, Rochester shall be answered next week

ALBARD.—The arms of Dewsbury, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, are—"Or, three Hens barruly gu. *Crest*: A cock-a-mountain. The origin of this crest, says tradition, was the circumstance of the death of Percival Creasore, who, it is asserted, was attacked and killed by a wild cat from one of the little woods of Barnborough. Arn. Creasore, the eventual heiress of the family, married John Dewsbury, Esq., one of the celebrated Councillor, Sir Thomas More

R L S.—The heraldic blazon of the arms subscribed cannot be correctly given from the Engraving, which does not indicate the different colours. The nearest approximation to accuracy is—"Quarterly, in the second and third quarters a griffin segreant over all, a bend cotised gu, charged with a leopard's face between two fleurs-de-lis *Crest*. A tiger sejt erased ppr, collared or, and in the paws a shield." We can trace these bearings to no family of the name

S M E.—We will endeavour to ascertain by next week the crest and motto of Sir B M

LILIAN S.—The Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, will hold the largest audience of any London Theatre

P G.—Mr Lockey is unmarried. Miss A. Williams, the soprano, sister of Miss M. Williams, the contralto, is married, and has a child

VISITOR.—The arms of Dacre, of Dacre, &c., are—"As. three Hens rampt. crowned or. *Crest*: A demi lion rampt. gu, holding in the paws a cross patée or." Arg. a chev. vert between three bulls passant gu. *Crest*: A bull passant gu." Of Hard, "Or, a chev. between three swords erect or."

R S, Middlewich.—We will try and obtain the desired information

C H.—The best plan for you is to adopt the name, and the very usage by you will legalise the assumption

A CONSTANT READER.—The present Viscount Templetown was formerly the Hon. Henry Montagu Upton.

X Y Z.—The younger daughter of a Baron, married to the younger son of a Commoner, takes precedence of the wives of her husband's elder brothers

A OLD SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.—The Wyvern may be simply an emblem, not placed on an heraldic wreath, the bearer will not be liable to the use of armorial bearings

B, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of Astley of Astley are—"As. a cinquefoil pierced erm." *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet arg a plume of feathers gu surmounted with another plume or.

A OLD SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER, Scotland.—Ireland has rank and precedence among one another according to the dates of their respective patents

B, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Mrs Chetwode, Rector's, Rector Hall, the Foundling, the Temple, &c

ALICE-MARIE Castellan is a Frenchwoman Mdme Anna Thillon is an Englishwoman

M A R.—The office of the Royal Naval Female School, No. 32, Sackville-street. (See Low's "Charities of London")

A SUBSCRIBER, Scarborough.—The admission prices of the Great Exhibition are not yet fixed

M C V.—See Mistress's Handbook of Needlework" Wax Flowers," published by Routledge and Co., Soho-square

ONE OF OUR CONSTANT READERS.—The house in question, in Chandos-street, was not burnt down, but taken down for improvements

P S S S.—Hide in the first part of the second half of the 13th century

DAGUERREOTYPE PLANTAGENET.—As the Great Exhibition, the House will not be "lighted up," the colouring suggested for this purpose would be unadvisable

J C H, Bradford.—See "Pappo Pastile" Damping the paper and passing over it a warm iron will remove it

T B.—The proper form is "Mr" and "Mr. Henry

G T N, Liverpool.—The Foreign Postage Notices referred to were official: probably the reduction will take place in the next month or two

W A B.—We are not in possession of the dimensions of the Habaron Monument, or we should have given them with the Illustration

EMILY, Guildford, is recommended to apply to the Secretary

A SUBSCRIBER CAPTIVE, Liverpool.—See the Recognition Supplement of our Journal

J L P, Leeds.—The printing in Reference to the Ordnance Survey was not in the Hague Collection

DACTYLO &c.—See the "Clerk" in Knight's "Industries"

YORK.—Apply to Mr Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane

A CONSTANT READER, Torquay, is thanked; but we have [illegible] Illustration

T S.—The London Post-office Directory [illegible]

R N, Dublin.—We believe the colossal Horse, [illegible] Wellington monument, in Phœnix-park, Dublin, is the largest equestrian statue in existence

E B, Liverpool.—The words commencing "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," is from Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard"

S H G, Taunton.—Three Engravings of St Barnabas' Church, Pimlico, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for [illegible]

A SUBSCRIBER, Leicester.—We cannot inform you

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

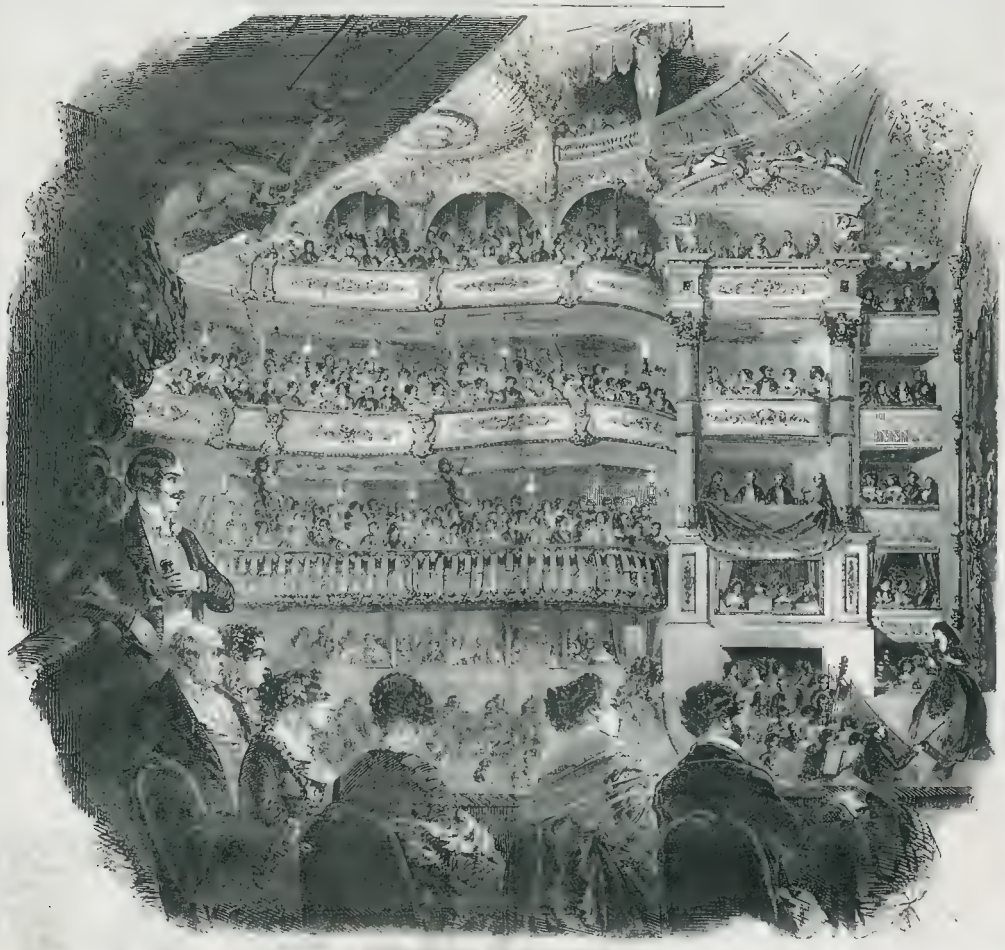
No. 468.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE FREE-TRADE AND FINANCIAL BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

ALTHOUGH the Royal Speech prudently left unmentioned many of the topics which must soon occupy the attention of Parliament, the debate on the Address, uninteresting as it was, and, except for the *escapade* of Colonel Sibthorp, unusually dull and flat, showed pretty clearly what course the great current of talk that periodically sets in at this time of the year, and which continues to flow until August, is likely to take in 1851. From these indications, it is clear that neither the Papal question—although it will claim and receive preeminence both as a matter of talk and of work—nor Agricultural Distress, nor any one of the topics mentioned by her Majesty or the Ministry, will be allowed to monopolise the attention of the Legislature, to the neglect of these great fiscal questions which affect the employment and the earnings of the lower and middle classes of the people.

Those questions resolve themselves into two classes—one of indirect, and the other of direct taxation; one of Free Trade, and the other of Revenue. In the first class are included the Excise Duties on Paper and Soap; the second comprises the Window Duties and the Income and Property Tax. Although there are other items of taxation which press for consideration—such, for instance, as the Tea Duties—the four we have selected are the most urgent, and are capable of abolition on the one hand, and of adjustment on the other, without the necessity for making a very serious inroad upon the national resources.

Hitherto, every experiment which has been made in reducing and abolishing taxes that directly prevented the employment of the people and the extension of trade and manufactures, has been successful. The revenue, apparently sacrificed, has speedily been replaced; so that the Treasury has been no loser by those wise remissions. The abolition of the Excise duties on glass, of which Sir Robert Peel set the example, and of those upon bricks, which we owe to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, should encourage the country to demand, and the Ministry to grant, the immediate abolition of the Excise Duties on those two important articles Paper and Soap, which are yet subject to them. A Ministry that avows itself to be a friend of Free-Trade, and of which the individual members notoriously pride themselves on their adhesion to the liberal principles of commercial policy which dictated the reform of the tariff by Sir



Robert Peel, cannot fail to see the necessity of taking off such clogs upon industry, even at the risk of some present loss of revenue. Free-Trade is but one-sided and partial, as long as any important manufacture is impeded by the visits of the exciseman. Did no question of public morality and public health enter into the consideration, the mischief of Excise duties upon these two articles would be great, preventing, as they do, the employment of perhaps a quarter of a million of people, and acting, as the Paper Duty is proved to do, as a direct tax upon an immense number of trades and pursuits, and upon the exportation of almost every class of goods manufactured in this country. While a manufacturer who wishes to convert the almost worthless refuse of the cotton-mill or the corn-field into such an article as paper, is prevented from doing so by a tax of £14 per ton upon that refuse—whether it be cotton-dust or straw—as soon as he attempts to make it useful, it is a mockery to assert that the principles of Free-Trade have been fairly or fully carried out. We have so often dwelt upon the injurious operation of these two Excise duties—especially the first—and its effects upon the education, the literature, and the morals of the people, that we need not, on this occasion, travel over the well-known ground. It is as a question of Free-Trade alone that we would urge, at the present time, upon the Legislature the policy as well as the justice of the abolition of both of them, whatever the immediate apparent sacrifice may be. The money they produce is no gain. A couple of millions per annum levied upon the exercise of trades which are not injurious to public health or morals, but the very contrary, and the levy of which prevents the employment of many thousands of people, cannot be profitable to the State to the whole amount at which it figures in the estimates. It acts badly in at least three different ways: it interferes with manufactures, which is one evil; it increases to the public the price of the commodities by at least a double the amount which the State receives, which is the second evil; and it increases the number of persons dependant upon the poor-rates for support, which is the third, and by no means the least. It may fairly be estimated, that for the couple of millions of pounds sterling levied from the paper-mills and soap-works of this country, the people pay four millions more than they would otherwise have to pay for those articles; besides, in all probability, half a million of pounds sterling in poor-rates, which would not otherwise be required. When, in addition to these considerations of Free-Trade, it is a question of education and enlightenment, that the materials for instruction should be free, it is evident that true statesmanship should put the sponge upon the Paper Duty as a source of revenue, and look elsewhere for the necessary taxation. The question of the Excise Duty upon Soap is scarcely so important as that upon the Paper Duty, but the same arguments apply to it. To tax soap, is to tax a necessary of health and cleanliness; and, as a dirty people cannot be a moral people, even the Soap Duty becomes, like the Paper Duties, a question of social happiness and elevation.

The other class of fiscal questions comprises two which are somewhat different. They may both be considered as property taxes, which are in themselves, though the most disagreeable, the most just of all imposts, and which must continue to be levied until those happy days when we shall have paid off our debt, and can manage to live and play our part in the world without large military and naval armaments. But, as at present levied, both taxes are either unwise or unjust. The Window Tax is, in its very nature, unwise, because it is a tax that destroys the beauty of our street architecture, the comfort of our homes, and the health of large classes of the people. There is every reason to believe that the doors of this tax are so small that the advocates of its abolition may spare themselves the trouble of pointing out in any further detail its manifold and manifest evils. The Income and Property Tax, which expires in April next, must be renewed. There is, unfortunately, no room for doubt upon that point; but, if the Government be wise, it will take the opportunity to make the tax a more just one, by making some slight difference between precarious income and realized property. As long as the present iniquitous system of making both pay alike is continued, so long will the State place itself in the position of a wilful wrongdoer, and so long will many persons consider it no offence, or, at most, a very venial one, to evade a tax which they feel to be unjust. They will take false returns of their incomes, and glory in the deed. No tax ever imposed in this country has been productive of more immorality in this respect than the Income Tax of Sir Robert Peel; and the Government will remain unpopular, and the people to some extent immoral, as long as its injustice is allowed to continue. The returns show too clearly to admit of doubt, that a systematic evasion of this tax, to a large and increasing amount, is annually practised.

All these are serious questions, and must occupy the attention of Parliament during the present session. Yet a very simple remedy might obviate the evils of all the obnoxious taxes which we have specified. By the increase of the Property Tax to five per cent.—leaving the Income Tax as it stands, at three per cent, and taxing all realized property, under as well as above £150 per annum—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his present surplus, might totally repeal the Window Duties and the Excise Duties upon Paper and Soap. By this modification, the unfairness of the Property and Income Tax would be removed, and the holders of property would not be more heavily burdened than they are at present; for they would, in consideration of the additional two per cent., be relieved of that minor property tax the Window Duty. They would, in addition, enjoy, with the rest of the tax-paying classes, the advantages of cheaper education and cheaper literature, even if cheaper soap should be considered too trifling a boon to enter into their calculations. Whatever may be the present opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon these subjects, we would impress upon the advocates of the abolition of the Excise Duties upon Paper and on Soap, and of the Window Duty, not to relax in their exertions to obtain their repeal. There is no time so favourable as the present; and arguments, supported by facts, cannot fail to influence the Government in its determination, if they are brought forward with sufficient energy and perseverance.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.

The frequenters of the Italian Opera-houses in London, in glancing at the Engraving of the interior of the *Théâtre des Italiens* in the French capital, will be at once struck with the difference in the arrangements of the places. Here, privacy is as much sought as possible, and the private boxes with the curtains, are constructed to achieve that purpose. In Paris, on the contrary, the great ambition of the *habitués* is not only to see, but to be seen. The private boxes are therefore fronted after the rows of stalls, commodious *fauteuils* in fact, for the visitors; and thus the display of elegant *toilettes* is one of the most fascinating attractions of the Opera-house. The pretty hand, the well-shaped arm, or *le blanche épaule*, can be exhibited to perfection in the brilliantly lighted Theatre. The present edifice, in which the Italian Opera performances take place, has been formerly devoted to divers undertakings: at one time it was a kind of Sadler's Wells as in the olden days, and was called Théâtre Nautique; at another period it was a third lyric theatre, under the title of Théâtre de la Rénaissance, at which Madame Thillon made her *début* in Paris, as *Lucie*. About eight or nine years since, the Italians, after having been some time at the Odéon, took possession of the Salle Ventadour, and have remained therein to the actual epoch.

The Italian opera in Paris is not of such ancient date as the establishment at Her Majesty's Theatre. The first organized opera —Buffon, as it was styled was in 1753; but it was a failure, as was that in 1778. Its resuscitation, in 1789, was the work of the *coiffeur* of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; but the exclusive privilege granted to this amateur hair-dresser was sold by him to Viotti, who established the opera at the Théâtre de la Foire Saint Germain, under the direction of the famed Cherubini, with Mestrino as chef d'orchestre. In those days the works of Cimarosa, Guglielmi, and Passiello were the rage, executed by the celebrated buffo Raffanelli, the basso Rovedino, the *prima donna* Mdme. Morichelli, &c. Such was the success of the speculation, that a body of shareholders built a larger theatre in the Rue Feydeau (it was called, in compliment to the Count de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.). Théâtre de Monsieur. The reign of terror, in 1793, broke up the Italian Opera undertaking, which remained dormant until 1801, when it reappeared at the Théâtre des Victories National, in the Chaussée d'Antin, under the direction of Benucci. It was opened with Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," which had been produced three years before at Vienna. The locality being inconvenient, the Italian Opera was removed in 1802 to the Salle Favart, which was opened under the direction of Mdlle. Montansier, with a Government grant of 80,000 francs per annum. The lady-director failed in the speculation, and then the artists carried on the theatre for a year on the commonwealth principle, dividing the receipts, but it did not prosper. In 1804, the Emperor granted a subsidy to Picard, of the Théâtre Louvois, and the Italian Opera was again removed. The popular composers, in addition to Cimarosa, were Mosca, to whom is ascribed by Fétis the invention of the *crescendo*, (which is also attributed to Rossini), Farinelli, Mayer, Weigl, and Fioravanti. The *débuts* of the famed Spanish tenor, Garcia (father of Malibran and Viardot), in 1808, in Paër's "Griselda," caused a revolution in the Italian lyric drama. He became the life and soul of the Opera Buffa, introducing works not only by the composers we have named, but those of Gnecco, Martini, and, above all, of the immortal Mozart, besides producing his own opera, "Festa Indostana," which had an extraordinary run. Garcia was succeeded, as director, Spontini, the composer of "La Vestale" and "Fernand Cortez." The performances were then increased to three times per week, at the Odéon; Tacchinardi, the great tenor (father of Mdme. Persiani), was included in the troupe, with Crivelli, Angrisani, Porto, &c. After two years in the Imperial capital, Spontini gave way to Persuis and Sir Napoleon Paër retained his post as Director of Music even after the fall of the Empire, when the privilege was granted by Louis XVIII. to Madame Catalani, as a reward for her mortal antipathy to the fallen Emperor. A liberal annual grant of 120,000f. (£4800) accompanied the license. During the Hundred Days she had left the Bourbons but after Waterloo returned to Paris, and was again entrusted with the privilege. It is related of the husband of Catalani, that when asked by Paër what company should be engaged, he replied, "Ma femme et quatre poupées." For some time, this system, of excluding all *artistes* who might endanger the monopoly answered, and Rode's variations sufficed to fill the Salle Favart; but the public became fatigued at last with *perdrix, toujours perdrix*," and, in 1818, her reign terminated. Curiously enough, two young *artistes*, who afterwards created a prodigious sensation in the operatic world, Mdlle. Cinti (afterwards Cinti-Damoreau) and Madame Pasta made their *débuts* in 1816, without the slightest suspicion as to their future glory, under Catalani's management Paër returned to power, and improved the *troupe*, but was bitterly reproached for paying Blasis his own "Agnese" and "Camilla," and for not producing the work of the popular star of Italy, Rossini. At length Paër brought out the "Inganno fortunato," and the "Italiana in Algieri," of the same, of Pesaro, but no impression was made; and even the "Barbière," mounted at the instance of Garcia, was but frigidly received, Rouzi de Beguis being the *Rosina*. But when Madame Mariselle Fodor appeared in the part, Rossini's genius was recognised with rapture. Berdogni, Pellegrini, and Graziani made their *débuts*, and afterwards Levasseur. When the Opéra Italien was joined to the Académie Royale de Musique, Viotti became director of French opera declined, and the former dominated with Rossini's masterpieces, Pasta's *Desdemona* being a veritable triumph, with Garcia's *Otello* and Levasseur's *Iago*. Galli, Naldi, and Zucchelli (the latter an Irishman) had afterwards great success as bass. In 1824 an important event occurs, the arrival in Paris of Rossini in his wife's (Colbrand's) train for London, and the *petit Liszt*, as he was then styled, made his *début* at a concert in the Théâtre Italien. Curioni and Donzelli were also added to the troupe, and Garcia, the latter especially in *Otello*. Then came Rubini, in 1825. He appeared as *Ramiro*, in Rossini's "Cenerentola," but he remained only a season, and it was not before 1833 he created a great sensation. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and "Il Crociato" made head against Rossini's "Semiramide." In 1825, Mdme. Sontag made her *début*, as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière," with immense enthusiasm. In 1827, the great contralto Pisaroni appeared; and, in 1828, the unrivalled Malibran made her *début*, as *Desdemona*, to the Otello of Garcia. Shortly afterwards, his son, Manuel Garcia, brother of Viardot and the teacher of Jenny Lind, made his first appearance, as *Figaro*, to Rubini's Count. He has left the stage to be the first singing-master in the world, as he now is. Niedermeyer, a Genevese musician, was tried in a new opera; and then Halévy, the composer of the "Juive" and "La Tempesta," with "L'Artisan," sustained by Malibran. After Sontag quitted the stage to become Countess de Rossi, Mabbran was left in undisputed possession of the Italian Opera; but in 1831 she made her *débuts* for England. Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" next fixed public attention; but the *début* of the Titan of basses, Lablache, as Figaro in "Il Barbière," was a grand event for the Italian Opera in Paris. Then came Ivanhoff, Tamburini, Judith Grisi, and Mdlle. Dugher. During the management of Robert and Severini, at the Salle Favart, Bellini's "Puritani" was produced for Giulia Grisi (the Grisi), Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache. Donizetti's "Marino Faliero" and "Don Pasquale" were mounted for the same distinguished body of artists. Between 1834 and 1840, Mariani's "Bravo" and "Ildegonda," Mercadante's "Vestale" and "Briganti," Costa's "Malek-Idel," Persiani's "Ines de Castro" and "Il Fantasma," Donizetti's "Lucia," "Lucrezia," and "Elisir d'Amore," were the chief novelties. Madame Persiani's *début* in the "Sonnambula" was in 1837; and that of Viardot, in *Desdemona*, was in 1839. Lablache, jun., appeared in *Figaro* in 1841. Salvi, Mario, and Ronconi were the successors of Rubini and Tamburini. In 1845 Verdi's operas were produced, and works by Ricci and Pacini. M. Vatel was the director after the retirement of M. Viardot, who married the *prima donna* Pauline Garcia. The Italian opera was then given at the Odéon, but M. Vatel ultimately leased the Salle Ventadour, where he made a large fortune, until the revolution of 1848 occurred. He then assigned his privilege to a M. Dupin, whose reign was very brief. Ronconi, Mdlle. Steffanone, Mdlle. Cruvelli, &c., of the Académie, and of Monfant, the tenor, the theatre was deserted. He struggled through 1848 and 1849 to the end of the season 1850, Angri making her *début* in this last year, but was ultimately compelled to retire by ministerial decree, and the privilege was granted to the present director, who took the house in November last, with Madame Sontag, who has been as popular as she was twenty years before. We have recently recorded the triumphant *début* of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez.

Such is the rapid sunnary of the progress of the Italian Opera House in Paris. There is one great advantage for the speculator—there is no ballet. At eight o'clock the opera begins; between the acts there is a long delay, passed by the gentlemen in the *foyer*, or saloon, where the *journal du Soir* is sold, and by crowds of the dry or moist throats. The interior of the theatre is handsome, in form it is semicircular; the private boxes behind the open seats are elegant and commodious: the *façades* of the different circles are tastefully decorated. The ceiling and proscenium were painted by Ferry; the plafond is in the shape of a cupola, with a rich chandelier; the figures supporting the tiers of boxes are by Klagmann. The theatre will hold about 1200 persons. The ordinary season is from October 1 to March 31; but, as Mr. Lumley began a month later, it will only terminate the end of April. The prices of admission are moderate: the tariff is 10 francs for a stall; but this is raised, according to the degree of attraction, by the ticket hawkers. There is an open pit behind the orchestra stall, for which the entrance is only about three shillings; and the amphitheatre or gallery is fifteen pence. The private boxes are let by subscription for the season. In the proscenium stage box, with the dress circle, is seated the President of the Republic, who is a constant visitor. Since the management has been in Mr. Lumley's hands, the fashionable aspect of the Theatre has been greatly restored, and the display of diamonds and rare lace, and the gaiety of the tints of the ladies' costumes, render the *ensemble* on a full night very brilliant. The orchestra is not very large; it is conducted by M. Bousquet. It will be perceived by our Engraving that there are boxes on the stage, behind the curtain; these are generally filled by the friends of the *artistes* and by the *personnel* of the establishment.

LAMENTABLE ROBBERY.—On Wednesday, information was received by the police, that some expert thief had effected an entrance into the premises, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, stealing £2000 worth of railway shares, 80 sovereigns, jewels value £200, and other miscellaneous property, getting clear off with his booty.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic, following up the advantages he has hitherto gained on the political cross-board over the coalition of the Mountain and the majority, has got his "transition Ministry" to propose to the Assembly a measure for an additional pecuniary allowance, to enable him to meet with becoming dignity the necessary expenses of his high position. The Dotation Bill, as it is called, was submitted to the Assembly on Monday evening, by the new Minister of Finance, M. Germiny, who simply asked for an additional credit for [illegible] francs, [illegible] francs, and [illegible] francs. He [illegible] said he had no reasons to submit for his present proposition beyond the [illegible] in the past year; and should, therefore, leave it at once to the decisive propriety of the Assembly.

No discussion followed, as the President intimated that the bill must be referred to the *bureaux*, in order to appoint a committee to inquire and report upon the subject. The committee has three days to be appointed, and it is said that thirteen out of fifteen of its members are hostile to the measure. The [illegible] however, is very prevalent that the bill will be passed by the [illegible] standing.

M. de la Roche has presented a proposition to the National Assembly, to the effect that the reporting of judicial trials calculated to injure public morality or the honour of families, shall be interdicted, under a penalty of a fine of from 100f. to 1000f.

A report, founded upon a private letter from Venice, states that the Duke of Bordeaux was lying in a dangerous state, without the slightest hope of recovery. This rumour, as may be naturally supposed, excited great consternation and grief among the Legitimists; and it was thought, last week, that the death of the Duke's death, the Legitimists and the Orleanists would unite in supporting the claims of the Count de Paris to the throne. This report, however, requires confirmation.

A political conspiracy is said to have been discovered, which implicates General Lahitte, while holding the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, by carrying on a correspondence with the Duke of Bordeaux, with the view of encouraging Legitimist principles.

M. Léon Faucher has written to the *Débats* to contradict the statement made by [illegible] that the Government had [illegible] of Lyons, praying for a revision of the Constitution, and a prolongation of the President's powers.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin the only news of consequence is, that, on the 2nd instant, the ministry sustained a severe defeat in the Lower Chamber, by the rejection of the 30th section of the Government Ministerial Responsibility Bill. The numbers were—For the clause, 100; against it, 184.

AUSTRIA.

The spirit of Absolutist control and of military encroachment which the authorities have recently displayed, with reference to the very circumscribed civil liberties which the subjects of Austria are suffered to enjoy, has led to the revival of political conspiracies in Vienna; the advices from which city, under date the 30th ult., state, that a conspiracy had just been discovered there, which was very extended in its ramifications. Even part of the garrison of Vienna had been implicated, and the [illegible] was fixed for [illegible] Many persons—students, citizens, and officers on half-pay—have been arrested, but as have been effected for the apprehension of those persons who still [illegible] to mislead the soldiers. The Austrian press will not be allowed to [illegible] these facts.

The Imperial ordonnance relative to the definitive organisation of the [illegible] administrative authorities in the kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice, have been published. According to this arrangement, the territories of Lombardy and Venice are distinct. The Austrian element in the former territory and the intrigues of Mazzini have caused the number of troops sent to be considerably augmented.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

By the advices received this week from Kiel, we learn that the affairs of the Duchies have at length begun to assume an aspect of satisfactory adjustment. The Holstein Ministers have been transferred their ministerial powers to the new Provisional Government appointed by the German Confederation, which consists of Baron Heintze, Interior; M. Brun, Finances; M. Maumes, Justice; M. Heintzelmann, Education; and Count Blome, President of the Ministry.

In their proclamation, announcing the new order of things, the Stadtholders declare that the German Confederation intends to protect the established relations between Schleswig and Holstein.

The new Government has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Duchy, declaring in what the fundamental laws of Schleswig, 1848, are abolished; the Diet is dissolved; the Frankfort fundamental laws for Germany are likewise abolished; and it is decided that all laws, decrees, and enactments which were passed since the 24th of March, 1848, will have only a provisional validity.

The Danish Government undertakes the guarantee for the paper-money issued by the late Holstein Government.

The Danish prisoners (760 privates and 10 officers) have been escorted to Rendsburg, whence they will be brought to Kropp to be exchanged.

The King of Denmark has published laudatory addresses to the army and the navy.

One thousand eight hundred Austrian troops are preparing to occupy the city of Lubeck.

BELGIUM.

In our accounts this week from Brussels we have an official notification of the increase derived by the state from the indirect taxes in the year 1850, from which it appears that the prosperity of Belgium was on the increase, even previous to 1849. In that year there was a considerable augmentation in those taxes, and in 1850 they amounted to above 4,000,000 francs more than in 1849.

The office of Minister of War has not yet been filled.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 2nd ult. Since our last advices, Congress has discussed several interesting subjects. On the 16th ult., petitions for a modification of the tariff were presented for the silk manufacturers of New Jersey; resolutions were adopted, calling on the President for all correspondence relative to Central America and the armed interferences there of her Majesty's ships; and correspondence relative to Cuba was also called for.

Washington accounts state that a large number of the leading members of Congress had signed a declaration of hostility against a renewed renewal of the slavery agitation at last year. The Secretary of State had accepted the tender of the services of Southampton, offering the use of that port (with free transportation of the goods to Vauxhall, which stands outside of the building, for the Exhibition) for the American vessels conveying goods to the world's fair. The Secretary of the Navy had ordered Commodore Stanly, at Southampton, that orders will accordingly issue to the commander of the *St. Lawrence*.

From San Francisco we learn that another great fire had occurred in that city on the 14th of December, causing a damage to the amount of £50,000 sterling. It commenced in the store of Messrs. Cooke Brothers and Co. During the period from November 12th, 1849, to December 12th, 1850, 28,956,035 dollars of gold dust were shipped to the United States from San Francisco custom-house.

The steam-ship *Atlantic*'s non arrival, though 29 days out, continued to be a source of great anxiety. Some of the journals expressed a belief that she had met with an accident and run for shelter to the Azores.

WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the usual mail from the islands, we have intelligence from Jamaica and Barbadoes of Jan. 14, Demerara and Trinidad of Jan. 11, Antigua of Jan. 15, St. Thomas's of Jan. 19, and Vera Cruz of Jan. 7. The cholera was still prevalent at Montego Bay and Hanover; but at Kingston, Port Royal, and in other districts, it had almost disappeared. Dr. Cooke, a skilful medical practitioner, had unfortunately fallen a victim to the disease. The other islands were generally healthy, and the crops appeared promising. At Barbadoes a larger crop of sugar was expected than had been known for years.

The specie imported had amounted to above £60,000 sterling, and a member of the Assembly was charged with being concerned in the same.

Jenny Lind has reached Havana, and, if we may believe the last accounts, was already the heroine of the day.

In the course of the year 1850 the number of German emigrants from the port of Antwerp is quoted at 7016. Of these 6 went to New York; 737 to New Orleans, and 145 to Valparaiso. The number of emigrants from the port of Hamburgh amounted to 7364 [illegible]23 went to New York; 575 to New Orleans; 1026 to Rio Grande do Sul; 53 to San Francisco, in the Brazils, 110; to Valparaiso, 332; to Quebec, 887; to San Francisco, in California, 312; and to Australia, 477. The number of emigrants [illegible] was, at 1849, 10,260; in 1848, 11,078; and in 1847, 14,619. These figures show a steady decrease of German emigration—at least, so far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.

On Sunday afternoon, as some boys, who had clandestinely obtained possession of a waterman's boat, were rowing near Bugsby's [illegible], the vessel got foul of a tier of shipping, the tide running strong at the time. Being unskilful and afraid, they rose from their seats in great alarm, and capsized the boat. Their cries brought a number of persons to their assistance, and three were saved, but two were unfortunately drowned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

A summary of the numbers of the University, up to January, 1851, shows an increase, as compared with the summary of January, 1850, of 58 members of convocation, 47 members on the books, and of determining bachelors: the whole, at the same time, shows a decrease of 24 undetermining bachelors and 5 regents. The Responsion List contains the names of 273 candidates, and is the first published under the new system, although it combines a great many names under the old system. The new examination statutes relating to the responsions state, "that the first responsions under the new system and the last responsions under the old will be carried on at the same time and under the same masters of the schools in Lent Term, 1851." The masters of the schools will require the attendance of those undergraduates only who offered themselves for responsions under the new statute in the schools on Monday last.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—The *Inverness Courier* states, that "the venerable Bishop Lowe, finding that his resignation had not been accepted or acknowledged by the bishops, and that other irregular proceedings had occurred, has withdrawn his resignation, and continues to be bishop of his diocese."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—The Rev. Robert Eden, to the Bishopric of Ross and Moray, Scotland. *Incumbents Found.* The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, Rector of Warrington, Lancashire. The Rev. J. S. Upton, Rector of Tankersley; the Rev. John Ward, to Catterick. *Rectories:* The Rev. John Wakefield, to Bughley, near Much Wenlock; the Rev. Ralph Will am Lit-tel Tolleniache, to South Witham, Lincolnshire; the Rev. John Marsh Lakin, to Gilmorton, Leicestershire; the Rev William Brodie, to New Alresford, Hants; the Rev. John Stephen Hall, to Dalby, near Terrington; the Rev. Robert Wilson, before-n Batrye, to Hever, Kent; the Rev Vernon Guise, to Little-Birch and Aconbury; the Rev. Carey Brock, to St. Pierre-du-Bois, Guernsey; the Rev. F. M. Cunningham, to East Haled, Acton, Hants. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Wm. Morgan, to Llanidloes; the Rev. H. T. Shelton, to Redborne Cheney, Wilts. the Rev. Reginald John Mapleton, to Great Glen, Leicestershire; the Right Hon and Rev. Henry William Powlett, Lord Bentinq, to Hannington, Basingstoke; Tuddenham annexed, in Norfolk; the Rev David Williams, to Llanwnnen, with Silian, Cardiganshire; the Rev. R J Geanne, to Alfreton, Derbyshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev. Richard Roe, from the Sunday-school teachers, on his resignation of the charge of the parish of Leigh, Dorsetshire; the Rev. J. C. Harris, from the inhabitants of the parish of Crewkerne, Somersetshire; the Rev. Thomas Hutton, from the congregation of St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton; the Rev. Charles Overton, from the ladies of the parish of Cottingham.

VACANCIES.—Crickhowell Rectory (sinecure), Brecon; value, £103; patron, Duke of Beaufort. Llanwrnog Rectory, Denbighshire; value, £439; patron, Bishop of Bangor; and Ruthin-Ward with Llanrhaiadr Kinmerch, Denbighshire; value, £263, with residence; diocese of Bangor, patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster; Rev R. Newcome promoted. Mastership of Martock Grammar-School, Somerset; patrons, Trustees; Rev. G. M. Gould promoted.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE met on Saturday, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nearly 900 freeholders. Among the gentlemen present were The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant; the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., Mr. R. G. Townley, Mr. H. M. Tinders, M.P., Sir Vincent Cotton, Bart.; the Hon. and Rev. H. Yorke, the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall; the Rev. Dr. Fardell; and a great number of clergymen. The resolutions, being of the usual character, were severally proposed and seconded by the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. G. R Townley, Mr. C. Sliders, Mr. Cox, of Wisbeach, Mr. St. Quintin, Mr. Lilly, of Wisbeach, Mr. Alderman Foxwell, of Cambridge, and Mr. Osler, of Whittlesford. An address to her Majesty, with a rider referring to the concessions made by the Government to the Catholics, proposed by the two latter gentlemen, was unanimously adopted, to be presented by the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Certain Protestants of Dublin have sent an address to the Duke of Wellington, by the hands of a Mr Thompson, remarding him that he had said, on passing the Catholic Relief Act, in 1829—"That, I am dis-appointed in my hopes of tranquility, after a trial has been given to the measure. I shall have no scruple in coming down to Parliament, and laying before it the state of the case, and calling for the necessary powers to enable the Government to take the steps suited to the occasion." In or words, that, if the bill shou d prove a failure, your Grace would not hesitate to call for its repeal." They infer that it has failed, and they call on him accordingly to propose the repeal. To this address his Grace has sent the following reply, which, being worthy of preservation, like most of the letters of the veteran, we give entire:—

Strathfieldsaye, Dec. 13, 1850.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr Thomas Hill Thompson He has received Mr Thompson's letter, dated November 26, in which Mr. Thompson has forwarded an address to the Duke, signed by himself and others, described as loyal subjects Inhabitants of the city of Dublin, on a subject on which he had received anonymous letters, and he had observed paragraphs in Dublin newspapers, but which he had not thought worthy the consideration of any reply or any notice.

In truth, each person, on perusal of the published record of the speech referred to, should have recollected that the speaker thereof was at the time the First Lord of the Treasury and the Minister of the Crown conducting the business of the government in the House of Lords.

If any doubt could be entertained of the meaning of the expressions used by the speaker in that character, such should have been sought for by a diligent and observant inhabitant

FEROZEPORE.—THE FORT.

INDIA.

Accounts in advance of the usual Overland Mail have been received during the week. They are dated Bombay, Jan. 3, and Calcutta, Jan. 21. The chief news by this arrival is the installation of Sir J. Grey at the head of the Bombay army, and Sir W. Gomm as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India; and the departure of their predecessors in office, Sir C. Napier and Sir Willoughby Cotton. The latter general arrived at Malta on the 27th ult. Previous to his departure he was complimented at Bombay by a splendid entertainment, consisting of a dinner, and a ball and supper, which were given in the Town Hall on the 31st of December, and were attended by the whole *élite* of the community, the late Commander-in-Chief having enjoyed a high degree of popularity in the presidency

Sir C. Napier left Ferozepore on the 18th of December, *en route* to Kurachee, where he was expected to arrive about the 8th of January, the steam-frigate *Meanjfir* has been placed at his disposal by Government. It is expected that he will leave Bombay for Europe by the mail steamer of the 17th of January Sir Charles has published a farewell general order, deprecating the propensity of the officers of the Indian army to incur debt, the extravagance and luxury of messes, and the fatal facilities for officers borrowing money at usurious interest afforded by the north-western banks of India. Sir Charles held his last Indian review at Ferozepore, on the 11th of December, and was enthusiastically received. In the evening he was entertained by her Majesty's 78th Highlanders; and, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, took occasion to declare that he had never known a more worthy and truly noble-minded man than his predecessor, Lord Gough; and spoke with the highest possible praise of the gallantry and efficiency of the Sepoy armies of the three Presidences.

The Governor-General was on his progress northwards towards Peshawur. He had met with a splendid reception at Lahore in December; he was to meet the Maharajah Goolab Singh about the 24th of that month, and the ceremonies were expected to be most august on the occasion

Sickness continued very prevalent among the troops in the Punjaub—about 10 per cent. of the garrison at Lahore were in hospital; at Peshawur there were 1400 men in hospital—they had lately 2600; the mortality, however, had not been great.

The act of the Legislative Council, authorising land to be procured for the use of the Calcutta Railway, had become law, though not till half the cold season had been lost. The first cargo of rails for the Bombay line had arrived, and matters were proceeding favourably.

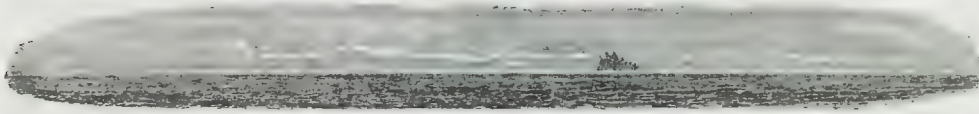
Mr. E. K. Pringle, late Commissioner in Scinde, had resigned the service

The systematic and long undetected falsification of the books of the North-Western Bank occupies the papers very much. They comment on the case as furnishing an instructive instance of the insufficiency of the usual precautions (regular audits and published accounts), as they are usually applied, for the protection of the shareholders of joint-stock companies.

CLIPERTON ROCK.

(From a Correspondent.)

This most dangerous Rock and shoal in the North Pacific is but very little known, and thought by many not to exist; and the dangers are very often treated most carelessly by perhaps many who have navigated



CLIPERTON ROCK AND ISLAND, IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

these seas. It is, therefore, important to guard those who may have to pass this way *against* such *indifference*; and this is the more necessary, as the Rock lies in the direct road to San Francisco.

Cliperton, or Cliparton Rock and Island, is situated in the North Pacific Ocean, in latitude 10 deg. 13 min. 24 sec. N., and longitude 109 deg. 7 min. 30 sec. W. The Island is between seven and eight miles long, and is almost an even height from one end to the other, and about six or eight feet above the sea level. The Rock in its highest point is about 150 or 170 feet; the width of the Island it would be but wild conjecture to state, but to judge from appearances it is not more than 1700 or 1800 yards. The Island is of the whitest sand, and the only appearance of vegetation is one continuous fine brown line, supposed to be a species of grass or rushes. The Rock is conical, unequal, and jagged, and at the northern end has a circular hole right through, about 50 feet from the top. Breakers are seen tumbling over each other in wild confusion the whole extent of the Island to windward and at the north-east and south-west ends, at different distances from the sand-bank. As the calms are sudden in these latitudes, and the winds variable—Cliperton being on the edge of the south-east trade—if a ship is anxious to sight it, let her pass to eastward of it, as the western side is evidently the windward side, if it becomes calm when they are in the neighbourhood; there is less danger when they are to leeward—the swell will throw them off. This Rock is laid down in some of the latest charts; for instance, Arrowsmith's large chart of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 10 deg. 26 min. N., and longitude 103 deg. 20 min. W. As there appears nothing to be gained by sighting this danger, all merchantmen are recommended to give it as wide a berth as possible. Ships may know when they are in the vicinity, by the presence of numerous sea-birds—the white gannet, wide-awake, and booby, which occupies the island of Cliperton, are sometimes found roaming 50 and 60 miles, and very often much farther from their home.

Cliperton is the most naked, solitary danger that imagination can picture, situated as it is in the midst of the ocean, 800 miles from Acapulco, and 500 from Socoru and Gallejo. The sand-bank seems ill able to support the weight of the huge rock, and the Rock itself appears to be sinking into its treacherous foundation. The sight of this tremendous and distressing danger, and the reflections it calls up of the awful calamities it has been the cause of, reminds one of the sublime truth of M. de Lamartine's remark, when he was surveying some of the ruins of the Hill of Baalbeck, that "Silence is the only language of man, when what he feels outstrips the ordinary measure of his impressions." There is an association with the ruins in the midst of a desert, and this solitary Rock standing in the midst of the pathless ocean

Our informant passed the Island on the 1st July, 1850, at five P.M. The Rock may be seen in clear weather, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, and resembles a sail at first, as you approach it, it has the appearance of an immense castle. The colour of the Rock is very dark, in fact nearly black

CHURCH LATELY ERECTED AT VIZIANAGRAM
RESIDENCY OF MADRAS, EAST INDIES

This neat Church has recently been erected at the entrance to the Cantonment, on a site presented for the purpose by his Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram. The first stone was laid in October, 1849; the building was completed in May, and opened on Sunday 25th of August, 1850, when Divine service was performed by the Rev. J. C. Street, A.M., Chaplain of Viragapatam. The edifice is capable of holding about 150 persons, and on the above occasion four children were baptized, three of whom were of poor native Christian parentage.

Vizianagram has for many years been a military station, but has never yet had the benefit of any place of public Protestant worship. The Church was built by general subscription, assisted by the Church Building Society. It will rejoice many of our readers to hear, this is the second church erected during the last few years within the Chaplaincy of Vizagpatam; and that a third is now in course of building, at Chicacole, a civil and military station, about forty miles to the north of, and also in the same Chaplaincy

CHURCH LATELY BUILT AT VIZIANAGRAM, MADRAS.

(Advertisement.)—Mr. Masterman, treasurer of the Fistula Infirmary, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a munificent donation of £200, paid by an individual, confidentially, to Mr. Frederick Salmon, the honorary surgeon and founder of the institution; and begs to apprise the donor of this truly charitable, generous, and serviceable gift, that, in accordance with the desire expressed to that gentleman, the amount has been carried to the credit of the building fund of the new hospital about to be erected in the City-road, upon the site of the Dyers' Almshouses, which has been purchased for that purpose by the committee of the Infirmary.—35, Nicholas-lane.

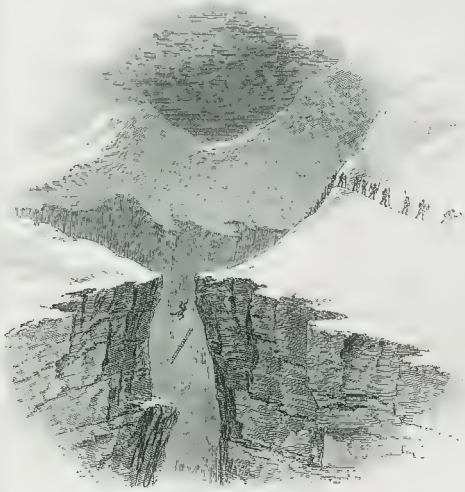
An Old Printer.—We have in our employ a printer, 76 years of age, who commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's printing-office, London, in 1784, sixty-four years ago. He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in Spain, in 1809, where he received a ball in the right arm He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was also with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an uncle-bone by a grape-shot in the battle of Waterloo. This old man, after all his hard service, is still one of the swiftest and best compositors we have ever known, and, though lame from his wounds, is still able at "early dawn and dewy eve," while young men are wasting the golden hours in sensual pleasures, or snoring them away in bed, to ramble over the fields and through the woods in search of wild flowers, with which he forms tempting bouquets for the belles of the village, or to gratify the wishes of some favourite little girl. It speaks well for the heart of the old soldier, that the children all love him.—*Blackstone Chronicle*, United States.

The beautiful tower erected in commemoration of the late Sir John Barrow at Ulverstone, on the coast of Cumberland, was, on Thursday night, the 30th ult., struck by lightning, which partially destroyed the cupola and damaged other parts of the building. After the many instances of such casualties, it is a matter of surprise and regret that early means are not resorted to for guarding such beautiful structures against the destructive effects of atmospheric electricity.

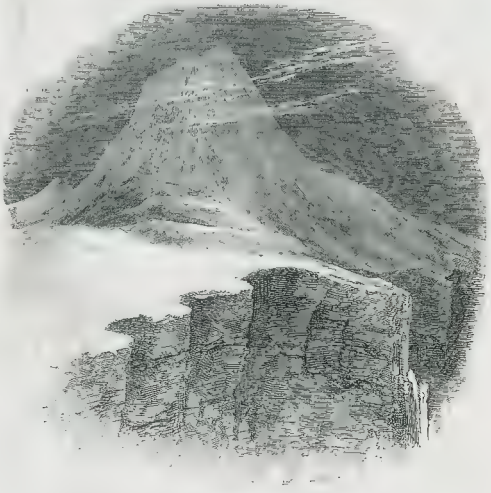
RECENT ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE PARTY CROSSING THE GLACIER DES BOSSONS.

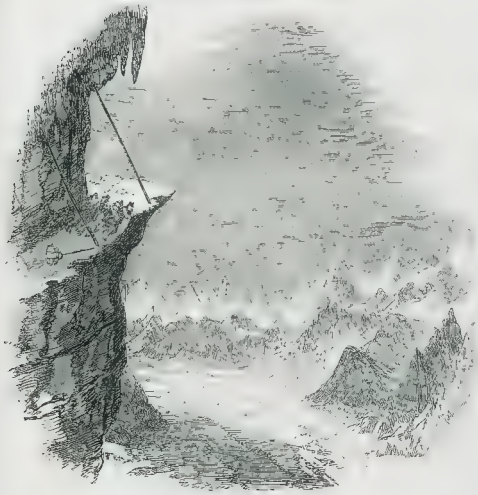
ABOVE THE GRAND PLATEAU.—A LARGE CHASM.



ACCIDENT NEAR THE GLACIER DE TACONNAZ.



THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC, SEEN FROM BELOW THE ROCHER ROUGE.



THE GRANDS MULETS.—EVENING VIEW.

THE AIGUILLES SANS NOM, SEEN FROM BELOW THE ROCHER ROUGE.

RECENT ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

In September [illegible] a very interesting ascent of this "Monarch of Mountains" w[illegible] accomplished by Mr. E[illegible]mus Galton, who, at our request, has oblig[illegible]ly placed at our disposal the sketches of his perilous adventure, accompanied by the following letter:—

Loxton Manor House, near Wells, Somerset, January 10, 1851.

Sir,—In reply to your letter requesting to be allowed to publish some Sketches of mine, of the ascent of Mont Blanc, which you have heard of, I write to say th[illegible] you have my permission to do so, if you think them worth insertion in your excellent paper. I am not accustomed to sketch. The pictures you heard of were copied from my rough ones, by Mr. Jewitt, of Plymouth, to whom I am very much indebted for his great skill in improving my ones. I think it as well to send you my original sketches: you may judge for yourself as to the probability of their b[illegible]ently correct. From the [illegible]essive cold at those great altitudes, it is impossible to make more than a r[illegible]ugh outline at the time, so I filled up the remainder after my descent

The account bound up with these pictures, at the end of Auldjo's work, was taken from my Journal, and was written there to amuse my intimate friends, and to save myself repeating over again the same tale. You can take any extr[illegible]hat you may think necessary to explain the pictures, provided you [illegible] the names of any one mentioned there, as I, of course, cannot take the liberty of allowing other persons' names to be published.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
Erasmus Galton.

We add, from Mr Galton's journal, the substance of his narrative of his ascent, in which are omitted the portions already described by Mr. Auldjo:—

On Sept. 4, 1850, at seven o'clock in the evening, the weather looking fine, I made up my mind to ascend Mont Blanc.

On the morning of the 5th, the weather looking doubtful, it was not till ten A.M. that my party started. * * * * It consisted of six guides*, seven porters, one volunteer (a young guide), and a German *ouvrier* (for their names see the other account). I rode on a mule for the first hour, when, the path ceasing, I had to dismount, and, having stripped off my coat, waistcoat, neckcloth, turned-up shirt-sleeves, &c., we began the ascent in earnest; Victor Tairray going first, myself second, and the rest following; the pace slow but constant. At about one P.M. we reached the ice, which we never left again, crossing the Glaciers des Bossons and Taconnez. These glaciers are very dangerous, as, on the left above, there is a succession of high precipices, down which avalanches are continually falling: they come down at a great pace, and, as the whole glacier is full of gigantic crevasses (see Sketch 1), it is impossible to get out of their way. Just after crossing the Glacier des Bossons, while we were crossing a steep slope of snow, one of the porters (the man who carried the ladder) slipped, and fell. He first shot down along the snow about 30 feet, then, bounding off over the edge, he fell head-foremost into a crevasse, about 30 more. (See Sketch 2.) We all thought that he was killed. After some minutes, we got round to the other side of the crevasse; we looked down, and saw him lying insensible. He had fallen on a ledge of snow and ice, about 4 feet wide, with the ladder propping him up. Had he not bounded off the edge of the glacier with great velocity, and so fallen on this ledge on the opposite side of the crevasse, he must have descended to the bottom, a distance little short of 60 feet. After a little time, he revived, and, being tied to the ladder, we all got hold of the rope and hauled him up. He was much shaken, and his arm so painful, that we were obliged to leave him behind, with a porter to take care of him, and then we proceeded. This catastrophe detained us nearly an hour, and showed us how cautious we must be. By this accident my thermometer was unfortunately broken, so that I had no means of registering the degree of cold which we experienced. At 4h. 30m. P.M., on arriving at a tremendous crevasse (of which the print in Auldjo's work gives a good idea), we left the porters behind to return to Chamouni, and, loading ourselves with the provisions and other requisites, which they had brought so far, we crossed the crevasse without accident, and stepped out for the Grands Mulets, where we arrived at [illegible]h. 45m. P.M. Here we were to sleep; so we all immediately changed our [illegible] to s[illegible]. The guides rigged up a tent, made out of four Alpine stocks laid against the rocks, and then spread some light canvass. The whole width of the place was five feet (see Sketch 3); and, as I slept the outside man, by lifting up [illegible] It was th[illegible] clouds (we, being far above them, had a perfectly clear sky); therefore, on looking down, the whole world seemed gone, and, in its place, a sea of clouds below us, with just the tops of the mountains showing through like small islands; and the vapour being divided into masses, looked like an immense *mer de glace*, far, far below us, and joining on to the real one. It was a sight that no writing can explain. The thought that crossed my mind at the time was, "O God, how wonderful are thy works!"

After viewing this extraordinary scene for about an hour, we slept till eleven P.M. (being only disturbed now and then by the booming sound of falling avalanches), at which hour we all got up and dressed. From my former experience in the ascent of Mount Etna, I was aware of the very great annoyance of having on thick clothes in ascending a mountain sufficiently high to affect the respiration, so I did not use any now; but I put on a second flannel, a second pair of drawers, thick worsted stockings, a *nightcap* (lent to me by the guides) placed under my hat, to cover the back of the head and ears; stopped my ears with paper, had my face greased all over with hot tallow, dropped from burning candles—plenty of it, and well rubbed in: except the above, I did not use any extra clothing, indeed, I wore my light summer great coat, a very loose one, and my usual travelling dress. At twelve o'clock, midnight, we again proceeded. [illegible] no moon; but the reflection from the snow, gave considerable [illegible] together, at about nine feet apart: the rope to each person, after being knotted round his own waist, was tied to the rope at the back of the next man; by this means, if a man fell into a crevasse, the next men to him, both before and behind, must assist to get him out; as, by this plan, they cannot release themselves, which a man in a state of alarm might do if he had the power; and this would be the case were the rope fastened in front

We continued walking all night, steadily but slowly, till about 6h. A.M., when my respiration began to be affected (this was the Grand Plateau). Here our volunteer (the young guide) and the German gave out; they had plenty of [illegible] utterly exhausted. I was quite grieved for them. We got on w[illegible], when I fell down on my face till my lungs became inflated. From that time till 9h. A.M., I continually became almost unconscious, and partially blind and stupefied, and tumbled about like a drunken man; but in every case, after lying down for about two minutes I easily got up and started without difficulty. At 9h. 30m., or before, we gained the summit, when we all again lay down for about four minutes, and then got up much revived. The sky was quite clear, and the boundless view perfect, but on too great a scale for the mind to take it all in. I wanted so much to see everything, that I could not calmly look at each point separately, more particularly as one of my guides was suffering very much from cold and difficulty of breathing, and implored me to descend. I *think* I could have stayed on the summit for an hour or two; but the party who last came up having had th[illegible]rsons frost-bitten, I did not feel justified in keeping the guides long on the summit. Auldjo describes the shape of the summit and the view so very well, that I will not repeat it here.

In about fifteen minutes we began to descend, which I found to be much more d[illegible] of great consequ[illegible] to your next man, in case you slip. In descending the steep slopes, one man goes first to cut each step in the snow. It seemed to me a service of great danger, as *he* is not allowed to have a rope tied to him, the object being to oblige him to cut each step deep and quite safe, as the steps wear so fast from the friction of the feet that the last man would be in danger of slipping down—a *most serious* matter, as he would push the others before him, outwards from behind; and, not having any one to check him, if a second one slipped, all would probably be carried away. We arrived at the Grands Mulets by 1 o'clock P.M., where we took off our extra clothing. The guides dined, and I slept till 2h. P.M., when we again descended, cr[illegible] our old route, the Glaci[illegible] Bossons, as far as we were able; but, in th[illegible] the crevasses had been much altered—some closed, and one (a very large one) fresh formed. At 5 we reached the *châlet* at the foot of the mountain. At 6h. 30m. P.M., we arrived at the inn at Chamouni.

The dangers of the ascent have been, I think, much exaggerated: the guides are most careful, they at times are in much danger, I mean the two leading men. Any man of strong active hab[illegible]s, accustomed to ropes, and *the use of his arms*, with *good lungs*, may easily do it; the real difficulty is the respiration. I star[illegible] I suffered from cold very much less than the guides—in fact, did not feel any annoyance from it, and was only made aware of the e[illegible]essive cold by finding icicles formed between my spectacles and my eyes, and which I had constantly to break off, from the uncomfortable sensation which they occasioned. I was quite well the next day; not so the guides, one of whom was frost-bitten, and another had inflamed eyes. But this I greatly attribute to their having drunk so much wine and brandy, and eaten a great deal of meat on the journey; they now suffered from fever and excoriated faces. My diet during the two days was a small piece of a fowl, one lump of sugar dipped in brandy, a wine-glass of wine, two French plums, about six raisins, and a very little raspberry vinegar and water. At the *end* of the descent, a bowl of milk with a little brandy in it—had the milk been warm, I [illegible] the brandy. I [illegible] this, as I feel so thoroughly persuaded that, in all violent exertions, stimulants are bad.

Each guide received 100 francs; the whole cost me £34 6s. The guides are a fine set of fellows. Our ascent was, I believe, the quickest ever made, by two hours. Auldjo mentions (page 131) that the whole distance up and down is *fifty-four miles*, we were t[illegible]y-three hours constantly walking. We all wore veils and spectacles; they are absolutely necessary; the skin becomes so dry from the state of fever that people are in when on the summit, and from the peculiar dryness of the air, that the sun is unbearable to the skin, which becomes excessively excoriated when exposed to it. On the summit I observed that the flesh of all the people's faces became much retracted, making the eyes stare, and showing the teeth in a most peculiar way, disagreeable to look at, and rendered more so by the black appearance of the forehead, caused by the congestion of blood in the veins

The most dangerous part of the journey seemed to me the wal[illegible] sloping snow and ice: I mean when it is at the angle of the roof of a house [illegible] you keep walking on the *same* lev[illegible] In that case you place th[illegible] against the *higher* side into the snow (not the lower) and le[illegible] l[illegible]ing, that if you do slip, you may yet help yourself by digging in the point of the staff as you slide down, which you could not do if it had been placed below you.

In justice to Victor Tairray, I must mention the following fact:—Just before leaving the summit, having the proper ropes tied to me but not fastened to the guides (they not being at the moment ready to descend), and thinking that there was no danger, I took three or four steps down the mountain side (of course, on ice) before the new steps were cut. I slipt and fell, and slid away down the mountain side at a great rate, without the possibility of saving myself. Victor Tairray, who, fortunately, was only a few yards off, saw my danger, and without a moment's hesitation made a dash over the edge, and flung himself on the end of my rope, taking a turn of it round his Alpine stock. My weight and impetus was dragging him down also, when Jean Tairray, who was on firm ground, flung the bight of a rope over and round Victor Tairray, and, by holding on, saved us both. Had it not been for Victor Tairray's gallant conduct in rescuing me from a situation in which a thoughtless act of my own had placed myself, I believe I must have been killed or very [illegible] injured, as that slope of snow is some hundreds of feet in descent, and has a crevasse across it. The guides are indeed fine fellows.

In Somerville's "Physical Geography" (new edition, 1849, vol. 1, page 72), it is stated that there is 95 square miles of glacier (snow and ice) on Mont Blanc, and that the depth of it ranges from 80 to 600 feet.

* The guides names were:—

1. Jean Tairray
2. Victor Tairray
3. Alexander Divousseux
4. Joseph Tairray
5. Jean Carrier
6. Basil Tairray

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 9.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
Monday, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Tuesday, 11.—Washington born, 1733. Shenstone died, 1763.
Wednesday, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
Thursday, 13.—Massacre of Glencoe, 1691. Duc de Berri assassinated, 1821.
Friday, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas Day.
Saturday, 15.—National Debt commenced, 1500.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	No	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 55	7 15	7 40	8 10	8 50	9 25	10 5	10 45	11 30	Tide	0 5	0 35	1 5	1 35

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, HENRY IV. (Part I.), last time but Two, and the Pantomime. Tuesday, 11th, THE PRISONER of WAR and the LOAN of a LOVER (as acted at Windsor Castle by Royal command), and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 12th, AS YOU LIKE IT (as acted at Windsor Castle by Royal command) and the Pantomime. Thursday, 13th, TWELFTH NIGHT, and the Pantomime. Friday, 14th, HENRY IV. (Part I.) last time but One, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 15th, THE TEMPLAR, and the Pantomime.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—The public is respectfully informed that MR BARTLEY will perform only THREE NIGHTS MORE, and that consequently the final representation of Shakespeare's play of HENRY THE FOURTH will take place on Monday, Feb. 10; Friday, Feb. 14; and, for the LAST TIME, on Monday, Feb. 17.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. On MONDAY, FEB. 10th, and during the week, will be presented the Grand Successful Drama of KENILWORTH, or, the Golden Days of Queen Elizabeth. Mons. PLASCHE, the great Barre Equilibrist in his extraordinary performances together with Batty's novelties of the Arena, introducing new and splendid Scenes of the Circle; the whole concluding with the Grand Pantomime of O'DONOGHUE; or, the White Horse of Killarney. Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on Monday, at Huddersfield; Tuesday, Halifax; Thursday, Bradford; Friday, Leeds; and on Monday, the 17th, at York.

DISTINS' CONCERTS. Mr DISTIN and his SONS will [illegible] Instrument Maker to her Majesty's Army and Navy, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOS. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons, that his 15th ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY next, FEB. 11, when his celebrated Quadrille Band (patronised by the Royal Family) will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's Tickets, 12s 6d; Ladies' ditto, 7s 6d, including Refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Mr THOS. ADAMS's Royal Quadrille Offices, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square; and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT having achieved an almost unparalleled success, will be given on MONDAY and during the Week, at the APOLLONICON ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, being the 134th, 136th, 138th, 140th, 142nd, and 144th successive representations. The Entertainment includes a superb Diorama of some of the most beautiful scenery of Ireland, Lakes of Killarney, &c.—Hours of Performance, Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. WONDERS and MIRACLES. SALLE ROBIN, 232, PICCADILLY, opposite the HAYMARKET. SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES. THIS EVENING and every following Evening, at Eight o'Clock, M. and Madme ROBIN will appear, [illegible] MATINEE MAGIQUE. Tickets as usual, at [illegible]

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION 14, Regent-street. The Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on this [illegible] from Southampton [illegible] Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY [illegible] at Evenings [illegible] 8. Admission, 1s, stalls, 2s 6d; reserved [illegible] hour before each [illegible]

NEW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW MOVING DIORAMA illustrating "Our Native Land, or, England and the Seasons," is now EXHIBITING DAILY in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overland Mail to India. Mornings, at 2, Evenings, at 7. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d, Reserved Seats, 3s.

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket, will OPEN in a few days, with the First Representation of Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S Great MOVING DIORAMA. The subject of this exhibition will illustrate the grand routes of a TOUR through EUROPE. The Diorama will be accompanied by a Descriptive Lecture, with appropriate Music, expressly arranged for the subject.

LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The public is respectfully informed, that, in consequence of the extensive preparations required for the production of Cambon's GRAND MOV[illegible]MA of PARIS, St. Cloud, and Versa[illegible] and in order to give more eclat to the Exhibition, [illegible] proprietor has POSTPONED the OPENING of this Panorama, with the real Waterworks of Versailles, until MONDAY, FEB. 10, after which it will be open daily, at One, Three, and Eight o'Clock.—Admission, 1s.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky [illegible] DIORAMA, [illegible] Colonel Fremont [illegible] quarter to 8. Open half an hour before each exhibition. Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s.

APOLLONICON.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY MORNINGS, TWO; EVENINGS, EIGHT. Overture, "Zampa." "I love her." Selection, "Semiramide." Fantasia. March, "Oberon." Overture, "Fra Diavolo." Solo, Bishop. Glee, "Spring's delight." Selection, "Huguenots." Fantasia. March, "Athalie." Carriages return, Four and Ten. Admission, 1s and 1s 6d. ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. EVENING CLASS. A Course of TWELVE LECTURES on USEFUL PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, [illegible] Fee, including the use of Apparatus, Three Guineas.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on the MUSIC of WALES, by Ellis Roberts, Esq. The celebrated JUVENILE HARPISTS. LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, in which will be exhibited ALLMAN'S PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on FIRE and its ANTAGONISTICS. Exhibition of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from [illegible] o'Clock, and [illegible] Evening (EXCEPT SATURDAY), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5, Pall-mall East, is NOW OPEN, Daily, from 10 in the morning till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d.
Gallery, 5, Pall-mall, East. SAMUEL STEPNEY, Secretary.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Distress in the Highlands.—We shall not lose sight of this subject, and trust that our Correspondent B M will forward us further particulars

A Traveller—Our Correspondent mistakes our meaning. We never defended the Window T[illegible] the contrary, have never lost an opportunity to express our disapprobation of [illegible], if it be a question of time between the repeal of one bad tax, and that of another which we believe to be still worse, we must confess our desire to be rid of the greatest infliction first. For this reason, we have expressed our opinion that a tax, like that on paper, which tends to keep the whole people ignorant, and which deprives 250,000 of them of remunerative labour which they might otherwise obtain, ought to be first repealed. But if that impolitic tax and the Window Tax can both be repealed together, the country will have double reason to be thankful

X, A Subscriber—The widow of the deceased Baronet and the wife of his successor have equal precedence. The widow has the prefix Dowager attached to her name

An—Lord Doune succeeded to the Earldom of Moray at the decease of his father, in 1848. His Lordship is unmarried. There is at present no courtesy "[illegible] Doune"

Lex—The arms of Oke are "Sa on a fesse or between six acorns; of the second, as many oakleaves bendways vert"

North Devon—The Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry

W M A. Abercorn—See Savage's "Dictionary of Printing"

Bluemantle—The son of a second marriage takes his father's arms, and quarters his mother's if she were an heiress

[illegible]—The view in question has not appeared in our Journal

[illegible]ANTINE—The arms of Balfour, of [illegible] Arg. on a chev engr. between three [illegible] heads erased of the first. *Crest*: A palm tree ppr. M[illegible] Virtus ad [illegible]

A J G, [illegible], had better consult a solicitor

T Y R O—See the Life of Emmanuel Swedenborg, lately published

Robust—This legal question relates to a private affair, and therefore a counsel or attorney should be consulted

Camborne—The price of each Number of our Journal is printed on the first page

Κορυθαιολος "Εκτωρ—We cannot recommend you

A Suffolk Reader—Received
Caldel—We have not room
T S S—The story is in Tabart's Fairy Tales
A B (long)—We cannot inform you
Z O E—See the "Post-Office Directory"
G G—We have not room for the Puzzles, &c
Maria—See "Lewis's First Book on Chess"
Wisconsin shall be attended to

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Goldsmith's Poetical Works.—Cuff, the Negro Boy.—Christmas Morning.—Cheltenham and its Resources.—Spanish Protestants.—Hambleton's Specimens.
Music.—Baumer's Sketches

*** [illegible] works at Par[illegible] will be illustrated next week

NEXT WEEK
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

*** From the increasing sale of our Journal, great inconvenience is occasioned to many Newsmen, who cannot obtain their supply in due time. The indulgence of our Readers is requested until our improved Printing arrangements are completed; for which purpose, two new Machines, by Applegath, will be ready in a few weeks.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

Two motions brought before the House of Commons, the one by Mr. Hume, and the other by Mr. Brotherton, different in form, but with very similar tendencies, deserve, we think, more serious consideration than Parliament has given them. Mr. Hume proposed that no public money should be voted for any purpose whatever after twelve o'clock at night; Mr. Brotherton, the staunch champion of early hours, went further, and voted that no business of any kind be transacted after midnight, and that the stroke of twelve upon the Parliamentary time-piece should be sufficient, without mover or seconder, or any other form of proceeding, to dismiss the members to their beds. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed Mr. Hume's proposal, on the ground that, in reality, whenever the House objected, no money was voted after midnight, and that, consequently, no change was necessary. Sir George Grey opposed Mr. Brotherton's motion chiefly on the ground that the early adjournment of the House would only prolong the Session, and not shorten speeches; and both motions were rejected—the first by a majority of 116 against 47, and the second by a majority of 108 against 32. Both of the Ministers admitted the evil of these after-midnight discussions, though they objected to the simple remedies proposed. The practice, however, calls loudly for reform. Great Britain is, as far as we know, the only country in the world where the most important business of Legislature is habitually transacted at such an unseasonable time. One reason may be that the members are not the paid servants of the people, and that, having their own affairs of business to which they must attend during the day, they have no other time at their command for the amateur service of the nation than such hours as they can snatch from sleep or from recreation. Another reason may be the custom of fashionable society to dine late; but, whatever be the real cause, there does not seem any sufficient ground for persisting in a practice which of itself is sufficient to deter very able men from seeking a seat in Parliament, which breaks the health of many conscientious men, who have sought and enjoy the honour of representing the people, and which often leads, as Mr. Hume remarked, to a very slovenly consideration of financial matters of the highest importance. We cannot see what objection there can be to Mr. Hume's proposal. Neither members nor the Government could possibly suffer inconvenience from it. As regards the proposal of Mr. Brotherton, which Sir George Grey objects to on the ground that an obstinate minority would thus be enabled to impede the business of the House by speaking against time, we think that if the House will not reform its own practice of long speechification, there is a power beyond the walls of the House which could effectually put a stop to speeches of any kind after midnight. Let but the reporters receive instructions from the conductors of the daily journals to shut up their note-books at twelve o'clock, and the evil would receive a check which would soon become effectual. Honourable members laugh at the idea expressed by Mr. Reynolds, in supporting Mr. Hume's motion, that they should transact the business of the nation at mid-day, as merchants did, and "meet like honest men, under the bright light of the sun." But the question is really of far more importance than they seem to consider it; nor do there appear to be any positive difficulties in the way of the remedy. The House has already decreed that it will not sit on Wednesdays after six in the afternoon, and the practice has been found to work well; and there wants nothing but the will on the part of the Government to induce the House to consent—if not to Mr. Brotherton's measure—to the moderate and common-sense proposal of Mr. Hume. The reasons for opposing it which were given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are far from satisfactory. The financial affairs of this country require the attention of earnest and clear-headed men of business. By the present system, they are too often left to be debated amid the listless inattention of men fresh from the Opera, the drowsiness of country gentlemen, or the positive snoring of honourable members extended at full length upon the benches in the galleries. Such a system may suit a Minister who would rather carry a Budget than discuss it; but it does not suit the public interests of this great country.

London and County Joint Stock Bank.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in this bank was held at the London Tavern on Thursday; J. Sadleir, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the [illegible] profits for the past [illegible] year amounted to £9908 9s. 10d., out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. [illegible] of Income-Tax, which will leave £3,33 18s. 2d. to be carried to the guarantee fund, which now amounts to £35,193 6s. 10d. The [illegible] was adopted, the dividend declared, the retiring directors re-elected, £500 a year added to the directors' allowance; and other formal votes having passed, the meeting separated.

Fatal Steam-boat Explosion.—At a quarter past seven on Wednesday morning, the aft boiler of the *Plover* passenger-boat, lying in the Broomielaw, Glasgow, exploded, carrying away almost the entire deck. The engineer was killed, a fireman severely injured, and three others of the crew and one passenger slightly hurt, as at present ascertained. Although there were a number of persons in the fore part of the vessel, it is believed that no cabin passengers had yet come on board

Collisions in the [illegible]—The [illegible], from Glasgow for Londonderry and Portrush, which left Greenock about 7 P.M. on Tuesday, came into collision, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when off Pladda Light, with a sailing vessel, which she struck on the starboard quarter. As the night was wild, and a high sea on, the attention of the crew of the steamer was, in the first instance, directed to the nature of their own damages, which are considerable, some of the bowplates (as she was an iron vessel) having been stove in. In consequence of these injuries, it was deemed necessary to put back, and the *Thistle* arrived at Glasgow in the course of Wednesday for repairs. The vessel which was struck was the brig *Laurel*, from Demerara for Glasgow. She went down, and all her crew perished, about 14 in number.—At a still later hour of the same night, or rather early in the same morning the *Vanguard* steamer, from Glasgow, for Dublin, came into collision with a schooner or brig, when off Corsewall Point. Three of the crew of the sailing-vessel took refuge on board the steamer, but, as in the former case, it is not known what became of the vessel, although the worst is feared as to her fate. The name of the supposed missing vessel is not yet reported. The *Vanguard*, which is one of the largest and finest vessels belonging to Glasgow, put back in consequence of the damages she received, and arrived at Greenock

POSTSCRIPT.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

A HERTS COUNTY MEETING was held in the Corn-Exchange, Hertford, on Thursday, to take into consideration the recent aggressions of the Pope; the high sheriff in the chair. The Ear. of Verulam proposed the first resolution, declaring that the appointment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy, such territorial titles, is an illegal interference with the prerogative of the Queen. The Rev. Mr. Redding, a Nonconformist minister, seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. Sir W Heathcote moved, "That it is the duty of every loyal subject to resist these aggressions on the part of the Pope of Rome," which was carried unanimously, as was also a motion for an address of thanks to her Majesty for the firmness and manner in which she has conveyed to the country her resolve to maintain inviolate the rights of her Crown and the national independence against all encroachments. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were adopted; and it was resolved, on the motion of the Marquis of Salisbury, that copy certified, and of the address to the Queen, be forwarded for signature to the market towns throughout the county. The meeting separated, giving three cheers for the Queen.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—This parliamentary paper was issued yesterday (Friday) morning, by which it appears that the total income of the year ending on the 5th of January last amounted to £50,231,874 5s. 3d.; thus showing an excess of income over expenditure of £9,979 0665. 3d. The unfunded debt, on the 5th of January, was £17,701,000; and the balances in the Exchequer at the same date £9,243,576 is 2½d.

It is said, that, without waiting for the passing of the new bill, it is intended by the main parties to present an indictment against Cardinal Wiseman, and that Mr. Fowa James, Q.C., Mr. Hugh Hill, and Mr. Lush have been already retained on behalf of the prosecution

Sir Emerson Tennent, the newly-appointed Governor of St. Helena, proceeded yesterday (Friday) to Devonport, to embark on board the steam-frigate *Simpson*, Captain L. T. Jones, for conveyance to [illegible]

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. PYE SMITH.—This eminent Dissenting preacher, after occupying for half a century, perhaps, the most distinguished place in the Nonconformist ministry of this country, expired on Wednesday. The deceased scholar is principally known in theological literature by his works on the Socinian and Arian controversies, and on the connexion of geology and Scripture. His death occurred at Guildford, whither he had retired on leaving Homerton College a short time back.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The writ for South Nottinghamshire has been received by the High Sheriff; and Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at half-past ten in the morning, has been fixed upon for the nomination to take place at Newark. Should the show of hands be in favour of Mr. Barrow, and a poll be demanded by the nominator of Lord Newark, the Friday and Saturday following are to be devoted to recording votes in the several districts.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the accounts received yesterday (Friday) evening from Paris, the pecuniary embarrassments of the President of the Republic were said to be such, that in case the Dotation Bill was rejected by the Assembly, he would resign. But this is a rumour so obviously devoid of any truth or foundation whatever, that it is only mentioned as showing what the wishes of Louis Napoleon's enemies are, and how desirous they are of forcing him, by any means, to resign. It is the present commanding attitude he has assumed against the coalitionists, that makes it so dangerous, and an affair under by assailing him through his embarrassments. Another conflict between the Executive and the Assembly is accordingly expected upon this subject. The discussions in the Bureaux were very animated. The Committees whose opinions have been received, 24 are said to be for the Dotation, and 372 against it, two being doubtful. M. de Montigny has been elected President of the Commission on the bill, M. Druet-Desaunes, secretary, and M. Piscatory, reporter.

The Assembly have discussed at much length the Fruit-tax proposition of M. Jobez, for the abolition of the octroi duties on meat, fruit, &c. The Ministers opposed the motion, which was at length rejected.

The report of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux has been contradicted; and it has been even asserted, on authority which is considered unquestionable, that the illness of the Prince had never been of the serious character which the Vienna journals

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian and Prussian journals continue to report the dangerous illness of the Duke of Bordeaux, some of which go so far as to say that he had received the sacrament, and that the Duchess de Berri, the Duchess d'Angoulême, and the Duchess de Bordeaux were close attendants at his bedside. Private letters from Venice, however, declare that the Prince had only been unwell for about forty eight hours, and that he had almost recovered from his indisposition. It may also be noticed, in corroboration of the latter information, that the French Government have received dispatches from their Ambassador at Vienna, which make no reference whatever to the state of the Duke's health. This looks as if nothing very serious had happened to that Prince.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ARRIVAL OF THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, arrived at Buckingham Palace, from Windsor Castle, ten minutes before one o'clock on Monday morning. Her Majesty and the Prince were received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Lord George Lennox, and the Master of the Household. The court arrival in town, the Queens, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, went to Gloucester House, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. At three o'clock in the afternoon, her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council. At the Court, M. Marcoleta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Nicaragua, had an interview of the Queen, and delivered his credentials to her Majesty. Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, G.C.H., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, was presented to the Queen at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, and delivered from abroad. The Earl of Winchilsea had an audience of the Queen and her Majesty addresses from Dove Sandford, New Romney, Cold Ingham, Gunstone, Hythe, and other places in the county of Kent, also from Newark, all against Papal aggression. The honour of knighthood was conferred by her Majesty upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. James William Morrison, of Shares-brook, Essex; Mr Alexander Bannerman, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and Mr. James Meek, late Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy. At the Council the Queen's Speech on opening the Session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. The Earl of Carlisle (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster) had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the names of gentlemen to serve the office of Sheriff for the county of Lancaster for the present year. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. The royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn (lady-in waiting), the Marquis [illegible] (lord-in-waiting), Lord Charles Fitzroy (equery-in-waiting), and Major-General Hon. Alex. Gordon (equerry-in-waiting to the Prince).

On Tuesday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace before three o'clock, and immediately afterwards the Court left town on their return to Windsor Castle

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left Kew on Wednesday, on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

On Thursday, the Queen, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, drove out in a pony carriage in Windsor Park, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on horseback. The Royal dinner party on the same evening included his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Viscount Jocelyn, Major-General and Lady Isabella Twysden, and Professor Sedgwick.

Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Major-General Wemyss in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to her Majesty; and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alex. Gordon has relieved Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert

On Wednesday her Majesty and her Prince Consort dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at [illegible]

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth and Sir George Couper, arrived in town on Saturday morning from Frogmore, and visited the building for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations. After inspecting the building, her Royal Highness went to Gloucester House, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. In the afternoon, her Royal Highness left town on her return to Frogmore

The arrivals from the country on Monday and Tuesday were very numerous, and, if we may judge from the numbers of the nobility who have arrived in London to be present at the opening of Parliament, the season just about to commence will be a very busy and brilliant one

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, with Lady Adolphus and Lord Ernest Vane, have arrived at Holdernesse House from Wynyard Park, for the Parliamentary season.

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. Miss Cotton, have arrived at Belgrave-square, from Combermere Abbey The noble Viscount and Viscountess will remain in town only a few days, returning to Cheshire next week

The mortal remains of the lamented Lord Dalmeny were consigned to the family mausoleum, near Dalmeny Park, on Thursday. The Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Mahon, [illegible] rs of the family, attended the obsequies.

We are enabled to announce, that, in the course of next week, the marriage of Major the Hon. James Colborne, eldest son of Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, with the Hon. Charlotte de Burgh, daughter of Lieut.-General Lord Downes, will be celebrated in London.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAWS P[illegible] TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A meeting of persons desirous of obtaining a diminution of the expenses and an increase of the security of British patents, was held on Monday evening at the Belle Sauvage Hotel, Ludgate-hill. Mr George Shepherd, civil engineer, the chairman of the Council of the National Patent-Law Amendment Association, presided; and the business of the evening was the presentation of a prospectus of the association, which, as was observed, pledged the council to nothing very specific, yet indicated the principle sought to be established:—1. Provisional protection at the cost of a few shillings, to be extended by others stalments. 3. A simplification of the mode of obtaining a full complete protection. 4. An index of all patents for reference. The assistance of assessors will be assisted with inventions, for the guidance of the Crown officers and courts of law, when necessary; and, 6 A declaratory statute of what is really the law of patents. In connexion with the general state of the patent law, it was observed that, if inventors must be specially taxed, the best plan would be to charge [illegible] for a patent, and *an ad valorem* stamp duty on patented articles, which would in most cases fall on the consumer. Mr. Lee, the chairman and all suggestions would be received by the council, and they intended to hold monthly meetings until a reform in the present system was obtained. Some few questions were put by gentlemen present, which elicited explanations of the prospectus, after which the meeting separated, without coming to any resolution, as this was viewed as a preliminary assembly.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday night, at their rooms, in Regent-street.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—

John Thomas Pearce, Cuthbert Edward Ellison.

James Pe[illegible], George Tomline, George Bowyer, D.C.L., John Warrington Rogers, and Joseph Needham. Mr. Vansittart Neale read a report from the committee on the law of property, on a subject which in [illegible] view of the late transfer it would not be practicable to organise an improved [illegible] of making landed property available as a security for advances of money. The report began by stating, that, while the public funds were nearly at par on an amount of three-and-a-quarter per cent, the landowner, who [illegible] property was compulsorily more secure, and on whose estates the [illegible] under was always sure to recover the whole amount of his capital, could not get the money at less than four per cent. One great cause of this higher rate of interest was to be attributed, no doubt, to the heavy charges which existed in various cases. But, at the same time, there could be no doubt, that, in variety of instances, where the title was not quite clear, it was at least as fair for all to deter any party from lending his money. The report, therefore, which the committee proposed was, the institution of a society, with powers to be obtained from the Legislature, which should act between the under and borrower, and become responsible to the lender for the security of the capital that he might advance to the landowner. The latter would, as now, pay all the expenses of investigating the title of his estate, and whatever other charges would naturally devolve upon him, while the society might receive from him money for him at 3 per cent, which they would advance to him at 3½ the fractional part being the amount of the charge made by the society for their operation Where doubts rested upon the title, an increase of charge might be made. Such a plan, it appeared, had long been known in Prussia. Mr Neale concluded by proposing that the report be printed and circulated among the members.—Mr. Stewart said that he had had occasion to investigate the Prussian system when he was in that country, and he found [illegible] tromeye well and simply; and that was remarkable, as the [illegible] house in Berlin was mortgaged to considerably more than half its value.—Mr Webster said that something of the same kind existed in Russia and Norway In Scotland, too, the banks were in the habit of advancing money on land. He was glad that such a system was prepo ed here, as it would have a tendency to lower the interest of money, and would be of advantage in a national point of view After some further desultory conversation, the motion of Mr. Neale was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the National Parliamentary Reform Association held the first of a series of [illegible] The platform were Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P. and Messrs. R. H. K[illegible] John Houghton (late Sheriff), W. H. Ashurst, and others [illegible] to the chair. Sir Joshua Walmsley said that was the first of a series which the association was about to hold for the purpose of teaching them their just rights, and of showing how to obtain them. Mr. Hume then delivered a long speech, reiterating his former opinions respecting suffrage-extension, and the necessity of the public enforcing their just rights by insisting upon a more extended franchise, whilst when [illegible] would crack the wasteful expenditure of the public money, and thereby improve the general condition of society. Mr. Ashurst, M.P., proposed that this meeting offers its sincere and grateful thanks to Joseph Hume, Esq., for his valuable and long-continued advocacy of Parliamentary and Financial reform, for the great benefits which he has conferred on the people at large, by his vigilant attention to their wishes, and more especially for the address. which he has just known, however, and efficiently discharged, of which he has this evening been pleased to deliver. Mr Kennedy seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation; after which the meeting separated.

LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of the members of this club was held at 39, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Monday, the first of the discussions for the year 1851 took place. The question was, "How far taxation enters into the cost of agricultural produce?" Mr Thomas officiated as [illegible] in, and Mr [illegible]ethan, of the Grove, Southwark, introduced the discussion in a paper abound ng in statistics relative to the present national and agricultural [illegible] The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Baker, [illegible] Bell, the Hon. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Mechi, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Wood, Mr. Williams, Mr. Tattershall, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Fisher Hobbes, and others. The question was ultimately carried as follows:—

That although this club will [illegible] undertake to define the exact amount of taxation which [illegible] upon the price of agricultural produce, yet they are of opinion that [illegible] produce are now become considerable by the great depreciation in the price of corn and cattle, and therefore [illegible] taxation.

The malt-tax was generally and universally condemned; Mr. Mechi adducing, in one of his [illegible]ons for opposing it, that the families of agricultural labourers were driven, by its operation, into the consumption of chicory and [illegible] tea; and another gentleman stating that in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere there was a small [illegible] result, in the [illegible] demand for cloth

METROPOLITAN SEWER AND WATER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of this association took place at the office, Duke street, Westminster, Mr. W. Yates Peasbody in the chair. It appeared from a report, that this association was formed for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the metropolis and it vicinity—for effecting the cleansing of the river Thames and its banks and sides, by the adoption of such a system of sewers as should obviate containing the drainage and refuse of all the sewers therewith, as at present—for supplying a uniform system of drainage and water to the numerous suburban parishes now neglected by the present Metropolitan Sewers Commission—and for instituting a public establishment, under the control and administration of the ratepayers, to comprehend the sewerage and water supply of the whole metropolitan districts In order to accomplish this object, it was proposed to divide the metropolis and its vicinity into a radius of six miles of Charing-cross, into eighteen districts, the ratepayers of which should elect commissioners (fifty-four in all), and the Government to appoint three commissioners, and that the commissioners and all vestries [illegible] supply of water of the whole of the districts should be under the said commissioners, and the whole metropolitan districts in

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE-

ROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE SERPENTINE.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR, TAKEN FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SERPENTINE

So many exterior views of the Palace of International Industry have already been given to the public, in every shape and form, that it is almost impossible to find a new point from which to delineate the great example of the Victorian style of building.

Most of the views, however, have been taken from points on the south side of the Serpentine, which, in the present instance, forms the foreground of the picture. A spot near the Royal Humane Society's receiving house, on the north bank of the river, has been chosen by our Artist for this original illustration, presenting, in addition to the beautiful outline and external details of the main building, and its graceful and prominent feature the transept, some of the most attractive objects in the Park, [illegible].

It is not generally known, that when the project of the Exhibition was started, it was proposed, as a main feature in the scheme, that the Serpentine should be inclosed during the time of the Exhibition, for the full display of the most beautiful specimens of naval architecture, and models of floating bridges and steamers, of life-boats, and other similar humane contrivances; and that the most improved modes of using the diving-bell, and of blasting by electricity under water, should form, perhaps, the most unique and striking portion of the Exhibition; and it is to be hoped that, if a future occasion occurs, it will not be lost sight of.

The celebrated "Rotten-row," also forms a conspicuous part of the picture; not, however, merely as occupied by the few and select fashionable equestrians who disport themselves therein, removed from vulgar gaze, but as an additional drive through the Park, open to the *additional mill* on from the four quarters of the universe.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Up to the 3d inst the influx of visitors to the Crystal Palace was incessant; yet, even as was the throng at present on the benches or platforms outside, those within the walls of the Building seemed scattered and few, so capacious and accommodating are its aisles, galleries, avenues, and transept. T receipts from the 5s. restricting fee exceeded on Saturday £300, and were glad to me on totals, as our readers may remember that the large accumulated fund, happily, is set apart for the relief of the sick and reward of the industrious. At one time it was calculated that some three thousand visitors were inspecting the various interesting features of the edifice; to these may be added some sixteen or eighteen hundred workmen; and yet the crowd was not inconvenient, nor was there [illegible] where detect an approximation to such a crowd as that of four or five thousand souls. We can, therefore, readily assure that twenty thousand spectators may, at any time, be safely admitted, when the marvels of the Exhibition are thrown open, without let or inconvenience. Outside the glass Palace, further space and accommodation is inevitably necessary; provision must be made by the Woods and Forests, and the semi-official suggestion hinted about, of remarking the Building temporarily independent and apart from the Park, should be acted upon. By removal of the iron railings on the south side, and throwing open the whole approach from the Kensington road, by cutting a road on the east a west into Rotten-row, and enclosing that famous ride, so as to form a clear circuit of the Industrial Palace, the confusion, obstruction, and danger, from the crowds of vehicles and masses of pedestrians, which would otherwise undoubtedly ensue, would be set aside, as far as the powers of the Woods and Forests are concerned. The expense of this arrangement, we are convinced, would not be of much moment, and would probably be met by the Commissioners of the Exhibition.

Though the admission of general visitors ceased after the 3rd instant, the Executive Committee accorded entrance for three subsequent days to the members of both Houses of the Legislature. No great number of these exalted themselves of the privilege, save on last day of session. H.R.H. the Duke of Kent paid a special visit on Saturday, and was received by the Executive Committee, and conducted over the Building; and among the general visitors were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Prime Minister, and the Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by members of their respective families. Indeed, the number of those present on Saturday exceeded five thousand—a pretty test of what we may expect when the destiny of the structure is attained, and its space filled with specimens of industrial art.

The Building itself may now virtually be said to have been transferred to the Commissioners. Messrs. Fox and Henderson have yet to render proof of [illegible] water-tight; and the heavy rain on the 2nd instant, during the day, afforded them ample opportunity of investigating the character of leakage, slightly visible in parts of their extraordinary work. The singular accident which occurred on the 30th ultimo, viz. the sudden displacement of part of the roof by the wind, has been clearly ascertained, and the best means of preventing its recurrence provided for immediately and without inconvenience. The damage was but trifling, and was ready repaired. The flooring of the great central avenues is, as we previously remarked, laid to be seen upon; but the whole remainder of the larger portion of the goods, &c., and the north-western portion will remain untrusted till the machinery in its district is finally adjusted. The framework for the eight iron staircases into the galleries is now nearly all erected: each will consist of a double flight of iron steps, with oak treads, and a central iron string. The division of the spaces, by hoarding, &c., assigned for foreign countries, &c., as we last week described, is also rapidly and steadily advanced. Parts of the flooring of the galleries, which forms the ceiling of the basement or ground-floor, have been coloured in distemper, as specimens of decoration. No definite opinion as to the effect of this mode can be pronounced, as the experiments on such a very limited scale; the boards, however, being rough and unplaned, the joints of the flooring are visible, and the colours do not take to the rough surface. The adoption of a wash or paper the boards would immediately obviate the unsightliness, for it seems that the Commissioners would not pay the extra sum for planing the under side of the planks.

The great point under consideration by the Commissioners and the Executive, and so interesting to the public, has been the question of admission. It has been determined that *everybody shall pay*, even the Commissioners, the Executive, or members of the staff. Servants of exhibitors connected with the arrangement, protection, or disposition of articles, together with members of the public press, will alone be exempt.

The Commissioners were strongly advised by some of the best friends of the Exhibition in the country districts against any attention to Mr. Paxton's suggestion; some of the metropolitan clubs even expressed their dissinclination against an appeal at the eleventh hour to the public purse; and any inclination to the proposed demand on State money would have been quite at variance with the past policy of the Commission, which actually pays the Sappers and Miners employed on the Building—such men at least as have yet given for his services.

We have more than once adverted to the pressing and important labours of the Executive Committee. Exhibitors seem to care but little for the additional trouble and harrassing duty of the colossal [illegible] functions, for we hear that appeals and demands for space modifications abound from every quarter. Those having an allowance of vertical space require large or small additional counter space; those with counter space ask for [illegible] or [illegible] and [illegible] depth; and, as an authority on the subject declared, if all the counter exhibitors could have their own way, the Glass Palace would reach down to Whitechapel. It is estimated that the aggregate cost of the Exhibition, including the ground, this is merely a guess, as each exhibitor may exercise his own taste in [illegible] shelves, cases, pedestals, &c., which he may require for his contributions.

Hon. Ed. Howard Office and the Board of [illegible] have been in communication with the authorities, ought to take steps (w [illegible] an exposition of the enormous [illegible] be brought to the Exhibition [illegible] after May next. Mr. Dickens's *Household Words* promises the absence of any temporary accommodation for the humbler [illegible] crowds expected during sanatory provisions, both for our streets and houses [illegible] prepared, or London may become unbearable to its own permanent resident population. A proposal by Mr. Sidney, who was connected with the sanitary arrangements of the Royal Commission, respecting the repair [illegible] of lodging-houses in Lambeth, might be followed out, and certain [illegible] should create such register-offices, and modify their existence in each of these offices, and the accommodation entered on their books, being under [illegible] vast area of the police, would be highly useful and trustworthy.

M. Salvandezzo de Lamormaix, we remind our correspondents, is the head executive and responsible authority for all the communications from the exhibitors with the Royal Commission. The numerous staff-clerks, for correspondence and accounts; attendants in and upon the saloon of the French contributions in the Building, &c. (which body, it is calculated, will be needed for the next eight months); the presences of the special and scientific commissioners, who will prosecute inquiries into the character, &c. of the Exhibition, are provided for by the 170,000 francs (£6800) accorded by the Assembly in the [illegible] passed last week. The wools of the French contributions will be ready by the [illegible].

The assistance of the members of the Sectional Committees, Professor Playfair is preparing a complete classification of all the articles to be exhibited in the thirty different classes of productions, &c., which we have so frequently referred to. This gentleman will specially assist the decisions of the Jurors in [illegible] various departments.

[illegible] seven wash-paper baskets full of letters were received by the Commissioners on one day appointed for sending in the specifications by exhibitors for the catalogue.

The compilation of the English catalogue (320 quarto pages for one shilling) will be superintended by Mr. [illegible], who was connected with the lectures delivered in various districts on the objects and purposes of the Exhibition. Assistance will be supplied by Professor Andrew Ure, Dr. Lindley, Reports, Lyon Playfair, Professor Cowper, Mr. H. T. Hope, M.P., Mr. J. Bell (sculptor), Mr. H. Maudsley, Mr. Nicholay, and others. The out line list already in the press, of productions from Tunis, occupies twenty-four foolscap pages of the catalogue. There is an office in the Great Industrial Building set apart for the publishers.

The Executive Committee of the New York Agricultural Society have appointed the following delegates to the Great Exhibition out of 120 applicants:—Mr. M. Van Buren, of Columbia; Mr. H. Baldwin, of Onondago; Mr. J. A. King, of Queen's County; Mr. R. F. Prentice, of Albany; and Mr. B. P. Johnson, also of Albany. The appointment is merely honorary.

Attendance of servants of exhibitors, it has been officially declared, will not be admitted, until the goods which may be entrusted to them are deposited in the Building.

[illegible] such to the United States Commissioner at Southampton, announces that the [illegible] according to the United States have fixed Southampton as the port of arrival for the *St. Laurence* bringing [illegible] German contributions. All [illegible] by the dock and railway companies are withdrawn; and therefore, [illegible] official correspondence, all goods intended for the Exhibition, and brought by a United states' vessel to Southampton, will be conveyed thence to Vauxhall, without one bale of it [illegible] where the Exhibition is to be held, free of all charge, &c." The transport ship will accordingly leave from the navy department to the commander of the *St. Laurence*.

The sacred fanciful compositions in mosaic are to be sent from Rome, a half dozen from Guercino, of St. John the Baptist, worked in fine mosaic by Signor Castellini, is promised from the famous mosaic establishment in the Vatican. Landseer, &c. in the same art, are to be rendered by Chevalier Barbieri and Signor Berchetti. The Government, it is announced, will forward the two celebrated carara, engraved by the Chevalier Gromotti on oriental gems purchased by Prince Gregory, for the Vatican library.

In association of manufacturers at Sonneberg, near [illegible] are said to be [illegible] a German national [illegible] this scene being laid in [illegible] and its environs where the Prince Consort was born. [illegible] now by machinery; there are *yets d'eau* and music in the interior.

The French Government has written to the Commissioners on the [illegible] and that a [illegible] of the French contributions, which [illegible] valued at £600 000, or 20,000,000 [illegible].

As a proof of the interest [illegible] a essay has excited, essays have been already [illegible] Montreal, New York, and [illegible], in the English language; from [illegible] in Italian; and others in the French and German language, are, we hear, in preparation.

The rates of admission after the 1st May were settled by the price Committee on the 3rd inst. They await the sanction of the Commissioners before they are entirely announced to the public; meanwhile we learn that the issue of [illegible] is determined on, probably at 3 guineas each or so; these will admit their holders to all ceremonial and other occasions. The shilling admission-days [illegible] masses will be attended before the end of the first month; and graduated charges, from one guinea downwards, may be expected in the first instance. It is undecided, we believe, whether the charge should ever be lower than one shilling.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF MR. AND MRS. SLOANE.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Sloane were tried, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, on the charge of ill-treating and starving their servant Jane Wilbred.

The Court was densely crowded on the occasion.

At ten o'clock the prisoners were arraigned upon these counts. Mr. Sloane was dressed in black, and her face was covered with a thick veil. She appeared a good deal affected.

Both the defendants pleaded guilty to those words in the indictment charging a common assault, and not guilty on the two first counts, which charged the prisoners with not giving to the girl sufficient food.

Mr. Chambers, who conducted the prosecution, said it was his intention to proceed with the counts of the indictment charging the defendants with having starved the prosecutrix, Jane Wilbred.

The defendants were then arraigned upon these counts. Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Huddlestone conducted the prosecution. The defence was conducted by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin.

Mr. Clarkson, in opening the case said, that the defendants having pleaded guilty to a portion of the indictment, which imputed to them the commission of a series of assaults upon a person named Jane Wilbred, it would only be necessary for him (Mr. Clarkson) to call the witnesses under whom she should endeavour to support the more serious charge against them, which was that of having neglected to provide the prosecutrix with sufficient food and nourishment. As some doubt had been suggested with regard to the question whether these counts could be supported in law, he would at once state that he entertained a confident impression that those counts were good in law, and came entirely within the construction put upon the law in the case of Rex v. Elizabeth Ridley, in which it was distinctly laid down to be the duty of a parent to provide proper food and nourishment for a servant of tender years, and that a neglect of doing so would amount to a misdemeanour, and subject the parties to be convicted for that offence. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the facts of the case. The prosecution was instituted by the guardians of the West London Union, and the girl whose treatment by the defendants formed the subject of inquiry was a pauper, belonging to the parish of St. Sepulchre. In the year 1848 she went into the service of the defendants, and for a considerable time it appeared that she was treated very kindly, but upon the occasion of the death of a child in July, 1849, the treatment of the prosecutrix changed, and, according to the account of the girl, her food was altered, and she was subjected to a series of assaults; but, as the defendants had pleaded guilty to that portion of the charge, it would be unnecessary for him to enter into the particulars of those assaults. All they would merely be introduced to show the general treatment received by the prosecutrix. It appeared that in consequence of the harsh and cruel mode of the system of starvation to which the girl was subjected eventually reduced her to such a state of emaciation as to attract the attention of a gentleman who occupied chambers in the same house as the defendants. The police were sent for, and the child was removed to the hospital, where she was, upon examination, found to be in a most emaciated condition; and it would appear perfectly clear that this was the effect of the want of food, the amount and quality of which was by the administration of proper food, at first in small quantities, she entirely recovered her health and strength. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail several particulars connected with the treatment of the girl from the time when the girl, Jane Wilbred, first went into the service of the defendants, she was between 14 and 15 years of age, and at the time of the disorders having taken place she was but 16 years of age, and in the progress of the trial they [illegible] the jury had heard all the facts he should lay before them, they would be of opinion that the defendants ought to be convicted upon the two first, as well as the other counts of the indictment.

The learned counsel was then about to call the witnesses, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Justice Coleridge, who said that the case had been opened very fairly, but it appeared to him that the facts which had been detailed would not support the indictment. The charge of starving rested entirely upon the allegation that the party was a child of tender years; and he was of opinion that a girl of sixteen or seventeen, which appeared to be the age of the prosecutrix, could not be so considered. If there had been any evidence that the prosecutrix was imprisoned or prevented from going out to make a complaint, or to obtain any assistance, that would have altered the complexion of the case.

Mr. Chambers submitted that he was not in a position to bring such evidence before the jury.

Mr. Justice Cresswell said, his opinion concurred in opinion with his learned brother. As to the charge of starving, it was essential, according to the term, was one who was unable of acting or judging for himself; but that could hardly be said of a person sixteen years of age. The law allowed children much younger than that to enter into contracts, and it was impossible to consider a person between sixteen and seventeen as a child of tender years.

A short further discussion then took place, when Mr. Chambers said, that, after the strong opinion expressed by the Court, he felt that it would be an idle waste of the public time to proceed further with the case. It was, at the same time, he observed, a matter of consolation to them that there would be no failure of justice; for, if the defendants had been convicted upon the two counts now in question, it would only have subjected them to a very small additional punishment.

The jury then, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" upon the first two counts, and the defendants were removed from the bar. Mrs. Sloane, who looked extremely ill, appeared to be scarcely able to stand, and was assisted from the dock by one of the officers of the gaol.

At a later period of the day they were brought up for judgment, when Mr. Justice Coleridge addressed them in a solemn and impressive manner, as they were thoroughly well versed in a matter so simple as this, and who must have known what was his duty. The other, I regret to say, is a female and a wife—one who, it might have been thought, would have been the first to protect a young helpless girl who was placed in her power, but who, I regret to say, appears by the depositions to have taken an equal if not a greater part in all the indignities that were proposed. When, after several months' confinement, the poor child came under the notice of her natural guardians. It is impossible even to take into consideration the position of a parties charged with such an offence. One of you, a gentleman connected with your own profession, was in a condition that she could not even be sent back to the union workhouse, but the only place she could be sent to was a hospital.

It now only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence which has been decided upon for your offence, which is to you be severally imprisoned for two years.

The defendants heard the sentence without betraying any emotion, and at the close of the learned judge's address they retired hastily from the dock.

Mr. J. V. Godby has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Secretary of the General Post-office, in the room of Mr. G. Johnson, deceased. This station is one of the most important and [illegible] amongst those of a subordinate character in the Post-office department, and the person who fills it is the principal of that small band of official personages, whose names scarcely ever transpire in public, and yet are principally concerned in keeping the immense and complicated machinery of the Post-office department in regular and orderly motion.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

(*Continued from page 83.*)

CHAPTER II.

THE HOME OF THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

WERwill suppose that we are walking down the Bethnal-green-road On each side of it are small two-storied houses, many of them with gardens in front, hemmed in by green railings In some of these houses the garrets are furnished with a long lattice-like window similar to those we see in a carpenter's shop. In fact, it is just as if some eccentric being had placed the shop window in the garret, instead of the ground-floor.

These houses were once rented by the silk weavers, and these long windows were to let the light in upon the loom. Very few weavers live in these houses now. They are too good for them—which means, they are too expensive. One room to work, live, and sleep in, is all they can afford

Now let us turn down into one of those dark streets, that dart out from both sides of the Bethnal-green-road. They seem nearly all of them deserted, there are no children making mud pies, or floating paper boats down the gutter, as there are about St. Giles's. Here the "lights," as the weavers call their windows, have a very curious appearance. For the whole length of the street, the garrets, the second, and sometimes, the first-floors have got these long glass fronts, just as if panes had been used instead of bricks As you glance down the long line of dull sashes, they remind you of a huge factory; for in many of the workshops are so similar that it seems as if they belonged to one immense passage that ran from the first house to the last down each side of the street.

There is not a street in Spitalfields without these windows. You can almost read from them what is the condition of the inhabitants. They are a kind of barometer, a gauge in fact to tell whether times are stormy or fair with the trades. One or two in a street will, perhaps, have nice white curtains showing through the panes, with a bright red flower-pot or two along the window-sill. In others the glass will be pretty clean and sound, with the brown poles of tae loom standing close by. But in most of the windows the glass has gone, and in its old rag or a piece of paper supplies its place. In many of the last-named houses the shuttle is heard whizzing and the batten thumping as soon as it is daybreak, only to cease at midnight.

It is a perfect mart in Spitalfields there are 9000 looms constantly at work Generally, there is a family dependent on each loom, and the average rate of wages is from four to six shillings. Many of the weavers, after having starved happiness from their homes, and goods and chattels to the pawnbrokers, grow tired of their calling, and seek work at the Docks. Others get a little aid by carrying on two or three employments at once. They weave, keep pigeons, and snare birds; and this is the reason why there are so many pigeons circling in the air, and so many lath-built cages seen on the roofs.

Our story takes us to a street that tells the most wretched tale of any in spitalfields. It is wider than the rest, and the houses are not so black with dirt as many you have passed—for some of the men live in veritable pigsties. No! they are too filthy even for pigs. The street we were talking of is called Slater-street. On each side of it are to be seen the pots and beams of looms worn black with the labour. When want and despair have at last driven the weaver to sell the loom that starves him, he carries his loom to the brokers that live in Slater-street, and sells it for a few shillings, to keep life going whilst he seeks other employment. It is why this street tells a more wretched tale than any other

On a miserable worm-eaten bedstead lay a man, prostrate with fever, tossing about the few linen rags that served him as a covering. Time had passed so slowly over his head, that each year had left its wrinkle as it had grated by. His hair had dropped, in his old age, like leaves in autumn. The skin had tightened on his breast with want of food, as did the thick muscle on the arm that worked the heavy batten, showed that the labour was needless. His eye was dim, for the weaver was fated on the loom that stood against the window He was thinking to himself that each minute that passed lessened the morrow's loaf. He was so poor, he could not afford to be ill. And the room he dwelt in was such as none but the very poorest would have called it a home. The plaster had fallen away from the walls, so that the bricks and timbers were seen through; and what did remain was so black with the smoke and dirt of years, that it would require no whatever work he had taken to the warehouse. The ceiling, stained and soddened with the rain that had leaked through, had bulged in, and would have fallen had it not been propped up in the centre with an old bedstead. The only piece of furniture he could dispose of, which would give him a little whitewash to make the place look decent, as he said, offering to do the work himself; but the answer had been that the house was so old that it was not worth the repairing. So the dirt had remained on the walls, because the weaver could not afford that the walls—I would have cost him a meal. Long habit had taught him to look upon all cleanliness as a luxury beyond his station in life; whilst hunger was a tyrant that, fight and wrestle with it as he would, was sure of victory in the end. The break-work of the walls had sunk from the timbers, and the sun's rays were streaming through the void it had left. In winter, when the wind was in the east, the draught was such that it was difficult to keep alight the lamp the weaver worked by. Against the windows stood the loom, the silken threads, through which the wall was seen, seeming like a blue haze that dazzled the eye to look at, and strangely contrasting with the rough knotted string and huge stones that served as the weights of the web. Whilst at work, hung up over the loom was a box-windowed lark's cage, filled with wooden reels and [illegible] rubbish that might come in usefully. The bird it had belonged to used to be the weaver's sole amusement. It would sing to him as he worked, drowning in its soft full song the humming noise of his shuttle It was the only thing that seemed happy in that sad room; and as it poured forth its rich notes, peace and joy would steal over the workman's heart, and he would almost be cheered in his hard, gladness. But in the master bread became so dear and work so scarce, that the hungry man began to grudge the bird the very seed it ate. Whilst he and his daughter were starving, he thought it wrong to squander away their store in pleasure of

At last the weaver heard the footstep of some one feeling the way up the dark and broken steps of the staircase. It was Kitty, with the bottles from the doctor. "There are two more steps broken, now, father," she said, as she entered; "and it's as much as I could do to get up-stairs. The stench, too, is dreadful. It takes away your breath. No wonder the child died on the first-floor."

As her father did not answer her, she seated herself on his bed beside him. There was a look of despair in his face; and, as each bitter thought entered his brain, his forehead would wrinkle up, as the ripple on the water marks where the stone has fallen. His eye seemed so wild, that, hurrying to the medicine she had brought, she poured some into her hand, and rubbed his chest with it. From constantly leaning over the loom, the chest had become sore, so that he could not breathe without pain, and she thought he was suffering from it.

"It isn't that, Kit," he said, after a time; "it ain't that." Then, pointing to the loom, he added, "I've been at that velvet all this day, and yet I can't get that stain out. They'll dock me a penny a yard; I know they will!—I know they will! Last week they docked Jim Bacon a penny for one not bigger than a fly dirt. They're fond of stains, they pay so well. As Jim said, the taking of a penny a yard were like stopping the meat and giving the salt. Ah! it's too bad! it is 'pon my life"

Kitty still went on rubbing, without answering her father

"Ah! you may rub and rub, my poor wench," he continued; "but it ain't doctors' stuff that will put strength and marrow into my bones. It's bread we want, Kit; bread, my girl! Our jaws grow rusty for want of munching, they do. Strength goes in at a hungry man's mouth—that's where strength goes in. But God's very good to us," he added, in a subdued tone; "we don't feel hungry when we're sick; and, Heaven be praised, I've been bad these three days. It's one mouth less to fill, that's all."

As if he found relief in talking, he went on pouring out his troubles. "Dear, dear! what wages will be next, I can't say. There isn't a house that hasn't lowered sixty per cent.; and Master Clam is down to seventy-five. It's too bad! too bad! and such a beautiful craft as it is, too. To see those flowers springing up under one's very hands—it seems like growing them. You know that lily pattern I wove last week, Kit? Well, as its pretty white blossoms stole on to the silk, and its bright green leaves came springing out of nothing, as it were, they reminded me of just such another lily that stood under the window where your grandmother used to sit of a summer's evening, knitting the warm stockings her children were to wear in the winter. We used to call that window the lily-window. Ah! these recollections soften one's heart; they are the sweet perfume, child, that hangs about these silken flowers."

The girl's hand rested on the patch-work covering of the bed, as she sat silently listening to her father. His words always comforted her, however bitterly he spoke. It was that silent grief, when he would pass the days bending in sorrow over his work, his cares locked up in his own breast, that would make her heart bleed. His misery flew away with his words; for even now as he spoke, the tight wrinkles on his forehead loosened one by one, as if charmed away by the holy thoughts.

"Then," he went on, his cheek flushing, and his eye softening, before the picture he conjured up, "Then the trade was a living to all; the child's mouth could be filled, the mother could be the housewife, and the father take his rest. It was a bad day's work, Kit, when only four bright shillings jingled in the pocket; and now," he added, as he tossed his head, "we thank God for only one. Then a mother took pride in her little ones. They were looked upon as blessings, not as curses. A pale face would set a parent's heart aching, it would. They didn't pray that the little ones might die, then, Kit; but the coffin was wept over, and death was feared, for he brought misery, not relief, as now-a-days."

He raised himself on his elbow, the better to look in her face. She was gazing at him; her large eyes brightened up, listening as intently as a child does to a fairy tale. He took her thin cold hand in his, and went on with his story.

"*My* father little thought his children would ever snap at bread like hungry wolves. Thank heaven! he died whilst the cupboard was yet full—when we gave away in charity what would keep the flesh on our bones now. As for dining without meat. Hah!"—and he laughed at the thought. "Dear! dear! I can remember as well as yesterday, as every Saturday came round, before I was strong enough to swing a batten, my mother, with her warm red shawl on and the basket on her arm, and a full purse in her pocket, ready for the Saturday's market, to buy the week's meat. How we used to quarrel among ourselves, who should be her 'beau,' as she called it; for she was always sure to have a halfpenny or so to spare when we were with her, poor soul. What a treat it was, to be sure. How the gas used to hiss and blaze as it rushed out, like steam from a kettle, lighting up the red meat and happy faces, as if it were daytime. And laughter and ringing of money all around you, Kit; every one stopping each other to ask after the home, or say some kind thing or other How the butchers, too, would fight for my mother's custom; bowing and calling her 'ma'am,' and patting my head till her face would sparkle and dimple with pride and joy. Then the grocer's shops, too, their windows filled with fields of plums and sugar, with hedges of candied lemon peel, and crossed with cinnamon-canes as long as walking-sticks. Ah! it seems but yesterday!" After a pause he added, "What a blessed gift is this remembrance of happiness, that brings back youth again, and lets me live once more in my father's house! Memory is a second youth, Kit."

The wind blowing through the broken panes, once more brought him back to his story

"Instead of living in a hovel like this"—and he pointed to the wretched walls—"each family had its house, with the bright brass plate, and well-scoured knocker on the door. There was the room for working, for sleeping, and for sitting. There was the room, too, that no dirty shoe ever entered, the housewife's pride—the visitors' room, with the bunch of fresh evergreens in the clean fire-place, and the polished table, so bright that it was like looking into water. Such a room as ours we wouldn't have made a kennel of. Then our gardens, too! Oh how I long to smell a garden, Kit, it pours life into one"

Turning to the old clock against the wall, he went on; "We used to watch that clock, we youngsters; and when we had worked our twelve hours, our day's labour ceased. Then we were off to our gardens, each one with his tools on his shoulder, to grow the flowers we had been weaving. We loved our gardens, child, as a drunkard loves his drink. We would hang about them as lads do round a stable-yard There was a rivalry among us with our flowers. In looking at their bright colours we forgot the world and its temptations, our hearts grew kindly, and we became good sons and good fathers One man—his name was Barney—had tulips that couldn't be valued, they were so scarce; one bed alone was worth £200. He got sometimes £5 for a single root—more than one can get now, Kit, to save a life. Reach me down that hat, child—there, on the shelf, over the door"

As it was handed to him, he took from it a bulb or two, so dry from age, that the skin crackled like paper as he held them.

"These roots I kept when distress made me give up my garden. They are all tulips—very rare ones I kept mine, hoping that better times would come; so did many others, till hunger pinched them so that they ate them with their hard crusts, as they would an onion. I couldn't eat mine; they would have choked me. This one," he continued, holding up another bulb, "I called after your mother. Dear soul, she's in heaven, the Lord be praised. Suffering made an angel of her, and I felt as happy at her death-bed as I did on our wedding day."

For some moments he was silent, the tears trickling down his hollow cheeks. But, as the wind blew the rain against the long window, he looked up as if some fresh thought entered his mind.

"It might rain now, Kit, the week through for what we care; but there was a time when such a day as this would make our hearts like lead in our bosoms. We used to look forward to a bright Sunday as we do now to a full meal. Then, as soon as we had thanked God for his mercies to us, the basket was filled, the house locked up, and we would be off to our gardens and our flowers. You would meet dozens and dozens of families on the road, Kit, each with their Sunday's dinner—almost as much as they could carry—all bound for their gardens. Then, in the summer-house—I don't suppose there was a garden without a summer-house, and some of them were more like cottages than anything else—we would eat our meal, whilst the bees clung humming to the sweet flowers that bent over us. We had clematis growing over ours, I recollect; and it grew so thickly, that, as we entered we pushed it aside, like a curtain. How the day flew by in those days, my child! Life seemed as a dream; and the wild laughter was heard around you till the sky was lit with stars."

The girl saw her father wrapt in thought, and stole softly to her wheel, and thinking that its hum would force the old man to sleep, began winding the silken thread upon the quills the weaver uses in his shuttle. But, scarcely had she touched the handle, when, roused by the noise, he spoke again.

"Come and sit by me, Kit; come and sit by me. I cannot bear to see you working whilst I am idle in my bed." As he gazed on her pale bloodless face, he added, "It is a hard sign when the father's work will not support the child. It was not so twenty years since. At your age, Kit, I was a schoolboy, for men could afford their children a bit of learning then. But now, as soon as the child can turn a wheel, it must earn its mouthful. It isn't right; indeed it isn't right. Study is called idleness now-a-days."

Again they were silent, each busy with his own thoughts.

"How long does it want to Christmas, Kit?" at last he asked; and without waiting for an answer, he said, with a shudder, "Ugh! how I dread that day! I fear it more than any other. Each moment of it seems to tear my heart open, it brings back olden times so. I see that little room of ours where the stuffed birds were, with the table piled up with the warm covering the good mother had worked for her children. I see the happy brothers and sisters looking at the Christmas presents with straining eyes; and then I can't help seeing our own rags, Kit. Then, as night comes on, the sound of music and the pattering of feet mix with my groans. Ugh! I wont, I mustn't think of it, or it will drive me mad;" and, throwing himself on his pillow, he buried his face in it, as it to shut out the scene he had pictured.

The little girl, bursting into tears, rocked her body to and fro in her grief.

"How wretched we are," she cried. "None are so wretched as we are"

The old man, as he heard the words, with an effort roused himself. He saw the tears oozing out from between the thin fingers she held before her face, and, placing his hand on her shoulder, shook her gently. "My child," he said, in a soft, patient voice, "go, see if there is yet bread in the cupboard"

Yes, there was a crust.

"Kit!" he said, as she stood holding it before him, "we are yet happy, my girl. We have bread to eat, and a roof to cover us. God grant our neighbours fare not worse!"

(To be continued.)

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

Shakspeare's delightful comedy of "As You Like it" was revived on Saturday, in a very satisfactory manner, regarding the *mise en scène* and general theatrical appointments. We had, in fact, one of the most beautiful and picturesque dramas placed upon the boards in an exceedingly beautiful and picturesque manner. The Forest of Arden was, indeed, realized, with its trees and fantastic avenues, its running brooks, and its rude bridges. The play was excellently acted, from Mrs. Kean's exquisite *Rosalind* to Mr. Meadows's rustic *William*. Mr Kean, in *Jaques*, recites the meditative and descriptive passages with admirable taste and elocution. *Touchstone* and *Audrey*, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs Keeley, lost none of their wonted humour. Mr. Addison improves on acquaintance, and in the part of old *Adam* claims our sympathies. But Mr. Wigan's *Orlando* is the gem of the piece. So thoroughly an appreciative and intelligent rendering is not within our recollection. In certain artistic points, too, it was admirable, and showed a power of sustaining character through "various and contrarious" changes of scene and fortune, which mark Mr. Wigan out for greater, if not better things than he has hitherto attempted. Of the remaining characters, all were supported with an equality of power, which rendered the entire performance eminently pleasing.

HAYMARKET.

Mr Macready's last night at this theatre arrived on Monday, when, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert and a crowded audience, he performed the character of *King Lear*. Upon an occasion so distinguished, we should indulge in rather a prolonged disquisition of Mr. Macready's general merits and illustrious career, but that on the 26th inst. Mr. Macready is to take a benefit at Drury Lane, when it strikes us that it will be most proper to confer upon the great actor the ovation of a final criticism. To that opportunity Mr Macready himself has reserved the full expression of his feelings in a final speech, and it would be manifestly inconvenient to anticipate the remarks to which that address may give a more fitting motive

On Tuesday, a new and original comic drama, under the title "Good for Nothing," was produced It is, we believe, the work of Mr. Buckstone, and one of rare excellence. Truth, nature, and originality are aimed at in it with remarkable success. The theme is of the humblest kind. A street romp is the heroine—an orphan girl, brought up under the care of two generous operatives, a market-gardener and a railway fire-stoker. The latter, personated by Mr. Howe, is an ebullient individual, who always commences discussion with passion; and the former, an apparently calm interlocutor, who finishes all argument with a rage. Between these two worthies, the girl grows up wildly in the streets, the companion of rude boys at hop-scotch, and is the source of a great deal of trouble to her honest protectors. Her pranks offend the landlord of the house, who demands his rent at an inconvenient opportunity, and they are in peril of being sold up and turned out. The poor girl's sympathies are now aroused, and her heart is, besides, appealed to by a young carpenter, who gives her good advice. She is found capable of self-sacrifice, and [illegible] savings, made by her foster-fathers, to the discharge of the rent. A five-pound note, also, which she receives for recklessly plunging into the river to save an infant, also further comes to the relief of the necessities of the household. For herself remains a bright future—the favour of the wealthy family whom she has served, and the hand of the respectable carpenter by whom she has been counselled Miss Fitzwilliam was *Nan* herself. Her make-up was capital, and her performance throughout admirably truth-like. Buckstone as the calm-irate, and Howe as the irate-calm, presented contrasts as amusing as they were natural. The little piece was deservedly successful.

On Thursday, Mr Stirling Coyne gave to the stage another example of his talents in the direction of refined comedy. "Presented at Court" is the title of the new piece, which is in five acts. It was decidedly successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The historical tragedy of "Feudal Times," by the Rev. Mr. White, was revived on Monday, with great success. The only noticeable novelty of the cast was the *Margaret Randolph* of Miss Glyn—a piece of acting remarkable for its variety and force. There was in it a combination of the lively and the serious—of the domestic and heroic, each assumed with the utmost facility, and the greatest demonstration of power. In the celebrated scene, in the second act, describing the combat between the *Douglas* and the *Earl of Mar*, from the window, Miss Glyn rose into characteristic sublimity, both in utterance and attitude, and was rewarded by reiterated plaudits. Her heroic enthusiasm, when investing *Cochrane* with her scarf—her subsequent meditations, and her confession of love, were all finely interpreted. Each phase of the character was, indeed, both ably and beautifully sustained. The house was numerously attended.

MUSIC.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth season commenced on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Beethoven's C minor Symphony, Auber's "Zanetta" overture, Weber's "Oberon," and the "Robert le Diable" fantasia, were well executed by the band, under the direction of Signor Negri. Sterndale Bennett's fourth concerto in F minor, for the pianoforte, was performed by an amateur, with much skill and precision, the orchestral accompaniments being artistically handled by his colleagues. There appears to be a diminution of professional assistance in the band. Amongst the players were Blagrove, Zerbini, and Pratten, Bosé, King, Baumann, C. Harper, Zeiss, &c. The concert displayed the progress in delicacy of execution by the amateurs in the best light. There was a full and fashionable attendance The second concert will be on the 17th inst

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

One of the best performances achieved by the new society was that of Hadyn's "Creation," on the 31st ult., at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr Surman The improvement in the choral singing was marked; the "Awake the Harp," and "The Heavens are telling," were very finely sung. The solos were allotted to Miss Birch, and Messrs Lockey and Phillips, who are so thoroughly acquainted with this oratorio, prior to which Dr. Elvey conducted his new anthem, "In that day," a piece of purely devotional character in the solemnity of the themes, but a little too fragmentary in form. Dr. Elvey was much applauded by the numerous auditory. He is organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and his anthem is dedicated, by permission, to Prince Albert.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mdme. Thillon and Mr. Hudson gave their entertainment for the last time at Willis's Rooms on Monday night

The People's Christian Association had a concert in Aldersgate-street last Monday, conducted by Mr Essex

Mr. John Parry presented his "Notes" last Monday, at Manchester

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, performed Haydn's "Creation," at the Albion Hall, conducted by Mr. Walker

On Tuesday, Mr Lindsay Sloper and M. Billet will give pianoforte *soirées*, the former at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, and the latter at St. Martin's Hall.

On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Handel's "Israel in Egypt," at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa. Mr. W. Rea will commence, on the same night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, a series of pianoforte *soirées*.

By a misprint in our last Number, it was stated that Willy and Hausmann were engaged at the "Greenwich," instead of Greenock Philharmonic Society. This correction enables us to mention, that nearly four hundred pounds have been raised by the spirited subscribers for the purpose of providing musical entertainments for the people at a cheap rate. Such a society, in a town where it is stated £100,000 is annually spent in whisky, among a population of about 40,000, will tend to effect great benefit. Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., is the president of the society; and G. Blair, Esq., chairman of the committee of management. Concerts will be given three times a week, until the end of March Besides season and family tickets, non-subscribers are admitted, from 1s 6d down to threepence. The selections reflect credit on the conductor's good taste. Mr. Willy is also solo violinist, as well as director. Mr. John Willy is the pianist; Mr. Nicholson, oboe; Mr. T. Harper, trumpet; Mr. Wells, flute, Mr. Russell, double-bass; Messrs. Hill, Ridgway, Sidebotham, Hausmann, [illegible] &c., all players of note from London.

THE OPERA AT ROME.—The managers of the Opera houses are in despair at the restriction of the authorities respecting modern operas, the majority of which are prohibited, from political or religious motives. Verdi's "Ernani," "Lombardi," "Nabucco," &c., also several works by Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, &c., have been completely changed in the words. Miss Catherine Hayes, after her great success in the "Puritani," made her appearance in *Lucia* with immense *furore*. She sang the part six times, with the theatre [illegible] every night to the ceiling. She was recalled five or six times [illegible]. Her next character was to be *Maria di Rohan*.

DEATH OF SPONTINI.—The celebrated composer of the "Vestale" is no more; he expired at Majolati, near Ancona, on the 24th ult. Gaspard Spontini was born, November 17, 1778, at Jesi, in the Papal States, according to [illegible], but others mention Majolati, a village near Jesi, where he [illegible]. He received his musical education at Rome and at the Naples Conservatoire. His first opera, "I Puntigli delle Donne," was produced in [illegible], at a small theatre at Naples. After which, he composed operas for Rome, Venice, Florence, Palermo, &c., up to 1802. In 1803 he went to Paris, and produced his "Finta Filosofa" at the Italian theatre in 1804 with success. He afterwards wrote for the French Comic Opera a one-act work called "Milton." In 1806 he was unsuccessful in an oratorio at the Theatre Louvois. He was named director of music to the Empress Josephine, and through [illegible] his "Vestale" was given, in 1807, at the Conservatoire, with enormous success. In 1809 his "Fernand Cortez" was produced, and he thus won the distinction of being director of the Italian Opera Buffa in 1810, from which he withdrew [illegible] 1812. Louis XVIII. gave him an annuity of £80. From 1814 to 1819 he was not successful in his works for the Grand Opera, "Olympie" being [illegible] opera written for Paris. In 1820 he was appointed Chapel Master and Musical Director at Berlin, with a salary of nearly £1500 per year. Here he brought out a ballet opera, "Lalla Rookh," on Moore's poem, and [illegible] French operas. In 1825, his "Alcidor," a fairy opera, and "Agnes [illegible]staufen," were his last operatic productions. Spontini was [illegible] the German critics, and finally quarrelled with the Prussian Court, for which he was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but was pardoned by the late King. Spontini travelled afterwards for some time, and recently returned to his native place, where he was received with Royal honours. He was a member of the French Institut, of the Stockholm Royal Academy of Music, and had the orders of the Legion of Honour and a Red Eagle of Prussia. His operas are not wanting in dramatic power; but it is questionable whether any one of them, except the "Vestale," will live.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Mdlle. Poinsot and Signor Maralti had appeared as *Rachel* and *Eleazar* in Halevy's "Juive" with great success, at the [illegible] Grand Opera: the opera of "Sappho," the poem by M. Emile Augier, and the music by M Gounod, had been read to the *artistes*, and was to follow Rosenhain's "Demon de la Nuit." Mr Lumley had engaged the celebrated Madame Ugalde for two months, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the next season. Vieuxtemps was expected in Paris from St. Petersburg. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been very popular, both at Coburg and at Gotha; the composer has been named honorary member of the Philharmonic Society at St. Petersburg, a society composed of the chief nobility of the capital. Madame Persiani, Tamburini, Tamberlik, Coletti, and Mario were very popular at the Russian Italian Opera house, Mario played *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots," for his benefit. [illegible] had arrived in St. Petersburg to make arrangements for the Royal Italian Opera season of 1851 at Covent Garden.

PEDESTRIANISM.

WE know of no sporting propensity that better merits encouragement than Pedestrianism: it has the great though it may be called [illegible] merit, of being perfectly unobjectionable in its effects to any one, and is beneficial to those who partake in it. In fact, if we could infuse a little more emulation in our youths to excel in such feats, there can be no doubt their health and constitutions would be greatly benefited by it, and very possibly their morals too, as turning their attention from pursuits of far more dangerous tendency.

The feat so truly and ably represented by our Artist is no trifling proof of the truth of the foregoing remarks; for here we see a man (at a time of life when those accustomed to self-indulgence mostly seek the lounging chair instead of the brisk walk) performing, with comparative ease, a task not one ordinary man in five hundred could go through in the best days of his youth.

This match took place lately, at the Flora Gardens, Bayswater-road; Smith, of Ipswich—most appropriately and deservedly styled the Phenomenon—undertaking the herculean task of walking seven and running nine miles, both to be completed in two hours. As strong proof of the confidence Smith's backer had in the powers and honesty of his man, he laid the odds £30 to £20 on him, against that antagonist who has beaten so many, Time: nor was his confidence misplaced, this extraordinary and game veteran doing his match half a minute under time; and, to make all quite safe, putting on the steam in the last round, and doing it at a pace that would have been a "burster" to many a fresh man, had he gone by his side

Of course, every pedestrian, whether walker or runner, or both, has his particular length—that is, the length in the performance of which he most excels: each has his peculiar *forte*. There are many who can do all lengths in what may be called good time But we have never yet met with one who could not be beat by another at some particular length. The Brighton Shepherd, before mentioned, did a mile, at four starts, under the four minutes. Supposing another man to do the same distance in the same time, it would be by no means safe, merely from this, to back the man against a known first-rate hundred-yards runner, for he might, probably, be easily beat. The *maximum* known speed [illegible] man for 100 yards is within a fraction of the rate of twenty miles an hour; thus showing that, in point of celerity of motion of the legs, [illegible] far exceeds Eclipse, the Flying Dutchman, or any racehorse; [illegible] with his stride, could the racehorse strike, that is, take each stroke as quickly as the man, he would go at the astounding pace of between [illegible] and 400 miles an hour

We have not heard of the *same feat* performed by Smith having been attempted or done by any other pedestrian; and the man should be very confident indeed in his own powers to attempt it A considerably longer distance than nine miles has been accomplished under [illegible], but, after the very severe exertion of walking seven miles under sixty minutes, to then start and do the nine miles under the time allowed by the match, brings the exploit to one of the most extraordinary on record.

The Flora Gardens afford the means of seeing a foot-race or walking-match, without undergoing the dust or dirt, toil, inconvenience, or expense of going a distance for the same purpose. There are two courses (we will call them): one, a straight one for 100 yards and 120 yards run; the other a round, or rather oblong one, straight on each side, for races of any length. Every facility is afforded for seeing the sport going on.

FANCY PETS.

To this title might have been very appropriately added "Pets of the Fancy;" but, as such term might have sounded somewhat uninviting to aristocratic ears, we suppress it in our heading, and will proceed to give some information as to the rendezvous of which our Artist has furnished us a correct representation of one of the rooms of the interior

Candour must induce us to allow the house has nothing very imposing in its appearance, nor is its site Belgravian; in truth, then, it is situated in Denmark-street, St. Giles's, close to that church of which we must only suppose the fashionable world to have heard the existence: we only allude, in this supposition, to the fairer part of that world; for sooth to say, many a young man, scion of a noble house has not only been in its precincts, but has [illegible] and boldly [illegible] his noble person on a bench in the veritable crib of bright Charley Aistrop. Mr. is a term We should say seldom or ever used to him unless by a stranger, his pot-boy, or waiter; in short, he would hold such term as *infra dig*

On entering the house, you pass the bar, and find yourself at the end of the passage, in what is termed (*par excellence*) the Parlour, of the neatness of which, or its fitting up, we will say nothing; but, on looking over the door, we recognise an old acquaintance, stuffed and in a glass case; this is Billy, that extraordinary animal of rat-killing notoriety, whose feats in this particular have never been approached by any dog before or since his time. Most men would hold their dog as a good rat-killer if he destroyed 20 in five minutes; Billy could kill nearly that number in one minute, for in one of his matches he killed (dead) 100 in five minutes and a half. His weight was from 18 to 19 lb

At this place a club is held, by one of the rules of which, each member is expected (in fact, we believe, compelled), when he attends, to bring a dog for show, or sale, as he thinks proper, thus ensuring a good show on the club night, which is on Tuesday evenings, and here may be seen the most beautiful specimens of spaniel, Italian greyhound, and, of late years, of the Isle of Skye terrier

The club meet in the front room on the first floor, into which is brought, on those nights, a large cage enclosed with iron rails, to hold dogs, when the owners find it convenient to put them there during the evening. In this room the rat-killing goes on on other nights, is a moveable partition of about three feet and a half high when brought in: this forms an area into which the dog and rats are put, and from which the latter cannot escape.

Rat matches are of various sorts, and of course on various terms: for instance, sometimes the match is for a dog to kill (say) 30 rats in five

RAT PIT AT PADDINGTON.

minutes—here the dog kills against time; at other times two dogs are matched to kill 20 rats, each dog having the pit to himself—time is kept, and whichever dog kills his 20 in the shortest time, wins. Again, in other [illegible] a time [illegible] what [illegible] have we [illegible] the [illegible] Dogs [illegible]

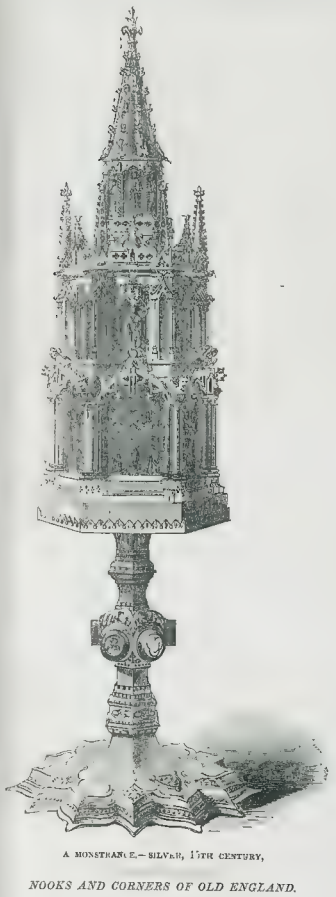
He [illegible] are [illegible] and for beauty of [illegible] many years [illegible] merit [illegible] nicety as to [illegible] of colour in the black, and [illegible] nr. The absence of white [illegible] a nominal price, we will say that a finish-coloured black-and-tan dog, with white on his feet, white in front of his neck (*collar* is felt, to his shirt), and a little white on his nose, is worth five guineas; take away the white paws, he is worth ten; with no white on his neck and chest, £20; with no white at all, £40. We merely mention a supposed price, to show how certain perfections raise it where fancied but not intrinsic merit is the standard by which [illegible] estimated. Spaniels are often to be seen [illegible] which would not be taken, and those not the [illegible] Prince the pattern of a [illegible] for the [illegible] comes [illegible] has been [illegible] The [illegible] for sporting purposes, the [illegible] is good for nothing. [illegible] but [illegible] for [illegible]

Italian greyhounds are chiefly valued for perfection in symmetry and colour. They are dogs of undoubtedly less intellect than other breeds, but, though it is not generally supposed to be the case, their speed is sufficient to enable a brace of good ones, on a level and smooth down, to catch a hare, if they get a favourable start. They may, however, in a general way, be held as quite useless.

To what is held as beauty in the Isle of Skye terrier we are quite a stranger, never having taken the trouble to enquire: who brought such shapeless little monsters into vogue, we know not; they have been a rich harvest, however, to the dog-stealers, for [illegible] looked [illegible] thought [illegible] Isle of Skye [illegible] speak but little in his favour, for they [illegible] stray vermin, which is the leading merit of the terrier, but few of the Isle of Skyes have any idea of the thing. We never saw one yet of a [illegible] in point of beauty of proportion, or a pair with [illegible] alligator; however, any one wishing to [illegible] as they may have, [illegible]

[illegible] shows of Fancy [illegible] there [illegible] shows where similar [illegible] the [illegible] information, he has only to personally visit either of the places mentioned.

FANCY DOG SHOW.



A MONSTRANCE.—SILVER, 15TH CENTURY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TOMB OF HOGARTH, IN CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.

Every lover of ennobling art will learn with regret that the tomb of our great painting moralist, in Chiswick churchyard, is falling into a perilous condition. A correspondent informs us that the tomb is "gradually assuming a position which the first high wind may determine, and the monument be lost to us for ever." Within a few months it has inclined some inches, and some time since it was from ten to twelve inches out of the perpendicular; and a mason, after examining it with his line, has confirmed this statement, and considered the monument unsafe, and thought four inches more would complete its fall. We trust that some kindly hand will rescue this very interesting memorial of true genius from decay. There surely needs no evidence of Hogarth's claims to support this appeal, though it is always pleasant to read the eloquent tribute of one man of genius to kindred merits. Charles Lamb has said:—

The quantity of thought which Hogarth crowds into every picture would alone overburden every subject which he might choose. The faces of Hogarth have not a mere momentary interest, as in caricatures, or those grotesque physiognomies which we sometimes catch a glance of in the street, and, struck with their whimsicality, wish for a pencil and a power to sketch them down, and forget them again as rapidly; but they are permanent, abiding ideas. Not the sports of nature, but her necessary eternal classes. We feel that we cannot part with any of them, lest a link should be broken. Hogarth's mind was eminently reflective; and, as it has been well observed of Shakespeare, that he has transfused his own poetical character into the persons of his drama, Hogarth has impressed a thinking character upon the persons of his canvas. This reflexion of the artist's own intellect from the faces of his characters is one reason why the works of Hogarth, so much more than those of any other artist, are objects of meditation. Our intellectual natures love the mirror that gives them back their own likenesses. The mental eye will not bend long with delight upon vacancy.

Coleridge, with truth, observes,

Another line of eternal separation between Hogarth and the common painters of droll or burlesque subjects, with whom he is often confounded, is the sense of beauty which, in the most unpromising subjects, seems never wholly to have deserted him. Hogarth, in whom the satirist never extinguished that love of beauty which belonged to him as a poet.

Fielding pays a very just and happy tribute to the genius of Hogarth, saying:—

He who would call the ingenious Hogarth a burlesque painter would, in my opinion, do him very little honour; for, sure it is much easier, much less the subject of admiration, to paint a man with a nose, or any other feature, of a preposterous size, or to expose him in some absurd or monstrous attitude, than to express the affections of men on canvas. It hath been thought a vast commendation of a painter to say his figures seem to breathe; but surely it is a much greater and nobler applause that they appear to think.

When his health, about the sixty-fifth year of his age, began to decline, Hogarth purchased a small house at Chiswick, to which he retired during the summer, amusing himself with making slight sketches, and re-touching his plates:—

This house stood till lately on a very pretty spot; but the demon of building (says Cunningham) came into the neighbourhood, choked up the garden, and destroyed the secluded beauty of Hogarth's cottage. The garden, well stored with walnut, mulberry, and apple-trees, contained a small study, with a headstone placed over a favourite bullfinch, on which the artist had etched the bird's head, and written an epitaph. The cottage contained many snug rooms, and was but yesterday the residence of a man of learning and genius—Mr. Cary, the translator of Dante.

The inscription upon the tomb is from the pen of the equally celebrated David Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reached the noblest point of art;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And, through the eye, correct the heart.
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away!
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

TOMB OF HOGARTH, IN CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.

FINE ARTS.

Choice Examples of Art Workmanship. Caudall and Addey and G Bell

The Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art, given in 1849 by the Society of Arts, presented so many specimens of rare excellence as to merit all the illustration it has received in this handsome volume. Never before, we think, had so costly a collection of articles of vertu been assembled in this country: the Royal and noble kindly lent their priceless heirlooms, their gems, and the richest contents of their cabinets, to add to the magnificence of this wondrous display of human art. Such an opportunity of commemorating some of its most exquisite triumphs was not, therefore, to be lost; and the artist and publishers of the volume before us have acted wisely, in availing themselves of the multiplied resources of fine engraving and printing to accomplish so desirable an object as seeking to perpetuate man's ingenuity and skill, profusely exhibited in these "choice examples." They include some seventy specimens, the *élite* of the collection, nicely drawn by Philip H. de la Motte, and engraved, under his superintendence, by C. Thurston Thompson, G. and E. Dalziel, W. G. Mason, Thomas Williams, O. Jewitt, Thomas Bolton, &c.

The Engravings are accompanied by descriptions reprinted from the Society of Arts' Catalogue. We have selected two specimens—one a Gothic Monstrance, in silver, enriched with tabernacle-work and figures of saints. The foot on which it is placed is of the 15th century. It is the property of H. Magniac, Esq.

The second specimen is a Vase of Palissy-ware, of the 16th century—a large vase enriched with Cupids holding festoons of flowers and masks—the property of H. T. Hope, Esq.

This ware, it may be interesting to add, takes its name from Bernard, of Palissy, a native of Chapelle-Biron, in France, who, on seeing an enamelled earthenware vessel, turned from his profession as a surveyor and glass-painter, to prosecute the pursuit of a white enamel with which to cover pottery; and, though he never attained his aim, he succeeded, after fifteen years' intense labour and constant sacrifice, in discovering a kind of enamel in imitation of jasper, which he produced adapted to earthenware objects in relief. Improving afterwards on this, he produced what he denominates *rustic pieces*, which consist of vessels having upon them reptiles, fish, insects, plants, and fossil-shells in relief and in their natural colours. There exist, also, by the same artist, arabesque ornaments in relief, and of varied colours, and others that are perforated; some of the former made after the designs of François Priot. He likewise executed figures and statuettes, some of them for garden decoration.

The Vases of various Mediæval ware are among the best engraved of these examples. We are glad to see the exquisite set of Ivory Carvings attributed to Flamingo, in the series.

The work has been produced in first-rate manner, so as to be in itself a fine instance of art-workmanship. Each example is printed upon a large leaf of thick vellum paper, tinted; and it has ample margin to display the beautiful form of the object. The printers are entitled to no small share of the praise to be awarded to the parties engaged in producing this volume of "Choice Examples," which must find its way into the library of every lover of tasteful art and vertu. It is likewise a beautiful record of a highly successful movement to advance the public appreciation of the triumphs of olden artistic skill.

A VASE.—PALISSY WARE, 16TH CENTURY.

Oriental Album: Characters, Costumes, and Modes of Life, in the Valley of the Nile. Illustrated by E. Prisse. With Descriptive Letterpress by J. A. St John. Madden.

The title of this work well bespeaks its aim and object; for here, in a set of some thirty large-sized portraits, we have a most characteristic picture of the native population of the Valley of the Nile, one of the most remarkable features of the "sacred face" of the Old World.

The several subjects are most spiritedly lithographed from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Prisse; and these are most beautifully printed in tint, and coloured after nature. They are very properly selected from different localities, so as to present a picture of the characteristics of each. Thus, we have Arnaout and Osmanli soldiers from Alexandria; Ghwazi, or Dancing-girls, from Rosetta; Camels from the land of Goshen, Lower Egypt; an Egyptian Lady in the Harem, from Cairo; Nizam, or Regular Troops, from Kanka; an Abyssinian Slave; an Oulman, his shop and customers', a Janissary and Merchant; and a Lady, with her Galla slave, from Cairo; Bedouins from Suez; Fellahs; Women drawing water from the Nile; Peasants of Upper Egypt; Nomads of the Eastern Thebaid Desert, with their Dromedaries; Kafilah, with Camels; Arab Sheikh smoking, from the coast of the Red Sea; Nedji Horse, from Arabia; Nubians, Abyssinians, &c.: and it adds not a little to the picturesqueness of the illustrations, that each figure is backed with a scene from its native country. The frontispiece, we should add, is a whole-length portrait of the late George Lloyd, Esq., author of "Travels in the Himalaya Mountains," at whose suggestion the present series of Drawings was undertaken.

The letterpress is from the pen of Mr. St John, whose able work on "Egypt and Mohammed Ali" is sufficient warrant of his qualification for his present labour. Each portrait is accompanied by two pages of description, written in a sparkling, attractive manner, yet with attention to minute detail, and the every-day life of the persons portrayed.

We have engraved one of the subjects—"A young Arab girl returning from the bath at Cairo." After describing the hammams, or warm baths, Mr. St. John says:—"The little Arab girl, who, in the accompanying lithograph, is represented returning from the bath bearing a large basket

ARAB GIRL RETURNING FROM THE BATH, CAIRO.—FROM "CHARACTERS, COSTUMES, AND MODES OF LIFE IN THE VALLEY OF THE NILE."

holding the entire bathing apparatus on her head, is tattooed on the cheeks, chin, and forehead. To this barbarous practice nearly all the Arab women are addicted, though I never remember to have seen any marked on the forehead or cheeks. Occasionally, a pleasant effect is produced. I've cannot in the Delta to have seen a girl who had the representation of a small flower on her left breast, so beautifully delineated that it seemed almost to have fallen from a chaplet on her bosom. Occasionally, too, I noticed three stars in the middle of her bosom, which, contrasting with the fair skin, did not look amiss. But nothing could ever reconcile my eye to the Nose Ring, the chain of which, passing under which the lips are sometimes disfigured. The imitation of a bracelet on the wrist, or of bangles round the ankle, is sometimes very pretty; still it is, upon the whole, a custom which would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance.*

In the coloured lithograph, the outer upper dress is black, white under; the *chemisette*; lake striped trousers, and yellow slippers. The Arab servant presents an interesting specimen of Caireen house-building.

Altogether, this is one of the most elegant and complete works of its class which has for a long time been brought under our notice. The pictures are not merely from the artist's folio, but have the life-like impress of the country, and the distinctive features of the scenes which should recommend this "Oriental Album" to all who are anxious to possess faithful pictures of the people of one of the most interesting countries of the globe.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

PARLIAMENT was generally expected, th s year, to commence, as March comes in—"like a lion." On the whole, however, the first sitting proceeded a good deal in the way in which March goes out—"like a lamb." Everybody looked for a slashing debate—a tremendous excruciating of the Pope by one party, and a virulent roasting of Lord John Russell by the other—a grand game of oratorical battledore, in fact, in which Lord Lincoln and uncle Cardinal would do disagreeable duty as a metaphorical shuttlecock. Nothing of the kind, however. The debate sunk to most "off-night" pretensions and interest. Mr. Roebuck spoke some of his rhetorical Whitechapel needles, but the quality of the metal was not considered as up to par; and then came a dreary gulf, until Lord John made one of his usual plump little official speeches, at once heavy and weighty; and Mr. Disraeli wound up with one of his usual showy, but phrased bits of declamation, composed of a small filligo of spirit and an unlimited supply of very nice hot water and sugar.

The members met in the old house, and most of the notabilities took their old accustomed places. Sir Robert Inglis, Harry Inglis, however, has gone bodily over to the Opposition. Since the accession of the Whigs he has generally kept to his seat on the front row of the Ministerial benches below the gangway. On Tuesday, however, he ensconced himself in the corresponding spot on the other side of the House, a circumstance to which Mr. Roebuck neatly alluded in his speech. The worthy Oxford baronet has lost not a whit of his buxom bloom by "Papal aggression," and he had as usual got himself up with a full-blown rose, which, with its leafy appendages, overspread half his coat collar. According to old use and wont, the movers and seconders of the Address always come down either in court suits or uniform.

The old tailor and personal peculiarities continue to characterise the House. Mr. Mantz's beard is in a highly flourishing condition; so are Lord Marcus Hill's white cards, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley's alarmingly striped trousers and dazzling and bewildering waistcoats. Colonel Sibthorp, hardly less so stout or strong as in former years, but his mental characteristics—*less* the onslaught on the Crystal Palace—are in as fine order as ever. The heads of the Manchester school met for the resumption of their studies upon a back bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Mr. Williams, formerly of Coventry, and profanely called Mr. Robinson Crusoe Hume's man Friday, has taken his old place by the side of his economic Gamaliel. Sir James Graham sat, as usual, alone, speaking to, but not coming with close arms in contact with any seat behind the principal Opposition bench, which last was, of course, tenanted as before by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Herries, the Marquis of Granby, and Lord John Manners. If there is any personal remark to be made with reference to the leaders of the agriculturists, it is that the Marquis of Granby's pantaloons ought enter into formidable but friendly rivalry with Mr. Grantley Berkeley's. I heard a theory started that they were mythic and allegorical of the agricultural interest—the two stripes of the former representing fields of corn, grass, stubble, and potatoes; and the longitudinal and cross stripes doing duty as hedges, rasp ers, ditches, and harrows. The theory is ingenious, but I fear untenable. Mr. Brotherton, the advocate of early hours, moved that the House of Monday sit, made his usual annual announcement of a resolution pledging the House to disperse with the first stroke of midnight, just as a convocation of ghosts would vanish at the first faint remonstrance, at which everybody first calls out approvingly "Hear, hear," and then laughs, the good-natured vegetarian laughing with them: after which he takes half an hour's doze on a back bench; and then, suddenly waking up as fresh as a daisy on its feet, and says a couple of virtuously indignant sentences, which, being turned out of the Parliamentary end into the English tongue, mean, "Well, now, this is too bad! Here am I, sitting up night after night, and night after night I am obliged to give cook a hint or two to inform me whether you intend to go to bed at all? Eh! come now?" But it is of little use. The business is got rid of before any one interested thinks of moving; and then Mr. Brotherton, at half after two A.M., has the consolation of moving "That his House do now adjourn," which is almost tantamount to extinguishing the snuff of a candle with his fingers after some one else has blown it out.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has retired from the speakership of the Committees of the House of Lords, and the Earl of Redesdale rules in his stead. The former nobleman was a very excellent functionary—keenly alive to the merit and demerits of private bills, of the face of which he was, indeed, virtually the arbiter, hunting out jobs, with a miraculous fineness of scent, and never permitting them to pass. To a more indefatigable, acute, and staunchly honest scrutineer, Parliament could not have confided the great powers which virtually, if not officially, he enjoyed. His Lordship had another peculiarity, very useful in the discharge of his functions. He could speak faster than Mr. Charles Mathews. It was wonderful to hear the style in which he rattled—commas less—through the clauses of an unopposed bill. Never pausing, never stammering, but going ahead, with the smoothest and oiliest celerity, until he came to the final question spoken somewhat in this fashion: — "Mylordsityour pleasurethatthisbillnowpass thosewhoarethinkingitnecessary tomove thosewhoarethecontrary opinionmaytocontent thecontentshavelt!"

Things are fast tending to a change in our passport system—I mean the system of compelling Englishmen to take foreign passports for foreign countries. A few years ago the whole nuisance appeared to be in a fair way of demolition. The "vested interests" of the gendarmerie alone managed to arrest the catastrophe. Now, however, reaction, political and social, is rivetting the paper fetters in question faster than ever. Lately heard in France, and from a foreign minister, a phrase curiously indicative of the value as a police auxiliary of the system. Speaking of some very methodical and correct performance, the gentleman in question said, it was "as regular as a thieves' passport." The worthies of the Rue de Jerusalem are, it seems, famous for keeping the most perfunctionally exact "papers" in France. Not a jot or tittle prescribed by the rigid letter of the law do they neglect. There are sundry little pieces of ceremonial observance so to passports which will not officially be enjoyed. His Lordship had another peculiarity, very useful in the discharge of his functions. He could speak faster than Mr. Charles Mathews. It was wonderful to hear the style in which he rattled—comma

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GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S GENUINE ROLL COCOA. The superiority of this article over all other preparations of Cocoa, consists in its perfect purity. See the testimonials of Dr. Ure and Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, printed upon the wrapper of each roll. Sold retail by all respectable Grocers and Tea-dealers. [illegible]

GUTTA PERCHA PAPER, a cheap substitute [illegible] manufacturers of paperhangings, Kent and [illegible] Eastcheap, London.—They solicit the attention of the trade, builders, &c. to their papers, made by improved machinery, which they can offer at very reduced prices. Merchants will find these goods well adapted in quality and price for foreign markets.

LIVERIES.—Footman's Suit, £3 3s. 0d.; Groom's Suit, £3 10s. 0d.; Coachman's Suit, £3 18s. 6d.; Page's [illegible]

PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS, either in or out of Trade, may realise a moderate income [illegible] of hourly consum[illegible]

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that Alpaca will outlast any other material hitherto [illegible] may be obtained of most umbrella-dealers in the United Kingdom from 10s. 6d. W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

HOLYLAND'S last INVENTION, designed expressly for the Promenading Season of 1851. The ALBERT PROMENADE and RAILWAY MANTLE, being much in use by gentlemen of the first rank [illegible] Prices moderate. Holyland's Beaufort's and the [illegible] Overcoat as heretofore, in great variety.—HOLYLAND'S, Strand (Two doors west of Somerset House).

SCOTCH WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent-street.—JAMES LOCKE respectfully informs his customers [illegible] fresh SCOTCH GOODS [illegible] Clan Dresses, Shawls [illegible] for country [illegible] forwarded to the country free.

THE CIGAR WAREHOUSE.—Foreign Havannah Cigars, finest quality, 18s., 20s., 22s., and 24s. per lb. A stock of several tons in pound packages and upwards [illegible] LOSSE & Co. Merchants and Importers, Nos. 6, 7 [illegible] Dingley-lane, East Cheap, near the Monument, London [illegible] and La Princesa Cigars, 12s. 6d. per lb.; Old Cuba and Havanah, [illegible] 8s. 6d. per lb.

STATIONERY and ACCOUNT-BOOKS at PRICES.—RODRIGUES' CREAM-LAID ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, stamped with any initials, 1s per 100, 9s per 1000; good note-paper, 2s 6d per five quires; [illegible] per ream; foolscap, 9s per ream; black-bordered note paper [illegible] black-bordered ditto, 8s per 100; best [illegible] all kinds of Stationery [illegible] ARMS, CRESTS, CORONETS, or INITIALS, STAMPED [illegible] Wedding Stationery [illegible] and plate engraved and 100 superfine cards printed [illegible] Observe, at Henry Rodrigues', 21, Piccadilly, London.

FOOD for INFANTS, LADIES SUCKLING, and INVALIDS.—BULLOCK'S SEMOLA is agreeable to the [illegible] and the most nutritious [illegible] for weak children, and invalids [illegible] It is invaluable. This food is sanctioned by [illegible] members of the profession. Sold in packets at [illegible] LLOYD BULLOCK, 22, Conduit-street, [illegible] ordered of [illegible]

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco and all other manner of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons, and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the Classical, Medieval, or Modern styles. Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, London.

YOU may have ONE DOZEN of the VERY BEST BLACK-LEAD PENCILS [illegible] direct from the Manufactory, [illegible] to Messrs. EDWARD [illegible] and COMPANY, Pencil Manufacturers, Derwent Lake Road, [illegible] [illegible] List of prices of every [illegible] sent post free, if applied for.

NOT SOLD BY ANY HOSIERS OR DRAPERS.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS [illegible] any Hosiers or Drapers, and can, therefore, [illegible] 185, STRAND, LONDON. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second 30s the half dozen. List of Prices, with Directions for Self-measurement, sent post free. R. FORD, 185, STRAND.

CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS, Inventors, 26, Regent-street, St. James's. Gentlemen can have the [illegible] measures, taken [illegible] height of wearer.—Excellent Fronts, Collars, and Wrists [illegible] from the amount of the [illegible]

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 13th day of February next at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of [illegible] the Directors [illegible] the Norfolk and Eastern Union Railway Companies [illegible] the Norfolk and Eastern Union Railway Companies [illegible] JOSEPH GLYNN, Deputy-Chairman. By order, C. [illegible] RONEY, Secretary. Bishopsgate Station, January 24, 1851.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] HALF-YEARLY [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of the [illegible] HOLDERS of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, at One o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the directors of the progress of the undertaking, and for the transaction of other business. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday the 15th of February, and will be re-opened on Friday, the 28th.

JOSEPH GLYNN, Deputy-Chairman.

By Order, [illegible] Feb. 6, 1851.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY [illegible] this Company's Steamers will leave Southampton on the 9th of every month, with Mails [illegible] for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton. Particulars, as to rates of fares, freights [illegible] may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for the places above mentioned. Goods taken on moderate freight outward to Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from the [illegible] from Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe, and Madeira. Passengers are recommended to make early [illegible] [illegible] Moorgate-street.

LOSS of TEETH.—A new and very curious invention connected with Dentistry [illegible] duction of an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION [illegible] fixed without springs [illegible] quire the extraction of roots, or [illegible] preserve the teeth that are [illegible] in restoring articulation and mastication [illegible] should avail themselves of Mr Howard's New Discovery.

ART UNION of LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Subscription of 1851.—Each prizeholder at the Annual Distribution will be entitled to SELECT for HIMSELF a WORK of ART, as heretofore. Every subscriber will, for one guinea, the choice of one of two fine engravings, "The [illegible] Hare[illegible]," by F. Bacon, after F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.; or, "[illegible] of Lambeth," by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., after W. [illegible] "The Travel[illegible]" [illegible] West Strand. GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Hon. Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street [illegible] The Trustees and Managers [illegible] (as agents for the Government) to grant Annuities, either immediate or deferred, of from £4 to £30, to persons not possessed of an annual income of £[illegible]. Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their personal attendance. The public (especially females) will derive great advantages in purchasing Annuities through the medium of this Office. Prospectuses and Tables of the cost [illegible] the Office of the Institution, No. 40, Norfolk-street. Open for granting Annuities daily from Ten till Three. The amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities and through this Office during the quarter ending 5th January, is £ [illegible]. The total amount paid to Government [illegible] Savings Bank open for the receipt of Deposits Saturday and Monday evenings, from Seven till Nine; Tuesday morning, from Eleven till One. Interest payable to Depositors is £3 per Cent per annum. [illegible] W. T. WOOLCOT, Actuary.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London. Capital [illegible] Established 1824.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the Public in the transaction of Life business, have directed the construction of various Tables in addition to those they had previously in use [illegible]

1. Non-Participating, on Reduced Rates [illegible]
2. Tables of Increasing [illegible]
3. [illegible] to a Limited Number of Annual Payments.
4. [illegible] for Endowment Assurances.

No extra charges are charged. The Assured may proceed to any part of [illegible] mission to solicitors and agents bringing business. A commission [illegible] Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, Bartholomew-lane London; at the Office of the [illegible] in England, Scotland, and Ireland. * * Loans on the Deposit of unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, up to their value, without legal expense to the borrower. FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurance Abroad on reasonable terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

PATENT FIRE LUMP STOVES.—Drawings [illegible] manufactured under Leslie's Patent. The bottom, sides, and back of the Patent FIRE LUMP STOVE are composed of [illegible] at saving in fuel. It has no bottom grating, and the only [illegible] patterns have been designed express[illegible] [illegible] nd heat, is unsurpassed. Hundreds of [illegible] have received unqualified approval.—DEANE, DRAY, and DEANE, Stove, Range, and Fender Manufacturers, and Furnishing Ironmongers, London-bridge.

ALLAN, SON, and CO. respectfully announce to their Noble Patrons and Ladies generally, that, from the unusual mildness of the season, coupled with a desire to facilitate the arrangements they are already making for a Grand Display of Novelties during the Exhibition of 1851, they have determined at once to dispose of the whole of their WINTER STOCK; and, to effect a more speedy clearance, a considerable Reduction has been acceded to in all of the departments. The following are instances [illegible] SILKS.—Glacé [illegible] per yard. [illegible] 2½ Guineas the Dress [illegible]

MANTLES.—Rich Velvet, of Lyons manufacture .. 29s 6d
Black Moire, all new patterns .. .. 21s to 25s
Gros Royal .. .. .. 21s to 25s
Mourning Mantles .. .. .. [illegible]
A large lot of Coloured Velvet Mantles .. 25s to 31s 6d
Also [illegible] .. .. .. 5s to 10s

FURS, Tweed, Tartan and Wool Shawls, at positively half price. Also a reduction has been made in Family and Table Linens, French Merinos, and in the New Dresses which have appeared during [illegible]

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN

Established in 1778.

INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS, and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, in [illegible] are economical [illegible] BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP. Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. SAMPLES [illegible] for inspection [illegible] ney-order.

WALKING, EVENING, and WEDDING DRESSES.—Patterns of the New Silks [illegible] sent to any part post-free.

KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street. [illegible] that their new Stock of Spring Silks, Satins, Irish Poplins, [illegible] Lace, and Shawls [illegible] amounting to £20,000, is now ready for inspection, and that they will forward [illegible] to any part of the Kingdom or Colonies [illegible] the magnitude and variety of their stock [illegible] to give in an advertisement a more detailed list of [illegible] than that they have Silk and [illegible] in Dresses, from 18s 6d to £5 the [illegible] Dress; Irish Poplins, from 27s 6d; Muslins and Barèges, from 2s 6d to 15s the Full Dress [illegible] ing Silks, from 21s 6d; Valenciennes [illegible] Lace, from 4½d per yard. Address (for Patterns) KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

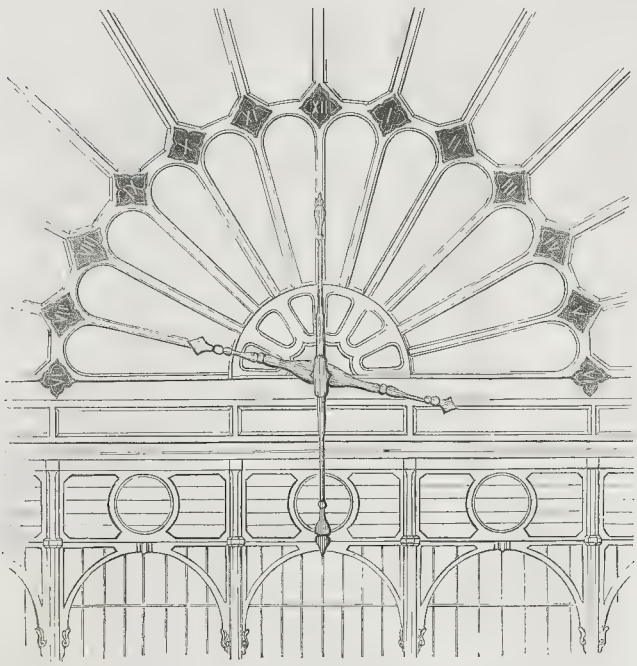
MESSRS. NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT [illegible] general excellence and moderate prices observed throughout the establishment. DRESS for EVENING or MORNING WEAR has its allotted space. UNIFORMS, Naval, Military, and Diplomatic, present, in their department, the unusual aspect of fair prices for a superior article. ROBES, Municipal, Clerical, &c., have separate rooms, and are placed on the same footing with the above. BOYS' CLOTHING.—This is a new department, wherein provision is also made for the display of much elegance and economy. THE CITY EST[illegible] corresponds with the above, and is the Shipping Department being in [illegible] NICOLL'S TOGA can be used either as a cloak for the shoulders or a wrapper for the [illegible] it is registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65, and can only be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, MERCHANT TAILORS, PALETOT PATENTEES, and MANUFACTURERS [illegible] STREET (from 114 to 120 inclusive), and 22, CORNHILL. CAUTION.—Many have assumed the use of the word "Paletot," but Messrs. Nicoll are the sole patentees of the design and material, (in winter or summer substances) employed in the manufacture of this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of costume.

ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.
HIER SPRICHT MAN DEUTSCH.
QUI SI PARLA ITALIANO.

TWENTY DAYS' CONTINUATION of the SALE of DRAPERY, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, and Furs, at LEECH and BERDALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road. The vast influx of visitors to this legitimate sale of the above stock is beyond all expectation! To afford some idea as to the number of purchasers [illegible] descriptions which the P[illegible] Flannels in various [illegible] from 1 yard to 24, Linens [illegible] lengths, Alpacas, M[illegible] [illegible] will be reduced to [illegible] great variety of Gloves and Hosiery [illegible] some ridiculous prices! A profusion of Flowers, Lace of every kind, [illegible] as regards price, but novelty! A general [illegible] and Mantle Stock [illegible] form some slight idea as to [illegible] with a Fur Stock amounting to £1,000 [illegible] * For the convenience of [illegible] residing in the country, patterns will be forwarded to all part[illegible] free of postage. LEECH and BERDALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled. Testimony from the Lady Mayoress of London. "The Lady Mayoress begs to thank Messrs. Pantin and Turner for a box of Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, manufactured by Mr. Wotherspoon, of Glasgow. The laundress has reported [illegible] Starch to be of very superior quality, and the Lady Mayoress will [illegible] much pleasure in recommending it." Mansion House, July 21, 1849. Sold Wholesale, in London by Messrs. Pantin and Turner, Hooper, Brothers; Charles C. B. Williams, Croft and Innocent, Petty, Wood, [illegible] Twelvetrees Brothers; and Mr. Snelling. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to Mr. R. WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

SHEPHERD'S ELECTRIC CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.



HANDS AND DIAL OF THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.

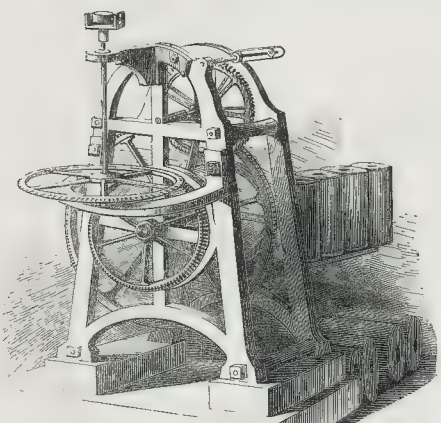
In adapting Mr. Shepherd's beautiful Electrical Clock to the external design of the building in Hyde-Park, now nearly ready for the reception of the world's industrial products, Mr. Owen Jones, to whom all matters of ornament connected with the building have been left, has ingeniously contrived a plan by which the conventional form of a circle for the face of the clock is done away with, in order that the elevation of the south end of the transept might not be disfigured. In our Illustration, showing the arrangement of the hands and figures, it will be seen that the clock-face in the present instance is a semicircle, having, as usual, twelve divisions, and that the figure 12 is, also as usual, at the top of the circle, the numbers corresponding with one o'clock, &c., likewise follow in the usual order: but, as with one hand only the semicircular dial would be left by the hour-hand for intervals of each alternate twelve hours, a second number 6 has been added on the west side of the dial, and also a second hour-hand, which points to the number 6 on the west side as the first hour-hand leaves the number 6 on the east side. The hour-circle is 24 feet in diameter. The hands are of copper, gilt. The minute hand is 16 feet long, purposely shortened so as not to descend below the fanlight frame. The 15 figure-plates, which are of zinc, are secured to, and correspond in shape with, the intersectional spaces formed by the second semicircular bar from the centre, and the radial bars of the great southern fanlight of the transept. The figures are painted white on a blue ground, in order to harmonise with the two prevailing colours of the external decoration of the building. The whole has a very unique and pleasing appearance.

Electrical Clocks are by no means new. We remember to have seen more than one in action, many years since, at Mr. Dent's, in the Strand; and Bain's Electrical Clocks were fixed in different parts of the house numbered 345, in the Strand, when occupied by the Electric Telegraph Company, and one on his plan at the office of the same company in Lothbury. There was also one fixed in front of the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street; and several have since been fixed at various private houses. Each of these last mentioned was worked in connexion with an earth-battery, which was found, in some cases, to afford, if not an uncertain, at any rate, an insufficient, amount of power.

The effect of Mr Shepherd's improvements in the application of electricity to horological purposes has been to attain a greater uniformity and certainty in the *going* of his clocks; and, at his establishment in Leadenhall-street, he has had one of his Electrical Clocks in connexion with a Smee's battery, at work for the last two years. At Mr. Woodd's, Hampstead, and at other private houses, they have been found to keep excellent time. At Mr. Pewsey's, St. Paul's Churchyard, eight of such clocks have been successfully used. The leading features in Mr. Shepherd's Clock are the application of the wonderful agent electricity to the winding up of the impulse-spring, or weight, in order to render the *escapement*, or impulse given, certain in its action; and to improvements in effecting the movement of the train in order to denote the hours, minutes, and other subdivisions of time.

In the Great Exhibition Clock, certain alterations in the details of the magnetic apparatus have been rendered necessary in order to suit the particular case; and here we may notice, that, besides the great Electrical Clock for the transept, which we shall attempt to describe, two dials of smaller size, one at the east and the other at the west end of the building, will also be set to work in connexion with it. The electrical current to each of the two auxiliary clocks will be transmitted through copper wires coated with gutta percha.

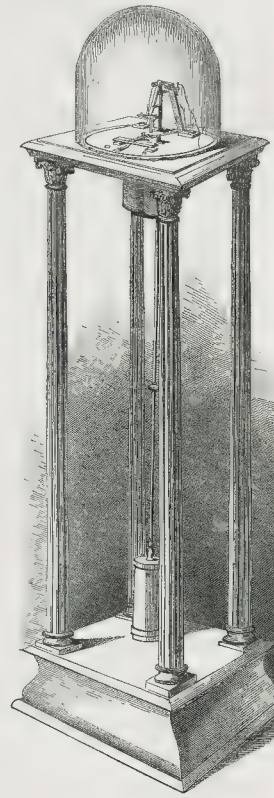
The mechanism of the Clock, a view of which is given, will be fixed in the south gallery of the transept, at about 48 feet below the centre of the dial, and motion communicated to the hands by means of a rod made up of several lengths of brass tubing screwed together, and of 1¼ inch in diameter. The clock frame is much lighter than usual, as the ordinary heavy weights are entirely dispensed with. There are two wheels within the frame, placed vertically—the escape wheel, to which the power is applied, of 10 inches diameter, and a larger or central vertical wheel, of 18 inches diameter, working into the pinion on the arbor of the escape wheel, which is in two parts, the teeth of each part being placed in opposite directions; on one part the click and ratchet escapement acts being moved by the electro-magnets, while the teeth of the other part are employed to lock the train and prevent it running forward from the action of the wind on the hands. The large wheel revolves once in two hours, the spindle of which projects beyond the frame, and carries a bevelled wheel of 12 inches diameter, placed vertically, which revolves with it. In order to give motion to the vertical rod already described, the bevelled vertical wheel works into a second bevelled wheel placed horizontally; and above the first, on the axis of the horizontal bevelled wheel, the vertical rod or shaft revolves; and by means of wheel-work at the top of the shaft, the hands of the Clock are also made to revolve.



MECHANISM OF THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.

The whole will be kept in motion by a series of powerful electro-magnets, eight in number, on which is wound a total length of 28,000 feet of copper wire, of the size usually denominated "No. 18, Birmingham wire gauge," the weight of the wire being nearly one and a half cwt. Six small batteries of Smee's construction will be used in connexion with the electro-magnets. Mr. Shepherd prefers Smee's battery to any other, on account of its simplicity and the ease with which it is recharged when required.

Besides the 24-feet dial on the south side of the transept, two smaller dials, already alluded to, each of 5 feet diameter, will be fixed in front of the galleries, at the east and west end of the building respectively, in the centre line of the main aisle, or, as some call it, the nave. All the dials will be governed by one pendulum, which will take its place among the other clocks intended to be exhibited. [See the third Illustration.] The pendulum is kept in motion by electro-magnetism, on a plan entirely differing from any method previously invented. The magnet is employed merely to bend a spring at each vibration to a certain fixed extent, the reaction of the spring giving the necessary impulse to the pendulum, by which means the variations which are continually taking place in the batteries have no effect on the time measured by the pendulum. At the end of each vibration of the pendulum it comes in contact with a small spring tipped with platinum, which completes the necessary circuit for giving motion to the several clocks. One of the great advantages of Shepherd's clock is, that the largest hands may be moved with all the accuracy of those of an astronomical clock. The impulse-spring is screwed on to a brass stud fixed on the bed-plate, through a slot in which the pendulum vibrates. It has a small arm extending nearly at right angles, and a second arm which projects from the armature, which being attracted down by the action of the magnet, the poles of which pass through the bed-plate, the other end of the armature comes in contact with the arm projecting from the impulse-spring, and raises it so as to lock the upper end in a detent, which is screwed on to the same stud as the impulse-spring.



THE PENDULUM.

The pendulum, in the course of its vibration, comes in contact with the upper part of the detent, which it lifts up, thereby leaving the impulse-spring free to drop on the side of the pendulum, and follow it for a short space of its vibration, so as to give it the necessary impetus, formerly what is technically called among clock-makers the *remontoir* escapement, and which, in the present instance, is in its most perfect form. The pendulum, as above mentioned, has been in action for some weeks past at the ancient Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi.

The Law of Cheques.—Cheques were first authorised by the stamp Act, 55 Geo. 3, c. 184. But that act was amended by 9 Geo. 4, c. 4, s. 13; the only amendment being that fifteen miles are substituted for ten miles, within which from the place of residence of the banker the cheque must be issued. If a cheque is issued without this distance, it is not only no cheque, but subjects the drawer or issuer and all concerned to penalties. A cheque must bear date on or before the day on which it is issued. A post-dated cheque is illegal. It is not perhaps generally known that a cheque for a less sum than 20s. is void and illegal, subjecting the parties to a penalty of £20, antiguide to not less than £5. If a party draws a cheque, and his deposit at the banker's is not sufficient to pay it, he is liable to an action, without notice of the refusal of the bankers to cash the cheque. The drawer of a cheque is not discharged by any delay of the holder in presenting it, provided the delay does not exceed six years. But if the banker fails, then a delay of more than a day after the receipt of the cheque, casts the loss on the holder of the cheque, whereas, had he (the holder) not delayed the presentation of it beyond the next day, he could recover from the drawer. It is, therefore, very dangerous to the holder of a cheque to delay presentation for payment. The banker is liable for all forgeries when cheques have been properly filled up, and the drawers have not been guilty of gross negligence. Cheques afford strong proofs of the payment of debts *Sharp.*

Railways.—The first propounder in print of a general system of iron railways with steam traction, for public transit, was Thomas Gray, in the year 1820. He also agitated specifically for a line between Liverpool and Manchester. But his object was slow travelling and heavy loads. He besieged every one, from Ministers of State downwards, with his plans, but lived neglected, and died poor; while men around him became rich by buying and selling shares in the lines he first agitated. George Stephenson was an inventor in the large sense of the word. He prophesied, i. e. foretold, a railway over a quaking moss, wherein a fire-steed might travel at thirty miles per hour, and for his pains was called a madman. He created practically a new combination out of materials till then very imperfectly understood, and still so.—*W. Bridges Adams.*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 8, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 469.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE Speech of her Majesty at the opening of the Session of Parliament was expected with more interest than usually attaches to such documents, and will be perused throughout the country with more than usual attention. It has become quite a fashion to consider Royal speeches as vague and unmeaning, and to express dissatisfaction at the constitutional reservations of phraseology which are employed in them; but it cannot justly be said, that the Speech which the Administration prepared for her Majesty on this occasion, is of such a character. Several important topics are touched upon in it, with more or less fulness and perspicuity. In the first place, the signs of returning peace in Europe, and of the subsidence of the great revolutionary wave, were too obvious and too gratifying, to be passed over without prominent notice; and the highly prosperous state of the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain, which is still more obvious and still more agreeable, could not but receive from her Majesty a grateful record. Both in our foreign and domestic relations, the year 1851 has opened under favourable auspices. We are at peace with the whole world; and Europe, for the first time since 1848, begins to be at peace with itself. Free Trade, of which we have set an example to all nations, has proved even of greater advantage than its warmest supporters could have anticipated. Under its operation the working classes have constant and remunerative employment; mills, mines, and workshops are in full activity; there is a surplus in the national Exchequer; poor-rates have diminished; ship-building—a branch of industry which was to be ruined by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, according to the dismal forebodings of some false prophets among us—has proved more prosperous than ever; and agriculture itself, though depressed and said to be rumous to all engaged in it, is not more depressed than it was many times during the bygone days of protection and the sliding scale. Her Majesty, in expressing the hope that the generally prosperous state of all other classes will have a favourable effect in diminishing the difficulties of the owners and occupiers of land, and in promoting the interests of agriculture, will however, administer no consolation to the agricultural body. The prosperity of other classes necessarily reacts upon them; but their distressed condition, which they ascribe to Free Trade, is proved by their own history for the last thirty-five years to have nothing to do with that measure, and to be shared with the agriculturists of other countries, where Protection is still the rule. The farmers of France raise as piteous a moan of distress as ever was raised by the farmers of England, and complaint seems the habitual tone of agriculturists in every part of the civilized world where population is thick, and where manufacturers do not come largely to the aid of landed proprietors in supporting the people. The only prosperous agriculturists that we know of are those of the United States; and certainly in no part of Europe do we hear any other cry from them, but one of distress, because food is too cheap and farming unremunerative. Why this should be, we shall not here stop to enquire; but that the fact is so, is a proof, whatever may be its cause, that Free Trade has, in reality, nothing to do with it.

The other topics embraced in her Majesty's Speech foreshadow a busy session, in which there will be an immensity of talk, and no inconsiderable portion of work. It will be a matter of rejoicing to all classes of the community to learn that the great subject of law reform is to be taken up in earnest, and that the Government is prepared with a series of measures for the improvement of the administration of justice both in the Law and Equity Courts. Whether the result will be the codification of the law—that noble task which the great lawyers of England yet owe to their country, remains to be seen; but even if no other good should ultimately result from the Royal promises, the ministerial intentions, and the public anxiety upon the subject, than the cleansing of the Augean stable of the Court of Chancery, there will be much reason for congratulation. There is scarcely ground for the hope that the lawyers in Parliament, to whom the management of this question must be entrusted, will be enabled to carry it to completion during the present session; but the country may fairly anticipate, from the satisfactory beginning of the work in 1851, that no future changes of the Ministry or of policy, or any Parliamentary accidents, will endanger its ultimate success. The kindred measure, for the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Transfer of Property, which the Ministry have promised in the Royal Speech, if it have been carefully considered during the recess, will, doubtless, receive Parliamentary sanction at a much earlier period.

But, important as these subjects are, and interesting as the discussions that must arise upon them are sure to be, the topic which will excite most attention, and which caused the Royal Speech to be looked for with such extraordinary solicitude, is the unlucky question of the "Papal Aggression." Upon this subject, however, the Speech is so studiously guarded, that even Cardinal Wiseman himself, whose selfish and unreasonable ambition has thrown this unoffending country into such a tumult of dissatisfaction, will fail to discover from it what course the Ministers intend to pursue with regard to him. That her Majesty "will maintain the rights of her Crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed," neither he nor any other Papist can have doubted; but he and the Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestant people of these realms, will seek in vain from the Speech for any clue to the mode in which present and future encroachment is to be resisted, and whether the enactments in contemplation are or are not to be retrospective. It will be a satisfaction, however, to the friends of civil and religious liberty to know, that not even the impudent assertion of jurisdiction in this country which has been made by the Pope will be converted into a pretext for the imposition of any disabilities or the infliction of any penalties upon the professors of the Roman Catholic faith. Lord John Russell would have belied his whole previous career, and would have acted in hostility to the spirit of the age, and to the British Constitution as reformed by the Catholic Emancipation Act, and by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, if he had become, even on provocation, a persecutor of the Roman Catholics, or of any other form of religionists. The good sense and loyalty of the leading Englishmen who belong to the Roman Catholic Church, some of them bearing illustrious and historical names, have greatly simplified the task reserved for Parliament, and rendered all the more easy the agreement of the Legislature in preventing or punishing for the future any invasion by a foreign power of the supremacy of the Sovereign of Great Britain. There is little, if any sympathy with Ultramontanism and Jesuitism among the Roman Catholics of England; and it would apparently be no great grievance to them whatever it might prove in Ireland, if Bishops and Archbishops of their persuasion were prohibited under heavy penalties from assuming any territorial designations in this country. Whatever be the form which the enactment may assume, it is to be hoped on

THE MARQUIS OF ANDOVER, M.P. FOR ANDOVER, MOVER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

MR. PETO, M.P. FOR NORWICH; SECONDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

every ground that Cardinal Wiseman will speedily be thrown into beneficial obscurity, and that the year 1851 will see the last of those unhappy bickerings between Roman Catholics and Protestants which distract the attention of the country from matters of more importance. What our statesmen and thinkers have to struggle for is the increase amongst us of a well-employed, a well-fed, a well-clothed, a well-taught, and a moral and religious people; the diminution of burdens upon industry, and the gradual eradication of the great plague-spots of crime and pauperism. The continual babble of warring sects is a serious impediment to this good work; and the sooner it comes to an end, the better for us all.

There is one omission in the Royal Speech which is as cheering as it is remarkable—it does not say a word about Ireland. That country has undergone seven years' affliction and a heavy trial, but the worst has passed; and, in finding a solvent proprietary, Ireland has found the best remedy for the evils under which she has so long groaned. It will be happy for her, and for every other portion of the empire, if the good which has begun shall continue, and if there shall never more be occasion to mention Ireland in a Royal Speech.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE, M.P. FOR KILDARE COUNTY.

Charles William Fitzgerald, Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the present (third) Duke of Leinster, sole Duke and premier Marquis and Earl of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1819, and educated at home and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. In the same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kildare. In the following year he travelled over the greater part of Spain. At the general election of 1847 he was invited to become a candidate for the county, and, as a Liberal, in favour of Tenant-Right, Free-Trade, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but opposed to the repeal of the Union, was returned, at the head of the poll, along with Lord Naas, in opposition to John Augustus O'Neill, the Repeal candidate; the numbers being—Marquis of Kildare, 544; Lord Naas, 413; O'Neill, 391. In the September of the same year his Lordship married Caroline, third daughter of the present (second) Duke of Sutherland. In 1849 he received the commission of Colonel in the Kildare Militia.

His Lordship spoke for the first time in the House on moving the Address on the Royal Speech. He referred, as matter of congratulation, to our amicable relations with all foreign powers; to the restoration of peace throughout Europe, and the influence the friendly offices of this country had had in its establishment; the Brazilian measures for the suppression of the slave trade, and the flourishing condition of our finances, notwithstanding the many reductions of taxation. The present depressed condition of agriculture was to be deplored, but there was good hope that that important interest would soon revive under the influence of the general prosperity of the other great branches of industry. The recent aggression on the part of Rome was matter of regret and rendered it the duty of the House at once to take measures for the maintainance of the Queen's supremacy and the established religion of the land, but with a careful regard to the religious liberty of the people. The promised reforms in Chancery, and the alteration of the law as to the registration of deeds, he considered of the greatest importance, as tending to the more cheap and speedy administration of justice in our highest court, and the more ready transfer of land.

At length Ireland afforded matter of congratulation; the people were turning from the disturbance of political agitation to industrial pursuits, and were entering upon a course of effort which, under the blessing of Providence would, he believed, lead that so long unhappy country to a pitch of prosperity she had never before enjoyed.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn.

SAMUEL MORTON PETO, ESQ

Until within the last few years, the moving and seconding of the Address was regarded as a piece of mere conventional routine, assigned by Ministers to some youthful follower of the Government, as a facile introduction to the practical formalities of Parliament. It was a duty entirely honorary, involving little labour, entailing no responsibility, and awakening no expectancy, for it was confined to the utterance of the simplest platitudes in support of the trite commonplaces of which then, as now, Speeches from the Throne are made up. Of late years, however, there has been a wholesome innovation on the practice, and Ministers of either party have been accustomed to look about them with yearly increasing anxiety for members of the Legislature whose abilities shall not only suffice for a comprehensive amplification of the topics glanced at in the Royal Message, but whose personal character and position shall guarantee, as far as possible, the honesty and disinterestedness of their advocacy. These requirements are possessed in an eminent degree by the member for Norwich. Identified with the people, of popular predilections, and, in his own person, a natural type and exponent of the material progress of the country, the splendid amplitude of his fortune exempts him from susceptibility to official blandishment; while the pride of good old English descent, and an honoured English name, give him an abiding interest in the maintenance of all that is worth preserving in our "territorial constitution." Hence the moral value attached to the support of such men as Mr. Peto—a support that, it must be admitted, was greatly enhanced by the sobriety of view, solidity of judgment, and manly tone which characterised his Tuesday's speech. While necessarily putting a free and liberal construction on the acts, and still more on the motives, of the Cabinet and its leader, he abstained from everything in the shape of indiscriminate panegyric calculated to compromise the principle that has governed him through life—the sentiment so expressively apostrophised in Smollett's ode:—

> Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
> Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye.

Mr. Peto, the eldest son of Mr. William Peto—who, until the period of his death, which took place about two years ago, resided at Cannon Court, Cookham, Berks—was born at Woking, in Surrey, in August, 1809. He is, consequently, but little turned of forty years; and yet how familiar has his name, during the last twenty of them, been, as the operative constructor of many of the greatest architectural and engineering enterprises of the present century! Even before the attainment of his majority, the singularly practical aptitude of his talents had so matured the fruits of his seven years' experience, under the tuition of his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, that, on the death of that gentleman, in 1830, he found himself the successor to a moiety of his very large business—his joint partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased, and who had had a share in the house for some five years previously. Mr. Peto also came into possession of a very large fortune by his uncle's will. The seemingly precocious ripening of Mr. Peto's judgment will appear to be less inexplicable, when it is stated, that, in pursuing the study of his business, he did not confine himself to a mere acquaintance with its theory, but gave a laborious and zealous devotion to the manual pursuit of the three several handicrafts chiefly required in such establishments. He worked—and those who know his character can judge of the energy he imparted to his labours—not as the relative and future heir of one of the leading contractors of the kingdom, but as if he were destined, during his whole lifetime, to earn his livelihood as a journeyman, in the capacity of a carpenter, a bricklayer, and a mason; and there cannot be a question, that, beside the sentimentale utility he derived from the insight thus voluntarily acquired into the mechanism of labour, so essential to his calculations in its employment in vast organised masses, he also thus became familiarised with what may be called the idiosyncrasy of the English mechanic, and he has, consequently, been enabled to convert such knowledge to the accomplishment of the moral results observable on his works. These render almost literally applicable to all his undertakings of a like nature, the remarks made nearly six years ago by the late exemplary Bishop of Norwich, who, on the occasion of opening upwards of eighty miles of railway belonging to the Eastern Counties Company, said:—

Mr. Peto is a Dissenter, and he (his Lordship) envied the sect to which he belonged the possession of such a man, and he would gladly purchase him at his own price; and heartily he prayed that he would ere long become a member of the Church of England. He was a Churchman, and holding such office in the Church, and believed that in that Church was the purest faith, but he was sure a Catholic Christian, and, as such, would view it as a sacrilegious act to say one word that could express his opposition, respect, and regard for the exertions used for the moral benefit of the railway labourers by Mr. Peto. He was always most anxious to see good done, and rejoiced to see it, from whatever quarter it came: and he could not, and would not, withhold his pleasure of gratification at the great good done by Mr. Peto. All down the line he had met with his agents, and had found them not merely giving directions and instructions, but also giving to the men religious and school books for the education of themselves and their children; and thus showing them that education can civilise the mind, reform the habits, and elevate the understanding. The gin-shops were left deserted, and the schools were full. The good and exemplary conduct of Mr. Peto's railway labourers under this system deserved to be a tale told "three times three, with one cheer more;" and let it be recorded as a fact, of which there could be no denial, not one labourer in the Norwich district had been guilty of misconduct that made him amenable to the law. The allusions of the Bishop to the orderly conduct of the labourers were corroborated by the Dean of Ely at a subsequent part of the evening. "For," said he, "in my district I have never had so little criminal magisterial business during the past year as when the bench was occupied in the progress of the works on the Eastern Counties Railway under Mr. Peto; although for a period of two years three thousand of his men have been in my immediate vicinity."

Lord George Bentinck, in his remarkable speech, recommending, as an antidote to the effects of the Irish famine the employment of twenty millions sterling in the construction of railways in that country, also made highly complimentary allusion to Mr. Peto's system of management among his English railway labourers; and Mr. Peto's observations on Irish labour in his speech on Tuesday, are particularly deserving of remark. The system pursued by him may be described, in brief terms, as combining discipline, personal freedom, moral admonition reduced to practice, and a total avoidance of ostentatious parsimony, in a degree never before exemplified in relation to the same heterogeneous and somewhat unmanageable materials. It is not, however, to be supposed that his effective controul over his dependants is owing to any of that brusqueness of mien and domineering manner which some masters believe to be essential to their assistance. On the contrary, his demeanour to his inferiors is as unassuming as moderate as his bearing to his equals is courteous, polished, and self-possessed. He has also the secret not only of attaching to him those immediately connected with him in his vast operations, but of imbuing them with the animus that impels himself to an ever-vigilant supervision of the welfare of the people or the interests committed to his care. Hence, though his works may be progressing in many different quarters, his spirit is equally ubiquitous, and with the like result in all. To enumerate those works, would be to name a large portion of the leading railway undertakings in England, for Mr. Peto has constructed above one-seventh of them.

The partnership subsisting between Mr. Peto and Mr. Grissell was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845, the latter gentleman continuing, on his own account, the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public structures undertaken by the firm. Among such structures may be mentioned the Model Prison at Clerkenwell, Hungerford Market, the Reform and the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs. It is worth noting, at the present moment, when the Aladdin like celerity of Paxton's Crystal Palace is exciting such astonishment, that the Lyceum Theatre was built by the firm in sixteen weeks, and the St. James's in thirteen—two of the most perfect and elegant edifices of the kind in the metropolis.

Though, as we have seen, in the very prime of life, Mr. Peto is gradually withdrawing himself from the more active personal control of matters of this nature, but finds a congenial coadjutor in the person of his present partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Betts.

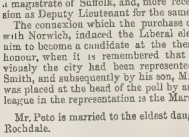
In our Sketch of Lowestoft, in September last, we took occasion to speak of the value and extent of benefits conferred on that delightful watering-place by Mr. Peto, who, in addition to being the Lord of the Manor of the township, is the New Town of Lowestoft is, or we should rather say, has been, erected, is also the proprietor of the extensive and beautiful neighbouring estate of Somerleyton, purchased from Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, a few years ago. Here he has re-constructed the family mansion in a style of massive splendour and taste well befitting the ancestral oaks surrounding it. Mr. Peto has recently still further added to his landed possessions by the purchase of the extensive Lancashire estates of Lord Stanley of Alderley, of his father-in-law, the ability of British agriculture, under proper direction, to sustain itself in its olden pre-eminence, no matter what may be the competition of the foreigner. He has, since his first connexion with Somerleyton, been a magistrate of Suffolk, and, more recently, has received his commission as Deputy Lieutenant for the same county.

The connexion which the purchase of Somerleyton gave Mr Peto with Norwich, induced the Liberal electors, early in 1847, to solicit him to become a candidate at the then expected election—no small honour, when it is remembered that for upwards of 40 years previously the city had been represented in the Whig interest by Mr. Smith, and subsequently by his son, Mr. Benjamin Smith. Mr. Peto was placed at the head of the poll by an immense majority. His colleague in the representation is the Marquis of Douro.

Mr. Peto is married to the eldest daughter of Henry Kelsall, Esq., of Rochdale.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

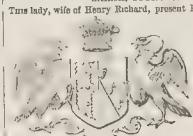
SARAH, COUNTESS OF WARWICK.



This lady, wife of Henry Richard, present Earl Brooke and Warwick, died on the 20th ult. She was born February 4, 1766, the eldest daughter of John, second Earl of Maxborough, and was twice married. By her first husband, John George, fourth Lord Monson, she had an only son, Frederick John, fifth Lord Monson, who died s.p., October 7, 1841; and by her second, the Earl of Warwick, one son, George Greville, Lord Brooke, M.P.

Her princely Castle in Warwickshire Lady Warwick was much esteemed and loved by rich and poor, especially in the neighbourhood of Her death is felt as a severe and general loss.

SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, BART.



This respected gentleman, long the intimate personal friend of the late Sir Robert Peel, died, at his seat in Warwickshire, on the 30th ult. He was second son of Sir Robert Lawley, fifth baronet of Spoonhill, by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Thompson, Bart., of Escrick, county of York, and inherited the baronetcy in 1833, as the deceased of his elder brother, Sir Robert Lawley, who had been created a Baronet in 1828. He married, in the year 1801, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of George Talbot, Esq., of Temple Guiting, county of Gloucester, but had no issue. His large landed estates and the baronetcy will devolve to descend to his only surviving brother, John Berry, Esq., late M.P. for Warwick, who is heir-presumptive to the Yorkshire property of his maternal ancestors. The founder of the Lawleys, of Spoonhill, was Thomas Lawley, Esq., cousin and heir of John, Lord Wenlock, thirty-first Baron, to King Edward IV., and Knight of the Garter. The late Sir Francis represented Warwickshire in four parliaments, but retired in 1835.

The late German Composer, Lortzing.—We recorded the decease of this composer in our last Number. He was buried on the 24th ult. Meyerbeer and Kirstner, Dorn and Taubert, and all the artists of the Berlin theatres follow on the funeral car. On the head of the deceased was placed a wreath; and before the coffin was borne, on a velvet cushion, the laurel crown and massive silver conductor's stick, presented to him by the city of Leipsic. He was born in Berlin in 1803, and he made his début at Leipsic. He was afterwards director of music at Vienna, Dresden, Munich, and at Berlin at the Kœnigstadt. He was organising a new musical society at Berlin when he was seized with apoplexy. Meyerbeer was to conduct at a grand concert for the benefit of Lortzing's family.

Erratum. A mistake occurred in our recent memoir of Sir Willoughby Gordon. It is there stated that the two younger brothers of Sir Willoughby are deceased. We are happy to say that such is not the case. Both these gallant officers, Admiral Henry Gordon and Admiral Charles Gordon, still live to enjoy those honours which they have so well deserved of their country.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday last her Majesty opened Parliament in person, with a Speech from the Throne.

With the usual good fortune which marks all the Royal progresses in public, her Majesty was favoured with the brightest and most agreeable weather, which called out a more than usual throng of London's "thousands and tens of thousands" to witness the gay pageant. In front of Buckingham Palace an immense concourse of persons assembled to see the Royal procession start; and the enthusiastic plaudits with which her Majesty was greeted exceeded any similar public demonstration on such an occasion since the time of the Reform Bill; and a similar display was presented at the Horse-guards, Whitehall, Palace-yard, and other points on the route to Westminster.

The scene in the marble hall of Buckingham Palace is an extremely pleasing one; the groups of splendidly-attired officers, attendants, yeomen of the guard, &c., forming, with the gorgeous decorations of the staircase, a picture of much gaiety and elegance. The marble hall is of great extent, and has on its northern, southern, and western sides a raised portion, approached by several steps; its eastern side is formed by the main entrance, under the portico, and windows, looking under the same. The hall itself is somewhat dark, and the brilliant light from the skylight covering the staircase is therefore greatly enhanced, and, viewed from below, produces an admirable play of effect. The staircase is a single flight for a short height, and thence it turns to the right and left to the State Apartments, a continuation of the single flight being continued up an arched avenue, leading towards the Garter and other rooms. The stairs are of white marble; the balustrade, of ormolu, of an excessively rich and elaborate Grecian acanthus foliage pattern. The walls of the staircase are painted in imitation of marbles of various kinds, the imitations being absolutely marvellous—indeed, the finest it is possible to imagine; these were painted by Mr. Mexon, and certainly add materially to the rich appearance of the walls. The architectural members and all the modelled enrichments of the ceiling and walls are richly gilded, and heightened by various positive colours. In the spandrils of the ceiling there are frescoes of Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, painted by Mr. H. J. Townshend.

Tickets of admission are issued by the Lord Chamberlain for a limited number of persons to see the brief pageant of the Queen leaving the Palace to go to the House of Parliament; and space in the hall and on the raised parts of the hall is allotted for the spectators. Yeomen of the Guard are stationed at the entrance doors, and at several parts of the staircase; and many other persons connected with the pageant are also in waiting in the hall: amongst others, two Yeomen Porters, in sombre-coloured court suits, with drawn swords, seemed quite relics of the days of George III.

The appointed hour of the Queen's departure having arrived, and the word given that the carriage was ready, in a brief space the Lords in Waiting, with all the gentlemen having official duties, came in succession down the thickly-carpeted stairs; and almost immediately afterwards, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the Duchess of Sutherland, &c., swept by, and entered the State-carriage, the guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, stationed in the quadrangle of the Palace, saluting, and the band playing the National Anthem.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before two o'clock. The procession consisted of five carriages, each drawn by six bays, one carriage drawn by six black horses; and the state coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock, soon after which the house was filled in every part. The peeresses and sons of peers attended in unusual numbers, having obtained *entrée* by means of tickets specially provided.

Among the earliest arrivals were the Duke of Wellington, who seemed to be in excellent health, the Dukes of Devonshire, Argyle, and Buccleuch, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Cawdor, Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Talbot, and Lord Cranworth. The Ministers present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Grey, Lord Carlisle, and Earl Granville. Amongst the Episcopal bench we noticed the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Oxford, St. David's, and Manchester.

Among the Judges were the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Justice Williams, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c.

That portion of the House which is set apart for the Foreign Ministers was crowded, the representatives of the United States, South American Republics, and almost all the nations of Europe being present.

Shortly before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and soon after the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the Queen at the House.

Her Majesty was attired in a white satin brocade dress, embroidered with gold, and wore a splendid train and diamonds. She was led to the throne by the Prince Consort (who wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the Order of the Garter), the procession being closed by the officers of state, heralds, pages, &c. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and while awaiting for the attendance of the Commons, entered into conversation with the Duchess of Sutherland, by whom she was attended. The Marquis of Lansdowne bore the crown, the Duke of Wellington the sword of state, and the Marquis of Winchester the cap of maintenance.

The Prince Consort wore crape on his left arm, as mourning for the Queen of the Belgians.

When her Majesty had ascended the throne, the whole House rose, and remained standing until her Majesty motioned the House to be seated. At this period the *coup d'œil* presented was most brilliant. The sun shone with unwonted splendour for this season of the year, and heightened the effect of the gorgeous scene.

The gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to summon the Commons to the bar of the House. On their arrival, her Majesty very clearly and distinctly read the following Speech from the Throne:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with Foreign Powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate States.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the Treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

"The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope efficient measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

"I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

"But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of othe

classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties and promoting the interests of agriculture

"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign Power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country.

"It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

"The Administration of Justice in the several departments of Law and Equity will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest courts of judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand

"A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

"To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions, will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration, and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us."

Having concluded the Speech, her Majesty replaced it in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and, having saluted the House, retired in procession, the same order being maintained as upon her entrance.

From the public out of doors, loyal greetings, similar to those given on her progress to the House, saluted her Majesty on her return to the Palace.

Their Lordships, on her Majesty's retirement, having adjourned during pleasure, re-assembled at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

Her Majesty's Speech having been read by the LORD CHANCELLOR and by the Clerk at the table,

The Earl of EFFINGHAM rose to move the Address in answer to the Speech. The noble Earl spoke in so low a tone as to be almost wholly inaudible to the gallery. He began by asking for the indulgence of their Lordships, not only because he had never before addressed them, but also because of the importance of the questions alluded to in the Speech, and of the inability which he felt to do justice to them. All those questions—but more particularly that which related to the recent Papal encroachment—ought, he felt, to be discussed with moderation and forbearance; and he had no doubt their Lordships generally agreed with that opinion. He should not trespass at any length upon their Lordships at any length, and would only briefly touch upon one or two of the topics contained in the Speech. When he called to mind the disturbances which had existed in Italy, and the state in which the affairs of Germany had been during the last year, it was certainly most satisfactory to be assured that the peace of Europe was not likely to be disturbed. He trusted that the danger which had led to the armament of Prussia and other powers had passed away, and that peace might be regarded as fixed on a secure foundation. In connexion with that wish, he could not help alluding to the Industrial Exhibition about to be opened in this country, as he had no doubt it would be the means of strengthening the bonds of peace and securing the amity of nations. (Hear.) It would also be most satisfactory to the people of this country to learn that we had taken measures for the suppression of the slave trade. With regard to the paragraph which noticed the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the country, he might state that the wisdom of the reductions made in certain duties was proved by the increase which had taken place in the comforts of the people generally, and by the elasticity with which the revenue had recovered, notwithstanding the extensive reductions of taxation which had imposed for the last year showed a satisfactory state of trade, and the large increase in the excise proved that the bulk of the people were in the enjoyment of the necessaries of life. He assured all the agricultural interests that, with one or two exceptions, increase had taken place during the last year, not only of the amount of poor-rates, but of the number of persons relieved. That showed, he thought, that the people were (most employed, and that they were enjoying an ample share of agricultural improvement, such as drainage ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition); but those works could not be undertaken unless landlords and tenants expected to be paid by them (Hear, hear); and he was glad to find that what benefited the labourer would also do good to the landlord and tenant. He did not deny that pauperism existed among manufacturers at Manchester and elsewhere, but he firmly believed that the labourers were in a better condition now than formerly. He had already alluded to that part of the Speech which referred to the attempt of the Pope to establish a hierarchy in this country. He was not surprised at the excitement which had prevailed among the people of this country on that question, and he trusted the Legislature would sympathise with the feelings which had been manifested by the nation at her Majesty's subject with reference to it. In alluding to the question, he hoped he should not give offence to any of those who might differ from him respecting it. His own opinion was, that the measure recently so called for, and which, on the present occasion, they were not asked to consider any such measure. The recent aggression of the Pope would not have been submitted to by a Roman Catholic country; and he thought their Lordships would agree with him in thinking that there were still stronger reasons why it should not be submitted to by a Protestant country. (Hear). He rejoiced, therefore, to find her Majesty declaring her resolution to maintain the rights of the Crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachments, "from whatever quarter they may proceed." (Hear.) The recent feeling displayed by the country proved beyond all doubt that the heart of the country was sound, and that the people had no sympathy with Rome. (Hear.) The wish which he was sure was generally entertained was, that all classes should have full accommodation afforded them for the due observance of their respective modes of worship. He hoped the Parliament would always extend to every one full toleration of their civil and religious privileges, so long as they did not encroach upon the rights of others. In the exercise of their religion, however, he thought that the Roman Catholics might be content without establishing a hierarchy of their own. If they attempted this, he thought they would find to their cost that the means at hand to maintain that arrangement without infringing on the prerogative of the Crown. He thought, therefore, that their Lordships were not prepared to sacrifice any of the rights of the Crown or of the Parliament, though both might be ignored and set aside by the Church of Rome. He had been informed by a very high authority that the object of establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy was to place the country under the absolute control of the Pope; but he believed it would be found, as, indeed, experience had already shown, that the operation of the canon law could not exist in a free Protestant country. (Cheers.) Their Lordships recognised the direct act of sovereignty on the part of the Pope of Rome, but the Queen's supremacy he hoped they would be prepared to maintain. (Hear.) He was not one of those who thought that if the aggressive act of the Pope had been done in a more inoffensive manner, it would have been submitted to: but the bold manner in which it had been carried out was felt as an aggression of the act. There were other subjects which were alluded to in her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, embodying matters of great importance such as those relating to the improvement of the administration of justice, to which their Lordships' attention was called. But any opinion he could offer to their Lordships would be of no value, and he would rather leave it to others to address their Lordships on that topic: he thought, however, that much ray, that any Act for the establishment of a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of real property, would receive with the assent of the House whenever it was proposed. In the latter part of her Majesty's Speech, which declared that we had every reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us, he need not say he was confident all their Lordships would cordially join. He noble Earl concluded by moving an Address to her Majesty, which was, as usual, an echo of her Majesty's Speech.

Lord CRANBORNE said, he rose with some difficulty to second the Address which had just been proposed by the noble Earl. In doing so, he assured their Lordships that he felt much in need of that indulgence which they usually extended to those who complied the painful duty in which he then did. After the able manner in which the noble Earl had alluded to the topics contained in the Speech from the Throne, he felt it would be unnecessary, as it would be wearisome to their Lordships, were he again to go through them. But there were one or two which their Lordships might possibly think it fitting he should break silence; and in making a very few observations upon them, he sincerely trusted that it would not lead to a hostile discussion, or prevent a unanimous assent and concurrence in the adoption of the Address proposed. The important subject which, their Lordships had been told, had for some time engaged public attention, was the late proceedings of the Papal See, which had been of an aggressive character. The noble Earl had already alluded to the subject, and he need hardly say how entirely he concurred with him in the sentiments which he had expressed. No need hardly say how much gratification he felt at the circumstance of her Majesty recommending this subject to the consideration of the House and he sincerely hoped the their Lordships would be prepared to co-operate with her Majesty's Government against this invasion and aggression on the part of the Papal power. (Hear.) It was, however, most satisfactory to find the recommendation in her Majesty's Speech accompanied with assurances from which they might infer, that, whatever measures were to be proposed, they would in no way encroach upon the civil and religious liberty of any class—(hear)—that they would not be measures directed against the Roman Catholic subjects of her Majesty, but simply measures to resist this aggression on the part of the Romish power. He thought that many, nay, indeed, that most of the Roman Catholic members of the other side of the other House of Parliament, did approve of this policy; and that they, in common with their and our Roman Catholic ancestors, felt that it was absolutely necessary by an act of Parliament to check the Papal pretensions, and to check the spirit of aggression which always had, and which still animated the See of Rome. (Hear.) He now referred to another subject. Her Majesty had congratulated them on the general prosperity of the country, whether in commercial or manufacturing point of view; and there could be no doubt that the nation was so far flourishing. There was one exception, however, suffered to, and he regretted to say it was a most important exception. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) Her Majesty was pleased to lament the distress which, to a great extent, prevailed among that important branch of her people who were the owners and occupiers of land. This was a subject well worthy of their Lordships' most serious consideration. (Cheers from the Opposition.) It was a subject which was closely connected with the well-being of the most important class: it was a subject which was intimately connected, not only with the manufacturers, but with the consumers. It might be said that this prosperity was maintained at the expense of the landlords, but such was not the fact. In reference to the state of Ireland, he could speak from his own knowledge; the sales of land in Ireland under the Encumbered Estates Act had been made with Irish capitalists chiefly, thus removing the impression that the lands would pass away wholly from Irish proprietors. (Hear, hear.) In fact, so highly did he appreciate the advantages of this act, that he should not object, under certain circumstances, to see a similar measure passed for England. (Vociferous cries of "No, no," from the Opposition). He thanked their Lordships for their kind attention, and, in conclusion, said he had now the honour to second the Address proposed.

Lord STANLEY said: As a general rule, I have always been of opinion, that, unless the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech, from both Houses of Parliament, contains any declaration of principle in which it is impossible for the body of the House, or a large portion of the House, to concur, it is in general both most respectful to the Crown, and most convenient to your Lordships, and best for the discharge of public business, that this and the other House of Parliament should, on the first evening of the Session, receive the Speech which is submitted in the name of her Majesty as an indication of the principal measures and topics which are likely to come under the consideration of Parliament, without expressing any opinions at the moment as to the course which Parliament may take. And although, for my own part, I cannot say that I am altogether satisfied with the language of the Speech, although there are some things in it of which I do not approve, and some things which I think might have found a place in it, yet upon the whole I shall profuse the observations which I have to make to your Lordships by a declaration from me, at all events, and I believe from a great body of those with whom I have the satisfaction to act, that it is not our intention to bring before you any amendment to negative the Address to her Majesty There are some topics in the Speech of an ordinary and commonplace character. There are recommendations to amendments of the law, most important of themselves, but at the same time which may cause great dissatisfaction. There are alterations to which our attention has been invited with regard to the registration of deeds. With regard to these, I can only say, that when those new measures are submitted to this and the other House of Parliament, I am sure they will receive that deliberate consideration which is important for the matter requires. With regard to foreign affairs, I am happy to say that the noble Lord at the head of foreign affairs has been also actively employed. (A laugh.) It is undoubtedly satisfactory to this country that there is no reasonable apprehension that the peace of Europe will be disturbed. It is most satisfactory to learn that other governments are disposed to maintain peace as well as ourselves. I would say, between Prussia, under whose influence the German population has acted, and the Court of Denmark, have been appeased. How far that may be owing to the influence of her Majesty's Government, I will not take upon me to believe it has been due to the unanimous opinion of all Europe on the unwarrantable nature of the aggression, to the firm and dignified manner in which these transactions have been viewed by the Emperor of Russia, and, in my judgment, most of all, the forcible inducements and most powerful arguments which have been unsparingly exercised by the Emperor of Russia. But to whatever cause this is owing, I cordially rejoice in it. The noble Lord who moved the Address stated that Parliament would no doubt receive with satisfaction the announcement that the Government of Brazil had taken measures for the suppression of the slave trade. I certainly rejoice in the hope expressed by her Majesty. I hope against hope, not that the Government of Brazil will pass any new law, but that they will give *bonâ fide* execution to the laws already there. If I could look to the improvement of Brazil, and in my good faith, I should say that I cordially joined in the satisfaction expressed by the noble Lord, as I believe that no power in the world would be found to foster and promote the slave trade as Brazil. But while I look with some hope, if not with sanguine hope, after all we have done, that this traffic will be suppressed, I cannot refrain from calling your Lordships' attention to the fact that even if you thought fit to use it, a more powerful engine than any treaties for the suppression of that atrocious traffic in slaves, which you spend thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds annually, and valuable blood for the purpose of suppression, but which your legislation encourages. There are two topics in this speech, both of whom are of the deepest interest; and while I do justice to the general satisfaction with which the framers of this Address, I concur in nothing which he has said more than in the importance which he attaches to the treating both these subjects deliberately and calmly. I rejoice to find that the important causes of disturbance which have lately arisen in this country are spoken of with more respect—I had almost said with less disrespect—than formerly. It is a melancholy satisfaction to us, among the men of those connected with land, owners or occupiers, to find that the expressions (Protectionist cheers)—It is a melancholy satisfaction to us to know that although the resentment of our complaints is expressed in the deepest terms of distress, is acknowledged by her Majesty's government. Last year her Majesty "had heard with regret," not of the distress, but of the complaints of a "certain portion of the community." This year it is not her Majesty's sorrow simply, but a regret that the great body of the people, from the abundance that existed, were partaking largely of the comforts of life. Now, this year we are told that her Majesty laments the distress which exists, not only in the agricultural body, no longer a small fraction whose interests were discovered from the rest of the country (hear, hear), but the important body who are connected with the cultivation of the land. I concur with the noble Lord who seconded the Address that of all classes in this country, of all the manufacturers in this country, the most important interest, the most deeply and vitally connected with the well-being of the country, is the great class of the men who grow food. We are grateful for the sympathy which her Majesty has expressed for the sufferings of that important class—that important, that formerly wealthy, that still loyal, though deeply-suffering portion of the community. I say, that unless I should have received this Speech with more satisfaction, I should have concurred more heartily in the language of the Address, if I had seen held out, either in the language of the Speech itself, or in the language of the Address, that which we might have been authorised to hold it on the part of the Government, any expectation, any hope, however feeble, for the fundamental cause of distress. We are told that there is a great and general prosperity throughout the country that the manufacturing classes are prospering—and I shall have a word to say on that presently—but that connected with that prosperity with the well-being of the people, an interest the most important of all interests is suffering; and, at the same time, that, notwithstanding the reduction that has been effected in taxation, the state of the revenue is satisfactory. In pointing out and pointing it into less reserved language, there is at the disposal of Government a very large surplus applicable to the reduction of taxation. If it be the fact, that all other classes are very prosperous, and that one class is suffering, and suffering it suffering; if there be any relief to be given in the shape of remission of taxation, I ask her Majesty's Government what is the interest to which that remission of taxation can be most justly applied? Is it to be applied to the case of those who, in the language of Government, are in a state of unparalleled prosperity, or those who are suffering under great distress? I may ask her Majesty's Government to what it is that they attribute this long continued distress? I ask whether any man can deny that the distress among the owners and occupiers of land is attributable to that system of legislation which, be it right or wrong, be it for the general advantages of the community or not, you have introduced within the last few years, and which has borne heavily on the agricultural interest, and unexpectedly? I ask, can any of them deny that the present distress—not the temporary but the permanent distress (hear, hear)—is owing to the course of legislation which you have adopted, and, if it be, how can you immediately refuse to relieve that distress? Is this what you call an exceptional state? I ask whether the circumstances are exceptional? The year before last it was exceptional, because the grain in this country was very inferior, and it was necessary that there should be a large importation of foreign corn. Last year the cause of distress was the reverse of this. We had an abundant harvest concurrently with an abundant harvest in other parts of the world. Last year at this time prices were far below that which we were calculating for anticipating at the time the Corn-laws were repealed. We anticipated a price of 48s., and an import of three or four millions of quarters. Last year the price was something like 42s. We were told, nay, it was proved to us, that foreigners could not continue to import on terms that left them no profit, but a dead loss; that we had seen the lowest point of the depression in the price of agricultural produce. I am not quite sure whether it was not said the reaction would be so violent that we should have extravagant prices. And when there happened to be a rise of a penny, we were told that the reaction had set in. Well, the 42s last year dwindled to 42s., to 41s., to 38s., and, I believe that, at the moment I am addressing your Lordships, the average price of wheat is 37s. 2d. And during this time you have had poured into this country a continued stream, increasing in amount to four millions and a half quarters of wheat alone, and so far from finding that foreign importers cannot import at these prices, the cry is still they come, and our markets are swamped with foreign corn. Now I say to those who support the policy of Free-trade, that the results have not answered their anticipations. I know that many a man supported that measure, in the confident expectation that, though there might be a serious diminution in the price of corn, yet that any permanent reduction in the price of grain was not to be anticipated. I will not in any spirit of taunting remind the noble Lord at the head of the colonies of his prophecies as to the value of land. Yet I certainly did think that the noble Lord had some reason to believe that the value of land in the market had not risen. Why, the noble Lord who seconded the Address, in speaking of the benefits of the Encumbered Estates Act, and who seemed to suppose that we might expect it here—(Hear, hear)—the noble Lord spoke of the prices quoted as being as good as could be expected under existing circumstances; and, when he came to inquire what these existing circumstances were, it was not the large quantity of land thrown on the market at once, but the depreciation of all agricultural produce. Now, as I am on that subject, I must be permitted to say, that it may be a great convenience to certain nominal proprietors, who, having incumbrances on their estates to the amount of twenty or thirty years' purchase, find some friendly party to buy the estates at five or seven years' purchase, and transfer them again to the original owner. It may be true, that, in some cases, the estate has been purchased by the creditors, as the best means of getting in a bad debt; but that the noble Lord sitting near the operation of the act, seeing that the prices have been from four to nine years of the net profits of the estate, appears to me surprising. But I thought, when the Encumbered Estates Act was introduced into the and, that that country was to be renovated by a new class of capitalists from England, but the noble Lord and hardly any money had come from England. Consequently, all this sacrifice can taken place, without the introduction of a single shilling of that all-pervading medium. Now, my Lords, I beg to enter my humble protest against the Encumbered Estates Act, which may be a summary mode of setting out of great difficulties, but which has performed, and is performing, what noble Lords seem to treat not only with indifference, but with approval. It has substituted altogether those who were the ancient proprietors of the soil. It may have been necessary in some cases, where the proprietors were merely nominal proprietors. In those cases I have no doubt that the transfer was advantageous, but, as a general rule, I say it is not desirable for the interests of the country—it is not an object to be aimed at. I do not say that it is not advisable to remove the difficulties and expenses attendant upon the transfer of property; but it is not a desirable object to break up the old connexions between landlord and tenant, and to substitute a new class of proprietors. I am desirous to maintain, if it be possible to maintain I am desirous, at all events, of doing nothing to accelerate the fall if it be impossible to prevent the fall, of the ancient landed proprietors of this country. I believe that the ties binding them to the occupiers of the soil is among the great securities for the stability of our institutions and the general content of the country; and it is to me satisfactory to me to know that if by your legislation the difficulties which have crowded upon and oppressed the owners and occupiers of land are found insuperable, a new set of proprietors may step into the places of those whom your legislation may have driven from their paternal home, and that you should find a new set of proprietors, without that feeling which connected the former proprietors with their tenants. The noble Lord will forgive me, when I say it is impossible that the owners and occupiers should have their means curtailed, their resources diminished, and the amount of their capita reduced to nothing, and at the same time the agricultural interest should not participate in their suffering. I may be told that there are great improvements going on in agriculture, and that there is great employment given. I do not believe that, as a general rule, that employment is given by the owners of land. I believe in most instances it is given to a most extraordinary amount by the owners of land, who, rather than part with their property, and to prevent the throwing the labouring classes out of employment, are employing them, although by their exertions they are furnishing the advocates of Free Trade with the argument that pauperism is diminishing, the numbers receiving relief being thus reduced less this year than last. There is one paragraph in her Speech to which I hope I shall not be called upon to subscribe. I do not join in the hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of her Majesty's subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing agricultural difficulties. We receive with great respect the expressions of her Majesty. The noble Lord alluded to it in terms which I cannot attack; but I trust we shall not be called upon to share in the expression of a confident hope that these difficulties will be diminished to a considerable extent by the prosperous condition of other classes. I do not deny, that, with regard to certain parts of this country, the prosperous condition of the manufacturers results upon agriculturists, is perhaps, less reason to deny it than most. I am closely connected with a manufacturing town, and I am sure that the prosperity will react upon the agricultural community. We are not engaged in the cultivation of wheat crops. But with regard to the growers of corn, with regard to all those, although previous to the act of 1846 it is perfectly true that the prosperous condition of the manufacturing interest bore directly upon the agricultural community of this country, yet, since that period, it does not so bear upon it. But this prosperity of your manufacturers, this ability to purchase more cheaply may be counterbalanced by the agriculturists of France—(Cheers and laughter)—of that France which we were ridiculed for considering might one day become an exporting country—(Hear) may be exceedingly gratifying to the manufacturing interests of Poland, to the agriculturists of the United States, and to the whole boundless continent of America. All these, in my opinion, will derive from your prosperity advantages in equal proportion to your own people, and will contribute to the ruin of agriculture in England, for when you proposed to legislate in favour of a particular class, you at once naturally dissolved that close community of interest which had bound together, and should always bind together, the agricultural and manufacturing classes. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I retain unaltered, nay strengthened, my opinion as to the value of the principles on which you have acted. And I am bound to declare that I do not see the possibility of the agriculturists obtaining any increase in prices under the existing law, or without some extensive alteration in your tariff, the production of this country will (hear, hear.) I will not therefore, hold out to the producers of this country a hope which I do not share. I believe present prices are permanent prices. And I believe that, if there are to be any permanent prices, the production of this country will be gradually diminished; and, with a falling off in the production, that there will be a materia diminution of the comforts and happiness of the most important portion of the population of this country. (Hear, hear.) I repeat, that by the reduction of the amount of the real capita. of the country, you will no longer be able to bear that enormous weight of taxation (Hear, hear)—that taxation and debt which no other country in the world could have borne, and which its consumption would never have been enabled to bear, if it had not been the wise policy of the Legislature for a long series of years to afford encouragement, and not a fictitious encouragement. (Hear.) to our own interests. (Hear.) I now, my Lords, approach a subject of the greatest interest and greatest importance—or at least I thought the greatest—of all the topics on which I have last touched. (Hear.) I feel the imperative necessity of dealing with this subject in the manner recommended by the advice and by the example of the noble Lords who have preceded me. It is impossible not to see that the aggression of the Crown of England—an aggression rendered the more insolent by the manner in which it has been attempted (Cheers.) I cannot, indeed, characterise those measures in more emphatic terms than they have been characterised by a noble Lord near him the responsible situation of principa. adviser of the Crown. That noble Lord, in a letter which I presume can no longer be treated as a private correspondence, has made the public aware of his opinion as a statesman of the measures introduced a most serious and lasting impression upon the public mind. That noble Lord tells us, "There is an assumption of power in all the documents that have come before us, which is incompatible with the supremacy over the realm of England—a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the subjects, as asserted even in Roman Catholic countries." I trust the noble Lord printed that sentence; when he sent this forth as the declaration of the Government of this country, that Government had announced to this Protestant nation that the Queen's supremacy had been invaded, that the civil and religious independence of the country had been attacked, and that the rights of the bishops and clergy of the Church of Ireland had been struck at by a foreign power, the noble Lord could never have written, still less have published, that letter without being prepared for the influence which it would have, either of the Government or of the people of that extent which we have witnessed, it would be likely to produce. [Lord Stanley was here understood to say, that, while not expressing any opinion as to the accuracy of the letter, he considered it to be a matter of history, and could not be and justified.] And when the first Minister (Lord Stanley proceeded to say) the expressed his opinion, and thus called forth so fervent a Protestant feeling as must be obtained for himself that point was made by the noble Lord, carefully the magnitude of the struggle he was entering on, for your Lordships were now going to deal with a single act, but with a series of acts of aggression on the part of the Court of Rome. What we have to protect against is, the invasion and illegal intervention of a foreign power in the domestic affairs of this country. This is, indeed, no question of religious controversy. (Hear, hear.) It is not the time, and I trust we shall not find it to be the case either in this or in the other House of Parliament, when we can discuss the comparative purity of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Churches. We have nothing to do with such questions. God forbid that, on account of their religious principles, we should ever attempt to deprive our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of that full, perfect, and unrestrained religious freedom, or that we should ever seek to take from them one jot of the rights which we have already guaranteed to them. (Cheers.) If that be indeed what is meant by the Protestant feeling which has been aroused, I, for one, could not share the triumph or partake the gall; and such are far from the considerations with which I have approached the subject. (Cheers.) But the consideration we shall a Roman Pontiff, shall a Roman Catholic Prelate be permitted to exercise in this country a malicious and dangerous interference—not with names or bases, not with shadows or ideas—but with substantial realities, and, in one word, with the government of the country? (Hear, hear.) That is the question you have to ask, that is the contest you are entering on. If the letter of the noble Lord (Lord John Russell) means anything, it means this—"I will vindicate the supremacy of the Crown; I will vindicate the rights of the Bishops and clergy, I will vindicate the independence and the sway of her Majesty and of the Parliament; and I will not permit any foreign power whatever to interfere in any manner in the administration of this country." The aggressive policy of the Church of Rome has been too often overlooked, and the principle of unlimited concession may have been carried dangerously far since 1829. I regret that these aggressions were not checked at the outset; because I find that every act of concession has been met by new aggression; and, growing with impunity, and encouraged by excess, these encroachments have at last become so

(*Continued on page* 110.)

SKETCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.

CROFTON PARK, OMATA DISTRICT.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

EVERY accession to our acquaintance with the characteristics of New Zealand tends to increase our admiration of the scenery of this beautiful country. The settlement of New Plymouth, or Taranaki, founded in 1841, affords abundant evidence of this assertion, which we are fortunately enabled to illustrate, by the favour of Major Lloyd, lately returned from New Zealand, and who has favoured us with the accompanying Sketches. They represent the town of New Plymouth, with views on the Waitera River, and other favoured localities in the same district; with Portraits of three of the Natives.

Our Correspondent adds:—The following extracts from a letter addressed to me by Mr. R. B., of New Plymouth, may, with the accompanying Sketches, prove acceptable to persons interested in New Zealand. Mr. B.'s experience of many years in New Zealand, and thorough knowledge of the country, the natives, and their language, proved most beneficial to me during my late sojourn of six months in New Plymouth, and from this gentleman indeed, I may say, from all our countrymen in that settlement—new settlers will meet with kind and ready help.

VIEW IN CROFTON PARK.

VIEW ON WAITERA RIVER.—NORTH BANK.)

New Plymouth, 9th April, 1850.

Your sections abound with most beautiful fern-trees, and offer every imaginable tint of foliage to the view: the Tui's (the mocking-bird) and other singing-birds are numerous; and altogether these sections are most picturesque and park-like. The views from them are beyond conception, embracing Tongahoro Pah (native fortification), the Sugar-loaf Islands, the ocean, and the white cliffs of Mimi, distant 40 miles; the mountain ranges of Patua and Puakai, rising 4500 feet above the level of the sea, without concealing the graceful and majestic peak of Mount Egmont towering fully as many feet above. Tongahoro Pah overlooks the snow-capped mountain of Tongariro, distant about 100 miles, and an unlimited extent of country. In England such views are never seen, my description, therefore, may appear to be exaggerated: the sketches in your possession give but a faint resemblance of the natural beauties they are intended to portray.

The Tapuae block, adjoining the Omata, contains several thousand acres of unchosen land of the most desirable description, is an extremely picturesque country; and beyond that there is a vast extent of fertile level land not yet purchased from the natives, but which, as the country beyond has been already sold by them, will, in all probability, be ere long alienated to the Europeans. I am, as you are aware, as well acquainted with the district and the country down to Wanganui as any resident here, and I confidently assert, that that district would, in addition to supporting the present small native population residing on it, graze 100,000 head of cattle, and provide food for more than a million of human beings. The flax alone growing on it would provide employment for many thousand individuals; in fact, only capital, enterprise, and industry are required to render the district the granary of the Australasian Colonies.

I have made these few notes, thinking that my nine years' experience might possibly be useful to you in describing the resources of the New Plymouth Settlement. This is not a California (although, by the by, our millions of tons of ironsand will, I imagine, be turned to account at some future period, when New Plymouth will become the Sheffield or Birmingham of New Zealand.

Here, children, far from being a burthen, are a decided advantage: at seven, the boys drive the oxen; at nine, they plough; at twelve, engage in all sorts of farm work; and, at fifteen, take to the axe, and clear the forest. Where every one works, no farm labour is considered degrading, idlers alone are exposed to ridicule, and excite pity.

As for domestic servants, parties who want them must bring married people from England.

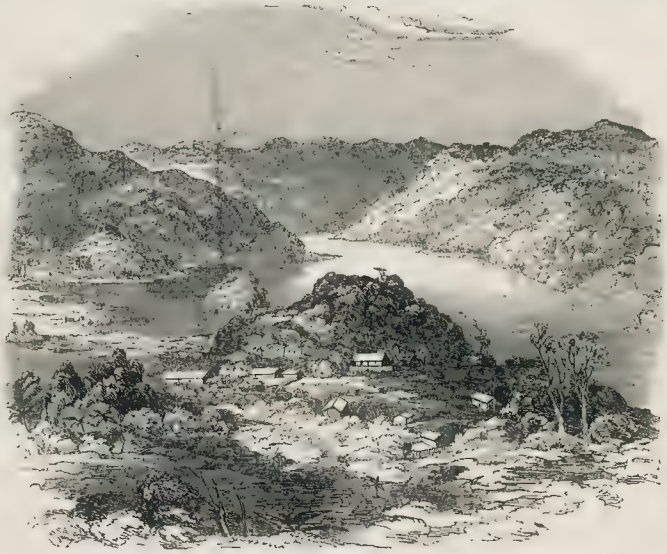
You will, no doubt, be questioned as to the safety of living amongst the natives. In the most troubled times, we never even had, or required, any other protection than the moral influence of the well-disposed portion over the others. You have seen them work for you and your neighbours—engage in all sorts of farm work, employed as domestic servants. You are aware that hundreds of them can read and write, are shrewd at making a bargain; that they understand the value of a written contract, and are, in fact, less savage than thousands of our own countrymen. You also are aware how truly useful their labour is at present in this settlement; and that, in a very short time, the Omata district will not have a native residing in it unless employed by the European residents.

Many persons object to this settlement, because it does not possess a good harbour; they are not aware that the roadstead is a safe one; that vessels are loaded and unladen far quicker than in any port; and that no life has been lost by boating since the first establishment of the settlement. In many other settlements possessing a harbour, people have embarked their capital in the township, to the detriment of the country: here, the former is an inconsiderable village and the farmer flourishing.

Truly yours, (Signed) R—— B——

To Major Lloyd.

To the above, my late sojourn in New Plymouth enables me to add, that families, who will work and keep clear of public-houses, may enjoy there a happy home, with plenty of bread and butter, even Devonshire cream. Men, who seek to gratify horrid selfishness, without regard to the future welfare of their children, will be disappointed if they expect all their troubles to cease on landing in New Zealand. No; such persons will make difficulties, whilst the self-denying men will hold the plough without looking back, and here I would caution



MOKAU RIVER, FORTY MILES NORTH OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

SKETCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.

NORTH BANK OF WAITERA RIVER, NEAR NEW PLYMOUTH.

new settlers not to forget the Sabbath in their numerous avocations. It may be asked, why did I leave "the happy home?" My answer is, I have purchased near New Plymouth a considerable property, to which it is my present intention to take my family. J. T. Lloyd.

The accompanying Views prove that Mr. Hursthouse does not overrate the scenery of New Plymouth and its district; the scenery on the Mokau River, for example, is charmingly picturesque. The portraits of the three natives are very characteristic.

We learn, by the way, by the latest intelligence received from New Zealand, that the mortality among the ruling chiefs of New Zealand has recently been very great, and is ominous of the breaking up of the tribes at no distant date. There is hardly one left, with the exception of Te Whero Whero, the Waikato chief, worthy of the name of leader. With this exception—and he has become English in habits and feelings—there is scarcely another worthy of notice from one end of the island to the other In August no less than four of the leading northern chiefs died; viz. Heki, Pomare, Waharoa, and Taki Waru, the brother of Te Whero Whero In the southern province the same fate has awaited the ruling chiefs; Warepori, Rauperaha, Heko, the son of Te Pahi, who visited England many years ago, are all dead; E Puni is now old, and his influence is

TAMATI.

TAMATI'S WIFE.

TAHANA HONI.

solely amongst the Port Nicholson tribes. Rangihaiata has lost caste, and is regarded by the natives themselves with feelings of aversion; with the exception of these, there is not another worth notice from Port Nicholson to Mokau, nor any likely to be ever again troublesome. The ordinary natives, devoting themselves with energy to commerce and agriculture, are falling into our habits, and form, of themselves, colonially speaking, a most valuable class of settlers, as praiseworthy for their diligence as for the sobriety and order observed in their social communities.

We subjoin the following from Mr. Hursthouse's Account of the Settlement:—"By sea, New Plymouth is 180 miles from Wellington, 160 from Nelson, and 120 from the harbour of Manukau, whence there is an excellent road of only six miles to Auckland. This central situation, between the Company's principal settlements and the capital, gives it ready access to the best home-markets; and, as part of New Zealand, its relative position to the Australian continent—to the beautiful islands of the South Pacific—to countries rich in tropical productions—is an important feature in its natural capabilities."

VIEW FROM THE TOWN OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

(Continued from page 107.)

ceivable, that the Prime Minister has to declare, that to tolerate them longer would be inconsistent with the independence of the Crown and the liberty of the nation. Do not, then, my Lords, underrate the nature of this contest you are now called to. If you mean nothing—if you purpose to introduce some measure, to put some enactment on the statute-book to be treated as a dead letter, and to be evaded and overlooked; if you forbid the assumption of the title of the Bishop of Nottingham, but still leave the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, or any Roman Catholic Bishop, to complete a synodical organisation, and, through that, to exercise boundless control over the consciences of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, you will, I tell you, have done nothing towards meeting the evil. (Hear, hear.) I tell you, unless you touch the substance of the evil, you make your Roman Catholic fellow-subjects the victims of a tyranny, which it has been and by the noble Lord, the first Minister, and has been repeated to-night by one of the noble Lords who had introduced the Address, would not have been tolerated in Roman Catholic times by our Roman Catholic ancestors, and under a Roman Catholic Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) I will say, further, that what you do with regard to England you ought also to do with regard to Ireland. (Cheers.) That which is a violation of the supremacy of the Crown in England is a violation of the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) You cannot separate the two; the English Church is the Irish Church; and you cannot separate those churches, which, one for all, were indissolubly united at the period of the Union. (Hear, hear.) I ask you then, again, my Lords, not to shut your eyes to the gravity of the occasion. Do not, after raising the expectations—I will not say after rousing the prejudices of the Protestant community of England, Ireland, and Scotland, falter with so grave a question. Do not come to a lame and impotent conclusion—do not avoid the substance and confine yourselves to the shadow of the injury (whether you have so vehemently complained, and which you have so much aroused the nation to resist. You, the Government, have gratuitously kindled this excitement; the enkindling of which, under any circumstances, I, for one, deeply deplore. But, as you have enkindled it, cease not until, by the intervention of Parliament, you have allayed it by a deliberate and final settlement of the one chief I will not consent to rob my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of one jot or tittle of their civil rights as conferred on them by the Act of 1829. I know not what may be the measures directed to this question which we shall be invited to consider by her Majesty's Government. Whatever they may be, we will, at least, hope for a realisation of the expectations which the First Minister has excited. (Hear, hear.) I hope to find in them a means by which the Roman Catholic worship will still be left free, and by which Roman Catholics will be still permitted full possession of every one of their civil rights But I hope also, that I shall find in them a means of reconciling these results with a satisfactory vindication of the supremacy of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) I hope not merely for words, but for substance; I mean for such a complete repudiation of foreign interference by either Pope or Cardinal as shall render it impossible for us ever to see a Roman Catholic hierarchy doing what it has recently done in Ireland in regard to the Irish colleges. (Hear, hear.) You must relieve us from the danger of any such interference as this, an interference in the face of the opinion of a large proportion of the Roman Catholic community, and in opposition to the wishes of one-half of the Roman Catholic bishops, and an interference which was doubtless the consequence of false representations made as to the state of public feeling in Ireland; and while, as I said, before, you maintain inviolate the religious freedom and the civil rights of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, the measure which you introduce must give to the Crown and to the Parliament an unmutilated and entire independence in the administration of our own internal affairs, of whatever character these may be, ecclesiastical or temporal. (Cheers.) I will not enter further into this subject. I await with anxiety the intimation of the course which it is intended to pursue. I warn her Majesty's Government, that, if they fall short of our great expectations, if they suggest a pretence and do not apply a fact, if they offer us no remedy against these wrongs, and no revenge for these insults, if, after such language, we find them prepared with no deeds, then there will rest on the head of the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) a heavy load of responsibility, for having trifled with the deepest and the holiest feelings of the country, for having raised the hopes and the expectations of all Protestants, nay, if they would speak out, of a large proportion of the generous liberal Roman Catholics (Hear, hear) and they will have reduced this country, or, certainly, every Roman Catholic inhabitant of it, to a submission to the court of Rome, which, when it had a large Roman Catholic Parliament, and were a Roman Catholic people, we never consented to endure (Cheers.) Firmly but dispassionately consider, now, the whole question of the relation in which the Roman Catholic subjects of this country stand towards the government of this country. (Hear, hear.) In 1829 there were certain securities introduced into the great act of Catholic emancipation, which it was supposed would be adequate guardianships against all invidious and insolent aggressions affecting our constitution or our church. I think it is the duty of her Majesty's Government deliberately to examine these securities (Hear, hear.) If there be any of them offensive to Roman Catholics, and at the same time offering to Protestants no real security, if they are acts declaratory against aggression, yet not capable of being enforced, let them at once be swept away, and let us proceed to the investigation of declaring without having the benefit of enacting. But if there be any case in which, from encroachments having taken place not contemplated at the time, you find yourself defenceless against the acts of Roman Catholic synod or in Ireland, then, I say, provide securities, and make those securities adequate to protect you from the dangers of which the noble Lord in his letter has spoken (Hear, hear.) Your Legislature, in effect, must be ready to meet any contingency. You must look the whole case in the face, and you must meet it boldly —dispassionately, but boldly. (Hear, hear.) You must not trifle; you must go to the full extent of the difficulty. And I will conclude, my Lords, by saying that the course pursued by her Majesty's Government, no feelings of party shall actuate me, or that great body with whom I have the honour to act (hear, hear) We do not wish to deprive them of the great popularity which they will obtain by fully enforcing the just rights of the Crown, and the complete independence of the Church of England, while, at the same time, we shall be ready to abstaining from interfering with the civil rights of those who dissent from that Church (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, I warn them, that if they do not mean to act boldly and unanimously in the whole matter, they had better would it have been if they had never attempted to legislate at all upon it—far better would it have been if they had submitted to this last and crowning encroachment—far better would it have been if they had openly confessed that our blood has been too cold and temperate, and that it was not to be stirred even by this indignity. Far better would it be to do nothing, than, with a pretence of strength, to achieve nothing—the vanity of our weakness. (Hear, hear.) Deal with the difficulty, then, boldly, or not at all. Do not attempt to control a power by merely ignoring its exercise, or by imposing inapplicable penalties for a violation of your enactments. If you be bold, you will have the support of the political opinion of the country at large. Falter in the course now—flinch from this difficulty—seek mere y to mitigate it, and not to remedy it, and you will incur—I would regret to use the phrase, but you will incur the contempt of your countrymen, and you will have proved your own incompetency (Cheers.) The noble Lord concluded by saying that it was not his intention to move any amendment on the Address, but receiving an earnest and an anxious hope, that, at the proper season, the Government would give evidence that they were prepared to act in reference to the Papal Aggression in a manner worthy of the occasion.

The Duke of RICHMOND complained of the extremity to the distress inflicted upon the owners, occupiers, and labourers of the land by the conduct of the manufacturers; and inquired what measures of alleviation the Government intended to propose. He was not at all surprised, that when the Pope of Rome found a great number of their Lordships, and, with a but very few exceptions, of the other Bishops voting for the admission of Jews into Parliament, he should at-

Russell's le ... the subject no further.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA considered the state of the country as one of the most unexampled degree. The great danger came from Ireland, and was the necessary consequence of the Act of 1829, which he had all along foreseen. A great storm was at hand between British Protestantism and the religion of Rome, which might involve the nation in civil war. Referring to the policy of Protectation, the noble Earl concluded by expressing his apprehensions for the value of the home market, which he feared we were irretrievably sacrificing for the presumed advantage of foreign commerce.

Lord CAMOYS, as an hereditary Catholic, distinguished between the authority exercised over things purely spiritual and things temporal. For the former, he looked to Rome; but, with regard to the latter, in common with the large majority of his co-religionists in this country, he owed loyalty to the Queen, and would protest equally against any foreign interference in political consciences, and every attempt the Pope might make to exercise temporal jurisdiction here. He argued for the perfect maintenance of toleration, and submitted that the Roman Catholics in Ireland had not violated the compact made with them by the Crown when they were admitted to civil privileges. Some expressions in Lord John Russell's letter he looked upon as insulting to himself as a Catholic, but he considered that speech as written in a merry mood generally. He concluded by saying that he had an exhibited by all sections of the Catholic clergy and laity, in spite of the violent denunciations hurled at them, and the obloquy to which they had been subjected.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said—The noble Lord behind me has delivered his sentiments in a manner which all your Lordships must have felt indicated a degree of good judgment, of candour, and of manliness upon the subject (Hear, hear), which reflects on him the highest honour. (Hear, hear.) I have, and must have, the greatest satisfaction when I refer to these sentiments, coming as they do from a person connected by hereditary ties, for certain purposes, with the Roman Catholic body of England, and expressing as they do the result of his own observation and knowledge of the subject. (Hear, hear.) Such sentiments, I am justified in observing, outweigh a hundred-fold those sentiments and those proceedings, which I believe it can be proved have originated in the most profound ignorance of the state of the country and of the present condition of this country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the topics adverted to in the course of this debate, it would be quite unjustifiable in me to detain your Lordships by going into them in detail. I may, however, be allowed to advert to one or two points which will, I dare say, be deemed of some importance by noble Lords on all sides of this House. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord opposite, in alluding to particular points in her Majesty's Speech, made some remarks which deserve notice. Although he has maintained some reserve, and hesitated to strike, yet, with regard to the most important propositions in the Speech, and the outline of the policy which it indicates, he has expressed his entire concurrence and full approbation of the sentiments so ably uttered, both by my noble friend who moved, and my noble friend who seconded the Address—sentiments, in every one of which I am able to express my entire concurrence, and which I believe met with the general approbation of this House. I shall refer to two or three points to which the noble Lord more especially adverted The foremost in point of order was the foreign policy of this country. To that he had nothing to object, except that the Government betrayed somewhat of indifference to the affairs of foreign countries, and did not take those active measures of interference which, in some quarters, were deemed essential. I can refer you to the transactions which have lately taken place in Germany—to the difficult negotiations intended to have settled a question of right—a question which was complicated by other questions of policy throughout the German empire, which presented, at one time, every sort of difficulty; and, referring you to cases, I ask if the policy of this country has been at all indifferent in its character? On the contrary, although it did not become this country—which was not directly interested—to bring itself forward as a principal in a contest in which it had no legitimate share, except from a regard to the general interests of Europe, it did interfere; and I am quite warranted in saying, that, during the whole of these transactions, there was not an instance in which the interference of this country was not beneficially employed, and was not acknowledged in a proper manner by every one of the states brought into conflict and opposition. (Hear, hear.) I am not disposed, in any degree, to diminish the tribute of respect which has been paid by the noble Lord to the Governments of almost all other countries. I can, however, assure the noble Lord, and this House, that the Government of this country has not made itself heard less distinctly, during the whole course of the progress of these transactions. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord afterwards referred to the state of distress in this country, under the influence of what is called Free Trade. I am not prepared to raise the general question now. I shall take the opportunity at the proper time of pronouncing my opinion on the subject. In the meantime, however, I deny the proposition which he has laid down; for although it be admitted that considerable distress exists amongst particular classes of the community, it is not for one moment to be allowed that the whole of the population is affected by that distress, or even that the whole of the population in agricultural counties (hear, hear) are in a state of distress, for a considerable proportion of the agricultural counties enjoy general prosperity. It is impossible, my Lords, to deny that many of them, and those the most productive, are in a state of progress and increase, those unequivocal proofs of prosperity which are certainly visible. We have seen an increasing consumption, which marks the welfare of the great mass of the country could produce. That consumption has been going on from year to year, not by starts, nor suddenly, nor accidentally, but with a slow and measured pace, affording proof that the general prosperity has not been checked

which onward progress is the distinctive mark by which we seek, on all occasions and on every occasion, to say we are honoured—in that nation, and at that time, and by that Administration, and by that Prime Minister, the first real backward step is attempted to be taken. (Hear, hear.) "On looking over the honourable gentleman, "to the antecedent of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, are they not in themselves a guarantee for his conduct?" There was a time that I should have said so, but not now. (Hear, hear.) Last year I would have spoken as the hon member has done; I would have said that the antecedents of the noble Lord would be a sure guarantee that it would be impossible that in him we should find the first real invasion of civil and religious liberty since the year 1829. (Hear, hear.) What are the antecedents of the noble Lord? He was distinguished amongst us as being chosen by the Duke of Wellington to be the Leader of the House to bring forward the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts! (Hear.) That was his special business; it was the first step to civil and religious liberty, and he was the person who was put forward in this House: and on that occasion I heard it remarked—and I beg to call the consideration of the hon. gentleman who seconded the Address to the fact—that the real objection to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was, that by relieving the Dissenters from disabilities, and by relieving Protestants from the yoke that Protestants had put upon them, they would enable them to keep the yoke upon the backs of the Catholics. (Hear, hear.) That was the observation of one who knew well the human mind; that was the observation made by Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning said, "Beware! if you are doing a little what you are doing now. So soon as you relieve the Dissenters of this country from the disabilities they labour under, you will find in them your bitterest foes, when you propose to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics." (Hear, hear.) I find in the hon member an apt illustration of that. We have no longer disabilities on the Protestants, we have a united Protestant country confronting us; and I am ready to place disabilities upon Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) But I was remarking upon the conduct of the noble Lord; and when, I ask, is it that the noble Lord has chosen to date this new backward? At a time when the Members have put into the mouth of the Sovereign a statement with respect to the advance that has taken place in the country, and the happiness that prevails among the labouring classes, in consequence of the law that has been passed removing the restrictions on labour, on trade, and industry, and the advantages that have been experienced from so doing. (Hear, hear.) He puts into the mouth of the Sovereign words of gratulation, and he calls on the House of Commons to join in the thanks he pays to Providence for the happiness we now enjoy. (Hear, hear.) Since 1829 we have been going onward in one peculiar line of legislation. On the ground, the great Protestant leader, whom all now see and deplore, and whose loss we this day feel—(Hear, hear)—yielded to experience

and to the pressure of circumstances in Ireland; and the Duke of Wellington, who had seen more years of war than almost any man of his time, and most of those years of civil war, knowing what the mischiefs of civil war are, said, "To relieve my country from one month of it, I would give up my life at once." (Hear, hear.) Under that pressure Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington acted. (Hear.) Then the question was, civil war or emancipation; and those men, those great statesmen, taking away your disabilities, examine it frankly: and Sir Robert Peel directly stated, when it was suggested to him to pay the Catholic clergy, that he had considered the question, and it was one worthy of all consideration; but that he could not bring forward the bill, as was the proposal of Mr. Pitt, sanctioned by Lord Castlereagh, and that he would not interfere in the internal polity of the Catholic religion any more than he would interfere with the Wesleyans. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord, and the party to which he belonged fell great pain, and, I will use the word, great jealousy, that these, the enemies of all liberty the enemies of the emancipation of the Catholics—should come at that time and sweep away the last code for which they had been so long contending; and it was the complaint of the party to which the noble Lord belonged, and of the noble Lord himself, that they had been about to fight the battle of emancipation through all its difficulties and trials in this House, and that the honour of carrying emancipation was gathered by another party. (Hear, hear.) The assent of the party to which the noble Lord belonged was given to the measure on that occasion; the thanks and gratulations of all the members of that party were given for it; and they showed that they did assent to the principle that had been laid down, and that if the Government had not given that measure they would have persevered in their demand for emancipation. They said their wishes were gratified, and they were delighted to see that the Catholics were now on the same

footing as their Protestant brethren—that they were not in any way to have civil disabilities imposed upon them in consequence of their religious belief. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, were such a state of things to occur, instead of an onward progress of opinion, what does the noble Lord propose to do? He tells us the Queen's Speech being the noble Lord's speech—that she has received many addresses from large bodies of her subjects in respect to the late Papal aggression. She is referred by a foreign power, and the noble Lord does not leave us in doubt as to his intentions on the subject; for this evening notice has been given that the noble Lord will bring in a bill to prevent the exercise or assumption of any ecclesiastical title or honour that may be conferred by any foreign Sovereign or Prince in respect of places in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) That he will not permit the assumption of territorial titles that have been granted by the bishop who is called the Pope of Rome. If the noble Lord means to say that there happens to be a resemblance between the names of the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the names and titles of persons in this country, if that be what the noble Lord means, it is a fair course for him to pursue, and it would be an object against which to direct legislation. (Hear, hear.) (Laughter.) (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord has always shown himself to be, and I believe him to be, a frank dealing man; and I ask him, is it not against the Bishop of Rome his acts? (Hear.) Who is the Bishop of Rome? Is he not, as the head of a Sovereign Prince as well as Bishop of Rome. He might cease to be Prince of Rome to-morrow, but he would still be the Bishop of Rome the head of the Roman Catholic religion, from which he derives his spiritual power, and the very essence of the Catholic religion; and to say to the Catholics, that they shall not have Bishops who derive their power from the Pope of Rome, is to say to them, "you shall have Bishops of the spiritual power of the Pope, but not of his religion." (Hear.) In other words, it is gross persecution (Hear, hear.) But I am to be met with the words aggression on her Majesty's prerogative. Papal aggression, territorial aggression, is a phrase that has been introduced by our American friends—it is called the title of political capital. (Laughter.) It is an admirable phrase, when applied to capital; it is a fine subject, a noble (Laughter); and I think the noble Lord is obtaining political capital on the faith of this proposition. (Hear, hear.) They speak of territorial aggression. Now, sir, I ask whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Chief Governor, will cede one inch of territory on the present occasion with the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) This Papal aggression of which he now complains is no new thing. He was aware of it and must have been aware of it for years. (Hear.) Suppose, he will prove to your satisfaction, no matter how prejudiced you may be on other matters, that this Papal aggression began years ago, and has been accustomed by the noble Lord himself. (Hear, hear.) England, the noble Lord says, has been parcelled out by a foreign power—by the Pope of Rome; but when? The other day, when this bull was introduced and a Cardinal created, and Dr Wiseman consecrated Archbishop. But was the first territorial aggression or the first partition of England? Ever since I have known England I have known Catholic Bishops to be there. Talk, for instance, Bishop Baynes! he was called Bishop of Siga in partibus infidelium; but suppose he was called Bishop of Bath and Wells, what difference would make, or where would be the aggression on her Majesty's prerogative? (Hear.) Or, suppose I believe Dr Baines was called Bishop of Siga in partibus infidelium; but suppose he was called Bishop of Bath and Wells, what difference would make, or where would be the aggression on her Majesty's prerogative? (Hear.) Or suppose I believe Dr Baines made by the greatest man amongst us, so far as power is concerned, is preposterous. Can it tend to violate her Majesty's prerogative that Dr. Wiseman should be called Archbishop of Westminster instead of Archbishop. But was the first territorial aggression or the first partition of England? Ever since I have known England I have known Catholic Bishops to be there. Talk, for instance, Bishop Baynes! he

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY DESCENDING THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 116.)

complaints on this head which were now so rife throughout the country? (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Sibthorp imputed the Catholic aggression entirely to the meddling of Lord Minto, and the rashness of Lord Clarendon, backed up by the carelessness and indifference of the Premier—rated the Cabinet for their coldness to gricultural distress, and fervently hoped that a rattling hailstorm would smash the Crystal Palace, and discomfit the mob of pickpockets who hoped to make a harvest by it.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley echoed the complaint as to the Ministerial coolness to agricultural distress, and enlarged upon the necessity of sweeping colonial reform.

Mr. H. Grattan called attention to the unimproved condition of Ireland, and to the deplorable drain now going on of the agricultura bone and sinew of the country. Notwithstanding this, however, he warned the Ministry, that, if they thought they could go back to the dark ages of religious persecution and penal enactment, they would find themselves egregiously mistaken. Were it to be proposed to extend the measure to Ireland, he would divide the House upon every stage, and the committee upon every clause.

SKETCH FROM THE LINE OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Mr. Baines, while waiving the present consideration of the Papal aggression system, reminded the House of the number of distinguished Roman Catholics who disapproved of the proceedings of the Pope; and then, passing to the agricultural question, invited Lord John Russell to be as explicit as possible upon the intentions of the Cabinet with reference to the present depressed condition of the landed and farming interests. They had been told a year ago that agricultural distress was only a passing cloud; and the allusion to the subject in the present Royal Speech was so vague and cold as to excite his fears that little or nothing would be undertaken for the agriculturists during this session than had been effected in the last. So long as free importation continued, the prosperity of the manufacturing classes would have but little influence upon the well-doing of the agricultural; and he was the less willing to place confidence in the hopes expressed by the Government for the future, inasmuch as every Free-Trade prophecy of the past had proved a signal failure. Did they intend to wait until the difficulties of the landed interest became distresses—until their distressed deepened into ruin? If not, he called upon the Government to state what remedy they had in view.

Lord J. Russell then rose and said:—Mr. Speaker, I am rejoiced to find that we are not likely to have a division on the question of the Address, and that that Address is likely to be passed by the House with unanimity. I will, however, endeavour to address myself to the various topics which have been touched upon by the various gentlemen who have spoken, and I will take rather the order in which the topics have been mentioned in the Queen's Speech, for the sake of convenience. My honourable friend the member for Montrose began by regretting that it had been thought necessary to advise her Majesty to make so much reference to our relations with foreign powers. With reference to the principal topic that is there mentioned, it cannot be unknown to us that the hostilities between Denmark and Germany that have for some time been carried on in Schleswig-Holstein were of the greatest importance, not only as threatening danger to the peace of Europe, but as also interfering materially with the commerce of this country. (Hear, hear.) And I cannot think that my honourable friend has to learn that those differences that have subsisted are in fair course of adjustment, and that at least the danger of hostility which hung over us is likely to be averted. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but rejoice myself that such should be the case; and I hope that the endeavours that were made by my honourable friend near me to represent to the contending parties—to the one not to enter into hostilities, or to continue those hostilities; and to the other, to adopt measures of conciliation—have not been abortive. But my honourable friend went on to say, that this country should not have permitted Austria to undertake certain measures, should not have allowed her to occupy Hamburg with her troops, and to act in a manner contrary to the freedom of Europe. I really think that complaint is most inconsistent with the former complaint. The first complaint was, that her Majesty's Government had interfered between foreign powers; but if her Majesty's Ministers had listened to the latter complaint, we should now have been engaged in a war with some of the principal powers in Europe. Our course has not agreed with either of these proposals; we have used our influence in the manner which we thought might tend to preserve the peace of Europe, both in these and in other cases, and very important they were. With respect to the interests of the various states of Germany, we have not thought it our duty to interfere in any way but, at the same time, we cannot but feel that the settlement of the affairs of Germany, as being the maintenance of a great power in the centre of Europe and the maintenance of harmony there, is of the utmost importance; and we do hope that while that great empire maintains its power, the various states that form the confederacy may not only preserve those constitutional liberties which they have now held for a long period of years, but that their institutions may be rendered still more favourable to liberty. Such is our wish and our prayer for the welfare of Germany; but we do not consider ourselves bound to interfere in the concerns of forty millions of people. We feel satisfied that they will obtain that freedom and power to govern themselves which they seek. The next topic to which I shall assert is that in respect to which the hon. gentleman who has just sat down has spoken; but, though I agree in the sympathy which he has expressed for the agricultural interest, and have advised her Majesty to use those expressions to which he has adverted, I fear I must widely differ in the conclusions to which he has come [illegible], I hold so far with his views—but I am afraid it is but a little way—that [illegible] have wished the transition with respect to the Corn-laws—the transition from an extremely vigorous and exclusive system, to one of complete freedom of imports—had been less abrupt than it is. I believe, myself, that if, in 1840 or 1841, this House had adopted either the measure which we proposed then, or a measure similar to that which we adopted in 1846, that either of those measures, continuing the duty for some years, would have prepared the agricultural interest for that complete free trade which now subsists. Sir, I certainly feel for the difficulties and distresses under which the agricultural interest now suffers, for it is an interest which must always be one of the main sources of the prosperity or adversity of this country

SKETCH FROM THE LINE OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

but, while I say thus much, I should be deceiving the hon. and learned gentleman if I were to say that I think that the adoption of those measures in 1840 or 1841 would have laid the foundation of a system of permanent duties on agricultural produce. I believe that the progress of opinion, and the increase of the commercial and manufacturing classes, would have led, perhaps before this time, to some such law as we now have. But, be that as it may, my opinion decidedly is, that, with respect to corn, you have adopted a system which is consonant with the great interests of the country, which tends to the material happiness of the country, and that will add to its political and moral tranquillity. (Cheers.) I believe that if, instead of proposing in 1846 the abrogation of the Corn-laws, the Government of that day had endeavored to maintain to the last hour the continuance of those laws, that they would have failed in that object, and that, whatever advantage the agricultural interest might derive, or might be supposed to derive, from the system which then prevailed, they would have failed to retain, but, in losing it, they would likewise have lost to the Government and Parliament of this country a great portion of the attachment of the nation; and that it would have been not only a loss of the Corn-laws to the agricultural interest, but that it would also have been a loss to the authorities of this country of much of that respect and regard which they ought to possess. (Cheers.) I, therefore, cannot think that we have adopted a plan which is at variance with the interests of the country. I have never pretended to say though others thought that they had reason sufficient, which, of course, I never thought that I had, to say—that a particular price of wheat would prevail at a particular time. There always seemed to me to be too many circumstances, too many elements, to enter into that question; and, for anybody even to pretend to perceive, certainly, for some years to come, what would be the particular prices of any article. I have never founded the course which I have taken on any other consideration than this—that, if there is a great manufacturing and a great commercial population in a very thriving condition, and a population accustomed to consume great quantities of food, and if they can obtain it, and more especially meat and the more costly articles of food, that those who are close at hand, those who are cultivating the soil as the neighbours, and in the immediate vicinity of those who make this demand, cannot fail ultimately to prosper from the continuance of that prosperity. I cannot think that the agricultural interest is totally to depend, as I think the Corn-laws induced them to depend, chiefly on the immediate price of wheat in any particular month or any particular year. It may be, perhaps, that the continuance of these laws induced the farmers of this country, and the owners of land in this country, and especially in particular parts of it, to look too much to the wheat crop as the source of their remuneration. Now these great changes in the laws cannot fail to be accompanied by great changes in habits and manners; and, in the adaptation of different soils and climates, no doubt great change will take place with respect to agriculture; but it is impossible not to see, as any honourable friend who has seconded the Address to-night has shown you, that, with this large population well employed, you would increase the demand for meat. You find, at Glasgow I think it was, that some 30,000 more oxen went to market in one year than had done one or two years before. That is merely a sample, which will show you that agricultural production must be in increased demand, if you can by your laws, or rather by the removal of laws of prohibition and monopoly, obtain a satisfactory and prosperous state of the manufacturing and commercial interests. The honourable gentleman talks of this being the second year in which the difficulties of the landed interest have been mentioned. But, if I am not mistaken, in 1836, and again in 1837, there was a low price of wheat—a price as low as the prices that have lately prevailed—and I think that on both those occasions mention was made in the Speech, or immediately afterwards, of the distress of the agricultural interest. Therefore I cannot believe that any law could pass, or any such measure as the hon. gentleman had hinted at, would secure the agricultural interest from prices being occasionally too low to be remunerative. (Hear, hear.) But there are no strong reasons which at the present time influence prices. It has always happened that when there has been a great dearth of any article, and when there have been very high prices, the consequence has been a great increase of that article, a very increased production, and that increased production has again produced cheapness. Cheapness has again produced increased demand, and the price has then again returned to some thing like its usual rate. Now in this country, in 1847, we were suffering very much, and France was likewise suffering from a very high price of food: although we had a good harvest in this country, in France the harvest was extremely deficient; and we know, both from the accounts of the French wheat and flour that came to this country, and from the complaints of the farmers, that they, with their protective system, were in a state of great and increased distress. But the system that we have adopted must be considered as a whole. It must be considered as affecting very many articles of manufacture, and many articles of agriculture; and Parliament must be prepared to decide, if the question should be brought before them, whether that system is founded on sound principles or not. I remember, some quarter of a century ago, when Mr. Huskisson was introducing practically, and therefore, somewhat timidly, changes with respect to certain articles of manufactures; he took the articles of gloves, and for a long while nothing was more frequent in this House than complaints that the manufacturers of gloves could not make gloves so good or so cheap as the French manufacturers, that they must be totally ruined, and we were implored to wear bad gloves, and dear gloves, in order to maintain the manufacturers of Yeovil and other places. Mr. Huskisson did not listen to those complaints, and it happened, fortunately enough, that the glove interest was not so powerful an interest as to induce this House to depart from his resolution. Well, no doubt there was dissatisfaction for a time. There is no reason to suspect that the complaints then made were ill-founded; but what do I hear at the present day, some twenty-five years after that law came into effect? Why, I hear from trustworthy persons, from persons resident in that part of the country, that the manufacture never was so flourishing as now at Yeovil; that the country people eight or ten miles round are asked to furnish labourers and members of their families to be employed in the glove trade, and that these gloves that we were told could not be made as good or as cheap as the French gloves, are now exported to France, and find a ready sale in that country. (Cheers.) This may be a small example; but I hope it may be some comfort to the honourable gentleman, and some assurance that the system which we have adopted is founded on some principles, and is one to which we shall adhere. (Hear, hear.) I certainly cannot hold out to the honourable and learned gentleman any expectation that a 5s. duty is likely to be established either on this or any other Government. (Cheers.) I am quite sure, putting aside any opinions of the members of the present Government, that any members of a Government sitting on these benches, when they came to consider the question when they came to inquire into the opinions and dispositions of the people of this country would shrink from imposing any duty on the import of corn. (Cheers.)

SKETCH FROM THE LINE OF THE PROCESSION.—"STANDS TO LVI."

I do not believe that a 5s. duty would be valued by the farmers, who still cling to Protection, in any other way than that it was a symptom of a return to a system of protection, and that a larger duty or a sliding scale would therefore be imposed. (Hear, hear.) But that very expectation on the part of the friends of Protection would alarm all those who have enjoyed the benefits of the present system; and I must say that every account which I hear (although it refers to the dissatisfaction among the occupiers of land) shows that in the agricultural districts, as well as in the manufacturing districts, the great mass of the labouring people never had such command over the necessaries of life as they have now. (Cheers.) From some calculations at which I was looking today, I find that those who had 12s. a week, and now have 18s., with their 12s. could command sixteen loaves weekly, and with their 18s. they can command twenty-four loaves (Hear, hear, hear)—that these who had 16s. formerly, and now have 28s., with their 16s. could command thirteen loaves weekly, and that they can now command nineteen. This I believe to be a very fair sample of what is the general state of the labouring population of this country. There are exceptions in certain counties, but I believe that such is the general state of the country. I believe that the poor now obtain a greater command of bread, and that they have at the same time a greater remainder from their wages with which to purchase sugar at the diminished price, and to purchase various other articles which are comforts of life, and which they could not obtain before. I believe that many of the labouring families now have fresh meat, which for many years scarcely was at their table. If this is the case, will the honourable and learned member seriously consider what the Government would have to do who said to the great mass of the people of this country, "You are now in the enjoyment of a larger command over the necessaries and comforts of life than you ever had before; but this system is entirely wrong, and you must revert to another system, under which your privations were great." (Cheers.) What chance would that Government have, I will not say of carrying such a measure, but of carrying with them the convictions and esteem of the people, even if they had success in carrying such a measure through Parliament? I believe, sir, although the statement of the honourable and learned gentleman has induced me to go into these illustrations, that a great part of those who were favourable to Protection, although they may not have changed their opinions, though they think that the system of Protection was a wise one for this country, have come to the opinion that it would not be wise in any Government to attempt to revert to that system. I pass now to another question, upon which a great part of this debate has turned, and upon which, of course, a serious discussion in this country for the last few months. And in doing so, I must, of course, refer to the opinions of the hon. and learned member for Sheffield, who began this debate, and who has placed the Government, and blamed me more especially, for the part that I had taken. The hon. and learned gentleman said that he approached this question with great pain, and that it was not merely from compliance with custom that he had these words, but that he really felt great pain on this subject. Now, allow me to suggest to the hon. and learned gentleman that I think his pain would be diminished if he would not fall into that way of supposing that some mean motives have always actuated parties, and the leaders of parties, in this country; and, if he would admit that, though they may differ in opinion, and honestly maintain, as we do, that we are somewhat higher motives for their conduct than he at present seems to suppose. (Cheers.) For, if no other than those very low motives actuated public men, he is in a country which is governed by one party or the other, and who have some mean jealousy or hope of a fleeting popularity to gratify, and over whom no other and better motives have influence. It appears, according to the honourable and learned gentleman's statement, that, when Sir Robert Peel proposed to relieve the Roman Catholics from their disabilities, that a great jealousy immediately arose on the part of those who had been always friendly to that measure. Now, that is a gratuitous assumption on the part of the honourable gentleman. The fact is, that we gave at the time the utmost support to that eminent statesman, now deceased, who was taking a course which we thought greatly for the benefit of this country, and he expressed his grateful sense of the support which he received from us. I remember, during one of the debates on that measure, some member of this House taunting me here for having changed their opinions, and I said that I hoped, during the whole of the discussions that took place on the bill of 1829, there would be none of those reproaches for change of opinion which the members who had spoken seemed to be inclined to indulge in. When we saw that when we had always thought a great benefit to the country prop. sed, and that which we thought necessary for the peace of Ireland about to be accomplished, our course was not one actuated by jealousy that it was not proposed by ourselves. We did not claim credit for any extraordinary pitch of heroic virtue, but we had real feeling that we were anxious for the welfare of the country, and we were glad to see it proposed. So with respect to that letter which I wrote to the Bishop of Durham: it was not to make political capital that I wrote that letter, but because I entertained the sentiments that I then expressed. (Cheers.) and rightly or wrongly, I could not refrain from giving expression to them, or from giving publicity to those expressions. (Cheers.) Well, then, perhaps the honourable and learned gentleman may in future save himself some of that pain which he has felt, if he will take rather a more charitable view of others, and thus he will not expose himself to the retort which I have sometimes been accustomed to make to those who throw out these reproaches, namely, an observation that was made by the great Prince of Condé, when he read some pamphlets that had been written against himself and the Cardinal de Retz. He said, "These gentlemen make us act as they would themselves act if they were in our places." (Hear, hear.) Well, now, sir, with respect to that question, which every one must admit has occupied the attention of the public during the last three months in a very great degree, I must say that I cannot at all take the view which the honourable and learned member for Sheffield takes of it, and which I have no doubt that he sincerely takes, that this was a mere use of a title; that it was a matter of no difference, and that it might have been foregone. I own I do not agree with him that it implies any ignorance of history that I should have taken a different view. On the contrary, I consider that history teaches that what ever may be the opinions of the Roman Catholics in different countries, that the Court of Rome—properly distinguished from the Church of Rome by the hon. and learned gentleman—that I say the Court of Rome has for ever watched opportunities of making aggressions, and of making aggressions not on the spiritual conscience, but on the temporal interests of the kingdoms with which it was concerned. (Cheers.) This history teaches, and I do find that some of the greatest friends of liberty—Sir John Elliot (from whom, and his colleagues was descended), Pym, Hampden, Lord Somers, and John Locke all of these men, friends of liberty as they were, in a long succession of Papal assumptions and Papal aggressions. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, what was the condition of the Roman Catholics in this country? For it has been represented as if we, the Protestants of this country, had assumed the forehead of brass, years all suddenly seized with a rage for persecution, and could not refrain from raising a cry of bigotry and tyranny against our Roman Catholic fellow-men. Now, what is the true state of the case? In 1791 the period of the Roman Catholic relief bill and the Roman Catholics were allowed complete freedom in the exercise of their religion. In 1829 they obtained complete freedom to sit in Parliament, and have all such employments, with three exceptions. The Crown has, on various occasions, alterations have been made and innovations introduced with r to our laws favourable to the Roman Catholics. With respect to the acts payment of the privileges granted in 1829, the present Government, at least, cannot be blamed by the Roman Catholics; for, whether in the Queen's household, or the civil administration, or on the bench of justice, the talents of the Roman Catholics have been acknowledged and admitted as fully as those of any Protestant having offices of civil employment. At this moment, of the three chief Judges of the courts of law in Ireland, two are Roman Catholic. With respect to instances, we have been blamed rather for giving to Roman Catholics precedence and titles which gentlemen think they were not entitled to. One instance has been cited by the honourable and learned member for Sheffield, which certainly occurred, but of which, till lately, I did not know the history; namely, that in the Lord Chamberlain's department it was stated that the Roman Catholic Primate and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin had precedence at the levée at the Castle; but that no sooner was found to be the act of a subordinate in the Lord Chamberlain's department, and it was entered in the *Gazette* quite unknown to me, and during the hurry of her Majesty's visit. With regard to other cases, a person in my situation, [illegible] and more favour than some gentlemen consider they could fairly claim. But what I am contending for now is, that there was not in any respect on the part of the Roman Catholics with their full and free exercise of their religion—with all the civil privileges they enjoy quite as much as Protestants—what right have they to complain of their situation? Well, it is true that the titles of their bishops, there having been vicars apostolic in this country for three hundred years, having had vicars apostolic, and nothing but vicars apostolic during the reign of James II., when they were one of the principal causes of the King not being a Roman Catholic—the Romish synod the Court of Rome to issue a sort of edict, saying that this country was to be divided into an archbishopric and bishoprics; and the chief person created by these orders, an archbishop—and archbishop of Westminster, of all other places—(Hear, hear, hear)—in his letters immediate y proclaimed to all the people of this country, "We govern, and shall continue to govern, the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford" (Hear, hear.) Sir, was that a spiritual change? "The counties of Essex and Hertford!" I see the hon. gentleman the representative of these counties nodding assent. Were these counties merely bodies of Roman Catholics? It must be; indeed, the whole wording and construction of the documents appeared to be a pretension to rule those counties, and all the counties of England under the whole sway of this new hierarchy of Bishops. (Hear, hear, hear.) I might have been mistaken in this, but there was a person of great eminence, of great learning, of great talents, whom we all have to deplore as having ever left the Protestant Church and joined the Church of Rome—I mean Mr. Newman. And Mr. Newman said there was scarcely ever an instance that had happened before of a native which had entirely abandoned the Church of Rome returning again to its communion; but he was happy to say that that example had occurred in England, and he said that the English people had now returned to obedience to the Holy See. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why, what does that mean? If the Queen had come down to Parliament, as Queen Mary came to Parliament, and had declared at the time was come when the nation should return to the faith and to the obedience of Rome, and had declared that having over all

stances, have led to consequences very dangerous to this country. Sir, I come now to the observations made by the noble Lord on that part of the Royal Speech which refers to the difficulties of an important body among her Majesty's subjects. Sir, the noble Lord, when he addressed us, and when he admitted the extreme difficulties now experienced by that important class of the agricultural body—the noble Lord seemed to me to be offering almost an apology to the House for not proposing that fixed duty which my honourable friend near me somewhat unexpectedly introduced into the discussion. But while the noble Lord deplored the distress which he did not foresee, and the continuance of which he acknowledges surprises him, I am really astonished that it did not occur to the noble Lord and his colleagues to make at least this inquiry—to ask themselves how it is that a body of men distinguished by so much industry, so much energy, and so much enterprise as the British farmers are distinguished certainly for the possession of these qualities—because no one can deny that they have succeeded in producing from the soil a greater quantity of produce than any farmers in any other country have—(Hear, hear)—I am surprised that the noble Lord and his colleagues, in some of those councils in which probably they have pondered over the continued distress of the agricultural interest, I am surprised that they did not ask themselves—"What is the reason that, when all other classes of the country are to our belief flourishing, this class, so numerous, so wealthy, so industrious, and so intelligent, should be experiencing this constant and continuous depression?" (Hear, hear.) It might then, perhaps, have occurred to them that there must be some deep causes in the system of this country which produced such exceptional but such particular results; and if the noble Lord had remembered that we have had in England a financial system which has been built up upon the energy and resources of one class of the country in particular, and that that class has permitted its energies and resources to be taxed, because you thought fit by an artificial system of legislation to secure to it a market, and, on the average, a certain remunerative return, I wonder it did not occur to them, that probably that peculiar system of finance, when the artificial benefits were withdrawn, might have occasioned this depression, which has now continued so long, that even Ministers are astonished, and is producing effects which must ultimately, I am convinced, be injurious to all classes of the community. Now, Sir, this is the want which I would wish to press upon the noble Lord; for what is the case of her Majesty's Ministers? They say all classes but one important class are flourishing; but we will not inquire what is the reason this particular class is depressed. We cannot penetrate—perhaps we wish not to penetrate—the cause; for the cause may be this—that this class is contributing the capital by which all other classes are at this moment flourishing. (Hear, hear.) Under all circumstances, and at any time, we should have thought that that was a happy conjuncture when a Minister could come forward and say, We have a rich exchequer; we have a community generally prosperous; one class alone is suffering, but that is an important class, on whose resources we have been mostly thrown, and, Sir, it is the first duty of the Government to inquire whether we can relieve that class. (Hear, hear.) I have given notice, since the House met, the object of which is to ask the House dispassionately to consider whether it is not in our power to terminate this mysterious and continued depression of the agricultural interest, and therefore I will not to-night touch upon that subject further than to notice the line of conduct which the noble Lord has taken this evening on the subject. Last year I reminded the House, that gradually the Government were acknowledging the complaints of this interest. A great interest in difficulty is not a subject which any Minister ought to view with complacency. (Hear, hear.) What I complain of in the Government is, that I don't think any Minister is authorised, year after year, to insert a paragraph of this kind in a document so important as a Queen's Speech, and not to be prepared to grapple with the evil. (Hear, hear.) If they did not feel that the country was really progressing—if the complaints mentioned last year, and in the present session, are really consequences of Imperial importance, then it would be more the duty of the Government not to introduce this paragraph, not to make even this limited admission, but, congratulating the country on its general prosperity, pass over that they cannot remedy, and that which they believe will soon disappear. (Hear, hear.) But in what strong language her Majesty is counselled to express her confidence that the prosperous condition of other classes of her subjects will have the effect of diminishing those evils. Is that language for a Minister to use? (Hear, hear.) If a Minister came forward and declared a confident belief that those difficulties would be remedied, and pass away, it would be at least the opinion of the Government; it would be the test of their sagacity, and might be the measure of their judgment; but the Ministry only expresses a confident hope, which is the language of amiable despair. (Laughter.) They don't even venture to express a belief, as they did last year, that those difficulties would pass away; all the Government have to say to the agricultural interests is, that they hope these difficulties will pass away. (Hear, hear.) I leave the House to judge if that is language that ought to be addressed to Parliament. Last year, when the subject was brought forward for the consideration of the House, the Government, in the month of February, said, that about the end of March, agricultural distress would not be heard of. They said there were indications that induced them to believe that, before a month was passed, prices, as they called them, would rise considerably. The organ of the Government in the other House spoke with the greatest positiveness on the subject. He laughed at the idea that any continued depression could take place—he even announced, in a sort of prophecy of political economy, that no further importations could occur. (Hear, hear.) I am not at this moment placing this question on the price of any article; what I intend to do, with the permission of the House, next Tuesday, if I have the opportunity, is to ask the House to inquire into the condition of the agricultural interest, with reference to our whole system of taxation (Hear, hear)—to inquire if you have not gradually established in this country a system, fiscal and otherwise, which has raised an immense revenue mainly from the energies and resources of one class of the productive population of this country; whether they have not been enabled to endure that burden because, by artificial laws, you supported them in the great struggle; whether you have not rashly, precipitately, without due consideration and preparation, destroyed the artificial system, and left the artificial burdens. (Hear, hear.) I will, with the permission of the House, view the question in a complete and comprehensive aspect, and if I don't succeed in discovering the cause of this mysterious and continued depression of agricultural industry, and if I do not indicate the remedies that ought naturally to result from that investigation—remedies demanded by justice and counselled by policy—then I will never again attempt to support that interest to which I am indebted for the seat I hold. (Hear, hear.) It is on that point I mainly rose to address you; but I would, with the permission of the House, make one observation on the interesting subject with which the noble Lord closed his observations. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord made to-night, classically—not in vulgar language—the apology for that letter which I hold in my hand, and which I suppose other hon. members hold in their hands. I confess the observations of the noble Lord did not seem to be entirely consistent with what has transpired. (Hear, hear.) This letter I consider the manifesto of a Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) I take the paragraph in the Queen's Speech in connexion with this letter: for I look upon it as the manifesto of the Cabinet—as the mature manifesto of the Cabinet—(Laughter)—because I feel convinced that no individual, even in the most eminent position, could, in a moment of levity, have signed his name to a document of such surpassing interest and awful responsibility. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord was of course perfectly acquainted with the opinions and feelings of all his colleagues on this great subject, even if they were not at his elbow when he signed his name to the letter. I say, this great subject, because I cannot bring myself, I will not say to believe, but to comprehend, that the appointment of Dr. Wiseman to a pseudo—or, not to use an offensive phrase—to a titular archbishopric in England, could have produced the convulsion this letter occasioned. (Hear, hear.) I will not say that, because I remember, not at a very remote period, the noble Lord informed the House of Commons and the Protestant people of England, that he for the life of him saw no reason why Roman Catholic priests should not be called by episcopal titles taken from any city or town. (Hear, hear.) That I, of course, believe, was a mature opinion, for I cannot imagine that the noble Lord would make a haphazard observation on so delicate a topic as that, without the subject having engaged his long and serious reflection. (Hear, hear.) That was the opinion of the noble Lord two years ago, and, therefore, I cannot comprehend why the appointment of Dr. Wiseman to the titular archbishopric of Westminster should be the sole cause of this letter, in which the noble Lord states that the late aggression of the Pope is insolent and insidious. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, I am bound to state my opinion, which I have stated elsewhere, that I don't think the aggression of the Pope was at any rate insidious; I think it was a frank aggression, frank almost to indiscretion. I never knew a proceeding more free from the appearance of subtlety and covening. (Hear, hear.) What is more, we all knew that the step he took was to be expected. I don't think, therefore, it was insolent or insidious to do that which the First Minister of the Crown had only a little while before said he saw no harm in the Pope's doing; and, therefore, when the noble Lord wrote this letter, I think he meant a great deal more than merely to prevent Dr. Wiseman from being called Archbishop of Westminster. (Hear.) This is the tone and those are the terms in which the noble Lord describes what has occurred, or is occurring, through the agency of the Pope of Rome, "There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and Clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation." That is a great subject to deal with; and, sir, I do not think, when the noble Lord said he had to deal with anything so important as that, he was thinking merely of the Roman Catholic priest, who in England did that which the Roman Catholic priest was daily doing in Ireland, with the consent and with honours paid to them by the Government of the noble Lord himself. (Hear, hear.) No, I think the noble Lord thought the time had arrived, from information which no doubt had reached his mind, and from thoughts which had long occupied it, that a very great change was taking place in the relations which must hereafter subsist between the Crown of England and the Pope of Rome, and the noble Lord took the occasion of this last drop in the cup to adopt the policy which probably he had long meditated. (Hear.) The noble Lord has determined to solve the most difficult of political problems. He and his Government are proposing to reconcile the due observance of the civil and religious liberties of the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen, which liberties I for one trust will not be impugned—he is about to solve this problem, whether, as a statesman, he can reconcile the due observance and respect of those civil and religious liberties with the Queen's supremacy, the rights of the bishops and clergy, and the spiritual independence of the nation. (Hear, hear.) That is a problem that may not be incapable of solution, but it will tax his power of statesmanship to the utmost. (Hear, hear.) I cannot suppose that the noble Lord only contemplates to bring in a bill merely to prevent Roman Catholics from styling themselves Bishops or Archbishops of any of the towns or cities in the Queen's dominions; he cannot be about to bring in any such measure as that, because then he would not have been justified in stirring up the passions of a mighty people—in exciting their highest and holiest feelings—and in raising in this country a spirit of controversy and polemical dispute which recalls the days of the Stuarts, and the end of which none of us may live to witness. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord, as a wise and sagacious man, should have weighed the consequences, and determined to introduce a measure to meet the evils that have been produced; this is the sort of measure I for one expected from him: but if he only brings in an insignificant measure like that referred to, it would be better to do nothing, and even at this last hour to endeavour, by doing nothing, to do something to appease the excited feelings of the people. (Hear, hear.) But, if the noble Lord is prepared to do a great deal—if he be prepared to attempt to solve the great political problem that may not be capable of solution, and which no Minister may be capable of solving, then, indeed, he may have been justified in the course he has taken—then, indeed, he may lay claim to the reputation of the character of a great Minister. (Hear, hear.) Such is the measure he must bring in to authorise the course he has taken; such is the measure I for one would humbly support—such is the measure I believe the country expects; and if it does not receive it, I believe the opinions of Protestants and Roman Catholics on one point will be unanimous—that the conduct of the noble Lord cannot be justified. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for the adoption of the Address was then put and agreed to, and a committee was appointed to prepare the Address.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Dungannon, in the room of Viscount Northland, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN.

Mr. HAYTER stated that he had on the previous evening moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Dungarvan, under an erroneous persuasion that the seat had been vacated by Mr. Sheil. He had just found that the office of plenipotentiary to a foreign court did not come within the statute of Anne, which prescribed the class of offices the acceptance of which involved the relinquishment of a seat in Parliament. He now moved for a *supersedeas* to stay any election proceedings being taken on the writ.

Mr. ROEBUCK having questioned the law advisers of the Crown respecting the precedents to be followed in such cases,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that Mr. Sheil having only been appointed to an office on the foreign diplomatic staff of the government did not thereby vacate his seat in the House; and as the writ which had been moved for would be necessarily inoperative, the proper course to adopt was to stay further process by a *supersedeas*.

In reply to Mr. John O'Connell the ATTORNEY-GENERAL further stated his belief that, as soon as Mr. Sheil ascertained that the office he had accepted did not disqualify him from retaining his seat, he would adopt the usual means for creating a vacancy.

WINDOW DUTIES REPEAL.

Lord DUNCAN gave notice, that, on the 13th of February, he would submit a motion for the repeal of the window duty. (Hear, hear.)

SUNDAY TRADING

Mr. W WILLIAMS gave notice, that, on the 11th instant, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent unnecessary Sunday trading in the metropolis and its vicinity.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

A resolution expressive of the high sense which the House entertained of the services of the late Mr. John Henry Ley, late Clerk of the House, was, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, placed on the journals.

Mr. HUME, in expressing his concurrence in the resolution, took Lord John Russell severely to task for having appointed, as successor to Mr. Ley, a gentleman so utterly inexperienced in the business of the House as Sir Denis Le Marchant.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL vindicated the appointment on two grounds—the perfect competency of Sir Denis Le Marchant, and the saving of £1500, which that appointment had enabled the Government to effect, a circumstance which ought to have considerable weight with Mr. Hume.

SESSIONAL ORDERS.—CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In connexion with the sessional orders, which were proposed *seriatim*,

Mr. HUME moved the addition of words intended to prevent the voting of money after midnight.

On a division, the amendment was lost by 116 to 47.

Mr BROTHERTON'S motion, that no business shall be proceeded with after midnight; and that at twelve o'clock at night, notwithstanding there may be business under discussion, the Speaker shall adjourn the House without putting any question, was also subjected to the test of a division, and rejected by 108 to 32.

The sessional orders, as originally proposed, were agreed to.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

On the question that the report on the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech be received,

Lord DUDLEY STUART availed himself of the opportunity of reviewing several of the topics it contained. He regarded the Papal aggression as unworthy of serious consideration. The Pope was altogether powerless, and any legislative enactment intended to suppress a phantom, must prove not only inoperative, but ridiculous. He did not think the English Government had done its duty in allowing Kossuth and his brave companions to be kept prisoners within the Turkish dominions. He wished to know what steps were being taken to secure their release?

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that negotiations were going on between the British Ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish Government, with the view of restoring the Hungarian refugees to freedom, but the effort had not yet been attended with success.

The report was received.

The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock

LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure, during the course of the present session, for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland; but as there were several important measures at present under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, he was not prepared to state the exact time when the measure would be introduced.

PAPAL AGGRESSION PETITIONS.

Petitions against the Papal Aggression were presented by the Earl of Roden, the Duke of Argyle, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Some of these petitions prayed for the interference of their Lordships to enforce the observance of the existing laws.

Lord BROUGHAM reminded the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Oxford) who had presented petitions, that their Lordships' House was the ultimate court of appeal from all the tribunals of the country; and, therefore, they might have hereafter to decide judicially upon the very subject on which the petitioners wished them to express an opinion. How did the right rev. prelate propose to overcome that difficulty?

The Bishop of OXFORD suggested that they might address her Majesty, and pray her to direct that the existing laws should be enforced.

Lord BROUGHAM would regret exceedingly the adoption of any such course on the part of their Lordships.

THE EARL OF MINTO AND THE COURT OF ROME.

Earl FITZWILLIAM wished to know from his noble friend the Lord Privy Seal, whether or not there was any truth in the allegation which had been made, and most industriously propagated throughout the realm, that the intention on the part of the Papal Court to commit what was in, he might say, the cant phrase commonly called the Papal Aggression, had been communicated to his noble friend by the Sovereign Pontiff himself, during the time his noble friend was at Rome?

The Earl of MINTO had no hesitation whatever in declaring to his noble friend, and to their Lordships, that there was no truth whatever in any part of the report to which his noble friend had alluded. (Hear.) He had had no conversation whatever on the subject with any person during the whole time that he was in Rome. (Hear.) No communication whatsoever had ever been made to him on the subject, nor had the matter even been hinted at to him. (Hear, hear.) There were no grounds whatever to authorise the report to which his noble friend had alluded. In the course of the frequent interviews and conversations which he had had with the Pope, and with the Cardinal Secretary of State, no allusion whatever had been made at any time to any design for organising a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country, or to any measure such as that which had recently created so much sensation. (Hear.) No communication had ever been made to him on the matter, nor had it ever been the subject of conversation with him, either public or private—(Hear)—nor was any man more surprised at the statements which had been made on the subject than himself. (Hear.)

COPYHOLD TENURES.

Lord CAMPBELL brought in a bill for the Abolition of Copyhold Tenures.

CAPE COLONY

In answer to a question by Lord Dufferin, Earl GREY stated that it was his intention to lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place with the authorities of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope on the subject of the intended constitution.

MR NICHOLL

In answer to Earl Fortescue, it was stated by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, that, the propriety of making some allowance to Mr. Nicholl as a reward for his past services in organising the poor-law administration, was under the consideration of the Government.

Lord Brougham, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Campbell bore testimony to the great services which Mr. Nicholl had rendered to the country.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

A large number of railway and other private bills were brought in and severally read a first time.

In the absence of Mr. Hume, Mr. BROTHERTON moved for certain returns relative to the number of private, local, and personal Acts introduced during the present Session.—Agreed to.

Lord DUDLEY STUART presented petitions, praying for the abolition of the Attorney's Certificate duty, and for the repeal of the Window tax.

PAPAL AGGRESSION

Petitions against the recent Papal Aggression were presented by Mr. Briscoee, from Surrey; by Sir John Yarde Buller, from Devonshire; by Mr. Munday, from Essex; by Mr Hamilton, from Dublin; by Mr. Plumptre, from several places in Kent; by Mr. Wilson Patten, from the county of Lancaster; by Mr. Christopher, from various parishes in the county of Lincoln; by Colonel Lygon, from Norfolk; by Mr. Robert Palmer, from parishes in Berks; by Lord Ashley, from Bath; by Lord Rendlesham, from Norfolk; by Lord Bernard, from Bandon; by Mr. W. Miles, from Somerset; by Mr. Goulburn, from Cambridge; by Mr. Labouchere, from St. Michael's, Somerset; by Sir Robert Inglis, from Oxford; and by Sir George Grey, from places in Devon and Somerset.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.

Petitions, praying for the repeal of the Window Tax, were presented by Sir John Yarde Buller, from Devonshire; by Mr. Fergus O'Connor, from several individuals; by Mr. C. Lushington, from five different individuals in London; by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, from Finsbury; by Mr. Vernon Smyth, from Northampton; by Mr. Brotherton, from Salford; and by Mr. Williams, from different parishes in the metropolis.

Mr Henley presented petitions from Essex, praying for the establishment of county financial boards. Mr. Robert Palmer presented petitions from Berks, to the same effect. Mr. Sydney Herbert presented petitions to the same effect from Northampton; and Mr. Waddington presented petitions to the same effect from Devon.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition from Cape Town, South Africa, complaining of certain grievances.

Mr. MULLINGS presented petitions from the attorneys and solicitors of England and Wales, signed by 6028 individuals; and forty petitions from 1700 proctors, solicitors, and attorneys of London, complaining of the recent Papal aggression, and praying the House to take immediate measures to put it down. The petition was brought up, and laid on the table amidst loud cheers.

Mr. BAINES gave notice that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a bill to authorise boards of guardians to institute criminal prosecutions in certain cases. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move a resolution for a reduction of the duty on fire insurances.

Mr. M'GREGOR gave notice of a motion for that day fortnight for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of the Board of Customs.

Lord DUNCAN postponed till that day fortnight his motion for the repeal of the window-tax.

Mr JOHN O'CONNELL gave notice that to-morrow he should ask whether the Government meant to bring in any measure to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and also whether any measure would be brought in to amend the Stamp Act in Ireland.

ABOLITION OF THE VICEROYALTY

Mr. H. GRATTAN gave notice that, when the Bill for the Abolition of the Irish Lord-Lieutenancy was introduced, he should move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Lord NAAS inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to bring forward any measure during the present session for the remission of the duties now levied on the waste and evaporation that occurs to home-made spirits in bond?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no such intention.

Mr. LAWLESS inquired what amount of damage had been sustained by the fire that had recently occurred in the Clock Tower of the New Houses of Parliament, and what measures were taken to protect the buildings from fire.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the damage done was comparatively trifling, and it turned out to be purely accidental.

Mr. PAGE WOOD begged to ask whether the Government intended to bring in any measure for the amendment or modification of the Oath of Abjuration?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was his intention to bring in a measure with that object. (Several hon. members cried out "When? when?") He had a very important measure to bring forward the following evening, and he must see something of the progress of that measure before he could name a day. (Hear.)

Mr. W. MILES wished to know whether the Government meant to introduce any measure during the present Session for an alteration of the law of settlement?

Mr. BAINES said it was his intention to do so.

UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relative to unstamped newspapers. He understood that an arrangement had been come to, by which, in order to try the question of publishing certain papers without a stamp, the Board of Inland Revenue had instituted a suit against Mr. Charles Dickens, the proprietor of *Household Words*. He wished to know if that suit had been abandoned?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the suit was not abandoned, but he could not say when it would come on.

Mr. BRIGHT said, as a difference existed with regard to the law of the case, would it not be only fair to permit those papers, the publication of which had been suspended for want of the stamp, to continue to publish until the question was decided?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could give no advice on that point.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—ADDRESSES TO THE CROWN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in rising to bring forward his motion on the subject of the public business of the House, observed, that many questions were frequently decided in that House when only a few members were present, and that was one of the inevitable results of the constitution of that branch of the Legislature; but when the matter took the shape of an address to the Crown, then the carrying such a motion would be occasionally attended with very great inconvenience. He purposed, therefore, to move a resolution, "That this House will not proceed upon any motion for an address to the Crown, to which opposition is offered, but in a Committee of the whole House, except with respect to matters which have been previously submitted to a select Committee." He had framed his resolution so as to include all public matters, as much embarrassment had been experienced on former occasions by the omission of this preliminary. One instance was that of some prisoners who had been transported, and on which an address to the Crown was carried on their behalf, in a thin House. Another instance was fresh in the recollection of hon. members, when a motion for the suspension of [illegible], and which he did not think it advisable to press the rescinding of until the House had itself seen the practical inconvenience that resulted occasionally from the present practice. Having submitted his resolution,

Mr HERRIES said he had listened with attention to the statement of the noble Lord. He was strongly of opinion that it was an infringement on the rights and privileges of the members of that House, and that it was uncalled for and unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) It was merely throwing more power into the hands of the Government, and that was the tendency of all the recent arrangements that had been come to. In all cases in which these restrictions had been imposed, the argument being that the public business would thereby be expedited, he had not offered any opposition to them, but he thought the present motion was going a step too far. If the motion was that no address should be presented until it had been considered in a select committee, he would not oppose it, as it would facilitate, instead of obstructing, public business. He protested against any infringement upon the rights of individual members upon such slight grounds as the noble Lord had laid before the House. They had been already greatly trammelled and curtailed in their privileges by the resolutions passed in the course of the last session, and unless the noble Lord could offer some better explanation, he should feel bound to oppose it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON also considered the motion objectionable, and wished to know what the precise effect of the resolution would be, and whether it would compel these motions to pass through two stages.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was no doubt that it would be necessary, in the event of the Address to the Crown being opposed, that it should pass through two stages before being finally carried. In ordinary cases he did not anticipate that any opposition would be offered, but to meet the objection of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries), he had no objection to modify the resolution so that it might be considered by a select committee. His object was, that there should be two votes before an address to the Crown was agreed to. The inconvenience hitherto resulting from the existing practice had been felt entirely by the public, and not by the Government. He did not think there could be any interference whatever with the privileges of individual members.

Mr. GOULBURN contended that the resolution now proposed by the noble Lord laid down an entirely new principle. The slightest objection from an individual member would have the effect of postponing an important question for an indefinite period. Upon principle, therefore, there was a great objection to making the resolution a part of the law of the House. It would be a tying up of the hands of the House, and placing them entirely at the mercy of the Government, to meet cases which were, after all, of very rare occurrence. So few cases had been cited, and so few cases of the kind had occurred in the course of his long Parliamentary experience, that he did not think it right to deviate from an established principle to meet exceptional cases.

Lord BARNARD would give the case of the House moving an address to the Crown of a vote of want of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers; and was it to be said that the Government was to have a second chance for their lives? (Great laughter.) In the case of parties being nicely balanced, the vote come to might, by a little management, be reversed. (Hear, hear.)

Sir GEORGE GREY did not think the noble Lord was particularly happy in his selection of the case of inconvenience that was likely to arise. The effect of the resolution certainly was that the House should have the opportunity of considering a second time the terms and scope of any address to the Crown, but after the expressions of opinion that had taken place, it might perhaps be advisable to reconsider its terms. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Sir ROBERT INGLIS did not think it necessary, after that remark, to trouble the House with many observations; but he fully coincided in the objections that had been urged against the resolution.

Lord J. RUSSELL, with the consent of the House, would withdraw the resolution for the present, and bring it on again on Tuesday next. ("Hear" and a laugh.)

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. MILNER GIBSON, leave was given to bring in a bill to authorise the establishment of County Financial Boards, for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, that part of her Majesty's Speech relating to the supplies for the service of the year was read by the Speaker.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, a Select Committee was then appointed to take that portion of the Speech into consideration.—Adjourned.

(*Continued on page* 118.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, LATE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

All who have had any experience in the private business of the House of Lords must be well aware how important are the duties which the Chairman of Committees is called upon to perform. Many of our readers may not know that on that officer rests the great responsibility of examining all the private bills which are brought into that House, and

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

seeing not only that such bills are consistent with the statute law of the country, but that they are not productive of injury to the public or personal interests of individuals. The announcement made to the House of Lords on Tuesday, of the retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from that high office, will be received with the deepest regret by all who have, in the course of Parliamentary business, had experience of the strict impartiality with which that distinguished nobleman performed his very onerous duties. The estimation in which Lord Shaftesbury's conduct is held by the House of Lords, and we are sure we may add by the House of Commons also, was admirably expressed by Lord Stanley, who said "He was sure that every member of their Lordships' House, on whichever side he might sit, must bear in grateful recollection the long and faithful services of the Earl of Shaftesbury to that House, and that all would share in the regret expressed by the noble Marquis, that advancing years and increasing infirmities had compelled that noble Earl to resign an office the duties of which he had so long and so ably discharged. Hear, hear.) He concurred with the noble Marquis in the importance of finding a fitting successor to the noble Earl, and he was sure there were many noble Lords who possessed many qualifications for the due discharge of the office. It was, indeed, but faint praise, and well deserved, to the noble Earl whose retirement was now announced, to say that for the long period of years for which he had held the office, he had acted with unquestionable integrity, performing duties most essential to the character and well-being of that House and the community at large; and in which, to men of unscrupulous feelings, there were temptations, and, at all events, opportunities, of gratifying personal friends and serving private interests without any apparent dereliction of duty. But he (Lord Stanley) was sure that every one who had had any communication with the noble Earl would agree with him that beyond all men living that noble Earl was impartial, and uninfluenced by any personal or private considerations that would be injurious to the public and inconsistent with the rules of that House, no matter from what quarter it proceeded or what interest was involved in it. (Hear, hear.) No temptation whatever could have induced the noble Earl to swerve one moment to the right or to the left." (Hear, hear.)

This well-deserved tribute was received by the House in a manner which marked most strongly their sense that it was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and most gratifying must it be to the noble Earl to hear the eloquent eulogium on his services delivered by Lord Stanley, echoed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Dukes of Wellington and Richmond, and, in short, by the leaders of both sides of the House.

The House of Lords is a grave body, very chary of its praises, and could only have been warmed into such an expression by the recollection of how long the noble Earl had acted as Chairman of their Committees, and how heavy had been the labours of his office during these many years; for it will be a matter of surprise, more especially to those who have experienced the great care which it was Lord Shaftesbury's custom to bestow upon every bill brought before him, to know that during his chairmanship about nine thousand private acts have become the law of the land. And, when it is remembered that, in addition to this branch of his important duties, Lord Shaftesbury sat in Committees of the whole House upon nearly seventeen thousand public Acts, and as Chairman of the Committee for Privileges, and also, day after day, as Speaker of the House, our readers will share with the House of Lords in the regret felt for the loss of so excellent a public servant. His Lordship has held this important office since the 10th November, 1814.

JOHN WALTER, ESQ., M.P. FOR NOTTINGHAM.

The subject of our memoir, eldest son of the late John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks (and which county he represented in two successive Parliaments), by his second wife, daughter of Henry Smithe, Esq., of Eastling, Kent, was born at London, in the October of 1818. In 1828 he was sent to Eton, where he remained until 1836, when he entered Exeter College, Oxford, where, in 1840, he took his degree of B.A., with second-class honours. In the same year he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1845, and in 1842 married Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Major Henry Court, of Castlemans, Berks, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

In 1841, the late Mr. Walter (who raised the *Times* Newspaper to its present power and position at the head of the press), after a severe contest, was returned for Nottingham. On the dissolution, which took place within a few months, he again stood, was defeated by Sir George Larpent and Sir J. C. Hobhouse; petitioned against their return; Larpent retired; Walter again stood, and was then opposed by Joseph Sturge, whom he defeated by a majority of 84. On petition, in 1843, the election was declared void; and, as Mr. Walter could not again become a candidate in the same session, his son came forward, and was opposed and defeated by Mr. Thos. Gisborne, who retained the seat until the dissolution in 1847. The general elections were in progress, when, on the 28th of July, Mr. Walter, sen., died. The candidates in the field for Nottingham were Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Thomas Gisborne, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Immediately the news of Mr. Walter's death reached the town, the idea seemed at once to seize upon the constituency, that they owed it as a debt to his memory to elect his son. He was nominated on the same day, had the show of hands; and at the close of the poll on the 29th the numbers stood—Walter, 1683; O'Connor, 1257; Gisbourne, 999; Hobhouse, 893. Mr. Walter's address was not published until after his return, when it was one of thanks to the constituency for his his election as a grateful remembrance of the services of his able and lamented father.

Mr. Walter has been a diligent attender at the House, and careful of the interests of his constituents. His first speech was in favour of the Irish Coercion Bill of 1848, which drew down upon him some severe

MR. WALTER, M.P. FOR NOTTINGHAM.

attacks from Irish members. In the same session he spoke and voted against the renewal of the Income-tax, on the ground of the injustice of its unequal pressure upon property and income; and last year in favour of Lord Ashley's Factory Bill, and Mr. Halsey's Small Tenements Rating Act. He has spoken but seldom and briefly, but always so as to command attention. In the sessions of 1849 and 1850 he served on the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Committee; and last year was an active member of the committee on official salaries, in which he voted for a complete revision of our diplomatic arrangements, for the abolition of the offices of Master of the Mint and Lord Privy Seal, the reduction of the salary of the Lord Chancellor, and against the reduction of those of the Puisne Judges. He voted with the Government for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Commercial Marine Acts, and Jewish Disabilities Bill; against them on the Greek question, and also as to the African squadron, in favour of the withdrawal of which, as of proved insufficience, he voted with Mr

WILLIAM OF NASSAU, AND THE MONEY-LENDERS.—PAINTED BY CLAUDIUS JACQUAND.—FROM THE GALLERY OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.—(SEE PAGE 119.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

Hutt. He supported the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill, and voted against Mr. Disraeli's resolutions on Poor-rate Establishment Charges; against Mr. Stewart Wortley's Marriage Bill; against Mr. Hume, on Parliamentary Reform; and Mr. Berkley, on the Ballot; he is, however, in favour of a large extension of the suffrage. He votes for the repeal of the Window-tax and Paper-duty. He is opposed to the repeal of the Malt-tax, but in favour of such constant revision and reduction of taxation as shall tend to the equitable apportionment of burdens, the interests of industry, and the security of the national credit. He is in favour of an equitable property-tax, but opposed to the renewal of the income-tax on its present oppressive and inequitable basis. He would appropriate a portion of all surplus revenue to the reduction of the debt, and would at once abolish the taxes on marine, fire, and life insurances.

Our Likeness is from a Portrait by Lucas.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

THE style of architecture adopted by the architect (Mr. Charles Lanyon, of Belfast) in the above building is the Perpendicular.

The whole length of the front elevation is 310 feet; that of the wings, 130. The central tower is 95 feet in height.

The materials used in the construction are red bricks, with Scotch stone dressings, and occasionally black bricks, built in diamond patterns, are introduced.

The main entrance and the bay windows are boldly ornamented with carved tracery.

Through the central tower entrance is obtained to a hall, 50 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, covered with an open timber roof of simple design, and lighted by a large traceried window, filled with stained glass. To the right of the Entrance Hall is situated the Examination Hall, 80 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, occupying one half of the central building. The walls are wainscoted to the height of 10 ft. The roof affords a handsome specimen of a Gothic queen-post truss, with hammer-beams carved into the form of angels holding shields, on each alternate one of which is emblazoned the arms of Ulster.

The other side of the central building is occupied, on the ground-floor, by Lecture-rooms, above which are situated the Library and Museum, which are approached by a handsome stone staircase.

The south wing (shewn on our Engraving) is appropriated to the residences of the President and Vice-President, with two Lecture-rooms in the centre.

The north wing, in which is an entrance for students, is occupied by Lecture-rooms and Laboratories. In the rise of this wing and of the central building is a spacious Ambulatory, or Cloisters, from which access may be obtained to the Lecture-rooms on ground-floor, Examination and Entrance Halls.

THE WESLEYAN NORMAL COLLEGE.

THIS important educational establishment is now in course of erection in the densely populated neighbourhood of the Horseferry-road, Westminster. The purpose of the establishment is a twofold one—that of training schoolmasters and mistresses, and the education of children residing in the locality. It consists of principal's residence, college for students, school-rooms for children, and residences for under-masters. The buildings cover a space of upwards of five acres, and are shown in the accompanying bird's-eye View.

Fronting the Horseferry-road is the principal's residence, which, when completed, will contain, in addition to the domestic apartments appropriated to the use of the principal, a committee-room, secretary's room, and library, with rooms for porter, &c. The frontage consists of three gables, divided by massive buttresses—each gable having an enriched oriel window—two stories in height, with open traceried parapet, and the angles terminated with gargoyle heads for the discharge of water from the lead flats. Central is the large open archway communicating with the Normal College; on the right, the private entrance to principal's house; and that on the left, to committee-room, &c. The appearance of this building, with its moulded archway, deeply recessed mullioned windows, tracery, and carved work, renders it characteristic of the design, forming a bold and handsome entrance.

Proceeding through the archway, we enter the quadrangle of the Normal College, with its lofty central tower and projecting wings. In the centre is the octagonal tower, 80 feet in height, with an embrasured parapet; and in the lower part an enriched oriel window overhangs the entrance doorway richly decorated and carved work. On either side of the tower are three gables, with gargoyle heads between each, for the conveyance of water from roof. A terrace, eight feet in height, extends the whole length of the front, approached by a handsome flight of steps; and on either side the wings are adorned with pointed traceried windows between each buttress, the label mouldings terminated with foliated bosses. The cornice mouldings are enriched with paterae and gargoyles, and the parapets battlemented. Entering the building through the centre doorway, is the hall or vestibule, which occupies the lower compartment of the tower, and communicates with the rooms on either side by means of a spacious corridor. A flight of steps leads also to the quadrangle of the practising schools. Approached by the corridor on the left, are the head-master's room, the third class rooms, and retiring room for the male students, the lecture hall, and gymnasium. The lecture hall is 40 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, and has a handsome open timber roof, with hammer beams and carved ribs and principals, the spandrils of which are enriched with tracery, and the corbels at the springing richly carved. It is fitted up with a gallery at the further end beneath the large decorated window. On the right of the entrance-hall, and approached by the corridor, are the female students' retiring-room, mistress' room, and dining-hall; the latter is 50 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and the ceiling panelled, with moulded ribs, and foliated bosses at their intersections. At the upper end is an arched recess for the reception of an organ, this room answering the double purpose of music and dining hall. On a level with the quadrangle, and underneath the dining-hall, are the domestic apartments, with an entrance adjoining the back part of the principal's residence, the communication between which and the College is by means of an arcade.

The whole of the first and second floor, save a portion used as an invalid department, is appropriated to the male students' dormitories, approached by means of a stone staircase on the left. A corresponding stone staircase on the right communicates with the female students' dormitories, which occupy the whole of the third floor; the communication between the apartments of each sex being kept separate and distinct. Each student has a separate sleeping-room, 9 feet by 7 feet, and 7 feet in height; supplied with water from a cistern in upper part of tower, and furnished with gas-burner. A corridor extends the whole length of each floor, and communicates on either side with the dormitories. There are also lavatories and baths on each floor. In communication with the servants' department, on the right, is the lift for the conveyance of dinner to the hall, and linen, &c., to the dormitories. The servants' dormitories are situated above the dining-hall.

Proceeding through the entrance-hall in the lower part of the tower we enter the quadrangle of the *Practising Schools*, by means of a broad flight of stone steps: there are also two other entrances, one from Peter-street, and the other from the lodge entrance in Allington-street. The front of these schools is towards the south, and consists of a projecting centre gable, with oriel window, and, on either side, cloisters communicating with the belfry turrets at each angle. On the right are the masters' residences; and, on the left, the Normal College. The plan consists of four spacious rooms, 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth, and 20 feet high, appropriated to infant juveniles of both sexes and senior boys. Each school-room is fitted up with a gallery, and suitable school furniture. There are eight class-rooms in connexion with the junior and infant schools, and two to each of the other school-rooms, with a gallery in each. An open cloister, for exercise in wet weather, extends round three sides of the quadrangle, which is appropriated to the boys' play ground, and is fitted up with gymnastic poles and swings.

In communication with the Practising Schools, and on the east side of the quadrangle, are the *Masters' Houses*, comprising every convenience connected with a domestic residence. They overlook the playgrounds, or quadrangles, on each side.

Passing through the cloisters between the master's residence and the schools, we enter the playground of the *Model School*, which is a detached building, in the Early English style of architecture, with an entrance-porch and lancet windows. The dimensions are 40 feet in length by 30 in breadth, and 20 feet high, fitted up in a similar manner to the other schools, with gallery, desks, &c. Underneath the school-room, and of the same dimensions, is a covered playground, 7 feet in height, with open arches communicating with the playground, which is fitted up for gymnastic exercises.

The style of architecture adopted is that of the sixteenth century usually denominated Perpendicular English. The basis of education adopted is the Glasgow system; and the building has been rendered in every respect contributory to the wants and requirements of the establishment.

The building has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence, of Mr. James Wilson, F.S.A., of London and Bath, by Messrs. Curtis, contractors, Stratford

WINDSOR ELECTION.—Mr. Hatchell, the new Attorney-General for Ireland, has again addressed the electors of Windsor, asking their votes at the ensuing election. The election is fixed for Monday next. Mr. Hatchell is the only candidate.

THE WESLEYAN NORMAL COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

(Continued from page 115.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Several petitions against Papal Aggression were presented by the Earl of BANDON, the Earl of CARLISLE and the Earl of ENNISKILLEN.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts to cases of Bankruptcy, by which a saving would be effected of the whole expense of the bankruptcy costs, except the expenses of official assignees and clerks.

The LORD CHANCELLOR would not venture to give an opinion on the measure, until he should have had time to study the provisions of the bill.

In reply to Lord STANLEY, the Earl of MINTO reiterated his declaration that he was entirely ignorant of the intention of the Papal Court to create a Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. LASCELLES, Comptroller of the Household, appeared at the bar, and read her Majesty's answer to the address of that House as follows:—"I have received with much satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. Your expression of attachment to the Throne is very gratifying to me, and you may be assured of my determination to maintain the independence and uphold the constitutional liberties of my people."

Mr. WILSON PATTEN moved the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the mode in which the duties heretofore attached to the office of Counsel to the Speaker, with regard to private business, shall be performed, and to propose such regulations respecting private business generally, as they may think fit. He complained of the noble Lord the last year, without his consent obtaining, abolished the important office of Counsel to the Speaker; and it appeared to him that some such appointment was essential to the proper management of private business. It would be for the Committee to consider whether that officer should be re-appointed, or whether some other party should be appointed to fulfil the duty.

Mr. VERNON SMITH, as chairman of the committee which had recommended the abolition of the office of Counsel to the Speaker, explained the course he had thought it advisable should be adopted for the future, and which, they believed, would have the effect of expediting the business, and diminishing the expense.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, his opinion was that when there was a vacancy in the office of Chief Clerk, some arrangement might be come to which would, as to the public, and that was the object he noble friend had in view in abolishing the office. He entirely approved of the motion of Mr. W. Patten, as it was most desirable that the whole subject should be re-considered.

Mr. SHAWE hoped some arrangement would also be come to in order to reduce the expenditure and facilitate the progress of private bills

Mr JOHN STEWART thought Lord John Russell had made a great mistake in abolishing the office in question.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION

Petitions from places in Essex and other parts of the country were presented by Sir R. Inglis, protesting against the recent Papal aggression; by Mr. Frewen, from Sussex; by Mr. Thompson, from Durham; by Alderman Humphrey, from Southwark; by Mr. Moody, from Suffolk; by Mr. Mostyn, from Wales; by Sir W. Verner, from Armagh; by Mr. Plumptre, from places in Essex; by Mr. Fuller, from several parishes in the same place; by Mr. Vyvyan, from Cornwall; by Mr. Moody, from Cheshire; by Mr. Miles, from several places in Somersetshire; by the Marquis of Granby, from Leicestershire; by Sir B. Hall, from 14,600 inhabitants of St. Pancras—(cheers); and by Mr. Bankes, from Dorsetshire.

WINDOW TAX.

Petitions in favour of a repeal of the WINDOW-TAX were presented by Mr. Holand, from Hastings; by Mr. C Lushington, from the Westminster Reform Society; by Mr. Pigott, from Yorkshire; by Mr Alderman Sydney, from Stafford; by Sir B Hall, from St. Marylebone and St. Pancras.

In answer to Mr. John O'Connell, Sir WM. SOMERVILLE said he could not say whether the Government would bring in any measure for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Mr. DISRAELI having a motion for Tuesday next affecting the whole taxation of the country, wished to know whether Mr. Cayley, who had a motion on the subject of the repeal of the malt-tax, would not permit him to take his proceeding, and he would then be afforded an opportunity of expounding his views on that question.

Mr. CAYLEY had no alternative but to give way—(Hear, hear) but if the hon gentleman did not succeed in carrying his own motion, he hoped he would take up the question of the malt-tax. (Great laughter)

Mr. DISRAELI said, the terms of his motion (notice) on Tuesday next, would be, that severe distress existed amongst the agricultural classes of the country, and that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to take such steps as would be most efficient for the relief thereof

Mr. ANDERSEN gave notice of motion, for the 18th February, relative to the imposition of an additional duty on Spanish ships

In answer to Mr. Lawless, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the nature of the fire at the Houses of Parliament a few days ago, observing that the origin of the fire was still involved in obscurity, and that fresh reservoirs for water would be required, according to the report of Mr Barry.

In answer to Sir B. Hall, relative to abuses existing in the Ecclesiastical Courts, Sir GEORGE GREY said the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and it was intended to bring in a measure to divide populous parishes

In answer to Mr. Goulburn, Mr. B. HAWES said there would be no objection to lay any despatches relative to the ravages of cholera in Jamaica on the table.

In answer to Mr. Herries, Sir G GREY said the Trade and Navigation Returns would be laid on the table of the House on Monday.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose, amidst the most profound silence, and said the House would readily believe the deep responsibility with which he approached the important subject then before the House. When he referred to the various meetings, addresses, and petitions that had been presented, he considered that responsibility still further increased. He had further been warned by the hon. member for Sheffield not to take a retrograde step; and on the other hand he had been warned by the hon. member for Bucks, not to legislate at all unless he did it in a large and comprehensive spirit. His congregation, however, would be that of a man who, when a blow was aimed at his head, made a step backwards to enable him to raise his arm. He would briefly refer to the circumstances which had rendered the present measure necessary. In the course of last year a Roman Catholic Archbishop had been elected in Ireland, in an unusual manner. Instead of the three ancient Sees being selected, another person, whose name had not been mentioned at all, was appointed by the See of Rome. It appeared that he had thought it right to call himself Archbishop of Thurles, a town which had a few thousand inhabitants, and addresses, and petitions that had been presented, he considered that responsibility still further increased. He had further been warned by the hon. member for Sheffield not to take a retrograde step; and on the other hand he had been warned by the hon. member for Bucks, not to legislate at all unless he did it in a large and comprehensive spirit. His congregation, however, would be that of a man who, when a blow was aimed at his head, made a step backwards to enable him to raise his arm. He would briefly refer to the circumstances which had rendered the present measure necessary. In the course of last year a Roman Catholic Archbishop had been elected in Ireland, in an unusual manner. Instead of the three ancient Sees being selected, another person, whose name had not been mentioned at all, was appointed by the See of Rome. It appeared that he had thought it right to call himself Archbishop of Thurles, a town which had a few thousand inhabitants, and address should be issued to the people of Ireland, and that was carried by a majority of 13 to 12 the thirteenth person being the individual sent over in the way he had referred to before. A great portion of the Roman Catholic clergy were up with condemning a system of education in colleges established by the Queen in conformity with the wishes of the Legislature, as endangering the faith and morals of the Catholic laity. Another part of the petition was taken up with reference to the state of the unfortunate peasantry who had been evicted from their own dwellings; and no language was withheld calculated to excite the feelings of the people against the owners of land. He would say nothing with regard to those colleges, as that might be matter of spiritual discipline; but he appealed to the House, whether this second matter was one of spiritual arrangement, and whether it was such a synod of the clergymen as ought to entertain and discuss, when met for the first time ostensibly for purely spiritual purposes. He contended that this was the beginning of a system of influencing the minds of the people, and interfering with the temporal supremacy of the Crown which would be pushed much further when the occasion offered—(Hear)—and he found that this document had been signed by Paul, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland." (Hear.) The Lord-Lieutenant had called his attention to the matter, but, on consulting the law officers of the Crown, it appeared that there was no proof that the document had been affixed by Dr. Cullen himself, and therefore no notice could be taken of it. The noble Lord then referred to the case of the Sardinian Minister, who, because he did not retract or atone for some conduct which was deemed by the Roman Church as affecting its interests, was refused the sacrament of the church on his death-bed. These things might appear distant, as far as England was concerned, but it must be recollected that they had been told that Rome was unchanged and unchangeable; and, when opportunity offered, the same force would be brought to bear in this country. (Hear.) He then referred to the case of Belgium, in which it was supposed that some proceedings hostile to the interests of the Church of Rome had been taken by the Belgian Government, and which the Government was obliged subsequently to explain away. He now came to this country, and referred to the rescript that had appeared in the month of September last, relative to the appointment of an Archbishop and Bishops, and, with regard to that letter or rescript, he would state, that it was done entirely without the consent or the knowledge of the Government of this country. Nay further, he had been informed some time previously, that it was the intention of the Court of Rome to make these appointments, and he had stated that it would not meet his approval. He did not believe at the time that the Court of Rome would have consulted her Majesty by such a step. (Loud cheers.) It was insinuated in a letter of Dr. Wiseman's that Lord Minto was privy to this, but Lord Minto had most positively denied it. (Cheers.) In the interview he had with the Pope, a paper on the table was pointed at which contained, he was told, something that concerned him, and that was all. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was the nature of all ecclesiastical bodies to infringe upon the temporal authority whenever they could. (Cheers.) He had himself endeavoured to repress it in the Church of England But if it was true of any ecclesiastical body, it was particularly true of the Church of Rome; that Church, claiming infallibility for itself, always exerted more power than any other over the minds of those belonging to it. He need only refer to the time of Boniface the VIII., when that power was at its utmost height, and when the temporal authority was compelled to bend before it. He might remind the House, also, of the continual antagonism that existed between that Church and France, which was itself a Catholic country. D'M. Dupin's work upon the liberties of the Gallican Church, the arrogant assumption of the Church of Rome was well pointed out and ably exposed; showing that the Church of Rome had learnt nothing, and forgotten nothing, and that its constant object was to assume complete dominion and control over the whole of the community. He referred to the rule which existed in France, that no order or regulation of the Court of Rome could be received in that country without the consent of the Sovereign—(Cheers)—that any person introducing any bill or rescript affecting excommunication upon any individual for anything done in the service of his Sovereign, all his goods and chattels should be forfeited. Such were the safeguards that existed for the Church in France under the Monarchy. He then referred to the alterations made in the dioceses and parishes of France as the result of a concordat between the Government and the Pope of Rome. But there was the result of a distinct understanding between Napoleon and the Pope; and, although an attempt was subsequently made to alter the arrangement, the Court of Rome found itself unable to maintain the second concordat, and the former one was again had recourse to. It would not do after that to tell him that the Roman power would not undo what it had done. (Cheers.) He would next refer to what was the law of Austria. That country was a great Roman Catholic power, and her laws set forth that no appointment should be good which had not the sanction of the civil power; and that every document which proceeded to impose spiritual punishment must be submitted to the civil power, or that it otherwise would be of no effect. (Cheers.) He was sorry to say, however, that law had been in some measure altered He believed, however, that in no Roman Catholic state were bulls allowed to circulate without coming under the cognizance of the State in some form or other. (Cheers.) In Prussia, when the introduction of bulls was proposed, that power referred to the treaty of Westphalia, and refused to permit the introduction of bulls as was necessary by the Roman Catholic law. But even in Europe, which valued its own independence, which would have permitted the insult which the Pope passed upon England. (Cheers.) He now came to speak upon the measure which he intended to introduce into England. (Hear.) In that bull there was not a single word from beginning to end as to the power of the Crown, and Dr. Wiseman was appointed to a jurisdiction in which the Queen held her crown, and the Parliament held the sittings. (Hear.) In the mandate of the Pope he appointed bishops to English counties and titles, and the excuse made for that presumption was that there were certain Sees which it was necessary for the Roman Catholics to fill up. But there was another form which should also be observed. (Cheers.) There was a form which said that Victoria, "by the grace of God," was Queen of England (Immense cheering.) The bull passed over her titles, and so they were told. Why, he knew that well enough; but it was necessary to suppress the assumption of a power on the part of the Pope in this country which did not belong to him. (Cheers.) In this country, our Sovereigns were at all times jealous of the power assumed by the Pope; and in the time of William the Deliverer, the King would not permit a bull of excommunication to be circulated without his sanction; and so it was also in the time of Edward I. and Edward III., and Sovereigns after them, when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in this country. When the Government became acquainted with the measures of the Pope, they immediately consulted the law officers of the Crown, and the conclusion to which they came was, that the assumption of titles by the Romish bishops was not contrary to law, and could not be suppressed; but that the introduction of the bull was illegal. In consequence, however, of the long deaus of prosecutions for such an offence, they thought, that, if a prosecution were instituted, it would fail. There was a passage in the writings of Jeremy Taylor, which it seemed to him, although not strict law, was good morality, and which applied to this subject, and in which it was, in effect, stated, that many things might be injurious to the State which were not prohibited by Act of Parliament. Although the penalties attached to the introduction of bulls in the time of Elizabeth had been taken away, still the introduction of bulls was not permitted, but, on the contrary, prohibited. It appeared to him, that they could alter the law only in one of two ways either by imposing the penalties contained in the statute of Queen Elizabeth, or by saying that bulls should be subjected to the civil government of the country, as was the practice of foreign governments, and as they were allowed to do in the country. It would, however, be a very great inconvenience to follow either of those two courses; and, after giving the subject their best attention, the Government had come to the conclusion to propose one of them In the present state of uncertainty on the subject, whether the aggression was intended, or was a blunder, he thought it would be inadvisable to adopt any very stringent measure on this subject. When the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was proposed by Sir Robert Peel, he said he objected to the assumption of territorial titles by Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, and a provision to that effect was introduced into the Act (Cheers and laughter.) After the passing of that act, twenty-six bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church issued an address, which differed very greatly from the language now used towards the Protestant Catholic clergy of this country. He would be well if Archbishop Cullen and Archbishop M'Hale used the same moderate and legal language. They therefore proposed that the assumption of title by Roman Catholic bishops should be illegal, and that all acts done by them in that capacity under such titles should not go to them, and all acts done by them in that capacity should be null and void. If it were necessary to introduce further measures, they would be brought forward. He did not say that it would be necessary to submit any more stringent measure to them. He therefore proposed, in the first place, the provision to prevent Roman Catholics of any titles, not any from any diocese now existing, but from any territory in any part of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) And, in the second place, that no person assuming those titles will become possessed of property vested in them in trust under such titles. (Cheers.) If Cardinal Wiseman had any respect for himself and the Roman Catholic religion, he would not do it, it would be better for him to do what he told him (Lord John Russell) he would do, that is, to reside in the immediate vicinity of the Court of Rome. (Laughter.) He was in favour of religious freedom, and he considered it conducive to religion interfering with the temporal supremacy of the State, and he had throughout his life acted upon that his firm conviction. He had so acted with his own church, the Church of England; and, because he would punish no man for any peculiar notions with respect to a church which put forth notions totally opposed to civil and religious freedom. (Cheers.) Even in the present day the Church of Rome presented the reading of such works as those of Robertson and other popular writers. Admitting therefore full liberty to the Roman Catholics, he proposed that they should not admit a transmontane power. It might be said that they were acting inconsistently with the course which they had taken before, with respect to religious freedom; but he could not see that they were doing so, for there was a great difference between the present time and that of former times, inasmuch as they had given every possible and considerable relief to the Roman Catholics; and they were, therefore, in a position with consistency to oppose any measure assuming temporal power which was inconsistent with the supremacy of the Crown. The noble Lord concluded by saying, "Let us stand against these attempts in all these points and with all our power" (Great cheering.)

Mr. ROEBUCK entirely concurred in all that the noble Lord had said in opposition to ecclesiastical power and ecclesiastical usurpation; but he applied those arguments, which were applicable only to states where the Roman Catholic religion was established, to one in which it was not acknowledged. The case of the United States was the only analogous case to that of this country and the noble Lord had referred to the example of the United States of Austria, France, and Prussia were right in their legislation, because they contemplated the infallibility of the Pope; but in this country, and in the United States of America, that was not proper. The proper course for the Government to have pursued would have been to say to these bishops, "You may call yourselves what you please, but we only know you as we do Mr. So-and-so." (Laughter.) The Pope had no power, by a small matter of negotiation, might obtain the withdrawal of French bayonets from Rome, and the Pope would be a vagabond on the face of the earth. Why, would stopping payment of the Dutch debt affect the Dutch? No, by a declaration could relieve the mind of that poor man from that error. He would direct his law officers against all pests as much against a Methodist preacher or the Bishop of London as against Cardinal Wiseman, and he would direct the law against them by the general name of Priest. He found the Roman Catholic bishops were not called by their titles by the authorities themselves. This measure was a step backward in obedience to a prejudice out of doors, and to the prejudices of great among ourselves. All could say about it was, that it was bad, that it derived its benefit from its utter inanition. His advice to the Roman Catholics would be to treat it without any particle of regard; for the Roman Catholic archbishop would then precisely be the same power under those titles as he had under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. Call him Archbishop of Heliopolis, with power in Westminster, how could Government get out of that? how would Government prosecute? It did not happen, and he hoped that some information would be afforded them on that point by the law officers of the Crown. But would not the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland treat the measure with scorn? Would they not say that it was well while to risk the tranquillity of Ireland for such a bill as this, which was a bill for mischief, and for mischief merely for what would be the consequence if they were to impose a penalty on Roman Catholics in Ireland? Would it be worth while for them to contend that great and mighty England was insulted because one powerless priest chose to call himself by a wrong name? Was the Queen or the Archbishop of Canterbury hurt thereby? Was not Cardinal Wiseman as amenable to the law as he had been before he was archbishop, if he broke the law? But with regard to Lord Minto, he understood that the noble Lord had received a letter from Mr. Berkeley Hamilton, a Scotsman residing in Rome, and a Catholic, recalling to the noble Lord's recollection that the noble Lord had stated to him that the brief organising the hierarchy had been shewn to him, but that he had refused to look at it because it concerned the internal regulations of the Catholic Church, with which he had nothing to do. The Government had acted wrongly towards the Roman Catholics throughout these transactions, and more especially in its attempt to re-enact obsolete laws. He could not but regret that in this instance the noble Lord should have surrendered his mind, his heart, and his hand to the control of the ignorant multitude.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL said the noble Lord had done wisely at the eleventh hour, in courageously daring the ridicule to which he would be subjected for bringing forth this mouse of legislation, and for standing up against the bigotry, the outbreak of which had disgraced this country for the last three months. The honourable and learned gentleman then proceeded to defend Dr. Cullen and the Pope against the attacks of the noble Lord, and explained that Dr. Cullen had been appointed in consequence of the irreconcilable divisions which had taken place among the Irish prelates. The hon gentleman then proceeded to contend that Sardinia had been guilty of bad faith in its negotiations with the Court of Rome, and that the Sacred law enacted upon the petty spot of the Continent, and that all was had taken part in passing those laws had incurred the censure of the Church. Austria had retraced her steps; and in every instance in this country in which Catholic monarchs had opposed the Church of Rome, they were invariably disgusted with the disgrace of their subjects. With regard to the supremacy, the Protestant bishops themselves were not agreed on the point, and the Dissenters repudiated the spiritual supremacy of the Queen. Her temporal supremacy was admitted by the Catholics, and they would resist any attempt to encroach upon it. With regard to the territorial division of the country, that division was quite complete under the vicars apostolic as the Irish hierarchy. The noble Lord had disturbed the country, and had concluded with a contemptible measure. Nothing that the Legislature could do could prevent the spreading of the Catholic religion. The power of the Sovereign, and that alone,

hear.) Was it for this that the Prime Minister alluded to the time when the Spanish Armada darkened the shores of England?—for this that the counties met, that the Universities, and the great city of London, went to Windsor to address the Throne, and that the electric telegraph lost not an instant in reassuring the courage of the metropolis. This measure merely prevented prelates from assuming a territorial title, under the penalty of perhaps 40s. Was an act of petty persecution the only weapon it could use? Not a single principle was asserted or vindicated. If the noble Lord had been about to revive the penal laws, the proportions of his speech could not be more colossal. He had warned his constituents that this was a wide question and that you could not legislate for England without legislating for Ireland. That view was derided, and yet they found the noble Lord going at once to Ireland and treating the question of the Synod of Thurles and not the aggression of Dr Wiseman, and yet he introduced a bill which bore no relation whatever to any Synod (Cheers.) He had expected that the Government would have brought forward a measure consistent with the statement of the Prime Minister. The Pope's [illegible] was described to-night as a blunder on the sudden; perhaps some people might think that some other [illegible] letters were blunders on the sudden. (Cheers.) He thought that, looking to what occurred in Ireland and in the colonies with reference to the Roman Catholic bishops, the Viceroy of Ireland had been in communication with the [illegible]. For his own part, he could not believe that the step which had been taken by the Pope of Rome had been taken without due encouragement. He could not forget the terms in which the noble Lord had expressed himself in [illegible] 1845, when he stated that he believed they might repeal those clauses preventing a Roman Catholic Bishop from assuming the titles of a bishop of the Established Church. That opinion was duly noted at the Vatican; and when the representative of our Sovereign was communicating with him in tones of homage, and when, in consequence of the mistake of a most convenient subordinate, Catholic bishops were received at the Queen's court, could they wonder at the conduct of the Pope? He would not enter into the question of the conduct of my Lord Minto, although he must express his surprise that when being told there was something that touched England nearly he should not have asked, what is it? My Lord Minto had certainly run the most extraordinary diplomatic course of any man. He certainly should, for the future, prefer a professional diplomatist to an amateur. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was a great evil to baulk the feeling of a nation, but that was preferable to the career which the noble Lord had chalked out this evening. Suppose there were another Papal aggression, there would be a fresh agitation and a new measure of repression. That would produce another blunder, and thus they would go on year after year, and England would be governed by a perpetual Popish plot. It was a great political evil to have a Romish hierarchy in a country, unrecognised by the law. How to reconcile these difficulties was a difficult problem, but not insoluble; certainly, it was not to be solved by a *concordat*; but it was the duty of a statesman, who, like the noble Lord, had raised the people to solve it, but not by such a miserable measure as this. He should not oppose the bill, but it would not solve the question, it would only give them brief time to meet it anew, aggravated by the impotent manner in which they had attempted to evade, rather than to grapple with it.

Mr. M. J O'Connell was glad that Ireland was included; because not only had the laws in that country been systematically evaded, but the supremacy of the Queen over the Established Church in that country was as undeniable as it was over the Established Church in this country. He denied that his duty to the Court of Rome diminished in the least his loyalty to the Queen. He could not characterize the accusation of disloyalty which had been insinuated against him, and at the same time avoid using language which would be a breach of the rules of the House. If persons failed in their allegiance, they were guilty of high treason and should be prosecuted as such—not subjected to petty fines. He believed this bill would have the effect of creating annoyance, but that practically it would be a failure, and tend to bring the law itself into contempt. He had always supported the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and he must say that the letter of the noble Lord had increased the difficulties in the way of those colleges

Sir R. Inglis would not characterise the speech of the hon. member for Manchester as he felt it ought to be characterised. As to the complaints which had [illegible] about seizing for church-rates, it was merely the lawful method of enforcing [illegible]. The hon. member had said that the Dissenters had kept also [illegible]. To their honour, the two first petitions presented against this aggression were from Dissenters. After the comments which had been made on the noble Lord's letter, he felt it his duty to thank the noble Lord for the letter and for his speech to-night; he wished he could thank him for the measure he had proposed, but he could not enter into the discussion of that measure until he had read the bill, and had had time to consider its details.

Mr Reynolds moved the adjournment of the debate.

After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned to Monday.

PASSENGERS ACT

Mr. Hawes obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Passengers Act of 1849. The bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The second annual address of this very useful and important association has just been issued. It is as follows.—

"This society, in referring to their first appeal to their fellow-subjects throughout the British empire, consider that they may review with some satisfaction the progress of their first year's labours

"The rapid maturity of the Cape constitution immediately after the publication of their address, the careful discussion and amendment of the Australian Bill and the publication of several important colonial papers, are amongst the practical results of their association, which have been gratefully acknowledged by the colonies

"But the main source of their encouragement has been the increased interest taken by Parliament in colonial questions during the session of 1850, the foremost place for the first time allotted to these subjects in her Majesty's opening and closing speeches, and the Premier's adoption of their address as the text for his great colonial statement.

"It is at least some [illegible] to all who duly appreciate the urgent [illegible] improve the national interests, [illegible] great colonial territories [illegible] last session on alteration [illegible] us indifference with which, only eight years before, that constitution was [illegible] once through both Houses of Parliament

"The formation of so large a Branch Society as that of South Africa, and the present use of this society by that important colony as the organ of advocating their constitutional claims before the Imperial Parliament, are satisfactory illustrations of the legitimate working of that colonial agency to which alone, of all the society's propositions, Lord John Russell took exception in his speech

"Still, the society must confess that the great object for which they have associated—namely, the satisfaction of the constitutional claims of the colonies to the administration of their own affairs is not yet obtained; but, on the contrary, is put in greater danger than ever by a partial adoption of their principles The irritation of a distant veto in local legislation, the insult and injury of continued transportation experiments, the imperial appropriation of local revenue, and the abuse of patronage, are still goading and afflicting the colonies; while an ostentatious recognition of their rights, partial concessions of representative forms of Government, and the withdrawal, during the mockery of reform, of that control by main force by which alone the old system has been hitherto maintained, present a transition state of the most critical nature, urgently demanding the most anxious attention and the promptest exertion

"The Cape, baulked of its promised freedom in the very act of accepting the offer, presents the awkward alternative to Government of adopting the terms proposed to them by a delegate of representation, or of forcing through the boon of a popular constitution at the dictation of a council of Crown officers.

"It remains to be seen how far the loyalty and good English sense of the Australians will work out their own requirements, by the awkward machinery of a semi-representative constituent body; and little time will elapse before Parliament must deal with the inevitable consequences of local representation.

"Any order in council, which names an Australian settlement as a depository of English convicts, will have to be immediately rescinded

"Both imperial expenditure, and the appropriation of local revenue for several purposes, will have to be reduced. Colonial control over waste lands must be allowed, and the main point at issue will have at last to be conceded, namely, the reserved imperial veto on local legislation

"Prince Edward Island will not cease to urge its claims to the same responsible Government as is enjoyed by its neighbouring colonies, backed by the home proprietary interest.

"England will not support its present military occupation in New Zealand, nor New Zealand the burden of Downing-street, even for the sake of the profits of its commissaria

"With these prospects, the committee more earnestly than ever appeal to the British public, both at home and in the colonies, for that active co-operation and support which will enable them to carry through Parliament the views which they advocate, as essential to the continued prosperity and connexion of the Imperial and Colonial Empire."

The late Dowager Lady Suffield has bequeathed to the poor of Blickling £100 and £50 to the poor of Gunton and Suffield. Her Ladyship's personal estate was valued at £25,000, which she has bequeathed amongst her relatives. Her nephew, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord H. F. C. Kerr, and R. W. Parmeter, Esq., are the executors.

The late Gustavus Gumpel, Esq., merchant, Hamburgh, has left 6000 marks for the poor of the Jewish persuasion of that city, and 4000 marks among the poor of Christian Benevolent Institutions; the distribution he leaves entirely to the judgment of his wife, the sole executrix.

Royal Maternity Charity.—The half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Cotton in the chair. The report commenced by congratulating the committee on the prosperous aspect of their affairs. A large amount of their liabilities had been paid off during the last year, and they had received £877 16s. 5d., the residue of a legacy. The receipts for the year had amounted to £1719 17s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1673, leaving a balance of £46 17s. 6d. From the formation of the charity, 409,484 women had been delivered; and during the year 1850, 2864, and only 9 deaths had occurred. The report was adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WHISPERS TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

To all ordinary mortals, there is no greater comfort than a full purse; but to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though always to be boasted of in his share of the Queen's Speech, it is a downright misery. If there were a little *deficit*, he could explain it away neatly, and prove it a sure indication of a coming tide of prosperity. If the national account were an even balance, he need only boast of the admirable skill and forethought that had precisely fitted the income to the expenditure. But with a surplus he has no peace. In vain he sets forth that the national expenditure is not much abated, that the surplus may soon be needed—the purse is over full—everybody wants the surplus, no plan of apportionment can content them all—Army, Navy, Ordnance, Civil List, Ambassadors, Consuls, Colonies, and dividends, everybody paid, from three millions to three millions and a half unluckily linger in the Exchequer Were the national accounts kept as in the good old times, not very long gone, on notched sticks, and no balance-sheet of income and expenditure published, the surplus might be worth something: all sorts of esplanades and gardens, and railings, and marble arches, and experimental Houses of Parliament, could grow from the bottom of the purse; even Owen Jones might be sent for to try his hand at illuminating the exterior of the Victoria Tower, or the lion and unicorn, and dolphins and shells, on the new piers of Buckingham Palace Gate; and at the end of a few sessions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could dilate famously on the diminution of the debt, and tell how, year by year, he had tumbled the last dustings of the nation's purse into that financial reform Slough of Despond, and had glorious hopes that he had almost filled up a hole or two, and that, in a few centuries, it might be possible to fathom the depth of his wisdom.

But, under the present publish-everything system, even the Treasury can have no secrets—every trade in every town has a sort of Chancellorate of the Exchequer of its own, and discusses the national finances as if they were ordinary debtor and creditor accounts

£3,500,000 of a surplus! people look up in their dingy rooms; count their windows; gaze at the pale faces about them; look out at the sunshine, and dream of untaxed breath and light. A surplus! thousands of the young, eager to teach themselves, and who have missed the cheap periodicals, and know that the Excise duty on paper stops their mental food, is a tax on thought, on knowledge, on the energy that would bring instruction within the reach of every apprentice and workman, think of their evenings at their favourite weekly books again, and that in their hours of rest from labour they may mount some steps of knowledge, and gain a clearer view of the working forces of the universe, and busy industries of men. A surplus, and so large! the poor look at their murky floors, their clothes, their blackened furniture, and believe there will soon be no exciseman at the soap-boilers', no tax on cleanliness. £3,000,000 clear above all payments! the shipbuilders look for abolition of the tax on timber, and the builders of houses and factories, and farm offices, follow up the demand. A surplus! the hod-man thinks he shall smoke his pipe in peace, and that negro-head shall be no more drum-head. A surplus! the poor needlewoman, for a little, lays her needle down, looks from her weary work at the scarce coloured water in her cup, and thinks of the luxury of real refreshing tea. A surplus! the artisan reading the weekly paper in some tap-room, for ten minutes, says to himself, "Now they'll take the news stamp off, and I'll have a paper of my own, that I can read at home; and they'll repeal the Advertisement Duty, and if I want a place I can say so in the papers." A surplus! shall not malt and hops have a less load upon their backs? All which thoughts, dreams, wants, wishes, would be most pleasant to the Chancellor of the Exchequer if the people would keep at home and keep them to themselves: but they won't; they come boring him; were they flies and he sugar, they could not more swarm about him. Windows, soap, paper, timber, tea, tobacco—all come whispering to him; he must hear them all, say nothing to any of them, and bow them all out But even then the miseries of the surplus are but beginning; independant members are all at him open-mouthed—nothing but motions and questions and amendments and opposition to his favourite schemes from the night he makes his statement until the appropriation act is passed. They know very well he has had no time to make up his mind in the holidays—everything in its place: Parliament and taxes, deputations and drudgery, in the session; grouse and hounds in the recess. But they won't wait; there's a surplus—it must be used at once; and this Session the haste is hotter, the plague of the surplus greater than ever

All the world are coming to the Exhibition. They may look round the Palace of Glass, and imagine it made from the windows built up by the Window-Tax They may smile at our vaunted care of the public health, and wonder that we who call all the world together, to show us how industry gets on, should tax the very paper that explains and illustrates the whole; tax the paper our parcels of goods are wrapped in, the cards of the jacquard loom, the mill-boards of the press, the pin-papers, trays, and inside of buttons; should set an exciseman, though we have the wondrous example of our progress in glass making since that manufacture was made free, to watch against improvement, and worry, and cheat, and plague the paper-maker, as if he were a maker of some poison instead of that which carries all our knowledge to every man's hand, and makes the most rich-minded and wise the close companions and suggesters of improvement to millions.

A surplus of £3,000,000, and drawback on exports and paper in Government offices considered £700,000, would be the amount of loss from repeal of the Paper Tax; and how great the gain to the people, how great the gain in better skill and more wide-spread honesty—the result of more general, because cheaper, teaching—no one can calculate. Therefore, at all events, though it disturb the peace of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, let this Paper Duty—clearly shown to be not merely a tax upon trade, a tax which is handing over the manufacture of paper (our very rags being exported) to foreigners, but a tax upon knowledge, a tax upon the excellence of literature, a tax in favour of the degradation of cheap literature—be repealed before the world gather to our Exhibition, and find us, with all our boasted freedom, sitting beneath a tax on the progress of intelligence

Taxes upon mind-light, and sun-light, and the fresh air of heaven these are amongst the things for legislation to set to work upon the remnants of old rubbish to be cleared away—the Exhibition of Industry which should be made by our Parliament in the present Session, in the face of all the world!

Popery in Power, by Joseph Turnley.—(E. Wilson.)—Such is the title of a well-timed volume of some 400 8vo pages, in which the author illustrates the characteristics of Romanism when in power, by an interesting narrative of the most striking events in its history; this section of the work closing with a notice of the increase of Roman Catholics in England, the progress of Tractarianism, &c. The second section illustrates "the Spirit of the Vatican" in the Middle Ages, with especial reference to the Crusades and the persecution of the Albigenses. Next is a drama, portraying our second Henry, and the influence of Romanism in his reign; and the work closes with an appendix of historical documentary evidence. The narrative is illustrated with some four-and-twenty clever engravings, ably designed, representing the pageants and persecutions, and not a little of the [illegible]

[illegible] recently deceased, have paid probate duty [illegible] W. [illegible] J Hickey, £120,000; A. Chapman, £70,000; W. [illegible], £[illegible],000; J Phillips, £30,000; W. Ware, £30,000; W. English, £25,000; J. Baldwin, £25,000; [illegible] Baxter, £20,000; E. Rukes, £25,000; and B. Boniface, £25,000

Repeal of the Window Tax.—A very large deputation, consisting of representatives from the different metropolitan parishes, and accompanied by nearly all the metropolitan members of Parliament, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence, on Thursday, relative to a repeal of the Window Tax. Various members of the deputation, who were very courteously received, having explained the grounds upon which they urged a repeal of the tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would give the matter his best consideration, and the deputation withdrew.

Middlesex Hospital.—The annual meeting of the governors and patrons of this charity took place on Thursday, at the hospital; the Hon. Capt. Maude, R N, in the chair. The report stated that there had been a great increase of in-patients during the past year, the number amounting to 2550. There had been 11,582 out patients, out of which number 6000 had been permanently relieved and cured. The receipts for the year amounted to £7615 2s. 7d., and the expenditure to £8901 14s. 7d., leaving a balance in excess of expenditure of £1286 12s. The report was adopted, officers for the ensuing year elected, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated

The Sailors' Strike.—Captain Beechey, from the Board of Trade has visited North Shields this week, and had interviews with the committees of the seamen on the strike, in the presence of the local board of trade and the commanders of the war-vessels in the harbour. He entered very fully into the merits of the Mercantile Marine Act, and explained to the men the nature of the shipping-offices and the register-ticket, but, seemingly, without satisfaction to the body of the seamen, for they have since met and resolved not to sign articles under the new act, either in the foreign or home trade. Notwithstanding this resolution, there seems a difference of opinion amongst the men as to the policy of such a step. The South Shields shipwrights are still out, and the Hondon men turned out on Tuesday

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—HAPPY LOVE. —No. VII.

Since the sweet knowledge I possess
That she I love is mine,
All Nature throbs with happiness,
And wears a face divine
The woods seem greener than they were,
The skies are lighter blue;
The stars shine clearer, and the air
Lets finer sunlight through.
Until I loved I was a child,
And sported on the sands;
But now the ocean opens out,
With all its happy lands.

The circles of my sympathy
Extend from earth to heaven:
I strove to pierce a mystery,
And lo! the clue is given.
The woods, with all their boughs and leaves,
Are preachers of delight,
And wandering clouds in summer eves
Are Edens to my sight.
My confidants and comforters
Are river, hill, and grove,
And sun, and stars, and heaven's blue deeps,
And all that live and move.

O friendly hills! O garrulous woods!
O sympathising air!
O many-voiced solitudes
I know my love is fair.
I know that she is fair and true,
And that from her you've caught
The changeful glories ever new
That robe you in my thought
Grief, from the armour of my heart,
Rolls off like rustling rain
'Tis life to love; but double life
To be beloved again

Charles Mackay

FINE ARTS.

WILLIAM OF NASSAU AND THE MONEY-LENDERS.

It is the highest province of art to record the magnanimities of human nature, and to "incarnate them in beauty;" and these qualities having a moral import upon society, are the most worthy of the Artist's illustrative pencil. Such is the event here pictured from the short but glorious career of William of Nassau, by Cladius Jacquand, a native of France. Admitting, therefore, that the subject is well chosen, the next point of consideration is, how far are the facts, as chronicled by History, elucidated and applied by the aid of Art.

William of Nassau, surnamed "The Silent," of whom it was said, "Tacendo parla, parlando incanta"

His silence was expressive,
His speech irresistible

was a man of great courage and unflinching determination; and when others of equally high family had succumbed and suffered, there rallied around him numerous staunch and heroic adherents to oppose the cruel and tyrannical Duke of Alva. He succeeded in casting off the supremacy of Spain, in abolishing the Inquisition, and establishing the independence of the Seven Provinces; but, in order to effect this, funds were necessary, and he, one of the richest nobles of Holland, pledged the family plate, rarities of art, and jewels, in order to raise the "sinews of war."

He did not, however, long enjoy the title of Stadtholder with which he was invested, for he was assassinated by a minion of Philip II., in 1584 leaving, however, his mantle to his son Maurice.

This fine subject is thus treated. In the centre of the foreground are piled, in one grand offering at the shrine of patriotism, the accumulated treasures of a family of high descent, consisting of vases and groups in gold, silver, and ivory, wrought in exquisite designs, and into ingenious forms, by the cunning hand of Benvenuto Cellini and others. Here, too, is porcelain of great variety, the priceless products of foreign climes, imported to enrich the cabinets of the wealthy Prince; and forming a group which it would be difficult to exceed in gorgeousness or in beauty.

This hoard divides the *dramatis personæ* into two groups. On the right stands the Stadtholder, his attitude full of dignity and expressive of resolution, as he displays to the astonished eyes of the money-lenders the wealth he is about to sacrifice. Beside him is his chief officer of state, who seems to have obeyed his Sovereign's behests literally, and leans eagerly over the coffers, of which he exhibits the emptiness; whilst the female members of his family proffer their costly pearls and other jewels, with like praiseworthy devotion to their country's cause which animates the Prince.

On the left are congregated those who are about to lend money on these valuables, and they exhibit all the striking characteristics of their vocation. One thrusts his cap from off his brow, in order to comprehend more fully the extent and quality of the pledges; another gloats with undisguised avarice on the tempting heap he hopes soon to clutch; while others are employed mentally in calculating its worth. The opening into another saloon, and the light falling on the secretaries, gives relief to the picture, which is of a Rembrandt-like quality of tone—rich, without gaudiness, and, in chiaroscuro, powerful without extravagance. As the selection of the subject was happy, so the invention is learned—whether we consider the composition, the individual characters, or the accessories.

Appropriate expression, correct costume, careful drawing, even to the extremities, draperies cast in richly contrasted masses, all prove the painter to have studied deeply, and practised unweariedly. In fact, this picture has the quality of antiquity and the learning of the present age to recommend it to the connoisseur and the critic.

This grand picture was in the collection of the late King of Holland at the Hague; and is now in Mr. Hoare's Gallery, Berkeley Chambers, Bruton-street, Bond-street.

The Fall of Rain at Whitehaven, Cumberland, in the month just ended is 9 422 inches, being 5 318 inches above the average quantity for January, which is 4 05 inches; and a greater depth than has been measured in any month of any year since 1831, and probably for a much longer period. The falls which approach the nearest to January, 1851, are: December, 1833, 9,048 inches; January, 1834, 9.169 inches; and July, 1846, 9.061 inches. These are the only months during the last twenty years which approach January, 1851, in point of wetness.—Observatory, Whitehaven, February 1, 1851.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES, IN THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS

In order to render our description of these Sculptures as complete and various as possible, we propose, this week, to present our readers with a selection from the Collection in Paris.

Before, however, entering into a description of the particular specimens we have engraved on the present occasion, it seems desirable to give a slight sketch of their original discovery, and of their discoverer, M. Botta, the first European who was ever able to make excavations of any extent in the plains of Nineveh. M Botta is an eminent French naturalist, who, for a considerable portion of his life, pursued his studies and researches in the East. He had resided ten years in Egypt and Nubia, and five years in the Hejaz and Arabia Felix, and various places where few Europeans have ever been. From his long sojourn and wanderings among Arab tribes, he was as well acquainted with the language and customs of the Easterns as with those of Frenchmen; and altogether, both his constitution and his acquired habits had so far unfitted him for a residence in Europe, that, when the French Government rewarded him for his past eminent services as a naturalist, by giving him a situation and a house in the Jardin des Plantes, he found that his health would oblige him to forego the advantage, and seek a warmer climate. The Government, with that enlightened desire to reward merit, which is so strongly contrasted with the tardy dullness of our own Government, sought to serve M. Botta in the way that would be most agreeable to himself, and that would, at the same time, render his peculiar qualifications and intelligence beneficial to the world at large. To accomplish this, they created the Consulate at Mossul, about 1839-40, and appointed M. Botta Consul. Very shortly after M. Botta was established in his new quarters, his curiosity was aroused by the sight of a few sculptured fragments which some of the inhabitants of Khorsabad had turned up by chance in the vicinity of their dwellings. The village of Khorsabad is built upon some mounds situated about fifteen miles east of Mossul, the modern Nineveh, or the living capital of Assyria. So interesting and suggestive did these fragments appear to M. Botta, that, with the promptness of an active mind, he at once conceived that a judicious system of excavating might discover important historical documents. Accordingly, he decided on taking up his abode in the neighbourhood where the first specimens were found, in order to better organise a regular well-designed search.

Notwithstanding that M. Botta's position as Consul, his thorough acquaintance with the language, and perfect knowledge of the Arab character in all its phases presented such advantages that there was every prospect of his pursuing his researches with success, yet unexpected and disheartening obstacles arose. He was frequently interrupted, on various pretexts, by the authorities of the village, and by the Kadee of Mossul; partly for the purpose of extorting money, and partly because they conceived him to be already in the possession of great treasure of gold, which he had actually found in the excavations, or was enabled, by an intimacy with

NIMROUD SCULPTURES IN THE LOUVRE GALLERY, PARIS.

Eshshetan, with whom all Franks are supposed to be acquainted, to convert the stones he so carefully dug up into the precious metal. At length he was so utterly interrupted, that an appeal to the Porte became necessary, and for a whole year his proceedings were arrested by the negotiations between the French and Turkish Governments, for the purpose of securing him the permission to excavate. Upon the French Government undertaking that all the gold and treasure which might be discovered should be given up to the Turkish authorities, the firman was granted, but not without the appointment of an officer specially to watch progress; not merely to prevent the private abstraction of the supposed treasure, but to see that during the night the Ghiaour Botta did not transmute into gold the stones recovered by day—so impossible is it to make a Turk comprehend that a sane man would spend money to dig up old stones, merely to examine or carry away because they have on them unintelligible writing. At length M. Botta was permitted to carry on the excavations at Khorsabad, and was ultimately rewarded by a discovery which has excited the curiosity and interest of all the civilized world. It will thus be seen that we are only performing an act of justice towards M. Botta, in according to him the merit of first breaking ground which has since proved so rich in archæological treasures; for it was to his energy, resolution, experience, and tact that we are indebted for overcoming obstacles which, being once removed, render subsequent researches comparatively easy. There yet, however, remains one great difficulty to surmount before we can arrive at the most precious remains, namely, the excavation of the largest mound in the plain opposite Mosul, at a place called by the Arabs Nunia, and supposed to be the true Nineveh. The difficulty arises from the existence upon this mound of a mosque sacred to all Mohammedans, as containing the tomb of the Prophet Jonah. Some of the contiguous mounds, however, have been excavated by our energetic countryman, Layard; and we anticipate the arrival of the results so soon as our Government ceases to emulate the Turks in the obstacles they offer to promoting these interesting researches.

The first produce of M. Botta's labours arrived in Paris in the year 1846, and the Engravings we have prepared are from among those deposited in the Louvre, and will be found to form valuable links in the chain of those we have already described from our own Museum.

No. 1 represents an angle of an entrance, showing part of the side and return of the door. The angle shows the profile of the human-headed bull, the right side of which will form the whole of the jamb of the door, as will be better understood by reference to the bull and lion described in our Number published October 26th, 1850, which example was built into the wall or flanked by other sculptures. In the present instance the return side of the same block is sculptured with a figure of the Assyrian Hercules, bearing his emblems, the lion and serpent. The figure stands in a shallow recess, the outer sides of which are flat, and form a sort of frame round the principal figure. At the base of that on the right side is sculptured a small figure of the divinity Nisroch, holding the basket and pine cone; and on the right side is a figure of a priest, holding the bunch of pomegranates in one hand, while the other is upraised. The panels in which they stand reach nearly as high as the knee of the Hercules. The figure of Hercules himself is bare-headed, the hair being represented in bold relief in front, but highly curled at the back; and the beard is peculiarly elaborately ornamented. He is dressed in the long furred robe, with the fringed tunic and furred upper dress, we have before remarked upon as a distinguishing feature of Royal personages. As regards the long mantle, he differs from another figure of Hercules in the French collection, in which he is represented as clothed simply in the short-fringed tunic. The portion of the bull shown has a richly-ornamented cap, surmounted by feathers, the double horns, bull's ears, and the usual curled hair, beard, and dewlap: the front feathers, indicating the wings, are carried over the shoulder.

No. 2 is a bronze lion, like those found by Layard, and which we have, in a former article, assumed to be a weight; it is placed on a stone engraved with cuneiform characters.

No. 3 is a small figure of a divinity in wood, which has suffered considerable damage from the operations of time.

No. 4 is a figure of the same size as the preceding, and likewise of wood. It appears to represent the King, or a divinity, with a truncated cone-shaped head-dress, surrounded by the double horns. The robe is long, but the whole figure too much mutilated to distinguish the particulars of the costume.

No. 5 is a bracelet of bronze, with carved bulls' heads for terminations.

No. 6, A spear or arrow-head.

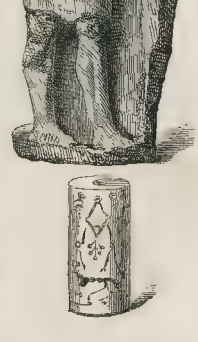
No. 7, A crescent-shaped implement of ordinary spear metal.

Nos. 8 and 9, Engraved cylinders of agate, exactly like those found in the ruins of Babylon. Cylinders of this description have been known in Europe from time immemorial; and no less than 20 years ago, Mr. John Landseer suggested that they were worn by the Assyrians as amulets, and that they bear the name of the individual, as well as some astrological signs with reference to his birth. Recent discoveries seem to confirm these suggestions.

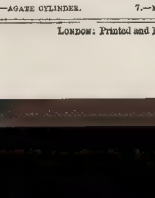
1.—HUMAN-HEADED BULL, AND ASSYRIAN HERCULES.

3.—FIGURE OF DIVINITY OR KING, IN WOOD.

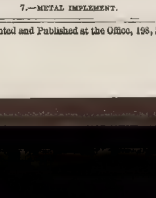
2.—BRONZE LION, ON STONE.



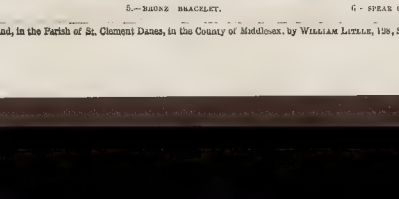
4.—FIGURE OF DIVINITY, IN WOOD.



8.—AGATE CYLINDER.

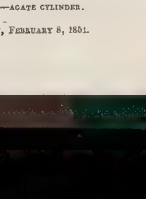


7.—METAL IMPLEMENT.



5.—BRONZE BRACELET.

6.—SPEAR OR ARROW HEAD.



9.—AGATE CYLINDER.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 8, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 470.—Vol. xviii.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851. [Sixpence { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

MR. DISRAELI'S REMEDIES
FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

It was not wise in the Ministry to regret in the Royal Speech the existence of Agricultural Distress, or to make any mention of the subject, unless they were convinced that that distress was the result of legislative enactment, and was capable of removal by the same agency which caused it. It cannot be imagined that the Ministry have any doubts upon the subject, or any misgiving, that, after all, either the policy of Free Trade or some other act of the Legislature might be to blame; and it therefore was, to say the least of it, exceedingly impolitic to excite hopes which they knew they could not realise, and to encourage the respectable and estimable people, who cultivate the land, in the false notion, that they are a class apart and to be aided in their business at the expense of all the rest of the community.

Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Protectionist party, has not been slow to take advantage of the weak amiability, or the amiable weakness of the Ministry upon this subject, and before the session was a week old, has come before the House and the country with a woful repetition of a woful story. He has proved that agriculture, like the new-born babe in the Eastern poem, "wept when all around it smiled;" and that the cheapness of food, which made all other classes prosperous and happy, was ruin to every one engaged in the cultivation of the land. There is no doubt that agriculture in this country is not prosperous; but it should be remembered that it never was prosperous within any traditionary or historical period, or within the recollection of any living man, except when bread was at famine price. Protected or unprotected, British agriculture has been constantly dissatisfied. Its woes began with the Peace; since which period, it may be safely stated, it has allowed no peace to politicians, and has all but monopolised, with Roman Catholic grievances and Papal aggressions, the whole attention of the Legislature. The lament of Thomas Moore in 1826 applies to 1851:—

> What! still those two infernal questions,
> That with our meals, our slumbers mix;
> That spoil our tempers and digestions—
> Eternal Corn and Catholics?
>
> Gods! were there ever two such bores
> Nothing else talk'd of, night or morn;
> Nothing in doors or out of doors,
> But endless Catholics and Corn!

Mr. Disraeli, and all who advocate, directly or indirectly, the cause of Protection, blame Free Trade for the present distress of the occupiers of land; forgetting that they were quite as distressed under the Protective system as they are now, and ignoring, for the purposes of their present arguments, their whole history for upwards of thirty years. The agriculturists desire what they cannot get—a higher price for their commodity than the market price of the world; and a price which, if they could obtain it, would ruin the commerce and the manufactures of this country, and draw us, not by slow, but by rapid degrees, into the vortex of as sanguinary a revolution as ever afflicted any nation in the world. That Free Trade is not to blame for their distress, is proved not alone by their own history, but by the complaints of the protected agriculturists of France, who allege, like their English compeers, that they cannot cultivate the soil at a sufficient profit, and who, having some protection, are clamorous for more. They would have a minimum price of food, and would measure out the contents of the horn of Amalthæa—even though it overflowed as in the Golden Age—at a famine price, to an eager people. They never calculate how long the people could pay such a price, or whether the attempt to make a nation pay more than the current price of the world for its food, is not ultimately ruinous even to agriculture itself.

Mr. Disraeli announces that he has abandoned the cause of Protection in so far as Parliamentary effort to overthrow the system of Free Trade is concerned. Accepting Free Trade as a fact, not to be set aside unless by the deliberate verdict of the constituencies—which he knows full well can never be obtained—he desires that agriculture should be freed from any unjust burdens that may weigh upon it, in order that it may compete freely and fairly with the whole world in the raising of food for the British people. "What," he asks, "is the reason that when all are prosperous, an important class should suffer? Why is it that the cultivator of the soil, whom we all recognise to be a man of energy and of enterprise, and whose great virtues we now recognise—what is the reason that the cultivator of the soil in the United Kingdom should not be able to compete with the foreign cultivator?" He affirms the reason to be, the weight of taxation to which the cultivator of the British soil is subjected, and calls upon the Government and the Legislature to relieve them of a large portion of those burdens. Mr. Disraeli does not seem to think, that, taken in the aggregate, the taxation of the British people is excessive, but that the owners and occupiers of land are proportionally more heavily weighted than any other class. Upon both of these points, the non-agricultural class will be prepared to join issue with him, and to assert that the whole British people—agriculturists as well as manufacturers, country and town, all classes and interests of society—are enormously taxed, but that agriculture does not pay a fraction more than its share. The three burdens which Mr. Disraeli especially seeks to remove, with the view of lightening the pressure upon agriculture, are—the prohibition to grow tobacco and sugar, the malt-tax, and the excessive amount of local rates. Let us take these questions one by one, and see what the agriculturists, or the country, would gain by their removal.

In the first place, the permission to grow tobacco, even if accorded, would be but a small matter. The total value of the tobacco imported into this country is, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, but £500,000. If the English and Irish farmers were allowed to grow it, could they compete with the tobacco-growers of North and South America and Cuba? Under a system of Free Trade they most certainly could not; for tobacco from those regions could be supplied cheaper and better than it could be grown in Great Britain or Ireland. If they desired to protect British and Irish tobacco by a prohibitory duty, the impudence of the demand would almost surpass credence. A sacrifice of revenue to the extent of £3,250,000 would be a necessary accompaniment of this scheme. The consumers of tobacco would pay the present price—that is to say, the net value of the tobacco, £500,000, plus the present duty; which, instead of going into the national exchequer, would go into the pockets of the tobacco-growers; and the deficiency of £3,250,000 in the revenue would have to be made up from the general resources of the people. the agriculturists really think that Protection, being banished from bread, is to be restored upon tobacco, they are blinder than we take them to be; and, if Mr. Disraeli really believes that such a scheme has the remotest shadow of the fraction of a chance of being sanctioned by this or any possible Parliament or Government, he is not the man of ability or of common sense that the world is willing to believe he is. As regards the sugar question, we should think that

FIRE AT KNOLL'S GARDENS BERLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.

the unhappy result of the Emperor Napoleon's attempts to introduce into France the manufacture of sugar from beet-root would be a sufficient warning to all parties in this country. Sugar can be made out of beet-root; but that native sugar from beet-root can be produced as cheaply as tropical sugar from the sugar-cane, remuneratively to those engaged either in its culture or its manufacture, is much to be questioned. Upon this point, however, there is no reason why experiments should not be made. But for the privilege of growing sugar a loss of revenue would be incurred, which the agriculturists, in common with the other classes of the community, would have to make good, either in direct or indirect taxation. Thus the advantage to agriculture would at best be small.

The second grievance is the Malt-Tax. We willingly admit this to be, like every other tax, an evil; and we see no reason why the poor man's beer should be the subject of taxation any more than his bread. But that the tax is a burden upon the agriculturist, except as a consumer of beer, we cannot admit. The Malt-Tax affects the labourers, mechanics, and handicraftsmen of towns and cities quite as much as it affects the farmer. The immense beer-drinking population of London are, in fact, far greater sufferers by it than the growers of barley. Doubtless the tax operates so far injuriously upon the agriculturist that it restricts the consumption of beer, and therefore interferes with the market which the farmer might otherwise obtain for his barley; but, to claim the whole tax as a burden upon agriculture, as Mr. Disraeli does, is voluntary or involuntary error. Voluntary error is dishonesty, of which we do not accuse the Protectionist leader; but involuntary error in a question like this is quite as damaging to his cause, and almost as damaging to his reputation. The tax is a large one, and it is likely enough, that, some day or another, it will be taken off; but, at the best, the amount will have to be re-imposed in the shape of an income and property tax. Possibly such a change might be for the benefit of agriculture; and if the farmers and the country would like to make trial of the substitute, there is no reason, that we are aware of, why they should not be gratified. But whether anything be done or not, Mr. Disraeli has as greatly exaggerated the burden, as he has the relief to agriculture which might be expected from its removal.

The third grievance is, the alleged undue pressure of Poor and other local rates, which, according to Mr. Disraeli, affect land to the extent of seven-twelfths of the gross rental, while Mr. Disraeli's errors in this respect were pointed out last year, when he brought the same subject before the attention of the Legislature. His courage in returning to the charge, after the complete exposure of his inaccuracy which then took place, is not a little extraordinary. As if his statement had not been refuted over and over again, he could sit down as an agricultural burden the whole amount of the poor and other local rates, although houses, docks, railways, mines, and all the lands upon which railways are built, are sharers in the burden. The Chancellor of the Exchequer slew this dead fallacy a second time. Doubtless, it will be revived once more, if not by Mr. Disraeli, by some of his followers; but it is really high time that the error, or the misrepresentation, should give up the ghost once for all, and so make an end of it.

There is no doubt that the agriculturists are heavily taxed: in this country, we are *all* heavily taxed. Let the agriculturists, instead of considering themselves a class apart, make common cause with their fellow-citizens, in calling for a reform and re-adjustment of our whole fiscal system, and they will do good service to themselves and to the country. But they will not have done so by Mr. Disraeli—setting class against class, and interest against interest—can effect no good for agriculture. It leads the farmers astray, distracts their attention from their business, and impedes a work, which, sooner or later, must be attempted in justice to the whole industry of the country—whether it be exercised in the corn-field or in the workshop, in the production of food, or in that of calicoes and hardware.

DESTRUCTION OF KROLL'S AT BERLIN.

ONE of the chief places of amusement of Berlin, the Linden establishment known as Kroll's, was totally destroyed on the night of the fire; of the large building, which, with its gardens, and square two of which was the ornament of the Thiergarten, nothing remained standing but the walls. The [illegible] which [illegible] balls and masquerades, formed one of the longest galleries in Europe. The decorations of the Chinese *Saalordnung* had not been removed, and in the centre saloon the great panorama of the Mississippi had been for some days exhibited. A concert was to have been given there in the evening, but at mid-day on the 1st a fire broke out among the decorations and tapestries of the interior, and in a few minutes the whole of the interior was in flames. From the open space of ground between the Brandenburg Gate and the building, the progress of the fire could be distinctly seen as it spread from end to end of the interior. The immense panorama is destroyed—the whole interior, in fact, is completely gutted. The alarm was immediately given; but when the few engines arrived, there was such a scarcity of water that they were of little use. A detachment of Lancers and a body of the mounted police kept back the crowd of people from the enclosure round the building. The Prince of Prussia, Prince Carl, and Prince Albert were all on the ground with General Wrangel. The fire raged from noon till three o'clock, and it rather burnt itself out than was extinguished. At half past three, however, the [illegible] got out, the great engine of the city, which is worked by steam, was slowly rolling up the Linden towards the Brandenburg Thor, far too late to be of use even if there had been water enough. The panorama destroyed belonged to Mr. Cassidy, the competitor of a Mr. Risley, who has another gigantic painting of the scenery of the same river at the Hôtel de Russie

Fortunately, no lives were lost in the fire: it was caused by the small spirit-lamp used to light the chandeliers. It was, as usual, fixed on a long pole, and the man, in moving about, brought it into contact with some of the light drapery, and in a few minutes the whole of the interior was in a blaze.

The King of Prussia has presented Mademoiselle Kroll, the proprietress of the establishment which bears her name, with the sum of 40,000 thalers towards its re-erection. The remainder, it is said, will be covered by the insurance.

The founder of this splendid establishment was Joseph Kroll, the proprietor of the "Winter Garden" at Breslau, in which the corporation of that city gave the King of Prussia in 1841, the splendid fête which pleased with the arrangement of the building; and encouraged by the Royal approval, Kroll ventured to apply for permission to found a similar *locale* in Berlin, on the grandest scale. Supported in his project by the minister, Count Von Stolberg, Kroll obtained the grant of a piece of ground in the Thiergarten (the whole of which is "Royal property"), not far from the Brandenburgh Gate, on the condition that the building erected on it should never be appropriated to any other purpose than that of a place of public amusement. The King and other members of the Royal family also advanced money towards the cost of the edifice, to a large amount; the site was, besides, afterwards extended, and space enough given for a pleasure-garden. The building was commenced in May, 1842, and opened with a public concert on the 15th of February, 1844. It contained extensive kitchens, cellars, billiard and smoking rooms, and offices of every kind under ground, suites of private apartments on the basement, and above it three saloons; the centre one square and lofty, with two others longer and narrower extending on each side of it, the whole length of the building. The centre hall was the Ball-room, and was surrounded by open *logen* for the Royal family, and galleries divided into apartments, in which, during the grand masquerades and balls, parties could be served with supper, and command, at the same time, a view of the glittering [illegible] below. The great saloons were [illegible] for public [illegible] and [illegible] a garden, and performances by a very talented troupe were given with great success. The property had passed to the daughter of the founder, Miss Kroll, by whom it was conducted with great spirit. The fire has swept away everything she possessed. The numerous servants and waiters saved nothing but their lives; the musicians, who always left their instruments in the building, have lost their means of subsistence. Of the whole large orchestra, nothing has been recovered but the triangle. The stock of written music, the labour of years, is totally destroyed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The hostile attitude taken up by the Legislative Assembly (as represented by the majority and the Mountain) against the President of the Republic, has been aggravated this week, by the boldest and most decided step they have yet ventured upon, viz: a refusal of the pecuniary grant of 1,800,000 francs, demanded by Ministers, to enable Louis Napoleon to maintain in a becoming manner the great expenses of his exalted station in the Republic.

The measure had been referred to a committee of the Assembly for preliminary consideration, and M. Piscatory was named the reporter to the committee. On Saturday last, this gentleman presented his report to the Assembly. [illegible]

The following is a resume of its main arguments. It commences by recapitulating the various grants annually voted under different heads to the President of the Republic, and makes the sum total amount to 3,425,000f., supposing the bill to [illegible] The said sums are made up of the following items, according to the Constitution, 600,000f.; the dotal of representation, inscribed on the Budget, 600,000f.; expenses of the Elysée, inscribed on the Budget, 240,000f.; hire of a hotel adjoining the Elysée, 35,000f.; share assigned to the President in the funds of succour charged on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, extraordinary expenses demanded by the present bill, 1,800,000f. The committee had heard several ministers, who referred to the statement of motives of last year, having no more complete explanations to give for the present, and had decided, by a majority of thirteen votes against two, to propose to the Assembly the rejection of the bill. The majority recalled its motives, which had determined the vote of last year, and maintained that the same identical grounds existed for repeating the grant this year, and for securing to the President a position suitable to his rank. The majority thought that perhaps it would appear unconstitutional to vote a supplement of salary to the President of the Republic. Nevertheless, in presence of the vote of last year, and of the considerations which had guided it, it did not think that circumstances this year were of a nature to [illegible] that which [illegible] 1,800,000f. demanded, the position of the President would be below the suitable style and dignity of the great power with which he was invested. On the contrary, this position was [illegible] of all proportion with every other functionary in the country where the division of fortunes was so great. The committee desired to maintain the executive power, but not to aggrandize it. The presidency is not royalty. The President is only the first citizen. He is not the head of the state; he is the head of the Executive power. When the Assembly voted, last year, the supplement of salary, it hoped that the danger with which such a vote might be accompanied, in its bearing on the claims of influence, a political instrument. But the Assembly had found a conformity of policy and a concurrence of action in the President of the Republic; and it trusted confidently to find them still. But this confident expectation has not been fulfilled, and the Assembly, justly alarmed, has not deemed it possible to keep silence. It deems it its duty to observe a conduct and to hold a language about which no person can fail into mistake. The union of the powers has saved France; all that tends to divide them excites the same uneasiness, the same regrets in everybody, although differently expressed. The Assembly can not speak with sincerity and firmness; otherwise, it would weaken the Legislative power, and tender bad counsels to the Executive power.

Monday having been fixed for the debate on the report, M. de Royer, Minister of Justice, in opening the question on that day in the Assembly, stated that it had appeared to him simply a financial one, but the committee having made it a political question of the first order, the Government awaited the decision of the Chamber calmly. M. Montalembert then ascended the tribune, and spoke amid deep silence. He would leave aside the money question, and apply himself to the political one. The majority, although differently disposed with regard to the best intentions in the world, had entered upon a systematic opposition. (Great noise. Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") Well, then, if they liked the phrase better, they had entered upon a "parliamentary" opposition. (Laughter.) He was not the President's adviser, but he could bear witness that he had been true to his mission, which was to restore society, and to suppress demagogy. (Noise.) The President had performed his mission with courage, honour, and ability. Then, proceeding to examine the acts of the President, M. Montalembert praised them all, with the exception of the letter to Edgar Ney, an event which [illegible] also to dismissal of General Changarnier. M. Montalembert represented the President as the expression of the country, which had need of defence. The speaker was often interrupted by the Left; and M. Baudin was called to order, with inscription on the *procès-verbal*. M. Piscatory followed Montalembert, and the bill was then rejected by 396 votes against 294, being a majority of 102 against the Government measure.

The next (Tuesday) morning the official organ of the Government, the *Moniteur*, published the following [illegible]

> In the anticipation of the rejection which has just taken place on the question of expenses of representation, numerous subscriptions were in course of [illegible] during the night. An amazing and unexpected sum has been collected in a few hours. At the moment of the President having been officially informed of the resolution of the Assembly, the [illegible] had already received and carefully classed [illegible] those who had exercised [illegible] But he feels it his duty to make sacrifice of a personal satisfaction in favour of the [illegible] Ministry has, therefore, refused all subscriptions, however spontaneous and generous they may be. The President, thus, refuses all subscription, however spontaneous and generous they may be.

The spirit of self-denial so adroitly displayed in this notice is said to have [illegible] the popular mind, and it is [illegible] that Louis Napoleon mighty in the popular affections, and [illegible] will prove to be one of his best "moves" thus to enact the persecuted man.

On the same evening he rode out on horseback from the Elysée, attended by a slight escort, when he had the [illegible] persons were assembled, and he was given him a most enthusiastic reception, their cheers being accompanied by vehement cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive le Président!*"

On Thursday there was a grand reception at the Elysée, that the President of the Republic would not hold his usual reception on that evening. This is among the first measures adopted by Louis Napoleon to economise the expenses at the Elysée, in consequence of the rejection of the donation list.

The Journals, of course, entertain very opposite views of the act of the President of the Republic, in refusing to accept the voluntary subscriptions raising on his behalf in various parts of the country; some of them denouncing his resolution indicative of a manly character and worthy of his high position, while others denounce it as an act insulting to the representatives of the nation, for which he ought to be called to an account.

The Legislative Assembly have re-elected M. Dupin as their President for the next three months; and General Bedeau, M. Daru, and M. Louis Faucher as Vice-Presidents. Five of the secretaries have been likewise elected.

The Finance Minister M. Fould, presented to the Assembly the budget for 1852, from which it appears that in the year 1849 a deficit of 73 millions existed, to which should be added six millions on account of the savings-banks. The deficit for 1849, which had at first been set down at 72 millions, and was afterwards reduced to 19 millions, was finally brought down to only fifteen millions. The deficit of 1849 would, in 1851, be brought down by the application [illegible] For the year just closed the estimates [illegible] by 12 millions, which would be added to the supplementary credits voted by the Assembly to the extent of 50 millions; but, by the augmentation that had taken place in different branches of the revenue, together with the new taxes which had been imposed by the present Assembly, this deficit had been brought down to 13 millions. The extraordinary works which had been executed last year amounted to 105 millions. With regard to the year 1851, he could not form any conjectures based upon the assumption that order and tranquillity would be maintained. The deficits of the three preceding years, 1848, 1849, and 1850, put together, with the gross sum of 646 millions, but he did not think that any dangerous or embarrassing position would result from such a consequence, seeing as he did the great resources which were at the disposal of the state. He estimated the increase of the revenue and the limitation of different [illegible] at a possible sum of forty-three millions. The Government [illegible] year, been enabled to sell twenty-two thousand hectares of land, to the value of twenty-five millions. He enumerated other additional measures [illegible] by Government for the reduction of the deficit above stated. The floating debt amounted to 977 millions, but it was not for all that to an extent to cause uneasiness or create apprehension. The cash in the Treasury and in the Bank exceeded 94 millions. The loan concluded by his predecessor would afford 36 millions, of which 31 millions remained to be paid. The amounts due by the Rouen and Northern Companies would give upwards of 40 millions, and he was confident that the ordinary expenditure would be fully covered by the revenue receipts. He then summarized the different reductions that would be made in expenses of the different departments, and concluded by setting down the extra receipts according to his estimate, at 1,382,675,967f., and expenditure at 1,272,978,928f., giving a surplus of 109,696,870f.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the Peninsula the only occurrence of importance which is noted is a very melancholy one, viz. the condemnation, by the criminal tribunals, of 42 [illegible] (chiefly at Genoa) to death for the part they took in the revolution two years back. Three of these had been condemned to death, three to perpetual imprisonment, and one to the galleys for 24 years; the remainder to lighter punishments. Long had, however, remitted the sentence of death. Much excitement is said to prevail [illegible] of these proceedings.

GERMAN STATES.

[illegible] Federal Diet [illegible] Executive Power is to be established, and that the Premiers of Austria and Prussia will meet at Dresden on the 16th inst.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to the intelligence received this week from Hamburg, the whole of the 4 July of schleswig was delivered up to the Danes on the 5th instant, who immediately took possession, and the national flag was hoisted on the fort and in the country round.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 29th ult. The excitement and anxiety at the non-arrival of the *Atlantic* had become very serious; and the British revenue schooner *Daring* had sailed from Halifax on the 22d, in search of the missing steamer. This act of courtesy, on the part of the colonial Government, was highly appreciated and lauded at New York.

The elections were creating much excitement. Out of fifty-three senators elected, thirty were Democrats, twenty Whigs, and three Free-soilers. Nine were yet to be returned to make up the complement of 62, or two senators to each state. The representatives are elected according to population, causing the people in due proportion of numbers; but each state [illegible] voice in the senate, the senators representing, not the [illegible] but the Government [illegible]

From Congress we learn that in the Senate the motion of Henry Clay for inquiry into the expediency of attempting to prevent American ships from engaging [illegible] Appropriation Committee.

The French Spoliation Bill had also passed the Senate. This is a measure of indemnification to private sufferers, and also an act of national justice.

Great efforts were being made to [illegible] on account of the duties [illegible] iron, hemp, and glass.

The trial of General Henderson, on the charge of having been concerned in the invasion of Cuba, is terminated in the discernment of the jury.

From Havannah we learn that Barnum's experiment with Jenny Lind [illegible] was highly successful, the prima donna having realized extravagant sums, although the lady was greatly admired and applauded, the concerts were [illegible] finished after the third night. A charitable concert, subsequently given, was [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 126 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from [illegible]

Several petitions were presented for the Repeal of the Window Tax, and for measures against the [illegible]

SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, a sum of £17,706,690 was voted for defraying the charges of unfunded Exchequer bonds.

Mr. HUME inquired what was the present rate of interest on Exchequer bonds.

Sir G. GREY: [illegible] &c.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE!

On the motion for the adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill,

Mr. P. HOWARD said that he felt it his duty to stand up for his faith, as his ancestors had done in ancient times; and he felt more ardent in doing so from the conviction that [illegible] union power [illegible] was identified with that of civil and religious [illegible] This attempt to get up an anti-Catholic feeling in this country [illegible] signally failed, a [illegible] was exemplified in Northumberland [illegible] several of the principal [illegible] Carlisle, and other places. The First Minister of the Crown had admitted, that, in what had been done, the law had not been violated, and where, then, was the wrong? was the Papal aggression? The fact that no prosecution had been instituted, was a sufficient proof that there had been no aggression. At all events, it was clear that the Roman Catholics, having violated no law, had a right to assume that they were justified in the course pursued by the principles of civil and religious liberty. A charge had been laid against the Synod of Thurles, that it interfered to oppose the [illegible] and national education in Ireland; but in so doing, the Catholic [illegible] only [illegible] followed the example set them by the majority of Protestant clergymen. He believed the assertion of Sir G. Grey by the counter-assertion of the Earl of St. Germans, who adhered that the Pope had not attacked the rights of the English church, having neither interfered with [illegible] legal recognition of the see of Westminster, which was himself created. For a similar conclusion, he referred to some expressions of the late Lord Chancellor, and to the arguments of Dr. Wiseman and Mr. Bowyer, in support of the assertion, that the Catholic hierarchy formularies observed in Ireland by the Catholic church [illegible] erection of new sees and the appointment of bishops. The change effected by the Papal letter was in strict accordance with these established principles, and he had the courage, with the glorious example set in Canada, where a similar proceeding was admitted to have been no aggression. In the [illegible] past [illegible] Cardinal Wiseman, the [illegible] proved, that there was no purpose of assuming a general or over-episcopal authority. The present debate was not confined in its topics to the narrow matter of limits of time or [illegible] stating [illegible] matters, and more [illegible] the Catholic pastors and their flocks; and in its provisions relative to charitable trusts, one of the most arrogant interferences with the right of private property that he had seen in the course of twenty years that he had been in Parliament. He warned the Government, that, should they succeed in passing the bill, patience and physical endurance would be tested as regards its enforcement, and [illegible] handled. He for one could not support [illegible]

Mr. NAPIER said, that after the House had [illegible] to the measure to be introduced on this subject [illegible] appeal [illegible] him rather strange that they should be then, for the third time, discussing whether they would consider any measure relating to the matter, [illegible] might be the character. He had heard the conduct of the Pope in this [illegible] and one explained, and [illegible] with the greatest propriety it was his highest legal authorities (Sir E Sugden amongst the number) had given their opinions, that, although the law on the subject was in a very [illegible] yet that it had been [illegible] by the law as it [illegible] might have been his former opinion, he had no hesitation [illegible] was prepared to stand by the act of 1829, [illegible] to that measure, he would certainly vote against it. The Papal Aggressors cried out for civil and religious liberty, but they could not be content by that cry was nothing but unrestrained intolerance. Their duty to take care that no party should [illegible] control or [illegible] above the law and constitution of the country, and it therefore became necessary to pass some measure to guard against foreign aggression of this description. Their former legislation had been favourable to Popery, and they had [illegible] as they had sown. In the exercise of patronage in Ireland, [illegible] almost a disqualification for office. Cries of "No, no.") [illegible] carried, that a Protestant Bishop had recently [illegible] the influence of a Roman Catholic prelate; and as the Irish bar it was notorious that Roman Catholics received appointments in preference to Protestants. Lord Clarendon, and learned gentleman then commented on the letter of the Earl of Clarendon to Archbishop Murray, and to what took place in consequence, and concluded [illegible] the policy pursued for the last twenty years was sufficiently to encourage the Court of Rome to make the recent aggression. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by declaring that when the bill should come before the House he would give it the most careful and candid consideration.

Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] with his constant opposition to the claims of the Roman Catholics, and with having been secretary to the Isle of Dogs Canal Commission, and with having been secretary to the Isle of Dogs [illegible] which was organized for the avowed purpose of [illegible] the people [illegible] ture, should those acts prove favourable to Catholic emancipation. In reply to the assertion that Protestantism was a disqualification for office in Ireland, he instanced the fact that of the twelve judges only three were Catholics. The Solicitor-General, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters of the Rolls, were Protestants, as were likewise the great majority of the Masters in Chancery, the Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy. Even the present Attorney General for Ireland was a Protestant. He could not understand the assertion of the hon. and learned gentleman. For himself, as a Roman Catholic, he declared, that he would much sooner submit to the [illegible] than a [illegible] wrong, who might attempt to interfere with his conscience. He [illegible] the assertion of the law. It was absurd, he contended, to claim the Pope with [illegible] power, because he had the power to [illegible] purse, and had since carried out [illegible] unaccountable to the Government of this country [illegible] would, therefore, be viewed as an [illegible] guard, in reference to his [illegible] He had no intention to offer insult to Roman Catholics. Mr. Keogh believed the statement of the noble Lord, why then should the noble Lord, and those who agreed with him in opinion, not give the same credit to the solemn assurance of others? He accused the Home Secretary of having received addresses which were [illegible] by the Roman Catholic clergy as a [illegible] of blasphemies, and stating, in answer, that they had been "graciously received" by the Sovereign. What Mr. Keogh complained of was, that while the acts of the Government had led the Roman Catholic authorities to believe that the creation of a hierarchy would be acceptable, or, at all events, not objected to by Ministers, no sooner was the step taken than a coercive enactment was proposed. The effect of the measure

would be a merciful proceeding towards the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy in England [illegible] in the object, but not in the manner proposed by the bill. He would take the opportunity of moving, upon all available occasions, the omission of the clauses which related to Ireland.

Mr. Spooner supported the bringing in of the bill, and deprecated any further discussion until they should be acquainted with all its provisions. He thanked the noble Lord at the head of the Government for his letter to the Bishop of Londonderry, which he would act up to in his professions. Should he meet with [illegible] in pursuit of peace, he would find that, if he threw himself [illegible] and said that he had [illegible] course of the debate heard no sing[illegible] that no such bill should be introduced.

Colonel Thompson repudiated any foreign interference with either Protestants or Catholics in this country, and quoted from the *Universe* to show that an [illegible] spread abroad that the Line had arrived when Protestantism in this country might be put down by force of arms. For his own part, he considered [illegible] would have been a fatal mistake [illegible] noble Lord had gone much further in his measure.

Mr. Hume said he was surprised beyond measure at the observations of his [illegible], which he had always regarded as a friend to civil and religious liberty. He was sorry to find [illegible] he attempted to argue it. He deeply deplored [illegible] Government had introduced; and from the various [illegible] he [illegible] noble Lord and subscribers [illegible] he doubt but that the bill to be now brought in would be very different from what it would have been had it been laid upon the table without any discussion. He saw in the measure nothing but the elements of discord, and he wished to know how they could hope to reduce the expenditure of this country, with [illegible] they would be sure to find it, a mass of excitement from one end of it to the other.

[illegible] He hoped that Lord J. Russell, who in this instance had abandoned every principle of his life, would meet with no support from the members for Scotland.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, said that the act against which this bill was directed was sent any to the public law of every country in Europe. In answer to the observations of the noble member, and especially [illegible] Court of Rome, he reminded them that the noble Lord had left Rome, he (Lord J. Russell) had distinctly declared in that House that the Government would not give its consent to the establishment of Roman Catholic sees in this country. It was evident, therefore, that this measure was adopted by the Court of Rome in opposition to the Government of this country. And in reply to the allegation that the measure was inconsistent with his former declarations, he [illegible] was not about to say that it was not so, or that his former declarations [illegible] to this, that it was painful to [illegible] the profession of the Pope to create English bishops or archbishops. But whatever confidence he might have had in respect to the Roman Catholic religion, or the Pope, he had found [illegible] and misplaced, and he [illegible] that he was mistaken upon this point. He [illegible] much forbearance and respect for the Sovereign evinced by the Roman Catholic Defendant, at some length, his own conduct in reference to the [illegible] and declared that he would not be frightened by the word "[illegible]" from asserting the due authority of the Crown and the independence of the Government, and he reiterated that the recent Papal aggression was an insult to the country. He thought that we ought to have a Parliamentary declaration to free us from the stigma and the shame of having submitted to have our country parcelled out as if it were conquered and subjugated.

Mr. Fagan moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Lawless seconded the motion, and continued speaking until six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair, and the House stood adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE RECENT JUDGMENT ON ROBERT AND SARAH BIRD IN THE COURT OF [illegible]

Lord Campbell brought in a bill to simplify the mode of procedure in criminal cases. This bill was rendered necessary in consequence of the decision of the Judges in the case of the Birds, as to ascertain was the construction of the law, that in that case on appeal, and after hearing argument, eight of the Judges had found to be of one opinion, and six of another. In order to make the state of the law certain, he had introduced this bill.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord Stanley presented several petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and gave notice that, on Tuesday next, his noble friend, Lord Malmesbury, would bring forward a motion drawing the attention of their Lordships to the state of the country.

EXTENSION OF COUNTY COURTS BILL.

Lord Brougham will shew the bill which he had introduced on this subject, and brought in a second, which met certain objections that had been made to the original bill.

Several petitions were presented by various noble Lords against the Papal aggression.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table certain orders in council, by command of Her Majesty.

POLITICAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The Earl of Carlisle presented a petition from the female inhabitants of Sheffield, in public meeting assembled, signed by the chairwoman, on behalf of the meeting, praying for the enfranchisement of women.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RIOTS IN WORKHOUSES.

Mr. Banks, with reference to the recent outbreak of paupers in Barham Union Workhouse, near Ipswich, wished to know whether there were not means for the suppression of these disorders, and for securing those by whom they were principally excited?

Mr. Baines said that the district, of which the union house was the centre, extended to a radius of five miles round it, and he had ascertained that the parties who were the ringleaders in this outbreak were the same as had occasioned it during last year.

In reply to another question,

Mr. Baines gave the number of the paupers at different times, and stated that 78 had been admitted to the house on the afternoon of Saturday, previous to the outbreak on the Sunday.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. M'Cullagh gave notice that he should on an early day call the attention of the House to the operation of the Encumbered Estates Bill.

WORKING OF THE POOR-LAW.

Lord John Manners asked the hon. and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Baines) whether he had instituted any inquiries into the state of destitution which prevailed at Carlisle?

Mr. Baines said that he had, and had taken measures to rectify the evil.

Mr. Walmsley asked the hon. and learned member whether he had any objection to lay upon the table the dietary bill for the paupers in Barham Union Workhouse?

Mr. Baines: None at all.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. J. Stuart asked Lord John Russell whether her Majesty's Government intended to bring in, without delay, a bill to authorize the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor in the room of Sir James Wigram, who had resigned; and whether the noble Lord was aware of the enormous expense and distress to [illegible] suitors [illegible] of the Court of Chancery, consequent upon the [illegible] ing for hearing, from the want of a competent Judge to discharge the judicial [illegible] hereafore discharged by Sir James Wigram?

Lord John Russell said he had state, last year that it was not the intention of Government to nominate a second Vice-Chancellor in the event of one of the two offices becoming vacant. He had also stated towards the close of last session, that it was the intention of the Government to propose a measure for regulating the business of the Court of Chancery, and he had now to add that it was his intention shortly to introduce that measure. (Hear, hear.) A good deal of additional business had recently been thrown upon the Court of Chancery by maiden suits of Parliament, and therefore, when he introduced this measure he would state to the House the reasons why he thought it was necessary to appoint a second Vice-Chancellor. (Hear.)

RATE IN AID.

Colonel Dunne wished to ask the Secretary for Ireland whether the returns [illegible] Act 12 and 13 Vic., chap. 94) demanding [illegible] and [illegible] to Ireland, had been laid on the table of the House [illegible] and if not, the reason of the delay?

Sir W. Somerville said the return had not arrived yet, but he expected it by every post. Directly it reached his hands he would lay it on the table.

COURTS OF LAW IN IRELAND.

Mr. M'Cullagh said considerable excitement had been created in Ireland by a statement which had got abroad, that it was the intention of Government to suppress some of the courts of law in Dublin. Now, such a proceeding would be [illegible], but, if it were to take place, it was desirable that it should be [illegible] own when this system of centralization and abolition was to commence. (Laughter.)

Lord J. Russell: I see no order. The hon. and learned member had given notice of his intention to put a question, but now he was going into a long statement, with the view of making imputations on the Government. Now, he submitted that such a mode of proceeding was wholly out of order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Cullagh had made no imputations against the Government. He had simply made a statement of fact. (Cries of "Order, order.") Well, then, what he wished to ask the Attorney-general for Ireland was whether it was the intention of Government to introduce any measure during the present session for the purpose of abolishing the office of master in any of the courts of law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hatchell, the newly appointe[illegible] Attorney [illegible]

Lord Stanley has published an address to the electors of North Staffordshire, announcing his intention of immediately resigning the representation of that county, in consequence of the state of his health not allowing him "to perform its Parliamentary duties with that attention which is due to so important a constituency requires." A candidate to supply the vacancy was already spoken of in the person of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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PALAVER" BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR OF THE GAMBIA AND THE KING OF COMBO.

SKETCHES ON THE GAMBIA.

Bathurst, Gambia, January 5th, 1851.

I send you a couple of sketches of African scenery. The occasion on which they were taken was the holding of a grand "palaver," as it is called by the natives, between the Governor of the Gambia, Mr. M'Donnell, and the King of Combo.

The territory of the King or Chief of Combo adjoins ours, and is separated from it only by a creek about six miles from the town of Bathurst In his territory there is a sanatory house or station for the troops, built on a cliff overhanging the sea, about 60 feet high. Some of the Bathurst merchants have also built houses at the same place. The coast continues for miles at about the same elevation, sloping gradually down towards the interior, so that there is no swamp in the immediate vicinity; whilst, being exposed to the Atlantic, the sea-breeze blows over it. The advantages of the position are so evident, that, almost from our first settlement at the Gambia, we have endeavoured to obtain possession of some land along the coast from the natives; but, though quite willing to receive our presents, and nominally to cede almost any quantity of land, if they thought it would not be really claimed and made use of, they have shown a great repugnance to really giving any up, although the whole territory had been nominally ceded to us in 1840. At Bathurst increased it became absolutely necessary for us to have some land at the Cape, and every day the difficulty of obtaining it became increased. Persons at home are apt to class in their minds all Africans universally as savages, and to fancy that if any attempt at government exists amongst them, it is in the patriarchal or despotic power of some King or Chief. Nothing, however, can be less correct. Amongst many of the African tribes or nations an almost republican state exists, especially amongst the Mahomedans. The King is obliged to consult his "headmen" or chiefs on every occasion, and their "vested interest" in the soil is guarded with the greatest jealousy. In fact, all, or nearly all, the rudiments of civilisation exist "the same with a difference" as they have existed at different ages amongst ourselves. The practical consequence to us on the present occasion was, that, whilst former Kings had taken presents and nominally resigned large and to us useless tracts of territory, the chiefs denied that they had ever been parties to any such treaties or agreements, and refused to give up a foot of land: It was therefore determined by the Governor of the Gambia, on this occasion, to hold a solemn "palaver," not only with the King of Combo, but with all his chiefs, on their own territory, and to enter into a treaty to which all would give their assent, taking care, at the same time, to reimburse the owners of any cultivated lands for any losses they might sustain; and, by paying a yearly rent for the ceded ground, to bind not only the present King and chiefs, but their successors

The King of Combo had agreed to meet the Governor at Jaswong, in the Combo country, the nearest point to Bathurst, and where Mr. Finden, a Bathurst merchant, has a cottage. He promised to have all his chiefs with him, and, at length, to positively decide the question of the land to be given to us. At the same time, he privately advised a body of soldiers to be brought out, for he could not answer for his faithful subjects not taking the law into their own hands if they saw a chance of success.

Accordingly, on the 21st of December, a force of 120 men, with three pieces of artillery, and three rocket guns, and commanded by Captain Prendergast, 3rd West Indies Regiment, marched by night from Bathurst, and encamped (as seen in one of the Sketches sent herewith) at Jaswong. On the 23rd of December, his Majesty of Combo, with all his headmen, or chiefs, and about two thousand followers, armed with muskets and swords, attended the "palaver." Scarcely a Mandingo is under six feet high—straight, athletic fellows; while their cotton dresses, though they will not generally bear close examination on the score of cleanliness, are loose, flowing, and graceful. We all met in solemn council, as seen in the accompanying Sketch, where (under a tree in Major Finden's courtyard) are assembled the Governor and staff in uniform, with a motley crowd round them of chiefs and their servants; the King, his relatives, and some natives in war dresses, in the foreground. In the background, the bayonets of the guard of honour are seen above the head of a numerous and excited multitude, who are only kept out by the strong fence of the inclosed yard.

It would appear that diplomacy, or "lying for the good of our country," is universal in every country, and in every stage of civilisation. His Majesty of Combo had privately assured us that our claims were quite just, and that he was most anxious to give us the land; but before his own people he appeared to think it necessary to assume the warlike and indignant patriot, uninfluenced by blue baffs or dollars. He denied that any of the former treaties had the least force, and both he and his "headmen" declared that the King could not give away or sell any land; that he could not, in fact, give up his rights of sovereignty over it; but that he could, with the consent of his chief men, lend it or rent it for any period. It was at length decided, that persons appointed by both parties should ride over and survey the land which was required.

We had a proof that it is not only amongst the "Great Powers" there is tenaciousness of rank or authority. The Governor, anxious to send persons in whom the Mandingoes would place full confidence, said, "I will send the Slatee of Yundum, the next heir to the throne." The King, however, at once interrupted him, saying, "No, I will send *him*"

The next day, the Governor rode over to the Cape to point out the land which was required. Large bodies of armed men, soon after the Governor's arrival at the Cape, began to pour in towards the Cape, and endeavoured to surround him when arranging with the chiefs the best mode of measuring the ground. He therefore retired to the Sanatory House, where a small body of troops had previously been sent by sea, by the Governor's orders, as a precautionary measure. The house was for some time almost invested by the Mandingoes, who, however, made no hostile attempt; but, as the whole armed force of the country was on foot, and round us in every direction, the troops in camp were kept under arms for twenty-four hours in expectation of an attack.

It appeared that many of the people were exceedingly anxious to try a brush with us, apparently for the honour of the thing, and that the King and chiefs had great difficulty in preventing them. They only succeeded by telling them, "they no know the way white man fight—he rain lightning." Several of them had been up to Keenung to assist their friends there last year; and though accustomed universally to the use of small arms, shells and rockets had given them a severe but useful lesson towards peace and quietness. Our Keenung expedition therefore enabled us now to obtain peaceably all that we required, and we only asked for land which was of no use to the people, and of the greatest importance and necessity to us, and which we had already purchased three times previously.

The next day the Mandingoes appointed Major Finden, of the Bathurst militia, in whom they place great confidence, as their umpire; the land was marked out, and they appeared rather surprised at our moderation. The Governor returned early the following day, December 26th, to the camp, and in the afternoon a second solemn council was held, at which all the chiefs were present. The presents were made; the tribute, custom, or rent, whichever we may call it, was agreed on; and a treaty which they appeared to consider, and declared was finally binding according to their laws, was made and signed as formally as possible, the principal chiefs signing their names in Arabic. A "palaver" of great importance to us, and which at one time threatened to terminate unpleasantly, was thus brought to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties, and the camp at Jaswong was broken up.

I ought to add, that, on its being reported in Bathurst that the Mandingoes were about to attack the troops at Jaswong, a considerable body of native volunteers from the militia, and also others, immediately joined us.

The mechanics at Bathurst are chiefly of the Jolloff nation: many of them are excellent workmen—carpenters, masons, &c. There is also a large body of Liberated Africans, taken from slavers. All these people are decidedly fast improving in civilisation, and show that they appreciate the advantages of our rule, by their willingness to fight for it; and not only were they willing to do so without pay, but they actually had out considerable sums in equipping themselves The Liberated Africans look on themselves as peculiarly English; and one occasionally meets some old gentleman, retired from the world, not quite up to current events and the deaths of Kings, who proudly informs you that he is "King George man.'

ENCAMPMENT AT JASWONG.

The Lyons papers state, that, during the whole of Sunday last, the rain fell in torrents, which, added to the snow which had melted on the mountains, had caused the Rhone to rise considerably. The Saone has also risen in such a manner as to cause considerable anxiety. At St. Etienne, the waters of the Furens had swollen so much that all the shops in that part of the town, which suffered so much in July, 1849, had been closed, and the property removed. Detachments of dragoons have been stationed along the banks, both above and below the town, in order to render assistance where necessary. The Chavanelet, which is usually nothing more than a small stream, overflowed its banks, and washed down three houses. No lives were lost.

A few days since, a handsome silver medal was transmitted, by order of the Admiralty, to Mr. Stephen Collard, pilot, of Deal, for his meritorious services at the cutting out of the *Desire* French frigate, in the last war! Better late than never.

THE NEW TERMINUS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Buildings for the purposes of this line of Railway have, from the first, been distinguished for their taste and appropriateness; and, among these, the Terminus at London-bridge, or rather adjoining Tooley-street, was not the least remarkable for the neatness, artistic character, and reality of its *façade*. We regret, therefore, that this has disappeared, to make room, apparently, for one of less merit, with an addition of a row of unornamental houses and shops. Nevertheless, as a change in the premises of a large metropolitan establishment, we have deemed it worthy of illustration.

RYE SWING-BRIDGE.

This interesting work has just been erected on the Ashford, Rye, and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway; P. W. Barlow, Esq., F.R.S., engineer. The Bridge is situated on that part of the line where it crosses the river Rother, close to the ancient town and port of Rye. It was designed and constructed by Messrs Ransomes and May, engineers, of Ipswich; and erected in its present position by Mr. R. C. May. Its total weight is about 116 tons, and length 112 feet. It belongs to the class called "swing-bridges," constructed so that when a ship has occasion to pass, that cannot lower its mast, the bridge can be swung, and will then stand lengthwise of the stream. It stands on a centre pier, twenty-two feet square, composed of thirty-seven piles, thirteen inches square, driven down into the solid ground, and capped with two thicknesses of 6-inch planking; leaving between this and the approach on either side an opening of 40 feet for ship traffic.

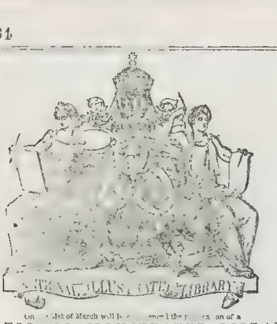
The Bridge itself consists of a bottom roller-path (or large circle), of 17 feet diameter, weighing about 12 tons, securely fastened to the top of the centre pier: on this is placed a ring of cast iron, being a sort of frame or roller ring, containing the rollers on which the Bridge turns: these are sixteen in number, and 13 inches diameter by 12 inches wide. On these is placed the top roller-path, of a similar diameter to the bottom one; and upon them the girders, which are very strong, and ornamented on their sides with mouldings, &c. Each girder is in two pieces, bolted and dowelled together, the joint being covered up with a shield-plate, on which the initials of the company (S.E.R.) are twisted into an ornamental monogram. Upon these girders come two large standards in the Moorish style of architecture, weighing about eight tons each; and upon the top of these are placed two large plummer blocks, with the bearing of a six-inch pin of wrought iron, on which are two joint-plates that contain the nuts for the end of the tie-bars. This nut is cut right-handed, and the one in the tie-rod left-handed, so that the screw which connects the two, being turned by means of a wrench, either tightens or slackens the tie-rod; a very necessary appliance, as the difference of temperature considerably affects so long a rod of wrought iron. These tie-rods are principally used when the Bridge is swung, as they then support the girders by being attached to them underneath, by means of a 2½-inch pin. They are twelve in number, and are double thicknesses of 6 inches wide by 1 inch thick of wrought iron. The top ends of these, and the standard-heads, are covered up by a large ornamental cap, on the front of which is emblazoned the Cinque Ports arms, Rye being one of the towns under the Lord Warden.

The swinging of the Bridge is accomplished by means of spur and bevil-wheels: two men can swing it easily in about two minutes and a half.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee for the Cambridge Military Asylum was held on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair, to consider a report of the final arrangements for the erection of this asylum about to be submitted to the general body of subscribers. Among the subscriptions announced was that of the Duke of Norfolk of £50; and an intimation was given that his Majesty the King of Hanover felt disposed to honour this most excellent object with a munificent donation.

It is said that one of the measures of economy which is contemplated by the Government is the consolidation of the duties of colonial treasurer and of the commissariat officer in charge of the military chest.

RYE SWING-BRIDGE, ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.



On the 1st of March will be commenced the publication of a

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY,

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Each containing THREE H[illegible] and from THIRTY to a [illegible]

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[illegible] and the predominant [illegible] proposition to supply a deficiency at pre- [illegible]

[illegible] public the expense of [illegible]

[illegible] proposed to publish on the [illegible] SAMPLE VOLUMES of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED [illegible] from 50 to 100 illustrations [illegible] an ornamental [illegible] for thirty shillings a year [illegible] and interest may be formed, which [illegible] present over all others—more espe- [illegible] fashioned [illegible] thin paper, and flimsy binding are [illegible]

[illegible] Text | 4. A new and legible T[illegible]
[illegible] Notes | 5. Good paper and [illegible]
[illegible] the Text | 6. [illegible] and neat Binding

[illegible] works intended to be published under the title of the "NATIONAL ILLUS[TRATED LIBRARY]" will consist of carefully edited reprints of such writers as present a true [illegible], including many of those great masterpieces of the human mind, which [illegible] they were written, are now universally [illegible] as the English language [illegible] and an acquaintance [illegible] necessary to all who pretend to [illegible] English literature [illegible] competent authors, upon [illegible] to those arising out of political movements, or from [illegible] frequently engross the national attention. These latter topics [illegible] treated of, that the purchasers of this Library may be placed at once on a [illegible] the gathering such information. In issuing the [illegible] Works as shall form a complete and compendious Library of the [illegible]

[illegible] must be observed that one great [illegible] by appealing to the eye. It will [illegible] pages of narrative [illegible] may be [illegible] at a glance [illegible] pictures fix indelibly on the [illegible] the memory [illegible] a liveliness of attention [illegible] which is as agreeable to adults as [illegible] the pencil is destined for the future to perform as [illegible] as the pen, or that the diffusion of knowledge has [illegible]

[illegible] too difficult of accomplish- [illegible] accordance [illegible] that every generation has had its [illegible] wider in its scope, [illegible] progress that has [illegible] Art and the mechanical developments, during [illegible]

[illegible] Suppose [illegible] to provide every English [illegible] in the volumes of the NATIONAL [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS [illegible], Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, [illegible]—Septuagesima Sunday.
[illegible] St. Albans, [illegible]—Michael Angelo died, 1564.
[illegible] Luther died [illegible]
[illegible] Length of day, 10h. 11m.
[illegible] Duke of Sussex beheaded, 1554.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, 2[illegible], 1793.

[illegible] WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

[illegible] WEEK [illegible] 22, 1851.

[illegible] Thursday | Friday | Saturday [illegible] h m 6 5 | h m 6 30 | h m 6 50

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—[illegible] Manager. [illegible] INNKEEPERS [illegible]

[illegible] ROYAL [illegible] STREET. [illegible] NEXT,

[illegible] ON MONDAY, FEB. [illegible]

[illegible] LECTURES [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible] GALLERY of [illegible]

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC [illegible] take place at [illegible] the 20[illegible] Mr. [illegible], Mr. Dando, and Mr. [illegible] Subscription to the Series, [illegible] Guineas. [illegible] to Mr. Lucas [illegible]

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah.—Mendelssohn's ELIJAH will be [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, February [illegible] Miss Endersohn (pupil of Sir George Smart, her first appearance), Miss Kearns, Miss [illegible] Miss Williams, Miss Kent, Mr Lockey, Mr Herberte, Mr Weiss, Mr Buckland. Reserved seats, 5s; double ditto, 9s, area, 3s, double ditto, 4s 6d. Tickets to be had of the musicsellers, and at St Martin's Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN [illegible] will give his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental on Monday Evening next, [illegible]

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S LITERARY, VOCAL, and [illegible] at the ROYAL APOLLONICON ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S [illegible] 152nd 154th, and 155th successive representations. The Entertainment includes a superb [illegible] rama of some of the most beautiful scenery of Ireland, [illegible] Three and Eight o'clock. Admission 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s, [illegible]

NEW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, [illegible] NEW DIORAMA illustrating Our Native Land, [illegible] now EXHIBITING DAILY in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overland Mail to India. Mornings, at 2, Evenings, at 7. Doors open half an hour before each representation. [illegible] Stalls, 2s 6d, Reserved Seats, 2s.

TOURIST'S GALLERY, Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket, will OPEN in a few days with the first Representation of Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S Great MOVING DIORAMA. The subject of this exhibition will illustrate [illegible] TOUR through EUROPE. The Diorama will be accompanied by a Descriptive Lecture with appropriate Music, expressly arranged for the subject.

APOLLONICON.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Mornings, at Two; Evenings, at Eight. Miss Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Donald King [illegible] the [illegible] Proprietor has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of [illegible] in addition to the usual Apollonicon performances. Admission, 1s. [illegible]

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society [illegible] of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS PRESENTED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We are unavoidably compelled to postpone our Answers to Correspondents.*

BOOKS &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lebahn's Schlemihl.—Francis.—Sketches of Character.—Curative Powers of Mesmerism.—Lives of the Princesses, Vol. III.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

The Papal Aggression Bill introduced by the Government does not appear to give complete satisfaction to any party in the State or the Church. To those friends of civil and religious liberty to whom all religions are alike, it appears to go too far, and to savour of persecution; to that portion of the Sectarian community who dislike the Church of England almost as much as they hate the Church of Rome, it is also unpleasing, not because it is severe against Rome—for in that respect no measure could exceed what they would consider a just and fitting amount of punishment—but because a victory obtained by the State and the law over the Church of Rome would be the triumph of the Protestant Church Establishment. A third party, composed of the sincere adherents of that inoffensive Church of England, which has been so wantonly assailed, incline to the opinion that the measure of the Government is not sufficiently stringent to cope with the evil; and that Popery, by an insufficient enactment, will only be encouraged to further insult and aggression. We trust, when the bill is printed, and its details better known than they are at present, that it will be found effectual for its purpose, and that the Roman Catholic Bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals will discover that they cannot be allowed to invade the privileges of the Church of England, and the rights of the Sovereign, by the assumption of territorial titles, without incurring and receiving punishment. The friends of civil and religious liberty, including the foremost statesmen of our time, in conceding to the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland the fullest enjoyment of every privilege enjoyed by the other citizens of this great empire, imagined, as Lord John Russell has confessed he did, that Rome had ceased to be aggressive; and that, in attaining equality, it would be satisfied, without striving for superiority. In that expectation they have been deceived; and Rome, having taken the first step, and presumed so far upon toleration as to show intolerance and to affront the State by whose active interference, and the Church by whose passive acquiescence, she was raised from a position of inferiority before the law, must now be taught, once for all, to know her true position in this country. At present it would appear that the mildness of the Ministerial measure has but stirred the priests of the Roman Catholic Church to further insolence. Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, and the famous "John of Tuam," have both rushed into print, with letters of which it is difficult to characterise with sufficient severity the bad taste and the bad spirit. Dr. Ullathorne boldly asserts that the Bishops of his Church will disobey the law if passed, and asks, "is it wise, and in the spirit of a profound legislation, to put the religious teachers of a large body of her Majesty's subjects in conscientious opposition to the law, to force them to put in practice a Divine law in opposition to a human enactment?" Dr. M'Hale, who seems to [illegible] as much pride [illegible], and unser[illegible] in the whole body of the Propaganda, the Pope's [illegible] against the English Church, in his characteristic epistle to the Premier; and talks with rabid glee of the "falling ramparts of the Protestant establishment," and of the day, which he considers to be close at hand, when Roman Catholics, more especially the Hibernian section of them, shall "fill our cities, towns, fields, armies, and Senate," leaving nothing but the "conventicles" to the Protestant English. The raving of this ecclesiastic shows the *animus* of that portion of the Romish clergy who have instigated the unhappy Pope to attack the Queen and the Church of England, and becomes of importance for that reason. But the *naïveté* with which this fierce aggressor taunts the Minister with neglecting weightier affairs in order to discuss theology in the House of Commons is not a little amusing; and would be more so, were it not for the indignation which must mingle with the laughter of those who peruse his invective. "Is the condition of the people of the United Kingdom so comfortable and satisfactory," he asks, "as to release its Prime Minister from all solicitude respecting their physical sufferings and privations, and to allow him full leisure to turn the House of Commons into a scene of theological debate, displaying but little of its light, and much of its noisy strife, while warring against the shadowy phantom of Papal Aggression?" Dr. M'Hale knows full well, that, for the mischievous result which he affects to deplore, the Pope and such men as himself, and not the Protestant Church of England, are to blame; and he also knows that the aggression of his party is not a phantom, but an ungrateful and wicked reality. The country is far more sick than the priests can be of the theological strife which the pretensions of the Ultramontane zealots have raised; and sincerely regrets, which we can scarcely believe Dr. M'Hale to do, that the progress of many urgent and essential measures of public improvement should have been retarded by discussions, of which every day's continuance is a nuisance and an evil.

We trust that, once for all, by the issue of this business, the Pope and his advisers will be taught to look at home. There are signs and portents that the Italian revolution is not crushed—that the love of Italian freedom burns brightly in the hearts of the Italian people, who scorn the temporal as well as the spiritual power of the Pope, and that M. Mazzini runs no bad chance of being once more a triumvir, or the President of an Italian Republic. Were it not for the soldiers of the French Government, a month would, in all probability, not elapse before the Pope would be once more in Naples in trembling exile, or safe in Avignon, like some of his predecessors, and M. Mazzini supreme in Rome. However this may be, the Pope must be taught to keep his hands off the Church of England; and no fear of being accused of persecution must be permitted to interfere with the determination of the British Government to repel an aggression which it did not provoke, and from which its tolerant and enlightened policy towards the conscientious professors of the Roman Catholic religion in England and Ireland ought to have effectually guarded it.

The Legislative Assembly of the French Republic has rejected the dotation of the President, and consigned Louis Napoleon to poverty for the remainder of his term of office. The circumstances under which this act has been committed are by no means creditable to the Assembly, and have gone far to destroy the small remaining vestiges of its popularity. The President, on the contrary, with his usual tact and good feeling, has made use of the circumstance to increase the strength of his position, and to found a new claim to the regard of the country. A public subscription was mentioned by his friends as the means, not only of relieving him from the embarrassment caused by the expenditure of his office, but of gaining a triumph over the Assembly; and there is no doubt that, if both objects had been thought desirable, he could easily have accomplished them. But he has looked deeper into futurity, and sacrificed the small successes of to-day for the more brilliant triumphs of to-morrow, by declining and forbidding any subscriptions. Already this wise self-denial has gained him adherents in every quarter, and once more he is the master of the position.

There remains another great and all-important question for solution by the Assembly; and, judging from the temper it has displayed upon the Dotation project, it is not likely to settle it in a manner in accordance with the personal necessities of the President, or with the openly avowed wishes of those millions of French citizens who made him what he is. That question is, the revision of the Constitution of 1848, and the abolition of the clause which prohibits the immediate re-election of the President after the expiry of his four years of office. That will be the great battle of parties in the Assembly and in the country, and the real crisis of the fate of the Republic. Come when it may, all Europe will watch the result with the strongest interest and curiosity, and the sincerest hope that it will be settled without convulsion.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, with Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, arrived at [illegible] at a quarter before five o'clock on W[illegible] afternoon, [illegible] The [illegible] party travelled by a special train [illegible] Western [illegible] were escorted from the station by an escort of the 16th Lancers, and received at Buckingham Palace by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Wylde, and the Master of the Household.

It is expected that her Majesty will remain in town for the season, with the exception of a short *séjour* in the Isle of Wight during the Easter recess.

The proceedings of the Court during the week which has just closed have not been without interest, and may be thus briefly chronicled:—

On Friday the Marquis of Westminster, as Lord Steward, had an audience of the Queen to present an address from the House of Lords, in reply to the Speech from the Throne. On the same day the [illegible] S[illegible], M.P., comptroller of the Household, had an audience of her Majesty, and presented the address from the House of Commons on the same subject.

On Saturday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert came to London and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of 1851. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor in the afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined with the Royal circle on Saturday.

On Sunday the Court attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present.

On Monday, the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, drove out in a pony phaëton in Windsor Park, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on horseback. The Duchess of Kent lunched with her Majesty on Monday morning, and on the same day the Queen gave an evening party, to which a select circle had the honour of receiving invitations. Her Majesty's private band, with several eminent artistes from the Orchestras of the Philharmonic Concerts and Royal and Italian Operas, attended, and performed, under the direction of Mr. Anderson, a variety of favourite *morceaux*.

On Tuesday the Queen held a court and Privy Council.

On Wednesday the Court returned to town.

On Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Hon. Matilda Paget, Lord Dufferin, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited Prince Albert at [illegible] Palace.

The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has relieved the Viscountess Jocelyn in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock, at Windsor Castle.

At the Council her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales for the present year.

The Duke of New[castle] [illegible] of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty [illegible] Order of the Garter, worn by his father the late Duke of Newcastle.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) had an audience of the Queen.

Lord John Russell had also an interview with her Majesty.

Lord Lovat, Lord Dormer, [illegible] had an audience of [illegible]

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint Sir R. W[illegible] to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Caernarvon, the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon were administered to the hon. B[illegible].

A deputation of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, of the three denominations, had an audience of the Queen to present an address to her Majesty on the Papal Aggression. The deputation was introduced by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Her Majesty was attended by Lord Dufferin, Lord in Waiting, and Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. Boyle, Groom in Waiting.

A *déjeuner* was served [illegible] to the Ministers and Officers of State present at the Court, and also to the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and Sir George Couper, arrived in town on Thursday afternoon, from her residence at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester on her way to Clarence House, St. James's.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left Frogmore, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday morning, travelled to town by the Great Western Railway, attended by Baron Knesebeck, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House. In the afternoon the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary proceeded to Kew.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, has been nominated by her Majesty Grand Master of that distinguished Order, in the room of his Royal Highness's late father.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury had a *soirée* on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. Her Ladyship has issued invitations for two more "receptions" on Tuesday next, and on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Lady Truro had a *soirée* on Thursday evening, which was very numerously and fashionably attended.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held on Monday, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant distributed the premiums among the successful pupils of "the School of Design."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

... has been ... by permission of the Curators of the Taylor ... for exhibiting Mr. ... remaining ... tion to members of ... University, and ... (free of charge), on Mond... and Friday, during ... ical Term, between the hours of ... until further notice.

... examination and election of a Craven Scholar terminated on Saturday afternoon, in the election of Mr. George Ridding, Commoner of Balioł. There were no less than 28 candidates, of whom it is understood that Mr. Alvaisl, of Exeter, also promises success.

There will be an election at Queen's College on Thursday, the 20th March, of two exhibitioners; one on the foundation of Sean Hemington, Esq., for natives of Middlesex; the other on that of Sir Francis Bridgman ... natives of Lancashire, or Wiltshire. Candidates for the Fitzgerald exhibition must ... and not exceeded the twentieth year of their ... ... been intimidated more than ... present to the Provost, on the 31st ... day before the election, certificates of their baptism, and testimonials of good conduct from their college or school.

The number of members on the books of the several colleges and halls amounted, on the 1st of January in the present year, to 6060; at the ... last year the number was 6013. The members of convocation have increased ... during the same time by 38.

CAMBRIDGE

... ITS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION ... Cambridge proposes to lecture on Thucydides, ... that admission to those ... shall be free—for the first time. It is to be hoped they will be well attended, for though probably they may neither be profound nor very ingenious, they would assuredly be instructive and useful to the ordinary students. The first fruit of the University Commission! Well, it is trusted, be followed by other reforms in "institutions so perfect that they needed no reform at all."

We learn that the whole issue of the first edition of "Dr. Pusey's Letter to the Bishop of London" was exhausted in two days, so great was the demand; and that a cheaper edition is about to be issued. The reverend Doctor has also another reply to a rejoinder of Mr. Dalrymple in the press.

MR. BENNETT'S CURATES.—Testimonials, chiefly from the poorer members of the congregation, have been presented to the three curates of St. Barnabas. Mr De Gex and Mr. Dessly are about to retire into private life, and Perceval to the Holy Land; Mr Fyffe remains as the sole curate in charge.

Two beautifully carved oak Glastonbury chairs for the communion table, the gift of Edward Colston, Esq., have just been placed in Southtown and Trevlees. They are from the manufactory of Mr. Reeve, of that town, and are executed in a style that would do credit to the first house in the kingdom. They bear the following inscription:—Rule Excelsus, Edvardus Colston, D.D.D., A.D. MDCCCLI."

A NOBLE COMPOSER.—The Earl of Wilton has in the press a col... of hymns, chants, and responses, of his own arrangement, and which are to be ... is dedicated to the Queen.

According to the *Morning Post*, one of the churchwardens of Wall... who, with his main servant, entered the church of that parish ... of the night, two or three weeks ago, and accordingly carried off ... sticks from the altar, and placed them in an ante-room to the town ... has received a letter from the Bishop of Durham, commanding him to ... place them.

There is no foundation for the report that the Bishop of Newfoundland was about to be translated to the vacant see of Nova Scotia. No appointment has as yet been made to the latter bishopric.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments are been recently made:—Rev. J. A. Ewing, to Westmill, ... and £474; net residence ... Rev. ... to Wrotham, Kent; value £466, and residence ... Gandy, to Odd Rode Vicarage; value £466, and residence ... Rev. ... Luttrell, Rev. G. J. Garbett, to Seighton Crancy, Derbyshire; ... Rev. ... Hewitt, to Ufford, Suffolk; value £261, and residence ... Rev. ... Conon Grey. Rev. J. G. E. Hasluck, to Little Sodbury Rectory, Gloucestershire; value £235, and residence; patron, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. ... Hewitt, to Ufford Perpetual Curacy, Westmoreland; value ... and residence; patron, Vicar of Kendal. Rev. ... S Polhampton, to the Second Mastership of Crewkerne Grammar School, Somersetshire. Rev. H. Ree, to Brent Knoll, Axbridge, Somerset. Rev. J. S. Upton (... Buckley), to Doncaster Deanery House, archdiocese York. W. Watson, B.A., to the ... Rev. ... Jackson, to the Grammar School. Rev. J. D. Jackson, ... to the presentation of John Thomas Mott, ... Trimmingham Hall, in the said county.

VACANCIES.—*Recently*.—Archdeaconry, diocese of Killaloe; patron, ... of Kildare; Rev. T. Walker, promoted. Hailsham, Sussex, rectory, ... value £342, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; ... Rev. ... present incumbent. Liverpool, Trinity Church, diocese of Chester, ... Rev. ... Joseph Bailey, Esq.; M.P.; Rev. W. M. Williams, promoted ... Rev. ... Walderslade, Kent, and Diocese of Canterbury, value £133; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. Rev. W. Wood, to the Vicarage of Bilton, with Purvish Vicarage, Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells, value £352 with residence; patron, Lord and Chapter of ... Rev. ... S. L. Jacob, deceased. Rev. ... Sweetman Vicarage, county of Dublin, diocese of Dublin; patron, ... Archbishop of Dublin. Rev. ... Rectory, with Purvish Vicarage, Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells, value £352 with residence; patron, Lord and Chapter of ... Rev. ... S. L. Jacob, deceased. Rev. ... Sweetman Vicarage, county of Dublin, diocese of Dublin; patron, ... Archbishop of Dublin. Rev. ... Rectory, county of Kilkenny, diocese of Ossory; patron, ... Archbishop of Canterbury; Rev. S. L. Jacob, deceased. Rev. ... Newmarket Perpetual Curacy, county of Cork, diocese of St Asaph; ... Rev. ... Rev. Thomas Crewe, with residence; patron, Bishop of Cork and diocese ... MONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of ... and affection:—The Rev. John James Webster Harris, ... Vicar of Wednesbury, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Hall, ... from the parishioners; the Rev. Henry Veale, curate of ... Bovey Tracey, ... Devon.

ST. MARY'S, BONE GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The annual ... this charity was held at the dispensary, in Welbeck-street, on Wednesday, ... Lord Ducie presiding. The report stated, that, during the past year, a legacy of £100, free of income-tax, had been received. According to the rules of the ... Bart ... their limited ... elected ... to liquidate the ... not ... which is the resource of the ... a large sum ... rates now existing, and the claims ... coming on, the benevolent being more frequent than formerly, their resources were much diminished; but the committee were sure, it was only necessary for the public to know that their doors were always open for the relief of the suffering, and they had been obliged to appoint one regularly to ... to for the past year (including the £100 legacy) amounted to ... and the expenditure to £555 10s. 10d., leaving a balance of ... which, and £200 applied to red action of the debt due to the ... stood at £71 6s. 10d. The report was adopted, and some ... business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

ROYAL LONDON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the annual ... general meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place at the hospital in Bloomfield street, Moorfields; the Rev. Dr. Russell in the chair. The report stated that the number of pensioners during the past year amounted to 9437, of whom 5204 were out-patients, the remaining 233 being all cases (with the exception of two) requiring operations in the establishment. Since the opening of the institution in 1850, upwards of 300,000 patients had been received, and no numbers were still gradually increasing. The expenses ... amounted to £6203 10s. 9d., whilst the income was only £6261 ... leaving a deficiency of £241 18s. 9d. The report was adopted, and a committee and auditors for the ensuing year were appointed.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street—Lord Drumlanrig in the chair—for the purpose of taking into consideration the ... rs of the society. ... ... propriety of continuing ... ... Mr. Fox Maule regretted deeply that the ... ... fairs of the society were in so ruinous a condition, and that there had been so much division of opinion among the members. That there was any less attention ... the patronage of the society in 1849 and 1850, he attributed entirely to misapprehension; and, this being the case, he did not think that they ought for a moment to obtain upon the popularity of continuing those most attractive Scottish gatherings. But, in order that the arrangements might be satisfactorily ... ... necessary to reform the managing committee. ... to all the members of the society, and ... ...

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—BY RICHARD DOYLE.

"Love rules the camp—the court—the grove—
The Post-office—and, indeed, most places."

VALENTINE'S DAY. Valentine's Day!
How shall my feeble pen essay,
Of thy love-burdened glories to tell?
Season of smiles—season of tears—
Season of hopes—season of fears—
Season of murmuring, kissing, and sighing;
Of whisp'ring soft nothings; of pining and dying;
Of vows of true constancy breathed o'er and o'er;
Season of loud double-knocks at the door,
And limitless rings at the bell.

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day!
Cupid's own holiday! Long hath thy away
Govern'd the love-sick host
How many a heart hath thy influence compell'd
To divulge the fond passion long secretly held:
In how many a timid and maidenly breast
Hath Love's flame fiercely burning destroy'd all her rest,
Till, on thy day, St Valentine, all was confess'd
'Twixt her lover, herself, and the *Post!*

The lady fair was sitting in her bower up on high
(For ladies fair *had* bowers in the happy days gone by)—
I don't mean bowers such as those at Rosherville one sees,
Where Cockney gents take ladies fair to eighteen-penny teas,
But a *boudoir*, or sitting-room—a quiet snug affair,
Up somewhere in what would now be pronounced a "front two-pair."

I'm digressing, I know,
And so,
Not to tire my readers already, I'll try
To begin where I left off. She sat up on high,
In her bower
In the tower,
Where hour by hour
She watched; and her fair brow began to lour.
She was sad,
And she had
Enough, really, to make her;—'twas wrong, 'twas too bad;
'Twas St. Valentine's Day, and the postman had pass'd
'Twas near two by her watch (but her watch was too fast -
'Twas only a quarter-past one);
But there had she stood from dawn's earliest peeping
First weeping and watching, then watching and weeping.
And though now when past noon she her post was still keeping,
No signs of a Valentine—none!

But see who approaches, thus armed *cap-à-pie!*
Oh, well she remembers that form! It is he,
With his splendid war charger, and armour so gay.
That he rode through the City in, last Lord Mayor's Day.
He has come his true love to console
"I thank thee, St. Valentine," lond does she cry.
As she sees her own Knight-riding gallantly by—
On the point of his spear hold a letter on high,
(In the style that we'd serve a brown bear, by the by,
With a bun on the top of a pole.)

She opens it: O maiden fair! what happiness is thine,
To read this splendid sample of

An Antique Valentine.

"Grammercy, fayre ladye, ye rose is redde,
'I fackins, ye violet's blue;
Mass, by ye Ladye, carnations are sweet,
Aye, marry, and soe are you."

The lady sits at her lattice
(Her window you all know that is):
Why does the lady smile,
And look pleased yet alarmed the while?
Ah! see at her door is her cause of joy—
'Tis he, her own dearly loved minstrel boy;
He has come on this morn to renew his fond vow,
As he plays "Wilt thou love me then as now?"
But she knows that the Baron would bid him begone,
As we'd order an organ-boy now to "move on."

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day!
Thine is the power we all obey.
The old man no longer on this day feels
That his joints are stiff, as he fondly kneels:
And the middle-aged lady, while dangling her fan,
Looks complacently down on the fond old man:
And the child, the sportive child,
By St. Valentine's Day beguiled,
Lets his hoop and his marbles drop:
No longer he cares for his infantile toys,
His games in the street with the rest of the boys,
For the innocent ball or top;
But will stop,
At the shop,
Whose windows St. Valentine's letters display;
The plain ones so cheap, and the colour'd so gay:
But the colour'd are twopence—repining is vain—
He has but a penny—he buys one plain.

The Postmen knock, the Postmen ring,
The Postman to-day is everything:
I never knew another day the whole year through
That gave the Postman such work to do.
Dance, the Postmen dance,
Dance, attendance dance;
Their bags stuff'd tight with letters over-night,
To deliver to the girls in the morning.

The Poet sits in his study -one,
A "brown" study for the time—
(Reader, I pray, excuse the pun)
He's waiting for a rhyme.
There are "bliss" and "kiss,"
And "heart" and "dart,"
But he's used all those before,
And "doves" and "loves,"
And "eyes" and "sighs."
And of such as these a score.
But he wants a new one to end his line:
Aid him, St. Valentine!

But, Oh, the sad truth of the bard who said
"True love never ran smooth!" as he

Could vouch by all cases he'd seen, heard, or read;
So, e'en on this day we see
Disappointments occasioned by cold, heartless folks,
Who think Valentine's Day a good chance for a hoax.
And, alas! so 'tis thought of by many.
Vile wretches to all sense of decency lost,
Who put valentines recklessly into the post,
Without paying the lawful penny.

And the stern papa,
And the fond mamma,
Who have paid for some dozens before,
Tell their daughter fair,
Or their youthful heir,
That they really will take in no more.
But entreaties will soften. Another, "Oh see!
'Tis from Charley, I know—he so doats upon me.
Do take just this one?"
It is done,
She has won.
And to gloat o'er her fortune, the maiden doth run
To her room on hope's eager wings.
She opens it. Horror! What? twopence for *that!*
An old maid with a lap-dog, a parrot, and cat—
Those horrible *quaviosl* things!

Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day!
Rush to the post-office over the way;
Scamper along, young and old, grave and gay,
As if you'd the what-do-you-call-him to pay.

Steady old fellows, in want of a wife,
To cheer their respectable elderly life;
Young men to settle in life just begun;
Men not settled at all, but who do it for fun;
Girls of eleven, who don't want to marry,
But adore Master Tommy, or Johnny, or Harry.
All! all!
Great and small!
Scamper away with you, keep up the ball.

Valentine's Day! all hail! all hail!
Long may thy power o'er mortals prevail.
Valentine's Day! Valentine's Day!
Cupid's own holiday! Valentine's Day!

William Brough.

FESTIVITIES AT PARSONSTOWN CASTLE.

The most magnificent display of fireworks ever witnessed in Ireland was given, on Monday evening week, at Birr Castle. The Earl of Rosse had the *fête* prepared for the amusement of the people of the town. The fireworks were manufactured and altogether managed at the Castle, and it is said that fairer fingers than his Lordship's were busied about the greater part of them. The Countess of Rosse felt much interest in getting up the festivities; nothing seems to gratify her Ladyship more than making her neighbours happy; and, indeed, nothing could have been more successful than the attempt to do so by the proceedings of Monday evening.

After many disappointments had been experienced on account of the unsettled state of the weather, a propitious day (Monday) at length arrived. Notice was given that the fireworks, so anxiously looked for, would take place, and invitations were issued for a juvenile party, to which, however, old and young were requested to go. At five o'clock, carriages commenced arriving at the Castle, and soon a happy and delighted circle were enjoying the freely-given and cheerful welcome of its noble owners. His Lordship's splendid library was appropriated to the reception, and was soon crowded, the children evidently not more expectant than the grown people. In a short time the dining-room was thrown open, and the younger portion of the guests were gratified by seeing a Christmas-tree, from the branches of which were suspended many and rare presents A splendid entertainment was likewise provided. The Christmas-tree was a beautifully shaped fir-tree, placed in a large wooden vessel, and illuminated by wax tapers, about fifty in number, and of different colours. This elegant and graceful-looking object, at one end of the dining-room, formed an exquisite ornament; and, although the viands and appointments on the refreshment table were such as might well distract the attention, it was evidently the universal attraction. Numbered tickets were drawn in a sort of lottery by the children, and corresponding numbers being placed on the presents on the tree, each happy possessor of the ticket claimed a prize at the termination of the evening.

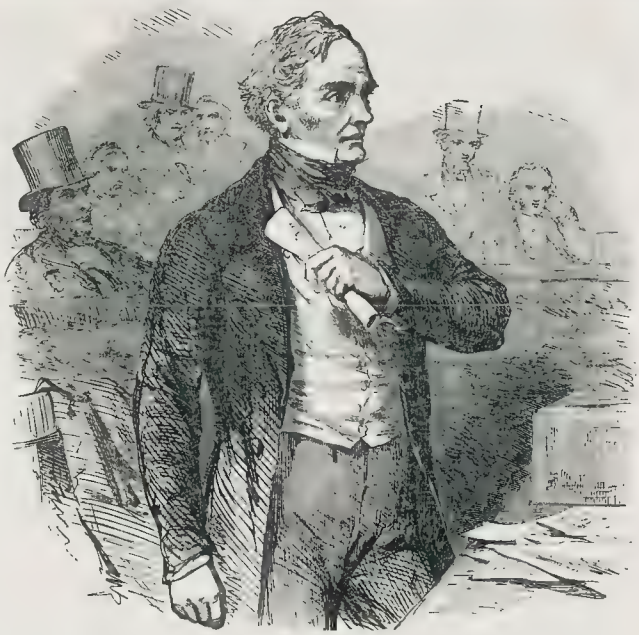
When seven o'clock arrived, all the guests left the Castle for the lawn, to witness the fireworks. The guests were about two hundred in number. But the multitudes that assembled in the demesne exceed belief: all the neighbouring towns and country must have contributed their share. Certainly, more than 20,000 persons had come together, excited by the reports that had got into circulation as to the magnitude and beauty of the forthcoming spectacle. Nor were they disappointed. It must have been highly gratifying to the noble projectors of the amusement, to find everything answer so exactly their intentions, and to learn, from the warm applause that occasionally burst from the crowds, that every person about them was delighted

The slow and majestic rise of a fire-balloon commenced the display: it gradually and steadily mounted into the air, and faded by degrees from the sight, lost in the distance.

Annexed is a copy of the programme which was handed about to the guests. It is the more remarkable as having been printed by Lord Oxmantown, Lord Rosse's eldest son, now ten years of age:—

1. Balloon, with fireworks, if weather permits.
2. Lights of different kinds.
3. Rockets, small and large.
4. Tourbillons, air marrons, and shells.
5. Wheelpiece, 4 mutations.
6. Tourbillons.
7. Mines of serpents and saucissons
8. Rockets, marrons, and shells.
9. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.
10. Tourbillons
11. Battery of Roman candles.
12. Mines of different kinds
13. Lights fired by rockets.
14. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations
15. Rockets, shells, marrons, and mines.
16. Mine fired by a rocket.
17. Wheelpiece, 3 mutations.
18. Marrons, shells, tourbillons, and rockets.
19. Wheelpiece, 5 mutations.
20. Grande.

To particularise any of these as being good, would be invidious, as



"The only retrograde step I propose to take is that natural action of a man who finds that a blow is aimed at his head, and who steps backward to raise his arm, and put himself in a posture of defence."

LORD J. RUSSELL PROPOSING HIS MEASURE ON THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

FIREWORKS AT BIRR CASTLE, PARSONSTOWN, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE

they were also superior to anything we ever before had seen; but we cannot [illegible] of the rockets—their brilliancy, force, and the remarkable height they rose to, and then their burst into different [illegible] lights and graceful fall, were perfect. The effect of the lights on the dense mass of beings was curious, and the glare thrown on the Castle was exceedingly remarkable, seeming to equal in brilliancy the noon-day sun.

Lord Rosse himself set off all the fireworks; and it is gratifying to think that no accident occurred.

It is highly interesting to see a man of Lord Rosse's capacity blending the pleasant with the useful—amusing his friends, and, in getting up that amusement, expending so much money among his people. The fireworks would, it is said, have cost, if purchased prepared, £400. This is truly doing good. It is hardly to be credited what an immense influx of strangers poured into Parsonstown during the week previous to the evening of the fireworks. It was so great, that the hotels were all filled.

It [illegible] wrong to conclude without noticing the peaceable and orderly conduct of the persons who met to see the fireworks. Although it was at first intended to admit only those who had tickets, the crowds who presented themselves were so immense, that selection was impossible, and all gained admission; yet not a loud word was heard, except in admiration of the spectacle; and, at the termination, all retired in the most perfect good order and sobriety, giving three cheers for the Earl and Countess of Rosse.

THE HARTLEPOOL TESTIMONIAL.

This magnificent group in silver was, on Tuesday last, presented, by the shipowners and others connected with the trade of West Hartlepool, to Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall. The composition consists of a central column, decorated with bulrushes and lotus leaves, and surmounted with the bust of Mr. Jackson; around are the figures of Commerce, Science, and Industry: the latter with the distaff in her hand, and the beehive by her side, supports on the right; while Science, her foot resting on the globe, is placing about the bust a wreath of laurel; and Commerce, bearing a cornucopia by her side, points with her caduceus to a view taken from the sea of the Hartlepool West Harbour and Docks; and filling the panel, beneath which are ruling figures of Neptune and Æolus, with naval emblems. Upon the pedestal are [illegible] the arms of Mr. Jackson, and the inscription. The group is placed beneath a glass shade, upon a revolving table of wood, richly carved, and decorated with dolphins and other characteristic devices.

The following is the inscription:—

"Presented by Merchants, Shipowners, Traders, and others residing in West Hartlepool, or connected with its trade, to Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., of Greatham Hall, in testimony of the high esteem in which they hold his generous character and his private worth, and as a token of their admiration of the talent, skill, energy, and patient perseverance displayed in projecting and executing the Hartlepool West Harbour and Docks."

This superb piece of plate is of the value of [illegible]00, and has been designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), of Bond-street.

On Tuesday, also, was presented to Mrs. Ralph Ward Jackson, a miniature of their only son, William [illegible] Ward Jackson; together with a handsome gold lever watch, with gold guard-chain, &c.

On the occasion of the presentation of [illegible] was [illegible] at West Hartlepool, [illegible] upwards of [illegible].

[illegible] was [illegible] exhibited [illegible] Hartlepool [illegible] previous [illegible] parts [illegible] to view it, and in whose minds it appeared to excite the most unqualified admiration. The chair was ably filled by Edward Turnbull, Esq., of Hartlepool. The usual loyal and general toasts, including the "Health of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.," "Charles Swainson, Esq., of Cooke[illegible]" (Mr. Jackson's father-in-law), "Prosperity to West Hartlepool Harbour and Docks," &c., were given and heartily [illegible] to, and the meeting [illegible]. [illegible] the Durham Cathedral Choir was in attendance during the dinner, [illegible] the [illegible] During [illegible] West Hartlepool [illegible] and several [illegible] forth their [illegible] to [illegible] the most enthusiastic [illegible], the [illegible] and interest which were [illegible] by the whole district on [illegible].

Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, of Greatham Hall, in the county of Durham (to whom has been presented the above elegant testimonial), is the [illegible] son of the [illegible] Ward Jackson, Esq., of [illegible], and was born on the [illegible] of June, 18[illegible], consequently he is in his 45th year. When six years old, he was put to school near Ripon for five years, and then was sent to Rugby School, where he remained four years. From Rugby he went to Preston, in Lancashire, at the age of [illegible] to study the law; and, in the year 1829, he came to reside in the county of Durham. In 1838 he commenced taking an active part in the [illegible] companies and interests of the county; and the first work in which he [illegible] himself was a line of railway to connect the [illegible] coal and mineral districts of the south and west parts of the county with the port of Hartlepool. This he succeeded in accomplishing, and [illegible], by his [illegible] energy and perseverance, he has also been enabled to [illegible] that great and promising undertaking, "The Hartlepool West Harbour and Docks."

The West Harbour and Docks, on the east coast of the county of Durham, form, in the Bay of Hartlepool, the most important port of shipment for the rich and extensive coal-fields and mineral districts of the south-western parts of the county, and are destined in the course of a few months, on the completion of the [illegible] Railway to be also one of the most valuable ports for the merchants of Leeds, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and South Lancashire. The West Harbour and its first dock were commenced in the spring of 1845 and opened on the 1st of June, 1847, with great public *eclât*, and in the presence of several thousand people.

[illegible] has been the trade already to the West Harbour and one dock, that further dock accommodation has become necessary. A second dock of twelve acres is nearly completed, and will be opened in June next. The harbour is also receiving an addition of 19 acres to the 25 acres, its present area; thus increasing it to 44 acres to [illegible], and making it the largest pier harbour on the whole east coast of England and Scotland, and rendering it, with the two docks, capable of accommodating and sheltering upwards of 500 sail of ships at one time.

The Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., have arrived in town from Paris.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BARHAM UNION HOUSE, NEAR IPSWICH.

A riot of a somewhat alarming character has occurred at this union house. At the end of last week there were about 450 inmates of the house, 120 of whom were able-bodied men. Amongst the latter some dissatisfaction had been expressed respecting the quantity of food allowed. However, except a good deal of grumbling, all things went on tolerably well till Sunday. On that evening, while the inmates were at supper, one of the men made a signal, and instantly about forty of them commenced a furious attack on a wooden partition that divided them from the female ward. Governor, schoolmaster, and three police-officers interposed, but without success; the partition was smashed, and the officers were pelted from the premises. The porter was struck to the ground and terribly kicked, and the superintendent had to make his escape. Glass, window-frames, benches, doors, tables, chairs, clocks, &c. were smashed, amidst yells of delight. The provision stores were ransacked. The [illegible] disappeared, and the stores of beer were either drunk or wasted. Maddened by drink, the inmates wrenched the fastenings from the doors, stripped the roof of tiles, tore up the brick stone floorings, and made a large breach in a substantial brick wall. Having provided themselves with a good stock of missiles, they showered them over the walls upon any one who might happen to be near, or employed them to dash in doors, &c.

The Rev. F. Steward, a magistrate, rode off to Ipswich for a detachment of the military. A troop was soon mustered, and by a little past ten o'clock had galloped to the scene of action. Captain Pee was in command, but he would not permit his men to dismount, it being contrary to regulations; the consequence was that the force at that time was of no use. About five policemen were in attendance, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before another body arrived, consisting of eight men, under Mr. Jukes. At this time the inmates had had complete control over the premises for five hours; and besides effecting the damage described, they had burnt the governor's account-books! The whole police force was soon

THE HARTLEPOOL TESTIMONIAL.

mustered, and, by the aid of a battering-ram, the door was forced, when the constables, [illegible], supported by two or three others, rushed upon the rioters, who, [illegible] sharp volleys of bricks, stones and glass, retreated [illegible]. There was, however, a hot pursuit. Every place was secured, and the prisoners, when captured, were carried out of the building and placed in charge of the soldiery. Many of them were much intoxicated [illegible] prisoners were [illegible] placed in the strong room. The military returned to Ipswich at three o'clock.

On Monday several of the paupers who were most active in the riot were examined before the Revs. Frank Steward and W. B. Colville, and R. B. Martin, Esq. The hearing took place in the board-room.

The governor and the other officers of the workhouse who were present when the rioters' proceedings commenced having given evidence, of which the foregoing statement is a summary, the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Ipswich quarter sessions, on the charge of destroying the property of the guardians, and of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. They were immediately afterwards handcuffed, and forwarded in an omnibus to Ipswich: on their passage through the streets of the town they shouted most lustily, and seemed exceedingly merry. There are in all 37 prisoners.

South Nottinghamshire Election.—On Tuesday the nomination of candidates took place, and the proceedings commenced soon after ten o'clock, in front of the Town-hall, in presence of the high sheriff and a large assemblage of the gentry of the county. Two candidates presented themselves as successors to the late Mr. Bromley—Lord Newark, eldest son of Earl Manvers; and Mr. Barrow, who is supposed to represent the tenant interest. Lord Newark was nominated by Mr. Rolleston, who formerly represented the division, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Pegg Burnell. Both gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the capacity of the noble Lord, and regretted that any differences should have arisen between landlord and tenant upon such a question as the election of a representative. Mr. Barrow was put in nomination by Mr. R. Millward, and seconded by Mr. George Storer, principally on the ground that the honourable candidate had fought manfully to protect the interests of British producers. Lord Newark then made a profession of his political principles, and he was followed by Mr. Barrow. Both avowed a strong adherence to a system of Protection, intimating that they would support a reduction of the malt duty, and endeavour to reduce the national expenditure to the lowest point consistently with the requirements of the State. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Barrow, whereupon a poll was demanded on the part of Lord Newark, which was appointed to take place yesterday (Friday), and this day (Saturday).

Lancashire Public School Association.—Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., addressed the people of Manchester at a crowded meeting on Monday, in support of the objects of this association.

Oysters at Boston.—A large bed of oysters has been discovered in Boston Deeps, near the Outer Knock buoy. The Boston oysters are rapidly rising in favour. Great quantities of them are now sent by rail to the manufacturing districts, where they are sold as "real natives," the flavour of which they closely assimilate.

Non-payment of Poor-Rates.—On Monday last, at the petty sessions held at Rochdale, forty-two persons were summoned by Mr. James Travis, assistant-overseer for the township of Spotland, for non-payment of poor-rates. At the public office in Whitehaven on Monday, about thirty persons were summoned for the non-payment of poor-rates. Many of the parties, by the recommendation of the magistrates, were excused from paying the rates on account of their poverty, and several others, from the same cause, were allowed time for payment.

The Liverpool Powder Magazines.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—It is remarkable, that on the evening which has last passed an accident should occur on board one of the vessels lying, with powder on board, on the beach adjoining the Magazines. The sloop is called the *Neven* packet, and was lying aground upon the beach. The Captain was on board a neighbouring vessel, and the other hands were, for some reason or other, not on board, when an alarm was given that a sloop was on fire with powder on board. The Captain was shortly there, and, with assistance, very judiciously thought of the powder first, and got it safely landed on the beach. The powder, consisting of six barrels, proved to be stowed in the boat on deck, with only a tarpaulin over it; the hold being full when he left the docks. The fire was caused by the overheating of the cabin stove. The cabin was destroyed, as was also the bulkhead between it and the hold, and considerable damage was done to the cargo. At this time there were four or five other vessels lying in the immediate neighbourhood, with gunpowder on board. There was, as you may suppose, great consternation among the inhabitants, to whom the fact of a vessel on fire with powder on board became known; many ran from their houses attired as they chanced to be, and one poor woman was so alarmed as to be in danger of losing her intellect.

Extensive Fire near Glasgow.—About half-past five o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the scutching-room, situated in the garret of the Hardgate, or north cotton factory, at Duntocher, belonging to Messrs. W. Dunn and Co. The distance of the works from Glasgow is ten miles, and a messenger was despatched on horseback, and gave the alarm in that city shortly after six, having ridden at a tremendous speed the whole way. The West of England, the North of England, and the police engines, drawn by teams of four horses each, were speedily on their progress to the scene of action. But, notwithstanding all their efforts, the entire building, consisting of three stories, was destroyed. The damage is estimated at £12,000. The catastrophe will deprive about eighty individuals of employment.

Information respecting a murder alleged to have been committed thirteen years ago, was communicated by an accomplice to the police authorities of Hereford, on Monday last. The missing individual is a person named Maskell, who was a general shopkeeper at Weobling, in the county of Hereford. A reward was offered by his widow, at the time, for intelligence, but, up to Monday, nothing transpired respecting his fate. The communication made to the police will, if correct, lay the guilt on some persons now living in and near the city.

Robbery of £1000.—On Monday night, an English gentleman was robbed in Glasgow of upwards of a thousand pounds. The lost property consisted of three Bank of England notes for £300 each, several £50 notes, a purse containing nine sovereigns, a diamond ring value £[illegible], and a diamond pin value £12. The robbery took place in some low den, but no trace of the property has been discovered.

IRELAND.

Progress of Emigration.—The accounts from all parts of the country state that vast numbers, including farmers, country traders, and several of the smaller gentry, are preparing to "try their fortune in the new country;" and before the close of the present month, the emigrant agents at the various outports will be in full occupation. In the port of Dublin there are vessels receiving passengers to proceed direct to America; some ships have already sailed; and considerable numbers take their departure daily by steamers for Liverpool. In Waterford and other ports the quays are crowded with emigrants, many of them farmers of the better class, who take the Liverpool route. The remittances from Irish settlers in America are rapidly increasing, and considerable sums are paid by the banks in Dublin and the branch banks in the country towns, chiefly amongst the humbler classes of the peasantry, who are thus provided with the means of emigrating. Altogether it appears likely that the emigration during the present year will be fully equal to that of the last or any previous year, notwithstanding the long-continued drain of the population and the havoc of a protracted and desolating famine.

Pauperism.—In Cork, Clonmel, and other populous towns, there are renewed complaints of the increase of vagrancy, and of the swarms of beggars coming in from the rural districts. The general abolition of out-door relief is one of the main causes of the augmentation of strolling vagrants, who prefer a roving life to the constraint of workhouse discipline.

Opposition to the Government Bill on Papal Aggression.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that the following, amongst other members of the Irish bar, have expressed their willingness to sign the requisitions for the Roman Catholic parochial meetings to petition against the Bill on Papal Aggression, and to forward the movement by every means in their power:—[illegible] M. O'Loghlen, Bart., J. S. Close, Q.C., John Fitzgerald, Q.C., John O'Hagan, Q.C.; A. Close, J. H. O'Loughlin; J. D. Roche, P. J. Murray, P. J. M'K[illegible], G. Waters, John C. Whyte. The same journal states, as an indication of the excited state of public feeling on the subject, that on Saturday evening a numerous meeting of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of St. Michael's parish, Dublin, was held, at which a petition to Parliament against the proposed measure was adopted, and which, on the next day, received over 3000 signatures, and was then transmitted by the mail on Sunday night to London, for presentation in the House of Commons, by Mr. Reynolds, M.P.

Appointment of an Irish Cardinal.—The *Limerick Reporter* contains the following, under the heading "Highly Important Intelligence from Rome:"—"We are enabled to announce, on what we are induced to believe most credible authority, that his Holiness Pope Pius IX has thought proper to confer the dignity of Cardinal on the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and apostolic delegate. We are also informed, that the Very Rev. Tobias Kirby, president of the Irish College at Rome, has been appointed coadjutor-bishop of Dromore to the Right Rev. Dr. Blake. The name of Dr. Kirby's successor in the presidentship of the Irish College has not as yet, we believe, been named, but he is said to reside in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Should this intelligence be confirmed—and of the truth of it very little doubt is entertained by those competent to judge—we need not say that Lord John Russell will have more trouble on his hands than he has already encountered, and that 'the Church difficulty' is one he will find it very hard to surmount. Indeed, we imagine his Lordship to be only in the commencement of his troubles."

Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P. for Youghal, has received a letter from his constituents calling on him to resign his seat for that borough, on account of his supporting the proposed "Papal Aggression" measure of the Government. They say, "It is with grief that we have all along noticed in your public career a departure from those principles on which you were elected by us. We need not remind you of your advocacy of coercion, even against those of our countrymen whose principles you had publicly adopted, nor of your total indifference to the cause of legislative independence for Ireland on the occasion when that question has been introduced in the House of Commons. But the act by which you have forfeited our confidence for ever, is your advocacy of penal measures against the Catholic hierarchy of England, and your support of a Minister, who, having already awakened a fell spirit of religious bigotry in this country, now seeks by legislative enactments to violate the rights of man, and suppress liberty of conscience. Under these circumstances, we feel it our bounden duty to demand that you will at once resign the representation of this borough; we need not remind you of the distinct promise you made, that you would do so whenever your constituents would require it."

The Viceroyalty.—The committee for conducting the agitation against the abolition of the Viceroyalty has issued a pungent address, urging demonstrations against the proposed measure. Another meeting of the county of Dublin is in contemplation, at which the metropolitan orators will be invited to attend.

Extension of Flax Cultivation.—Accounts from the southern and midland counties give a most encouraging representation of the progress of arrangements for the extension of flax cultivation and the establishment of machinery for the preparation of the fibre. In Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties, considerable quantities of land are in course of preparation, and scutching-mills are in progress of erection on the banks of the Suir, Nore, Barrow, and other rivers. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ashbrooke, Lord de Vesci, Mr. Wilson Fitzpatrick, and other proprietors, are about erecting flax-mills on their estates for the accommodation of their tenantry.

Mr. John O'Connell has arrived in Dublin, for the purpose of organising opposition to the Ministerial measure for the suppression of the Papal designs.

The "Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam" has addressed a long epistle, through the *Freeman's Journal*, to Lord John Russell, in which "his Grace" endeavours to show, that the persecution to which the Roman Catholic Church is about to be subjected will have the effect of adding to the number of her followers.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.

The advocates for the repeal of this obnoxious impost were more than ordinarily active in the early part of the week, in consequence of yesterday (Friday) having been fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for unfolding the budget. There were two meetings on Monday, in Marylebone and St. Luke's, and on Wednesday, at Drury-Lane Theatre, there was a very imposing demonstration.

MARYLEBONE.—[illegible] meeting on Monday evening consisted of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes, convened by the St. Marylebone Permanent Window-tax Committee, and took place at the Marylebone Court-house. Mr [illegible], the secretary, [illegible] had received [illegible] from [illegible], [illegible] support [illegible] of the window-tax [illegible] to the [illegible] delegates [illegible] at Drury-Lane [illegible].

[illegible] was composed of [illegible] School-room, Cow[illegible] Messrs. D[illegible] to attend the House [illegible] the window-tax, and a petition to [illegible] the present [illegible] and carried, after which, [illegible] the meeting separated.

[illegible] of this parish was held on Thursday [illegible], at the [illegible] Tavern, [illegible] Boykett, returning officer, in the chair, [illegible] Lord Duncan, M.P., Mr W[illegible], M.P., Mr [illegible], M.P., Mr [illegible], and other gentlemen having delivered energetic speeches against the tax, [illegible] to the House of Commons was agreed to.

In St Pancras and other localities there were also meetings held in the course of the week.

DEMONSTRATION AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—This meeting was the most imposing of the week, and consisted chiefly of the inhabitants of the parishes of Westminster [illegible] the chair (twelve o'clock) had arrived [illegible] space [illegible] was crowded [illegible] gallery, the [illegible] being occupied [illegible]. Amongst [illegible] were the following members of the House of Commons, most of whom [illegible] meeting in the course of the proceedings:—Lord Viscount [illegible], Lord Dudley C. Stuart, General [illegible], Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr C. Lushington, Mr Wakley, Mr J[illegible], Mr W[illegible], and Mr M[illegible]. The various metropolitan districts were represented by their numerous delegates. Viscount Duncan, M.P., [illegible] chair [illegible] for the repeal of this tax [illegible] of Commons, and he expected to bring the question [illegible] this day week. He went with a deputation to the Chancellor [illegible] The Chancellor of the [illegible], and he trusted that silence, as usual, [illegible]. It was whispered about Downing street by some [illegible] house-tax instead [illegible] window-tax." To that he must say [illegible] must insist on an unconditional repeal of this, he was going to say the most [illegible], the most obnoxious, tax [illegible] was raised in this country. (Cheers.) He spoke in Westminster, [illegible] Exchequer and [illegible] £[illegible], and he [illegible] it was the duty of the Government, in a time of peace like the present to [illegible] the condition of the community. He (Lord Duncan) contended, that no more than was necessary should be taken out of our pockets for the government of the commonwealth. (Cheers.) There was now an acknowledged surplus, and we had a right to expect the abolition of such a tax as the Window-Tax. He might ask what was it that had placed us in the happy position of having a surplus revenue?—what but [illegible] a few years ago. (Cheers.) It was [illegible] the present [illegible] and the country had a right to expect that we should have free trade in [illegible]. Nothing could more shock a foreigner coming over [illegible] state of our houses, occasioned [illegible] the payment of this tax. He found, from a paper [illegible], published in 1837, that whilst the dwellings of the poor paid £[illegible] in respect of this tax, the rich paid only [illegible]. Was that fair? (No.) [illegible] that was unfair could stand in England [illegible], when an Englishman, [illegible], might build for himself a crystal palace without the vexatious interference of a window-tax gatherer. (Cheers.) The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

[illegible] unequal [illegible] detrimental [illegible] may been adopted and, [illegible]

[illegible] to cause the removal of this obnoxious tax [illegible] and unconditional repeal, to their [illegible] surplus.

Mr Wakley, M.P., [illegible] resolutions, observed, that they had [illegible] of stopping the supplies in the House of Commons, if the Government did not consent to abolish this tax, but would that meeting refuse to furnish [illegible] (Yes.) He was a Member of Parliament, and it was said that a lawmaker should not be a law-breaker, but he was determined not to pay the Window-tax after this session. (Cheers.) Let all those who were willing [illegible] hold up their hands. (There was a very general compliance with this request.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

On Wednesday [illegible] Judges, with the exception of Mr Baron [illegible], [illegible] the Court of Queen's Bench, to deliver judgment in the following case:—

THE QUEEN v. ROBERT COURTICE BIRD AND SARAH BIRD.

It may refer to the recollection of our readers, that a poor girl named Mary Ann Parsons, had been [illegible] in the county of Devon, and [illegible] Bird. She was at that time a healthy and cleanly girl. Having been in the service of the prisoners a few months, her appearance was [illegible] sickly, far from cleanly in her habits, and at length she died. From circumstances which transpired at the coroner's inquest, the prisoners were taken into custody, and [illegible] for murder, and tried before Mr Justice [illegible] at the [illegible] assizes for the county of Devon. A series of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of November, 1849, [illegible] Mary Ann Parsons, [illegible] Mr Baron [illegible] and Mr Justice [illegible], [illegible] as Judges on [illegible] the prisoners [illegible] of Mary Ann Parsons [illegible] November, 1849, [illegible] January, [illegible] similar to the first.

[illegible] trial could [illegible] [illegible] the prisoners, [illegible] public or any of [illegible] the Lord Chief Baron, Mr [illegible], Mr Justice Williams, Mr Justice [illegible], and Mr [illegible] agree upon [illegible] the point was farther reserved for the opinion of the fifteen Judges, [illegible] with the exception of Mr. Baron Platt, it was finally [illegible]. The learned Judges proceeded to deliver their judgment [illegible].

Mr Baron Martin delivered his opinion first. After reciting the facts, he said, [illegible] to be decided was, if the prisoner could [illegible] charging them with [illegible] any one of the assaults conducing to the [illegible]. And he was of opinion that they could be tried for the assault [illegible] and therefore, that they could not be tried again; and [illegible] first [illegible], they were free [illegible]. [illegible] cases, on which he commented, in support of [illegible].

Mr Justice T[illegible] a different opinion, and that [illegible] the conviction [illegible] ought to prevail. The Judges [illegible]

IN FAVOUR OF THE CONVICTION.—[illegible], Cresswell, Williams, Erle, [illegible]

AGAINST THE CONVICTION.—[illegible], C. J. Jervis, Judges Maule and [illegible], and Lord [illegible].

The conviction was therefore [illegible].

The Liverpool sailors have organised a committee, as well as the shipmates and [illegible] keepers, in order to carry out their opposition to the late Mercantile Marine Act.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CLERICAL AMATEUR.—[illegible] ingenious, but too apparent.

C C W.—[illegible] There is no difference [illegible] Staunton's "Chess-Player's Hand-book."

B [illegible].—In that case, there is no further penalty.

W F [illegible].—The [illegible] move of Enigma No 640 is—1 B to Q B 6th.

C M J, Birmingham Chess Club.—The letter in question appears in this month's No of the Chess Player's Chronicle.

J [illegible].—Subscriptions to the [illegible] Tournament should be sent by Post-office order to Robert Longbottom, Esq, 5 Cavendish-square, who will return an acknowledgment.

L[illegible].—[illegible] opinion; but your plea of inexperience and [illegible] why you should not send us chess problems [illegible] allowed [illegible] of just censure, if [illegible] composition is "a first attempt [illegible]"

A[illegible].—We think [illegible] move.

F[illegible] Teams [illegible] found at length in [illegible]

C[illegible]

M P[illegible]

O [illegible] Nos 365 and [illegible] stipulated number of moves.

R [illegible].—Get Tolkien's Hand-book, price 5s.

C [illegible]

ALL [illegible]

A N, [illegible].—1. Apply to Mr W Hodge, [illegible] Reading, Berks. 2. The lowest price at which the Staunton Chess-men [illegible] we believe, 25s. Mechanics' [illegible] boards vary in price from about two to six [illegible].

J L [illegible] for an actual end game [illegible] hardly up to the mark as a problem. 2. [illegible] was [illegible] by a native player of India; the key [illegible].

A [illegible].—The system at present adopted in this country for describing the moves [illegible] methods in use abroad, you will find fully treated of in the "Chess-player's Hand-book," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

S[illegible] M N A Z, [illegible], are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 367 by Cape Town, [illegible] P, K, of Yarmouth; H L, St Edmund, P, of Graham's Town, Wrex, [illegible] of Worcester, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 368 by [illegible], B Box, Bellary, J C, J S, Wrex, One of [illegible] of Worcester, F M H, Jack, Ashby, J P H H, J D G——th, [illegible] W B W, F W M, B [illegible] C M J, [illegible] Jersey, W P S, Bath [illegible] Alfred and Conway, Chelmsford, [illegible] R D M, Jack of Salisbury, W S B, Charter-house, [illegible] F W P, of Aylesbury; R R, of Ashford, [illegible] P, of Graham's Town, [illegible] R W R, [illegible] W G, W C, E H R, J S, Simple Simon, H P, of Woodstock, [illegible] C E B, [illegible], are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by [illegible] B Box, Bellary, Vide, Wrex, Jack, J P H H, W B W, F G R, Derevon, W P S, Alfred and Conway, Chelmsford, Bath Duo, C F, R D M, St. Edmund, P, of Graham's Town; Victoria, Cape Town, V T, M P, Rev H V, Rev C L, are correct. All others are wrong.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Quite right. TYRO, EBOR.—Quite wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 367.

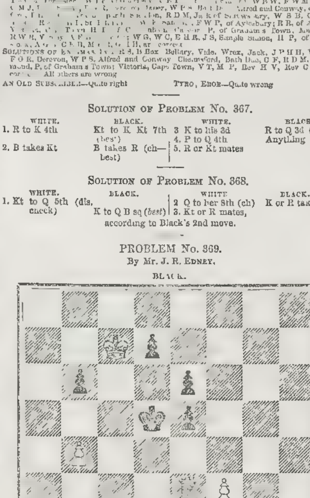
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	Kt to K Kt 7th (best)	3. K to his 3d	R to Q 3d (best)
2. B takes Kt	B takes R (ch—best)	4. P to Q 4th	Anything
		5. R or Kt mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 368.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th (dis. check)	K to Q B sq (*best*)	2. Q to her 8th (ch)	K or R takes Q
		3. Kt or R mates, according to Black's 2nd move.	

PROBLEM No. 369.
By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN ITALY.

The following Game was recently played between the well known Chess author, Mr. CALVI, and another skilful Italian player, Mr. DISCART.

(*Muzio Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. [illegible]	P [illegible]	20. B takes Q	Q R to K 7[illegible]
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. K R to K B 2d	K R to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	22. Q R to K B sq	Q R takes R
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	23. B takes R	B to K 6th (*f*)
5. [illegible] (a) [illegible] sq, and R [illegible] B sq) (a)	P takes Kt	24. B takes B	R takes B
		25. K [illegible] Kt sq	R to K 7th
6. [illegible] takes P	K B to P 3d	26. P to Q B 4th	K to [illegible] 3d
7. [illegible] 4th	Q to K [illegible] 5th	27. P to Q 5th [illegible]	K to [illegible] 2d
8. Q Kt to Q B 3d (b)	K Kt to K 2d	28. [illegible] B 5th	Kt to K [illegible]
9. Kt to K 2d	P to Q 3d	29. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3d
10. [illegible] P	Q B to K Kt [illegible]	30. R to K B 5th	R takes Q R P
11. Q to her Kt 3d (c)	Q B takes Kt	31. R to K [illegible] (ch)	K to Q 2d
12. [illegible]	K Kt to K B 4th	32. R to K B 6th	R to Q R 8th (ch)
13. K B to Q Kt 5th (d)	Q Kt to Q 2d	33. K to B 2d	Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)
14. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	34. K to Kt 3d	Kt to K R 3d
15. Q to her Kt 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	35. R to K [illegible]	K to Q R 3d
16. P to Q 6th (ch)	K takes P	36. P to Q [illegible] (ch)	R to K Kt 3d (ch)
17. Q to K 5th (ch)	K [illegible]	37. K to B 3d	P to Q Kt 3d
18. [illegible] P	Q [illegible] to K sq	38. P to Q [illegible] (ch)	K to Q 3d
19. B to K Kt 3d	Q takes Q	39. [illegible]	K to Q B 4th
		40. R to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th (*f*)
		And wins.	

(a) In Italy it must be [illegible] the [illegible] of Castling as in the time of [illegible]

(b) [illegible] to K Kt 3d, [illegible], would have been a bad move.

(c) [illegible] the attack and is now fairly enabled to begin a few offensive [illegible]

(d) [illegible] the Kt at this point, by playing P to Q B 6th (ch); but the adversary's [illegible] then have been too strong for him. Let us suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
36. P to Q B 6th (ch)	P [illegible]	38. K moves	P takes P
37. R takes Kt	[illegible] Q B 6th (ch)	And White ought to win.	

(*f*) This is another peculiarity in the Italian game, which Mr. Calvi having been so long accustomed to the French game, appears to have overlooked—the Pawn can pass an adverse Pawn with impunity, there being no "taking *en passant*" allowed in Italy.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 646.—*La R[illegible]*

White: K at his B's 7th, Q at K Kt 8th, B at K 3d, Kt at K 7th.

Black: K at his R 3d, Q at K R 8th, R at K R 5th, B at K Kt 4th, Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 7th, and K B 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 647.—By HERR MAX LANGE.

White: K at Q B 2d, Q at K 5th, Rs at K Kt 7th and K B 3d, Bs at Q 8th and Q B 5th, Kt at K Kt 3d.

Black: K at his B sq, Q at K 8th, R at K sq, B at Q 7th, Kts at Q 2d and 4th, Ps at [illegible] 5th and 7th and K 5th.

Whichever party plays first can give mate in three moves.

A correspondent, writing from Bognor, in Sussex, informs us that the note of the cuckoo has already been heard in that neighbourhood.

The Czar of Russia has commanded that all persons actually engaged in trade and commerce, who intend to visit the Grand Exhibition at London, shall receive their passports free of charge.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's mighty musical epic, "Israel in Egypt," was performed for the second time on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, the solos being awarded to Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Manvers, Mr M[illegible], and Mr Whitehouse. The "Hailstone Chorus" received the customary encore; and the sublime chorus, "But the waters overwhelmed their enemies," and the "Horse and his rider," drew forth peals of applause, notwithstanding [illegible] existing [illegible] as to [illegible]. There were signs of marked improvement [illegible] "[illegible] darkness," with its [illegible] romantic and abrupt modulations. The points of the fugued [illegible] were generally attacked with vigour and precision by the [illegible] three hundred [illegible], whose ardent shouting would [illegible]. With every [illegible] imperfect, [illegible] the revival of this [illegible] present execution [illegible] the introduction of the [illegible] the [illegible] "But the waters."

Handel's "Saul" will be performed on the 26th inst.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

There have been three *soirées* this week, given by three pianists—Mr Lindsay Sloper, Mr [illegible], and Mr W[illegible]. The first [illegible] concerts took place [illegible] Queen Anne-street Rooms, and Mr [illegible]'s evening was at St Martin's Hall. Mr. Sloper was assisted by Messrs [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] and violoncello; and Miss Birch and Miss E Birch, vocalists. Mr [illegible] the co-operation of M[illegible] and Rousselot, violin and violoncello; and Miss Owen and Mr Be[illegible].

Next Thursday, Mr Lucas will commence his Musical Evenings at his residence, in Berners-street.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

At the Royal Music Hall (Adelaide Gallery), Signor Montelli began on Monday last a series of Italian Operatic Concerts.

Miss Eyles will give a *soirée musicale* on Monday next at the Whittington Club.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at the fourth of Mr Hullah's Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music, at St Martin's Hall, next Wednesday, when a new vocalist, a pupil of Sir George Smart, Mrs. Endersohn, will make her *début* in the soprano part.

Next [illegible], the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr Surman, will repeat Haydn's "Creation," and Dr. Elvey's new anthem, "In [illegible]"

The [illegible] have been playing at concerts at Southampton.

Ernst and Madame Angri, with Jules Stockhausen, Signor S. Tamburini, and Mr [illegible] Mori as conductor, have made a successful tour in Ireland, and are now in Scotland.

Mr. Lumley has been in town this week, making his arrangements for the forthcoming season at Her Majesty's Theatre, which will commence early in March.

Mr. Frederick Gye is now the sole lessee and director of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. He is expected to arrive in London from St. Petersburg this day. The precise time for the re-opening has not yet been fixed.

MUSIC IN FRANCE.—Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" was revived last Monday, at the Theatre des Italiens, for the benefit of the contralto Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, who was to be *Fidalma*. Madame Pleyel, the celebrated *pianiste* has [illegible] extraordinary success at concerts in Lyons.

MUSIC IN GERMANY.—Dessauer's new opera, "Paquita," has been produced at Vienna with the greatest success; the composer was recalled at the end of the second and third acts; Mdlle. Zerr sustained *Paquita* with much ability.——Lortzing has left the MS. of a complete opera, "[illegible]." Madame [illegible] a new triumph at the Berlin Italian Opera in *Norma*.——The departure of the Earl of Westmorland from Berlin for Vienna is deeply regretted in the musical circles of the Prussian capital, as he is the generous patron of art and artists. The pianoforte and vocal score of "[illegible] Lancastro," an opera composed by Lord Westmoreland, has just been published at Berlin, with German words.——Charles Frederick Moeser, the patriarch of violinists in Germany, died recently at Berlin, in his 77th year, having been born in that capital in 1774. He played in public as a violinist at eight years of age: he studied under Rode and Viotti. Moeser was the composer of more than 500 works for stringed instruments, amongst which were several for the violin. He was the founder of the Society of Concerts in Berlin, for the performance of the *chefs d'œuvre* of ancient music of all countries. He played during three reigns at the Court Concerts and was at one time Master of the Chapel Royal: he had the order of the Red Eagle. He had travelled in Denmark, Norway, Russia, France, and England. Moeser was an especial favourite with Haydn and Beethoven, for his style of playing their quartets.——Dresden letters mention in high terms the execution of a band of Hungarian artists, who play their national music.——The King of Prussia has conferred on [illegible] the order of the Red Eagle, [illegible] has recently produced a new opera, "A[illegible] Catherin," at Florence.——The police authorities at Prague have prohibited the performance of about 130 pieces, amongst which are Goethe's "Faust," Donizetti's "Favorita," Schiller's "Love and Intrigue," &c.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday, the melodrama of the "Innkeeper's Daughter" was revived; *Mary, the Maid of the Inn*, being performed by Miss Fanny Vining. The management has [illegible] advertised a spectacle, to be called "Azael, or the Prodigal," arranged from the opera "L'Enfant Prodigue," and to be rendered more effective than "The [illegible]" [illegible] the conduct of Mr. Bunn. It is scarcely to be hoped, for the interests of the drama, that Mr Anderson [illegible] so fortunate, [illegible] the day seems to have gone by for such [illegible].

Prout and Robins, members of the New Society of Water-Colour [illegible] have [illegible] upon an extensive scale [illegible] voyage from England to Australia, with which they intend to gratify [illegible] who will congregate in the metropolis at the approaching [illegible] Mr. Robins has undertaken the actual voyage, and [illegible] artist [illegible] giving sketches of Madeira, Teneriffe, the Cape of Good Hope, Rio Janeiro, &c. On landing at Melbourne, Port [illegible] Mr Prout, [illegible] enabled him to take actual sketches on the spot of the magnificent scenery of that country. Mr W[illegible] has depicted the natural history subjects, and the traits of the natives of the territory.

PANORAMA OF PARIS AND VERSAILLES.—This excellent panorama, painted by M. C. Chanson, presents with admirable views the chief [illegible] in Paris, St [illegible], and Versailles, and is now in the course of exhibition at the [illegible] Gallery, Leicester-square. We shall return to it next week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP [illegible] ADDISCOMBE.—Lieut.-Colonel [illegible], [illegible] Engineers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the [illegible] Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe. [illegible] was particularly mentioned for his services [illegible] campaign [illegible] 1845-46.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The following appointments connected with the Quartermaster-General's department are to be made, in consequence of the [illegible] of Colonel Freeth. Lieut.-Colonel Richard Airey and Major [illegible] the rank of Lieut.-Colonel) to be Assistant-Quartermaster [illegible] Guards; and the situation of Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster [illegible], hitherto held by the latter officer, will [illegible] Major-General Thomas Fenn Addison has been [illegible] the unattached pay of 25s per diem.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Colonel Wetherall, the Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, is to be [illegible] of the pay he derives from the [illegible] of the aides-de-camp to her Majesty, the two appointments being considered [illegible].

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Assistant-Commissary-General Means, who has recently returned from [illegible] at Sierra Leone, is to proceed to South Australia, to take charge of the department in that colony. This measure has been deemed expedient, in consequence of the great number of enrolled pensioners embarking for that station.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The standing orders of the House of Commons were, on Monday, declared complied with in respect to the bill for extending the benefits of this institution to children at present ineligible to be admitted therein, and for authorising the establishment of a chapel in connexion therewith.

The local papers announce that the old colours of the 22d (Cheshire) Regiment, which have lately been replaced by new ones, presented by Sir Charles Napier, were recently deposited in the Cathedral of Chester.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS FOR CANADA.—Arrangements are in progress for sending to Upper Canada [illegible] companies of enrolled pensioners, to be accompanied by [illegible] the first class and three of the second class, [illegible] under the command of a military superintendent of pensioners from North America. The stations selected are Toronto, London, Amherstburg, Penetanguishene, and Niagara.

THE DISTRESS AT CAPE VERDES.—The Board of Admiralty have given orders for Her Majesty's steam-vessels *Sampson* and *[illegible]* to convey a quantity of rice and biscuit to the sufferers at San Nicolas, Cape de Verdes.

It is stated that the Hon. Stuart Knox will be returned, in the room of Lord Northland, without opposition, for Dungarvan.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that the Hon. H. B. Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock, will be elected without opposition representative for Pontefract, in the place of Mr. S. Martin, now Mr. Baron Martin.

CANAMORE, PART OF THE FORT, THE CHURCH, AND COORG HILLS.

SKETCHES ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

The accompanying pair of Sketches (from drawings by a Correspondent) present interesting specimens of the scenery of Southern India. The first shows Canamore, the principal military post, and arsenal of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, with the church, and near it to the right some of the artillery gun-sheds. In the distance are the Coorg Hills; and at their foot, native houses in cocoa-nut groves and gardens, reaching to the beach; and opposite the landing-place are two large stores, covered with cocoa-nut leaves. This sketch is taken from below the curtain, showing the extremity of the ravelin, the wet ditch, and bridges. From the extreme humidity of the climate of the Coast, the walls are covered with grass, shrubs, and moss, springing out of them.

The second Sketch shows the Fort of Canamore, containing the arsenal and main-guard. The ravelin was added some forty years ago to the Portuguese enceinte, by Sartorius, of the Bombay engineers. It is not now considered of any importance, and seems falling into ruin. Some years ago the sea washed a breach of eleven feet into a bastion-wall, which proved to be thirteen feet thick. The military station of Canamore contains one European regiment, two native regiments, and half a company of foot artillery. The Sketch shows the race-course and evening drive, with the parade-ground; to the left of the picture is the rocky island opposite Tellicherry, across the Bay. The time is morning, and some of her Majesty's 94th regiment are at drill. Here, again, the climate of the western coast being so very wet, with the cold land winds of November, render it very dangerous to horses: most of the European inhabitants use bullocks in their carriages, and these animals, by a dexterous management of the tail, can be made to trot six or seven miles an hour.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

On Tuesday, the Commissioners assembled in the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Harrison in the chair.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR TO THE CITY COMMISSION.

Mr Haywood, the Surveyor to the Commission, presented his annual report—a most important document of considerable length, of which the following constitute the main features:—

The 31st of December, 1850, terminated the second year since the City of London Sewers Act, which increased the former and gave additional and highly important powers to your honourable Commission, became operative, and I have the honour of submitting to you my report of the works which have been executed under your direction during the twelve months expiring at that date.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses, which received special and early attention in 1849, and for which regulations were issued, have been periodically inspected by your officers, and their cleanliness and other needful conditions enforced, so far as your powers will permit. Slaughtering in cellars still continues in many instances: the objections to it so strongly entertained and expressed by you have been put in practical shape by the construction of a clause in the act now being applied for, seeking power to compel the total abolition of the practice.

Churchyards.—The condition of the churchyards, which, in 1849, occupied your attention, and much of the time of your officers, have not demanded so much supervision, having been for the most part permanently closed; and the act which passed during the last session of Parliament will, it is to be hoped, speedily be put into operation, and, by causing intramural interments entirely to cease, close your labours upon this head.

Public Urinals.—Various public urinals, and certain of those previously existing, have been reconstructed, drained, and supplied with water. There is still an imperative demand for increased accommodation, and I shall shortly, in pursuance of your instructions, be enabled to submit to your consideration an additional list of sites upon which I conceive they may be erected with great public advantage.

Nuisances.—The suppression of nuisances has been actively enforced, and the inquiry pursued into the general condition of premises as to drainage, water supply, and arrangements for health and decency. During the heat of summer, additional assistance was given to the inspectors, to enable the poorer dwellings to be more frequently supervised, so as to expedite the abatement of nuisances which might tend to retain or propagate disease. Owing to the large extension of sewage in the poorer neighbourhoods during the years 1849 and 1850, and the enforcement of works of permanent improvement to premises, as drainage, water supply, and the proper sanitary arrangements, the nuisances which were, in 1848 and 1849, so numerous, were last year comparatively few, nor did they, for the most part, present so obnoxious a form as was the case in the previous summer. The number of houses inspected, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition as regards drainage, &c., has been 1883. The total number of notices served for the removal of nuisances and the performance of works which, by their execution, not only abate, but permanently lessen, the chance of future nuisances, was 854.

Sewage Manure Works.—The sewage manure works of Mr. Moffatt, at Vulcan-wharf, Puddle-dock, are in the course of enlargement, so as to enable them to intercept the whole of the sewage now discharged into the river between Dowgate and Puddle-dock. The additional sewage was granted by your honourable court to Mr. Moffatt in June, 1850, with the view of encouraging and forwarding this important and almost national experiment. It was my hope that I should have been able to inform you that his works were in active operation, and that at length some portion of the excreta of the metropolitan population was in the course of its legitimate application to the enrichment of the soil, and the reproduction of food for the sustenance of man; but I am informed by Mr Moffatt that he has spent the whole of the past year in privately trying the effects of its application to the land, and in experimenting upon and perfecting its manufacture, so as to produce manures fitted for various species of vegetable growth, and thoroughly to satisfy himself of its value before undertaking its manufacture upon a larger scale, and sending it into the market in competition with the ordinary manures of the day. He hopes, however, to commence manufacturing actively within a very short time, and expresses his feeling of complete certainty in the success of his undertaking.

Side-Entrances, Flushing-gates, &c.—The facility of entrance to the sewers, and the power of keeping them clean without either annoyance to the inhabitants or inconvenience to the traffic, has been last year increased by an additional number of side-entrances, flushing-gates, and tanks, the present total number of which is:—Side-entrances, 150; flushing-gates, 108; tanks, 12. I do not contemplate the extension of the system of applying bodies of water from tanks, as, although there are special situations where they may be adopted with advantage, yet their expense will prevent the application of water by such means extensively, or with equivalent benefit.

Cleansing Sewers.—Although in no case has soil or decomposing refuse been removed or carted away from the sewers, I have found it expedient to have ballast raised and carted away from certain sewers in which it has for some years been accumulating, and, taking advantage of the winter season, 4783 cube yards has been removed. In connexion with this point, I again draw your attention to the practice existing in certain localities of using the gully gratings as dust-bins; the removal of the débris thus illegally cast into the sewers causing a considerable annual expenditure to this commission, besides originating other injurious consequences. I mention, as an instance of the extent to which the practice prevails, that the sewer under Billingsgate accumulated in a few months many cart-loads, almost wholly of fish-shells, and that 114 cart-loads of fish-shells, cinders, and rubbish were removed from the sewers in the vicinity of Middlesex-street, and were the accumulation of little more than twelve months. I feel convinced that nothing but making public examples by convicting and punishing some offenders, under clause 69 of "The City of London Sewers Act," will stop the practice so universal in the poorer localities of using the gullies as dust-bins.

House Drainage.—The total number of premises drained during the past year has been 468; the number of premises drained at the expiration of the year 1849 (as closely as could be ascertained) was 10,455; the total number of premises which are now drained in, therefore, 10,923; and undrained, 5377. The cesspools have been in all cases emptied and filled up, the closets trapped, and water supply laid on to them.

New Sewers.—Sewers have been constructed in 92 different places, their aggregate length amounting to 6052 feet, or about 1 1-7 miles. They have been almost exclusively constructed in the poorest localities heretofore without sewers, although some of them were in lieu of ancient and insufficient sewage, which doubtless was originally intended for surface-drainage only. The total length of sewers now existing within your jurisdiction is about 48 miles. Nearly the whole of the sewers constructed within the last two years have been built of stone-ware pipes of small diameter. You will, therefore, have given this mode of construction a fair trial, and a few years will demonstrate whether this much-lauded system, to which have been ascribed so many advantages, is superior or has fewer objections than that which it has partially superseded.

Gullies.—374 gullies have been retrapped upon improved principles during the year. Your Court has been always open to inventors, and at the present time there are 16 different traps, or modes of trapping gullies, under trial, within your jurisdiction. The provision of the means of excluding effluvium from the atmosphere has not been your only care; but the cleanliness of the sewers, and the prevention of accumulation of decomposing refuse, both by regulated cleansings, and construction of the sewers upon the most improved principles, have been your aim and that of your officers; and I do not hesitate to assert, that the offensiveness of the escape from the gullies has been, of late years, much diminished by the care bestowed upon the condition of the sewers.

Ventilation of Sewers.—I have, during the year, ventilated, also, additional sewers, by carrying iron pipes to the extremity of the chimney-shafts of the houses, and have no doubt of the success of the plan, if adopted as a system, i. e. as far as effecting the requisite ventilation of the sewers.

Water Supply.—Mr. Haywood, after alluding to the defective means of water supply when he made his last report, says upon that subject: "Since that date (February, 1850), the provision of means of storage has been enforced upon nearly the whole (16,300 premises), and the greater number of houses have had a separate water supply laid on to them. No houses were, at the former period, nor are there any at the present time, without the legitimate right to water supply. The receptacles for stowage are, in many instances, by no means what can be desired; but, as the water supply is daily given throughout the City, and in many of the poorer localities twice a day, the evil is not so aggravated as when

CANAMORE FORT, RACE-COURSE, AND PARADE.

water is stored in small quantities for a long time unchanged, whatever may be the casualties of impurity to which that water may be subject. Now, I need scarcely remind you, that the whole of the City area which is public way is well paved; nearly every place has a sewer, and three-fourths of the houses are drained; and when water waste takes place, it runs immediately either over well-paved surfaces to the nearest gully, or by private drains to the sewers, and the waste might be, therefore, unceasing, without any injurious effects. I will simply state, as an illustration, a fact well known to the Court, that generally, wherever your sewers have been constructed, the basements of premises have been rendered so dry, that, at this present time, they are used, more or less, throughout the whole of the city of London for the stowage of goods, and, not unfrequently, goods of a very valuable description. Throughout the year, the water companies at all times give gratuitously, as heretofore, the supplies of water needed for cleansing or other purposes."

Mr. Haywood concludes his report, which gave great satisfaction to the Commissioners, in the following manner:—

I have but in conclusion to state that nearly every place needing it within your jurisdiction has already drainage, and sewers are either in the course of execution or in preparation for the remainder. A very brief time will, therefore, now elapse before I shall have the pleasure of reporting to you that the long-desired end is attained of enabling every house to drain, and causing the total abolition of cesspools within the city of London. That great source of evil is, indeed, being rapidly removed from us, and, in conjunction with the numerous other works carried out under your direction, is causing such improvements in the physical condition of the dwellings of the community (more especially of its poorer members), that I trust before long you may see the fulfilment of the promise which medical science has made to you, in a population improving both in health and morality.

The report was ordered to be printed, and the Court adjourned.

PLATE PRESENTED TO JAMES HAY, ESQ., OF LEITH.

THIS richly-chased Silver Epergne (from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, late Storr and Mortimer, 156, New Bond-street), has just been presented, as described in the inscription—

PLATE PRESENTED TO JAMES HAY, ESQ.

To JAMES HAY, Esq.,

Manager of the Edinburgh Ropery Company of Leith,
From the Proprietors of that Company, to mark their esteem for him and their sense of his faithful and prosperous management.
Presented the 20th day of June, 1850,
Being the Centenary of the Establishment of the Company.

The design consists of an oak trunk and branches, supporting a cut glass dish. At the foot of the tree is a figure of Commerce bearing a cornucopia; around are grouped an anchor and coil of rope; the base is ornamented with the hemp plant in allusion to the trade of the Company by whom the plate is presented. The work has been tastefully modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1849, and the 20th day of June, 1850, and charged upon the Civil List. The list was inadvertently omitted to be presented to Parliament at the proper time last session:—

Sarah Pennycuick, £200, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her husband, the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Pennycuick, in various campaigns in the East, and of the large family now dependent upon her for support. In trust to the Rev. John Browne and Edward Maltby, Esq.

Charlotte Agnes Cureton, £200, in consideration of the long and distinguished military services of her husband, the late Colonel Charles Robert Cureton, C.B., and of his death on the field of battle. In trust to Edward Burgoyne Cureton and Daniel Heward, Esqrs.

Sarah Austin, £100, in consideration of the services which she has rendered to literature, especially by her translations of German works. In trust to Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart., and Henry Reeve, Esq.

Janet Hamilton, £100, in consideration of the valuable contributions to philosophical literature, of her husband, Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and of the precarious state of his health. In trust to James Thomson, Gibson Craig, and Andrew Coventry, Esqrs.

Louisa Kenny, £40, in consideration of the literary talent of her husband, the late James Kenny, Esq. In trust to William Chapman and Gilbert Stephens, Esqrs.

Thomas Waghorn, £200, in consideration of the great energy and perseverance which he displayed in opening out the overland route to India, at great cost to himself, and of the services which he has thereby rendered both to that country and to Great Britain.

William Sturgeon, £50, in consideration of his scientific attainments, particularly in the branch of electro magnetism.

George Petrie, £100, in consideration of his valuable additions to archæological literature, and especially to that of Ireland.

Caroline Leghorn Grant, £30, in consideration of the gallantry of her husband, the late Sergeant Grant, of her Majesty's 45th Regiment, who was murdered in the discharge of his duty, and of her destitute condition. In trust to the Secretary at War, and the Military Superintendent of out-pensioners.

Besay Moore, £100, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband,

"GEOFFREY," MR. BUCKSTONE. "ROCHESTER," MR. DAVENPORT.

SCENE FROM "PRESENTED AT COURT," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Thomas Moore, Esq., and the infirm state of his health. In trust to the Earl of Shelburne and Edward Baynham, Esq.

Maria Ann Price, £50, in consideration of the long and meritorious services of her husband, the late Deputy Commissary-General Price, in various climates abroad, during a period of forty years, and of the destitute condition of his numerous family, in consequence of his sudden death soon after his appointment to an important charge in the West Indies. In trust to John Charles White and Richard Price, Esqrs.

Harriet Waghorn, £40, in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband, Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn. In trust to Joseph Wottonberg and George William Wheatley, Esqrs.

Total, £1200

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ON Thursday week, Mr. Stirling Coyne gave to the stage another example of his talents in the direction of refined comedy. "Presented at Court" is the title of the new piece, which is in five acts. A French anecdote of the reign of Louis XV. is transferred to the English Court of Charles II. The *Earl of Rochester* (Mr. Davenport) is made to conspire with the Court ladies to effect the exclusion from Court of *Mistress Anne Franklyn* (Miss Reynolds), a city heiress. The Cheapside aspirant, however, has set her heart upon the Earl, and ultimately succeeds; notwithstanding that her enemies have contrived the robbery of her dress, the destruction of her carriage, the disabling of her hairdresser, and the incarceration of her introducer. The first she recovers, the others she substitutes, and at length obtains the much-desired honour. Mr. Davenport, as the *Earl of Rochester*, had a part eminently suited to his talents, and played [with] equal grace and vivacity. The lady herself, in the hands of Miss Reynolds, found a fair and lively representative; while Mr. Buckstone, in the part of *Master Geoffrey Welderburne*, who in the course of the drama assumes female disguise, in order to pass for *Lady Zampington* (Mrs. Stanley), the proposed *chaperone* of the Court aspirant was irresistibly humorous. The comedy was decidedly successful.

NEW AFRICAN BIRD.

THIS new form in birds (*Balæniceps Rex*) has lately been obtained by Mansfield Parkins, Esq., from the upper part of the White Nile, towards the centre of Africa.

Two specimens were procured, which appeared to be male and female. In size, the bird is equal to a large marabou, or adjutant, exceeding four feet in height. It is the most extraordinary form that has been discovered for many years. Its structure differs from that of any known bird. Its head and bill are extremely large; the construction of the former indicates an affinity to the pelicans, while the body resembles that of a stork. The toes (which are very long) are entirely deficient of the slightest trace of interdigital membrane. In this peculiarity it differs from the storks, cranes, herons, and boatbill. The food of this bird is said to be large lizards and fish. The sharp cutting edges and powerful terminal hook of its bill admirably adapt it for the acquisition of such prey.

A short time since, this bird was described and figured to the Zoological Society, by Mr. Gould, the ornithologist, to whom we are indebted for the present opportunity of illustrating this new acquisition.

NEW BIRD,—BALÆNICEPS REX,—FROM THE WHITE NILE.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The interior of the Crystal Palace, since the probable influx of visitors, has been a scene of ceaseless activity; in fact, within the last week, it has been turned into a vast carpenters' shop: the erection of the staircases, the division of the ground spaces by rows of boarding, the flooring laying down in parts of the nave or great central thoroughfare, &c., have employed a very legion of carpenters. Progress has also been made in laying out the spaces for the refreshment courts: that of the first class in the north side of the transept will be partitioned off by a low railing, with a 24-foot entrance; the counters on both sides will each have a frontage of 96 feet: the total space occupied by this court, including store-rooms, pantries, &c., will be 17,795 square feet: in the eastern refreshment court, the length of counters will reach 350 feet; the total area being 19,008 square feet: the western refreshment court is 19,096 square feet, having a length of counters of 36 feet.

Messrs. Jackson and Co., the table-ware manufacturers, have obtained the contract for the supply of the refreshment rooms: water is to be supplied gratis, and the rates of the refreshments are not to exceed those of an ordinarily respectable tavern.

The scaffolding has been entirely removed from the transept; blue and white seem to be the prevailing colours of the decorations of the roof and its supports. The painting of the girders (blue and white) in the south-eastern gallery has been proceeded with: the spaces in the columns have also been partly painted out for occupancy by the exhibitors, who are in full work in the various arrangements; the avenues for the exhibition of spectators have also been defined by red lines throughout the building.

Prince Albert came to the ground yesterday (on the 8th, to decide the terms of admission at the opening of the Exhibition. He also had his chance to inspect the progress of the works, expressing his satisfaction at the appearance of the transept, and then breakfasted with a select few assembled in the refreshment-room.

The illustrated scale of prices, which we subjoin, has, we understand, commanded general approbation. The Commissioners will, we trust, take such steps as will enable all readers of advertisements, strictly genuine tickets, at the price of three shillings for a gentleman's admission and two guineas for a lady's, give the exclusive right of entrance on the first day. The charge on two second and third days will be £1. On the first day, which falls on a Monday, the entrance-fee is to be 5s., so continuing for three weeks. Then the price will fall to 1s for the first four days of each week, save on Fridays, when the entrance-fee will be 2s. 6d., and on Saturday, when it rises to 5s. The Commissioners, however, reserve to themselves the full discretion, which will suppose circumstances may call upon to adopt, in the case of an admission fee, should experience suggest the propriety.

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"Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have had under their consideration the most advantageous mode of the disposal of tickets, which it appears necessary to adopt for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the Exhibition.

"It has been determined principally directed to the following points:—

"1. The necessity of making such arrangements as shall secure the convenience of the public visiting the Exhibition, whether for study and instruction, or for the more general purposes of curiosity and amusement.

"2. The due protection and security of the property deposited in the Building.

"3. The effective control over the number of persons within the several parts of the Building, and of defraying the unusual expenses incurred.

"4. The necessity of maintaining the self-supporting character of the Exhibition, and of defraying the unusual expenses incurred.

"5. The desire of the Commissioners to render the Exhibition accessible to all persons, at the lowest possible charge, and with the least delay which a due regard to the preceding considerations will admit.

"Having these objects in view, her Majesty's Commissioners have determined to adopt the following regulations:—

"1. The Exhibition will be open every day (Sundays excepted). The hours of admission and of closing will be announced at a subsequent period.

"The scale of admission will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Season tickets for a gentleman	3	3	0
Season tickets for a lady	2	2	0

"These tickets are not transferable, but they will entitle the owners to admission on all occasions on which the Exhibition is open to the public.

"The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of raising the price of the season tickets when the first is to be exhausted, at such a sum as they may think advisable.

"On the first day of Exhibition season tickets *only* will be available, and no money will be received at the doors of entrance on that day.

On the second and third days the price of admission on entrance will be, each day

	£	s.	d.
In the fourth day of the Exhibition	0	5	0
To be reduced, on the twenty-second day, to	0	1	0

"From the twenty-second day, the prices of admission will be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week 0 1 0
On Fridays 0 2 6
On Saturdays 0 5 0

"Notice will be given at the doors. This regulation is necessary to prevent the inconvenience and confusion which would arise from interruption or delay at the entrances.

"Should experience in the progress of the Exhibition render any alteration in these arrangements necessary, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of making such modifications as may appear desirable, of which due and timely notice, however, will be given to the public."

To accommodate the visits to mechanical exhibitors of Great Britain and Ireland (and as it is being extensively advanced, the position of each class in the Exhibition Building is apportioned), the arrangements published in our last number, Saturday, the 8th inst., have been altered, and the committee of the town concerned in the display of woollen and mixed textile fabrics, have wisely determined to act in concert in the fitting up of their respective allotted spaces. Manchester and Bradford, both so much noted for their laudable desire to co-operate with the suggestions of the Executive Committee for the homogeneous disposition of each section of contributions. The arrangements of the latter Committee have been somewhat impeded by the want of, and, to our own knowledge, in occasional instances, by a careless and apathetic spirit. Still it is, too, to be regretted as behind-hand in its departments. Contributors in the division of machinery are urged to be early in forwarding their specimens. The fixing of exhibitors' machinery is not the work of a day, and, unless proper efforts are made, it is feared that this, which should be a first-rate point of our national display, will be but poorly represented.

The reception of goods has commenced, the first arrival from our Continental exhibitors being a specimen of German serge, sent on the 10th instant.

The Agricultural Committee announce that implements, &c. will be received until the 8th of March: all stands, frames, and fittings to be on the ground by the 1st of April. The fields implements will at once be sent into the country for trial: the others will be then and there tried.

A force of sixty constables of the receiving men of the A division, with an inspector and sergeants, under the command of Superintendent Pearce, have taken possession of the approaches and entrances. They are to strictly enforce the regulations of the Executive Committee, in preventing all unauthorized admissions of packages containing articles for the Exhibition. They have with them additional men, to be held in reserve, the other at certain periods of the day.

The conversation in the House of Commons, on the 10th, between the member for Reading and the Home Secretary, shows how completely the Commissioners render themselves independent of any assistance from the Government. (See our Parliamentary Report, page 121 of SUPPLEMENT, published with the present No.)

All persons employed by the Customs, and foreign exhibitors, &c., must enter at the east end of the Building; British exhibitors, &c. will have to enter at the west end, all the men in charge of carts, &c. will enter at the south side only; officers, &c. of the Commission will be admitted at the north-east entrance.

Five kinds of passes will be issued, signed by Mr. Digby Wyatt—those available for more than one day, those for one day only. Personal application must be made in every case to Mr. Wyatt for the pass two days before it is wanted. The pass will specify the entrance and particular part of the Building to which the holder will only be admitted. Exhibitors will also have a brass check with a number, which they will deposit as they enter, and resume as they leave the Building. It can thus at once be ascertained whether any individual is in the Building or not. Every pass-keeper will be first required to make a declaration to conform to the rules of the Executive Committee, not to part with his ticket on any account, and to specially assist in the protection of property in the Exhibition. Instructions are issued for the delivery of packages containing articles for the Exhibition, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays only, reducing

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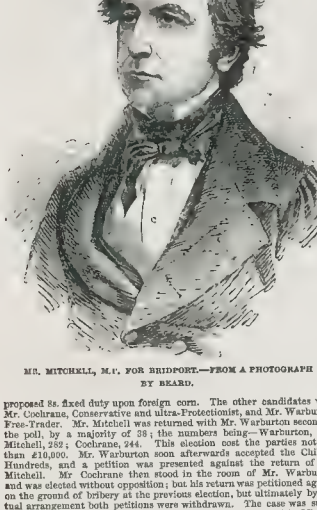
PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M.P. FOR BRIDPORT.

THE subject of our memoir (youngest son of Mr. John Mitchell, of Montrose, who established the firm of Mitchell and Co. at Riga in 1782, and, in 1810, the firm of John Mitchell and Co. in London, in connexion with the Russia house) was born at London, in 1812; and educated at first at a private school, at Richmond, where he remained until fifteen years of age, when, for the purpose of learning French and German, he was sent to a school at Weisbaden, from which he afterwards, for a short time, went to Heidelberg. At seventeen he returned to London, and was at once set to work in his father's counting-house, in Broad-street; and, in connexion with the business of the firm, several times visited Russia, and travelled over the greater portion of that empire.

The trade in hemp and flax, forming the staple manufacture of Bridport, brought Mr. Mitchell, now a partner in the firm, into intimate connexion with the borough; and in 1839 it was intimated to him that Mr. Swinford Jarvis, who, since the general election of 1837, had been its representative, would not again come forward, and that, if he would allow himself to be looked to at the next election, his return would be certain. At the general election in 1841, Mr. Mitchell accordingly came forward in the Liberal interest, and as a strong advocate of the then



MR. MITCHELL, M.P. FOR BRIDPORT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

proposed 8s. fixed duty upon foreign corn. The other candidates were Mr. Cochrane, Conservative and ultra-Protectionist, and Mr. Warburton, Free-Trader. Mr. Mitchell was returned with Mr. Warburton second on the poll, by a majority of 38; the numbers being—Warburton, 804; Mitchell, 282; Cochrane, 244. This election cost the parties not less than £10,000. Mr. Warburton soon afterwards accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a petition was presented against the return of Mr. Mitchell. Mr Cochrane then stood in the room of Mr. Warburton, and was elected without opposition; but his return was petitioned against on the ground of bribery at the previous election, but ultimately by mutual arrangement both petitions were withdrawn. The case was subsequently one of those referred to Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. Mitchell very frankly confessed his part in the malpractices of the election; but the late Sir Robert Peel having declared that no Parliamentary action could be taken on the report, both members, in common with all those referred to the compromise committee, retained their seats.

In 1844, Mr. Mitchell voted with Mr Villiers on his annual Corn-Law motion; and, in 1845, made a speech in its favour, his first of any length in the House, and which was one of the best listened to, and most successful of the debate on that side.

His next speech of importance, and upon a subject which he had completely mastered, was early in the session of 1847, in support of Mr. Ricardo's motion for the Committee on the Navigation Laws, of which he was appointed a member, and upon which, in conjunction with Mr. Ricardo, he took the most active part. He was at that time a member of the Committee of Lloyd's Registry of British and Foreign Shipping, from which the insulting manner of several of the members, in consequence of his exertions on Mr. Ricardo's committee, obliged him to retire. At the general election of 1847 he was again returned for Bridport—this time without one shilling of outlay except for the legal expenses; past delinquencies being atoned for by the complete absence of any approach to either bribery or treating. There were three candidates, all Liberals; and at the close of the poll the numbers were—Cochrane, 276; Mitchell, 267; Peter, 222. In the two following sessions, Mr. Mitchell spoke frequently in the debates on the Navigation Laws, advocating, on the ground both of the evidence before the Committee and his own knowledge as a merchant, their total repeal. In the session of 1849, Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Metropolitan Grand Juries Committee, and the Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, on which latter, with Messrs. Masterman and Foster, he represented the London warehousemen and traders. The bill was prepared by a City committee, with Mr. William Hawes at its head; carried through the Lords by Lord Brougham; and after revision by the committee, of which the Attorney-General (now Chief Justice Jervis) was chairman, was passed in the same session. There have been but few such diligent committees; it sat for five weeks, four days in the week, for five or six hours a day; and the changes effected by this measure in the bankruptcy code, which simplified the processes of procedure, and gave the power of punishing fraudulent bankrupts, have proved of the utmost importance to the commercial community.

In the session of 1850, Mr. Mitchell brought forward a motion for the repeal of the duties on wood used in ship-building, on the ground of the injustice of taxing the raw material of a home-built ship, whilst the finished ship of foreign build was admitted duty free, and our owners had to compete with those of the world in the employment of their ships. On this question Mr. Mitchell obtained a majority for going into committee of the whole House; but, on going into committee, he allowed himself to be beaten on a distinct assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer "that the whole subject of the wood duties should be one of the earliest to receive the consideration of the Government, with the view to remove the anomalies which he admitted to exist." In the same session, Mr Mitchell sat as member of the Ramsgate and Margate Harbour Committee; and already, in the present session, he has given notice of a motion for the production of papers, previous to moving for a committee of complete investigation into the conduct and constitution of the Board of Customs.

The honourable member voted with Mr. Locke King, last session, for the extension of the £10 household franchise for counties; and has uniformly supported the ballot and the abolition of church-rates. Last year, he voted against the repeal of the window-tax, on the ground of the surplus being already disposed of; but, in the present session, will support the measure, as the most important application of this year's excess.

Mr Mitchell is now the head of his firm both in this country and Russia.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

This week has brought forth a remarkable LETTER FROM DR. ULLATHORNE, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, to Lord John Russell, concerning the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, of which we must give our readers an outline. He states, on good authority, that when Lord Minto was at Rome, his Holiness took up the printed document constituting the Hierarchy, of course the one first prepared, and put it into his Lordship's hands, saying, "This concerns England;" and Lord Minto laid it down on the table without saying a word. The conclusion drawn by his Holiness from that was "the continuance of the policy of non-interference in our spiritual affairs." The Bishop was consulted by the Propaganda on the subject of the Hierarchy in 1848, and declares that nothing ever passed in those consultations but what concerned the spiritual affairs of English Catholics, and that the arrangement made in 1850 wholly concerns them. He urged that an Archbishop of London and a Bishop of York should be appointed: but the Papal authorities refused, on the ground that it would give offence to our Government. The rev. prelate remonstrates with Lord John Russell for using the phrase "Court of Rome," which "is an ambiguous and offensive designation." He says the noble Lord has made much of the disapproval of some English Catholics, but affirms that not one of them has taken any unexpected course; and he insinuates that they are not communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. A dozen or so of persons disloyal to the large body are, in his opinion, as nothing. Thanking Lord John for having vindicated the Roman Catholic bishops from the charge of having violated the law, but asserts, that, while they are vindicated, unoffending Catholic people, seeking their bread, have suffered persecution. Finally, Bishop Ullathorne makes this extraordinary statement. "The hierarchy is *established, therefore it cannot be abolished*, except through the physical extermination of the Catholic Church in these realms, or, which God forbid, through universal apostacy. Is it wise (he asks), and in the spirit of a profound legislation, to put the religious teachers of a large body of her Majesty's subjects in conscientious opposition to the law? Will it aid the sanctions of the State, and that opinion, which, as our Lordship views it, is the best support of law and government, to force us into a position, where, standing, as we are bound to do, upon the law of God and our conscience, we are compelled to count the enactments which we can only consider as assaults upon the cause of heaven and our souls—enactments which, in fact, come from no divine fountain of justice, but are the offspring of party contests and sectarian dislikes."

The Earl of WINCHILSEA has published the following address:—"Fellow-countrymen, brother Protestants.—The milk-and-water measure proposed by her Majesty's Prime Minister last night against the recent act of Popish aggression is a gross insult to the Protestant feeling of this country. If you value the maintenance of our civil and religious liberties, let no time be lost in addressing the Crown for a dissolution of Parliament, and for taking the sense of the country upon a question which involves everything which is dear to us as Englishmen and Protestants."

The noble Earl has also written to the High Sheriff of Kent to call a meeting of the county, for which a requisition it, seems, has been for some time prepared

Her Majesty received at Windsor Castle a deputation from the THREE DENOMINATIONS, on Tuesday, to present an address expressive of their conviction that we are indebted, under God, for our civil and religious liberty, to those principles of the Protestant Reformation which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne. The address expressed the deep regret with which they viewed the recent Romish Aggression, and the causes which have contributed to it, among which they specified the legislative patronage of Popery and the anti-Protestant teachings and practices in the Established Church. They prayed that the development of Popery should be only so far permitted as was compatible with the security of the Throne and the liberty of the subject. Her Majesty returned the following reply:—"I receive with much satisfaction your renewed assurance of loyalty and attachment to my person and Government. I fully appreciate the importance of a firm adherence to the principles of the Protestant Reformation; and you may rely on my earnest desire, in asserting the just prerogatives of my Crown and the constitutional rights of my people, to maintain unimpaired the blessings of civil and religious liberty which are so justly dear to this country."

The Hon. Mr. CHARLES LANGDALE, a Roman Catholic gentleman of some celebrity, has addressed and published a letter to Lord John Russell, questioning his Lordship's assertion, "That, generally speaking, the laity [Catholics] England neither wished for the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy nor approved of it," and referring his Lordship to the address to Cardinal Wiseman, signed by twelve other English Catholic Peers or resident proprietors of Peers in this country, by fourteen Catholic Baronets, and by above 600 of the principal resident Catholic gentlemen of England, including thirty Catholic barristers. He further says:—"Your Lordship has advised her Majesty, in her Royal Speech, to express her earnest and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired religious liberty. Beware, my Lord, how, in the face of such a solemn declaration, you introduce into Parliament a measure which may afford a violation both of the discipline and doctrine of the Catholic Church."

To Papal aggression we must also set down a call made on the Archbishop of Canterbury, to correct certain errors in the Church of [illegible]. A deputation, consisting of Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt, [illegible] B. Ryder, Chairman of the Board of Guardians of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and Mr. Thomas A. Young, waited upon his Grace at Lambeth Palace, on Saturday, to present the address of the Protestant laity of St. Luke's, Chelsea, unanimously adopted at a public meeting, which had received 1600 signatures. It complained of the corrupt Roman doctrines and superstitious practices that have been introduced and sanctioned by some of his Grace's suffragans, and urged his Grace to use his powers to put a stop to these abuses. His Grace replied in substance, that he received the address with much pleasure; but probably the deputation was not aware of the great difficulty there was for bishops to prevent clergymen of their diocese from doing what they deemed the present uncertain state of the ecclesiastical law. He agreed with the address, that the Popish practices thereon complained of did exist in the Church, and deeply regretted that any encouragement thereto should have been afforded from any of the bishops. He would use all his influence to repress these innovations, and believed his brethren would do the same. It was gratifying to find that the heart of the public was sound, which would enable the bishops to check and assist them in their efforts to check these objectionable practices. So great was the difficulty in suppressing erroneous doctrines, that, though they had always existed in the Church, only one case had occurred within the last fifty years where a person had been condemned on account of erroneous preaching, and he was a Socinian.

DEATH OF AUDUBON, THE ORNITHOLOGIST.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received (in the *New York Herald*) of the death of John James Audubon, the deservedly renowned naturalist, on the 27th of January, at his residence on the banks of the Hudson River, in 165th-street, New York. "He had arrived at the age of 76, and has gone down to the grave leaving a name distinguished among the scientific men of every nation, a name earned by a steady perseverance in the beautiful field of ornithology."

Little is known of this celebrated naturalist and draughtsman, except what appears in his autobiographical memoir prefixed to the descriptive letterpress of his great work, 'The Birds of America.'

"I received life and light," says he, "in the New World. When I had hardly yet learned to walk, and to articulate those first words always so endearing to parents, I felt the impossibility of giving life to my productions, I did not abandon the idea of representing nature. Many plans were successively adopted, many masters guided my hand. At the age of seventeen, when I returned from France, whither I had gone to receive the rudiments of my education, my drawings had assumed a form. David had guided my hand in tracing objects of large size. Eyes and noses belonging to giants, and heads of horses represented in ancient sculpture, were my models. Although fit subjects for men intent on pursuing the higher branches of the art, were immediately laid aside by me. I returned to the woods of the New World with fresh ardour, and commenced a collection of drawings, which are now the 'Birds of America.'

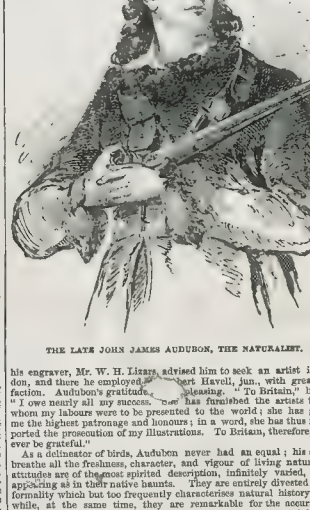
"In Pennsylvania, a beautiful state, almost central on the line of our Atlantic shores, my father, in his desire of proving my friend through life, gave me what Americans call a beautiful 'plantation,' refreshed during the summer heats by the waters of the Schuylkill River, and traversed by a creek named Perkioming. Its fine woodlands, its extensive fields, its hills crowned with evergreens, offered many subjects to my pencil. It was there that I commenced my simple but agreeable studies, with as little concern about the future as if the world had been made for me. My rambles invariably commenced at break of day; and to return wet with dew, and bearing a feathered prize, was, and ever will be, the highest enjoyment for which I have been fitted.

"For a period of nearly twenty years, my life was a succession of vicissitudes. I tried various branches of commerce, but they all proved unprofitable, doubtless because my whole mind was ever filled with my passion for rambling, and admiring those objects of Nature from which alone I received the purest gratification. I undertook long and tedious journeys, ransacked the woods, the lakes, the prairies, and the shores of the Atlantic. Years were spent away from my family. Yet, reader, will you believe it, I had no other object in view than simply to enjoy the sight of nature. Never for a moment did I conceive the hope of becoming in any degree useful to my kind, until I accidentally formed acquaintance with the Prince of Musignano, at Philadelphia, to which place I went with the view of proceeding eastward along the coast.

"I reached Philadelphia on the 5th April, 1824, just as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon. Except the good Dr. Mease, who had visited me in my younger days, I had scarcely a friend in the city; for I was then unacquainted with Harlan, Wetherell, Macmurt, Lesueur, or Selly. I called on him, and showed him some of my drawings. He presented me to the celebrated Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who in his turn introduced me to the Natural History Society of Philadelphia. But the patronage which I so much needed, I soon found myself compelled to seek elsewhere. I left Philadelphia, and visited New York, where I was received with a kindness well suited to elevate my depressed spirits, and afterwards, ascending that noble stream the Hudson, gliding over our broad lakes, to seek the wildest solitudes of the pathless and gloomy forests.

"Eighteen months elapsed. I returned to my family, then in Louisiana, explored every portion of the vast woods around, and at last sailed towards the Old World."

Audubon then describes his hospitable reception in England and Scotland. In Edinburgh he commenced publishing his *illustrations*;



THE LATE JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, THE NATURALIST.

his engraver, Mr. W. H. Lizars, advised him to seek an artist in London, and there he employed Robert Havell, jun., with great satisfaction. Audubon's gratitude [illegible] pleasing. "To Britain," he says, "I owe nearly all my success. She has furnished the artists through whom my labours were to be presented to the world; she has granted me the highest patronage and honours; in a word, she has thus far supported the prosecution of my illustrations. To Britain, therefore, I shall ever be grateful."

As a delineator of birds, Audubon never had an equal; his subjects breathe all the freshness, character, and vigour of living nature. His attitudes are of the most spirited description, infinitely varied, and all appearing as in their native haunts. They are entirely diverted of that formality which but too frequently characterises natural history plates, while, at the same time, they are remarkable for the accuracy and imitation of the finishing; and in those parts most essential to the naturalist, namely, the beaks and feet, they are drawn with matchless skill and beauty. His descriptions of birds are strikingly graphic and amusing, although, in this respect, he does not equal Wilson.

The magnificent work of Audubon gained for him a high reputation in this country. In September, 1826, he visited France, where he was received with open arms by all the celebrated naturalists of that country; and Baron Cuvier read a highly laudatory report of the "Birds of America" before the Institute

In 1829, Mr. Audubon returned to America, where he remained absent about a year, when he revisited England, bringing with him Mrs. Audubon.

The irresistible impulses of his nature again dictated another visit to his native wildernesses, for the purpose of making, if possible, fresh discoveries in the feathered creation; he accordingly set sail on the 1st of August, 1831.

The accompanyining portrait is from an engraving prefixed to a volume of "The Miscellany of Natural History," of Edinburgh, a work of standard merit.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A monthly Court of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the office, Greek-street, Soho-square. The following commissioners were present:—Lord Ebrington, M.P., who presided; Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr. Peto, M.P., Messrs. Lawes, Dawson, Hawes, Bendit, and Hardwick. Mr. Lawes read a report on the operations of the Commission during the past year, which was unanimously received and adopted. Sir J. Burgoyne then brought under the notice of the court an application made by three gentlemen of high standing (whose names he did not mention), who were desirous of entering into an arrangement with the Commissioners for utilising the sewerage manure of the metropolis. Before entering into so large an undertaking, he said, they would of course require to be guaranteed the uncontrolled and undisturbed management of the affair, and they wished for a meeting with the Commissioners to ascertain their views on the subject. It would require some consideration before coming to a decision in a matter of this kind: if the Commissioners thought the sewerage could be carried off by a Gemlory system of drainage, it would not be desirable to agree to any proposal of this nature; but if it should require a great and comprehensive measure, and a large expenditure of capital, the contractors must have some security that they would not be disturbed in their operations. He thought it advisable that they should see the gentlemen, and give them some idea of their opinions on the matter. The application was agreed to, and a day appointed for the attendance of the deputation.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPER CHILDLEN TO BERMUDA.—On Tuesday a very large meeting of the board of directors and guardians of the poor of St. Pancras was held at the vestry-hall adjoining the workhouse, King's-road, Camden-town; Mr. Churchwarden Baker in the chair. Mr. G. W. F. Cook, the vestry clerk, stated that he had received a communication from the Poor-law Board, founded on the report of their inspector Mr Hall, in reference to the forced emigration of pauper children from the workhouse of that parish to Bermuda. This letter was read. It was dated the 10th instant. The following are the most important passages in it:—

"The Poor-law Board, after a deliberate consideration of the evidence, are satisfied that the directors of the poor of St. Pancras were influenced by humane and benevolent motives in the course which they adopted with regard to those children, and that they bestowed every care and consideration in their power in order to promote the welfare of the emigrants, and to ensure the success of the experiment. The board cannot, however view with indifference the fact, which was candidly acknowledged by the chairman of the directors of the parish of St. Pancras, that "no legal formalities were gone through," and that the provisions of those Acts of Parliament which relate to the emigration of paupers were wholly overlooked

Mr. Billett congratulated the board on the manner in which they had come out of this inquiry. It showed that the board had acted in an honest and straightforward manner, and without any fear, and he thought that the whole proceedings of the inquiry should be published to the ratepayers (hear, hear), together with the report of the Poor-law Board. He moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. Shilston seconded the motion, and it having been adopted, the board separated.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851. [GRATIS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, *Feb.* 7.

PAPAL AGGRESSION THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

[In our Late Edition, last week, we gave a full summary of the proceedings in the House of Commons, on Friday se'nnight, on the occasion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S submitting to the House the character of the measure by which the Government proposes to meet the assumption of territorial ecclesiastical titles by the Roman Catholic bishops in Great Britain. We now give a brief explanatory notice of the proposed bill, that those who received our early impression of last week may not be without a record of this interesting occasion.]

Several petitions having been presented praying for measures to defeat the Papal Aggression,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a bill "to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom." The noble Lord prefaced his motion by adverting to the deep interest felt by all classes in the country, denoted by the numerous petitions to the House and addresses to the Crown, which cast a serious responsibility upon the Government, and to the anxiety with which he approached this important subject, not diminished by the intimations which had recently fallen from certain members in that House. After referring to late occurrences in Ireland—the appointment of Dr. Cullen, the model of his appointment and the spirit he manifested; the synod of Thurles, and its dealing with the colleges, and with questions of the occupancy of land; that synod consisting entirely of ecclesiastics who had thought proper to prescribe to the Irish people their duties in reference to these questions—he observed that these proceedings gave warning of other measures on the part of the Court of Rome, to be attended with more important results; and he instanced the proceedings of that Court in Roman Catholic countries in ancient and modern times, in support of this impression on the matter. He then addressed himself to the subject of the letters apostolic, changing the organisation of the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, which he declared had been done entirely without the consent or knowledge of the Government of this country. Premising that it was of the nature of all ecclesiastical bodies to endeavour to encroach upon the temporal authority—a doctrine more especially true of the Church of Rome—he proceeded to consider what had been the conduct of other Governments with regard to measures of this kind attempted by the Pope. He showed that in France, under the old Bourbon rule, as well as in more recent times, and even in Austria, the sanction or *placet* of the Sovereign was indispensable to the validity of high spiritual appointments; and he asserted broadly that no Roman Catholic Power would permit a bull to be brought into the country without the sanction of some civil authority, and that there was no such power, however weak, upon which the Pope would have attempted to pass such an insult as he had offered to the Queen of England. Lord John then argued, from the very terms and language of the letters apostolic, that there was an assumption of territorial power. It was nothing to the point that the authority could not be enforced; it was enough for him that it was assumed. He next showed, from the earliest history of this country—even in the time of the Conqueror—that our Roman Catholic ancestors were jealous of the encroaching power of Rome, and took measures to check it. Before he indicated the course he intended to propose, the noble Lord stated that the Government had, in the first instance, consulted the legal advisers of the Crown as to the existing law; that they were of opinion that neither by the common nor statute law could the mere assumption of titles be prosecuted as an offence; and that, although the introduction of bulls or writings from Rome was illegal, and subjected the party to a penalty, the law had been so long in disuse that a prosecution would on that ground probably fail. Other courses would be equally open to strong objections, which would not apply to the project they meant to submit on the present occasion.

The measure which he had to propose to the House, the noble Lord explained, consisted of two distinct main provisions. The first provision prohibited the assumption by Roman Catholic bishops of any title, not only from any diocese now existing, but from any territory or place in any part of the United Kingdom; the second provision—having reference to the control which the new Roman Catholic bishops would otherwise obtain (by the recent change of districts from vicariats-apostolic to episcopal dioceses) over large endowments in the hands of Catholic trustees in the United Kingdom—prohibited and restrained all parties from obtaining, by virtue of such assumed territorial ecclesiastical titles, any control whatever over trust property. The property bequeathed to them in trust would pass to the Crown, to be dealt with as should seem most fitting

The following were the noble Lord's words —

I consider, that, whether the assumption be that of the title of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the jurisdiction and authority possessed over every part of the archdiocese of Canterbury, or whether it be that of Archbishop of Westminster, with a new diocese carved out of that which is under its present Protestant bishop, is immaterial to the question:—that it is an assumption of supremacy and of sovereignty which cannot be exercised by the Pope of Rome, cannot be denied. (Cheers.) But there are other questions which are closely and immediately connected with the assumption of those titles. It is believed, and I think not without foundation, that one reason for the change from vicars apostolic, under which titles the Roman Catholics have enjoyed the free exercise of their religion, and with which for two hundred years they have been satisfied, and to make them bishops with a new division of the country, is not merely to place them in the same degree with the Protestant bishops, but it is also for the purpose of enabling them to exercise, by the authority of those names, a greater control over all the endowments which are in the hands of certain Roman Catholics as trustees in this country. I don't think it would be fitting that we should allow that control to be exercised by virtue of any of those titles which we propose to prohibit. If, therefore, the House should give me leave to bring in a bill upon this subject, I propose to introduce a clause which shall enact that all gifts to persons under those titles shall be null and void—(Hear, hear) that any act done by them with those titles shall be null and void—(Hear, hear)—and that property bequeathed or given for such purposes shall pass at once to the Crown, with power to the Crown either to create a trust for purposes similar to those for which the original trust had been created, or for other purposes, as shall seem best to the Crown. (Cheers.) I do not think a power less extensive than that would enable us to reach the justice of the case. (Renewed cheers.) I am aware that in several cases there has been a transfer of property from those who have hitherto held it to other persons who have been named by authority either from Rome or by persons assuming to act as bishops under the see of Rome. I was told the other day that a person living near the sea coast was deprived of an income which he had hitherto held, being informed by ecclesiastical authority that it was found that such property and such an income could be more usefully employed for other purposes. (Hear, hear.) Now, I think we should do all in our power to defend the Roman Catholic laity against such acts of usurpation. (Cheers.) The clause which I propose to introduce will, in a great degree, do so. If it should be necessary to introduce other provisions for this purpose in the bill that my hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General will introduce with regard to charitable trusts, it can be done, and further security can be taken to guard the Catholic laity from that which purports to be a transfer of their property to hands which were not intended, nor had any right, to be possessed of it. There is a more difficult question, which, perhaps, the hon. member for Youghal may raise with regard to the means by which the transfer of this property is obtained, those means being a spiritual censure against the priests of the Roman Catholic community. That is a far more difficult question, and one which can hardly be reached unless by the spirit of some of those ancient laws to which I have referred In the present bill I do not propose to introduce any provisions of the kind contained in those laws. What I propose is, in the first place, to prevent the assumption of any title taken, not only from any diocese now existing, but from any territory or any place within any part of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) That provision is in conformity with a proposition which was made by the Bishop of London, in answer to one of the addresses which was presented to him. He said he thought that not only ought we to prohibit the assumption of any title or rank already existing in this country, but any title derived from any place in the United Kingdom. Therefore I have agreed with that suggestion. Perhaps I may mention, that when I informed the Archbishop of Canterbury that it was not intended to institute a prosecution, he said, "I did not expect that the Government would institute a prosecution; but what I do expect is, that some legislation should take place upon this subject." I think, therefore, in this respect we prevent that which I consider to be an insult to the Crown of this country—(Cheers)—an interference with the rights of the Established Church of this country, and an attack upon the independence of this nation. (Loud cheers.) By the other clauses to which I have alluded, I think we shall obtain security against any person obtaining possession, under these titles, of any trust property to which I have referred. I have now stated the effect of the bill that I propose to introduce. It is, as the House will see, entirely different from a proposal for a new system with regard to the relation between the See of Rome and this country. I think, whatever may be our ultimate legislation upon this great subject—a subject far greater than that to which I propose the present bill to relate—we are not now in a condition to frame any such measure. Much will depend upon the temper in which the present measure may be regarded by Rome, and much upon the direction which may be given to him who has taken upon himself the responsibility of representing at Rome the opinions of the Roman Catholic clergy, and of inducing the Pope to assent to the issuing of this document. That individual has it in his own power to remove a great part of the objections which have been felt in this country.

In conclusion, the noble Lord observed, that the best course Dr. Wiseman could pursue was to renounce the title he had assumed, and, as he had assured him (Lord John) was his original intention, to reside at Rome, but if other counsels should prevail, and he should instil motives of ambition or revenge into the Court of Rome, we must prepare for a long and arduous struggle, in which the part to which we should take would be guided by the principles which had always governed his conduct in these questions: he was for the fullest enjoyment of religious liberty, but he was entirely opposed to any interference by any ecclesiastics with the temporal supremacy of this realm.

In the course of the debate which followed, the arguments and the measure of the noble Lord were combatted and opposed by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Roche, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell.

Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Robert H. Inglis supported the measure.

At twelve o'clock the debate was adjourned to Monday, and the House rose.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE moved an address to the Crown to the effect that the House deeply regretted the misfortune of the Earl of Shaftesbury's inability, from infirmity, any longer to execute the duties of his important office, as chairman of their Lordships' committees, a post which he had filled for thirty six years; that his necessary absence was a most serious loss, not only to the House in particular, but to the public at large; and that the House earnestly begged leave to recommend his Lordship's eminent services to her Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion; and, after a few words of panegyric from Lord BROUGHAM, on his own behalf, and on that of Lord Lyndhurst, the address was agreed to.

POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS presented a petition from C. P. MEASOR, lately a clerk in the money-order department of the Post-office, complaining of his dismissal, as alleged, in consequence of addressing a memorial to the Postmaster-General.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended the course taken by the Post-office in the matter; and, after some observations from the Earl of ST. GERMANS in reply, expressive of his hope that his noble friend would reconsider the matter, the motion was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at four o'clock

NEW WRITS

On the motion of Mr. MACKENZIE, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for North Staffordshire, in the room of Viscount Brackley, who had succeeded to Chiltern Hundreds.

On the motion of Mr. F. TREVOR, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Glamorgan, in the room of Lord Adare (now Earl of Dunraven), who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Viscount JOCELYN asked the President of the Board of Control, whether it was the intention of the Government to move for the committee on the East India Company's Charter during the present session? The noble Lord said, that the reason he asked the question was, that he found in 1809 a committee was appointed, preparatory to the renewal of the charter in 1813, and that in 1834 a similar committee had been moved for.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE replied, that it was a mistake to suppose that the administration of the East India government was under a charter. The government of India was at present administered under the clauses of an Act of Parliament. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any select committee on the affairs of India; but, should any material changes in the act be contemplated by her Majesty's Government, they would give every fair notice of such changes.

SMITHFIELD.

Mr. MACKINNON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was intended to bring in a bill to remove Smithfield Market, in accordance with the report of the select committee of this House and of the Royal commission on the subject?

Sir G. GREY replied, that a bill had been prepared so founded, and he hoped soon to be able to ask leave to introduce it to the House.

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that he would move an address for returns of the gross and net income of each archbishopric and bishopric in England and Wales, in each year (from the 1st of January, 1844), specifying all sums received from or paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and all moneys received from rents, fines, renewals of leases, building leases, and from all other sources; and of the various items constituting, in every instance, the difference between gross and net income. Return of the appointment of pensioners or bedesmen in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, made under the great seal by the Lord Chancellors of England, from the year 1799 to the present time, with the date of each appointments.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL postponed to Monday next his motion for leave to bring in a bill relative to the registration of assurances on land

BRITISH BLOCKADE OF SAN SALVADOR (AMERICA).

Mr. T. BARING asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he could state, or lay any papers on the table of the House explanatory of, the cause of the present blockade by British force of the coast of the state of San Salvador, in Central America; and, if the reason be the recovery from the Government of that state of claims of British subjects, whether he can state the amount of the whole of the pending claims, and whether there are any similar claims on any of the other states of Central America likely to be enforced in the same manner? and also, whether he can give any opinion as to the probable duration of the present blockade? The hon. member remarked that no intimation had been given on the part of her Majesty's Government of this blockade, and until that morning no notice of it had been received at Lloyd's.

Lord PALMERSTON answered, that he had not yet received any statement that the blockade had been established, therefore no notification on his part could have been made yet. There were claims pending against the Government of San Salvador to the amount of about £20,000 on behalf of British merchants, and the whole of these claims had been acknowledged by the Government; but the latter had been unable to take such steps as he should think expedient to bring the Government of San Salvador to a settlement of their claims. With respect to claims on other Governments in this quarter, those associated with our intercourse with the Governments of the South American republics were well aware that there was hardly a moment at which some claims on those Governments were not pending. He should except the Government of Buenos Ayres, which had behaved in a liberal and handsome manner. But there were claims on the part of British subjects pending with several of the states of Spanish America; and he trusted that a sense of justice would induce them to settle these claims satisfactorily. With respect to the duration of the blockade, that would depend on the conduct of the Government of San Salvador; but he trusted that it would be for only a short time. The course taken was that adopted by former Administrations, and it was found to be the only mode of bringing these states to a sense of justice towards foreigners.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Mr. STANFORD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the augmentation of the metropolitan police force, made in consequence of the National Exhibition, would be paid out of the receipts of the Exhibition; and, whether the Secretary of State for the Home Department had thought it necessary to convey an intimation to foreign powers, through the proper channel, of the inconvenience that might arise of large bodies of foreigners visiting this country during the Exhibition in military uniforms, and wearing side-arms, &c.; and whether additional provision had been made the the safe custody to persons charged with police offences during the Exhibition?

Sir G. GREY replied, that that portion of expense would be paid by the Royal commission which would be necessary for the protection of articles in the Exhibition and for the approaches to the Park. The additional police force required to maintain order in the streets would be paid out of the metropolitan police fund. With respect to the danger from foreigners wearing side-arms, he (Sir G. Grey) did not apprehend any, for he did not think foreigners would wear side-arms.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.

Sir Dr. LAcy EVANS inquired if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to protect British inventions during the Exhibition?

Sir G. GREY replied, that the Attorney-General was engaged in the consideration of a bill with respect to the general operation of the law of invention; and that a bill would be in a short time laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, giving a limited protection to copyright during the Exhibition.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The report of committee of supply was taken into consideration, and the resolution that a supply be granted to her Majesty was confirmed.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was then resumed by

Mr. REYNOLDS, who traced the whole excitement that had been stirred against the alleged aggression to the extreme jealousy of the Irish Church to preserve its temporalities. He argued that the bill was a violation of the compact sealed in 1829, by which civil liberties and the free exercise of ecclesiastical functions were secured to the Catholics. Denying that the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Beaumont, or Lord Camoys fairly interpreted the opinion of the Catholic body, he questioned also the correctness of the distinction made by Mr. Chisholm Anstey between the members of the Church and the members of the Court of Rome; and created much amusement in the House by giving a lively narrative of a wager which he had laid not upon the presumption that Lord J. Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham was nothing but a hoax. The official recognition of the Catholic bishops in Ireland by their territorial titles dated back to the visit of George IV. eight years before the Emancipation Act, and was renewed so recently as last week at a *levee* held in Dublin Castle by Lord Clarendon. The measure now before them was an Algerine act forced upon the House by a cabal under the pressure of a bigoted agitation out of doors. It would, moreover, prove a dead letter, defying the power of any ministry, Whig or Tory, to carry into action. He should vote against it in every stage.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL here rose and said, that as the House had not only occupied one long night upon this bill, but appeared disposed to continue for another the discussion of the measure, in the absence of some necessary knowledge of the details of the bill, and as it also appeared to him that the remarks of his noble friend, in introducing the bill, with respect to its purport and effect, had not been clearly understood, he wished to explain the general scope and effect of the bill as described by his noble friend. Before he did so, however, he trusted that the House would allow him to call its attention to the offence which it was intended to meet. The offence consisted of the introduction of a bull, in the course of last year, by which certain persons were authorised by the Pope of Rome to assume certain ecclesiastical titles, as being archbishops or bishops of certain sees, defined by certain territorial limits, in England and Wales. This was the direct act against which, and its consequences, they were called upon to legislate. Now, he agreed, for his own part, in that sound maxim of politics, that they ought not, in legislating against any evil, to introduce as a remedy for it any measure more extensive than was required to meet the evil (Hear)—and that if they introduced a measure that would effectually prevent persons holding these sees from being archbishops or bishops of any places in this country, the real object sought to be obtained would be obtained—(Hear)—that they would not, in short, legislate beyond the occasion, or attempt to provide against evils that had not yet arisen. He believed, then, that this bill would effectually prevent the evil that was complained of. That was the object of the measure; and with that view it had been framed. It would be for the House to consider how effectual it would be for that purpose. In considering the subject to which it had reference, it was important to draw a distinction between two different branches of the offence that had been committed by the introduction of the bull of the Pope. One great portion of the offence was what was—and justly—conceived to be the insult inflicted on this country; another portion was, the injury to be inflicted on a certain class of the inhabitants of the country. (Hear.) The insult offered to this country by a foreign power introducing a bull into it, by which he proposed to govern the whole of the country by his own immediate dependents, had produced an undue belief of the injury to be derived under that bull. With respect to the insult offered to this country, it would be useless for him to say anything. The expression of feeling which had prevailed throughout the country, and on the part of that House, would be ample enough to repel, in the most proper and dignified manner, the insult offered by the foreign potentate; and, with respect to the injury inflicted, it principally affected the Roman Catholic branches of the community, and it was of a twofold nature—of a spiritual as well as of a temporal character. Now, they had nothing to do with the spiritual effect of the introduction of the bull. With respect to its temporal effect, it was said that it would give to persons assuming to be bishops of particular dioceses, a power to interfere with regard to endowments, for the promotion of the Roman Catholic religion, and that the effect would be to give to those prelates a power that was never intended to have been entrusted to them by those who had founded any of the institutions which it was urged would be exposed to this influence. With respect to the spiritual power, he confessed he had not yet seen any assumption, by any persons being, or proposing to be, dignified altogether on the part of Rome, of a power to deal with the rights and interests of British subjects. (Hear.) The bill, then, first professed to extend the provisions of the 10th Geo. 4,—the Roman Catholic Act—which imposes a penalty of £100 for every offence, in the cases of Roman Catholic prelates assuming the titles of existing sees in the United Kingdom; such penalty to be sued for by the Attorney-General. This was extended, by the 1st section, to the case of the assumption of any titles whatever belonging to any city, or place, or district in Great Britain. (Hear.) If that which he had just named had been found effectual under the Roman Catholic Relief Act, it might equally be expected that a clause of a similar description would be found effectual with reference to titles of a like kind derived from any other territorial limits in these realms. There had been instances in which Roman Catholic prelates had assumed the titles of existing sees in Ireland. (Hear.) But the bill also attempted to make every act so done by every prelate who held a see of this description—done in his character of archbishop, bishop, or dean—absolutely void. (Hear.) And he thought that if the effect of introductory clauses of such a nature was to produce such results, they were fully entitled to be done—namely, putting a stop to the particular evil that was complained of. (Hear.) It appeared to him that a clause providing that any act whatever, whether in deed or in writing, by a person assuming such a title as any of those referred to was void, would have the effect of completely paralysing, as to temporal matters, the person assuming such title—(Hear)—that, in short, he could not do anything that would be effectual in the Court of law for the enforcement of any such act, and could not, as bishop or dean, be enabled to do that which would be proper and lawful if done by him in any other character. (Hear.) Then, as to grants that should not by law be permitted, sums money for the support or endowment of any such see so assumed, or of any person performing ecclesiastical functions in respect of any such see, or city, or district; and this by words sufficiently precise to of any such act, or any person performing ecclesiastical functions in respect provide against any evasion of such provisions of the bill. (Hear, hear, hear.) They also said that every bequest given to any one of these sees or districts should be forfeited to the Crown. (Hear.) The effect of that would be, that it would be impossible for any one, giving or bequeathing a gift for charitable purposes, to give it, for such purpose, to any one assuming any such sees or titles as those against which they were providing. Should any one wish to make a gift of this nature to Dr. Wiseman, for instance, he must give it to him as Dr. Wiseman, and not as Archbishop of Westminster, for otherwise it would be void, and be disposed of by the Crown. (Hear, hear, hear.)

in effect, the general scope and object of this bill. The House would see, that, if it prevented persons from assuming those titles, it would prevent the exercise of the diocese or see; for it was stated by Cardinal Wiseman, that such sees or dioceses could not exist without reference to some territorial extent or limit in the country in which their titles were claimed, and that, otherwise, the prelates assuming them would be nothing more than bishops *in partibus*. The hon. and learned gentleman then said, that such a mere colourable evasion as was suggested by the hon. and learned member for Sheffield on a former night—viz. that the only effect of the bill would be that Dr. Wiseman would be Archbishop of, or *near*, or *at* Westminster, instead of Archbishop *of* Westminster—would still be an offence coming within the provisions of the measure. There could be no doubt, he thought, that the bill would prevent the particular mischief and evils complained of. But the hon. member for Bucks had said, that he thought it would not interfere with synodical action. He differed, however, with the hon. gentleman on that point; he thought it would do so, and that the hon. gentleman would himself be of that opinion, on more mature consideration of the effects of the bill. It was desirable, at the same time, that they should effect this by the least interference they could. ("Hear, hear," ironically)—and that they should be embodied with provisions suitable to the occasion that had given rise to them. It was said that they did not deal with the case of those priests or persons of the Roman Catholic Church who, by means of the performance of civil duties. (Hear.) It might be possible, however, to meet the case of such persons, acting under the orders of some such body as the recent Synod of Thurles—(Hear)—might promulgate a bull requiring that the priests of his diocese should decry the sacraments, because they came before them in civil duties, as, for instance, those incidental to a juror or witness, &c., in a court of justice. But, in the first place, let it be observed that no such question as that had arisen—(hear)—nor was any such likely to arise; and, in the next place, if it did, he had no hesitation in saying that, according to the existing laws of this country, it would be an offence at common law. (Hear.) It was, therefore, very desirable not to attempt to meet cases of that description. Cases of this description, where a person was terrified by his spiritual instructor from doing, or from abstaining from doing, something which he considered his duty, were not such as legislation could, because, in these cases, the parties came before a court of law in some way or other, they were matters that were sacred between the persons themselves and their spiritual instructors. (Hear.) They must leave such cases to the judgment and good sense of the Roman Catholic himself, and who, he believed, would themselves resist any such cases, should any be attempted to be enforced by the priesthood. He did feel confidence in the Roman Catholic laity, and the Roman Catholic body in the country. (Hear.) No doubt, they were bound to consider in legislating on such measures as this, that they were in every respect, except the difference in religious belief, like themselves, and animated by a sincere desire for the welfare of the country, and for the security and independence of the established rights and government of the nation; and when they thought it necessary to legislate on a measure of this description, it was not only for the protection of the Protestant inhabitants of this country, but, as he verily believed, no less for the Catholic inhabitants of the United Kingdom, who considered as really so bound by feelings of honour, and also of spiritual reverence, as not to be able to express their sense of the advantages conferred upon them by this bill. (Hear, hear.) He thought there could be very few Catholics at whom a measure of this description ought to satisfy. It was obvious that it could not satisfy the whole of those gentlemen who, he believed, were perfectly conscientious in thinking that no legislation whatever had been inflicted by the introduction of this bill. They would, of course, disapprove of any legislation whatever on the subject (hear); so also, it would not satisfy those who took the very opportunity of embracing the present Government, of which he would be impossible to satisfy them. (A laugh.) Any measure that could be framed would either be too stringent, or would not go far enough. (Hear, hear.) But to those members who really and sincerely felt that something had been done which ought to be repressed, he confidently appealed; and he trusted that they would consider the motion a very proper one for the purpose. (Hear.) He was stated, and that the object would be fully attained by carrying it into effect (Cheers.) The Roman Catholics had always professed, he believed with great sincerity, their desire to obey the laws of the country, and to be governed by the same feelings of loyalty as the rest of their fellow-subjects. Was it not fit and proper that they should be tried by a measure of this kind? They would then see if they would persevere, if it was made an offence for them to take these titles or to administer property by means of them. He believed they would not resist the law. He knew the great danger of anything approaching to propriety; but he thought they could conform to the provisions of the measure. He felt satisfied, however, that, if they should not, and if it should be necessary to take some further and more stringent steps, to do so would be the easiest and simplest thing imaginable. He felt persuaded that they would not be able to frame a measure to meet any resistance to the law. (Cheers.) In common with many others, he regretted that the Pope had been so rash as to introduce into this country a measure which, he was satisfied, not only the Protestants, but of Romanism, but would, on the other hand, seriously retard them. At the same time, he felt they ought to put confidence in the Roman Catholics themselves, and that they would assist in administering a law which had been thought necessary for the protection of Protestants, and for the protection of themselves against an undue assumption of temporal rights and power by the bishops over the laity and the inferior order of the clergy. (Cheers.) The measure was distinctly and entirely different from everything relating to spiritual matters, with which, he apprehended, they had nothing whatever to do. It was not important to keep the two things perfectly distinct; but it was essential to bear in mind, that they were dealing with the temporal rights and powers which were conferred on persons by a bull of this description—and, by the by, the canon law, were obliged to consider themselves dependent upon the Pope, who appointed them, and not on the laws of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord ASHLEY: Mr. Speaker, however important and necessary it is to approach this question with great calmness, we must at least entertain the most serious convictions in respect to it. We must approach it with decision and resolution equal to the emergency. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, consider the issue that is before us. The question is, whether we shall allow the ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome to seize and occupy in this realm a position which I believe has never been occupied in the most palmy days of Romanism in this country—(Hear, hear)—a position which they do not occupy and never will be permitted to occupy in any Continental nation even owning the authority of the Vatican. (Hear.) This, sir, is no question merely affecting the Church of England. This is no bill to secure her establishment, to protect her honour, or to extend her influence. The question is, whether you will or will not give us the necessary protection that we demand for carrying on the civil and religious liberties of this country. This question, sir, affects equally the Wesleyan, the Independent, and the Dissenters of all denominations. I believe it is a question we could prove affecting as much the religious liberties of the Roman Catholic laity themselves, as the civil and religious liberties of the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy. I was astonished to hear the hon. member for Manchester state that no Dissenting congregation north of this metropolis had taken any part in it. I hope I may be allowed to express the great admiration I entertain at the conduct of the great majority of Dissenters upon this subject. They have agreed to set aside their various differences, to withhold their petition what they call the State Church, and thus to make common cause against the common injury. When I heard the hon. member for Manchester state that no movement had been made in the north of the metropolis, I recollected a most remarkable document which centers north of the metropolis, I recollected a most remarkable document which had fallen into my hands—a document that may be considered the most remarkable of modern times. It was called the "Declaration of the Protestant Congregational Denominations in the County of Lancaster," and was drawn up by that eminent and distinguished man, Dr. Vaughan, of Moorcside. With the leave of the House, I will read one passage from this document, as it expresses, in my opinion, although I admit we are many expressions contained in it with which I cannot concur. It, however, gives the boldest and most intelligible statement of the position of the question, as between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic that it has ever been my good fortune to peruse Now, says this declaration:—"In all this we see Romanism in a form the most despotic, arrogant, and offensive, strikingly in contrast with the more liberal Emancipation Act—in a more benign English Catholic before the passing of the Emancipation Act—in a form, indeed, which is so much after the pattern of the worst reigns in the history of the Papacy, as to furnish precedent enough, if allowed silently to take its course, for aggressions, dangerous alike to the British Crown and to those liberties, civil and religious, which our Protestant fathers have bequeathed to us." Is this a weak and unsatisfactory declaration of Dissenters from the north of the metropolis? (Hear, hear, hear.) It is a remarkable proof that the Nonconformists of the present day inherit the spirit of those of old, and that they are not to be wheedled by the language of Mr. Wiseman, any more than were their forefathers at the time of James II., when he meditated a deadly stroke against the civil and religious liberties of the country. (Hear, hear.) So far as I have been able to follow the arguments that have been used against the introduction of the proposed measure, they seem to be reduced to two or three. The first that is against the bill is that which has reference to the sanction of that power which was called upon to take up arms, and of Spain? But it is said that the movement now made in this country is a movement dictated by fear. It is not that we entertain the slightest fear of all the political or spiritual power the Pope can bring into the field; but it is a great and intolerable insult that must be repressed. (Hear, hear.) If the Pope had merely confined himself to the issuing of a proclamation, or even the act might be passed over; but it is an insult reduced to practice, and embodied in the persons of the Archbishop of Westminster and twelve other bishops, who, by their presence here and the daily parade of their titles, infringe on the Queen's prerogative—dispute the loyal sentiment that she is the fountain of honour, and, by the distribution of the country amongst themselves, declare that she is not the sole governor supreme in her own dominions. (Hear, hear.) The latest argument I have heard against this measure is this—that a law may assume any name he pleases, and no one had a right to interfere with him for so doing. I should like, I confess, to hear the Attorney-General or any other eminent lawyer upon this point. Now, I do not believe that a man can change his name to any one he pleases, and make it legal for the execution of documents. But, however, setting that aside, and going to the main reason, I find the great argument used is the—that the proposed bill is a restriction of religious liberty, and that it is an infringement upon the privileges conferred in the act of 1829. Such a sentiment is, he would say, a libel on the vast bodies without this House—I do not answer for any one in this House; but I can answer for those outside, from the frequent intercourse I have had with them of late, from having been at many of their meetings, and from the great correspondence I have had with large masses out of this House—that they have no desire whatever to entrench upon the least of those privileges conferred in the act of 1829. Such a sentiment is neither indicated by their arguments nor entertained by their feelings. The question is not whether we shall take anything from the Roman Catholics, but whether we will allow them to take something from us. (Hear, hear.) The question is, whether the late movement is consistent with the rights of the Crown and the civil and religious liberties of all the subjects of this realm. We are not of the aggressors in this matter. We have not begun this movement. I do not pause to inquire whether the document that has called forth this excitement has been legally or otherwise introduced into the country. Whether the pretension of the Sovereign, or any communication being made to her Majesty's Government, the Pope of Rome has thought proper to divide this realm into provinces and dioceses, appointing to them his own bishops, and entering them with some degree of title. The advocates of this Papal measure say that this is altogether in keeping with the spirit of the act of 1829, and that it is necessary for the full development of the Roman Catholic religion. Surely in this statement there arise two questions. The first is this:—Is this step necessary to the development of the Catholic religion; and, next, is this step consistent with the rights of the Crown and the civil and religious liberties of all the people of this realm. I will not, sir, pause to speak of the temper of the apostolic brief. I will not comment on the tone and temper of that brief or pastoral. I will at once proceed to the consideration of the two propositions. I will see, in the first place, whether the establishment of this hierarchy is necessary for the development of the Roman Catholic religion. In reference to the measure of 1829, it is perfectly clear that the Roman Catholics had full rights and privileges to develop their religion—to diffuse and extend it by any legislative means in their power—and I will even go further, and say, that, although their church has been governed in this realm for 300 years by vicars apostolic, yet the episcopal functions being so necessary to the government of that church, I believe, as at present advised, that they would have full power to convert these vicars apostolic into bishops. But, sir, I do not know very well the detriment we should receive from the institution of such a hierarchy; but, nevertheless, it appears to me that it would be in conformity with the concessions of 1829, and with the spirit of the age. It is not as one has proved—no one has even attempted to prove, and my belief is, that no one will be able to prove, that territorial titles are in any degree necessary to the proper exercise of the episcopal functions. (Hear, hear.) Nay, more, it is not even a matter of canon law. (Hear, hear.) Let me refer, then, to the canon law

to stay this act of insolent aggression; and while, on the one hand, they should establish their consistency as Protestants, by opposing all interference with their church, on the other they should free themselves from the charge of bigotry, and show an example to the world of tolerance in religion.

Mr. M'Cullagh earnestly condemned the course taken by the Government, contending that the noble Lord at the head of the Government, notwithstanding his display of ability, had made out no case for the interposition of Parliament. The noble Lord had complained of the synodical functions of the Catholic Church, and had charged the promulgated document of the Synod of Thurles as containing a violent *pronunciamento* against the Queen's colleges and the system of land occupancy. On the other hand, he (Mr. M'Cullagh) contrasted the self-denying charities of the parish priests with the carelessness and even cruelty of the landlords during the period of Irish famine, and deplored a measure that formed so lamentable an end to the dream of union and the promise of equality between England and Ireland.

Sir G. Grey said, that, after the ample discussion which the subject under the consideration of the House had undergone, he should have felt it scarcely necessary to offer himself to the notice of the House, even for a short period, were it not that some observations had been made which he thought should not be passed over altogether in silence. It was impossible, with regard to the specific motion before the House, not to feel the inconvenience of a protracted discussion which must necessarily involve the provisions and minute details of a bill, which, though ready to be laid on the table, was not yet in the possession of the House. (Hear, hear.) He thought that most ample grounds had been laid for the future consideration of the measure; and that certain propositions had been established and demonstrated for its basis, by the most conclusive arguments and the most convincing evidence. (Hear, hear.) Some of these propositions were the following: It had been demonstrated that the act which they now proposed to have recourse to was an act on the defensive; that the step which they called on the House to take was in accordance with a demand made from one end of Great Britain to the other (Hear, hear)—and that it had been provoked by those who now complained of the course which they most reluctantly felt themselves compelled to adopt. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman the member for Dublin, who began the debate that night, and the hon. and learned member who spoke last, complained of the bigotry of the English people. The hon. member for Dublin drew a gratifying and pleasing picture of the harmony which prevailed among the different sects of this country; but it was not they who were responsible for the bitterness and discord that had been evoked. (Hear, hear.) It was caused by an illegal act. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned member for Oxford (Mr. Page Wood) had demonstrated by his able speech that the act was contrary to the universal law of nations; and not only that, but that it was contrary to the statute law of the realm. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member for Dundalk controverted that view of the question; but he had met the hon. and learned member for Oxford not by argument, but by bare assertion. (Cheers.) He said that Lord Lyndhurst introduced a measure into the House for the repeal of the statute of Elizabeth; but he omitted to notice the fact that an amendment was afterwards introduced, when Lord Lyndhurst had charge of the bill, though he was not in office at the time, in which it was declared that nothing contained in the bill should render the act now done lawful. (Hear, hear.) But then they were asked, why they did not instruct the law officers of the Crown to prosecute if an illegal act had been committed? (Hear, hear.) He begged to tell those gentlemen who cheered, that there might be many acts done in violation of the statute law which the Government did not feel themselves bound to notice by prosecution. (Hear, hear.) He need not then go into the reasons which prevented them from instituting a prosecution against Dr. Wiseman; but he was prepared to defend their conduct in that respect as sound, wise, and discreet. (Hear, hear.) Another point which had been established beyond the power of argument to contradict, was, that the act complained of was not a spiritual act of a spiritual authority designed for the benefit of the communion to which it more particularly referred, but was an act of ecclesiastical authority—(Hear, hear)—committed by a power which exercised a mixed ecclesiastical and spiritual authority, the act of a party claiming undivided sway and absolute dominion over the realm of England. (Hear, hear.) The best argument in proof of that was the language of the document itself, which had been so much referred to; for that document disregarded the existence of the Queen of the realm of England; it ignored not only the right but the very existence of any other church or denomination other than that presided over by the Pope of Rome and those who were called on to exercise authority under him. (Cheers.) The language of the brief, and the pastoral which accompanied it, showed that the act was not a spiritual act confined to the members of that body of which the Pope was the head, but an assertion of absolute and undivided dominion in matters ecclesiastical as well as spiritual, an act at variance with the supremacy of the Queen, and with rights and privileges which were dear to all the inhabitants of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Those points had been satisfactorily established in the course of the debate, and it only remained for the House to determine whether the provisions of the bill were adequate to the occasion. (Hear, hear.) During the course of the debate, censures had been cast on his noble friend the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, for the conduct he adopted in Ireland, which conduct, it was said, gave encouragement to this act of aggression, for so it was justly called. (Hear, hear.) A similar charge had also been made against other members of the Government. These charges he was prepared to meet, and the conduct of his noble friend he was ready to explain and defend. These charges might be resolved into three heads. First, it was said that his noble friend encouraged the Roman Catholic religion and hierarchy by giving titles, titles which were not prohibited by law, but titles of respect, to the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland. The second charge was that made by the hon. and learned member for Sheffield, who said the Government were in the habit of addressing Roman Catholic prelates by titles which were prohibited by law. The third charge was, that one member of the Government, a member of the House, had a previous knowledge of the intention of the Court of Rome to promulgate this document, and that he either gave an express or tacit acquiescence to the course pursued by the Pope of Rome. To that, however, his noble friend now gave a distinct denial. (Hear, hear.) He begged the House to bear in mind the distinction between the two first charges, namely, the giving of titles of courtesy and respect, such as "grace" to an archbishop, and "lord" to a bishop, and the giving of titles which were prohibited by law. With regard to the first, he was not going to offer any excuse or apology for giving such titles of honour and respect to the heads of the Roman Catholic religion in a country the bulk of whose population were Roman Catholics, as long as they conformed to the laws under the protection of which they lived. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Buckinghamshire was very severe upon my noble friend at the head of the Government for the letter which he wrote; but he seemed to forget that he was guilty of the indiscretion which he thought any one was guilty of who wrote a public letter on the subject in question. I will not call the letter of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire "a blunder on a sudden," but I will say, that I never saw more blunders comprised in a single letter than in that of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire. It was, in fact, a *multum in parvo* of blunders. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The hon. member said, that "When the present Lord Lieutenant arrived in his Viceroyalty, he gathered together the Romish bishops of Ireland, addressed them as nobles, sought their counsel, and courted their favour." That charge was also made by a Roman Catholic gentleman, who now repeats it by his cheers, and that's a charge which I completely deny. (Hear, hear.) Shortly after the arrival of Lord Clarendon in Ireland, when the state of that country was one occupying the daily attention of the Government, owing to the scourge of famine by which it was afflicted, he did receive a deputation, consisting of five of the prelates of that Church, acting on the part of themselves and their brethren, who represented to him the lamentable condition of a great portion of the population, and suggested remedial measures. They were received with that attention which their character and the subject entitled them to; and considering the influence which they must possess in a country like Ireland, he did look for their counsel, and did say that he should be happy to receive any suggestions they might have to offer respecting practical measures of relief. (Hear, hear, hear.) Sir, the honourable gentleman then charges my noble friend with the following, that "on the visit of her Majesty to that kingdom the same prelates were presented to the Queen as if they were nobles, and precedence was given them over the nobility and dignitaries of the National Church." On the occasion referred to the prelates were presented to her Majesty, and received an answer from her Majesty, but they did not take precedence of any dignitary of the Protestant Church; they took the same place with reference to the University and Corporation of Dublin which they had when George IV. visited Ireland. (Hear.) They were all received by her Majesty on the throne, immediately before the *levee*, together with the Presbytery and a deputation of the Society of Friends (as we understood). But I presume the hon. gentleman has in mind that celebrated *entrée* to which reference has been made. I am unwilling to waste the time of the House, but I feel it right that the facts of the case should appear in their proper light. The dignitary who had the responsibility of regulating the proceedings connected with that *levee* was the Lord Chamberlain, who was a member of the Free Church of Scotland, and was not, therefore, a very likely person unduly to favour the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The act was done by an officer of the Lord Chamberlain's office, who was sent over to arrange matters connected with the *levee*: he was put in communication with Mr. Willis, a gentleman of the Lord Lieutenant's household, and this is the statement which he has made:—

The Castle of Dublin, January [illegible], 1851.

My Lord,—In reply to your Excellency's inquiry relative to the private *entrée* list published in the *Dublin Gazette* of the 7th of August, 1849, wherein "the Most Rev. Dr. Murray" is described as "Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin," I have to state that I submitted for approval a list of the private *entrée*, and from recollection, and to the best of my belief, in order to designate more fully the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly and the most Rev. Dr. Murray, their names were written by me in that list as "Roman Catholic Primate," and "Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin." In transcribing this list for the *Gazette* (owing to the extreme pressure of business (laughter), there having been in three days nearly 5000 persons signifying their intention of coming to Court, and requiring immediate attention), I must have inadvertently, and contrary to custom, copied the names of the Roman Catholic prelates as designated in the submitted list, and published in the *Gazette*. (Laughter.) I have the honour [illegible]

Frederic Willis, Gentleman Usher.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, &c.

[The reading of this document elicited loud cries of "Hear, hear," "Oh, oh," from all sides of the House.] Lord Clarendon knew nothing whatever of the titles employed on that occasion. I knew nothing of them. Let the House understand that the *entrée* was not given on that occasion: it was given the year before. I admit that this designation of the Roman Catholic Primate and Archbishop on that occasion was most improper; and, if any share of the responsibility rests upon me, I am willing to bear any censure which the House may impose upon me. (Loud ironical cries of "Hear, hear.") But is this single miserable fact ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear") to be the argument by which the assertion is supported, that it has been the habitual practice to violate the law, and to designate the Roman Catholic prelates by titles to which they have no claim? The hon. gentleman who last addressed the House says that the Roman Catholic prelates were received by her Majesty by those titles which are complained of. I know not whether he was there. He says that I had the honour of being near her Majesty at that time. It is true that I had that honour, and that I witnessed with delight the impartial and condescending manner with which she received all denominations of her subjects—(Loud cheers); and I will say, also, the universal loyalty which pervaded all classes of the people (Hear);—and I saw with satisfaction the venerable prelates of the Roman Catholic Church addressing her Majesty, not under titles prohibited by law, but assuming titles in strict conformity with the law (Hear)—viz. "We, the undersigned Catholic archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland." But the hon. member for Buckinghamshire was not satisfied with making two errors; he goes on to state, that "the Government offered the office of visitor to the Queen's College to Dr. Cullen, the Pope's delegate, and *pseudo* Archbishop of Armagh, and to Dr. M'Hale, the *pseudo* Archbishop of Tuam." Now, if the hon. member merely meant that the office of visitor to the colleges was offered to these two dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, he was quite right; and here I say again I have no excuse to make for having offered the office of visitor to these two archbishops; but if he means to say that the appointment was actually made, as has been stated by Mr. Bowyer, under the titles of "Archbishop of Armagh" and "Archbishop of Tuam," he states what is not the fact. The statement is entirely destitute of a shadow of truth. (Hear, hear.) He proceeds to say, that "the whole question has been surrendered and resigned in favour of the Pope by the present Government; and the Ministers who recognised the *pseudo* Archbishop of Tuam as a peer and a prelate, cannot object to the appointment of a *pseudo* Archbishop of Westminster, even though he be Cardinal. On the contrary, the loftier dignity should, according to their table of precedence, rather invest his eminence with a still higher patent of nobility, and permit him to take the wall of his Grace of Canterbury and the highest nobles of the land." This recognition as a peer of the *pseudo* Archbishop of Tuam is one which I could hardly have supposed to originate with the honourable member for Buckinghamshire. It is the vulgar supposition, that, if you make a man a lord, you also make him a peer. (Hear, hear.) But here again, in point of fact and history, the honourable member is wrong, for these titles were held long before Lord Clarendon was Governor of Ireland. On the 9th of January, 1845, Archbishop Crolly was designated as "Lord Archbishop Crolly." I think it was right to offer these titles of honour so long as the Roman Catholic prelates conformed to the laws under which they lived, and while they trenched on no privilege of the Established Church. But if there be censure, let it not fall on the present governor of Ireland, who has acted in a spirit of conciliation and of confidence in the great body of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. It is upon such acts of courtesy shown by the Government that the whole fabric of the supposed acquiescence in the recent measure of the Court of Rome has been built. With respect to the title of cardinal, to which the honourable gentleman refers as one that is to justify Cardinal Wiseman in taking precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I may remind him that the title of Cardinal is not entirely an ecclesiastical title. It is a title conferred by a foreign court; and no such title, whether conferred by the Pope or any other foreign sovereign, can be legally assumed by a British subject without the license of the Crown first given. Cardinal Wiseman has not applied to the Crown for a license to bear the title of Cardinal, and therefore he cannot enjoy in this country, by such title, and without such a license, any share of precedence. (Hear, hear.) I will only, with respect to what has been said of the Archbishop of Tuam, take this opportunity of correcting a mistake to which currency has been lately given by a pamphlet published by the Earl of St. Germans, with regard to the alleged reception by this House of a petition from Dr. M'Hale, under the name of Archbishop of Tuam. He asserts, and the error has been adopted by Dr. Twiss in a most learned and able work, that the House did assent to the reception of this petition, on the ground that the assumption of such a title by Archbishop M'Hale was not illegal. The fact is, that a division took place upon the question whether the petition so signed should be received or not, that a majority of this House decided that the petition should not be received, and that my noble friend (Lord John Russell) expressly stated his concurrence with the majority with whom he voted, in refusing to accept the petition, because they alleged it was an infraction of the law, and Dr. M'Hale had no right to assume the title of Archbishop of Tuam. But, sir, notice has also been taken of the confidential communication which Lord Clarendon carried on with the Pope in 1848. I am honoured by Lord Clarendon with the fullest information on that subject, which I could read to the House if it were necessary. (Loud cries of "Read.") With regard to one part of the charge to which that letter referred—that it was addressed to Archbishop Murray, of Dublin—I thought that had been completely abandoned. I need only say that the address of the letter as published is to Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, but that these words are a complete fabrication—that not one word of them was written by Lord Clarendon; it was a fabrication of those who published it, I believe, at Rome, where it appeared with the superscription. Sir George Grey then read the following extracts from the letter which he had received from Lord Clarendon:—]

In the autumn of 1847 the Board of Presidents sitting in Dublin were occupied in framing the statutes for the colleges. I was in constant communication with them, and I also sought the advice of different persons whose knowledge and experience might aid in rendering the statutes complete, and thereby fulfilling the intentions of the Government which had founded the colleges, and the Legislature which has sanctioned them. I was also most [illegible] to remove the charge of 'godlessness' which had been brought against the colleges [illegible] England, and eagerly adopted by the enemies of those institutions in Ireland, and I, moreover, thought it a solemn obligation that the moral training and religious instruction of the students frequenting the colleges should be guarded with the most scrupulous care. I accordingly consulted several clergymen of different denominations, and, among others, Dr. Nicholson, the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Corfu, who had just arrived in Ireland, and, having passed some time at Rome on his way, was cognizant of all the unfounded rumours current there respecting the colleges which had led to the condemnation of them by the Pope, and, as he was shortly to return to Rome, I was glad of the opportunity to show him how the interests of religion and morality were guaranteed for all denominations alike (by the appointment of deans of residence and the establishment of licensed boarding-houses, &c.), and, consequently, the utter falsehood of the report that the colleges had been established for the purpose [illegible] statutes were completed and agreed to, Dr. Nicholson was about to return to Corfu by [illegible] of Rome, and I willingly gave him an extract from them which related to moral discipline and [illegible] instruction, in the belief that it was the best mode of communicating the truth to the [illegible] and of confuting the most unjustifiable misrepresentations made to him, and I have no [illegible] leges by the Pope was likely to deprive many of the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland of the advantages offered to them by the Legislature. I wished, therefore, that he should know and consider the precautions taken, in order that he might become aware of the errors upon which his condemnation had been founded. If I had been capable of seeking any foreign sanction to a matter of domestic arrangement, I should have employed different means for the purpose, and have referred the statutes to the Pope while they were being framed; but, in March, 1848, they were completed, and copies of the same "extract" that was given to Dr. Nicholson were likewise placed in the hands of several spiritual authorities of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian denominations. . . . Previously to the departure of Dr. Nicholson, I consented, at his request, to write him a private letter, which should serve, if [illegible], a guarantee that the "extract" he took with him was genuine, and that when the list of visitors was framed, Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of the same rank as Protestants should be selected. I have been blamed for the terms in which I expressed myself with respect to the character and judgment of the Pope, but I sincerely thought what I then said, and similar opinions were then entertained of him not only in England but throughout Europe, for at the beginning of 1848, he was universally regarded as an enlightened reformer, who, with great boldness, and in the face of many foreign and domestic difficulties, was determined to act upon his own conviction of what was just and right. And, with respect to the care [illegible] to preserve the faith and morals of Roman Catholic students, I said nothing in my letter to Dr. Nicholson which, *mutatis mutandis*, I did not also say to the spiritual authorities of different denominations in Ireland, to whom it was quite satisfactory.

(Signed) Clarendon.

The alteration made in the superscription of that letter was not made by Archbishop Murray, and I need not say that it was not made by the consent of Lord Clarendon. I come next to what passed between Lord Minto and his Holiness the Pope. I mention this charge, because it has been distinctly reiterated by the honourable member for Sheffield, who, notwithstanding the denial which has been given elsewhere, has charged Lord Minto with having had a direct communication with the Pope with respect to the intended promulgation of the document. The evidence, if I understand him rightly, is a letter which he said that he had seen from a gentleman well known here in England—a gentleman formerly a member of the Church of England, who had become a convert to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church—the Abbé Hamilton, who said that he met Lord Minto coming out from his reception by the Pope, in the antechamber, and that Lord Minto there volunteered the statement that the Pope had given him a full account of the intended establishment of the hierarchy in England, and that "I have told him that that concerns exclusively the Roman Catholic Church, and is a matter with which the English Government could not wish to have any concern." I am rather surprised at the existence of a letter of that kind, and that it should have been seen by the honourable member for Sheffield, for no doubt a correspondence had taken place between Lord Minto and the Abbé Hamilton. The Abbé Hamilton wrote to Lord Minto, when information reached Rome of the feeling excited in this country, to attempt to recall the remembrance of Lord Minto to a conversation which he had with him at Rome, in which the Abbé says that he endeavoured to induce Lord Minto to use his influence with the Pope to counteract the influence of those who were then endeavouring to get this letter apostolic issued, the Abbé believing that Lord Minto had been informed of the intention to promulgate this letter. Lord Minto wrote in reply that he had no recollection of any such conversation having occurred, though he was not unaware of some intention to confer episcopal rank on Dr. Wiseman, he being already of episcopal rank in the Roman Catholic Church, and having been residing in this country as a vicar apostolic. That information was derived from a source familiar to the member for Surrey, but not from the Pope himself. Lord Minto had not, during his residence in Rome, nor down to the publication of the bull, any knowledge of the intended organisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the publication of the Papal bull took no one more by surprise than himself. His Lordship wrote to the Abbé Hamilton, saying that that showed that he had no information on the subject when in Rome. As there was this distinct statement made by the hon. member for Sheffield, I thought it necessary to state what has taken place on the subject. A great deal has been said about former speeches of my noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury. But these speeches, when they were made, had no reference to the state of things that now exists, and he did not then anticipate that the Court of Rome, being on the friendly terms which it appeared to be upon with this country, would have taken this advantage of acts done or language held years ago. But, with reference to the specific subject that has occasioned this debate and discussion—on that subject a question was asked my noble friend by the hon. member for the University of Oxford, and in clear and unambiguous terms he stated that no such proposition had been made to him; and he stated, moreover, that if such a proposition were made to him as that which is now before us, that it would not receive the consent of the Government. (An ironical cheer from Col. Sibthorp.) The hon. gentleman seems to think that is not a fact. I say that a distinct statement was made that such a measure as has emanated from the Pope would not be acceptable to this country; and I say that after such a declaration, those who were acting as advisers to the Pope on that occasion did not act the part of honest men in setting up a plea of complicity on the part of the Government, on words such as I have described, and which afforded no pretext whatever for it. I will say one or two words with respect to the charge which has been made as to the inefficiency of the bill, though it is hardly necessary to do so after the speeches of my honourable friends the Attorney-General and the member for Oxford. The bill is founded on the principle of not interfering in the slightest degree with the freest exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in this country. It is founded on a perfect good faith with regard to those statutes and with regard to that policy which has guaranteed the free exercise of that religion without hindrance or molestation in this country. But it does meet, as my honourable friend has shown, the question which has arisen, and the act which has been committed by the Pope; and I think it places an effectual check on that which has given just offence, and has been rightly complained of as an insult and an injury by the people of this country. The Pope's apostolic brief constituted Dr. Wiseman Archbishop of Canterbury, giving him, in that capacity, jurisdiction over suffragan bishops deriving their titles either from ancient sees or other cities or towns in the United Kingdom. The bill says, and if passed into law the act of Parliament will say, that there shall be no Archbishop of Westminster and no such bishops as the Pope has attempted to constitute, unless by law—not by a bull or decree of the Pope, but by a decree of the united Parliament of this kingdom, assented to by King, Lords, and Commons. (Hear.) The Pope again goes on, and, in assuming the widest sovereignty over the country, he proceeds to give jurisdiction to the bishops so constituted. The bill says that any act done by these bishops in the exercise of that authority so conferred by the Pope shall be null and void. The Pope says that any act done by any one, not even excluding the authority of Parliament, who shall attempt to interfere with that edict, shall be null and void. The bill says that whatever act is done by those bishops under these titles and in pursuance of this prohibited authority shall be null and void. The Pope invites the wealthy to contribute to the endowment of these sees; the bill enacts that if these sees are endowed under the title and description conferred upon them by the Pope, that the endowment shall not enure in their favour. The member for Buckinghamshire says that the bill does not go far enough, because it ought to settle once for all the relations between the Roman Catholic subjects of the Crown of England and the Pope. It may be very desirable that such a settlement should take place; but let me caution those who support the honourable gentleman, and who are honestly anxious to see a check placed on the ambition of the Court of Rome, and the exercise of its undue and illegal authority—let me caution them not to reject practical measures. I cannot agree with the honourable gentleman that this is the most fitting and suitable time or opportunity for attempting to accomplish the object to which he refers. Let me also caution the honourable gentleman against running away with the notion that it is so easy to accomplish his object, without knowing distinctly the mode in which he and those who agree with him think that it should be accomplished. There are two ways that we may adopt. We may re-enact penal statutes, but I believe that the country would repudiate that course. There is another, which, bearing in mind the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, it may be desirable, it may be politic to enter on; but let me ask hon. gentlemen who sit behind the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, whether they are disposed to reject this measure in pursuit of another which may bear them further into the question of the ecclesiastical arrangement in Ireland than they are disposed to go? (Hear, hear.) But I admit that an Act of Parliament is not the only, I will say the best security of the Protestant religion and faith in this country. I should deeply regret, indeed, if I felt any serious alarm with regard to those principles which I believe are justly dear to the great majority of the Protestants of this country. I have no doubt that it may be difficult to draw up any act of Parliament: for though I have no doubt that if this bill passes, the loyalty of the Roman Catholics will lead them implicitly to obey it, yet the history of past times, and of this country particularly, shows the ingenuity with which, especially by ecclesiastics, the law may be defied. Therefore I will not rely on any law for meeting the designs with which the ambitious schemes of the Court of Rome may be promoted by its advisers. But my real feeling of security for the religion of this country against such an encroachment and aggression on the part of Rome, consists in that national demonstration of feeling which, during the last three months, has been going on with noble zeal from one end of the kingdom to the other. The hon. member for Sheffield called it a burst of puritanical hatred against the Pope. I deny that the feelings manifested and expressed can be justly in any degree characterised by the terms he has employed. That national demonstration of sentiments has had a deeper and a holier object. It has consisted of a national protest—for it cannot be called anything else—concurred in by men of various religious denominations, and wholly unconnected with the Established Church, against what they believe to be the first attempt made since the Reformation to re-impose the yoke struggled against so nobly by our Catholic forefathers before the Reformation, and which, at the Reformation, the wisdom and the vigour of our ancestors cast off for ever. They say that they were not prepared, in consequence of the new aggression on the establishment of this hierarchy, to return again into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. I believe that this feeling is founded upon a grateful appreciation of those blessings which, since the time of the Reformation, have been enjoyed in this country. I have no fear of the issue between the ambition of Rome and the Protestant feeling of this country. (Cheers.) I do not speak of Protestant ascendancy. I must say, in reference to the charges brought against the Protestants of this empire, that, having seen the large number of addresses presented to her Majesty, complaining of the Papal aggression, and entreating, on the part of the public, that it may be resisted, there has, with some few and rare exceptions, been a full and fair recognition of the right of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, equally with any other denominations in the country, to the fullest and most unrestricted exercise of their religion. I think that the language in which the national spirit was expressed, and the remonstrances uttered, cannot have failed to penetrate deeply into the recesses of the Vatican. I entertain the fullest confidence, that it will there have dispelled the vain delusion, founded on the unhappy secession of a large number, no doubt, but still, comparatively a small number, of the clergy of the Established Church, and the still more insignificant number of the lay members of that Church, to Rome, and the vain imagination founded on what we must call that unhappy secession, that this empire will be led again to submit to the Court of Rome, and to return to that power which claims universal domination over the whole of Christendom. I will not express the slightest feeling of censure or reproach towards them. I agree with the honourable member for Oxford in thinking that on taking that step after having formed the connexion, they have only taken a straightforward and a manly course, in refusing, after they had adopted the principles of Rome, to continue members of, and to express attachment to, a church which it then became their duty to undermine. They must appear in their proper light and true proportion, not, as is vainly supposed, the earnest of a coming change, as the first fruits of a national apostacy, but let it appear that they have gone from us because they were at variance with the principles and deep connexion of the great body of the Established Church. (Cheers.) Whatever may be the effect of this measure, if passed into a law, this I believe, the people of this country are determined now, more than ever, to hold fast those blessings which were guranteed to them in this country at the Reformation, and which have been handed down to us through successive generations, and through various vicissitudes—blessings of which we, the present generation, are the responsible administrators, and which we, with God's blessing, are determined to transmit to our posterity. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. Howard moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. Russell opposed the motion. On Friday night he was asked to state the details of the bill; but now, if that motion were carried, it must be a considerable time before the House saw the bill. If the whole principle was to be discussed on the second reading, and the bill was to be again discussed in committee, he did hope that the House would not agree to the motion of the hon. member.

Mr. Roche, Mr. M. Gibson, and other members made an appeal to Lord Russell in favour of the motion.

A division took place, when the numbers were—

For the adjournment	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
Majority against the adjournment	[illegible]

Mr. Roche repeated the motion of adjournment.

Lord J. Russell said, that, as the opinion of the House had been very clearly expressed, he would adjourn the debate till Wednesday.

Mr. Anstey moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of all enactments against the religious profession or discipline of the Roman Catholics.

Sir R. Inglis briefly opposed the motion, which

Sir G. Grey also declared to be inopportune.

Major Beresford moved that the motion be adjourned to that day six months.

The House divided on this motion:—

Ayes	[illegible]
Noes	[illegible]
Majority against the motion	[illegible]

The introduction of the bill was consequently negatived.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships sat but a very short time, and the business introduced was confined to the reception of petitions against Papal Aggression, one of which, from the county of Surrey, led to some observations from Lord Abinger, who presented it. His opinion of the Government bill was, that it would be wholly imperative.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Hatchell (the Attorney-General for Ireland) took the oaths and his seat as member for Windsor.

A great number of private bills were read a second time, amongst which was the Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Railway Bill.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. Adderley asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he intended to lay on the table of the House the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Governor of the Cape, subsequently to the receipt in that colony of the orders in council empowering the governor and his legislative council to form a representative constitution; and whether a petition had been transmitted to her Majesty from the inhabitants of Cape Town and other places

(Continued on page 126.)

THE PARABLE OF THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.—PAINTED BY F. G. SCHADOW.

FINE ARTS.

ART IN GERMANY.

The elevated tone which modern German Art has assumed, and which has aroused the attention of all the schools in Europe, may be dated from the year 1810, when Cornelius joined Overbeck at Rome, and was speedily followed by Scnadow, Veit, Schnorr, and others—having been expelled from the Academy at Dusseldorf under the same circumstances as Overbeck from that of Vienna, because they persisted in working from the life, contrary to the manner and precepts of their masters.

Some time, of course, elapsed, after the secession of these students from the German schools, before the truth of their principles began to be acknowledged. It was at Rome, in 1820, that the regeneration was first declared, and the flame kindled which now burns with such ardour and purity at Dusseldorf, Munich, &c.

The first frescoes were commissioned by Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the Prussian Consul; and the artists chosen were Overbeck, Cornelius, Schadow, and Veit, whose subsequent reputation, as well, perhaps, as that of painting in fresco itself, depended to a great extent on the execution of those works. Canova was the next to commission Veit, who executed several frescoes for him; and the example was followed by the Marchese Massimi, who enriched his villa by the works of Overbeck, Cornelius, Koch, Fuhrich, and Schnorr.

The painstaking students with whom the modern movement originated, went at once to the commencement of art, and were so charmed with the simple devotion of its ancient professors antecedent to Raffaelle, that many of them were content to remain with them. Of the results which have been arrived at by such a course of study in the German schools, we give our readers a selection, each characteristic of the style of the eminent masters whom they represent.

Our first Engraving, by Frederick Guillaume Schadow, the director of the Academy at Dusseldorf, one of the finest compositions, and perhaps the finest of the school over which he presides, is the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. Schadow was born at Berlin in 1789, and made his first studies in that city under his father and Wetsch, the Court painter. In 1810 he went to Rome. In 1827 he assumed the directorship of the Academy of Dusseldorf, and since then has contributed much to the growing esteem in which that school is held.

Schadow and his pupils have adopted a new method of painting, which they believe to have been that of the ancient Venetians. They commence the picture in a monocrome or grey colour, and finish it with glazings.

The next Engraving is by Augusté Hopfgarten. The subject is "Ruth and Naomi." The old Naomi having lost her two sons, sad and resigned, is returning with her daughters-in-law to the country of Juda. Orpah is leaving them to return unto her people; but Ruth will not abandon her mother-in-law, in spite of her entreaties.

RUTH AND NAOMI.—PAINTED BY A. HOPFGARTEN.

The poetry and dignity associated with this subject speak stronger than language. The noble and severe style of the German school accords well with the sacred writings in their sublime simplicity. The characters are admirably rendered, and great knowledge is shown in the execution of the draperies. Hopfgarten was born at Berlin in 1807, and studied in the Academy, and, later, in the *atelier* of Wach, of whom he is one of the most distinguished pupils. There is no analogy, however, between their styles. In 1837 he went to Italy, where he remained till 1838, and has since exercised his talents in his native city with much zeal and success. He is a good colourist.

The third Engraving is from a fine picture by Edouard Bendeman, representing Jeremiah among the ruins of Jerusalem. This picture is, perhaps, as full of grandeur and majesty as any of the present epoch. The talent of Bendeman is of a high order, and exercised in its proper sphere. Bendeman was born at Berlin in 1811, and, being the son of a wealthy banker, has, therefore, enjoyed advantages which fall to the lot of but few distinguished members of his profession. At the age of twenty-one he produced his well-known picture of "The Captive Jews;" and, two years after, the "Jeremiah" which is the subject of the Engraving.

(To be continued.)

Balances of Public Money in the Exchequer.—The balances of public money in the Exchequer on the 8th of January, 1850, amounted to £9,748,539, and on the 8th of January, 1851, to £9,245,876. The amount issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt within the year was £2,333,966. The Exchequer bills issued for the payment of supply bills amounted to £17,703,820. The total amount of advances for local works, under various acts of Parliament, including £1,241,896 for drainage in Great Britain and Ireland, and for railways, union workhouses, distressed unions, &c., in Ireland, was £1,335,562. Of this amount, £1,189,359 was repaid, making the excess of advances over repayments £746,330.

A new hotel is about to be built at Boston, United States, six stories high, with a dining-hall containing 5625 square feet, and other rooms, to the number of 200, in due proportion.

David Robert Ross, Esq. (formerly M.P. for Belfast), has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, in the room of Major Lawrence Graeme, deceased.

Samuel Allan Wilmont, Esq., Attorney-General of New Brunswick, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony, in place of W. Carter, Esq., appointed Chief Justice; and Aston Davoren, Esq., has been appointed Chief Justice at St. Christopher's.

JEREMIAH AMONG THE RUINS OF JERUSALEM.—PAINTED BY E. BENDEMAN.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"CHIPS," PAINTED BY J. LINNELL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"SCANDAL," PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

(*Continued from page* 123.)

In South Africa, praying her Majesty's sanction to the heads of a constitution embodied in that petition?

Mr. HAWES said that the correspondence in question would be laid before the House as soon as possible, but at present it would be highly inconvenient. With regard to the petition, he might say that it was only on Saturday that it had been received.

Mr. ADDERLEY gave notice that he would move for the papers that had been refused.

CEYLON COMMISSION.

Mr. BAILLIE rose to ask the Under-Secretary of State of the Colonies if it was the intention of the Government to oppose the motion of which notice had been given, that the evidence taken by the Ceylon Committee should be printed? Whether it is the intention of the Government to lay upon the table of the House the report of the Royal Commission which was sent to Ceylon in consequence of a address from the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, as well as the evidence taken before that Commission?

Mr. HAWES said that it was impossible to lay before the House the papers which the hon. member asked for, as a court-martial was speedily to be held on Captain Watson, and it would be unfair to publish these papers beforehand.

Mr. BAILLIE then asked the Speaker whether, the evidence having been in its entire state submitted to a committee of the House, the document was not to be considered as being in possession of the House, and whether they were not in fact entitled to it [Question]. A question of law as a member of the House, whose character had been impugned, this was not a question of privilege, and whether he had not on that ground also a right to ask for the production of those documents?

The SPEAKER said, that, with regard to the first question, it depended entirely on the mode in which the papers in question had been laid before the committee. If they had been produced in a formal manner, and entered regularly in the Journals, they were certainly in the possession of the House, and to refuse them would be a breach of privilege for any Government department to withhold them; but if they had not been laid before the committee, the Government department in which they were could produce them or not, as they saw fit. With regard to the second question, it was not a question of privilege, but one to be decided by a motion of the House.

THE FRANCHISE.

Sir J. WALMSLEY asked Lord J. Russell whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to take any steps during the present session to extend the franchise to the members of the House to other portions of the adult male population of those realms than those now in possession of the existing franchise under the provisions of the Reform Act; or whether there was any intention to amend the deficiencies of the Reform Act of 1832?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—Sir, in answer to the two questions of the hon. gentleman, I can say, in the first place, that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to take any steps in the present session to extend the right of voting for members to sit in this House [laughter]. With regard to the second question, whether there is any intention to amend the deficiencies of the Reform Act of 1832, I have on a previous occasion expressed my opinion to the House that there were certain amendments to the Reform Bill which I thought it was desirous to make, with a view to the extension of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) I still retain that opinion, and I shall certainly carry it out when I think the proper time has arrived for doing so. (Laughter.)

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. DISRAELI then proceeded to move the resolution of which he had given notice:—"That the severe distress which continues to exist in the United Kingdom among that important class of her Majesty's subjects the owners and occupiers of land, and which is justly lamented in her Majesty's Speech, renders it the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to introduce, without delay, such measures as may be most effectual for the relief thereof." Having adverted to the social anomaly of a country generally prosperous, but containing one most important interest plunged in a chronic state of depression—an anomaly at present exhibited by the United Kingdom—he said it had been his intention to have brought forward evidence of the depressed state of the agricultural interest, but it became unnecessary for him to do so now that it was admitted in her Majesty's Speech, and not disputed by any honourable gentleman on either side of the House. When Free Trade was first introduced in 1846, Sir Robert Peel said he anticipated that corn would not fall below or its then price of 58s. 6d.; but last year they had heard the right honourable Baronet declare his belief that it was hopeless to expect that it would ever rise much above its then value, which was very far below the value in 1846. Experience proved the fallacy of the calculations upon which the House was induced to embrace the doctrines of Free Trade, but the consequences will not be healed by repentance, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have every year exceptional. Let the harvest be great, or let it be small, prices were still low; and in either or every case the year was said to be abnormal. In 1847, the year of the Irish famine, corn could come from nowhere, and prices must rise. All these cavillations and predictions proved fallacious, and it was therefore the more requisite for the House to see if it could not itself devise a remedy for a now-admitted evil. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to argue that the matter in hand was a farmer's as well as a landlord's question, and to contend against the supposition representing rent to be an arbitrary exaction, a sort of feudal palladium instead of what it was, an economic necessity. Recent legislation was tending to reduce the agricultural hierarchy to the two classes of the proprietor and the peasant; and war was being made against the rural middle order—the best safeguard for, and the best result of, civilization. He hoped the House would understand the ground on which he stood. He was making no individual attempt to bring back Protection. If Protection was dead, it should be buried in silence and not in state. His present motion was brought forward in consequence of the alarm of Protection, for he was about to ask why the English farmer could not compete with the foreign cultivator? The reason was, the weight of taxation by which the farmer was hampered. Of the abstract amount of taxation so endured he did not complain. What he did complain of was, that the owners and occupiers of land were specially subjected to unequal pressure in their class, because taxation had been imposed under circumstances which rendered it a partial system ensuring them a good market for their productions, but which system was now removed. Let them now, then, therefore, review our whole fiscal system. By customs, excise, and local burdens, we yearly raise near £50,000,000. Of the various great items was raised by the agriculturist to grow a certain crop. A great portion constituted the value of cattle. Now, the rental raised from the owners of harvest rarely represented, with interest and the twelve millions of local burdens were extracted from the agriculturists' pockets. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to demonstrate that Britain, and particularly Ireland, was well fitted for growing tobacco, and to contend that, having protection for nothing he grew, the farmer ought to be at liberty to grow what he pleased. Turning to the malt-tax, he asked with what fairness the farmer could be told not to depend upon his wheat crop, when the malt-tax was a monopoly to the maltster that grew barley, was imposed with a crushing weight of taxation, as malt-liquor and then, addressing himself to local burdens as affecting the land, he recapitulated the attempts which he had made to introduce a reform into the system, and referred to the parties against whom the charges specially fell—the proprietors of the absolutely unproductive buildings which they were forced to provide for the general public, ought to be equally and impartially distributed over the whole of the general public. Then the malt-tax and the sugar-tax was another agricultural grievance—a passing one certainly—but meanwhile a most local burden, because the money payment had been arranged upon a scale of prices which did not now exist; so that the farmer who to pay his tithe had formerly to sell seven quarters of corn had now to dispose of twelve. Well, but against all this it was urged that if the land were specially taxed in some respects, it was specially exempted in others. To a certain extent he admitted those exemptions. He admitted that personal property paid more in probate and legacy duty than land, but even of the £2,000,000 raised under the head of property £500,000 was paid by land in agency duty, while all farming stock in trade was subject to both executions. If farmers were exempted from the window-tax, so were shops; and as manufacturers paid no duty on their machines—steam-engines, why should farmers pay taxes on their machines—horses? Paying, then, virtually one-half of the customs, two-thirds of the excise, and seven-tenths of all local burdens, the wonder was, how they kept Protection and parliamentary reform were mooted, they could not compete with barley, was indeed with a crushing weight of taxation, or not to be taxed

general rule, and given us a sly hit at the Early Christian Art School, or the Pre-Raffaellite Brotherhood, as the gentlemen in question love to designate themselves. Fancy a clean little Skye terrier, all sharpness and impudence, cocking his ears, barking up, and jerking up his expressive ear, in futile mental endeavours to fathom the mystery of the creation of a distorted Chinas monster, endowed with the vague and hazy outline of a dog, which is set upon the floor before him. In the background we have indicated a reminiscence of Millai's picture of last year, like a lightning safety-rod, conducting to itself the flash of satire struck out by the contrast of the real dog with the artificial one—"Nature and Art." Mr. Earle's clever skit excited much and genuine amusement.

Among the smaller *genre* pictures, a few deserve mention. There is Glass's "Flight—a Resting-place" (129), introducing us to a stout woman trooper fresh from an unsuccessful raid, and pulling up her blown and jaded horse at the summit of a pass. Scott's well-loved border heroes crowd upon us as we gaze—"Johnnie Armstrong," "Dick o' the Cow, or the "River of Westhumflat." A neighbouring picture gives promise, J. Drummond's "Edinburgh—Scene after the Battle of Prestonpans" (130). The group of Highlanders sharpening their daggers is very clever and effective. Dehaussey's picture of "Vandyke and his Mistress" (801) is merely unfinished by over-painting; Mr. J. Sant contributes two studies; one, the "Historic Muse," and the other "Light," both treated with great boldness of drawing and harmonious brilliancy of colouring

Holding a high place amid the paintings of its class, we may instance Mr. Thomas's carefully drawn and effective "St. Anthony's Day in Rome" an unpretending but thoroughly satisfactory picture; while Mr. Gilbert contributes a delightfully shrewd portrait of Sancho Panza puzzling his brains to decide the knotty cases which came before him as Governor of Barataria

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

(*Continued from page* 99.)

CHAPTER III.

CHARITY EVEN IN STARVATION. -HEROISM OF THE POOR SPITALFIELDS WEAVER

WITH a heavy heart the little girl had gone to her bed. A curtain hung upon a rope divided off a portion of the room, and here she slept. During the day the old mattress was rolled up against the wall endways, under a patchwork counterpane; for the bedstead it had belonged to had "gone" long since, just before her mother had died of a fever, three years ago. The weaver had been angry with his daughter because she would not use the bedstead he slept on, and give him the mattress. But she wouldn't listen to him, saying he was getting old, and having always been a strange obstinate girl, she at last gained her point.

By the light that glimmered in at the window, she crept under the scanty covering to try and sleep away her wretchedness. But her brain was too fully divided off a portion of the room, and here she slept. was too full for sleep. Ah, and her father's words kept ringing in her mind, forcing the tears from her eyes Once or twice a half-stifled sob escaped from her; and then starting up, she would listen, in fear, to see if her father had noticed it; and she would hear the creaking of his bedstead and the rustling of the clothes as he seemed to writhe under the sound.

At last, unable to rest, she rose silently and went to the window. In all the garrets round about the weavers' lamps were burning with their dim red light, and the whirling of the shuttle and the thumping of the batten sounded unearthly in the stillness of the night, like the groans of those that were still offering up to the labour that crushed them. "God help them," prayed the girl, as she glanced around her

"And to-day was a holiday," she added, after a moment's silence; "a day of pleasure, when the workshop was to have been closed, and the lamps for once grow weaned with merry-making Oh! this dreadful poverty, that they've had to curse in childhood, plaited into every livery of rags upon us, so that the world should know whose slaves we are. Ah! we may struggle and struggle to cast off the curse, but it clings to us like a pestilence. As you walk the very streets, men point to our hollow cheeks, the brand of poverty, and shun us, as though each other's rags, and the whose tatters are less worn, will be the mistress. Oh! that we could escape from this life of drudgery—even to change the tyranny for that of a master."

With her head resting on the window-sill, she turned her thoughts over in her mind. She racked and racked her brain till it throbbed again, to find some means to escape from the labyrinth of want she lived in. But every opening that was all at once to set her free, but no sooner had she reached the spot, than some new difficulty would hedge her in again, and force her thoughts back into their old path once more

The old weaver was a strange sort of being. Although so deep in poverty, that he looked upon his very sleep as so much time lost, still he was obstinate on the only point that had any likelihood of bettering his fate. So long as he could stand to his work, his daughter should never leave him Once, a friend of his had told him that he thought a place out at service could be got for his girl, and had most urgently besought the old man to let her go. Kitty herself had added her entreaties. They spoke of their poverty how cruelly it trapped them; and, drawing a bright picture of the future, begged of him to give his consent. The old man had listened to them in silence till they had finished. Then taking from a shelf a roll of old memoranda, so brown with dust, that it looked like unbarked wood; he took from it a paper so time-worn, that, as he unfolded it, it seemed almost like lace-work. It was the passport of his ancestors—those who had fixed their home in this country were persecution had driven them from their own.

"Lock," he said, pointing to the date, "it's nearly two hundred years since this paper was written on. It's a long time, two hundred years. My father valued this old tattered paper as much as his father had. It isn't worth a farthing—say, not that—and yet he prized it as if it held to him some rich inheritance. And so it did," he added, proudly, "it was the title-deed that gave to him a good name, the only inheritance that can make man carry his head proudly in the world; and, thank God, I know of no act of mine that can cause me to blush before my neighbour's gaze. This girl," he continued, taking Kitty's hand, "is the last of all our numerous family. Day by day, I seek to teach her how she may live as worthily as the others have died. Think Heaven will not have in subscription and the patience that makes misery ennobling. It's true we toil long and reap little, but still the bread we eat has no bitter thought in it, for it has come honestly. Now, suppose I let this little one fight for herself. You tell me the food we shared will all be mine, that what scarcely kept life in two will fatten one. But suppose the good name we shared should all be mine also, that she, poor little one, yielding to the temptation that surrounded her, should lose the only control that poverty knew—virtue. How should I fatten on my bread then? No, no! let us live together, strengthening each other in our trials, and when we sleep in death, a good conscience will be our easy pillow."

Since that day she had never dared to speak to him on that subject again. But, as she sat turning her wheel, the same thought would rise up in her mind. Why should she not work as well as her father? With her earnings added to his, they would be as it were one person, and then she stood, the week's work must be hard and prosperous, that would supply a dish of meat for the Sunday's dinner. But if, as each Saturday came round, she had her little sum to receive, the amount *her* industry had gained, why the room might be a little cleaner, the food might be better, the clothes might be warmer, and, in fact, they might live as happily as in those happy days her father had that morning grieved over.

At last she remembered the placard she had seen at the fair.

"Five hundred hands wanted directly!" Dear, dear! what a pity she had not spoken to the gentleman then and there! She might be too late. The five hundred hands might have been engaged. It was foolish of her But on the morrow, when her father was busy at the loom, she would slip out on the sly, and run down to the 'Temple of Fashion.' It was true she knew nothing about artificial flower-making; but she would soon learn Besides, even if the five hundred hands were engaged, still the man might recommend her to some one. Again, she could work well with her needle; and she knew that many persons made a living with it. Indeed, she had heard that very large sums had been earned that way. Why shouldn't she? She could bring the work home; and, whilst her father wove his silks, she could ply her needle; and, as each day some little extra comfort showed they were more prosperous in the world, the old man would love her the more for her forethought. Ah! it was an excellent thought, that of hers."

How strange it is that nearly all women are possessed with this same notion of living by their needle! Poor things! the ground is too barren to bring forth much bread; they may sew and sew, but there is but little to reap.

Kitty still stood at the window. The lamps around her were gradually disappearing, and the street was almost in silence. The garret opposite was the only one where a light was yet burning. She was wondering to herself what could keep the people up so late (for there was no loom working), when she thought she heard a sound like some one groaning in agony. She listened again, opening the window as quietly as she could. There was the same low cry of pain. Some one was ill and suffering in the room where the light burned.

As the policeman came tramping down the street, the moans were for a moment drowned in the noise of his footsteps. It seemed as if he too had heard the sound, for he stopped and listened, and, taking his lantern from his belt, threw the bright light on the windows of the house; but he was too much accustomed to such sounds to be startled by them, so he walked on again.

Presently she saw shadows moving about in the room. The casement was opened, as if to let the air in, and then the groans were plain enough. She heard some one say, "Bring her to the window, bring her to the window," in a quick, hurried voice. But the groans grew weaker and weaker; until, at last, the window was closed, the lamp extinguished, and all was silence again.

Shivering from the night air, and frightened with what she had heard, Kitty once more crept into bed, and was soon asleep. In her dreams she was quickly at work, flower-making, for she thought the man at the booth had come to her, instead of her seeking him. The floor was covered with the roses she had made, and crowds of people stood round her, praising her work, as bunch after bunch was finished. She was startled herself; for the work she fancied would be difficult, was so easy, a child might do it. She fancied they were living in the old house her father had told her of, although it was strange, for the room she worked in was their old room, too, with the black walls, and cracked and stained ceiling. The only thing that vexed her was, that her father would keep on working at his loom. Although she called to him several times, still he never answered her, but, with his eyes intently fixed on his work, still plied the shuttle. At last she went to him, to see what could make him so busy. Then, for the first time, she noticed how pale he was; and, although she tried to shake him, she could not even move her arm, he seemed like stone. At last, with a shriek of agony, she turned to her, and, pointing to the white linen on the loom, bade her be silent, for the old man was weaving his shroud.

As she heard the words, she started up. It was daylight; the sun was shining in; and she could hear her father's voice talking to some one out of the window. Ah! it was only a dream! Thank goodness she didn't believe in them, or she would never have the courage to go near the Temple of Fashion.

On the top of the house opposite—the one where Kitty had heard the groans—stood a lad, holding a long pole with a rag tied to the end of it. It was seated on a large lath-built cage, that covered the whole of the flat part of the roof. Over his head, a flock of pigeons were flying round and round. The lad was watching them intently, every now and then, when they seemed to be flying too far away, shouting through his hands loud enough to startle a huntsman. Sometimes the birds would try to settle on their cage, but instantly the lad was at them, waving the pole and flag with the energy of a shipwrecked sailor, until every one of the birds was off again in the air

He was one of the weavers that tried to make a shilling or two by fancying pigeons. His hair, which was as long and rusty as a colt's, was fastened off his eyes by a band tied round his forehead, so that he might work more comfortably at the loom. Like a true Spitalfields man, he made rare havoc with the "s's" and "z's," whenever he spoke. He wore neither coat nor waistcoat, and over his shoulder passed one leather brace, brown and shiny with wear, which seemed to have pulled his body out of shape, for one side was as high again as the other.

"Do you know how to tell a pigeon-fancier, Joe?" he shouted across. "Well, then, I'll tell yer. Look at the back of his hat, and if the rim's bent up, he's a fancier. It's vith looking up, you see. You'll never miss; it's as sure as a tailor's being bandy." And off he went, shouting again, "Ho! hoi! hoi!"

"What sort of birds do you call yours, Joe?"

"Well, they's all sorts. There's only one sort as I've set my face agin, and they're the vilde sort. Those bars vith the dreamy colourneys dyes 'em as black as inside a spaniel's mouth. They vants vhitevashing once a veek, to make 'em look even pepper-and-salt. No; I likes my birds to be like my sister's Sunday gown—varranted not to show the dirt: she's had it five years, and it's wuss as good as new still."

As the birds came circling nearer, he shouted out suddenly, "There! there! Did you see that tumbler—down like a fit of appoplexy, and up again like a cab-horse? There's breed for you. He-o! he-o! But tumblers aint worth half they used, for I did tell you how I'd been selling 'em at fippence each in the Lowther Arcade, but I can't bring my mind to it."

"Do you make much by them?" asked Lamere.

"Vell, I aint made my fortun yet," he answered, waving his pole as he spoke "But it helps, you know; and them I can't sell, ve eats. Ve had a blue rock for dinner last Sunday; it vere as tough as blue granite, and ought to have been carved vith a chisel and mallet; but ve eat him Lays a very good foundation for a strong constitution, them rocks. I thought of trying a mouthful of mortar arter mine. I sold a very fine Grand Turk three weeks ago; he had the handsomest symmeter I think I ever see a Grand Turk vith. He'd strut about as if he vas a doing it in Regent-street. I vas bid by a party too for a pair of pouters I've got. My vord! after a blow-out, they've buzzums like hoccifers. You blow into their beaks, and they svell like balloons"

"What do they generally eat?" continued the old man, who seemed quite interested in the conversation

"He-o! he-o! Vell, I changes their diet accordin' to carcumstances. They aint very dainty, and vith a little bread and vater and a pea or two by way of a relish, they rubs on very contented. The Dragons is the most ravenous; they'll almost eat anything, they're so precious hardy. I did think of a trying them on old iron, like ostritches. It comes handy vhere a family's plenty of old saucepans—out of the pot into the pot like. The only place vhere you can vound a dragon is in the belly. They'll fight over a pea like a jury of Quakers over a verdict. But for a regular, out and out, first-rate guttler, nothing beats a Jacobin; I've got a pair here that'll eat a pint of barley, like as for a heagle, he's such a interior, that old cock has. Vhy, I've seed his yellow eyes sticking half out of his head, like brass nails on a baize door. Ah! he'd pack at that classic as no longer ago than Monday, that old cock vould."

Just then, three birds that were flying widely about high in the air, caught Joe's eye. Starting up as if he'd been sitting on a spring, he cried, "By Jove! there goes strays! Here's luck!" And he commenced shouting and shouting in a style that would have been a fortune at "fine fresh mackerel." But the birds, after answering to the call with one or two circles, at last darted off again. "Ah, they's carriers, I'll vager. Did you ever see mine, Mr. Lamere? I've took them to Primrose-hill over and over again on a Sunday morning, and they come home beautiful. Here's a message as safe as a ticket-porter of a Sunday when the houses are shut. You see, you ties the letter under the ving, and off they goes like a tippenny postman. They're the real original flying mail. Often and often I've vritten to Sarey, saying 'Chalk Farm and a quarter,' or vhatever the news may be; and I'll eat my boots that afore I've drunk it sister's a raging at me for spending the money. A better pair than mine never flew at Epsom. I'm a training 'em up to the vinner of the Darby business"

The old man, whilst the lad was busy fastening up his birds as they alighted, asked him, "Have you heard anything of Tim Bradley? I was told he had come out of the workhouse. Is it true, Joe?"

"Ah! poor fellow!" answered the lad, "it vere true. Dear, dear, vhat trials that young man has gone through! I vonder his heart aint gone down vith all that's been put upon it. Ah! I never shall forget the night his poor vife died of the cholera—never in all my life. Poor soul! she vrithed under the torture like leather in the fire. And there stood old Tim, as pale as death, but never a tear, a rubbing her as if he'd set her a fire, and panting as if he were going to die. Oh, it vas horrible! All the little 'uns huddled in a corner vith fright, like rats in a pit. And vhen in spite of him she had gone, he fell down just on the spot vhere he stood, all of a lump, like a cart-load of bricks, just as if the blow had stunned him. Ugh! that vas a night, that vas!"

"And now he's come out again, has he?"

"Yes; his father's got him a bit of work, so he came out again, and now he's a-living vith his parents. He tells me they sleep twelve in a room. It's so hot," he says, "that though the vindow's vide open all night, he can hear the young 'uns panting vith heat, like a dog in the sunshine. And yet they blames me for keeping a few pigeons, and says it's unbecoming a veaver. Is it? says I. Vell then; vhat velvet vont do, pigeons must, and that's keep me, says I."

Just then, Kitty came to the window. "I didn't like to wake you, girl," said her father. "I heard you up, moving, very late last night"

"How are you, miss?" shouted Joe, trying to be as polite as he could.

Without heeding what the pigeon-fancier said, Kitty asked him impatenly, "What was the matter in your house last night, Joe? Was any one suffering?"

"Oh! dear, no, miss," answered the lad; "it's only a poor soul that vas fetched. A bit of good luck came suddenly on her, and now she is as happy as peace and comfort can make her."

"How do you mean?" asked Lamere, whilst Kitty looked inquiringly

"Vhy she's in heaven; that's vhat I mean," he answered solemnly. "She died at last. That's good luck, I should think."

They were all silent for a moment, as if near-stricken

"What was she? What did she die of?" asked the girl quickly

"Vell, she died of the old complaint, miss, the same as vere all suffering from—starvation. She vas a constant sufferer, she vas As to vittels, vhy she used to work for a gentleman as keeps four or five carriages, and is a very charitable man, I have been told He gives 'em vays to make, tho' he actually loses by it, he says. The vomen can make as much as three shillings a veek, they can, by working hard. After paying rent, they've upvards of a shilling left to live a veek upon. The gentleman that loses by this business has just bought another country-house somevhere or other, he's going to the dogs so quick. The vomen says that they call a seamstress; and I pray God, miss, you may never be the like. It's a short road to the churchyard, but it's a very torturous one. I a'most think weaving's an easier death, I do."

The poor girl had turned ghastly white as she heard the words. The poor lad's prayer had nearly broken her heart. Luckily, her father was busy thinking over the poor seamstress's bitter lot. She seized hold of the window-sill to support herself, for her legs were tottering under her.

"So she was very poor," said the weaver half to himself

Joe thought it was addressed to him, and spoke out again: "Vell, if she varnt, it vas the best shamming as ever I see. There varnt a single thing in the room, except an old stool: chairs, bed, table—everything had gone to the house that always stands next the vorkhouse—the pawn-shop! It lies just before the gates, that shop do, miss. You always goes through it. Ugh! I vas in bed, when Sarey says, says she, 'There's the garret's groaning, Joe;' and, after listening a bit, ve heard something fall on the floor, like a bit of lead. 'Go,' says she; and up I jumped, tearing up the broken stairs, and there I found her, poor soul, still holding her cursed vork in her hand, and nearly doubled up with pain. She vas a strange old lady, she vas. I never see such pride as hers; no, never! All along she never said a vord about vant, although there vas another voman living in the house; and, you know, though ve vere pretty nigh as bad off, still she could sometimes have eaten one end of our loaf as ve gnawed t'other."

"Good lad! good lad!" said Lamere, his face brightening up at the boy's charity.

"She vere born very respectable, it appears by some papers found in a corner. Ve vas trying to find out her friends, you see. She vas an officer's child, and yet coined to this vant. There vas nothing in the room but this stool and an old plate all over cracks; it vere like a double puzzle nap when it's fun up. The parish vill bury her, I suppose"

All that morning Lamere never spoke a word as he stood at the loom. He worked harder than usual, as if he was trying to forget some remembrance that haunted him. His grit sat almost like a statue. It had been a heavy blow to her the news she had heard that morning. She almost repented for having sought it. A few words, a mere puff of breath, had blown down the air castles she had been building, making the future seem equally wretched with the present. Still, there might be some hope, she thought. The poor seamstress was not a flower-maker, as she wished to be.

As they ate their bread at dinner-time, old Lamere said to his child, "I've been all this morning repenting, Kit, for what I said yesterday. To be sure, I didn't then know how well we were favoured by Providence; and, with life strong in me, I was grumbling whilst that poor soul was dying. A good Christian, Kit, should learn to suffer patiently. We should submit, my girl; for it is beyond our knowledge to fathom the wisdom that ordained the evil we groan under. As my poor father used to say, *we should not blame the cutter because the knife cuts the finger.* It was made for a good purpose, and we should take the evil we complain of and place it on one side the balance, and on the other we will crowd our numberless blessings—the fields, the sky, the song of the bird—and we shall find the last no longer unable, our happiness will far exceed our misery. Ah, I was indeed wrong to grumble as I did, but I was ill, I think that was the cause of it. We must force ourselves to look on suffering as a blessing almost—one that softens the heart, teaching us to feel with pity the misery of others, and making us more able to bear our own. Our reward will be the consciousness that we have struggled well and conquered ourselves. The very beauty of the fight will be our glory. Which is the more noble, to slay the lion or the hare? We must look upon the mass of suffering as the school of virtue. There all evil thoughts fly at the very threshold; and as you look upon the sick-bed, or the thin pale face of the dying, all enmities are forgiven, and you feel at peace with the world. Henceforward, Kit, we will bear our evils with patience; we admire it in others, and will practise it ourselves. And, when we flag at all, I will tell you tales of men who have smiled at the stake, or have borne, without murmuring, wounds, hunger, thirst, and cold for their country's sake; and we will talk over these heroes, Kit, until we shall envy them their fate, and laugh at our own pigmy wants."

His daughter was weeping, as he took her hand, saying, "We will make atonement for our conduct, Kit; we will not only enjoy one of the blessings that suffering gives to us. A father and his little ones are without a home. Our room is large, and he shall share it. What do you say?"

Smiling through her tears, she fell upon her father's neck

"You yourself shall make the offer, my dearest one. Go, seek poor Tim Bradley; you will offer it more gently than I should."

(*To be continued.*)

CONVENTION OF NAVIGATION WITH SARDINIA.—The following are the terms of the operative clauses in the convention with Sardinia relative to navigation. The convention was alluded to in the Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament, was signed by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Labouchere, and the Marquis d'Azeglio, in London, on the 32rd ult.:—

1. No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other or similar or extraordinary duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place they may arrive, which shall not be imposed in the like cases on nations, vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction, or prohibition be imposed upon, nor any other bounty, or allowance be granted to, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

2. All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of the kingdom of Sardinia, are to be deemed Sardinian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this convention, be deemed vessels of the said countries respectively

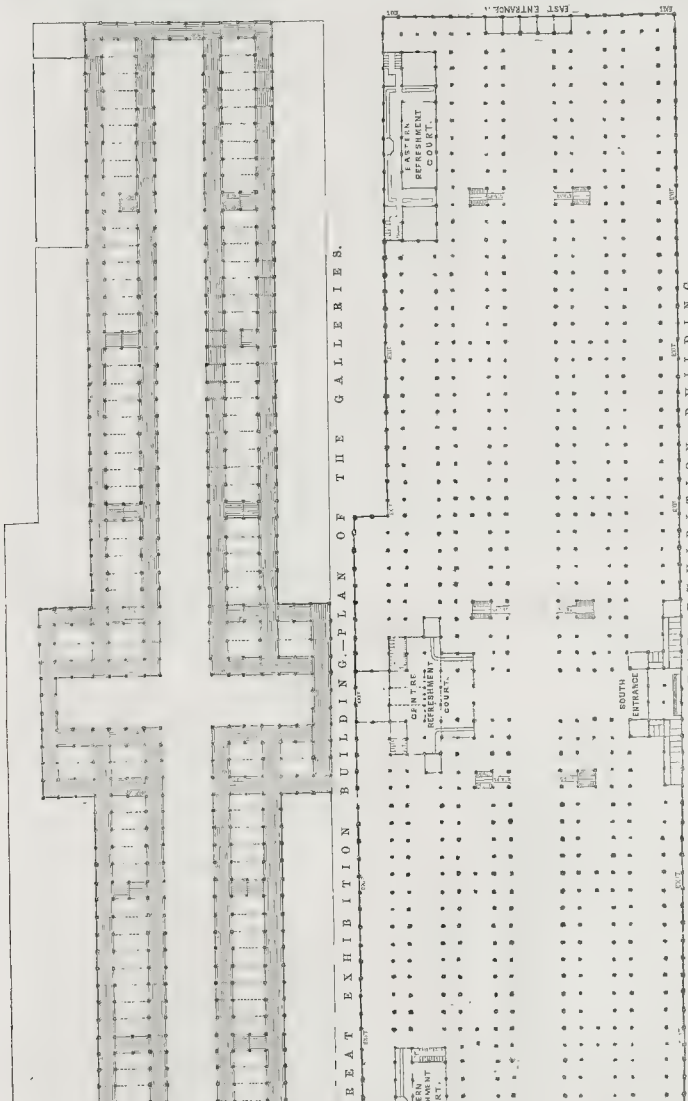
MORTALITY IN THE IRISH WORKHOUSES.—A parliamentary return, issued on Saturday, by order of the House of Commons, at the instance of Sir Wm. Somerville, exhibits in detail the terrible mortality which prevailed in the Irish workhouses during the last four years. The rate of mortality ranged from 6 to 16 per cent. of the inmates. The number of deaths in the workhouses during the year ended the 29th of September, 1847, was 68,449; in 1848, 47,756; 1849 (the cholera year), 73,170; and, in 1850, 47,498. The total number of persons relieved in the workhouse in 1847 was 420,499; in 1848, 610,578, and out-door, 419,024; in 1849, 343,307, and out-door, 310,486; and in 1850, 789,191, and out-door, 372,568. The total number for whom workhouse accommodation was prepared in 1850 was 289,531.

TREATY OF RECIPROCITY BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHILI.—The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the bill presented by M. Schneider, the Minister of Commerce, tending to assimilate the Chilian ships entering the ports of France to French vessels. The bill is composed of the two following articles:—"During the duration of the law passed July, 1850, by the Republic of Chili, for the suppression of differential taxes, and in expectation of the treaty concluded with Chili, September 16, 1846, Chilian ships entering or leaving the ports of France shall be placed on the same footing with French ships in all that concerns the navigation duties, and other taxes levied on ships. Merchandise imported into France in Chilian ships shall pay neither more nor less duty than if it had been imported from the same country in French ships" The presentation of this bill has been stimulated by a resolution notified to the Executive by the Chilian Chargé d'Affaires, according to which the vessels of powers which do not grant to the Chilian flag the benefit of assimilation to their own will be subjected in Chilian ports, first, to an extraordinary duty of five francs per ton, and secondly, to a differential surtax of 10 centimes, equal to 10 per cent. on the rates of the customs taxes already established by the tariff of importation under the national flag.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—From a Parliamentary return just published, it appears that the number of passengers conveyed over the railways open for traffic, amounting to 6308 miles, between the 31st December, 1849, and the 30th June, 1850, was 31,766,203. In the same period, 3 passengers were killed and 23 injured, owing to causes beyond their control, and 7 killed and 3 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 25 servants of companies or contractors killed and 17 injured, from causes beyond their control, and 29 killed and 10 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 26 trespassers and other persons were killed and 5 injured, by crossing or walking on railways; and 3 committed suicide. The total number killed on all the railways was, therefore, 93, and injured, 68. The number of passengers killed was one in every 3,176,640 conveyed; and injured, one in every 892,493.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, IN 1851.

MOTIVES AND SPIRIT OF THE MEETING. Many circumstances of the utmost interest to Chess Players have long rendered them desirous to see a General Congress of their fraternity. In the first place, it is an old matter of regret that annoyances and obscurities, both in its laws and language, should still be permitted to impede the diffusion of a game, which, perhaps, of all until extant exercises, that are *merely exercises*, is acknowledged to be the most sharpening and bracing to the calculating powers of the mind. Until such an assemblage as that now contemplated takes place, and for which the approaching Exhibition will afford opportunities never before enjoyed, these discrepancies and imperfections are likely to continue: but from this *réunion* of the *leading* players of the age, it is not too much to expect we may obtain a revision of the general laws which regulate the game, an authoritative decision upon the differences existing between the Chess code of Italy and that of the rest of Europe, and the establishment of one consistent and uniform system of notation for the whole Chess community. In the second place, there is a very natural anxiety among those who have long been acquainted with each other by reputation, to see and know each other personally; and a desire not less natural among



the great body of Chess amateurs to fix, by a practical criterion, the real rank of the most skilful and celebrated players, and to test, by actual conflict, the just value of rival styles of chess strategy. To effect these objects, and, at the same time to prove, that, while we excel all other nations in sports of an athletic nature, we are equally anxious to cultivate proficiency in those which are intellectual, the Chess amateurs of England have determined to hold a Tournament, open to all comers from every country and nation in the world. This proposal has already met with the most zealous response, not only in the three Kingdoms, but throughout Europe, America, and the East Indies, and committees of noblemen and gentlemen have been organised in London and Paris, for the purpose of deciding and superintending the general plan of proceeding.*

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR REMODELLING THE LAWS OF CHESS. The members of this "Chess Parliament," it has been suggested, should be elected by the great body of players present at the Tournament, who must not only appoint these representatives of the Chess Confederation, but define their duties and invest them with such authority as will give to their decisions an indisputable efficacy. Until the assembling of that body, it is therefore impossible to enter on this head into details, which it will be the office of the Congress itself to arrange.

* The names of the two Committees will be found in our Number for January 11.

CONDITIONS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will comprise—1. A series of grand individual matches, in which players of all countries will be admitted to contend. 2. Of matches in which only the provincial players of Great Britain and Ireland will compete together. 3 If time will permit, of a great Consultation Match, to be contested by four selected British, against four foreign players.

Manner of Play. In the great series of matches, the competitors will be paired in the following way. Suppose the number of combatants to consist of thirty-two (a number assumed for the faculty of ultimate division, they will be paired off *by lot*, and commence their games simultaneously. The *sixteen* players winning two out of three games to be declared victors in the *first section* of the serie. The sixteen losers to be excluded from all further participation in the play, except as regards the right which each one has to challenge the winner of the highest prize, according to the terms hereunder mentioned. The sixteen winners are then to be paired off *by lot* as before, the eight couple beginning their matches simultaneously. The eight winners of the first two games to be declared conquerors in this, the *second section* of the contest, and to be held entitled to the eight prizes. To determine the order in which the prizes shall be distributed, the eight prize bearers will then be paired off against each other, as before, each couple to play the best of three games. The four winners in the third contest will then be paired off by lot again, and play the best of three games; while the four losers will be paired off in another division, to play in the same manner. The four winners in the first division of four will then contend for the *first* prize—the second prize going to the loser. The two losers will play for the *third* prize, the *fourth* prize going to the player beaten. The two winners in the *second* division will, in like manner, contend who is to have the *fifth*, and who the *sixth*, prize; and the two losers contend who is to have the *seventh*, and who the *eighth*, prize. This *last set* of matches between the eight winners will be commenced simultaneously, and in each match the winner of the first four games shall have the higher prize.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF THE PRIZES, after deducting all necessary expenses.—The First Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-third* of the net amount of the funds collected. The Second Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-tenth* of the net funds collected. The Third Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one fourteenth* of the net funds collected. The Fourth Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-twentieth* of the net funds collected. The Fifth Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-thirtieth* of the net funds collected. The Sixth Prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-fortieth* of the net funds collected. The Seventh Prize will consist of a silver cup, with commemorative inscription; or, at the option of the winner, of a sum not less than *one-sixtieth* part of the net subscription. The Eighth Prize will consist of a large (club size) set of ivory Chessmen, with suitable Chess-board, inscribed with the winner's name and victory.

THE PROVINCIAL MATCHES.

The competitors in these contests will be paired by lot as in the previously mentioned cases, and, again assuming the number of thirty-two, the sixteen couple will play one game each. The sixteen winners will again be paired by lot, and play one game each. The eight winners will then in like manner be paired off, and play one game each; and the four winners will then be entitled to the prizes. These four will cast lots for competitors, and each couple play a rubber of three games. The two winners of this rubber will then play another rubber, to decide who is to have the *first* and who the *second* prize; and the other two will play a rubber, to decide who is to have the *third* and who the *fourth* prize.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PRIZES IN THE PROVINCIAL MATCHES.—The first prize will consist of a sum not less than *one-twentieth* of the net funds collected. The second prize will consist of a handsome silver cup, with suitable inscription. The third prize will consist of a large set (club size) ivory chess-men, and suitable board, inscribed. The fourth prize will consist of a set of small size ivory chess-men, with handsome board, inscribed.

CONSULTATION MATCH.

This match, it is proposed by the committee, shall consist of the best of seven games played by four chosen British players, consulting together, against four foreign players from any part of the world, also consulting together. The prize to be a sum divided among the victors, of not less than one-tenth of the net funds collected

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

1. The Tournament to be played at the St. George's Chess Club.

2 The names of all competitors in the Tournament must be sent in to the Managing Committee on or before the *26th of April*. After that period no one will be allowed, under any circumstances, to enter.

3. The Tournament to commence with the competition for the General Prizes on *Tuesday the 27th of May*; but the whole of the combatants will be required to be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they will be paired by lot, and the hours and days of play appointed.

4. The competition for the Provincial Prizes to begin on *Tuesday the 3rd of June*; but the whole of the combatants will be required to be present at the St. George's Chess Club on the previous day, when they will be paired, and the hours and days of play decided on. Each competitor to these prizes to pay an entrance fee of one guinea.

5. The competition in the Consultation Match will not commence until the previous contests are concluded, and of this due notice will be given. There will be no entrance-fee for this match.

6. The prizes in the general *melée* will be open for competition to all the world, but, to guard against an influx of inferior players, who might protract, but could in no way add to the interest of the contests, a subscription of *five pounds* will be required from every one entering for these prizes, which subscription must be paid previous to, or on the day before the play begins.†

7. The mode adopted for pairing the combatants will, it is hoped, bring the two *best* players in the Tournament into collision for the chief prize; but, as this desirable object might be frustrated, the Committee have decided that the winner of the great prize shall hold himself open, for forty-eight hours, to accept a challenge for a single match with any competitor in the Tournament who shall first challenge him, for one hundred pounds a side.

8. The games to be played in accordance with the rules of the chief European Chess Clubs, and all disputed points referred to the Managing Committee, whose decision must be considered final.

9. Any player failing to attend within half an hour of the time appointed for the games to be played, must forfeit one guinea to the fund, for each and every non-attendance; and after three forfeitures for absence, he will not be permitted to enter the lists again.

10. One game at least to be played by each pair of combatants at a sitting, unless it be protracted above *eight hours*, when by mutual consent it may be adjourned to the next day.

11. For non-attendance, *on one occasion* only, a medical certificate will be allowed to excuse the absentee from penalty.

12 As the Managing Committee guarantee to every subscriber of a guinea and upwards a correct copy of the whole games, and as considerable expense must attend the recording of so many games and their subsequent publication, it must be understood that no one will be allowed, in the first instance, to publish any part of them, without the express sanction of the Committee.

13. Every player entering the lists in the Tournament must consider himself, *ipso facto*, bound by all regulations issued by the Managing Committee.

5, Cavendish-square, London, Feb. 8th, 1851.

† Throughout the play in the Tournament, it is to be understood that drawn games do not count.

‡ The Committee reserve to themselves the right of waiving this fee, in the case of any very eminent player from abroad, who may have incurred great expense in attending the Tournament.

LETTERS TO POLAND.—A Post-office circular gives notice, that henceforward, letters for Poland, transmitted through Prussia by way of Belgium or Holland, or Hamburg, will be liable to reduced rates of postage in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable. These letters may be forwarded unpaid or paid. Letters for Poland will be sent through Prussia, by way of Belgium, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded, and the rates of postage by the route must be taken upon such letters when paid in the United Kingdom.

SPORTING IN CEYLON.—The Earl Grosvenor, who, for some years has regularly visited the Highlands on grouse-shooting and deer-stalking expeditions, has now adventured on higher game, having arrived at Ceylon on an elephant-shooting excursion. The *Colombo Observer* states, that his Lordship, accompanied by the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower and Captain Egerton, The *Observer* welcomes the noble party, and assures them that every elephant killed is a benefit to the country.

THE CHASE AND THE RAILWAY.—A singular accident occurred in the course of a run with the Surrey hounds. The fox made for the railway where a steep chalk cutting, about 80 feet, and quite perpendicular, is crossed by a bridge. The hounds were about five minutes behind the fox, and the first seven couple went clean down the cutting on to the rails. Eleven of them were killed on the spot, and the other three have either died since or been destroyed. The two whips, assisted by several gentlemen, hauled the bodies off the line by means of ropes. The fact was not known to the huntsman nor to most of the field, for, within half a minute after the check came to at the rail, a "view halloa" was raised behind, and the remainder of the pack, comprising fifteen couple, were laid on to the second fox, and the field of course followed. It is not known whether the fox went down the cutting, but probably he knew the place and ran some way along the edge behind the embankment, and then doubled back.

BOG SLIP ON ABERDARE HILL.—During the continuance of the late heavy rains, a large tract of boggy ground on the side of this hill, adjoining the road, moved a considerable distance, and spread completely across the road. Many years ago a similar circumstance occurred on the same hill. On Sunday it was visited by several hundreds of people from Merthyr and Aberdare, and a gentleman, either inadvertently or imprudently, went into it with his horse, and there stuck fast, so that it was found necessary to obtain ropes to drag the animal and its adventurous rider out of the bog.

The official appointments have been made for the colony of South Australia; viz. Captain Charles Sturt, Colonial Secretary; Boyle Francis Finnis, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, George Frederick Dashwood, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Australia; and Richard F. Newland, Esq., has been appointed Resident Magistrate for the port of Adelaide.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 471.—Vol. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851. [Sixpence {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced the Budget. Much was expected from him on this occasion. He had a surplus to deal with, and an opportunity of showing that his wisdom as a financier was worthy of his responsibilities. Never did a Minister in such a position so wofully disappoint expectation.

The speech in which the right hon. gentleman embodied his financial statement fell upon the ears of an attentive, but a cold and unapproving auditory. There was not an independent or Opposition member in the House, or even a friend of the Government, who did not feel that the weakness of the Administration was exposed in its most important department; and that—after such a display of utter want of comprehension of the feeling of the country, of the philosophy of finance, and of the necessities of the tax-paying community—the doom of the Administration was only postponed, until it was worth the while of the Opposition to displace it. Since the delivery of the speech the feeling generated in the House has extended through the country, increasing in intensity the more the Budget has been discussed, and the more the eyes of the people have been opened to the extraordinary and almost incredible wrongheadedness and blundering of the Government in a department which more than any other in these times requires wisdom and foresight to conduct it.

The whole scheme is based upon the renewal of the Property and Income-tax for three years. It might have been imagined, considering the importance of this subject, not only in itself, but as the only possible foundation for those reductions of taxation which the country has a right to expect, when its present and proximate income exceeds the expenditure, that care would have been taken to remove the universally admitted dishonesty of the impost as now levied. But Sir Charles Wood needlessly, and as if from the very wantonness of official despotism, has refused to give himself the slightest trouble in the matter, and proposes to perpetuate the gross immorality of mulcting precarious income to the same extent as realised property. With the most provoking coolness, he admits that "perfectly good arguments may be adduced against the injustice of schedule D;" but persists, without argument to prove his statements, "that, upon the whole, the only fair and practicable mode of proceeding is to tax all income alike," whether derived from houses and lands, worth 20 or 30 years purchase, or from the brains of the professional man, dependent upon life, health, and sanity, and which in any individual case may not be worth the purchase of a twelvemonth, or even of a day. Although the cruelty of the tax in this respect is proved to have led to its systematic evasion by a large class of the people—who agree that it is not dishonest to deceive a dishonest Government—the iniquity, so easily to be remedied, is to remain in full force, to be a perpetual source of wrong and annoyance to the most valuable classes of the community; and to keep up an irritation which cannot possibly have a good, but must inevitably produce a bad effect upon the minds of men whom a wise Government would, above all things, endeavour to satisfy and propitiate. The Property and Income-tax was originally submitted to with all its proved hardship, because it was understood that its operation was to be temporary; and because it was not worth while, under such circumstances, to defeat the great measures of permanent good that were to flow from it. But now that it is to be a regular item in the ways and means of the country, it is a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Ministry to refuse to reform it. If we must endure such an impost, it must be made equitable. The Property-tax must extend to all property, under, as well as above, the arbitrary line of £150 per annum drawn by Sir Robert Peel; and it must have regard to those principles of public as well as private morality, in the distinction between income from realised property and that from precarious exertion of mind or body, which can alone give it a title to the respect of the people. In its present form there will continue to be an agitation against it on the one hand, and an evasion of it on the other; accompanied in both cases by a continued sense of injustice, and a strong feeling of irritation against the gratuitous folly of the Government which imposed or perpetuated it.

But this is not all. Even if this tax were made as equitable as could be desired, and if all reasonable ground of complaint against it were removed, the Budget would in other respects be a monument of Ministerial incapacity to understand or deal with the great financial questions of our time. With a surplus which might have enabled the Government to do positive good, in freeing industry from the trammels still left upon it, or in untaxing the light and air of heaven—the Chancellor of the Exchequer has contrived a complex scheme, which, if carried, will sacrifice his surplus without giving satisfaction to a single class or interest. In the first place, the repeal of the Window Duties has been framed on so ridiculous a principle, and in so confused and intricate a manner, as to do the least possible amount of good, at the greatest possible cost. Windows are no longer to be taxed; but all houses already built are to pay two-thirds of their present assessment for windows as a permanent house-tax, while houses hereafter built are to pay a house-tax of five per cent. on the rental. Why a distinction should be made between houses built and unbuilt, would puzzle anyone but our sagacious Chancellor of the Exchequer. To show the folly, as well as injustice of the distinction, the following case will suffice. There are, within our knowledge, in a certain district of London (which need not be more particularly specified), a row of houses let at from £70 to £75 per annum. These houses pay window-tax on twenty-seven windows, or openings, or £8 11s. per annum. By the plan of Sir Charles Wood, they will be liable to a permanent house-tax of £3 14s. Precisely similar houses, if built hereafter, and let at the same rental, will have to pay only £3 15s. The "force of bungling can no further go." We are willing to admit that a house-tax is better than a window-tax; but, that a Minister should so wilfully run his head into an absurdity, in striving to get rid of a wrong, passes our comprehension altogether.

Then, again, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to pay off a million of the National Debt. The policy of this, at the present time, is exceedingly questionable, when, as Mr. Hume showed, for every £100 of debt which had been funded at £86, the nation would have to pay at the rate of £96. This, it must be admitted, is a very bad investment of the surplus, or of any portion of it. Surely it would be far better to untax industry, and thereby lay the foundation for a still larger surplus than is now at disposal, than to pay about a farthing in the pound on the National Debt, and leave such branches of industry as the manufacture of paper and soap to be burdened, as they now are, with excise duties which prevent the remunerative employment of from a quarter to half a million of people. Sir Charles Wood, however, does not seem to be of this opinion; an error of judgment which, it is to be hoped, the House of Commons will help him to rectify.

The reduction of the duties on coffee will give but little satisfaction to any one but the retail grocers, who will, in all probability, be the only parties benefited by it. The English are not pre-eminently a coffee-drinking people; they prefer tea. The reduction of the Tea duties, while it would have tended to increase our trade with a very rich country, and which might have been effected without any ultimate sacrifice of revenue, would have been attended with the greatest benefit to the poorer classes of this country. But then such a question required energy, courage, and comprehensiveness of views; and, failing these on the part of the Government, a peddling, pettifogging, insignificant reduction in the coffee duties has been substituted for the wiser and larger measure which sound policy would have dictated.

The reduction of the duties on foreign timber and foreign seeds are, as far as we know, unobjectionable; but why these items should have been selected from amid the mass of infinitely more important matters that call for revision, we confess our inability to account for, unless it be that Sir Charles Wood likes to deal in

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD) INTRODUCING THE BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

surprises, and to shower his benefits in quarters where they are not expected.

Some of these changes are offered as boons to the distressed agriculturists—especially the substitution of a house for a window-tax, and the reduction of the duty on grass and clover-seeds. Whether the agriculturists will be grateful for either, remains to be seen. A third boon offered to them is the transfer of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics from the county rates to the Consolidated Fund. Upon this principle, we cannot see why the whole of the poor-rates should not be transferred in the same manner. There is as much argument for the one transfer as for the other. But, from beginning to end, the Budget is one huge blunder; the more unpardonable because the Chancellor of the Exchequer confesses to some of the evils which he refuses to remove, and endeavours to perpetuate wrong, apparently because he will not be dictated to as to the manner in which he should do right.

If the opposition are ready to turn out the Ministry, and are prepared with a plan of finance, they have now an opportunity for action. Possibly Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli are not prepared; but, in any case, we much question whether it will be possible for

the Ministry to carry such a Budget as this. They *may* outlive the discredit that it will bring upon them, but it will not be for any lengthened period.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Political affairs at the present moment in France are in a perfect state of calm the natural reaction resulting from the recent excitement of the discussions between the Assembly and the President of the Republic.

Louis Napoleon has accepted with an appearance of stoical *nonchalance* the refusal of the Assembly to increase his income, and is preparing to reduce the expenditure of his establishment. His expensive receptions at the Elysée have been stopped, and a sale of twenty-one of his saddle and carriage-horses is announced for the 26th inst.

The question of an amnesty, which has been mooted by the Mountain, is exciting increased attention, and it is thought probable that it will be carried.

Considerable preparations which the Government is making in the organization of the National Guard of Paris, are laid hold of by those who look upon everything done by the Government as a fresh attempt on the part of Louis Napoleon to arrive at the Empire. The army of Paris has, it appears, been divided into four divisions, instead of two. The opposition papers say that the effect of this measure has been to diminish by one half the number of troops under the command of General Perey, who is at the head of the troops intended for the defence of the Assembly. They also say that General Jubien, who commands a brigade of the army of Paris, is removed, because, in the course of a private conversation, he made a declaration condemnatory of the court paid by Louis Napoleon to the troops at the reviews in autumn last, and similar to the one which led to the removal of Gen. Neumayer. In short, they insinuate that the Government is preparing the army in such a manner as to bring it to bear in favour of the cause of Louis Napoleon, whatever may be the determination of the Assembly with respect to the revision of the Constitution. In other respects the journals are without interest, being mostly occupied with the debates in the *Assemblée* on the proposed organic law respecting communal and departmental administration.

The first cargo of French articles, consisting of 1200 packages, for the Hyde-Park Exhibition, left Paris on Tuesday for Dunkirk, thence to be transmitted to Ostend, on its way to England.

ITALIAN STATES.

Advices from Geneva, of the 17th instant, mention the arrival there of the celebrated Roman chief Garibaldi, whose object, it is said, is to get up an expedition to operate in Italy, at the commencement of spring. Mazzini is actively employed in forwarding the contemplated plan of insurrection. [illegible] to the loan organized by Mazzini for revolutionizing the various Italian States, it is said that in Genoa his success has been greatest. Piedmont has furnished 897,000 francs; the Roman States, 435,726fr.; the Two Sicilies, [illegible] Lombardy, 516,363fr.; the other petty States, 294,511fr. The investigation of the French authorities into the recently discovered Lyons plot has led to the traces of a vast conspiracy, which prepared a revolution at Naples and Rome. This discovery has led to some arrests at those two places.

GERMAN STATES.

It is very generally understood (though the intelligence still needs confirmation) that Austria and Prussia have succeeded in carrying, at the Dresden Conference [illegible]nition by which not only the non-German provinces (Slavic, Polish, Hungarian, &c.) of both nations, but also the Italian provinces of Austria, are to be represented in the new Diet of the German Confederation, and that France and England have strongly protested against the measure, as being likely to lead to the destruction of the balance of power amongst European nations, by giving too great an influence to Austria.

The desire of Prussia to recover her Protectorate, in all its full power and influence, over the Swiss Canton of Neufchâtel, and the dissatisfaction of both Austria and Prussia at the countenance given in the Swiss Cantons to the Italian and other foreign revolutionary refugees, have produced an estrangement between the Governments of the German States and the Swiss Confederation. Likely to need the intervention of France or England to restore friendly relations between them.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 8th inst. state that there had been some sharp fighting between the Arabs and the Turks at Bagdad, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 30 men killed. The Arab chief, Sheik Asail was among the wounded.

UNITED STATES.

There is no political intelligence of any importance in the accounts received from New York this week, which are to the 5th inst. The principal topics are the gross accounts of the loss of the steamer *John Adams* on the Mississippi: no fewer than 193 of her crew and passengers drowned.

In Congress the Branch Mint Bill had been under discussion, and New York excluded from the operation of it.

The Constitutional Convention of Indiana has, by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in that state. It is further decided that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the state, shall be liable to a fine from 10 to 500 dollars; and that one-tenth shall be appropriated towards the gradual colonisation of the negroes now in the state. This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The frigate *St. Lawrence*, with articles for the Great Exhibition, was nearly ready for sea, having taken on board nearly all the contributions, numbering about 500.

It is said that Sir H. Bulwer has addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, in which he states that the Clayton treaty had no reference whatever to the Mosquito Protectorate," and that it has been entirely superseded by the Arbitration Convention of San Juan de Nicaragua. This letter Mr. Webster has laid before the committee of foreign relations.

Nicaragua accounts to Dec. 31 report that the port of San Juan had been made free to all nations. The canal operators were rapidly progressing, the steamer directors having succeeded in getting on the lake.

INDIA.

We noticed in our Postscript last week a telegraphic despatch, received viâ Trieste, briefly communicating intelligence from Bombay to Jan. 17, and Calcutta Jan. 7. Fuller accounts have since arrived. Except in the Nizam's dominions, tranquility prevailed throughout India. The interview between the Maharajah Gholab Singh and the Governor-General was celebrated with great splendour on the 26th of December and succeeding days, at Wuzeerabad. Gholab was accompanied by his son, Rajah Meea Runbeer, and Colonel Steinbach, the commander of his army, of which about 2500 men formed his escort. The chiefs were received at the durbar tent with all the pomp imaginable, the whole of the troops being drawn up for the occasion. The Governor-General wore the full dress of a minister of state, with the star, ribbon, and collar of the thistle; the members of his staff, &c. also wearing their several decorations. The Maharajah was splendidly dressed, but not so his attendants. His entire suite, to a man [illegible] but had dyed his beard black, to make himself appear younger. The [illegible] of the chiefs having offered gifts in cash, the presents intended for them in return were brought in and exhibited, the Maharajah's consisting of an elephant with a silver howda or chair, two horses, and forty-one trays of miscellaneous articles. The usual ceremony of presentation of nuzzurs, taking and friendship on the part of both rulers towards each other was exchanged, and the tamasha ended. The next afternoon the Governor-General returned the visit, accompanied by Sir H. Lawrence, Sir H. Fane, Sir H. Elliot, and a host of others, all mounted on elephants, the noble Marquis seated in a splendid new howdah, which is said to be the most magnificent thing of the kind ever made. The Maharajah's son was so far as his dignity can go to show it, like unto his father, that of his sire, who had advanced nearly a mile for the purpose of doing honour to his illustrious visitor: the Marquis only accompanied his guest the previous day from his seat to the centre of the carpet in the durbar tent. The interview terminated with a review of the British troops under Major-General Gilbert.

The health of the troops throughout the Punjaub was steadily improving, though the hospitals were still crowded.

At Bombay the cholera is much abated, and its visit has given an impulse to the progress of sanatory improvement, which is likely to be permanently beneficial.

The Bombay railway is proceeding satisfactorily.

In Bengal, a commission has been appointed to make the most complete investigation into the whole organization of the commissariat. The alleged frauds in this department, and the claims commonly made against it for large unadjusted balances, have lately occasioned a good deal of comment.

The act for taking land for railways in Bengal has scarcely yet come into effective operation, some doubts, though apparently without sufficient reason, have been at first entertained regarding its sufficiency.

CHINA.

The accounts by the Overland Mail from Hong-Kong are to December 30. The disturbances by the rebels in the Kwang-tung and Kwang-si provinces were at an end.

It was generally reported at Canton that Commissioner Lin was dead. He had been sent by the Emperor to put down the rebels in the Kwang-si district, not [illegible] far from Canton. From the energy of his character and the dread entertained by his countrymen, his death may be considered a loss for the [illegible] Government, as the consequences resulting to Canton, by his acts in [illegible] were [illegible] in six weeks, and by the success of the [illegible] rebels.

[illegible] killed among her Majesty's 59th Regiment upwards of [illegible] hospital.

Two Swedish missionaries at Foochow, in the early part of December, returning from a recess, with a small amount of money for their personal wants, were attacked by pirates. One (Mr Fast) was killed; and the other was severely wounded, but escaped by jumping into the water and swimming ashore. The native authorities were very prompt on this occasion in discovering the perpetrators and inflicting punishment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 150 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord Stanley presented petitions from Devonshire, very numerously signed, complaining of agricultural depression, and attributing that depression to the Free-trade measures of recent years. (Hear.) The petitioners prayed that their Lordships would pass measures for the revision of the tariff, and complained of the past measures as a system of one-sided Free Trade, under the operation of which all their best exertions were paralysed. They prayed, also, for a revision of the present Navigation Laws, for the imposition of such an amount of import duties on foreign produce as should be equivalent to the higher taxation paid by the home producer, and for an alteration in the currency laws. The noble Lord added, that such a state of things as was represented to their Lordships by these petitioners surely deserved their most serious consideration. (Hear.)

The Duke of Richmond presented a great number of petitions to the same effect, and numerously signed, from various parts of the country.

The Earl of Hardwicke then rose, in accordance with the notice he had given, to present petitions from Cambridgeshire, complaining of agricultural distress, and said, that he trusted that those petitions would be considered by their Lordships of sufficient importance to have justified him in giving notice of his intention to call their attention to that subject—(Hear)—more especially as he was desirous to have an early opportunity of expressing his opinion as to the state and condition of the agricultural interest. (Hear.) The noble Lord entered into an elaborate detail of the condition and sufferings of the classes interested in agriculture, alluding to the various prophecies that had been hazarded, at the time that, and since, the Corn-law Repeal Bill was discussed, predicting the speedy diminution of the imports and restoration of the price, of which the noble Earl declared that all these predictions had been falsified by the result. Every symptom showed that the disasters foretold as that (the opposition) side of the House were rapidly becoming realised, and the owners and occupiers of land drawing step by step nearer to their ruin. He inquired to what source the Ministry looked for the confident hope which they had made her Majesty express in the advent of better times, and then proceeded to illustrate, by copious appeals to documentary and statistical returns, the prevailing distress in his own county of Cambridge, which included not only the landowners and farmers, but the labouring classes of all descriptions and employments. Turning to the foreign trade, his Lordship denounced that enormous quantities of grain were pouring into the country from various quarters at low prices, and promised hereafter to be still larger and cheaper. He proceeded with a variety of quotations to show that the nations who exist on their corn purchased so more of our manufactures in consequence, and argued that there was a larger and incessant drain of capital as a consequence of this unfavourable balance of trade. He insisted upon the necessity of retracing our steps, and dwelt upon the injustice that was committed when all classes connected with the land—owners, occupiers, clergymen, and labourers—were suffering from the effects of the policy now pursued, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be the only person who would not consent to bear his proportion of the general depression.

The Earl of Granville said the advocates of Free Trade had only prophesied the extension of our commerce, and the consequent increase of the prosperity of the people, which had been most abundantly fulfilled, as was proved by the increasing value of our exports, and the continued surplus in the Exchequer. He believed that this improvement extended to the farmers, the reason from whose increased skill were becoming progressively developed. The noble Lord concluded by challenging the leader of the opposition to the Government to declare at once what he proposed to do, in order that the farmers might be kept no longer in a state of suspense.

The Duke of Richmond would undertake to prove the existence of severe distress amongst the agriculturists, leaving it to the Government to provide the remedy. There was a scarcity already prominent of employment for labourers, although the hundreds and farmers were giving work to much greater numbers than they required or could afford, in order to enable them to live. This was a course which could not last, and then they might anticipate the increase of crime, the filling of our prisons, and the endangering of public tranquility. He condemned the malt-tax as both unjust and obnoxious, pressing with great injustice on the labouring classes of the community. It was impossible that the heavily-taxed British farmer could compete with the lightly-taxed foreign farmer; and the loss of the home trade, which must follow the depression of agriculture, was very quickly put down to the manufacturer by the same level of ruin as the agriculturist.

Lord Wodehouse honestly believed that in the county of Norfolk the condition of the agricultural labourer was more favourable than it had been for the last few years, as was proved by the diminished returns of pauperism and other evidences. He could scarcely think that any party in the country would be bold enough to reverse a policy which had produced such gratifying results.

The Earl of Strathmore was astonished that the distress amongst the agriculturists should be for one moment questioned. The remedy he advised was to abandon class taxation, which was producing such mischievous results since class protection had been withdrawn.

The Earl of Winchilsea denied that the difference between the price of wheat promised by Sir R. Peel and that which now prevailed had swallowed up the whole rental of the land. During the last two years, the cultivators of the soil had shown that they were not beyond the reach of high farming could, under the present state of things, render farming profitable. The country was, however, now aware of the truth, and the question would be settled by the next dissolution of Parliament.

The Earl of Malmesbury said, that, as the distress of the agriculturists was admitted in the Speech from the Throne, it ought to have been followed by a resolution declaring the necessity of some measure of relief, as in the course of next week for effecting a general change in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery

In reply to a question from Lord Stanley, the Lord Chancellor said it had not as yet been decided as to which House of Parliament the measure should be brought forward in. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Barrow took the oaths and his seat for South Nottinghamshire.

The second reading of the Great Northern Railway (No. 3) Bill was rejected on a division by 102 to 46.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

Sir G. Grey moved that it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole not to fix the sitting of the committee on any bill connected with the supply of water to the metropolis, and that no private bill for that purpose would not say founded on the scheme of the board, but which, if it received the sanction of the House, was a ready extremely desirable that no new bills on the subject should be brought forward until the report of the board was before the House. He therefore proposed, as the fairest course which could be adopted under the circumstances, that these bills should be deferred until after Easter.

SUPREMACY OF THE CROWN.

Mr. John Stuart asked Lord John Russell, whether any of the law officers of the Crown, for England, or Scotland, or Ireland, had given any opinion to the effect that, in order to the vindication of the supremacy of the Crown against the assumption of the Pope of Rome, it was necessary or expedient that the [illegible]t of penalties and disabilities against the Protestant Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church should be enforced by the sanction of Parliament? Whether those any such opinion had been given, there was any objection to lay a copy of such opinion before the House.

Lord J. Russell said, it was usually the practice of the Government to ask the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the state of the law, when any occasion arose for doing so; but it was not the practice to ask their opinion with regard to measures which Parliament might be asked to legislate upon. He was not aware that any opinion had been given such as the hon. gentleman mentioned, but admitting freely that the law on the subject of patronage might be susceptible of great improvement, he should not oppose the appointment of a committee.

The appointment of the committee was then agreed to.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE

Mr. I. King moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10. The hon. gentleman contended that a great deal had been done in various parts of England a great decrease in the constituencies, and a similar diminution had been the chief argument in support of the Irish Franchise Bill of last session: he thought it was at present a good ground for adopting a similar course towards England.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord J. Russell admitted that the class of persons whom this alteration of the law would enfranchise were those who were persons who would be like y to exercise it with great discretion; but the question they had to consider was, whether it would really be an improvement on the present system of representation of the country. He had always been of opinion that the Chandos clause of the Reform Bill had diminished the influence of the class of independent freeholders of the counties, and as the proposition would carry that clause into still further operation, and still further diminish the influence of the freeholders, he could not privately his assent. It was to be remembered, at this last [illegible] not only to the case of Ireland, where the forty-shilling freeholders had been already totally abolished. He was, on the whole, of opinion that at this change would not improve our representation, and would therefore oppose the motion of the

estimate in the Miscellaneous Estimates, and probably it would be No. 1, but he could not say precisely.

To a question of Mr. Higgins, viz. whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure this session for the regulation of grand juries in Ireland? Sir W. Somerville was understood to reply in the negative.

Mr. Keogh asked, whether it was the intention of the Government to place any Roman Catholics on the Commission of Inquiry into the University of Dublin?

Lord J. Russell said, the commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of Lord Clarendon, and he (Lord J. Russell) could not then say whether there was a Roman Catholic among them or not.

Mr. P. Scrope moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of assimilating the poor-laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and promoting the productive employment of able bodied paupers. His object was to obtain uniformity in the poor-laws of the kingdom.

The hon. gentleman was proceeding to unfold his project, when, on an hon. member's moving that the House be counted, which was done, and there being only 37 members present, the House stood adjourned at six o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Knox took the oaths and his seat for Dungannon.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Lord J. Russell gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the oaths of abjuration, as affecting those professing the Jewish religion. (Hear.)

COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS.

Sir W. Clay moved the second reading of the Compound Householders Bill. It was the same in word for word and letter, as the bill of last session, and was to remedy what might be described as an accidental omission in the Reform Act. Under that act the franchise was conceded to all £10 householders occupying for a certain period and paying their rates. Unless, however, the name of the occupant appeared on the rate-book, he was not entitled to vote. In all parishes, however, there were many houses which had been compounded for in respect of the rates, and the names of whose occupiers, therefore, did not appear in the rate-book. Many of these houses, however, were of greater value than £10 per annum, and yet their occupants were not entitled to vote out of them, in consequence of the non-payment of the rates by the landlords, although they occupied in all other respects within the provisions of the Reform Act. The bill was to remedy that defect, and to make the tender of the rate on the part of the occupant sufficient title to the franchise.

After some discussion, the bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and render more uniform the law relating to the expenses of prosecutions. The chief object of the bill appeared to be to transfer from the courts of quarter sessions throughout the country to the Secretary of State the regulation of the fees and expenses of prosecutions, and to give power, on the recommendation of the courts of quarter-sessions, to pay the clerks of the peace by salary, instead of fees.

After some observations from Mr. Hume,

Mr. S. Wortley said he was in hopes the right hon. gentleman would have directed his attention not only to the expenses, but also to the mode of conducting prosecutions. He thought some provision might be made to fix the responsibility somewhere for the proper management of prosecutions without going the length of appointing a public prosecutor.

Sir G. Grey admitted the great importance of the suggestions of Mr. S. Wortley, but did not see how they could be carried out without the appointment of a public [illegible]

Mr. Henley said the public should feel indebted to the Government for bringing in this bill; but he must say, that, if it should be carried, something must be done to fix somewhere the responsibility of having these prosecutions properly conducted.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a bill for the removal of Smithfield Market, and contended that it became necessary to provide a cattle market in lieu of Smithfield Market, and to appoint a Commission by which the proper site should be chosen, and by which such regulations for its management should be made; the distance of the site not to exceed five miles from the metropolis. And power was to be given to borrow the requisite sums for providing the market upon the credit of the tolls and rents to be levied on the said future one.

Mr. Bankes thought the farmers would feel greatly indebted to the Government for bringing in the bill.

Mr. A. Stafford hoped that ample time would be given for consideration before the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. Grey said he would give as much time as the standing orders would permit.

Mr. S. Wortley would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but hoped its provisions would be referred, with those of another bill on the same subject, to the consideration of a select committee.

After a few observations from Mr. Ellis, leave was given to bring in the bill. The bill was then read for by Sir G. Grey were brought in and severally read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time.

COURT OF CHANCERY

In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill in the course of next week for effecting a general change in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery

In reply to a question from Lord Stanley, the Lord Chancellor said it had not as yet been decided as to which House of Parliament the measure should be brought forward in. Adjourned.

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Sir G. Grey moved that it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole not to fix the sitting of the committee on any bill connected with the supply of water to the metropolis, and that no private bill for that purpose would not say founded on the scheme of the board, but which, if it received the sanction of the House, was a ready extremely desirable that no new bills on the subject should be brought forward until the report of the board was before the House. He therefore proposed, as the fairest course which could be adopted under the circumstances, that these bills should be deferred until after Easter.

SUPREMACY OF THE CROWN.

Mr. John Stuart asked Lord John Russell, whether any of the law officers of the Crown, for England, or Scotland, or Ireland, had given any opinion to the effect that, in order to the vindication of the supremacy of the Crown against the assumption of the Pope of Rome, it was necessary or expedient that the [illegible]t of penalties and disabilities against the Protestant Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church should be enforced by the sanction of Parliament? Whether those any such opinion had been given, there was any objection to lay a copy of such opinion before the House.

Lord J. Russell said, it was usually the practice of the Government to ask the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the state of the law, when any occasion arose for doing so; but it was not the practice to ask their opinion with regard to measures which Parliament might be asked to legislate upon. He was not aware that any opinion had been given such as the hon. gentleman mentioned, but admitting freely that the law on the subject of patronage might be susceptible of great improvement, he should not oppose the appointment of a committee.

The appointment of the committee was then agreed to.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE

Mr. I. King moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10. The hon. gentleman contended that a great deal had been done in various parts of England a great decrease in the constituencies, and a similar diminution had been the chief argument in support of the Irish Franchise Bill of last session: he thought it was at present a good ground for adopting a similar course towards England.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord J. Russell admitted that the class of persons whom this alteration of the law would enfranchise were those who were persons who would be like y to exercise it with great discretion; but the question they had to consider was, whether it would really be an improvement on the present system of representation of the country. He had always been of opinion that the Chandos clause of the Reform Bill had diminished the influence of the class of independent freeholders of the counties, and as the proposition would carry that clause into still further operation, and still further diminish the influence of the freeholders, he could not privately his assent. It was to be remembered, at this last [illegible] not only to the case of Ireland, where the forty-shilling freeholders had been already totally abolished. He was, on the whole, of opinion that at this change would not improve our representation, and would therefore oppose the motion of the

hon gentleman. The noble Lord said, that in the next session of Parliament he would bring in a bill with a view to the enlargement of the franchise.

MR. HUME could not see why, if the enlargement of the franchise was desirable, the people at all should be deprived of the benefit of the measure the moment Lord John proposed such for a whole year. He thought no time so proper for enlarging the suffrage as when the people at large were in a state of calmness and quietude.

MR. OSBORNE said he had heard with great pleasure the promise of the noble Lord, and he hoped that in the interim the noble Lord would turn his attention to the subject with a view to obtain as substantial a measure as possible. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that the £20 householders would be unlikely to be in possession of more than the £50 tenants at will, and that the 40s. freeholders throughout the country would be rejected at the success of the motion before the House.

MR. P. HOWARD supported the motion.

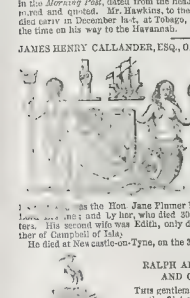
The House was then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. King's motion	..	..	..	100
Against it	..	..	..	82
Majority against Government	..	..	..	18

On the motion of LORD SEYMOUR, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act for regulating the construction and use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to civil bills and the courts of quarter sessions in Ireland, and to transfer to the head-quarters of Cahers, were much adjourned and quoted. MR. Hawkins, to the deep regret of his family and friends, died early in December last, at Tobago, of congestion of the brain. He was at the time on his way to the Havannah.

JAMES HENRY CALLANDER, ESQ., OF CRAIGFORTH AND ARDKINLAN

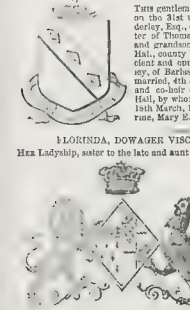


MR. CALLANDER, of Craigforth, member for Argyleshire in the first Reformed Parliament, was son and heir of the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Callander, of Craigforth, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Erskine, of Ammondell, and grandson of James Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, who assumed the surname of Campbell on succeeding, in right of his mother, to his cousin-german Sir Alex. Campbell, in the estate of Ardkinlas.

MR. CALLANDER was born 17th of August, 1804, and married twice. [illegible] as the Hon. Jane Elmore Erskine, youngest daughter of David, Lord Erskine; and by her, who died 30th March, 1845, he had three daughters. His second wife was Editha, only daughter of John Campbell, Esq., brother of Campbell of Islay.

He died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 31st ult.

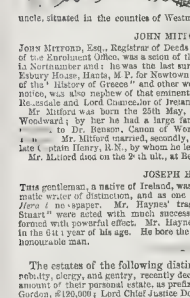
RALPH ADDERLEY, ESQ., OF BARLASTON AND COTON, COUNTY STAFFORD.



THIS gentleman died at Torquay, in his 70th year, on the 31st ult. He was second son of Ralph Adderley, Esq., of Coton, by his wife, daughter of Thomas Kynaston, Esq., of Loxley Park, and grandson of Rowyer Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, county Warwick, the representative of an ancient and opulent Staffordshire family. MR. ADDERLEY, of Barlaston, was born 16th June, 1781, and married, 4th July, 1816, Rosamund, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Mills, Esq., of Barlaston Hall, by whom he had issue, Ralph Thomas, born 19th March, 1826; Randolph Ras-ph, Sophia Catherine, Mary Elizabeth, and Anna Selina.

FLORINDA, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS CASTLEMAINE.

HER Ladyship, sister to the late and aunt to the present Earl of Clancarty, died on the 9th inst., at Meydrum Castle, county of Galway, at the advanced age of 88. In her the poor have lost a kind and beneficent benefactress, and her relations and acquaintance a warm and generous friend. HER Ladyship married, March 20, 1782, the Right Hon. William Handcock, of Mayfield Park, county Waterford, Lord Castlemaine, but was left a widow without issue, Jan. 7, 1849. By her death the present Lord Castlemaine comes into possession of the valuable and extensive estates of his uncle, situated in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon.



JOHN MITFORD, ESQ.

JOHN MITFORD, Esq., Registrar of Deeds for the county of Middlesex, and Clerk of the Enrolment Office, was a scion of the family of Mitford, of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland; and he was the last surviving son of William Mitford, Esq., of Exbury House, Hants, M.P. for Newtown, and the learned and popular author of the "History of Greece" and other works. MR. Mitford, the subject of this notice, was also nephew of that eminent equity lawyer Admiral Mitford, first Lord Redesdale and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

MR. Mitford was born the 25th May, 1779. He married, first, in 1801, Miss Woodward; by her he had a large family, of whom the eldest daughter was married to Dr. Benson, Canon of Worcester, and some time Master of the [illegible]. MR. Mitford married, secondly, in 1836, Susan, only daughter of the late Captain Henry, R.N., by whom he leaves a son.

MR. Mitford died on the 24th ult., at Bedford.

JOSEPH HAYNES.

THIS gentleman, a native of Ireland, was well known some years ago as a dramatic writer of distinction, and as one of the leading editors of the *Morning Herald* in support of Mr. Haynes' speeches of "Conscience" and "Mary Stuart" were acted with much success, in the latter play Mr Macready performed with powerful effect. Mr. Haynes died on the 24th ultimo at Norwood, in the 64th year of his age. He bore the reputation in private of a kind and honourable man.

The estates of the following distinguished individuals, and of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, recently deceased, have paid probate duty on the amount of their personal estate, as prefixed to their names: General Sir J. W. Gordon, £120,000; Lord Chief Justice Doherty, £50,000; George Spence, Q.C., £14,000; C. Barrow, £70,000; E. Gardner, £50,000; J. M. Gordon, £40,000; [illegible] £5,000; T. A. Hewson, £30,000; H. P. Court, £16,000; T. [illegible] Kerr, £14,000; G. H. Calling, £10,000; G. Fleming, £14,000; H. Enderley, £12,000; J. M. Weldon, £10,000; the Rev. J. Bland, £18,000; and Rev. T. Westmoreland, £10,000. The estates of Lord Burghersh and the Hon. J. C. W. Van Macdonald have also been sworn under £20,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—To the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, [illegible] Society, £200, Society for Promoting the [illegible] Society, £200; Lodgers' Blind, St. George's-fields, £200; Liverpool Blind Asylum, £200; Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £200; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; Seamen's Hospital, £100; Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £100; Society for the Protection and Employment of Distressed Needlewomen, £20. The legacies are left under the will of the late John Francis Smith, Esq., of Whitborne Court, Hereford, who has also left to the poor of Whitborne £200, and to the Worcester and Hereford infirmaries each £100, and a further sum of £500 to each of these infirmaries on the decease of his two sisters

"THE GREAT GLOBE ITSELF."—It has been already made known that the enclosure of Leicester-square is the spot chosen for the erection of a building to receive Mr. Wyld's intended great globe. After much difficulty, and the payment of no less than £3000, the arrangement for the ground is now completed. The building is of a circular form, 90 feet across, containing the globe, of 60 feet in diameter. Corridors for promenade will surround it, and it is to have four covered approaches from the sides of the square. The external design at the sides is proposed to be 80 feet high, surmounted by the large ball. [illegible] The building itself will be many of timber, to the inner [illegible] of the globe of plaster of Paris. In the centre of the globe will be a series of galleries, four in number, constructed so as to enable visitors to see every portion of the model. These galleries, it is said, will afford accommodation for 1000 or 1500 persons at one time, and are to be approached by [illegible] staircases in the centre; the entrance is to be at the south of the globe.

On Thursday a labouring man of Liverpool found a pocket-book containing a cheque for £150. He obtained a directory, ascertained the residence of the owner, and restored the lost book and its contents; for which honest act he was liberally rewarded with a fourpenny bit.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* THE LONDON DOCK COMPANY.

The allegations of fraudulent malpractices which the Board of Customs has charged the London Dock Company with systematically encouraging and countenancing, on the part of their servants, to the great loss of the revenue and to the injury both of the mercantile community and the Customs' revenue, have been at length submitted to the test of a trial by jury.

The trial, which has been of extraordinary duration—having commenced on Tuesday the 4th inst., and not having concluded until Tuesday the 18th—took place in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The case presented was an information filed by the Attorney General, with reference to 4000 lb. of coffee, and 200 cwt. of grape, landed by the Dock Company without duly reporting them to the Customs' authorities. The first count in the information charged the defendants with having landed these goods without a due report having been made. The second, with landing them without the duty being paid or secured. The third, with delivering them out with out the duty being so paid or secured. The fourth and fifth, for warehousing them without due entry; sixth, for clandestinely moving the goods from one warehouse to another; seventh, for fraudulently concealing them in a warehouse; eighth, for fraudulently moving them from the warehouse.

A vast number of witnesses were examined in the course of the trial, the evidence for the Crown seeking to establish against the Dock Company the practice of a system of breach of legal regulations, fraudulent abstraction of goods, and evasion of duties to a vast extent of several thousand pounds sterling a year. Many of the witnesses for the Crown were formerly in the service of the Dock Company, but, previously to, and during, the trial were supported by funds supplied by the Customs; and, according to their testimony, it was quite an usual practice on the part of the Dock officers to abstract from every cargo of a ship of a quarter varying from half a dozen to three or four tons, and apply it to the service and benefit of the Company in various ways, a locality named Davis's-corner being especially mentioned where good sugar was customarily abstracted and prepared so as to make refuse or molasses to sell to refiners and scum-boilers at a profit. Several of these witnesses, however, on cross-examination, proved to be men of indifferent character, and their testimony not to be very worthy of credit.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was the leading counsel for the defence, and whose opening speech on Monday week lasted six hours, showed that the whole case, as regarded its main features, was a fabrication, and that the charges which had really occurred, were of a very trifling nature, and had been committed by subordinate officers of the Dock Company, wholly unknown to the directors and managers of the Company.

The evidence adduced for the defence went far to sustain Sir F. Kelly's address.

On Tuesday last, the Lord Chief Baron summed up the whole case for the Jury. His Lordship said: "It is satisfactory to think, that, as this case now stands, no charge is made on the personal honour, character, or conduct of any of the directors of the London Docks. I should have thought it a national misfortune if anything like a system of plunder had been carried on in which the directors, or any of them, had participated. But I understand that the Solicitor-General disclaims any charge against the directors of the London Docks of having, as a body, acted dishonestly or dishonourably. I have no appeal to make—have announced any friends, either on the merchant or the revenue; but he says, that a certain lax system has prevailed in the Docks which it was incumbent on the Customs to put an end to. I say again, that it is satisfactory to know that he has entirely abandoned—not abandoned, but disclaimed—any such charge as that which he was supposed to have brought against the Company." His Lordship then went through the whole of the evidence, his address lasting from four o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, when the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After a short absence the jury returned, and delivered the following verdict: —"We find for the Crown on the 7th and 8th counts as to the two boxes of sugar; as to the remaining 27 casks of sugar, and as to all the 57 packages of cocoa, for the defendants; at the same time we comply with the verdict in recommendation that greater strictness should be observed by the Company towards their subordinate servants, in order to prevent irregularities which have occurred."

A Juryman: We find for the Crown as to the two boxes upon your Lordship's direction that the putting them into a cask was a clandestine and illegal removal.

His Lordship then asked the jury whether they did not find that the two boxes had been fraudulently removed, within the 10th and 11th counts?

The Foreman: Yes, but we find no intention to defraud the revenue.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

VACANT COMMANDS-IN-CHIEF IN 1851.—The following Commanders-in-Chief will have completed their stated periods of service during the present year:—Mediterranean: Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B.: Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, appointed February, 1845, having served a double term. It is reported that the Government intend to appoint to the command in the Mediterranean, until the Portsmouth command is vacant. West Indies: Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., term of service expired Jan. 19, 1846, up to relief next month by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.H., appointed last month: Commodore Thomas Bennett, second in command, appointed Feb. 7, 1848. Devonport: Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.B., appointed April 17, 1845, to be succeeded by Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K.C.B. Nore: Vice-Admiral the Hon George Elliot, C.B., appointed May 8, 1848. South-east Coast of America: Rear-Admiral Barrington Reynolds, C.B., appointed to Cape Station, March 1, 1848. Portsmouth: Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., appointed Sept. 14, 1846.

THE TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—The regiments stationed in the Australian colonies and New Zealand are to be reduced to six service companies each, and to have a four company depot for duty at home; it is expected that the greater number of the men, instead of returning to England, will be induced to become settlers.

NAVAL MEDALS.—The committee of flag-officers, appointed to decide upon the validity of claims to a naval war-medal, in the issue of her Majesty's command of the 7th of June, 1847, have reported to the Lords of the Admiralty that the crews of 426 vessels are entitled to medals; viz. 126, according to her Majesty's commands; 117 for services on the coast of Egypt, in 1801; 53 for services at Algiers, Navarino, and Acre; 43 for attending vessels; 131 for ships co-operating with the army at Kartnagne, &c.; 324 for ships entitled, by promotion, of first-lieutenants. The number of crews proved entitled, by promotion, of first-lieutenants. The number of crews proved entitled, by promotion, of first-lieutenants. The number of crews proved

THE SHIP "HIBERNIA," BUILT AT QUEBEC.

THE SHIP "HIBERNIA."

This superb new frigate-built ship is considered the finest specimen of her class ever built at Quebec. She was constructed by Mr. James Erskine Oliver, and is the property of a very spirited and enterprising shipowner, John Dunn, Esq., of Belfast. The *Hibernia* registers 1065 tons measurement, and is about 1600 tons burthen: and, as she is esteemed an excellent model for sailing, and as she is in superior trim for realising these expectations from her cargo, outfit, &c., there is no doubt she will earn a high reputation for her fast sailing qualities. She is about being despatched to Port Adelaide and Port Phillip, with a cargo of merchandise and emigrants, by Messrs. G. and A. Herring and Co.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOOLEY-STREET.

Early on Wednesday morning, a fire of a most destructive character broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Wigan, White, and Co., hop-factors, of Duke-street and Tooley-street, Southwark, in the neighbourhood of the South-Eastern Railway Station. This locality has been singularly unfortunate in regard to visitations of this kind within the last few years. In 1836 a great fire broke out in a grocer's shop in Wellington-street, and, extending rapidly, destroyed the premises which stood upon the very ground where the present fire has taken place, with Fenning's Wharf in addition. In 1843, Topping's Wharf, which adjoins Fenning's Wharf, was burnt to the ground, St. Olave's Church being nearly destroyed.

The fire of Wednesday commenced in the basement story of No. 5, Duke-street, occupied by Messrs. Wigan as offices. The policeman on duty speedily gave the alarm, and the engines from various Brigade stations began to arrive in quick succession, those from Tooley-street and Southwark-bridge being first on the spot. "In consequence of the 'high service' required at this part of Duke-street," the *Herald* reporter states, "unfortunately there was but a scanty supply of water for some time after the arrival of the engines." Meantime, the wind blowing fresh from the south-west, the flames had full play, and quickly made their way to the warehouses in the rear of the house where the fire originated, where they very soon raged with a fury which caused the greatest alarm for the surrounding houses, many of which, indeed, suffered considerable damage. The two floating engines, stationed at the Tower and Southwark-bridge, were now sent for, and they arrived in the course of an hour—not before their services were much needed; for it appears, unfortunately, that, although several of the engines of the land brigade were sent round to the Tooley-street side as soon as the warehouse was ascertained to be on fire, "the extreme height of the building upon which it was desired to throw the water (nearly eighty feet from the level of the street), rendered it impossible to effect much service from this quarter, and the labours of the firemen were at first almost confined to keeping the adjoining premises cool."

After some delay a survey of the scene of devastation was made by Mr Braidwood, and other officers of the Brigade force, from the roofs of adjoining houses, and the hose of some of the engines having been sent up to the same places, streams of water were poured upon the fire, which, combining with those from the floating engines, now got to work, put the flames in some degree in check, though they were utterly powerless to prevent the destruction of the whole building, with its valuable contents, including hops to the value of some £40,000 or £50,000. The roof fell in early, and floor after floor followed, until all was a mass of blazing ruins. At eleven o'clock—eight hours after the commencement of the fire—Mr. Braidwood was enabled to pronounce that they had seen the worst of it, and that there was no longer any danger of its extension beyond the walls of the warehouse in which it had done such havoc, and the dwelling-house in Duke-street, which was totally consumed. One limit to the general havoc, however, we are happy to record. It appears that when the premises were built, after the fire of 1836, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., who is the proprietor of this and a great deal of property in the neighbourhood, resolved to make the building fireproof as far as possible, and to this end had the floor over the ground-floor, and that between the latter and the cellars, constructed of concrete. The precaution was successful; and the fire was stopped in its downward ravages at the former point, and so escaped communicating with the cellars, which contained at the moment some 2000 tons of oil, much to the astonishment of the Brigade and all beholders, until the arrival of Alderman Humphery, who explained the circumstance referred to.

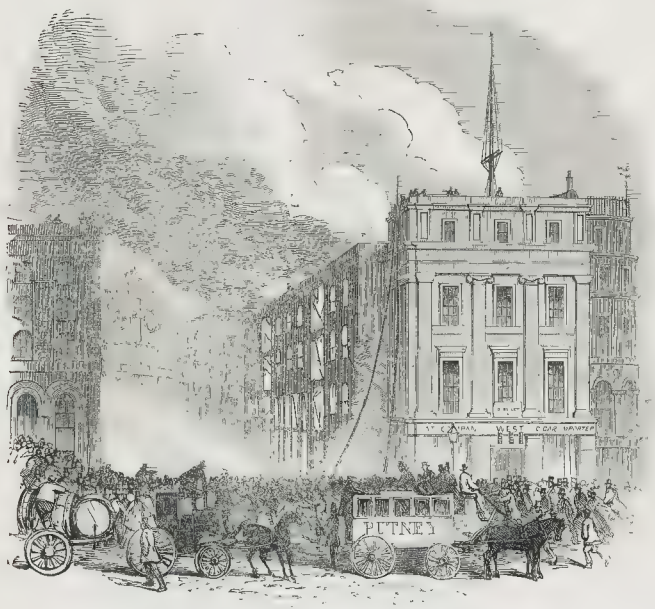
For some time there was much apprehension that the walls would fall, but this fortunately did not occur; if it had, the lives of the firemen, who were daring, zealous, and untiring in their labours, would have been placed in imminent peril. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the firemen, having been at work for twelve hours, were relieved by drafts from other divisions in the metropolis, by whom water still continued to be poured upon the ruins throughout the evening and great part of the night.

Of the surrounding premises, those of Mr. Wynn, bootmaker, 6, Duke-street; Mr. Bolton, coffee-shop-keeper, 3, Duke-street; Mr. Smithers, fishmonger, 1, Duke-street, were partially damaged by fire and water; and three others suffered more or less from water. Messrs. Wigan, we understand, are fully insured; but Alderman Humphery, though insured, is not so, it is said, to the full value of the building.

We cannot avoid the opportunity which the accounts of this occurrence afford us of directing attention to the lamentably insufficient means which at present exist in this great metropolis for the extinction of fires. Without detracting for one moment from the well-earned and well-sustained character for efficiency of the fire-brigade, or the ability and good generalship of Mr. Braidwood, who superintends their exertions, it cannot be denied, that as regards the appliances at their command, we are greatly in the rear of the spirit of the age, as evidenced in its application to other important public works; whilst we have undoubtedly much to learn from many communities both in Europe and America. Some interesting statements in reference to this important subject occur in the course of the "Report of the Board of Health on Water Supply;" and, though our present limits will not allow us to go into its details at anything like the length it deserves, we may, perhaps, be doing some good by referring to some of the principal and most obvious points considered in the course of the inquiries of the Commissioners.

It need hardly be suggested, that, in the case of a fire "breaking out," as it is phrased, assistance, to be of use in the way of suppression, should be prompt. A jugfull of water, instantly applied, may extinguish a burning curtain; whilst, as is notorious, the whole force of the London Brigade, though "promptly on the spot," with the turnkey too often *in their rear*, seldom—in very few instances proportionally—save even the house in which a fire occurs. It appears, from the evidence of various witnesses, that, in the average of cases, from twenty minutes to half an hour elapses between the alarm of fire being given, and the arrival of the first engine: then comes the delay of turning on the water; then the vexation of finding an insufficient supply, as was the case on Wednesday: then the insufficient power of the engines, worked by the brute force of human hands, to reach the elevated points to which the flames, left unchecked, have been all this time ascending; all which was specially and lamentably instanced in the fire on Wednesday last.

It is remarkable of this particular district of Southwark, that, whilst it is crowded with large warehouses, full of valuable property, and is precisely that point, of all the metropolis, where a fire, once breaking out, would be likely to be most destructive, the supply of water is the worst. Mr Braidwood, in his evidence, says:—"Along the south shore, from London-bridge, *we have some very heavy fires*, and *great want of water*."



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOOLEY-STREET, SOUTHWARK, ON WEDNESDAY.

BEDDINGTON CHURCH.—NEW AISLE.

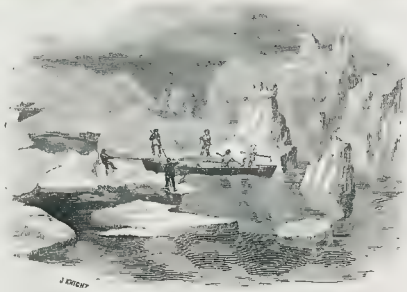
RESTORATION OF BEDDINGTON CHURCH

THE fine old church of Beddington, in Surrey, has lately undergone an entire restoration, in strict accordance with the original character of the architecture; and there has been added to the sacred edifice a north aisle in the Decorated style of the 14th century. We have engraved this new portion. The Church, it will be recollected, was founded before the Conquest, and was rebuilt in the reign of Richard II. This structure has already been engraved in No 138 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The new aisle, extending the whole length of the nave, is separated from the old church by a row of round columns, with carved capitals of foliage. The roof of the nave is of open timber-work, with carving.

The other works are as follows:—The chancel arch has been rebuilt, and a hammer-beam roof placed upon the chancel. The old stalls have been restored to their original position, and the whole of the nave filled with benches, some of which have their ends filled with tracery The whole of the wood-work is oak, and the columns, dressings, &c are of Bath stone.

The children of the National Schools have united to purchase two small windows of stained glass for the porch; and it is hoped that soon the remainder of the chancel windows will be filled with stained glass, and the organ replaced under the tower arch. It is proposed to add a tower screen to part off the vestry. The tower arch and the other stonework on the inside have been cleared of whitewash, and restored with the plastering, &c., throughout. The floor of the church is laid with plain red and black tiles. The walls are flint, lined with brick, and the masonry is in Bath stone. The restoration has been conducted under the direction of Mr. Joseph Clarke, architect; and the contractor was Mr. Myers. It is expected that the cost will not be less than £3000.—*Builder*.



GUTTA PERCHA BOAT, EMPLOYED IN THE LATE VOYAGE OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT" IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

On the other side of the river the same deficiency of water does not exist; and this is partly owing to the bad level of the Surrey side, and the requirements of the "high water service" above mentioned, which, we understand, renders necessary, in some cases, the cutting off of some branches before the heavy demand occasioned by a conflagration such as that of Wednesday can be supplied.

The question is, what would remedy the great evil here complained of, our fires increasing in number and in destructive character every year? We have but one answer; the establishment of a system of constant water supply at high pressure, with jets and hose at frequent intervals, which, upon the first appearance of an outbreak, may be introduced into the house through a window even, and choke the "devouring enemy" with his first mouthful. The system has already been tried, and it is now in operation in Philadelphia, in Liverpool, in Oldham, in Hamburgh (the new part of the town), and other places, with strikingly beneficial results. We take three brief extracts from the evidence above referred to in support of this position, and then conclude, recommending the subject to the earnest attention of the Legislature

Mr. Emmott, manager and engineer of the Oldham Waterworks, says—"In five cases out of six the hose is pushed into a water plug, and the water thrown upon a building on fire, for the average pressure of water in this town is 146 feet; by this means *our fires are generally extinguished, even before the heavy engine arrives at the spot*."

Mr Newlands, town surveyor of Liverpool, after describing the operation of the jet system, says:—"Serious fires are now seldom heard of, for before the flames can gain head, the jets can generally be played upon them, and this is the only time there is any chance of subduing them."

Mr. W. Lindley, engineer, in reference to Hamburgh, says that in the new part of that town, where the jet system is applied, fires when they occur are invariably put out before the engines arrive; and adds that "the saving of money alone, by the prevention of fires, would be worth the whole expense of the like arrangement in London."

GUTTA PERCHA BOATS.

(To the Editor.)

THE value of Gutta Percha, as an article applied to boats, could, perhaps, never have been better tested than during the late voyage of the *Prince Albert* in search of Sir John Franklin; and I feel very great pleasure in giving my humble testimony to its undoubted merits. Having, in almost every instance, had charge of the Gutta Percha Boat, in the various examinations of the coast we made, and in rough passages through the ice, I had good and ample opportunities of giving her a fair trial, and the result was highly satisfactory. As an article with which I had previously been but little acquainted, I was at first cautious in the extreme, whenever I was away in that peculiar boat; but at last, I preferred her to any other, and would not have hesitated to have gone any distance for any length of time in her. The men (old whalers, long accustomed to the ice) in like manner gave her the preference, and considered her far superior for such service to the ordinary boats generally used.

The first trial she received was off the Greenland coast, when we were surrounded by icebergs. I proceeded in her to a large berg, for the purpose of procuring water, and it was found that she pulled lightly, and swam as buoyantly as we could wish. The various pieces of ice that she unavoidably ran against did her no injury, and they glided past her without leaving the slightest indentation as a mark of the contact.

On the night of the 17th July I again had an opportunity of testing her qualities. In searching for the Danish settlement of Upernawick, I proceeded in her for several miles through the various inlets and channels abounding in the "Woman Islands." On one occasion I had her pulled up high on the rocky beach, while landing to examine; and I could not perceive the slightest mark of a scratch, from the rough nature of her bed, such as an ordinary boat would have received if I had attempted the same with it. Upon returning to the ship, we ran through a small stream of rather close ice, and I was agreeably surprised to find how quietly the Gutta Percha appeared to slip through it, and how well it resisted the different attacks it received. As a memorial of our visit, and the value we attached to the article of which our boat was made, the inlet we were then making our way through was called "Gutta Percha Inlet;" a name it will no doubt always retain, and be remembered by among whalers.

Frequently after this the boat was in use, and principally among heavy ice. Indeed, when one boat alone was required, the Gutta Percha Boat was that invariably used. Every one saw its superiority to the ordinary boats; and it was kept incessantly at work, boring, breaking, and crossing the ice at all times.

But the severest trial it endured, and endured successfully, was on both my visits to Whaler Point, Port Leopold. To those unaccustomed to the nature of such ice as was there met with, it will be impossible fully to conceive the position a boat was placed in. The mere transit to and fro among loose masses of ice with the sea in a state of quiescence would have been quite enough to have proved or not the value of Gutta Percha Boats; but when, as in the present case, those masses were all in restless agitation, with a sea rolling in upon an opposing current, it might have been well excused—and without deteriorating from the previously attested goodness of the article—if it had not been able to have resisted the severe shocks it received. My first visit was difficult enough, but the second was far worse; and nothing but the exigences of the service would have warranted me in attempting to force a way as I did. My dependence, however, was upon the already well-tried qualities of the boat. Sliding through and over the ice; sometimes lifted completely out of the water by the sudden contact of a restless floe; and at others thrown sideways upon an adjoining craggy piece, I think it would have been next to impossible for any other kind of boat to have been otherwise than crushed or stove on the instant. The Sketch I have forwarded to you will convey some faint idea of this. (*See the Engraving.*) The weather was rather foggy, and it was very

NEWMARKET COURSING MEETING.

ALTHOUGH we are free to confess, our incentive in taking a trip to Newmarket on the 10th of this month, so as to witness the coursing that came off on the day following, was self-gratification, still, when there, we did not lose sight of the chance of affording our readers some proof of our attention to them: to this end we obtained permission to have correct sketches made of the subjects of Illustration.

Each of the dogs depicted was a winner; namely, Mr Holmes's b. b. Mocking-bird carried off the Cup.

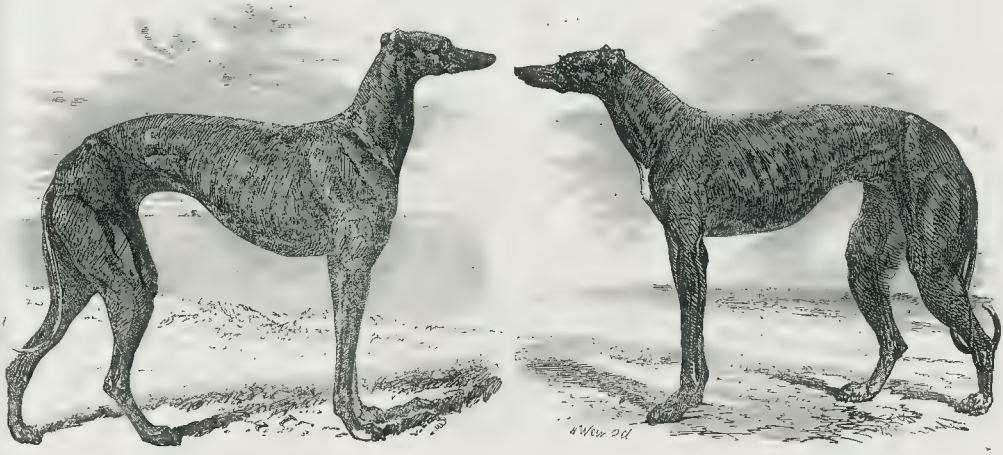
The Oaks Stakes were won by Mr. Round's b.-and-w. b. Lola Montes.

The Port Stakes were made portable to Lord Stradbroke, by the speed and gameness of his b. b. Manto.

Of the relative perfections in point of symmetry, of the three, we leave our readers to judge; we merely vouch for the correctness of the Sketches

We are quite aware of the value to be attached to such shape and make as indicates powers of speed and endurance in the greyhound as well as in the racehorse; but we are equally aware that such promise is not always realised when either animal comes to the surer test of a trial with others. One thing, however, we may venture to judge, as regards greyhound or racehorse—no shape in either animal is disagreeable in the eyes of an owner, if either, or both, can "go in and win."

MR ROUND'S "LOLA MONTES."



LORD STRADBROKE'S "MANTO."

MR. HOLMES'S "MOCKING BIRD."

early in the morning. The men were fatigued with their night's work, and I was anxious to give them a little rest on the shore, as well as again to examine the locality. Accordingly, I endeavoured to get across the barrier of ice that intervened as well as I could; and the position of which the Sketch gives an idea—was one where the boat is suddenly jammed between two floes, but is raising herself upwards by the gutta percha resisting the first blow, and sliding along and over the lowest piece on its left bow. One man is assisting her by trying to haul her along; two others are guarding her ribs with boat-hooks and ice-poles; another prising her stern off from a small berg; while I am directing the movements necessary to get her onward. My published journal will give my more details, and it will only be necessary for me to say here, that she got across and came out again without the slightest injury; and, though we, of course, took all the necessary care to prevent that injury, yet my conviction is that no other but the Gutta Percha Boat could have accomplished it.

I am, &c.

W. P. SNOW.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb 23.—Sexage. 2nd Sunday.
Monday, 24. St Matthias. Duke of Cambridge born, 1774.
Tuesday, 25.—Sir Christ. Wren died, 1723.
Wednesday, 26. —Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815. Cambridge Term div.
Thursday, 27.—Gas introduced into London streets, 1823.
Friday, 28.—Brunswick Theatre fell, 1828. Montaigne born, 1533.
Saturday, March 1.—St. David. Hare-hunting ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1851

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
7 35	8 15	8 55	9 35	10 15	10 55	11 35

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY next, at St. James's Hall; Tuesday Glasgow; Thursday, Edinburgh; Friday, Glasgow; and on Tuesday March 4th, at the Hall.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—MR. DISTIN and his SONS performs on the SAX HORNS in the following towns—Hertford, MONDAY Evening; Ware, Tuesday; Hitchin, Wednesday; Bedford, Thursday; Wolverton, Friday; Aylesbury, Saturday; Mr. H. A. Brown, Agent. All letters to be addressed to HENRY DISTIN, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

MUSICAL UNION.—The Record of 1850, and the Tickets for 1851, will be issued to Members a few days. Subscriptions now due to be paid to Messrs. CRAMER and CO., without delay, to prevent inconvenience to the Treasurer. Early notice is requested of Nominations.
J. ELLA, Director

MR. ALFRED PHILLIPS has the honour to announce the LAST THREE WEEKS of his present highly popular LITERARY, VOCAL and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT which will be followed by an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT now in active preparation.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, being the 1840th consecutive representation, at the ROYAL ADELPHI, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Afternoon at Three, Evenings at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.

APOLLONICON.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY: Morning, 3 o'Clock; Evening, 8. Engagement of Miss Poole, Mr and Mrs. Oswald King, and Miss Stennett, who appear each Morning and Evening in addition to the usual Apollonicon Performances. Admission 1s., 2s. and 3s. Carriages at 4 and 10. ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

HOLY LAND.—NEW DIORAMA. The Painters of the Panorama of the NILE beg to announce that they will open in a few days, at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, the Eighth Grand MOVING DIORAMA of SYRIA and PALESTINE, conveying the spectator from Egypt on the route of the late tour to Mount Sinai, and through Edom to Jerusalem; thence to the cities of the Mediterranean, past Acre, Tyre, Sidon, and Beyrout, to Lebanon, and through Galilee to Samaria.

THE NILE.—PANORAMA of WONDERS, Egyptian Hall, PICCADILLY.—A Grand Moving Representation of EGYPT, NUBIA, and ETHIOPIA, the most picturesque, and magnificent, ever exhibited. Open every Night at Eight o'Clock, with Lecture by Mr. Bingham, as usual. At Twelve o'clock, with a Lecture, by Selim Aga, a native of Central Africa. Stalls, 3s; 2d, 2s; 3d, 1s.; Balcony, 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA.—A GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, EXHIBITING every day at 12, 3 and a quarter to 8 o'clock. Will open, in a few weeks, an entirely New Moving Diorama, illustrating the Overland Route, from the City of St Louis, on the Mississippi, to the Shasta Nevada Mountains in the city of Shasta-town, through the great Gold Washings to the City of San Francisco; extending through 4500 miles of country. Admission 1s.; stalls, 2s.

NOW OPEN.—TOURIST'S GALLERY.—HER MAJESTY'S CONSERVATOIRE, HAYMARKET.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S Original and Unique DIORAMA, illustrating the grand Routes in a Tour through Europe, which will now be exhibited daily at Three and Eight o'Clock. Admission to Stalls, Reserved Seats, and Private Boxes may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, and at the Box-office of the Tourist's Gallery.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Impossible to be Rivalled!—SALLE ROBIN, 228, PICCADILLY, opposite the HAYMARKET. SURPRISING PERFORMANCES of FANTASTIQUES. THIS EVENING, and every following Evening, at Eight o'Clock M. and Mme. ROBIN will appear; and on Wednesday, Saturday Morning at Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.—Tickets as usual, at Mears, Mitchell's, Sam's Andrews', Ebers', &c.

NEW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating "Our Native Land, or, England and the Seasons," is now EXHIBITING DAILY in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Polyphonic Hall or Lecture Morning at 2; Evenings, at 7. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

THE EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART, at the Gallery of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, S. Pall mall East, is NOW OPEN, from 10 in the morning until dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d
Gallery 5 Pall-Mall East. SAMUEL STEPHEN, Secretary

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Vice roy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S Park, from 9 o'clock till Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the Animal bathed in the water are requested to go early. Admission ONE SHILLING (on Sundays, SIXPENCE

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES [illegible] Roberts, Esq., Hancock to H.R.H. the Prince of [illegible] M.A. of Merton College, [illegible] Dudley at Three. The [illegible] HARP, at the Evening Lectures by J. [illegible] at Four o'Clock. Lectures by J. [illegible] CONSTRUCTION, with its Rapid Progress [illegible] by Dr. Bachhoffner, on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, in which will be exhibited [illegible] of injured parties to incur a responsibility beyond their means. Sooner or later such a functionary will have to be appointed in this country; and any ministry that shall bring the matter to bear, will earn a title to the gratitude of all classes, and to honourable mention in the page of history among the reformers of our criminal jurisprudence. The Government has also, we rejoice to see—although the subject is not new, and not national—resolved to abate the nuisance of the live cattle market in Smithfield, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the removal of that notorious "plague of London" from its present site, and for the appointment of a Commission, with powers to erect a new live and dead meat market beyond the present limits of the metropolis. The Corporation of London, through the agency of their Recorder, are resolved, it appears, to oppose this measure, and to show themselves less in favour of common decency, and exhibit less regard for the public health, than the Corporation of the old City, which, more than six hundred years ago, made Smithfield a cattle-market—not because it was *in*, but because it was *out* of the City boundaries. We do not anticipate, however, that their opposition will be successful, or that London will much longer continue to exhibit, every Sunday and Monday throughout the year, a scene of inhumanity, danger, and filth, disgraceful to a civilised community.

The Ministerial measures for the reform of the administration of justice in Chancery and for the registry of deeds are also in progress; and it is greatly to be hoped that no past accidents, no weary speechification about Topsy, and no less wearisome repetitions of the old and a thousand times refuted fallacies upon the advantages of clear head to the toiling millions of this country, will interfere with the final settlement of these urgent matters of public business. Young as the session is, the members manifest by far too much inclination to speechify upon their own crotchets, to the loss of the public time and to neglect the public business, when a member happens to be in possession of the floor whose subject is not exactly to the taste of his auditory. There has already been one count out; and what made it worse was, that the question brought forward was one of the very highest interest. Mr. Poulett Scrope's lifelong and able exertions in behalf of the poor ought to have assured him a respectful hearing on such a subject as the assimilation of the Poor-Laws in the three great divisions of the Empire; and it is not creditable to the House to have suffered a "count out" upon such an occasion.

SEVERAL notices of motion have been given, which show that the Ministers, unless their career be prematurely shortened, intend to proceed with the real business of the nation with all convenient rapidity. On Monday next, the Premier himself, in fulfilment of his pledge, and in especial justice to his constituents in the city of London, is to bring forward the question of the removal of Jewish disabilities, so as to place the professors of the Hebrew religion on the same footing as was occupied by the Roman Catholics prior to the aggression of Pius IX. and the Cardinal of St. Paderstinus. It cannot be expected that the discussion of that difficult question will be other than impeded by the recent discussions on the more engrossing, embarrassing, and irritating subject of the Papacy. But, however inconvenient the introduction of the matter at the present time may be, the Minister was bound to bring it forward in justice to his own character, and the question imperatively demands a decision in the present session. Sir George Grey has obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to criminal prosecutions, and to make better provision for the apprehension of offenders. This is a matter of high importance, and the Government deserve credit for taking it up, although it is perhaps to be regretted that they have not considered themselves justified in going a little farther in the same direction, and appointing a public prosecutor. It is hard upon individuals, who have sufficiently suffered from depredation or other wrong, to be compelled not only to incur a loss of time, but a further loss of money, in prosecuting; and it is hard upon society, that notorious malefactors should have a chance of escape from well-deserved punishment, by the natural unwillingness of injured parties to incur a responsibility beyond their means. Sooner or later such a functionary will have to be appointed in this country; and any ministry that shall bring the matter to bear, will earn a title to the gratitude of all classes, and to honourable mention in the page of history among the reformers of our criminal jurisprudence. The Government has also, we rejoice to see—although the subject is not new, and not national—resolved to abate the nuisance of the live cattle market in Smithfield, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the removal of that notorious "plague of London" from its present site, and for the appointment of a Commission, with powers to erect a new live and dead meat market beyond the present limits of the metropolis. The Corporation of London, through the agency of their Recorder, are resolved, it appears, to oppose this measure, and to show themselves less in favour of common decency, and exhibit less regard for the public health, than the Corporation of the old City, which, more than six hundred years ago, made Smithfield a cattle-market—not because it was *in*, but because it was *out* of the City boundaries. We do not anticipate, however, that their opposition will be successful, or that London will much longer continue to exhibit, every Sunday and Monday throughout the year, a scene of inhumanity, danger, and filth, disgraceful to a civilised community.

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CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Carnarvon.—The current crown of George IV., in fine condition, is worth a [illegible] Those mentioned as having been sold at Messrs Sotheby's at high prices [illegible] pretences

D Dublin.—The wax impressions received are from Chinese seals. That used by the Lord writing upon it is "Chin-heng." The Chinese characters on the other seal, "Hwui-yuen-Kwan, Kou-Kiai" or, Mr Hwui-Yuen-Kwan, also named Kou-Kiai. There are small sun five characters in the Hwui-Yuen-Kwan seal, also termed seal character

Scholastic, Knaresboro'.—Queen Anne's farthing, 1714, from 7s. to 10s.; and the guinea and a 25s

M W P Lowell.—A [illegible] of Henry IV., V., or VI., struck at Calais: very common

S P.—A common [illegible] of no value. Two wax impressions received are so badly taken that the [illegible] decipher

A [illegible] letters on your Georges III guinea denote: Magnæ Britanniæ [illegible] Rex Fidei Defensor] Brunswick] Lüneburg] Hæres] Sacri Romani] Imperii] Archi] Thesaurarius [et Elector]

A [illegible] Coins, should apply respecting the Collection of Minerals and Fossils to Mr Tennant, 149 Strand

A [illegible] DRAGON'S gives the following information as to Veterinary Surgeons:—A Veterinary Surgeon, after three years' service, may practise as such for two years with London, above twenty years, with Captains' Pay, under three years, 8s per diem; above [illegible] and under ten years, 10s.; above ten and under twenty, 12s.; above twenty-five years, 17s 6d.

L M [illegible]ewis.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was commenced in 1842, *Illustration* [illegible]

W Ash Old Subscriber.—A plan of Hyde Park appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 437

C N Swallow.—In mistaken; even the accidents have been communicated by referring to one of the persons named at page 94, No 468

Governess may find the derivation of Niger (the river), under that word in the "Penny Cyclopædia," but the derivation would convey many more words than we have space

A C T [illegible]. See Robinson's work, lately published by Longman and Co

A [illegible] The engravings of the [illegible] have not been published. The arch from Buckingham Palace is of Carrara marble, and is now being erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-Park. [illegible] of re-erecting is stated at £2000. Apply at Hyde-Park Office

J W [illegible] Every 5d and 1s. Elizabeth sixpence, 1s and 2s. James I. sixpence, 1s and 2s. [illegible] 1s. Charles II. crown, 5s to 8s. Charles II. sixpence, 2s and 3s. William III. [illegible] 1s and 1s 6d. George II. sixpence, 1s and 1s 6d.

T [illegible] Shoeburyness.—Charles II. crown, 5s to 7s. William III. half-crown, 3s to 4s 6d. [illegible] III. sixpence, 9d and 1s.

J A [illegible] Lot 1.—A Nuremberg Token is of no value, nor is it interesting.

J H [illegible] No 1. A French jetton; obverse—Le Roy et la Foy; rev.—A cross within a [illegible] of arches, surmounted with the letters A V E M, for "Ave Maria." Common. No 2. A Nuremberg token of no value.

A Constant Reader.—A portrait of Mrs. Nisbett appeared in No 429 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

W W [illegible] We shall be glad to see the model, &c

M A [illegible] Such articles on the Paper Duty, in our recent Nos.

J M S, Hove, Brighton.—There is no law to compel a master or mistress to give a servant a character

Fez and Ina, Norfolk, is thanked, but we cannot oblige the ladies

An Old Subscriber.—Query pronounced Ke—! Walker's Dictionary

Answers.—There are two densities of Schoolmasters—one at the Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street; the other at 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

A Widow Lady.—There is no legal means of assuming the Christian name. It might be taken as an additional surname, under a Royal Licence

Asmpredarius.—[illegible] mortal beatings, a per annum £2 for the persons charged—as with an ague duty, £1 4s. for persons charged with duties on inhabited houses, and 10s. for others

G T—Surrey (Bog) | A Dog fancier—Received
Mercator—Inclined | I. R. T.—From another copy
Truthseeker has been misinformed | H W D, Rockingham, is thanked
C G B—We have not room | J S W—The purchase will be at your option
J J V, Birmingham—Yes | L. L.—See the "Book Post" Regulations
Medalist, Guernsey, is thanked | E B L, is thanked
E E H—Near Boston, U.S., will suffice | N Y, Camberwell—We cannot interfere
J T, Wales—We cannot advise you | Pax—Our Large View will appear shortly
R H had better copy a sketch | Philo Gelert—Next week
Corinthensis.—We cannot | Onon-ensis—Dear is not mean "logically"
T C J, Carrickfergus—No | Freemason—No
S S—Received | A Cadet.—Ginour is pronounced Jower
R D N—See Low's "Charities of London" |

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Madam Dorrington. 3 vols.—Edwin and Elgiva. Lovegrove. 2 vols.—Royal Visits and Progresses. By Edward Parry.—Modern Domestic Cookery 12s.—Gunpowder Plot.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

IS PUBLISHED

A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

WHENEVER a Ministry that loves the sweets of office totters in its place, on account of the strength of the Parliamentary opposition to its measures, there are always sure to be rumours of a dissolution. The reason is obvious; and, if the Parliament have attained the age of three or four years, the rumour generally has the effect of strengthening the wavering allegiance of those among the hangers-on of the Ministerial benches who have neither popularity nor length of purse sufficient to justify them in hoping for their re-election. The rumours of an approaching dissolution that are now current, have, in all probability, no better foundation than this, and are, apparently, intended to catch a few stray votes, and prop up a falling Administration. With a Budget that cannot be carried, and with an opposition strong enough even on so vague and unsatisfactory a motion as that of Mr. Disraeli on agricultural distress—to approach within sight of being a majority; with the Irish Liberal members shaken in their allegiance to the Whigs; and without any enthusiastic support in the country to recompense them for Parliamentary coldness or hostility, it is difficult to see how the Ministers can "jog on," unless it be by the toleration of their opponents, or the present immaturity of any plans for superseding them. We have, however, no faith in their intention to dissolve Parliament. They have absolutely nothing to dissolve upon. There is no cry that they can raise; for, on the only question by which they could possibly gain a little extra support by an appeal to the constituencies—that of the Papal aggression—they are already strong enough in the House to carry their measure. Upon all other questions they are positively without a plea on which to appeal for assistance. It is more likely, therefore, that, if defeated on the Budget, they will resign, and leave to their successors—whoever they may be—the responsibility of a dissolution, or the preparation of some financial scheme that shall satisfy, not alone the Parliament, but the country.

Sir George Grey has obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to criminal prosecutions, and to make better provision for the apprehension of offenders. This is a matter of high importance, and the Government deserve credit for taking it up, although it is perhaps to be regretted that they have not considered themselves justified in going a little farther in the same direction, and appointing a public prosecutor. It is hard upon individuals, who have sufficiently suffered from depredation or other wrong, to be compelled not only to incur a loss of time, but a further loss of money, in prosecuting; and it is hard upon society, that notorious malefactors should have a chance of escape from well-deserved punishment, by the natural unwillingness of injured parties to incur a responsibility beyond their means. Sooner or later such a functionary will have to be appointed in this country; and any ministry that shall bring the matter to bear, will earn a title to the gratitude of all classes, and to honourable mention in the page of history among the reformers of our criminal jurisprudence. The Government has also, we rejoice to see—although the subject is not new, and not national—resolved to abate the nuisance of the live cattle market in Smithfield, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the removal of that notorious "plague of London" from its present site, and for the appointment of a Commission, with powers to erect a new live and dead meat market beyond the present limits of the metropolis. The Corporation of London, through the agency of their Recorder, are resolved, it appears, to oppose this measure, and to show themselves less in favour of common decency, and exhibit less regard for the public health, than the Corporation of the old City, which, more than six hundred years ago, made Smithfield a cattle-market—not because it was *in*, but because it was *out* of the City boundaries. We do not anticipate, however, that their opposition will be successful, or that London will much longer continue to exhibit, every Sunday and Monday throughout the year, a scene of inhumanity, danger, and filth, disgraceful to a civilised community.

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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

We announced, some weeks since, the intended Levee and Drawingroom and a series of levees before Easter. The official intention of this arrangement appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday week; and the appointed days are as follows: The first Levee, Feb 26; the second Levee, March 6; the third Levee, March 26. The Drawingroom will be held on April 3.

The most interesting incident of Court life during the past week has been the investiture of the Marquis of Normanby with the Order of the Garter, which took place with the usual formalities on Wednesday.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert went to the Building for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations at Hyde-park. Her Majesty, the Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and were attended by Lord Charles Murray, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Alexander Gordon, and Mr. Birch. In the evening, her Majesty honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence.

On Thursday the Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. Her Majesty was afterwards visited by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Model Lodging-houses for Families, in Streatham-street, on Thursday afternoon. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the performances at the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

Lord Byron has relieved Lord Duncannon in the duty as the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Sir Frederick Stovin has relieved Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Robert Boyle in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The Knights Companions, robed in their mantles, and wearing their collars, passed from the Garter-room through the Picture-gallery, into the Green Drawingroom, where, by command of her Majesty, they were called over by Garter King of Arms, when the following Knights Companions answered:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl de Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Earl Spencer.

The officers of the Order were robed in their respective mantles, and appeared with their different badges. There were present the Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester; the Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford; Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles G. Young; and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.

The Queen, who wore the full habit of the Order, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, robed in the mantle and hood, and wearing a so the collar of the Order, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Throne-room, in which the Chapter was held.

The Knights Companions being seated at the table, the Chancellor signified to the Chapter her Majesty's pleasure that the Garter should be given to the most Noble Order of St. George's, at Windsor, should be filled. The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been so elected by the Chancellor, were by him presented to the Queen, who commanded him to declare, and he accordingly declared, that the Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

By the Sovereign's order, his Lordship was received at the door of the Chapter Room by the Marquis of Abercorn and Earl Spencer, the two Junior Knights Companions present, and was conducted by them to her Majesty, preceded by Garter King of Arms (bearing the insignia of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion) and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Marquis knelt near the Queen, and Garter King of Arms, on his knee, presenting the Garter, her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the two senior Knights Companions present, buckled the Garter on his Lordship's left leg; the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter King of Arms next presented, in like manner, the Collar of SS. Liveband and George to the Queen, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, put the Riband over his Lordship's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Marquis kissed her Majesty's hand, and having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired.

The Chair being ordered, Garter King of Arms, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions present, with the officers of the Order, retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the insignia of the Most noble Order of the Garter, and of the most honourable Order of the Bath, worn by his Royal father, the late Duke of Cambridge.

The Bishop of Oxford had an audience of her Majesty after the Chapter.

The Countess de Neuilly, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday last.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth, went to Claremont on Monday last, to visit the Duchess de Neuilly and family. Her Royal Highness returned to town in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester on Sunday, at Gloucester House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane have left town for Paris and the south of France. The noble Marquis will be within a few hours' call in the event of his presence being required in the House of Peers; and the family will return to London after the Easter recess.

Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at the private residence of the Premier, in Chesham-place. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of York, and a brilliant circle of the aristocracy were present.

LADIES' CARPET FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—This beautiful work was exhibited to the ladies executants and their friends on Thursday, at the Society of Arts. By some mismanagement, the carpet was not properly suspended until the room was filled by the ladies and their friends; but, upon the opening of the veil of work, a most lovely carpet immediately itself. The work, in our opinion, may be considered superior to any foreign production, on account of its exquisite flowers and foliage, as well as for the beauty of the tints employed in the geometric portions of the design. It does not appear certain that the use of a wire to produce border, instead of the red one originally proposed, has added covers to the carpet than a quantity of light which is detective in the exposition; otherwise the grandeur obtainable by an entirely united with the original design would be preferable. Especially was attention drawn to the main feature of the carpet, a [illegible] being of the finest work, instead of an unpleasant design in relief, as if a ceiling of the most elaborate architectural labour had been laid down on the floor. The flags are [illegible] remarkable, inasmuch as [illegible] a category of crowning the path of distinguished personages has passed into an usual expression. At the former meeting the Lady Mayoress of [illegible] presiding as patroness, it was resolved that her Majesty should be requested to accept the work. Previously, it was known that this carpet was designed, was invited to give an account of the ideas by which he had been influenced in the composition of the drawing, but was prevented from reaching the chair by the congratulations of the fair assembly.

EXTRAORDINARY GEM.—The artistical department of the Great London Exhibition will shortly receive an invaluable contribution from the Earl of Rosslyn, who has consented, at Rome, while collecting for the nursery of his gems, whether after the antique or of his own designing, and his productions, precious alike by the rare beauty of the materials, and the classic taste with which they are wrought, are justly considered the most splendid ornament of those cabinets which are fortunate enough to possess them. The chevalier is now about to send to London a piece of workmanship which will be probably marvelled at by even the most practised connoisseurs. It is a cameo itself of merits a separate description, on account of its extraordinary size and beauty, being a cornelian of three straits, about 4½ by 3½ inches, an Orientalgem, which for the last century or less than 600 [illegible] adopted by him to a repeat [illegible] of the celebrated sardonyx cameo in the Paris collection, representing [illegible] Caligula, and Livia Drusilla, and [illegible] beauty was such that she was worshipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis; nor has the chisel of the modern engraver belied her ancient reputation for loveliness. The gem, now completed after three years' labour, offers a [illegible] representation of the Royal pair, and will, doubtless, be the means of [illegible] their history, and of handing down their features to the admiration of ages to come.

THE HOP TRADE.—Mr. Frewen and Mr. Fuller have introduced a bill to alter and amend the act of the 54 George 3, for preventing frauds and abuses in the trade of hops, and to make further provisions relating to hops. The bill provides that the owners of hops are to cause bags or pockets to be marked with their names, under a penalty of £20. A similar penalty is to be inflicted for wrong lops of different qualities.

SALMON-FISHING IN IRELAND.—Mr. Anstey has introduced a bill, making it illegal for any person to draw, fish for, or remove the gravel, sand, stones, or [illegible] of the bed of any [illegible] river, except on [illegible] of the bed or soil [illegible] £5,000. A clause provides that the [illegible] was [illegible] two [illegible] Mr. [illegible] seconded. A warrant for the apprehension had been issued at that time by the commissioners at Somerset House, and it was placed in the hands of the parish constable for execution. That functionary failed to execute his commission, but information of the defaulter's return having reached the commissioners, a new warrant was prepared and put in force. It is believed that Mr Stone's sureties will not be able to pay a shilling of the deficiency, and the £1300 has been a second time raised by the parish.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

On Wednesday a meeting of the representatives of commercial firms in the City took place at the Hall of Commerce, pursuant to a requisition presented to the Lord Mayor, signed by upwards of [illegible] merchants, bankers, traders, and others, stating that the metropolis would derive much benefit by the establishment of a tribunal of commerce, through the aid of which, disputes, simple in their nature, and often resting on the usages of trade, might be settled without an appeal to nice and legal definitions, which resulted too frequently in the ruin of well-intentioned men.

The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported on the platform by Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. J. Macgregor, M.P.; Mr. A. Anderson, M.P., &c.

Mr. F. Lyne proposed, and Mr. J. M. Fraser seconded, the following resolution:—

That the system of legal procedure applied to commercial cases in this country is attended with delay, uncertainty [illegible], and dissatisfaction, and involves the discussion and decision of practical questions [illegible] judges and lawyers who have not the requisite commercial practical knowledge [illegible], and that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a tribunal of commerce should [illegible] in this country.

Mr. Rainy, in support of the motion, stated, as instances he had known of the evil effects of the present system, that in 1824, a large house, which had suspended payment for no less than £270,000, were ultimately compelled to [illegible] into the *Gazette*, and yet paid a dividend of 13s. 4d. in the pound, though not till 1845, and after £35,249 had been spent in law charges alone. (Hear, hear.) Another house had stopped for about two millions, who eventually paid 17s. in the pound. In conclusion, he urged the meeting to support a resolution which would enable them to manage their own affairs.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Anderson, M.P., proposed a resolution to the effect that various bodies of men, such as members of the Stock Exchange, corporations, and companies, as well as Jews, Quakers, and other religious [illegible], submitted to arbitration, and recommending the expediency of adopting such a practice in the city of London.

Mr. Smith seconded the resolution, which was also adopted.

Mr. Macgregor, M.P., observed, that when employed under her Majesty's Government in France, he was astonished at the facility with which differences in trade were settled, without any one to step in to make the worse appear the better cause. (Hear.) The tribunals of commerce for the department of the Seine, it was known, disposed of more cases in one day than did the whole civil courts of the country in one month. He concluded an able and lengthened address by moving the adoption of a memorial and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister and President of the Board of Trade on the subject.

This having been agreed to, several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a committee was appointed to carry out the foregoing objects.

THE WINDOW-TAX.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the delegates of the various parishes took place, at the Court house, Marylebone, Mr. Nicholay in the chair. The Chairman said, the metropolitan delegates had been called together to consider two most important questions—the metropolitan sewage and the window-tax; but, considering the importance at the present moment of entering upon the latter question, the subject of the metropolitan sewage would be adjourned to that [illegible]. There could be no doubt that all present were unanimous in their condemnation of the late measures brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord Duncan denounced the Budget, and declared that, whatever [illegible] he would with his colleagues prevent the Government from carrying out other measures, if they did not give the unconditional repeal of this tax. He called upon the metropolis to speak out upon this insult on their understanding, and the sooner [illegible] the better. The meeting was also addressed by various delegates from the different parishes, and by Sir B. Hall, M.P.; Mr. Wakley, M.P.; Mr. Mowatt, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; &c.—all concurring in the views taken by the noble Lord. Resolutions were passed to the effect, that the imposition of a house-tax, as proposed by Government, was unequal, unjust, obnoxious, and unnecessary, and the people would never be satisfied until they obtained the unconditional repeal of the window-tax [illegible] Government still persisted in carrying the measure, that the [illegible] of Parliament be requested to throw every obstruction to the Ministers, to prove that they no longer possessed the confidence of the people; and that the members be called upon to oppose any vote of supply until they obtained the unconditional repeal of the window-tax.

CAMBRIDGE TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers to this fund took place on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Lord [illegible] Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that since the last meeting the only other plan that had been then submitted had been withdrawn, and the recommendation of the committee was now unanimously [illegible] to the subscribers for adoption. In addition to the subscription of £1730 already printed, a further sum of £600 had been collected, making the total amount of subscriptions nearly £2400. The officers of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 21st Fusiliers, the 92d Highlanders, and the 7th Hussars had contributed a day's pay to the proposed memorial. The committee recommended, as the most appropriate monument to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, the erection of houses for the reception of widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's land forces, to be designated "The Cambridge [illegible] Asylum." A valuable plan had been gratuitously presented, proving the practicability of carrying into effect this recommendation, even with the present resources, and providing for its enlargement with the increase of funds. They had already been offered a free gift of ground in Sussex, and very eligible terms for the purchase of some suitable sites at Hounslow and Wimbledon; but it was hoped that a free gift of ground might yet be afforded in the neighbourhood of Kew. Colonel Rowland then moved that the report and recommendation of the committee be adopted, and that houses be erected for the reception of widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's land forces, to be designated "The Cambridge [illegible] Asylum." This was seconded by Mr. J. Charlier, and carried unanimously. Several other resolutions were then carried, appointing a permanent committee, auditors, &c.; as also votes of thanks to the general committee and the honorary secretary.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The annual court of the governors of this hospital took place on Wednesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, [illegible] yard, Lombard-street; H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., treasurer, in the chair. The receipts of the hospital for the past year were £[illegible]157 11s. 7d.; the expenditure, £6386; stock purchased, £440 15s. [illegible]d.; leaving a surplus for the year of [illegible] 16s. 1d. From the physician's report it appeared that, on the 31st of December last, 88 patients deemed curable remained in the hospital, together with 97 re-admitted on the incurable list. [illegible] has been 63 3-5ths per cent. During the past year it was 60 [illegible]-3rd per cent. The exceptions to the general rule of the non-employment of coercion or restraint in this hospital amount, according to the daily report, to two in one hundred. Many tables of interest accompanied the physician's report; amongst others a new table, showing the relative weights of patients upon their admission and at their discharge. It appears that of thirty patients, weighed upon their admission, whose average period of treatment was twelve weeks, the average increase of solid flesh was [illegible] lb. It is proposed to commemorate the establishment of this charity by a centenary festival to be held on the 13th June, in the present year, at which meeting the right hon. the Speaker is expected to preside. Lord Overstone was elected president of the institution in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge; after which the remaining officers of the corporation were severally re-elected; and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman the court ended.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The anniversary festival was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. He was supported by Lord Leigh, Thomas W. Booker, Esq., M.P., W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., John Dillon, Esq., Samuel G[illegible], Junior, Esq., John Williams, Esq., Andrew Calder, [illegible], Quarles Harris, Esq., R. L. Jones, Esq., Josh. Tucker, Esq., Rev. T. W[illegible], Major Adair, J. Bradbury, Esq., and other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr [illegible] having said grace, a numerous company sat down to a sumptuous banquet, [illegible] which the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, accompanied with the National Anthem, duets and songs, sung by Miss Dolby, Mr [illegible], and others. Her [illegible], Mr Baring stated, had contributed the sum of £100 to the institution. In the course of the evening, Mr. Brown, acting for the secretary, read a special report, from which it appears that, since the establishment of the institution in 1848, 7830 persons had received its benefits, and that the daily attendance of patients reaches from 70 to 150. On account of the Building Fund the committee had already accumulated the sum of £[illegible]00, and satisfactory progress had been made towards completion of plans for erecting a Hospital on an inclosed plot of ground at Victoria Park, copies of which plans were submitted to the meeting. In this crowded metropolis, the Chairman said that the poorer classes needed comfort and care in the earlier stages of the complaint, which required constant and peculiar attention. £9000 would be wanted for erection of the hospital. Many subscriptions were [illegible] received during the evening, particularly the fourth donation of Mr. John Baker, £100; they amounted altogether to more than £[illegible]0. The health of the chairman was then proposed by Lord Leigh, who congratulated the company on the connexion maintained by the name of Baring with the charities of the metropolis.

WESTMINSTER AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. William Taylor took the chair, in the absence of [illegible] who could not attend from indisposition. [illegible] that it was the thirty-eighth anniversary, and, after alluding to the recent religious agitation in this country, mentioned that in the last report of the parent society the efforts of their agents in France and other places had been most praiseworthy, they having been instrumental in distributing a great number of bibles in various parts of Europe, notwithstanding the opposing efforts in Italy and other places. In Ireland also, the word was obtaining a ground in some of the most inaccessible districts. The home society had not been idle, though the subscriptions were less than last year. In [illegible] so much alluded to in a recent manifesto, it was found that many professed Protestants were, like their Roman Catholic brethren, without the word of God in their homes, and many copies of the Scriptures had been circulated. The sum of £317 5s. 10d. had been received from the branch societies, and the expenditure had amounted to £57 [illegible]s. 1d., leaving a large balance, which was paid [illegible] society. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a large party of private friends at dinner on Tuesday evening at the Mansion House, and, after the banquet, the Lady Mayoress gave her second *soirée dansante* to upwards of [illegible]00 additional visitors. On Monday next the Lord Mayor will give his second dinner to the members of the Common Council and their families, in the Egyptian Hall.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The list of members of the House of Commons liable to serve on election committees [illegible] the present session has been divided into five panels [illegible] following six members have been selected [illegible]:—Mr. Deedes, Mr. Divett, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Seymour [illegible] and Mr. Edward [illegible], jun. Seventy-one members have claimed to be wholly excused from serving on these committees, on the ground of their respective ages being more than 60 years.

MR. LUKE JAMES HANSARD.—A preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of [illegible] was held on Thursday, at No. 7, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, the late residence of that gentleman, for the purpose of considering the best mode of raising a testimonial to that gentleman, in the form of an annuity, as a memorial of his high public example, his moral worth, and private munificence; Mr. G. F. Carden in the chair. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that this meeting, anxious to second and support the simultaneous efforts made by the working classes for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hansard, do form a committee to carry out the objects in view. The committee was formed; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was adjourned.

PREPARATION OF FLAX BY THE UNSTEEPED PROCESS.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the prosperity of Ireland and the extension of flax culture, was held on Saturday at the Kensington-basin for the purpose of inspecting the new process by which the flax straw is taken from the field and converted into an available article of commerce, without resorting to the present obnoxious process of steeping. Among those present were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Right Hon. Earl of Mayo; Hon. [illegible] Earl of Erne; Lord Naas, M.P.; Hon. Robert Bo[illegible], Sir John [illegible], Bart., M.P.; Mr. J. W. Booker, M.P.; Mr. B. Roche, M.P.; [illegible] Conolly, M.P.; R. Keating, M.P.; and Messrs. Leech and Co., merchants, &c. The whole of the process of separating the straw from the fibre was most minutely inspected, and the company present expressed their surprise at its extreme simplicity and the facility with which the separation was effected, and considered that the discovery was one eminently calculated to bring about that much-desired end, the extension of flax culture throughout the United Kingdom.

LINENDRAPERS', SILK-MERCERS', LACEMEN'S, HABERDASHERS', AND HOSIERS' INSTITUTION.—The nineteenth annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at Exeter Hall; Mr. J. Pearce in the chair. During the past year £3036 had been received. [illegible]0 had been invested in the purchase of £985 15s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols. The capital stock of the institution now consisted of £[illegible],594 3s. 8d. Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, and £10,000 Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities. The balance in the hands of the treasurer amounted to [illegible]358 7s. 7d. Seventy nine applications had been favourably entertained by the directors, and sums amounting to £1369 18s. had been awarded them. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—On Monday, a meeting of the directors of this institution was held in the Hall of the Scottish Corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Very distressing accounts of the destitution of the peasantry in various districts of the Western Highlands and Hebrides were received, and measures to promote their present relief, and conduce to the permanent amelioration, were adopted. Thanks having been voted to Cluny Macpherson, the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

DELEGATES FROM THE SEAMEN IN THE NORTH.—A meeting was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance [illegible] to take into consideration the operation of the Mercantile Marine Act [illegible] numerously attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Ca[illegible], who stated that their object was to form a Seamen's Friendly Union, to support men on the strike, and to rouse the seamen in London to follow the example of the men [illegible].

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—At nine o'clock on Monday morning, the area in front of St. P[illegible] was opened to the public, by order of the Dean and Chapter. Many persons availed themselves of the privilege of promenading within the enclosure, and of inspecting at leisure the elaborate details of the noble structure. Three gates are thrown open for the ingress and egress of visitors, and two policemen have been appointed to keep order. It is to be hoped that eventually the whole of the area will be opened to the public.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—We paid a visit to this noble building, in George-street, Pall-mall, on Thursday, and were exceedingly gratified by the [illegible]ice and extent of the arrangements made for the dignity and comfort of the members. The members' coffee-room, writing room, library, and morning room are splendid apartments—lofty, wide, well lighted, and magnificently furnished. The [illegible] smoking and smoking rooms, billiard rooms, and card rooms, all upon a costly scale. The apartments are all well provided with chandeliers, looking-glasses, and mirrors, the latter set in the panels and over the mantelpieces. We were glad to see that the library was amply stored with books, and that among them [illegible] portion of poetry and general literature. But we reserve minute description of the rooms and building to accompany a series of Illustrations in the hands of the Engraver.

IMPROVEMENT AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—Mr. Dawson's suggestion for a passage under the south end of London-bridge having been submitted to the Navigation Committee, is appointed for the consideration of the Court of Common Council, we believe, in the ensuing week. The plan was illustrated in our Journal for Dec. 14, 1850.

THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday, twenty-seven houses situated in Palmer's-village, Westminster, were disposed of by auction, in pursuance of an order from the Westminster Improvement Commissioners, for the purpose of being removed to form a side entrance into Victoria-street, which is to extend from Westminster Abbey to Vauxhall-bridge-road. The Commissioners have entered into [illegible] erected. It is stated that some influential persons connected with the Roman Catholic body have made overtures for a large area on which to erect a cathedral, but the application has been rejected. The Commissioners have entered into contracts for laying down the foot pavements, the granite for the roads, &c., the sewers and cellars for the houses being already constructed. It is expected that the new street will be opened in the month of May next.

DARING BURGLARIES.—On Saturday, information was received by the police, that the [illegible] Fredericks, 40, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, had been entered and plundered of silks and satins, value £[illegible]20; a quantity of silver plate, value upwards of £[illegible]0, and cash and securities amounting to £99 9s.; also, that the house 37, Beaumont-street, Marylebone, had been entered and plundered of £[illegible] in Bank of England notes [illegible] and £[illegible]00 worth of jewellery; also, that the mansion of [illegible] Hedon, near Holderness, York, had been broken into, and the whole of the costly family plate, value £500, carried off; also, that the residence of T. Sutton, Esq., Hellnorton, Warwick, had been broken into by [illegible] ruffians, who made their way into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were in bed, whom they fastened together, plundering the place of a £20, a £10, and two £5 notes of the Bank of England [illegible] £10 notes of the Coventry Bank, £[illegible]5 in cash, and a variety of miscellaneous [illegible]. The ruffians got clear off.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday [illegible] Males, 821; females, 755; total, 1576. Deaths during the same period—Males, 515; females, [illegible]21; total, 1036. The average number of births in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1373. The [illegible] of deaths indicates some improvement in the public health. Under [illegible] of more favourable weather, the deaths, which in the first week [illegible] were 1109, have fallen to 10[illegible]; and this tendency of the mortality [illegible] perceived both amongst young and old. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 the average number of deaths was 1050, which, if corrected for comparison with the mortality of last week, becomes 1145. On this latter result, the 1036 deaths of [illegible] show a decrease of 109. However, an important difference is perceptible between the two classes of old and young persons, for, while nearly as many of the latter are now dying as usual for the period, the mortality of the aged has fallen considerably below the corrected average. In the zymotic class of fatal diseases, small-pox [illegible] lives; and in eight of these cases the sufferers were between 15 and 50 years of age. On the 8th of February, at 15, Bishop's-mews, Paddington, a labourer, aged 47 years, who had never been vaccinated, died of confluent small pox (after 12 days' illness); and on the following day, at No. 1 in the same Mews, the wife of an ostler, aged 25, who had been vaccinated when a child, died of the disease thirteen days after the eruption. A boy also died of small-pox at Church-place, in the same sub-district. Four deaths occurred on the 7th, 8th, and 12th of February in the Small-pox Hospital at Holloway, at the several ages of 29, [illegible], 33, and 39. A woman, who was brought from Westbourne-place, and died of "small-pox confluent, unmodified (14 days' [illegible]) vaccinated young, and had "one very small cicatrix." An ostler, who came from Bartholomew-close, and a bricklayer, from Islington, were not protected by vaccination; and a seaman from Sweden also died in the hospital of "small-pox confluent, unmodified (12 days' illness)," though he had been vaccinated when young in his native country, and had three cicatrices. Out of the 26 fatal cases of this disease, it is only recorded in five that the patients had been previously vaccinated. As regards other epidemics, measles carried off 29 children; scarlatina, 19; hooping-cough, 43; and croup, [illegible]0; these complaints not differing materially from their several averages. Typhus numbers 43 victims, the majority being of middle age; whilst the average number in ten corresponding weeks was 37. Complaints of the respiratory organs are now less fatal, and have declined to near the average. Consumption, under which a larger number fall than any other malady, was fatal to 124 persons, of whom 105 had reached some period of life between 15 years and 60. The average of this disease, raised for increase of population, nearly equals [illegible].

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the barometer was high during the week. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. on every day except Thursday; the mean of the week was 30.130 in. The mean daily temperature was steady, and differed little each day from the average of the same day in ten years till Saturday, when it declined to 36.7 deg., about two degrees below the average. On that day the highest reading (48.5) was also the highest of the week, and the lowest reading (or [illegible]6) was also the lowest of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 39 [illegible].

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

MR. MACREADY's approaching benefit continues to find employment for Town and Table talkers. Great disappointment, and no little [illegible] not unmerited, if all tales be true—have been occasioned, on the [illegible] of the box-office, by the scores of [illegible] secure seats, finding that all the best had been previously privately disposed of. Could the scene of action be transferred to the Crystal Palace, I believe that Mr. Macready could find admirers sufficient to fill it. They ought all, however, to have been allowed a fair start in the race for seats. The occasion is a public—so far as the interests and annals of the drama [illegible] national one; and the arrangements for admission ought to have been carried out in a corresponding spirit. [illegible] been made to induce Mr. Macready to postpone the period of his final retirement. It has been urged upon him, and with great force, that the approaching grand festival constitutes a due and sufficient reason for breaking through arrangements entered into without any immediate thought of, or reference to, the occasion in question. An additional series of "last representations" would be open to none of the [illegible] attaching to the proverbial hollowness of ordinary stage promises [illegible] case is just one for an exception being made, for a dispensation being freely granted. Mr. Macready, however, is understood to continue fixed in his resolve to appear but once again upon the stage. Acknowledging the force of the representations made, he, nevertheless, holds steadfastly to his first determination, and has, it is said, disposed of, to Mr. Webster, the whole stock of his valuable stage properties and costumes, as if the more perfectly to dissever every link between him and those boards which he is to grace no more.

A principal dramatico-literary feature of the approaching season will be the performance of Sir Edward Lytton's new play by a company who may now be fairly designated as *the* Amateurs. The purpose of the performances is, as the world is generally aware, to provide the nucleus of a fund for the construction and endowment of an institution for the reception and support of aged and unfortunate literary men—the class above all others the most systematically excluded from the good things, Governmental and otherwise—from the snug commissionerships, judgeships, and all the hundred-and-one comfortable steps of preferment which rain down in more or less profusion over the moderately successful politician, and the briefed and sometimes the briefless barrister. Mr Macready, I believe, undertook the task of reading the play to the company a day or two ago; and it is stated that the first performance will probably take place in the Hanover-square Rooms, fitted up for the purpose, in the presence of the Queen.

Among the encumbered estates now being daily brought to the hammer in Ireland, many a broad acre will possibly be disposed of, once the property of a noble family in the south-west, of one of the heads of which—he flourished, I believe, in the good old times of Sir Jonah Barrington's Memoirs—some strange and exceedingly characteristic stories are told; and as one of them, which is stated to be an exact and literal fact, has, I am assured, never been in print before, I am emboldened to tell it here.

The gentleman in question, an Irish Peer, once sold a small outlying portion of his vast estates to a neighbouring Squireen—a sort of rough and round half-and-half gentleman farmer. In those days, no purchase of landed property was complete until the transaction had been duly registered at the proper office in Dublin. This part of the ceremony, however, the take-it-easy Squireen determined to postpone until such time as his business or his pleasure should induce him to pay a personal visit to the capital. The Peer was a sharper practitioner; off he posted to London, and there very coolly resold the property to certain hook-nosed gentlemen in the City, who, it may well be imagined, lost not a moment in clenching the affair, by registering the purchase in Dublin. Meantime certain rumours invaded the peaceable and unsuspecting breast of the leisure-loving Squireen, and he started rather in a hurry to look after his own in the capital. He came, as might be expected, too late. Bog land and meadow land, moor land and corn land, had all been duly conveyed to the wise men of the East. For all the hard cash he had paid, the poor fellow enjoyed not the right to a spadeful of the coveted turf. Down, then, to his Lordship, in the most furious of passions, flew the injured purchaser. The Peer received him with the greatest cordiality and the coolest dignity. He was really very sorry, but it was all his worthy neighbour's own fault. Why had he been so neglectful in a matter of business. He might have had the land, if he had only made haste to register; and he sincerely hoped that his loss now would be a warning to him as long as he lived. "[illegible] loss!" shrieked the victim, "why, does your Lordship mean to say that you won't repay me?" "Indeed, Dennis, my good man, I do. You'll never see a farthing of it. It's spent, and there's not the smallest use in the world in talking of it—it's only throwing away time." The result of the furious discussion which ensued is the singular part of the story. "Dennis," said his Lordship, "I think we might come to some arrangement. Look you, you live near the castle—you're a bachelor; what need you be keeping up an establishment, a kitchen and cooks, and all that? Come up every day, my boy, and dine at the castle; your knife and fork will be there as regularly as my own; and the more you eat and drink, sure the more value you'll have for your money." Strange [illegible] reads, this agreement was actually come to; and, for years and years, Dennis lived in the greatest harmony with his neighbour, dining at the castle the greater number of days in the week, and always making a point of being present on grand occasions, when things of more than ordinary goodness might be supposed to be going. [illegible], Mr. Dennis used always to remark, as he helped himself to what he liked best, "Faix, then, and there's not a man in the room has a better right to this venison than myself." To which the bland host would graciously reply, "Indeed then, Dennis, the devil a truer word you ever said in all your life. Cut away, alana!"

M. Girardin's letter, just addressed to the people of this country, is a [illegible] specimen of French learning upon English subjects. What the knowledge of the general French public upon our social condition is may be inferred from the blunders of one of the first of their journalists, and the most able and acute, if not the most high principled, of their politicians. M. Girardin believes, for example, that persons receiving public relief in England are made to work out their rations in [illegible] labour on the treadmill. He confounds, in fact, prison discipline and workhouse discipline, and then shows his statistical prowess by underrating about tenfold the amount of our poor-rates. But the blundering of Frenchmen, the cleverest and most acute, about England is a perfect phenomenon. When Théophile Gautier, the *feuilletoniste* of the *Presse*, was here, he went to a Mansion-house dinner, and wrote a detailed account of the festivity, in which he took the toast-master for the Lord Mayor. The same gentleman chose to be very lively upon the subject of suicide, and actually dashed off a graphic description of the scene to be witnessed on Waterloo-bridge on the afternoon of a foggy Sunday, when, according to this veracious authority, men and women are to be sometimes beheld jumping over the balustrades by half-dozens, the unhappy victims of *ennui* and "spleen." This last splendid averment was shortly corroborated by another journalist, who informed the horror-stricken *badauds* of Paris, that, the sewer in a narrow lane in the City having been opened up for repair, it was found necessary to prop the houses on either side by horizontal beams. One of these beams happened, unfortunately, to be placed at an exceedingly convenient height for ladies and gentlemen contemplating a little private hanging on their own accounts; and so many were the catastrophes of the kind which every night occurred beneath the fatal rafter, that the authorities were at last obliged to station sentinels to keep back the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who came rushing to the spot, with their halters, all nicely knotted and noosed, in their pockets! Let us hope that the crowds of Frenchmen whom we soon expect to welcome will carry back with them some useful knowledge for the people touching much-misrepresented England—knowledge which will disabuse their countrymen of, at least, such superstitions as that we habitually sell our wives—that the aristocracy take commissions in the police—that the Lord Mayor has a seat in the House of Lords—that poultry cannot be reared in England on account of the fog—each and all of these notions entertained by a sadly large proportion of the people of France.

I commented [illegible] year upon the fashion which has sprung up of altering the old pronunciation of Oriental names by all the modern lights of modern ph[illegible]. I perceive that the mode is now [illegible] to scientific terms derived from the Greek, and that the homely sounds of our own A B C are exploded in favour of the Alpha Beta of the dwellers by the Ægean. Thus, the softness of our own G of course yields to the opposite qualities of the classic Gamma; and hydrogen and oxygen naturally become hydroghen and oxyghen. The new style has, up to this time, had one merit; it has produced a whimsically bad pun. A chemical lecturer of the novel lights having informed his audience that they would doubtless like to know how he proposed to get the oxy*ghen* into the bladder which he held, was interrupted by an intimation that the curiosity of the hearers would be more gratified did he tell them how he proposed to get the bladder into the *ox again*.

THE NEAPOLITAN FISHERMAN'S FAMILY.—PAINTED BY RINDEL.

FAVOURING gales around him blowing,
Sunshine streaming on his way,
Early in the summer morning
Went the fisher o'er the bay
On the cliff his wife and children,
Watch afar the white-sailed t;
Gale blow steady, seas be ready!
Waft him safely, load his net!

Now, at noon, they wait his coming,
Patient and devoid of fear;
Certain that no storm shall ruffle
Seas so glassy, sky so clear.
And the infant sleeps contented;
And the child upon the grass
Lies her length, with half-closed eyelids,
Smiling at the clouds that pass.

And the mother, pleased and happy,
Counts her beads and says her prayer,
Scarcely conscious of the action,
Dozing in the drowsy air.
Dreams and fancies flit before her,
Vague as vapours tost by wind,
Floating in their changeful colours
Through the quiet of her mind.

Happy climate! happy people!
Living in the present hour,
Basking in the noon sunlight,
Careless as the birds in bower.
May no storm of life or ocean
Turn your pleasure into pain!
Gale blow steady, seas be ready!
Waft the fisher home again!

C. F. H

DESIGNS FOR THE PEEL MONUMENT, EXHIBITED IN THE TOWN-HALL AT BURY, LANCASHIRE.

THE PEEL MONUMENT,
BURY.

The several models sent by the competing sculptors for this memorial to the lamented Sir Robert Peel, have lately been placed in the Town-hall at Bury, for inspection; and, whether as regards the reputation of the competitors, the general excellence of the designs, or the artistic taste displayed in their arrangement, the Bury exhibition is entitled to precedence of similar collections of designs at Manchester, Leeds, and the other towns where steps have been taken with the same interesting object.

Bury, it is well known, is the birth-place of the late Sir Robert Peel. It is a manufacturing town in Lancashire, with a population, at the last census, of about 30,000 souls, and about eight miles distant from Manchester. Within a few days after the decease of their lamented townsman, subscriptions of upwards of £2100 were entered into for the erection of a Monument to his memory, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the project. In due time a circular was sent to various eminent artists, stating that it had been determined that the Monument should consist of a colossal bronze statue, upon a suitable pedestal, and that it should be erected in the old Market-place, being the most central part of the town.

The Committee then stated that they were desirous of receiving designs for the statue, not, however, intending to offer any premium, or to incur expense for models or drawings, and reserving to themselves the power of approving or rejecting any designs which might be submitted to them. The models were to be made to scale, and not to exceed four feet in height. The total cost of the design was not to exceed £1,000, exclusive of the expenses of the erection and of the railing; and the designs were to be forwarded to the secretary on or before the 1st of February, 1851.

By this date, several Models were received. They have been arranged in part of the Town-hall at Bury, a large range of building in the Italian palatial style, recently erected in the Market-place, after the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., which combines in an eminent degree, beauty of design and internal convenience: for this edifice the town is indebted to the liberality of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the Lord of the Manor. It comprises the estate-offices of the noble Earl, a Court-house, town's offices, police-station, and a large banqueting-hall, 75 feet by 39 feet, with a vestibule.

The roof of the hall in which the greater part of the models are placed, is circular and panelled: and the light, coming from above, renders it admirably adapted for the exhibition of works of art. After ascending a handsome stone staircase, we enter the vestibule, which is draped with a heavy dark maroon cloth: here are placed designs for sculpture by Bally, R.A.; Macdowell, R.A.; E. A. Foley, and Jones; besides two architectural models. Passing through the vestibule to the hall, we find it divided by two high semicircular screens of the before-named maroon cloth, in front of which the remaining models are arranged in a crescent at each end. Our Sketch will give an idea of this arrangement, which is very effective, and possesses the advantage of throwing an equal light on each design. The hall contains Models for sculpture by Bally, R.A.; Macdowell, R.A.; J. H. Foley, A.R.A.; Calder Marshall, A.R.A.; Behnes, Durham, Duckett, E. A. Foley, Hogan, Jones, Lough, Manning, Milnes, Marochetti, Noble, Theed, Thomas, and Weekes; and two architectural designs by Duckett and Truefitt. The two last, together with the two architectural models in the vestibule, by Bonner and Chatwood, are inadmissible according to the instructions of the Committee. We observe, that, unlike the plan pursued elsewhere, there has been a perfect absence of anything like mystery in this competition. There are no mottoes attached to give a colour of secresy, every artist's name being affixed to his work. We congratulate the inhabitants of Bury on the excellence of their exhibition, feeling assured that they will possess a Statue which will be an ornament to the town, an honour to art, and a worthy memorial of departed greatness.

On Friday, the 14th, the Committee met, and, after a scrutiny of several hours, the majority decided in favour of Mr. E. Bally, R.A.

We understand that a great many votes were recorded in favour of several other celebrated artists. We trust Mr. Bally will produce a Statue which shall not only be, as are all this eminent sculptor's works, beautiful and artistic in outline, but also characteristic of the individual, Sir Robert Peel.

We understand that Mr. Bally has been requested to meet the Committee at an early day, in order to receive his final instructions.

THE MOORLAND STREAM.—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FINE ARTS.

The Moorland Stream. Painted by H. Jutsum.

This picture is, in our estimation, Mr. Jutsum's most successful contribution to the Exhibition of the British Institution, noticed in our Journal of last week. In the Catalogue is appended to "The Moorland Stream" the following beautifully descriptive epigraph:—

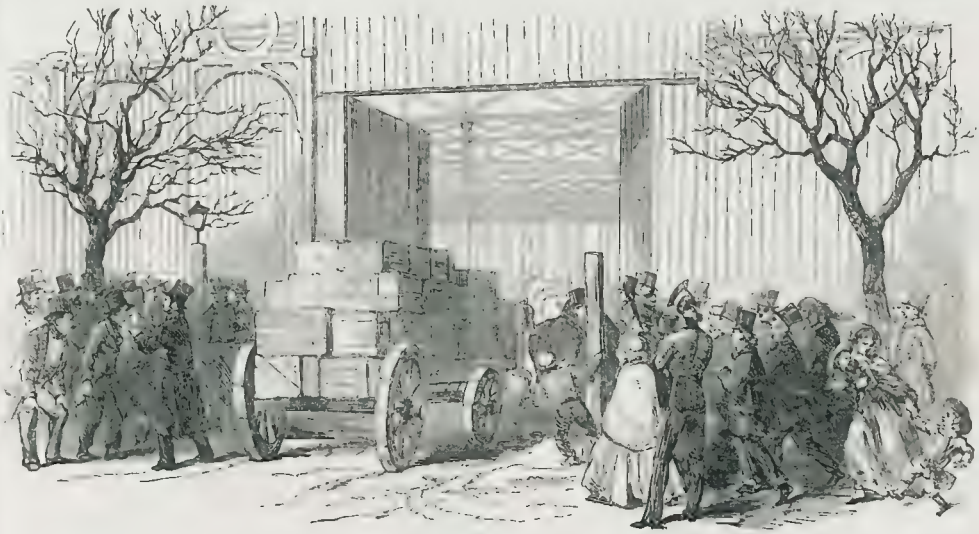
And where the murmuring brook,
Lulled by its own sweet music, seeks repose,
Amid the leafy shade; then swiftly glides,
Sparkling in sunbeams, o'er its pebbly bed.

This is one of the best landscapes, if not the best, in the Exhibition: the transparency of the water, the beauty of the foliage and distance, and the clever handling throughout, combine to make this an exceedingly charming picture.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have this week engraved the entry of some of the productions of the Zollverein into the interior of the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday. Naturally, the curiosity of the loungers, who seem to inhabit the Park all day, was strongly excited by this arrival, and the police had much to do to prevent an ingress of eight-seers (foreign and English, who spring up at any given spot) to the *entrepôts* of the Building. The waggons proceed to the transept under the lynxeyed authority of the Custom-house officials, where they are unpacked by the Sappers attached to the service of the Exhibition. The portals of the Building are watched with an Argus-like jealousy and strictness.

The Crystal Palace seems to increase in favour with the Court and the people. On Sunday last, between the hours of two and four, a competent statist has declared that a mass of her Majesty's liege subjects was passing and repassing the south transept window at the rate of between 240 and 260 persons per minute, or about 14,000 to 15,000 per hour. On Saturday the Prince Consort conducted the Countess de Neuilly (ex-Queen of the French), the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and suite over the interior of the Building. The illustrious visitors were especially interested in the various arrangements. The



RECEPTION OF GOODS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, IN HYDE PARK.

space appropriated to France attracted their notice, and with good reason, for the late King of the French and his family especially encouraged the various Parisian expositions which were held during his reign.

On Tuesday morning her M. [illegible] and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other branches of the Royal family, paid an early visit. The Royal party were much entertained, and were present at the re-examination of several different packing-cases and their contents by the Custom-house officers and staff of the Exhibition. Her Majesty frequently expressed her satisfaction at the progress of the decorations, &c., as well as the previous steps for the custody and custody of the goods, &c. The contrivances for conveying the packages were brought into the centre of the transept, under charge of a Custom-house officer, who unbundled and marked them. The [illegible] then borne off on trucks, by some Sappers, to the compartments [illegible] the country which has forwarded them: [illegible] house and the Great Exhibition awaits them. [illegible] were opened by another party of Sappers, who, in the words of the *Times*, with military determination, saw it every thing before them until the goods lay revealed. This will be the usual course of the reception arrangements. Metal-work, small machinery, works of art, a set of trays, specimens of carving, earthenware images, [illegible] cheese, lace, or gloves, parasol-handles, and articles of general merchandise, speedily appeared, and were passed on inspection.

Goods from the Zollverein, Canada, Switzerland, and Bavaria are already within the walls of their respective compartments. The piece of sculpture noticed last week, as the first arrival from abroad, was a bronze lion, weighing some four tons.

The Canadian cases have been opened. Specimens of furs, white pine, and timber in logs, &c., are remarked.

We have here to commend the aptitude and intelligence with which the force of Sappers are now entering upon the duties entrusted to them. So quietly and precisely do they obey instructions, that their assistance is properly considered as of material consequence to the punctual fulfilment of the arrangements on which they are concerned.

Mr. Owen Jones's decorations of the galleries are gradually being effected. The effect of the blue, red, and white on the girders gives an elegant distinctness, which is of the very best taste. The yellow stripe in the columns may yet be made brighter and more [illegible].

The flooring of the galleries being marked off with red paint into the particular spaces for the various exhibitors—for instance, we recognised in the south-west division, by its allotment for precious metals, amongst the names inscribed, those of Messrs. Garrard; Lambert and Rawlings; Smith, Nicholson, and Co.; with their reserved spaces. The whole of the eastern portion of the gallery in Area is floored; and the compartments for foreign countries being now definitely divided, the erection of the counters has only to be accomplished. The active superintendent (Mr. Cochrane) who represents the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, has guaranteed that the whole of the counters to be furnished by the Executive Committee shall be ready within the next three weeks. The eastern refreshment court will also be completed next Wednesday. The most extraordinary progress which was observable in the construction of the Building is continued in the fitting up and completion of the interior; and it will be unquestionable if exhibitors generally do not respond to the zeal and energy which have marked the preparations under the control of the Executive Committee and the contractors. It is incumbent on us to repeat our admonition respecting the delays of the non-arrival of machinery, after our customary vaunting and self congratulations respecting our superiority over other countries in this department, it will be a national disgrace if our machine manufacturers, from apathy or neglect, fail to keep their promise as to the delivery and setting up of their promised specimens. Messrs. Platt and Co., of Oldham, have worthily taken the lead in preparing the foundations, &c. for the completion of extensive machinery of cotton-spinning machinery from that district. their agent daily attends to forward the necessary preliminaries for the occupation of the vast space allotted to the firm; and their positions and early attention to the wants of the Exhibition, deserve this special notice. The small town of Dunfermline will have its counters and stalls completed first of the contributing towns of the United Kingdom for the shelving, &c. has been already prepared and shaped for its particular space. Coventry also, has commenced the arrangement of its space in the galleries. Carpenters are busily engaged in constructing the stalls and counters for the foreign compartment, on which a large force will be concentrated forthwith.

The experiments on the 15th to test the strength of the gal eries, both under a dead or inactive weight, and also under a variable or live load, were highly satisfactory; its perfect success must somewhat disturb the alarm sts, wises (scientifically supported, of course) have declared the downfall of the building, in fair weather or wind, or wind, either singly or combined in effect. The official report, which we somewhat abridge, thus notices the results of the test.

A few simple figures explain the basis of calculation upon which the dimensions of the several parts composing the galleries have been determined. The points of a support occurring at the angles of squares of 24 feet, the area of each of these squares is equal to 576 square feet. From various experiments made by Mr. Brunel and others, the average weight of a number of persons standing in a confined space rarely exceeds 80lb per square foot; by packing ones closely it might be brought up to 70 lb. or 80 lb.; but by locking arm in arm, the heavy pressure of gathering them into the smallest compass, an average of 1 cwt. per square foot could not be obtained. One cwt was assumed as an amount certain to cover any unforeseen accumulation of circumstances, that no hay of gallery 24 feet square could possibly be called upon to carry a load equal to 20 tons. The arrangement of the flooring, 2½ inches thick, is such as to distribute over four girders. Every girder having been submitted on the ground to a measure of 15 tons, half the *maximum* weight, each was capable of supporting any load even by at the points upon which the floor rests upon it will be manifest that a very large margin has been left for contingencies arising from any motion liable to be communicated to such a load. The immediate object of the experiment was to ascertain by visible signs to a severest character to what extent oscillations could be conveyed to the gallery by the regular motion of a living load, and whether sufficient provision had been made to meet such contingencies. The heavy timber framing, the construction of a perfect bay of gallery, with its floor, binders, girders, and connecting pieces, in every respect complete and similar to the actual gallery, supported upon four pedestal and temporary foundations, and the whole of the platform, the full width of the platform, led up to it and down from it, so that a row of men, as wide as the gallery, might be able to march up and down in close column. Three hundred workmen were first assembled by the contractors, and allowed to cover the platform and the planks connected with it. They were then compressed into the smallest standing space. The last term on the planks represented the share of pressure which would be produced by the crowding of adjacent bays of gallery. The amount of deflection was inappreciable. The men then walked rapid-ly and irregularly, but ran over [illegible] the floor—allowing play to the timbers and the wrought iron-work—was certain ly developed, and it became apparent that the quality of elasticity was of the greatest value in protecting the construction of the galleries from surges. Thus, in the severest test which could possibly be applied—when the men, standing closely packed together, continued jumping simultaneously for several minutes—all such, in the regular alternation of motion, as is likely to be played by and down, the extreme deflection of any of the girders that could be ascertained at any moment did not exceed one-quarter of an inch. Further, to ascertain the effect of perfectly rigid or solid shocks, the men, in a compact mass, were thrown on the ground, in close column, were marched over and over, and round and round, and were, finally, made to mark time in the most trying manner. At the climax of vibration, the motion did not, by the self-acting [illegible] present, exceed that common in ordinary London houses at evening parties. A minute examination of the platform, &c. subsequently showed that no permanent injury from the strains imposed upon it. The test was satisfactory. The galleries, it must be remembered are only 6 feet wide, the counters occupying the central portion most liable to strain. Uniform duration, beauty, and economy in covering the tests applied on the 15th must entirely dissipate every apprehension. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, with their suite, attended by the Earl of Granville and Mr. W. Cubitt, C.E., of the Commissioners, Mr. I. K. Brunel, Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Field, and other eminent professional gentlemen, Col. Reid, C.B., Mr. Cole, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Bowring, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Wyatt, &c., were present.

Preparations for the supply and construction of the great central fountain in the transept, by Messrs. Rowe, of the Strand, are visible. Contributors of sculpture, or any decorative additions to this portion of the building, will be kindly amply accommodated.

The Royal Agricultural Society will not hold their Cattle Show in Hyde-park, as originally suggested: the Rangers of Hyde Park is said to have expressed unfavourable feeling. This, however, will not interfere with the arrangements of the implements, &c., which we afforded last week. Some agricultural implements have already arrived.

Dr Lyon Playfair's elaborate classification of objects (which apparently divides articles to be exhibited under the heads of their particular uses or purposes) is formed principally for the convenient distribution in the Building, and for the assistance of the juries who will have to determine the merits of the contributions in each class. We shall, from time to time, present specimens of the mode of classification adopted.

The Royal war-steamer *Gorgon*, bearing the contributions of the Sardinian Government, started from Genoa on the 9th inst.

It is doubtful, by accounts from Vienna, whether the young Emperor of Austria will visit the Great Exhibition, but a special Minister will certainly accompany the industrial specimens of Austrian exhibitors.

The Lyons Chamber of Commerce has arranged with the Central Committee of Paris respecting the exclusive right of exhibiting their products claimed by the manufacturers themselves of Lyons against the retail dealers in silk stuffs. The central station of the Lyons wares will take place in all its intended [illegible] at the Great Exhibition. Delay, however, is still sought by some of the French contributors, but assuredly their application will not succeed.

Regulations are to be specially published by the [illegible] authorities respecting the heavy traffic and conveyance [illegible] visits of strangers to the [illegible] by the Court of Aldermen, from the Royal Commissioners, as to the admission of foreigners to public establishments, such as the gaol of Newgate (at present open to written orders). A memorandum has been transmitted from Chevalier Bunsen to the Royal Commissioners on the subject, and the matter is referred to the City Committee of general purposes.

The *Glasgow Daily Mail* states that nearly the whole of the large sum of money (£700) stolen from a gentleman in Glasgow, on Monday (last week), has been recovered through the exertions of the local police.

MUSIC.

MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed at the fourth concert, at St Martin's Hall, last Wednesday night. On the whole, the choruses did not need the studies and precautions that had been anticipated. In correct intonation and delicacy of light and shade there is still every room for improvement. To have attacked such a work as "Elijah" is, however, highly creditable to the intelligence of the Upper Singing Schools. The solos were awarded to Mr. Lockey, Misses Williams, Kearns, Gill, and Kent; Messrs. Lockey, Herberte, Rushland, and Weiss. Of Miss Williams in the contralto part, and of Mr. Lockey in the tenor, it is quite unnecessary to write, so well known and appreciated is their admirable singing. Mrs. Anderson, who had for a principal concert-singer, and Mr. Weiss, who, for the first time in London, essayed the difficult part of the *Prophet*, were both successful. The *débutante* is a pupil of Sir George Smart; she is gifted with a fine organ a grace or easy-ease compass, with effective high notes, so requisite for the "Elijah." With experience and confidence, she bids fair to take a good position. Mr. Weiss has added to his reputation by his impressive interpretation of the part of "Elijah;" the text was rendered by him conscientiously, and if he can acquire a little more decision in accent, and more flexibility in the florid passages, his version would leave nothing to be desired. At the next concert a Credo by Bach will be introduced, and Mr. Gounod's "Sanctus" will be repeated, by general desire of the subscribers.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Amateur Musical Society gave their second concert last Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms.

At the Royal Musical Hall, in Adelaide-street, in addition to the attractive performances on the Colleoniade, under the direction of Mr. Grattan Cooke, Miss Poole, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald King have been engaged as vocalists: the Italian operatic concerts of Signor Montelli are on the off-nights of the Apollonian evenings.

Miss Eyles gave a *soirée musicale* last Monday, at the Whittington Club. The concert was well attended. Miss Eyles has a sympathetic mezzo-soprano organ, and sings with taste and feeling. She was encored in a charming aria from the "Sleeper Awakened," "Gone—he's gone!" the florid passages in which were artistically executed by Miss Eyles, who was also encored in Rodwell's pretty ballad, "Come, Mary."

Mr. Topliff delivered a Lecture on Congregational Singing, at the Newington National School-room, last Tuesday.

Mdlle. Conlan, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Tuesday, gave an evening concert, for the benefit of a distressed family, at which Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, Miss Ransford, Madame Montresi, Signor Montelli, &c., assisted.

At the first of Mr. Lucas's attractive Musical Evenings, Mr. W. S. Bennett performed a MS. Andante, with variations, by Mendelssohn; and, with Mr. Lucas, Beethoven's Sonata in F, for piano and violoncello. The quartets were Haydn's No 74, Spohr's Op. 43, and Beethoven's No. 17; Salmon and Danese being first and second violins, and Mr. Hill the viola.

Dr. Elvey's new Anthem and Haydn's "Creation" were repeated at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, last night, under Mr. Surman's direction. The ensemble, in consequence of the success of Dr. Elvey's anthem "In the day," have resolved to propose to the society to give two annual prizes for the composition of anthems, with full orchestra. If this experiment should be successful, as it deserves to be, we would suggest to the committee not to stop at anthems, but to open prizes for a cantata, and even for an oratorio, so as to afford our composers, in default of a national opera, some chance of distinction in this sacred school.

Next week will be a busy one for the professor and amateur. On Monday Mr. Charles Hersley's new oratorio, "David," which was performed by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society for the first time—much to their credit, be it recorded—will be executed at Exeter Hall, under the composer's direction. The principal vocalists will be Misses Birch, Williams, and Eliza Birch; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Weiss, and Whitworth. Mr. C. Hersley will preside at the organ. The band and chorus will be first-rate in quality and quantity. Much interest has been excited by this oratorio. The performance will be honoured, it is believed, by the presence of Prince Albert—a graceful compliment to the young and rising musician. Handel's "Messiah" will be performed as the [illegible] Institution, Mile-end, next Monday. Of Classical Chamber exercises there will be five next week; namely, on Tuesday, at Mr. Hill's; at St. Martin's Hall; Mr. Lindsay Sloper, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; and the first of Mr. Sternd le Bennett's pianoforte performances, at the Hanover Rooms; on Wednesday, M. Rousselot, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, and, on Friday, Mr. W. Ree, at the same place. The Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Saul," under Costa's direction, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night. The Melodists Club will make next Thursday. On Friday evening the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Jephtha." Next Monday night Henrich Werner, the boy pianist, and Mdlle. Tilmar, will give concerts at the Music Hall, in Store-street.

Ernst and Mdlle. Angri have met with a brilliant reception in Scotland, especially at Glasgow, where the marvellous playing of the violinist, and the exquisite vocalisation of the singer, have excited enthusiasm in an excellent idea, and will no doubt, be imitated rapidly by the music dealers.

The 113th Anniversary Musical Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated by Freemasonry, on Friday, the 7th of March; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. As is usual on these occasions, there will be a great display of vocal and instrumental talent, the most distinguished *artistes*, native and foreign, having promised their gratuitous aid.

Mdme. Pleyel and Mr. Hudson will commence a provincial tour with their musical entertainment, next Monday, at Birmingham.

At Mr. F. Chatterton's concert at Greenwich, Messrs. Cooper, Goffrie, Hill, and Ransford played quartets; and Miss Eliza Birch, the Lockwood family, performed: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Birch, and Mr. Allen were the principal vocalists.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves made their appearance at the Dublin Theatre Royal last Monday night, with the greatest success, as *Edgardo* and *Lucia*; Herr Meigis being *Enrico*, and Signor Poloni *Raimondo*. On Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves performed as *Elvino* and *Amina*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." The Dublin audiences are great supporters of the Italian Opera.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Letters from Paris state that M. Gounod's new three-act opera, "Sappho," is in active preparation at the Grand Opera-house. Mdlle. Poinsot, who so recently made such a successful *début* as *Rachel*, in "La Juive," will be included in the cast of "Sappho," with Mdme. Viardot; M. Gueymard will be the tenor, and M. Bonnehée the baritone. As France is thus affording a chance to M. Gounod, Germany is following the example of England, by producing his sacred compositions. The "Sanctus," which created such a sensation at Mr. Hullah's monthly concerts, will be performed at the Aix-la-Chapelle Musical Festival.

Gardoni's reception at the Parisian Italian Opera, on his return from Madrid, was very enthusiastic; he played *Rienzo* in the "Sonnambula," and was in excellent voice. Scria and Sims Reeves performed as *Elvino* and *Amina* in Bellini's "Sonnambula" last Thursday, with Gardoni as *Fernando*, Mdme. Sontag as *Miranda*, Lablache *Calchon*, and Mdlle. Rosati as *Ariel*.

There are no less than fifty candidates, namely, MM Batton, Benoist, Berlioz, Clapisson, Félicien David, Grisar, Martin d'Angers, Nodermeyer, Panseron, Ambroise Thomas, and Zimmerman, for the vacant seat in the Académie des Beaux Arts.

The Italian Opera-house at Athens was opened with Bellini's "Puritani" Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* and *Les Huguenots* performances at the Theatre, in the concert-rooms, and in the church in honour of the late Spontini. The French Minister of the Interior has ordered that the bust of the deceased composer shall be placed in the foyer of the Grand Opera-house in Paris.

The *News et Gazette Musicale* of Paris states that the project for a treaty of international copyright between France and Austria has been definitively drawn up and agreed upon, and only awaits the signature of the Princes. The *Revue* adds that a treaty of the same nature has been long ready between England and France, and it is much to be regretted that inexplicable delays have occurred to prevent its being put in execution.

The Paris Society of Musicians has opened a new concert-room in the Bazaar "Bonne Nouvelle;" the saloon was decorated by MM. Philastre and Carebon. M. Prudent, the pianist, gave the first concert in the new room.

The audiences from Brussels dwelt on the extraordinary effect produced by MM. Schaeven, Scheers, and Standlies, three pupils of Berlioz, who play together (an unison) concertos and fantasias on the violin. De Beriot has also four pupils who perform solos with equal success, as if indeed there was but one bow in action.

THE CENSUS.

The forms and schedules are now in course of being forwarded to the District Registrars of England and Wales, constituting upwards of 2000 officers, who are engaged for the occasion a staff of enumerators numbering about 100,000. These persons will forthwith receive their instructions for taking the Census on Monday the 31st of March.

A schedule will be left with every family, and is to be filled up by the occupier of each house or part of a house, or by some one of the members of such family, or other person residing therein, or in case of the absence of such occupier or person in charge of such house or apartment, by the person making the return for the portion of the house upon a separate household schedule.

Persons who refuse to give correct information incur a *Penalty of Five Pounds*, besides the inconvenience and annoyance of appearing before two Justices of the Peace, and being convicted of having made a wilful mis[illegible]ment of age, or of any of the other particulars.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

No.	Name and Surname.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Sex.	Age last Birthday.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.	If Deaf and Dumb, Blind, or Imbecile or Idiot, at the Census.
1	George Wood	Head of Family	Married	M.	45	Farmer (of 11 acres, employing 4 labourers)	Kent, Dartford	—
2	Maria Wood	Wife	Married	F.	44	Farmer's Wife	Middlesex, Chelsea	—
3	Emily Wood	Daughter	Unmarried	F.	22	Farmer's Daughter	Kent, Chisle[illegible]	—
4	Alan Wood	Son	Unmarried	M.	20	Farmer's Son	Kent, Chislehurst	—
5	Florence Wood	Daughter	[illegible]	F.	14	Scholar	Kent, Beckenham	—
6	Jane Holmes	Visitor	Widow	F.	79	Annuitant	Canada	Blind
7	Eliza Edwards	Servant	Unmarried	F.	24	House Servant	Kent, Gravesend	—

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The appearance of the Opera prospectus as anticipated with much [illegible] as a speech from the Throne [illegible] however important may be the publication of the day—whether the Chancellor's budget be declared or the Anti-[illegible] aggression Bill be published, whether the Treaty of Vienna be cast to the winds, or France be in her hundredth crash, the operatic programme will be read and canvassed in every circle. Nor would Mr. Bunn or Charles Dickens, so prolific of Palmerston, no manifesto of the Germanic Diet is pursued with more avidity. Speculation is hazarded as to the singers who will return; also as to the new *artistes* who are to undergo the ordeal of a London *début*, and, above all, as to the new works that will be produced. The lessee and director of Her Majesty's Theatre has most assured y'd spayed infinite tact in his present appointment; whilst his subscribers have had the gratifying assurance of the return of the brilliant vocalist Mdme. Sontag, who has been achieving such triumphs during the winter season at Paris, and of the re-engagement of the comely, with the lovelicst voice ever heard, the incomparable Alboni: and with these two celebrities are associated Parodi, who has created such a sensation recently in New York, despite of the kind *bravos* of Mr. Hudson's Mdme. Florentini, and those useful *artistes* Mdme. Gunhan and Mdle. Bertrand. The list of favourite tenors and basses comprises the unrivalled Lablache, the excellent baritone, Signor Coletti; Samuel F. Lablache and Lorenzo; Signor Gardoni, whose success at Madrid has been transcendent, and who re-appeared last week in Paris with the greatest success; Signor Calzolari, who has won immense popularity in Paris this winter, is a thoroughly trained artist; and our own Prince of tenors, Mr. Sims Reeves.

Thus much for the category of *artistes* known to us; now, as to those who are new to this country.

First, there is Mdlle Caroline Duprez, the daughter of one of the greatest tenors of any age or country, the famed Duprez. This youthful *artiste*, whose mother, in the way, was Italian, will make her *début* in her own country, has been quite triumphant at the Paris Italian Opera, as our letters have frequently recorded. It is not only that Mdlle. Duprez is a most accomplished vocalist, but she is distinguished by that which has been especially her paternal origin, as an actress of impassioned feeling. Following up his system of introducing the reigning stars of Italy, Mr Lumley, who has presented Madame Medolini and Madame Frezzolini, will now endeavour to bring before the celebrated Madame Barbieri Nini; and if this *artiste* should still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

bandoleiers, monster vases, glasses, lamps, ancient musical instruments, &c., the whole is like a resuscitated Nineveh.

"ARAB, the Prodical" will be seen here very soon; for, although there is ample room for fault-finding, there are real points of novel in erest, and Mr ARCHER SMITH'S appropriate appeal at the close, when he was unanimously called for, that he had done in a month what had occupied the Paris management one year, was scarcely needed. We intend to illustrate the speaking next week.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. LOVE's entertainments announced for Monday will, no doubt, prove attractive. The reputation of the gentleman has been on the increase for many years, and he is now unquestionably the best ventriloquist we possess. The art, by his practice, has acquired a higher standard than it formerly had, while the versatility which he displays in his performance enables him to awaken an unprecedented range of feelings. Some of these are curious portrauts. Frequently, also, Mr Love contrives to suggest a moral lesson, or to call attention to a scientific truth.

COLOSSEUM.—Active preparations are now making at this establishment for exhibiting HORNER'S original panoramas of "London by Day" and "Paris by Night," which, will, doubtless, prove attractive to the great influx of strangers expected this year.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

A diorama illustrating the career of Napoleon, called a "Pictorial Biography of the Emperor," was exhibited for the first time on Monday, at the Apollonicon Rooms, St. Martin's-lane. It presents some twenty *tableaux*, consisting chiefly of battle scenes. Among the scenes selected, are the Bridge of Arcola, the Field of Austerlitz, the Coronation in Notre Dame, and the Departure of the exile for Elba. The pictures are by divers artists, but all have been painted under the immediate direction of Mons. de Condé, who, as (Madame de Condé) delivers a lecture in French and in English at different parts of the day. Though not claiming any great merit on the score of art, the subjects chosen are treated in an interesting and instructive manner.

IRELAND.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—A formidable agitation against the proposed measure of the Government appears imminent. It is thought by the Roman Catholics that, should the bill become law, it will interfere with their religious liberties and the discipline of their Church, if not with its existence, by abrogating the ecclesiastical authority exercised by their bishops. This is the view taken even by many Roman Catholics of the higher class, who have invariably held aloof from political agitation; and among the clergy it is said the opinion prevails that the temporal functions of the bishops will be practically abrogated if the act is extended to Ireland. Amongst the laity a very general movement is in progress throughout the country. Meetings are to be held in the parishes to petition against the bill. Some meetings have been already held for that purpose

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The Roman Catholic Primate, Dr Cullen, has issued circulars to all the prelates—twenty-eight in number—requesting their attendance at a general meeting in Dublin, to deliberate upon the measures to be adopted in consequence of Lord J. Russell's bill.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT OF AN IRISH CARDINAL.—There is no foundation for the statement, published by a Limerick journal, that the Pope has conferred dignity of a cardinal on Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate, and that Dr. Kirby, president of the Irish College at Rome, has been appointed coadjutor Bishop of Dromore.

DUNGANNON ELECTION.—The Hon. Stuart Knox, brother of the late representative, Lord Northland, was returned, without opposition, for this borough on Friday (last week)

ABOLITION OF THE VICEROYALTY.—The guardians of the South Dublin Union held a special meeting on Saturday, for the purpose of petitioning against the abolition of the Viceroyalty. This was the first of a series of meetings which, it is expected, will be held throughout the country for the same purpose, by boards of guardians and grand juries

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, have received intimation from Government that the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the University is to consist of the following members:—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Cork, the Right Hon. Richard Rosse, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Commissioner Longfield, and Mr. Cooper, of Markree.

NOVEL EXPORTS FROM DUBLIN.—The large castings for the great bridge over the Wye, at Chepstow, for the South Wales Railway, are being executed by a firm in Dublin, which, we believe, is the first instance on record of castings of any magnitude being made in Dublin for works in England or Wales. The enterprising firm who are doing this work have lately made in Dublin all the castings for the Brighton Railway Company, required for the extension of their passenger terminus at London-bridge, and have exported to England, during the last two years, upwards of 400 tons of castings

COAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for the Board of Trade have appointed Mr Robert Scanlan Head Master of the Cork School of Design, at a salary of £300 per annum. Their Lordships, in compliance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, have also been pleased to raise the salary of the Second Master, Mr. Knight, to £150 per annum

Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Dublin Royal Exchange to the corporation, that building having long since ceased to be used for any commercial purposes.

Last week, Arthur Sampson, Esq., J P, Drummone House, Ballykelly, in the north of Ireland, agent to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, had no fewer than seventy-five sheep worried to death in one night! He has had one hundred others wounded, most of them severely. Mr. Sampson has succeeded in poisoning a number of the savage dogs who killed the sheep.

MR. ANSTEY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey has contradicted the statement of his rumoured resignation of his seat in Parliament for Youghal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool Spring meeting has so many claims on the "sympathies" of the racing, steeple-chasing, and coursing fraternities, that the calendars if not literally, are virtually, "black." Thus the coursing gat-erings will be confined to Ilston on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Colton (Bromsgrove) on Wednesday, and the steeple-chasing to Honeybourne-Arden on Monday. Of course, we speak irreconcilely of Liverpool, which offers three days' diversion, commencing with the long-talked-over Lord Sefton's Coursing on Tuesday, Wednesday being devoted to racing on the flat and "across the country," and Thursday to the all-decisive courses for the stakes commenced on Tuesday—it promises to be an interesting week, but "nothing wonderful."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was well attended this afternoon, but the business was brisk only on a few horses; viz. Rhesus, Greedan, Newminster, Constellation, and Serus. The following were the averages at the close:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.
6 to 1 agst Bloth.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.

10 to 1 agst Sir John	12 to 1 agst Van Hove (c)	20 to 1 ——— Fugitive
10 to 1 ——Abd-el-Kader	14 to 1 ——Peter Simple	25 to 1 ——Venom
10 to 1 ——Maria Day	20 to 1 ——Rasen	25 to 1 ——Sorrity (c)
10 to 1 ——Hal-ris	20 to 1 agst Maurice Daly	

SOUTHAMPTON RACE STAKES.—20 to 1 agst The Cocktail (c).

CHESTER CUP.

11 to 1 agst Rheusa	20 to 1 agst Black Doctor	1000 to 45 agst Rea (c)
27 to 1 ——Harriet (c)	50 to 1 ——Nancy (c)	1000 to 10 Spot (c)
30 to 1 ——Montagne (c)	1000 to 45 ——Sir Richard (c)	1000 to 10 ——TarnWadlin(c)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—12 to 1 agst Cossa

DON.

6 to 1 agst Greedan (t)	12 to 1 agst Newminster	30 to 1 agst Storm
6 to 1 ——Prince Monbrise	22 to 1 ——Lecuarnine (t)	40 to 1 ——Confessor
12 to 1 ——Mountain Sylph colt	25 to 1 ——Constantine	50 to 1 ——Thrasea
	25 to 1 ——Marlboro' Rock	100 to 1 ——Serus (t)

10,000 to 400 agst Lady Gersdale colt (t)

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst Stella (c) 12 to 1 agst Iris (c)

THURSDAY.—A dull afternoon, and the "sayings and doings" (more of the former than the latter) with no other influence than to make Vain Hope and Rhesus look very "tottery."

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.

10 to 1 agst Sir John	10 to 1 agst Maria Day	15 to 1 agst Fugitive
10 to 1 ——Rasen	12 to 1 ——Peter Simple	20 to 1 ——Sorrity (c)
10 to 1 ——Abd-el-Kader	12 to 1 ——Van Hope	25 to 1 ——Carrig
	30 to 1 agst Farnham	

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

5 to 1 agst Pampe (t)	6 to 1 agst Bosh	7 to 1 agst Charlie

CHESTER CUP.

	33 to 1 agst Wild Rover	
14 to 1 agst Rheusa	30 to 1 ——Knight of Avenel	40 to 1 agst Seaman

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

Even ——Nougat 5 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph colt

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Greedan (t)	10 to 1 agst Prince Monbrise (c)	12 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph colt
	10 to 1 agst Confessor (t)	100 to 1 agst Artiste (t)

A return to the House of Commons, just printed, regarding poor-law relief in Ireland, states that in the quarter ended December, 1849, there were 855,106 persons on the relief list. In the following year the number was reduced to 251,279; and in the quarter ended the 31st of December last was 209,736. In the quarter ended December, 1848, the ordinary expenses for the relief of the poor amounted to £426,045; in the next year, to £242,976; and in the quarter ended the 31st December last, to £147,217

The Earl of Rodney has given much of his farm tenants in Kent as are dissatisfied with the present amount of their rent the option of having their holdings valued by a competent surveyor, with the view of fairly adjusting the rent to the present circumstances of agriculture

General Narvaez, the late Prime Minister of Spain, has gone to reside at Paris, and has taken up his quarters at the Hôtel Bristol, Place Vendome.

The remains of the late Lord Bexley were on Monday interred in the family vault in the parish church of Bexleyheath

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. P. (Exeter).—You will see your error on examining our solution

T. T. (Dublin).—Received, with thanks.

Q. P.—The King must not take the Kt in the position given

R. H. (Leeds).—Your solution of No. 367 is correct.

M. (——).—Herein, you will agree with us, that the rule you object to is absolutely imperative. Without it, too pawn would last for two or three years

BRAHMIN.—You appear to us to be quite right. Some move, perhaps, was omitted by the transcriber

J. L. C. Ashford.—The key move to Mr. Amlee's very pretty Enigma is 1. B to Q R 5th. The other moves are right.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 367, by M. F., Mars, O P Q, Boldonia, J S Rios, of Stalingrad—are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 368, by H M, D R, of Londonderry; A B A, Bold-on, Tyro, Fidelis, Fidelis 2, Country Lawyer, J M, of Sherborne, Van J, Rotterdam, Rev H J H, J M, J L, Rampside, R T, of Blair-hp, Woodcock, O Step Type of Dublin, R F, of Dorking; W W F, H B, of Annandale—are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 369 by Sir Edmund, W G B, Rev. H. Alfred and Conway; [illegible] W J S—are correct

[illegible] Solutions have been received from [illegible] Kt to K B 4th, J H H, Mr. Jones, Kenmare, County Kerry, Sir Edmund, P G H, Rev. Mr. Slade, Alfred and Conway, A S, of Worcester, J E Rios, of Stalingrad, Jack of Shrewsbury, Belaire, R R, Derwent, W S, of Sherborne, J F H H, Yarmouth Bec, Alpha—are correct. A others are wrong.

YUBA.—Stalemate is a drawn game

H B W.—Now under consideration

J W J F.—Much too easy

*** The greater part of our Chess Correspondence must this week remain unanswered, from want of room.

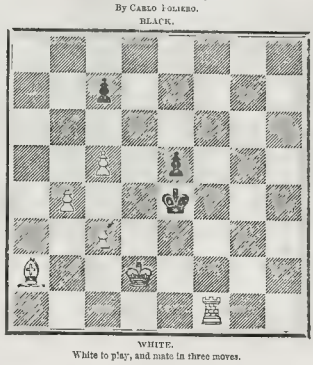
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 369.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	P to Q 3d, or P to Q 4th	3. Q B to K B 4th	P takes B
2. K B to K R 3d	P moves	4. K B takes P—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 370.

By CARLO FOLIBO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 648.—By Sir G. S.

White: K at K B 4th, B at Q B sq., P s at Q B 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d.
Black: K at Q B 4th; P s at Q B 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 3d

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 649.—By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford

White: K at Q R 3d, R at K Kt sq., B s at Q K sq. and Q B 6th, Kt s at K Kt 8th and Q 8th; P s at K 6th, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K B 2d, B at K B 4th; P s at K R 4th, Q R 2d and 7th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 650 by Mr. M. J.

White: K at K Kt sq., Q at Q R 6th, R at K Kt 7th, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at Q 8th
Black: K at Q Kt sq., Q at K R sq., R at Q B sq., B at Q sq., Kt at Q B 4th.; P s at K B 3d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Inclosed you will obliged me, through the medium of your columns, as the recognized organ of the Chess-Players of the United Kingdom, a few remarks on the composition of the Committee of Management, selected by the St. George's Chess Club, to arrange and conduct the Chess Tournament, to be held during the summer months of the present year in the rooms of the above society, which I have written for the partial principals of my brother Chess Amateurs in the provinces, whose attention I beg respectfully to request thereto.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

Halifax, Feb. 18, 1851. EDWARD CROWHLM

"To the Members of Provincial Chess Clubs generally, and specially to those composing the Yorkshire Chess Association.

"GENTLEMEN,—In a brother Chess amateur, I beg respectfully to request your kind and candid attention to the following observations on the Tournament projected by the St. George's Chess Club:

"The idea of a grand Chess Congress and a Tournament, where the Chess-champions of every quarter of the globe should meet together to contest for general prizes, and reduce their rival pretensions to superiority to the only infallible test, the actual encounter on the board, has been long a favourite project amongst Chess-players of every rank, and more particularly so since the interest created by the great match between M. St. Amant and Mr Staunton which ensued, the English player on this throne of Chess, predecessively occupied by De la Bourdonnais, Deschappelles, and Philidor

"The anticipated at ondance at the Great Exhibition this year of immense numbers of people from all parts of the world, are, and to present perhaps the most favourable opportunity of bringing about this long cherished desideratum of the Chess world; and the St. George's Chess Club, the most numerous and influential body of Chess-players ever brought together, composed of noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of the United Kingdom, and, therefore, in every sense of the word, the National Chess Club, very properly took the initiative in the good cause, and appointed a committee to carry out the grand design, soliciting at the same time the active co-operation and assistance of all the Chess clubs and Chess amateurs throughout the kingdom

"To the names of the noblemen and gentlemen composing this Committee of Management I beg to ask your particular attention, having appended to each names the county or district which each member of this national committee appears more immediately to represent.

"His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, representing the Chess-players of Oxfordshire and his central counties.

"The Right Hon. Lord Cremorne, representing the Chess-players of Ireland.

"The Right Hon. Lord A. Hay, representing the Chess-players of Scotland

"The Hon. H. T. Liddel, M.P., representing the Chess-players of Northumberland and the north of England.

"J. M Gaskell, Esq., M.P., and M. Wyvill, Esq., M.P., representing the Chess-players of Yorkshire and the Yorkshire Chess Association

"C. R. M Talbot, Esq., M.P., representing the Chess-players of Wales

"Captain Kennedy, M.P., representing the Chess-players of Brighton and the South of England.

"Sir Charles Marshall, B. Smith, Esq., A. Fonblanque, Esq., and H. G. Catley, Esq., representing the Chess-players of the metropolis

"H. F. Buckle, Esq., the winner of the Chess Tournament at the Strand Divan, in 1849

"W. Lewis, Esq., the eminent Chess writer, the tutor of M Donnell, and the rival of Deschappe lles

"H. Staunton, Esq., the present holder of the Chess sceptre.

"In these last named may be fairly taken to represent Chess-players generally, without reference to locality or country, having won more than European fame.

"Could any committee—I confidently appeal to you—be more fairly constituted, more national in its character, both individually and collectively, or more fully entitled to the confidence and support of the Chess-players of our country? And when we remember, also, that all these are members of one central club in the metropolis, and possess, in the institution with which that club is connected, ample and suitable accommodations for all the purposes of the Tournament; and, from being members of the same club, and in daily intercourse, have moreover in themselves that unity of purpose, combined with unity of action, which is essential to carry out any great project, I feel sure that all Chess-players in the provinces will, follow the example of Mr Newham, of Nottingham, a justly-acknowledged champion of the Midland Counties, in proceeding, by their liberal contributions, the success of an undertaking fraught with so much interest to every lover of the Royal game.

"I am, gentlemen, yours, sincerely and faithfully,

"Kerr Cottage, Hanbar Pth 18, 1851." "EDWARD CROWHLM.

ASSUMPTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.

The following is the "Bill to prevent the Assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of Places in the United Kingdom," which has just been introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. (The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in committee.

Whereas, by the act of the 10th year of King George IV., chap. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and Government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were, by the respective acts of Union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, and been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that, if any person, after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of any bishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds: and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or of some of any archbishop or bishop recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses is illegal and void, and the assumption of ecclesiastics, titles in respect thereof is inconsistent with the rights intended to be protected by the said enactment: and whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom, and to enact the penalty hereby by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

1. If, after the passing of this act, any person other than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever), in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province of, a archbishopric, or the see of, or co-extensive with the see of, a bishopric, of the United Church of England and Ireland, or any deanery, or co-extensive with any deanery, of the said United Church, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *one hundred pounds*, to be recovered as directed by the recited act

2. Any deed or writing made, signed, or executed after the passing of this act, by or under the authority of any person, in or under any name, style, or title which such person is by the recited act and this act, or either of them, prohibited from assuming or using, shall be void.

3. Where by the assurance, transfer, will, limitation, or declaration of use or trust, or other instrument, made or executed after the passing of this act, any real or personal property, or any profit or advantage to be had therefrom, is assured, given, or made applicable, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or made applicable, directly or indirectly, for or towards the endowment or maintenance of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery instituted or in any wise designated or described as an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery of any city, town, or place, territory, or district in the United Kingdom (except the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and deaneries of the said United Church), or for any purpose connected with or referring to the maintenance or constitution of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery (except as aforesaid) so instituted, designated, or described, or of the titular province, see, diocese, or limits thereof, or where by any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument, any real or personal property, profit, or advantage, or any power, authority, or discretion whether for private or personal benefit, or for charitable or other purposes), to be exercised over or in relation to any real or personal property, or such profit or advantage is assured, given, or vested, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, to or in any person by any name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean, which by the recited act and this act or either of them such person is prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any person who in such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument is in any manner designated, mentioned, or referred to as being or claiming to be, or as being called or known or reputed to be archbishop, bishop, or dean, under any name, style, or title which such person is so prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any other persons therein described as chaplain or other subordinate of the person so designated, mentioned, or referred to, or to or in any person in anywise described by means of a reference to a name, style, or title of which by the said act and this act or either of them, the assumption or use is prohibited, all the real or personal property, profit, or advantage aforesaid, or such estate or interest therein, as but for this enactment would accrue and pertain to the person in whom the purposes aforesaid, or would have vested in or entured to the use of the person in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, by virtue of any office or liquidation found, vest in and enure to the use of Her Majesty, and shall and may be disposed of and applied as Her Majesty shall be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct, whether for the purposes to apply the same according and pursuant to the intent and purpose declared in and by the instruments hereinbefore mentioned or otherwise; and all such powers, authority, and discretion as aforesaid, so far as the same but for this act and might have been exercised by the person in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be vested, may be exercised by such person and in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct.

4. Every person who may be liable to be sued for any penalty imposed by this act shall and may plead and set either of them, and in any proceeding in equity in relation to any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration of use or trust, or other instrument as hereinbefore mentioned, or in relation to any deed or other trust, matter or thing aforesaid, may, in compellable to answer upon oath, notwithstanding his liability to such penalty, by the same manner as if no such liability existed; provided, that no answer of such person in any such suit or proceeding as aforesaid, in any matter disclosed or made known only by means of such answer, shall be admitted as evidence against such person in any action for the recovery of such penalty.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—The half-yearly reports of the factory inspectors have been issued. They have reference to the half year ending October 31. In their joint report, the inspectors refer with satisfaction to the amending act of last year for defining the working hours of young persons and women. They state that the amending act has had the effect of allowing much of the excitement which existed throughout the manufacturing districts for the long period during which the fifth system was practised to subside. They have great regret to report an increase in the number of accidents, which partly arose from inexperienced hands being employed in the different factories for the great activity which has so generally prevailed throughout the United Kingdom. The inspectors are of opinion that many accidents would be prevented if newspapers were to apply articles in the strong and energetic manner which in the half-year there were 336 informations laid for infringements of the several factory Acts, of which 316 resulted in convictions. The fines paid amount to £336.

THREATENING THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR IRELAND.—On Wednesday, at the Westminster Police court, a man of gentlemanly appearance named Samuel M'Carthy, was brought up on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Sir W. Somerville; but as it appeared that the letter had been written under a false impression that a person who had insulted defendant's wife was the right hon. Baronet, and as the defendant made an humble apology to Sir W. Somerville, who waived further proceedings in the matter, the charge was dismissed.

LAUNCH OF THE TURKISH STEAMER "SHAFFEK."—Another Government vessel, of 750 tons, for the Ottoman service, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. John and Robert White, shipbuilders, at the port. She is intended for the Ottoman packet-service, and designed to carry the mails between Constantinople and the ports on the Black Sea. This makes the fourth large steamer built for the Turkish Government by Messrs. White.

In the afternoon at Portsmouth, Mrs. Wyndham Carew performed the ceremony of naming the vessel and she glided majestically from her cradle.

WELLS, SOMERSET.—The Lord Chancellor of England has been pleased to place the following gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace as magistrates for this ancient city and borough of Wells, viz. Edward Kelsh Wells, Esq. (the Mayor); John Bellour Plowman, Esq. (Alderman), John Ivey, Esq., and Joseph Parsons, Esq.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Legation of the Oriental Republic at Paris has announced that the conditions for the formation of a military colony at Monte Video have ceased, but with so much restriction as to by confining the engagements with reserve sub-officers. This compensation is imposed by the French Government, which, however, leaves to the Oriental Embassy the apparent credit of having volunteered the indemnity

DIORAMA OF THE TOUR THROUGH EUROPE.

THE Diorama so denominated, exhibited at her Majesty's Concert-room, Haymarket, under the title of the Tourist's Guide, is one of the happiest ideas of the kind now commended to public notice. It displays to the spectator the three most likely routes that the English tourist might be expected to take in the travelling season of the year. The first route is direct from the Thames to Hamburgh, and thence to Constantinople, presenting a series of magnificent cities; the free city of Hamburgh itself being an object of no common attraction. Berlin, Dresden, Prague, then follow in succession, leading to the Danube and the striking Walhalla, founded by Louis of Bavaria. Ratisbon, Pesth, and Buda next present themselves, and, last of all, Constantinople. These series of each scene are well and judiciously arranged as to give variety and illustration—ships, towers, palaces, and while for colour, light, shade, and perspective, each painting is admirable both in regard to taste and effect.

MARSHALL'S MOVING DIORAMA OF A TOUR THROUGH EUROPE.—"DEPARTURE OF THE 'JOHN BULL' STEAMER."—EXHIBITED IN THE CONCERT-ROOM OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second scene presents the route from Rome to Mont Blanc in Switzerland. The Imperial City blazes on the view; then Venice, Lago Maggiore, Monte Rosa, Isolas, Gondo, the Simplon, Interlacken, the Jungfrau, the Wetterhorn, Lauterbrunnen, Geneva, Montanvert, and the Mer de Glace, lead to the very foot of Mont Blanc. This chain of Alpine and Swiss landscape—in its glory and gloom, with its snow-storm and its avalanche, its pastoral beauty, its lakes and canals, its gondolas and still life, its bustle and its desolation—all produce an alternation of surprises that must afford a visitor the most exquisite delights.

The third route is occupied with the Rhine scenery from Bingen to Cologne. It were impossible to describe within reasonable compass the objects that in this series crowd upon the eye. Nature and art, river and village, rock and fastness, sky and town, wave and steamer, all successively, or in combination, press upon the view, while the well-known associations linked with each spot fill the mind with pleasant fancies.

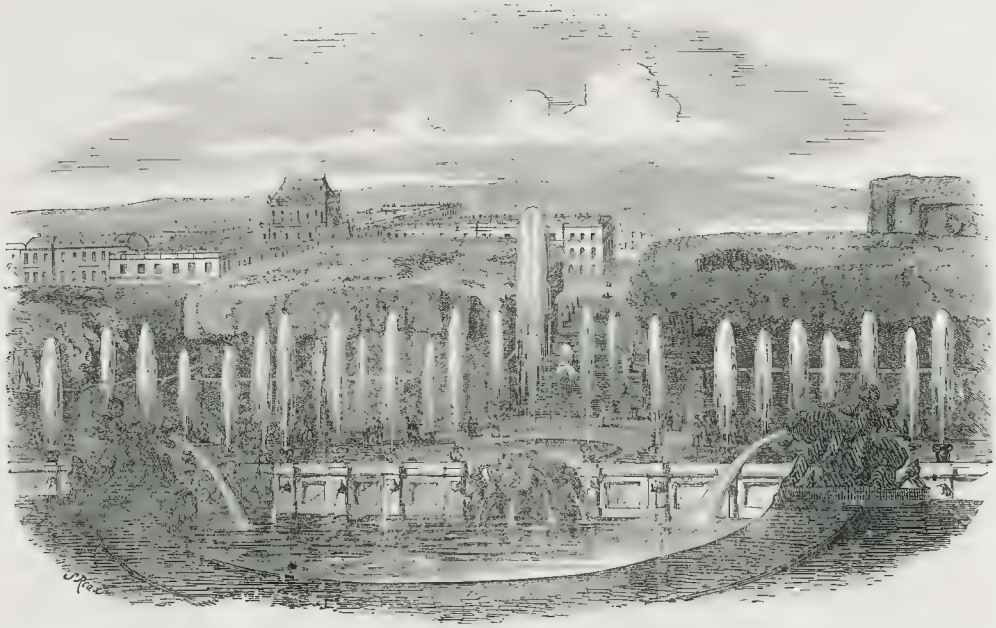
For these delightful pictures the public has to be grateful to Mr. Marshall, whose execution of them is as admirable as the scenes themselves are memorable. The exhibition is accompanied by descriptive notices, delivered in good taste by Mr. W. S. Woodin.

M. CAMBON'S PANORAMA OF VERSAILLES.

M. C. Cambon is the celebrated *artiste* of the Grand National Opera of Paris, some of the most splendid scenes having been painted by him—such as the superb ball-room scene in "Gustavus III.," the scenery of "Guido and Ginevra," "Le Diable Boiteux," "La Jolie Fille de Gand," and "The Huguenots." He takes credit, also, for the Coronation scene in the fourth act of "The Prophet," and the scenes in Auber's last opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue." Not content with these laurels, the biographical notice which precedes the description of the present panorama, states that the "Opéra Comique, also, is indebted to the renowned artist for the scenery of several of its operas, among which may be reckoned 'The Valley of Andorre,' 'La Dame de Pique,' &c.," and that "the best fairy pieces of the National Circus Theatre have been painted by him, and La Scala also decorated the magnificent theatres of Gand and Antwerp, as well as the elegant and rich mansion of Anthony de Rothschild, in London."

Such are the claims of M. C. Cambon, whose panorama of Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles was opened to the public in Leicester-square (Linwood Gallery) on Friday last. The pictures are worthy of his reputation. They consist of three *tableaux*, illustrating the beginning, middle, and end of the series; the last realising the grand Water-works of the Gardens of Versailles, represented with real water; the other two being the Interior of Notre Dame, and a view of Paris taken from the Pont des Arts, one of the bridges across the Seine. These *tableaux* are all most effectively executed.

The pictures consist of the Triumphal Arch de l'Etoile, Champs Elysées, le Cirque National, l'Elysée Bourbon, Place de la Concorde, the Admiralty, la Madeleine, Tuileries Garden, Colonne and Place Vendôme, Tuileries Palace, Place du Carrousel, the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel, the Seine, the quays, the Louvre, with its *Galerie*, the Pont Neuf, a distant view of the towers of Notre Dame, the village and palace of Meudon, St. Cloud, the Castle, Diogenes' Lantern, and Versailles. All are deserving of praise for their accuracy and picturesque effect. The scenes must be familiar to a large number of the spectators, who will, doubtless, appreciate both attributes; though it remains to be proved whether our night-seeing public will prefer these representations to those less known and more distant.



CAMBON'S MOVING PANORAMA—"THE FOUNTAINS AT VERSAILLES."—EXHIBITED AT THE LINWOOD GALLERY, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

SCENE THE LAST, FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "SIXTUS V.," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE practice of preferring translated to original pieces is extending on the English stage. On Monday night a version of one of the dramas of the Théâtre Historique, in seven *tableaux*, was ventured on these boards. The adapter for the occasion was Mr. Dion Boucicault, who, in the manipulation of his historical romance, has shown his usual tact and talent, except that he has studiously abstained from throwing any brilliancy into the dialogue, either in the form of wit or poetry. The main purpose has evidently been to exhibit the action in *tableaux*, and to make the writing subordinate to the painting and the *pose plastique*. This end has been effectually accomplished.

The anecdote of SIXTUS V., on which the plot of the play is made to turn, is only a tradition. Ranke tells us that there is no historical basis for it; nevertheless, as a traditive fiction, it typifies the character of the reforming Pontiff. The *Curé* and *Montalto* is, in this drama, made the "cloak-enclouded" providence of a love tale. One *Adrien Peretti* (Mr. Leigh Murray) has dared to aspire to the hand of *Bianca Colonna* (Miss Louisa Howard); but he is scorned by her father and brother, the *Count Colonna* (Mr. Norton, and *Fabio* (Mr W Farren, jun.) Encouraged by a rough, good-natured friend, *Hugo*, surnamed the "delicate" (Mr. Henry Farren), *Adrien* perseveres in his suit, and, in fact, succeeds in getting married by one *Anselmo*, a mysterious monk, really the *Cardinal* himself in disguise But the family of the bride are in pursuit, and a conflict ensues, in which *Fabio* is slain. The *Countess Colonna* (Mrs. Leigh Murray), on seeing the corpse of her son, prostrates herself on the earth; but the stern *Count* secures his disobedient daughter. The group we have indicated forms the subject of the third *tableau*, and is, to our mind, the most original of the seven. It concludes the second act with great applause.

Confined in the convent of Ave Maria, *Bianca* is compelled, notwithstanding the avowal of her marriage, to take the veil. While the ceremony is being performed, her husband and his friend enter; the former rushes to the altar, and tears the veil from the countenance of his wife. Great is the pious horror of the multitude. Crowds rush down the steps, and all is confusion. *Adrien*, however, escapes. His bride yet remains in the power of his enemies She is confined in the abbey of St. Ursula. But he and his friend engage the Zingari in their cause, get into the abbey, make the guard drunk, penetrate to the crypt, and find *Bianca* apparently dead, laid out on a tomb She revives, but the *Abbess* appears, and, though the Zingari effect an entrance into the chapel, and the *Cardinal* claims the accused for the Inquisition, the victim still remains in the power of her tormentors But on the morrow the scene changes *Montalto* has made his way to Rome; the conclave sits for the election of Pope; the judgment against *Bianca* proceeds; the *Countess* moves heaven and earth for her safety, but all in vain, until the decrepid, infirm old man is declared the Pope elect. What *Montalto* could not do with all his might, *Pope Sixtus V.* can effect with a word. Assuming the erect attitude, the new Pontiff shows himself a strong and determined man: dissolves the convent of St. Ursula, and restores the lovers to each other.

Mr Farren, as *Montalto*, had a character especially suited to his powers and style of acting. Mr. Murray was graceful and valiant in his bearing: and Mrs Murray, as the *Countess*, exhibited more force of passion than we had expected, in some of the situations she was really great. To Mr. H. Farren, also, we must award considerable merit for his *Hugo*: it was a dashing and effective performance. The scenery (painted by Mr Shalders) was beautiful; and all the appointments were exceedingly rich. Our satisfaction with the result of the performance would, however, have been greater, had the piece been a native production, or illustrated with a poetic spirit. As a spectacle, we must pronounce it completely successful.

WIDENING OF CHANCERY-LANE. –DINNER TO MR. J. R. TAYLOR.

ON Tuesday a dinner was given, at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, to Mr J R Taylor, on the occasion of presenting that gentleman with a testimonial for his services in attempting to procure the widening of the north end of Chancery Lane; Sir James Duke Bart., M P., in the chair. The guests numbered between 80 and 90 gentlemen; and amongst them were many influential inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. The testimonial prepared for the occasion consisted of a silver salver and *epergne*, each bearing an appropriate inscription.

The chairman, in presenting these objects to Mr. Taylor, observed that it did not require any eulogy from him (Sir James Duke) to recommend to their notice a gentleman who had lived amongst them for a quarter of a century, and who, during that time, had cultivated the good opinion of the great body of his neighbours. In alluding to the conduct of Mr. Taylor on a recent occasion, in his spirited endeavour to effect an important public improvement by the widening of Chancery-lane, he (Sir J. Duke) would only express his regret that the great metropolis should not have found means to assist a public-spirited private citizen in such an undertaking. (Hear, hear.) It was one of those

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. J. R. TAYLOR, ON TUESDAY.

improvements which were not only greatly required, but which might have been effected at a comparatively trifling expense. It was, therefore, much to be regretted that an application was not made to Government to assist Mr. Taylor in his endeavour to accomplish so important an object. It appeared that the same improvement might still be effected, but at a much greater expense than was originally suggested, and he trusted that the public would insist upon its being carried out. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Taylor had received the present token of esteem from them not only through his conduct in this particular instance, but from the desire they all felt to announce to him their general esteem for his private worth as well as his public usefulness. The exertions he had made during a period of twenty-five years to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens were abundantly sufficient to entitle him to public

RECEPTION OF A MONSTER RAILWAY BAR, AT PORT TALBOT, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

esteem. (Hear, hear.) He had been a large subscriber to the Farringdon Dispensary, and many other local charities. Besides these acts of charity, Mr. Taylor had been greatly instrumental in promoting the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the poor, and in impressing upon the public mind the great advantages of those institutions. He had, in many other ways, proved himself a most valuable servant to the public, and he (the Chairman) trusted that he might long be spared to continue his career of usefulness. (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Taylor, and presenting to him the testimonial which stood on the table

The toast having been responded to with great enthusiasm,

Mr. Taylor returned thanks; and in doing so assured the company that he could not find words to express the gratitude he felt for the great honour which had been conferred upon him. He did not think, however, that the testimonial now presented to him had been solicited by any merit in him, but it had its origin in the fact that his excellent friends on the occasion were anxious to testify to an important principle, viz. that although he had been unsuccessful in the attempt to effect a desirable public improvement, his efforts were still deserving of acknowledgment on account of the good they were intended to promote. (Hear.) He believed the meeting to be the commencement of a different order of things as regarded metropolitan improvements. He had suggested that a Commission should be appointed to take such matters in hand; that there should be a board to whom they might resort for assistance, and that the Secretary of State should have the power to advise upon all subjects submitted to him by such Commission. (Hear, hear.) If Parliament had been sitting at the time the contemplated improvement was suggested, he felt that they should have succeeded in accomplishing their object. But he still hoped that something would be done in the matter; and whatever propositions might hereafter be brought forward, he trusted that utility would always be the aim of all their endeavours. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the acts of charity he had performed, he must observe that he had only done his duty, and he was proud to think, that, having formerly served an apprenticeship in the City of London, he was blessed with the means of doing good to his fellow-men. For the testimonial with which they had honoured him, he lacked them all sincerely. It was not only a source of profound satisfaction to him, but it was also highly gratifying to his children, who would point to it as a great honour conferred upon their father. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Rev. Mr Toogood (Rector of St. Andrew's), the Rev. Mr. Davis (the Ordinary of Newgate), and the Rev. Mr. Pizey (another district clergyman); and the Rev. Mr Toogood returned thank-

The Rev. Mr. Davis then proposed the health of the Chairman, and expatiated upon the good offices which had been performed by Sir James in his various capacities of alderman and member for the City of London, and also in the positions he had latterly occupied of Sheriff and Lord Mayor

The toast having been warmly responded to,

Sir James Duke returned thanks.

"The Corporation of London" was next given, and was responded to by Mr. Deputy Bedford; and in the course of the speeches which were made upon the subject, various allusions were made to certain improvements which it was considered ought to be effected in the immediate neighbourhood of Holborn.

Other toasts followed, and the company separated at an early hour

The Testimonial, of novel and elegant design, manufactured in silver, by Messrs. Angell, Strand, bears the following inscription :—" This Epergne, with a Salver, were presented to John Robert Taylor, Esquire, by a large circle of his friends and neighbours, in testimony of their esteem for his long-tried services in promoting the welfare of his fellow-creatures, more particularly in his recent efforts to effect a great public improvement by widening the north end of Chancery-lane. February 15th, 1851."

MONSTER RAILWAY BAR.

A few days since this splendid specimen of railway iron was received at Port Talbot, Glamorganshire, for shipment, per *Ashley*, for London. This stupendous Bar was manufactured at the Cwm Avon Iron and Tin Works, and is 62 feet 5 inches in length; it weighs 56 tb. to a foot. It was rolled at one heat, without a flaw or crack in the [illegible]. It is accompanied by a miniature specimen of the same form, 40 feet long, and weighing only 4 lb. per yard. On the top are engraved the names of the manager of the works, John Biddulph, Esq., and the mill manager, Mr. Nathaniel Evans.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—The following was the result as no meal at the close of the poll, on Monday, at Newmarket. For Viscount Newark, 1482; for William Hodgson Barnard, 1493. Majority for Mr. Barrow, 11.

BEDFORD ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday last, when Col. Gilpin (Protectionist) and Mr. Houghton (Free-Trader) were duly proposed and seconded. The show of hands being in favour of Colonel Gilpin, a poll was demanded on the part of his opponent. The poll was opened on [illegible]

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the friends and subscribers of this institution was held at the Savings bank, Liverpool; the Mayor, John Bent, Esq., in the chair. From the report it appeared that the amount of subscriptions during the past year had been £826 19s. 6d.; that of donations, £804 6s. 7d. The number of successful applicants for relief were 8180, who had been relieved at a cost of £206 5s. 7d. The deposits, £8592 3s. 4d. The committee, in concluding their report, alluded to those imposters who actually robbed the poor, the begging-letter writers, a number of which they (the committee) had succeeded in detecting. The report having been adopted, and the officers for the year appointed, Mr. J. A. Tinne observed, that, if we gave money to people in the streets, of whom we knew nothing, it was not charity, but an indirect robbery of the poor. (Hear, hear.) What he called real charity, was always to investigate a case, and to know to whom you were giving, which might be easily done by means of the District Provident Society. (Applause.)—The Ven. Archdeacon Brooks, in moving "That the meeting record with grateful feelings the active and zealous services of the visitors during the past year, and that no pains should render a greater benefit on the institution than by visiting the poor. (Hear, hear) He was sorry to perceive a decrease in the number of visitors. They had now only 174, whereas, some few years ago, there were 400; therefore he felt sure that the meeting would not hesitate to accord thanks for their services to the few faithful friends who remained. The motion was carried by acclamation.

EDUCATION.—A meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Town Hall, Manchester, the Dean in the chair, upon the subject of education on the plan first drawn by the Rev G. Richson, to carry out which the following were given as his commencement subscriptions:—Sir J. Ray Shuttleworth, £500; Messrs. W. Entwisle, £500; S. Taylor, £500; J. C. Hester, £500; R. Gardner, £500; [illegible], £300; R. J. Jones, £500; W. Neild, £500; [illegible], £500; Dean and Chapter, £500; [illegible], £500; [illegible], £500; [illegible] Wood, £250; and J. A. Turner, £100.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS AT PORTSMOUTH.—The deputation appointed by the Portsmouth Town Council to wait on the Home Secretary, in reference to the projected convict prison adjoining the dockyard, presented their report of the results of their interview to the council on Monday last. The report stated, that "the Home Secretary entered fully into the subject, stating that, after long and mature consideration, the Government had come to the determination to abolish the present system of confining convicts in hulks, on the grounds, firstly, of the saving to the country which would be effected by their being confined in prisons on shore; and, secondly, for the enforcement of a better system of discipline than could possibly be maintained in prison ships. With reference to the apprehensions entertained by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, of a large addition being contemplated in the convict establishment, Sir George Grey added, that, while the present hulks would take 1500 convicts, the intended prison would contain only 1000. A less objectionable site than that resolved on was suggested to Sir George; but he added that whilst he was not wedded to any particular spot, it was the convenience of the Admiralty that must be considered. In addition to what was elicited in conversation from Sir George Grey, the Mayor of Portsmouth had received a letter from the Home Office, recapitulating the views of Sir George Grey, which he read. The explanations were by no means satisfactory to the council, and strong complaints were made of the measures intended, and also of the want of assistance from the borough members, Sir Francis Baring and Sir George Staunton, in opposing them, or at all events in getting them modified. The council unanimously resolved on an address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to interfere with her authority to prevent the accomplishment of what was conceived to be an injury and disgrace to the neighbourhood. It was determined to forward the address to the Duke of Wellington for presentation to her Majesty

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—On Saturday last, Captain Chidley, R.N., who went down to Hull for the purpose of explaining to the seamen the provisions of the Mercantile Marine Act, met an assemblage of about 600 mariners, at the Victoria Rooms, Queen-street, in that town. He was introduced to the meeting by the Mayor, who presided over it. The gallant Captain referred the men to the reply sent by the Board of Trade to the Sunderland memorial as a sufficient answer to an exactly similar memorial about to be sent from this port. With reference to the shipping-offices, he reminded the meeting that the crews of vessels were not compelled to have their agreements drawn out at these offices under the new system; it was only necessary that they should be recorded before the shipping-master, who would overlook the articles, to see that the men were not entrapped into a disadvantageous bargain, or into one the particulars of which were unknown to them, as was too frequently the case. He alluded to the degradation in the value of the advance notes which took place under the old system, owing to the numerous forgeries, and to the non-authorization of the ship-owner. These chances were now obviated by the existence of shipping-offices, and by the new act, under which the notes were made of watered paper, like Bank of England notes, so as to prevent forgery. the authority for their issue being given in the agreement. Commenting on the allowance which would result to the men from the power vested in the shipping-master to settle all disputes between the master and crew, Captain Beckley observed that this did not deprive the seaman of the privilege of mustering in force; by submitting his claim to a justice of the peace. He repeated that the shipping-offices were instituted solely to protect the seamen from impositions of various kinds, and he expressed the hope that he had succeeded in removing the objections of those present. This observation, however, was met by cries of "No, no !" and Captain Beckley's further reply to various objections urged by members of the committee failed to produce any sensible impression. The secretary (Christie) said, in answer to a peace-making remark from the Mayor, that he would rather go over to Liverpool, and work his way to the United States there to remain, than cease from the present agitation. He denied that it was a strike, either in regard to the obnoxious legislation regarding seamen, or to the question of wages. The meeting loudly applauded this sentiment, and there was evidently, at the termination of the proceedings, but little advance made towards a settlement of the existing differences. The committee at Hull have adopted an effective plan to prevent defection from their ranks. They have collected the register tickets from all the men who have struck, and who have attended their various meetings, and as, with one these, of course, no sailor can sign articles, the owners are deprived of almost any chance of obtaining crews. Under this system the shipping-office has become next to a dead letter. In Shields and Sunderland the seamen are taking very decided, but not very wise, measures against the Mercantile Marine Bill. Several persons were on Monday last taken into the movement have been roughly handled by the seamen on strike and their female friends, who tarred and feathered the unfortunate delinquents most temerariously. On Saturday a very large meeting was held, under the presidency of the Mayor of Shields; but no amicable conciliation was attempted, nothing in that direction succeeded with the sailors The attitude assumed is so determined, that it is feared much inconvenience may attend the present crisis.

THE KENT BURGLARIES.—On Friday (last week), the six prisoners, Clarke, Thomas, Weston, Wilson and his wife, and Hannah Summers, who were brought up on the previous Wednesday on several charges of burglary in the neighbourhood of Rochester and Maidstone, were fully committed for trial.

BURGLARIES.—On Tuesday information was circulated, that, on the previous Wednesday morning, the house of the Rev. John Hall, Roman Catholic priest, in the Canterbury-road, Kennington, was broken into, and robbed of a set of communion plate, consisting of a silver chalice, ten inches high, and gilt inside, a silver plate about five inches in diameter, gilt in the upper part, and about the same dimensions as the chalice. The chalice is described as embossed in the silver cup of open network, with the figures of angels and grapes engraved upon it, and on the foot of the chalice appears the name, "Daniel Fitter, Paris, 1777 or 77. A reward of £30 has been offered for discovery.—At Knowsley, near Prescot, the house of Mr Thomas Richardson, a farmer, was entered by five men, armed with pistols, and were happily disturbed by the arrival of the inmates in a very brutal manner, and stole £52 in gold and silver, an old silver watch, and a gun. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the offenders, and nine of a number held out to any one of those who will give such information as may be the means of bringing the others to justi

DISLOCATION BY FIRE OF LORD DOWNES' SEAT IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—A fire took place on Monday, at Binstead, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, the seat of Major-General Lord Downes, which was totally consumed. Very little of the furniture was saved. It was reported that the property lost £30,000 worth of jewels. His Lordship and family were crossing from Portsmouth, and saw the conflagration from the deck of the steamer; they were coming to Binstead to pass the Christmas holidays, and were expected the same evening. The cause of the fire was the careless way in which a stove had been set in the study. The wall between this room and the drawingroom was but half a yard thick; this had been knocked away, and the stove thrust against the battening, which was canvassed

FIRE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Monday afternoon, the whole of the west side of Binstead, near Ryde, the seat of Lord Downes, was consumed by fire. The fire is attributed to some linen having caught fire in being aired, the family were expected the same evening.

WRECKS.—Since the late gales large portions of wreck have been continually washed on shore in various parts of North Wales. At Pwllheli, in Carnarvonshire, many pieces of wreck have drifted to land; at Port Neigwl Lleyn, the bottom of a vessel, apparently of foreign build, and from 200 to 300 tons burthen, has come to shore, and at Abererch the keel, of another vessel., with the stempost attached, has been cast on shore. Other pieces have been secured on the Anglesea coast.

WORKHOUSE RIOTING.—On Monday a rather serious disturbance occurred in the workhouse at Yarmouth, Norfolk, in consequence of the riotous behaviour of several of the able-bodied young men, who, having combined together to commit a breach of the peace, with that object, as it has since come out, of ultimately getting possession of the stores and provisions, but this design was frustrated by the timely interference of a detachment of police. The riot was smashed a great number of windows, benches, frames, &c., being £6 or £7 in damage. Six of the ringleaders, consisting of idle and dissolute young men, all from sixteen years of age to twenty, have been committed for two months each to the treadmill.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, on the London and North-Western Railway, near Aldertey, an accident occurred, which was most destructive of railway property, and productive of considerable interruption of the traffic. The Government train, which left London at seven o'clock in the morning, drew up at the Aldertey station in front of nine or ten carriages. The train proceeded in safety until it reached a point about half a mile on the other side of Aldertey (fourteen miles from Manchester), when it was moving at a very rapid pace, although it was not travelling at the usual speed on leaving Crewe. At this point about one-half of the tire of one of the leading wheels flew off; the engine, after losing the wheel, appears to have got off the line, and to have proceeded for a short distance; it must then have fallen over on the off side, and been immediately brought to a stand by being firmly fixed in the ground. Chadwick, the driver, was thrown off on the up side of the line; but the stoker fortunately remained on the engine. The carriages were smashed and heaped together in the most extraordinary manner; and the shrieks of the passengers were fearful. The mischief was discovered from the neighbourhood of the Aldertey station immediately after its occurrence, and the station-master there proceeded to the spot with all the aid he could collect. He also despatched an engine to Manchester in order to give information of the accident there. As soon as men could be got to work, the passengers were extricated, and, fortunately, all alive. Chadwick, the driver, was almost immediately found, in the gutter or watercourse on the up side of the line, under the lower part of the tender. He lay across the gutter with his feet towards the line; and, although no part of the tender rested upon his body, a screw-jack lay upon his chest, and rendered fruitless all attempts to remove him. By dint of great exertions for about half-an-hour, the tender was lifted, the screw-jack removed, and then the unfortunate man was taken out quite dead. His body was removed to the Queen's Hotel, at Aldertey. All the injured persons were taken on to Manchester, with the exception of a married lady, named Hulse, who lay at the Queen's Hotel, suffering from a spinal concussion. She was from Liverpool, her husband having come for some friends in Salford. Mr. Allison, a medica. gentleman residing at Bridlington, Yorkshire, went on to Manchester by the first train. He had snatched a fracture of the skull, and received bruises all over the person which rendered his case critical. The following persons were among the injured passengers: Mrs Barber, Pendleton; Mrs. Brown, 7, Back Garden-street, Shudehill; Bernard Hughes, Ancoats-lane, Manchester; Mr. Hamilton, 85, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mrs. Cope, 8, Fleet-street, Salford; Mr. Banks, North Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr. Rose, Northampton-street, Leicester. The guard of the train was severely bruised, and had his shoulder dislocated. The stoker was also much bruised in several parts of his body

DARING LEAP.—On Sunday evening last, a corporal and private of the 9th Foot were escorting a deserter from Dublin to Dublin by the Mid-and Great Western Railway. When within about seven miles of the Dublin, and near Clonsilla station, the prisoner managed to relieve himself of the handcuffs, and suddenly opened the carriage-door, he jumped out. The corporal in charge, on missing the prisoner, at once made a spring out after him, although at the imminent risk of his life, the train going at the rate of fully forty miles an hour at the time. He was not hurt by the fall, but the matter was reports to the superintendent, who returned on an engine to where the accident occurred, under the impression that both parties must have been killed. On arriving at the spot they found the corporal in safe custody, on reaching the place he found both the corporal and prisoner quite safe, and proceeding on their march to Dublin.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been dull during the week, with a declining tendency. An intention on the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to increase the rate of discount was generally reported, which, added to the unsatisfactory arrangements of the Budget, caused considerable depression in the [illegible] apparent depression. The Chancellor's intention to devote one million to the reduction of the National Debt, would, under ordinary circumstances, have supported the Market, but the anticipation of a new description of stock, and the strong feeling exists that the whole scheme requires remodelling, and that, if it be not acceded to, the existence of the Ministry will be dangerously jeopardised. Under these circumstances, business has been limited. The highest price of Consols was on Tuesday, 95¾ to ½ being then the quotation. A decline to 95¾ to ½ followed, and a slight further depression was afterwards marked. Exchequer Bills continue to sit ely ready, having declined ten shillings since the beginning of the year. India Bonds have also fallen about twelve shillings. At the close of the week the Market continued heavy, at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 215 to 217. Reduced, 97¼; Consols, 95¾ to ½. New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 11 16ths; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7 7-16ths; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 7 7-16ths, India Stock, 266¼; India Bonds, £1000, 28 pm; Consols for Account, 96¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 47 pm, Ditto, £500, June, 47 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 47 pm.

Alterations in the values of the various Foreign securities did not exceed fractional amounts, and were principally in Portuguese, Mexican, Spanish, and Peruvian. The three last enumerated stocks have all been dealt in at a slight decline. Business at the close of the week was very inactive, as the following official list of registered bargains will demonstrate. Brazilian Bonds, 92½; Danish Bonds, 5 per Cent, 103, Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1845, Ex Jan. Coupons, 33, Peruvian Bonds, 44 per Cent, 75½; Do., Account, 75¾; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., Do., Account, 35; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent, 97¼; Do., Small, 97¾; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 19¾; Do., Account, 19½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 59¾; Do., 4 per Cent., Account, 91¾.

Shares are less buoyant than they have been for some time past, the Market, with few exceptions, looking we.ker. The South-Western Railway Incrense of the year has fallen off to 4 per cent., the capital account being virtually closed. For some time past, the large business that has been doing in the foreign lines has attracted the attention of the monied interest, from the effect generally produced on the exchange by the payment of the accounts. A cessation to some extent in purchases of Foreign Railway Stocks has, however, taken place in this past week; but the influence exercised will, doubtless, not be lost sight of by the directors of the Foreign Railways. At the end of the week the tone of the Market was flat, at the following prices.—Aberdeen, 13¾; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls daily paid, or with a guarantee, 2½; Buckinghamshire, 14¼; Caledonian, 11¾; Do., £10 Preference, 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, 20¾; Eastern Counties, 7¾; Do., New, Preference, 6 per Cent., 11¾; Eastern Union, B and C Shares, 4¾; East Lancashire, 14¾; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 102; Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee, 78½; Great North. ern, 18; Do., Halves, A Deferred, 6¾; Do., Halves, B, 6 per Cent., 11¾; Do., 5 per Cent., Preference, 13¾; Great Western, 91¾ ex. div., New, £17, 10s.; Lancaster & Carlisle, 76¾; Lancashire & Yorksh. 16¾; Do., 10ths 43¾; Leeds & Thirsk, 15¾ x d.; London & Blackwall, 7¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97¾; London and Greenwich, 11¾; London and North-Western, 95¾; Do. do., New Quarters, 93¾; Do., 10ths, 18¾; Do., £10 Shares, M. and B. (c), 4¾; London and South-Western, 80¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Mat. lock, 1¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 15¾; Northern of France, 15¾; Paris and Rouen, 26¾ x d.; Paris and Strasbourg, 10¾; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3½; Tours and Nantes, 0¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. The [illegible] Market [illegible] Wheat and [illegible] Barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans and [illegible] Peas [illegible] Flour [illegible] Linseed [illegible] Cloverseed [illegible] Rapeseed [illegible] Foreign [illegible] Linseed [illegible] Rapeseed [illegible] Flour [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, 1851.—[illegible] following outline of the arrangements for the season is re[illegible] submitted to the Nobility, Subscribers, and patrons of the [illegible] is presented with the confident hope that the successful ex[illegible] [illegible] brilliant season, and of the high reputation and character of Her Majesty's Theatre.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE OPERA.

Soprani of high merit, who will appear for the first time in England are Mdlle Caroline Duprez, of the Italian Opera, Paris, Mdlle Alaymo, of the Pergola, Florence, the principal Theatres of Italy, and Madame Barbieri Nini, of the Royal Theatre of Turin, the Pergola, Florence, and all the principal Theatres of Italy; Mdlle Feller, Mdlle Zagnoli [illegible] following Artistes have been re-engaged:—Madame Sontag, Mdlle Parodi, Madame Giuliani, Mdlle Ida Bertrand, and Madame Fiorentini, who appeared at the close of last season.

An engagement has also been made, for a limited number of nights, with Mr [illegible] A [illegible].

Signor Gardoni, [illegible] (his first appearance), Mr Sims Reeves, Signor Calzolari, Signor Colletti, Signor Ferranti ([illegible] the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance), Signor Scapini (of the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance), Signor F Lablache, Signor Lorenzo, Signor Casanova (of the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance), and Signor Lablache.

Other arrangements of great interest are in progress.

[illegible] of the Music and Conductor, M Balfe.
[illegible] of the Orchestra, M Tolbecque.
Leader of the Ballet, M Nadaud.
Maitre de Chant des Chœurs, Herr Ganz.

Great care has been used in the selection of the Orchestra.

The effect of the Choruses will be increased by the addition of several Choristers from Germany.

The best-founded hopes are entertained that M MEYERBEER will superintend the production of a NEW GRAND OPERA, on which the great Composer is at present engaged. This Opera will comprise some of the most interesting Melodies of the "Camp de Silesie".

An entirely NEW GRAND OPERA, composed by M. THALBERG, the libretto by M. Scribe, will shortly be produced; and a NEW OPERA, by M. AUBER, now composing expressly for Mdlle. Alboni.

A posthumous work of Donizetti has likewise been secured. [illegible] in addition to the most admired works of the répertoire, [illegible] on a scale of completeness adapted to the [illegible] season of 1851.

Madame Fiorentini will appear, at the opening of the Theatre, in [illegible] "Gustavus."

[illegible] Duprez will appear the first week in April.

[illegible] Sontag will appear immediately [illegible].

Mdlle Alaymo will also appear immediately [illegible] Easter.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE BALLET.

Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, Mdlle Petit Stephan, Mesdlles Tedeschi, Mathilde, Allegrini, their first appearance; Mesdlles Rosa, Aussandon, Julienne, Lamoureux, Lucile, Emilie, and Jenny Pascales, and Mdlle Carolina Rosati; M Paul Taglioni, M Gosselin, M Charles, and a numerous Corps de Ballet, selected from the French, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, and English Corps.

[illegible] Libretto of a New Grand Poetical Ballet, to be produced early in the Season, has been supplied by M de St Georges. It will include the whole available talent of the Ballet; and, to give every effect to its production, an engagement has been effected with the greatest Dramatic Mime of Italy, Mdlle Monti.

Maitre de Ballet, M. Paul Taglioni.
Sous-Maitre de Ballet, and Master of the French School of Choregraphy, M Go[illegible].
Regis[illegible] Master of the English School of Choregraphy, M. Petit.
Comp[illegible] to Ballet Music, Sig. Pugni and Mr E J Loder.
[illegible] Establishment, Mr Charles Marshall.

M[illegible] at the opening of the Theatre, in a New [illegible] by M. Paul Taglioni.

[illegible] will appear at the beginning of April, in the [illegible] New Opera of LA TEMPESTA.

[illegible] Marie Taglioni will appear immediately [illegible].

The Subscription [illegible] consist of the same number of nights as last season.

The Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, and Artists of great [illegible] are now employed on the Decorations.

The Season will open early in March, with (first time at this Theatre) Auber's Opera of GUSTAVUS, in which Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle Feller and Sig Calzolari will appear.

An entirely NEW BALLET, by M. Paul Taglioni, entitled L'ILE DES AMOURS. Principal parts by Mdlle A Ferraris, Mdlles Tedeschi, Aussandon, &c, and M. Paul Taglioni.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr JAMES ANDERSON. Brilliant and Triumphant success of the new gorgeous Spectacle of AZAEL the PRODIGAL, and Mdlle Victorine Legrain (première Sujet du Grand Opera de Paris), having achieved a most unparalleled triumph, will have the honour of appearing each night of its representation [illegible] MONDAY, FEB. 24th, will be performed by her Majesty's s[illegible] the original Comedy by R Sullivan, Esq, entitled THE [illegible] and the NEW. After which (for the fifth time), the new gor[illegible] Oriental Spectacle, in Three Acts, entitled AZAEL the PRODIGAL. Reuben, Mr Vandenhoff; Azael, Mr James Anderson; Amenophis, Mr Emery; Bucharis, Mr Cooper; Jephtèle, Miss F Vining; Nefti, Mrs W Lacey, [illegible] Victorine Legrain (her fifth appearance in England). [illegible] from Ten to Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD-[illegible] FEB. 24th The WIFE'S SECRET [illegible] and the Pantomime (Mr [illegible]) [illegible] PRISONER of WAR and [illegible] by Royal command at Windsor [illegible] Pantomime. Wednesday, 26th, AS YOU LIKE IT [illegible] (command, at Windsor Castle), and the Pa[illegible] TWELFTH NIGHT and the Pantomime [illegible] SECRET, and the Pantomime. Saturday March 1, a new Comedy in Five Acts by Dion Bourcicault, Esq, entitled LOVE in a MAZE, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—Extraordinary A[illegible]—On MONDAY FEB 24th, and during the week, will be [illegible] the Grand Equestrian Spectacle of JOAN of ARC, or, the Maid of Orleans, with all its stupendous effects. After which, Batty's SCENES of the CIRCLE, introducing an array of nov[illegible], equalled combining both British and Foreign Professors: the [illegible] concluding with the Dramatic Equestrian Drama of the BLACK LEGEND of ROTHERHITHE, or, the Horse and the Ostler. [illegible] Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LOVE'S POLY-[illegible] [illegible] Six Nights.—Mr. LOVE [illegible] announce that he will [illegible] his First Appearance [illegible] MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEBRUARY 24 [illegible] his Entertainments on the Wednesday and Frid[illegible] following. Pianist, Mr H S. May. [illegible] at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 5s; boxes, 4s; p[illegible] had at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

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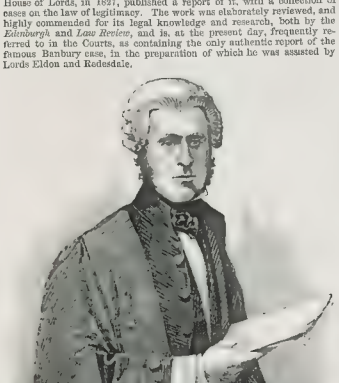
SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT is the second son of General Le Marchant, who, on the 23d of July, 1812, led the charge of the heavy brigade on the battle of Salamanca, and fell on that fiercely-contested field. His elder brother, a captain in the Guards, fought by his father's side on that occasion, and was killed at the battle of Nieve—one of the last of the Peninsular War.

Sir Denis Le Marchant was born in the July of 1795, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered Lincoln's-inn as a student of law, and was called to the Bar in 1822. He practised for several years in the Court of Chancery, and, having been one of the counsel in the celebrated Gardiner Peerage case, before the House of Lords, in 1827, published a report of it, with a collection of cases on the law of legitimacy. The work was elaborately reviewed, and highly commended for its legal knowledge and research, both by the *Edinburgh* and *Law Review*, and is, at the present day, frequently referred to in the Courts, as containing the only authentic report of the famous Banbury case, in the preparation of which he was assisted by Lords Eldon and Redesdale.



SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, BART., CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

On the accession of the Whigs to office, under the Grey Administration, in 1831, Mr. Le Marchant became principal secretary to Lord Chancellor Brougham, and retired from the Bar.

In the September of 1833 he published, at Ridgway's, a tract, entitled "The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament," reviewing the debates and measures of the first session of the Reformed Parliament, in answer to the question put, in the course of the debates on the Reform Bill, by the Duke of Wellington to Earl Grey, "I should wish to ask the noble Lord, how any Ministry would hereafter be able to conduct the King's Government, with a Parliament such as will be returned by this bill?" The matters which mainly engaged the session were—Ireland, slavery, finance, the Bank charter, the East India charter, trade, law, corporations, poor-laws, and foreign policy. On all these it was shown that the House had been in no way unfitted for legislation by Reform, no session, in the history of Parliament, had ever been more observant of the rules of the House, or had got through so large an amount of business. It sat on an average nine hours each day during a session of 142 days, making 1270 hours; whilst in the long session of the previous Parliament, under all the excitement of the Reform Bill, the total sittings did not exceed 918 hours; and both in committees, and in debate on home and foreign policy, the new Parliament had fully maintained the honour and constitutional dignity of the popular branch of the Legislature. It was well known at the time that the leading members of the Cabinet were considerable contributors to this publication, which was in reality an appeal to facts in vindication of reform. In a few months the pamphlet passed through nine editions, selling upwards of 20,000 copies, was translated into French and German, and in both countries had an extensive and rapid circulation, 6000 copies being sold at the Leipsic September fair, in answer to all the idle prophecies against it.

On the change of Ministry in 1834, Lord Brougham left the Woolsack. In 1835 the Whigs returned to office, and in the following year Mr. Le Marchant was appointed one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade, an office which he held until 1841, when he was appointed one of the secretaries to the Treasury. In the August of the same year he was made a Baronet, and at the general election contested Harwich, along with Mr. Bagshaw, against Major Beresford and Mr. Attwood. On this occasion, Harwich surpassed all former corruption, and became famous in the annals of electioneering, from the fact, that a portion of the Liberal committee, bought over at a good round sum, actually led the voters against their own candidates. Both the Liberals were thus defeated the numbers being: Attwood, 94; Beresford, 94; Bagshaw, 83; Le Marchant, 74. The return was petitioned against. Mr Attwood agreed to resign his seat in favour of Sir Denis Le Marchant, but the compromise was, with others of the same order, prevented from taking effect, by the appointment and report of Mr. Roebuck's committee, which, although it allowed the bought seats to be retained, gave a death-blow to all such negotiations for the future, which were, in fact, an ingenious mode of returning members without regard to the will of the constituency, escaping the legal consequences of corruption. Thus beaten at Harwich, Sir Denis Le Marchant did not, during the Peel Administration, again offer himself as a candidate to any constituency. He was not, however, an idler in the field of politics, but, in 1845, published in four vols. 8vo, at Bentley's, "Memoirs of the Reign of George III.," by Horace Walpole, with copious illustrative notes, chiefly biographical, the notes themselves being alone sufficient to form a volume, and valuable, as containing much original information of the leading public characters of the Walpole era, derived principally from original manuscript sources. The extracts from the autograph letters of George III. to Lord North, and also from the autobiographical manuscript of the Duke of Grafton, given in the Appendix, being exceedingly interesting and curious.

About the same time Sir Denis Le Marchant wrote and printed (without publishing it) a memoir of his father, which furnishes the substance of a detailed note in Alison's "History of Europe," where it is described as a rare and "very interesting work."

On the re-accession of the Whigs to power in 1846, Sir Thomas Wylde was appointed Attorney-General. Whilst canvassing Worcester for his election, on acceptance of the office, Chief Justice Tindal died suddenly. Wylde was at once appointed his successor. Sir Denis Le Marchant brought the news to Worcester the night before the nomination, and was nominated in his stead, and returned without opposition. During the sessions of 1846 and 1847 he sat for this constituency, but took no very active part in Parliamentary proceedings, further than being a diligent voter, and serving on committees. On the general election in 1847, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, during the Chartist excitement of 1848, sympathetic with the French revolution, held the office, and had his name frequently brought before the public in no very good temper by the disturbers of the public peace. In 1848 he returned to his former position at the Board of Trade, and there remained until, at the death of Mr. Ley, he was appointed to his present office of Chief Clerk of the House of Commons.

In the February of 1835 he married Sarah Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Charles Smith, Esq., of Sutton, Essex, and sister of the late Sir Charles J. Smith, Bart., by whom he has a son, Henry Denis, born in 1849, and other children.

The family of the Le Marchants has been settled for many generations at Guernsey, and has always held considerable property and the highest offices in the island, Sir Denis' lineal ancestor having been Chief Magistrate and Lieutenant-Governor of the island in the reign of Edward III., in 1294.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following is the subject of the Great Exhibition Prize Essay (100 guineas): "In what respect is the union of all nations at the Great Exhibition calculated to further the moral and religious welfare of mankind, and thus conduce to the glory of God; and in what respect may we as a nation and as individuals most effectually promote this object?" Adjudicators—The Rev. R. Michell, B.D., Public Orator of the University of Oxford; the Rev. R. Walker, M.A., F.R.S., Reader in Experimental Philosophy, Oxford. The compositions are to be sent in (postage free) to the umpire, the Rev. Dr. Emerton, Hanwell College, Middlesex, on or before the 31st of March.

CAMBRIDGE.

PORTRAIT OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—For the last twelve months a subscription has been going on among the members of St. Catharine's Hall (*a statu pupillari*, who have experienced the benefits derived from the instructions of Professor Corfe, now master of Jesus College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and formerly tutor of St. Catharine's Hall, to mark their sense of the value of such aid. The subscription having reached the required sum, a life-like portrait of the Vice-Chancellor, in his robes as Bachelor of Divinity, has been executed by Samuel Laurence, Esq., of London, and has been suspended in the hall of the College, so long the scene of the Vice-Chancellor's valuable labours: it now forms a graceful memento of the connexion of the Vice-Chancellor with that society, and a valuable addition to the College pictures. The picture has been engraved, and a copy furnished to each subscriber.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—At a meeting of this society, held on Monday last, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c., grants of money were made in aid of the erection of new churches at Cullingworth, in the parish of Bingley, Yorkshire; and Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, Cornwall, both of which are districts constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; also at Hendon, in the parish of Bishopswarmouth; Bury-lane, a district to be formed from portions of the parish of Newton Kenyon, and the chapelry of Bedford, near Bury, Lancashire; and Oakenshaws, a district to be formed from portions of the parishes of Wombridge and Priors Lee, near Wellington, Salop. Grants were also made towards rebuilding the chapel at Preston Patrick, in the parish of Burton-in-Kendal, Westmoreland, and for enlarging and otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Colton, near Rugeley; Launceston, Cornwall.: Llanfairy-neubwll, near Holyhead; and Llantrhydd, near Ruthin.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.—Some short time ago the Lord Chancellor presented the Rev. David Jeffrey, curate of Neath, in South Wales, to the rectory of Tir Newydd, in Anglesey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Rhys Hughes. Mr. Jeffrey is a Welshman, and well acquainted with his mother tongue; and in reference to this subject, it is asserted that the Lord Chancellor has expressed his intention of not bestowing any of his Welsh patronage on ministers who are not thoroughly proficient in and masters of the Welsh language.

EAST FARLEIGH.—A very gratifying testimonial of the respect of the parishioners has lately been received by the Rev. E. Coffin, late curate of this parish, under the Rev H. W. Wilberforce, consisting of a handsome communion service, for visiting the sick. This mark of respect is the more pleasing as being the united offering of all the leading parishioners.—*Maidstone Journal.*

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Thompson, late assistant minister of Roland Episcopal Chapel, North Leith, from the congregation; the Rev. William Holme Milner, vicar of Penrith, from the parishioners; the Rev. William Edward Evans, from the members of his congregation at Monkland, Herefordshire; the Rev. John Gatlin Butler, from the congregation of St Jude's, Liverpool; the Rev. William Bateson, late of St. John's, Dukinfield, Cheshire, from the congregation; the Rev. John Henry Kirwan, late of Old Cleeve, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. G. H. Connor, of St. Mary's, Wareham, Dorset, from his Bible-class; the Rev. William Duncan Long, late of St. Bartholomew, Birmingham; the Rev. Henry Dampier Phillips, late of Beoley, Redditch, Herefordshire, from parishioners; the Rev. Edward Philiott, late of Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset, from the parishioners; the Rev. T. Bowen, curate of Lesanaig or Church, from the congregation; the Rev. W. Jones, in the Cathedral of Llandaff *Beauty Incarnate!* The Rev. T. B. Corey, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire. *Rectories:* The Rev. E. Evans, to Halkin, Flintshire; the Rev. W. M. Williams, to Llandudnan, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. H. Hughes, to Rogerston, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. R. B. Wright, to Milstead and Frinstead. *Vicarage:* The Rev. W. Pigott, to Whaddon.

VACANCIES.—Hanslope Rectory and Vicarage, with Castlethorpe Curacy, Buckingham, diocese of Oxford; value £90 with residence; patron, G. Hyde, Esq; Rev. J. Mayne, deceased. Pilton Rectory, Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; value, £240 with residence; patron, Lord Lieutenant; Rev. J. Drummond, deceased. Melling Vicarage, Lancaster, diocese Manchester, value, £135 and residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. J. Fatham, deceased. Chaplaincy to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; Rev. J. Tatham, deceased.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

To review the life of the subject of this Sketch—to recapitulate the hardships and privations with which he has triumphantly battled—to recount his additions to geological science, and to poetry his manly and noble virtues adequately, were a task requiring much study and time, and space greater than the columns of a journal devoted to the history of daily events could conveniently bestow. But the enterprise, determination, and courage which add themselves to an extraordinary mental discipline, constructing one illustrious example worthy the imitation of the most unprophliously circumstanced, are matters with which the whole world ought to be acquainted, and from which it may profitably draw a moral of high importance. The man who can place a judgment may be formed of the excellence of one who has made himself great, and good, and of enviable reputation. What Lester has written* for the perusal of his own countrymen, may not inappropriately be submitted to the judgment and criticism of Europeans interested in the promotion of unambitious officer, tireless adventurer, and faithful senator. In either character, the public expectations of Fremont's services are more than realised. Not unfrequently "bending to the calamities of life, he has always resumed his erect attitude upon their passing away."

"The feet of three men have pressed the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, whose names are associated for ever with those vast ranges—Humboldt, the Nestor of scientific travellers; Audubon, the interpreter of birds; and Fremont, the pathfinder of empire. Each has done much to illustrate the natural history of North America, and to develop its illimitable resources. The youngest of all is likely to become as illustrious as either. For Fremont has linked his name with a scene in the history of the Republic as startling to the world as the first announcement of its existence, to his hands was committed the task of opening the golden gates of our Pacific Empire.

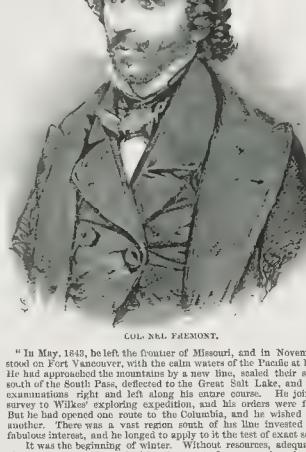
"His father was an emigrant gentleman from France, and his mother a lady of Virginia. Although his death left his son an orphan in his fourth year, he was thoroughly educated; and when, at the age of seventeen, he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her younger children.

"From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, which he displayed so much talent, that he was recommended by Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, to Nicollet, as his assistant in the survey of the basin of the Upper Mississippi. Two years he was with that learned man in his field labours, winning his applause and friendship.

"On his return to Washington, he continued his services to the geographer for two years longer, in drawing up from his field-book the great map which unfolded to science the vast tract they had explored.

"Thirsting for adventure, he now planned the first of those distant and perilous expeditions which have given lustre to his name. Having received a Lieutenant's commission in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he proposed to the Secretary of War the penetration of the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved; and, in 1842, with a handful of men gathered on the Missouri frontier, he reached, and explored the South Pass, achieving more than his instructions required. He not only fixed the locality and character of that great pass, through which myriads are now pressing to California, but defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, meteorology of the country, and designated the route since followed, and the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses. His report was printed by the Senate, translated into foreign languages, and the scientific world looked on Fremont as one of its benefactors.

"Impatient, however, for broader and more hazardous fields, he planned a new expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. His first had carried him to the Rocky Mountains; Wilkes had surveyed the tide-water regions of the Columbia river; between the two explorers lay a tract of a thousand miles, which was a blank in geography.



COL. J. C. FREMONT.

"In May, 1843, he left the frontier of Missouri, and in November he stood on Fort Vancouver, with the calm waters of the Pacific at his feet. He had approached the mountains by a new line, scaled their summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and pushed examinations right and left along this entire course. He joined his survey to Wilkes' exploring expedition, and his orders were fulfilled. But he had opened one route to the Columbia, and he wished to find another. There was a vast region south of his line invested with a fabulous interest, and he longed to apply to it the test of exact science.

It was the beginning of winter. Without resources, adequate supplies, or even a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he turned his face once more towards the Rocky Mountains. Then began that wonderful expedition, filled with romance, achievement, daring, and suffering, in which he was lost from the world nine months, traversing 3500 miles in sight of eternal snows; in which he explored and revealed the grand features of Alta-California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, explored the fabulous Buenaventura, revealed the real El Dorado, and established the geography of the western part of this continent.

"In August, 1844, he was again in Washington, after an absence of sixteen months. His report put the seal to the fame of the young explorer. He was planning a third expedition while writing a history of the second, and, before its publication, in 1845, he was again on his way to the Pacific, collecting his companions, as examples in detail the Asiatic slope of the North American continent, which resulted in giving a volume of new science to the world, and California to the United States.

"His achievements during the war with Mexico cannot be traced, nor will future times inquire how many nor how great battles he fought. After the conquest of California, Fremont was made the victim of a quarrel between two American commanders. Like Columbus, he was brought home a prisoner over the vast territory he had explored, stripped by a court-martial of his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of Mounted Riflemen, and reinstated by President Polk. Fremont needed justice, not mercy, and he returned his commission. His defence was worthy of a man of honour, genius, and learning. During the ninety days of his trial, his nights were given to science. Thus ended his services to the Government of the United States, but not to mankind.

"He was now a private citizen and a poor man. Thornton offered him a lucrative office, which he refused. He had been brought a criminal from California, where he had been explorer, conqueror, peace-maker, governor. He determined to retrieve his honour on the field where he had been robbed of it. One line more would complete his surveys—the route for a great road from Mississippi to San Francisco. Again he appeared on the far west: his old mountaineers flocked around him: and, with 33 men and 120 mules, perfectly equipped, he started for the Pacific.

"On the Sierra San Juan all his mules and a third of his men perished in a more than Russian cold; and Fremont arrived on foot at Santa Fé, stripped of everything but his courage. In a moment of the last pang of despair which breaks the heart, or the moral heroism which conquers Fate itself.

"The men of the wilderness knew Fremont; they refitted his expedition; he started again; pierced the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches—met, awed, or defeated savage tribes; and in a hundred days from Santa Fé he stood on the glittering banks of the Sacramento. The men of California reversed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont was made the first Senator of the Golden State. It was a noble tribute to science and heroism. His name is identified for ever with some of the proudest and most graceful passages in American history.

"His 20,000 miles of wilderness explorations, in the midst of the inclemencies of nature, and the ferocities of jealous and merciless tribes; his powers of endurance in a slender form; his intrepid coolness in the most appalling dangers; his magnetic influence over enlightened and savage men; his rare contributions to science; his controlling energy in the extension of our empire, his lofty and unsullied ambition; his magnanimity, humanity, genius, sufferings, and heroism, make all lovers of progress, learning, and virtue rejoice that Fremont's services have been rewarded by high civic honours, exhaustless wealth, and the admiration and gratitude of mankind.

"Born in January of the year 1813, he has lived many ordinary lives in the space of a dozen of his own, and still has an opportunity of making great additions to the stock of human actions in the field of learning which he is cultivating. The son-in-law of Colonel Benton, who is styled the father of the United States Senate, he has always at command a store of knowledge, which has never been slovenly treasured or meanly diffused."

* In the "Gallery of Illustrious Americans," Brady's Gallery, New York; and Delf, Bow-lane, Cheapside. The Portraits are engraved by D'Avignon, from Daguerreotypes by Brady.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE SUPPLEMENTS AND DOUBLE NUMBERS
OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

OUR readers will have observed, that, in consequence of our desire to present them with a full account of all the news of the week, and with those pictorial illustrations of all current events of interest and importance which we continue to receive from every part of the civilized world, we have been compelled of late to issue a considerable number of Supplements and Double Numbers of this Journal. That course we shall continue to pursue whenever necessity arises; but, in order that our numerous and, we are grateful to say, our daily increasing subscribers may understand at what a pecuniary cost to ourselves we issue our gratuitous Supplements, and what an expenditure of capital is caused by the production of a Double Number, we present them with a few particulars of the manner in which we are not unwilling to tax ourselves, to render our Journal worthy of its popularity. They will see from the items what a cormorant the Government is, and what a tax it levies upon the diffusion of such information, amusement, and instruction as are conveyed through our columns. Upon our ordinary impression, of a Single Number, with an average circulation now amounting, in round numbers, to 100,000 copies, and sometimes, on occasions of great public interest, to considerably more even than that immense number, we pay for the excise duty upon paper alone, at 1½d. per lb. on the quantity consumed, no less sum than 120*l.* per week, or 480*l.* per annum. The penny stamp on this large impression is upwards of 400*l.* per week, or 20,800*l.* per annum; while the advertisement duty on a sheet (in which the advertisements, for absolute want of space to receive them, are limited to a page) amounts to 20*l.* a week, or more than 1000*l.* per annum. In other words, an ordinary single paper pays to the Government 540*l.* a week, or nearly 29,000*l.* per annum—a sum more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the principal Secretaries of State! When, in consequence of the pressure of Parliamentary and other news upon the space at our disposal, we present our readers with a Supplement, we expend, without receiving any other return than their good opinion and the continuance of their patronage—both of which we shall endeavour to merit a long continuance of—the following sums; namely, for paper duty on the extra half-sheet issued, 60*l.*; for the halfpenny stamp upon 100,000 copies, £200. This is the Government share of this extra expenditure; but when to this we add the cost of paper and print, and the sums paid to artists and engravers—to say nothing of editorial and other expenditure—it will be seen, that a gratuitous Supplement of this Journal does not cost us far short of £1000 sterling! Our contributions to the National Exchequer for every Double Number which we publish may be easily calculated from the foregoing statements. Our object in entering into these particulars is not to make any boast of the extent of our sale, or of the extreme weight of the burden of taxation which is made to fall upon our shoulders. The sooner such a burden is removed, the better for us individually, and the better for the public of all classes, who are as directly interested in cheap political knowledge, as they are in cheap literature generally; but we have judged it fitting to exhibit these details to the popular apprehension, that our Subscribers may do us the justice to understand, that, although we may present them whenever necessity calls with gratuitous Supplements, we are compelled to be just to ourselves and to make a charge for our Double Numbers, whenever, under any unusual pressure, we are induced to publish them. It may be a curious fact to those interested in newspaper history—and to us it is a gratifying proof that our exertions are appreciated by the public—to state that a Double Number of our Journal always causes an extra sale, and that all the mechanical means at our command are scarcely adequate to supply papers with sufficient rapidity. In this latter respect we have, however, taken the necessary measures to prevent all further inconvenience and delay, and to provide our Subscribers, even in remote parts of the United Kingdom, with copies early on the Saturday morning. Success has its embarrassments as well as failure; and not the least of those attending the unprecedented success of this Journal has been the difficulty of making supply keep pace with demand. We trust, however, that we have finally conquered this difficulty, and that for the future our readers will have no occasion to complain in this respect.

BUDGETS OF THE HALF-CENTURY.

THE explanation of the financial condition of the country given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, supplies an appropriate occasion for laying before our readers a brief notice of some peculiarities in our taxation for the last fifty years. Every year such an explanation is given by the same officer, or by the first Lord of the Treasury; it is called the Budget, and may be traced back to the very earliest period of our history, when the Kings asked the barons, prelates, knights, and burgesses, in Parliament assembled, for subsidies to carry on a war or marry their children. Being a mere explanation made in the House of Commons, limited by the views of the expounder, it is liable, when it comes to the public knowledge, to all the mistakes and imperfections of speeches reported in the newspapers, and it rarely or ever embraces the whole subject. The Budget wants, as an exposition of the national finances, both authority and completeness. In the present article, therefore, we have had recourse to official documents and books of repute, in addition to the budgets, to fill up our outline.

At the beginning of the century the nation was plunged in war, and, on the 1st of January, 1800, was burdened with a National Debt of 464,191,207*l.*, the interest of which was 17,881,861*l.* At that period money was borrow d year after year to meet the national expenditure; and, far from ever having a surplus of revenue, there was a deficit between 1793 (when the interest of the debt was 9,437,862*l.*) and 1816 (when it reached its *maximum* of 29,685,451) that the annual revenue had not increased. In 1738, the increase (greater than in any other year) was no less than 3,514,902*l.*, representing, at five per cent., a capital of 70,298,040*l.* Three-fold and one-half was the annual charge for the debt increased by the improvident statesman who carried on the war against France.

In 1792, Mr Pitt, though he had recently resigned office, brought forward the Budget; and though in 1805 he performed the same office, adopting Mr Addington's plans, the former was the last of the numerous financial expositions of his own measures in his long ministerial career. The Customs and Excise were estimated at 19,230,867*l.*, stamps at 3,049,944*l.*, assessed taxes and property-tax at 5,567,134*l.*, Post-office at 843,976*l.*, and miscellaneous at 1,031,325*l.*, making a total of 34,113,146*l.* of taxes levied on the people. The loans in the year amounted to 17,30.,146*l.*, making a total of money raised for the public service of 51,418,417*l.*

The Customs duties were chiefly levied on sugar, tobacco, tea, foreign and plantation spirits, wine, timber, &c.; a very large number of articles was subject to duties yielding comparatively small sums. The Excise duties were on home-made spirits, malt, beer, paper, starch, glass, soap, candles, vinegar, printed cottons, &c. There were a great number of assessed taxes, on horses, dogs, hair powder, carriages, &c., including a property-tax. To raise the additional sum required to pay the interest on the money borrowed on the year—then the chief object kept in view—the taxes on tea, paper, printed cottons, timber, pepper, raisins, and lead, with the stamp duties on bills, notes, ex-policies, and deeds, were augmented, and a new duty was levied on horses. The whole amount of the new taxes levied was 1,720,000*l.* The financiers had then a difficulty in deciding what taxes should be increased or imposed, as they have now a difficulty in deciding which shall be reduced or abolished.

Exclusive of the cost of collecting the revenue in 1801, the expenditure was—Navy, 17,261,747*l.*; Army, 17,752,947*l.*; Ordnance, 2,197,186*l.*; Civil List, 1,126,000*l.*; Miscellaneous services, 1,745,427*l.*; Loans and subsidies to foreign powers, 630,114*l.*; Miscellaneous expenses, 551,000*l.*; total cost of services, 41,464,421*l.*; Interest on National Debt, funded and unfunded, 19,953,284*l.*, making a total expenditure in 1801 of 61,229,175*l.*

On the 1st of October in that year the preliminaries of peace were signed, and the definitive treaty of Amiens was subsequently concluded. In 1802, consequently, the public expenditure was reduced to 49,549,207*l.*, and in 1803, to 39,209,604*l.* A remission of taxation ensued. A notice was given, in the latter end of 1801, of a motion by an independent member to repeal the income-tax; and in 1802 the Minister, without waiting for the attack, repealed it. The additional *ten pounds per cent* imposed on *property* was found so injurious to the book trade, that it was given up. But, in lieu of the taxes repealed, higher duties were levied on malt and beer, on exports and imports, and the assessed taxes were augmented, the increase being estimated at 4,000,000*l.* The taxes given up yielded 5,800,000*l.*, viz. income-tax 5,600,000*l.*; and paper duties, calculated at 132,000*l.*; but the produce of the remaining taxes was so much augmented, that the amount levied on the people was 36,884,194*l.*, or 2,000*l.* more than in 1801. Though taxes were remitted, a million more than 14,884,194*l.* was borrowed, making the amount raised for the public service 51,068,403*l.*; while the interest of the debt, by the operation of the Sinking Fund and other causes, was reduced 90,000*l.* Mr Addington was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Budget was the first for ten years that did not involve a large increase of expense, and impose on the people some new taxation. Well would it have been for his reputation and happier for the people, could he have continued to reduce the public burdens.

Unfortunately the peace was very brief, and he had next year to imitate his predecessor, Mr Pitt and come forward with a Budget of increased expense and increased taxation. At the end of April 1803, war again ensued between France and England. Mr Addington renewed the property-tax in his second Budget, making it 1*s.* in the pound on rent, 9*d.* in the pound in England, and 6*d.* in Scotland on the tenants; per cent. on the incomes of traders and professions, and on the dividends of the public funds he also imposed an increase of 20 per cent. in the duty on sugar, and an increase of 12½ per cent. in the duties on all other imports except cotton, wool, tea, and wine; on exports he imposed a duty of 1 per cent. and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as the articles were exported to Europe or other parts of the world; and, further, he imposed additional duties on tonnage, on tea of 1*l.* and 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, as the teas were coarse or fine; on wine 10*l.* per pipe, on spirits 50 per cent of the existing duties, and on malt 2*s.* per bushel. The new taxes were calculated to yield in a whole year 12,000,000*l.*, but as they only came into operation in part of 1803, their produce for that year was estimated at 5,000,000*l.*; and to meet the expense of the necessary armaments, a loan of 12,000,000*l.* in addition was negotiated. Further, to pay the interest, the Chancellor increased still more Customs duties, granted something by the consolidation of the assessed taxes, altered and increased the stamp duties on receipts, and so obtained 690,000. By the end of the year he had provided for an additional annual revenue in future of upwards of 14,000,000*l.*, making the whole sum raised for the service of the year 66,000,000*l.* Thus the Government went on from year to year, never making a hearty attempt to raise a sufficient revenue to pay the expense of the year, though Mr Addington's Budgets were not so faulty in this respect as those of Mr Pitt.

In 1806 Lord Henry Petty, the present Marquis of Lansdowne, the descendant of a family renowned in our financial history, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was then a very young man, and was chosen before on a celebrated satirical poem of the time called "All the talents," "The Dancing Chancellor." He professed to imitate Mr Addington, and to raise the chief part of the necessary expense of the year by the taxes of the year. By his celebrated Budget he raised the income-tax and property-tax to 10 per cent. on the incomes of traders and professions, the duty on sugar 3*s.* per cwt.; laid a duty on pig iron of 40*s.* per ton, and levied a tax on apprentices. But even this large increase of taxation was insufficient to meet the enormous expense; and the Budget of 1806, like preceding budgets, announced a loan of 12,000,000*l.*

In this career the Government continued till the year 1816. Every year the Budget announced that more and more money was to be raised by taxes to meet current expenses, that more and more was borrowed, and more and more taxes were fixed on posterity to pay the interest of the loans. The largest sum raised from the people by taxes in any one year was 72,492,512*l.* in 1815; but in 1813, in addition to the sum obtained by taxes, Government borrowed 32,849,282*l.*, making a sum of 105,341,794*l.*, than 108,397,045*l.*, the largest sum ever raised in any one year. The greatest actual expenditure, however, was in 1814—106,488,707*l.* The interest of the debt, funded and unfunded, reached its highest point in 1815, and was then 32,958,754*l.* Through most of these financial operations, the Budgets were brought forward by Mr Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is an anomaly in the economical history of England, that those successive Budgets were continually augmented without breaking down the nation; but such was the elasticity then imparted to our resources by the steam-engine and the cotton manufacture, that it surmounted the enormous pressure of a ruinous financial system.

With 1816, on the establishment of peace, a new era began in taxation and reductions began. War taxes to the amount of 14,500,000*l.* had expired in 1814 and 1815; but 1816 was the first year from the end of twenty-two years, when only a small sum, 514,059*l.* was added to the debt to provide for peace establishments. In the following fifteen years nothing was added to the debt, though loans were continually contracted to enable the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to reduce it. We cannot, among many other things, and continually lost by the transaction. In fact, from what I could gather, I regard reach an ignorant impression of taxation that is what we feel no surprise when we learn that, in the case of London alone, 11,000 surcharges had been made in the property-tax, 3000 of which were instantly followed, the Ministers were compelled, by an adverse vote of the House of Commons, to resign that tax and they voluntarily gave up the war malt tax, and other trifling war taxes, making a remission of taxation in that year of 17,547,359*l.* At the same time they added 3,127,000*l.* to other taxes.

The process of reduction has continued to our day with occasional interruptions. The impatience of taxation has never surely ceased. Rarely has a session passed, but economy was preached out, and reduction of taxation have been urged on Ministers by the indefatigable Mr Hume, who for nearly forty years has laboured most assiduously in the service of the people; but the Ministers have never ceased to spend as much as they could, and were allowed to levy from the people. Sometimes our philanthropy or the urgent necessity of Ireland has led the public to approve of increasing the debt. Unfortunately, no settled, well-regulated system of finance has been introduced and steadily carried out by our financiers. In all their schemes they have been defeated by the shortsightedness of individual interest; and, at the end of thirty-four years, though the rate of interest has been two or three times reduced, the charge for the National Debt has undergone no important diminution. In 1793 the capital was 261,785,089*l.*; interest or annual charge, 9,437,862*l.* At its highest point it was 885,186,223*l.*; interest, 32,388,751*l.* The annual charge was at its minimum in 1825—28,060,287*l.* In the present year it is nearly the same—28,051,586*l.* The capital of the debt last year (the account for the present year is not yet published) was 773,168,316*l.* Subsequent to 1825 the charge increased, and was, in 1844, 30,495,459*l.*, principally caused by purchasing the freedom of the slaves, and by sundry defalcations of the revenue. Without an equally strong reason, we have continued the vice of our predecessors. The ruinous system of borrowing is not yet half enough detested nor half enough condemned.

Without going into details of our Budgets, which would more emphatically show the inconsistencies of our financial system, and the poor expediences of our hand-to-mouth Chancellors (a tax repealed one year being re-imposed a year or two after, and a tax imposed one year being repealed in a similar period), because it was found unprofitable, or actually could not be levied), we must now give a brief outline of the principal Budgets, and of the changes in taxation, since 1816. In 1818, Mr. Vansittart being Chancellor of the Exchequer, new taxes on foreign wool, on malt (reduced in 1816), &c., were imposed, to the extent of 3,000,000*l.* and upwards. Sundry trifling alterations increased the taxes too in 1824 and 1826; and in 1831 a tax was placed on steam-boat passengers, with other taxes, amounting to 600,000*l.* In 1840 a percentage addition was imposed, when Sir Francis Baring being Chancellor of the Exchequer, fished for a Budget, according to Sir R. Peel, on customs, excise, and assessed taxes, calculated to yield upwards of 2,000,000*l.*, which were not found to answer the end proposed. In 1842, therefore, to meet continued deficiencies, and allow of improvement in our commercial regulations, Sir Robert Peel, in his famous Budget of 1842, re-imposed a property and income-tax. These are the principal taxes imposed or increased, all being renewals of taxes previously abolished, except that on passengers. Altogether, the increase of taxation between 1816 and the present time was calculated at something more than 15,000,000*l.*

In 1819, changes in the duties and taxes reduced them 990,000*l.*; and, in 1821, 470,000*l.* In 1822, a reduction of the malt-tax—imposed in 1819—and other changes diminished taxation 2,130,000*l.* In 1823, Mr. (so called) Prosperity Robinson (now Earl of Ripon) was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and announced with a prodigious flourish to Parliament in his famous Budget an extremely large revenue, the consequence of a great increase of trade and of one or two abundant harvests. The surplus was 7,147,214*l.*: 5,000,000*l.* was applied to reduce the debt; and taxes were removed to the amount of 4,186,785*l.*; amongst others, the salt-tax was lowered from 18*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; and, in 1825, the tax was wholly abolished. In 1824, Customs and stamp duties were abolished 1,801,333*l.* In the following year, the duties on hemp, coffee, wine, spirits, iron, &c. were reduced, which, together with taxes that expired in the year, made the calculated reduction of taxation 3,676,239*l.* In 1826, Mr. Goulburn being the author of the Budget, the beer-tax and the leather-tax, previously much reduced, were abolished, and relief altogether afforded to the calculated extent of 4,976,743*l.*

In 1827, when the Whigs, with Lord Althorp for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, began their reforms, reductions of duty on tobacco, newspapers, coals, cotton, glass, &c., amounting to 1,868,052*l.*, took place. In 1832 the duty on candles was abolished. In 1833 the duty on soap was reduced, and on tiles abolished, and other reductions made, amounting to 1,300,000*l.* In 1834 the house-tax was got rid of, and 2,064,816*l.*, altogether struck off. In 1839 the great change was made in the rate for letters, which, with other changes, made a reduction in taxation of 1,052,268*l.* In 1842, to counterbalance the property tax, Sir Robert Peel remitted customs and other duties to the amount of 1,596,366*l.*; and finally, in 1845, there was a great abolition of small customs duties, the reader duties on glass were abolished and other changes, extending relief to 4,586,561*l.*

The subsequent alterations, so far as taxation is concerned, are not important. The duties on bricks have been abolished, and other minor changes have been made; but the principle so extensively acted on by Sir Robert Peel, in 1842 and in 1845, of relieving trade from restrictions, has been carried further; and as he abolished the Corn-Laws, his successors in office have abolished the greater portion of the Navigation Laws.

In all, according to Mr. Porter's tables, since 1816, not including that year, the reduction of taxation has amounted to 36,000,000*l.*, subtracting from which the 13,000,000*l.* added, it appears that the taxpayers have been relieved since 1816 to the extent of 23,000,000. Including that and the preceding two years, the reduction of taxation since the termination of the war amounts to about 40,000,000*l.* The conclusion which glares on us from this statement is a gloomy one. Side by side to the budgets of successive Chancellors, and to our financial management. In thirty-four years of peace the charge for the debt has been reduced only by 4,847,165*l.*, or at the rate of 142,563*l.* per annum; a sum only one-half more than the annual charge for the management of the debt, 94,926*l.* In the same period taxation has been reduced something less than 1,300,000*l.* per annum. At the same time, such is the natural increase of population and of wealth, that the taxes which remain now produce as much (52,819,000*l.*) as was produced by the numerous taxes of 1805; and within 20,000,000*l.* of the very largest sum that was raised by our extensive taxation which hardly spared any article of subsistence or luxury in any period of the war. The abolition of a tax is the removal of a restriction on industry; and the revenue has become productive in proportion as restrictions have been removed by the abolition of taxation.

The period under review was conspicuous for wonderful improvements in all the productive arts. Wealth increased faster than population; but such was the effect of the enormous taxation, that the wages of labour, far from rising conjointly to the rise in the price of the necessaries of life in the course of the war, could only command two-thirds of the quantity of food in 1800 which they commanded in 1790. Never since, till now, have wages risen, except in momentary spurts, to their level in 1790. For the bulk of the people, the effect of exorbitant taxation is more afflicting than pestilence and storms. Notwithstanding, however, the vast increase of taxation between 1793 and 1816, and notwithstanding all the reductions since, the community has not been more satisfied, and scarcely more prosperous since 1816, than during the war. The fatal enactment of the Corn-Law in 1815, the gift of a Tory Budget, confining our population to the estates of a few landowners for food, was probably more disastrous, even than the war debt, than the extravagance of our financiers, and more ruinous than the devastation of war. Its temporary evils are soon obliterated by the hand of peaceful industry; but when that is chained, the spring of all prosperity ceases to work. Only since the Corn-Law was abolished, have the people begun to feel and to appreciate the advantages of a diminished taxation. Let us add, in conclusion, that the 50,000,000*l.* now on the average annually raised for the service of the State, notwithstanding the increase of our population and the vast extent of our colonial empire, is a greater sum, in proportion to the duties the Government now has to perform, than was the greatest sum ever raised during the war, in proportion to the duties the Government then had to perform.

We may roughly estimate the amount of taxation per head, when the taxes were at the highest, at 3*l.* 7*s.*; now, it does not amount to more than 1*l.* 6*s.* per head: but, from the less important nature of the duties of the Government, it is felt more than when the nation was engaged in war.

The task of defending the empire against a powerful and vindictive

foe was great and grand; the task of merely talking about it is both possible and uninteresting. It is nearly as costly, but even more popularly useful.

Our readers will [illegible] low an account of the last Budget proposed that by Sir Charles [illegible] on Monday evening. We have nothing to say about it here, but [illegible]ces out, however imperfectly, and with whatever [illegible]ect principle of reduction that the nation has [illegible]ted on since 1816.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships sat for about half an hour.

Several petitions were presented against Papal aggression, and in favour of the [illegible]

EXTENSION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice, that on Friday he would move the first reading of the bill for extending the jurisdiction of the county courts to bankruptcy cases.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Several petitions were presented praying for the remission of various taxes pressing upon industry.

THE BUDGET.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

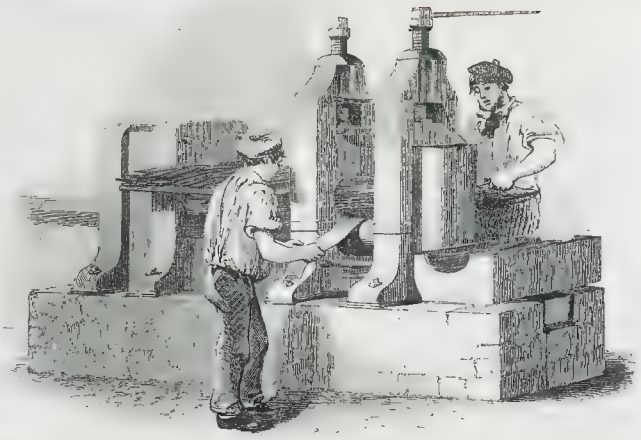
The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER addressed the committee as follows:—Sir, often as I have on former occasions experienced the indulgence of the committee, I can assure you that I never stood more in need of it to-night. I feel acutely the importance that I do on this occasion; for the hon. friend, the member for Montrose has, in addition to the ordinary duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in making the financial statement of the year, called on me for some additional information on the general subject of the incidents of taxation. But, independently of that request, I cannot describe how deeply I feel the importance of the proposal I am about to submit to the committee, and the more than usual difficulties connected with the present occasion. Sir, when the income-tax was first renewed in 1845, the country was, in every branch of its industry, in such a state of prosperity as little to feel the burthen arising from the continuance of the tax. On the other hand, such were the circumstances of the country in 1848, that there really was very little ability in the House to relieve the subject. I cannot but feel that now our circumstances are different (Hear, hear); and although I believe, and am deeply convinced that the course I am about to propose is as wise and necessary as it was on either of those two former occasions, I cannot but feel that many gentlemen may be of a different opinion, and that opposition may be made with a [illegible] made on former occasions by any one, to the further continuance, for a limited time, of the income-tax, and to those stamp duties imposed upon Ireland [illegible] same time as concomitants to that tax. Before, however, I come to this proposal, of course it is my duty to state to the committee the present financial condition of the country. Hon gentlemen having had in their hands the [illegible] for some time past, will be aware that [illegible]ion as to what the position of the country will be on the 5th of April next. I must, as on former occasions, ask [illegible] indulgence of the statements made by me in the [illegible] of the [illegible] I have [illegible] more necessary by reason of the [illegible] which I [illegible] to the committee, and upon which it is desirable [illegible] it at the earliest possible period. Besides it must be obvious, as a general rule, the financial statement must be made until the [illegible]. I am now making my estimates about two months in advance of [illegible] such a mode of proceeding matters little when the country is in a state of prosperity, because it is easy to form any approximate little whether or not the estimate should be strictly accurate, but still, no doubt, a statement framed at such a period must lead to considerable inconvenience from the fact that the data cannot be sufficiently matured. I need scarcely remind [illegible] stated in the course of last year, that the import duty upon corn had been falling off for a considerable time, and that, therefore, I did not feel justified in taking a large probable amount upon that head subsequently, however, to the 5th April, the importation had very much increased; and, although not as much as the importation in the corresponding period of the previous year, and very nearly reached that amount; whereas, on the same period of the year in the 5th of April last, the importation was only half what it had been in the corresponding six months of the previous year. Making, therefore, every allowance for the increase which first of all gave a probable estimate of the income and expenditure up to the 5th April next, and, subsequently, a probable estimate of our income and expenditure for the year ending 5th April, 1852. Sir, I am happy to say that the whole year as that which would probably be received was £2,385,000£, and the actual amount of [illegible]ury has been £ 2,410,000£. I do not believe, from the [illegible]ng that the [illegible]income for the year ending 5th April will be so good as [illegible] last year, the reduction in the stamp duties having of course not taken place in the early part of the year, and therefore I do not [illegible]ng that the income for the year ending 5th April [illegible]000£. It is, however, a most gratifying circumstance to observe, that there is an increase in those items which are usually taken as the best tests of the general state of the people. (Cheers.) In April last I estimated the Excise at 14,045,000£, but subsequently the brick duty ceased to be collected, and its amount being deducted, left the probable income from Excise 13,590,000£. Taking a not unreasonable estimate up to the 5th April next, I think it will be increased by no less a sum than £68,000£. The estimated expenditure in last year's budget was 50,764,000£. [illegible]250,000£ for the purchase of annuities of the Russian and [illegible]211,000£ for naval [illegible]50,987,735£. Now the naval excess over [illegible]ch of 1851 does not [illegible] in the estimated expenditure of the [illegible]ent the latter—50,776,950£. The actual expenditure up to the 5th of January has been 50,295,879£, and excluding the unclaimed [illegible]cannot be part of the ordinary expenditure. I believe that the expenditure up to the 5th April will be less than 50,134,900£, showing that we have so administered the public funds entrusted to our care, as to have effected a reduction of £40,000£ below the estimate. The probable surplus on the 5th of April next will be 2,621,000£. I now come to the estimated income for the ensuing year. Honourable gentlemen will see that the receipt of Customs up to the 5th of January is rather upwards of 20,400,000£. In the course of the ensuing year, the last reduction of duty on colonial sugar, and a further reduction in the duty on foreign sugar, in pursuance of the act of 1846, will take place [illegible]. Nevertheless, although the probable reduction from this [illegible] in a former estimate at 350,000£, I feel fully justified in [illegible] Customs for the ensuing year at about the same amount, namely, in round numbers, about 20,400,000£. In the Excise I am inclined to think that I cannot calculate on so large an amount as last year. The whole question of Excise depends on duties derivable from malt and spirits. Now in 1849 there was a remarkably favourable [illegible]equently there was a large amount of malt made, and spirits also. The barley of 1849, I, am afraid, of an inferior quality, and therefore I do not think it will be possible to derive the same amount of revenue from it. My hon. friend the Chairman of the Excise is usually a most sagacious prophet. He was with great difficulty induced to estimate the probable amount at 14,000,000£. On the stamps there will be, as gentlemen who have attended to the subject are aware, a further decrease in the course of the ensuing year, because the act passed last session did not come into operation until the 10th of October. The probable amount of loss from the reduction was estimated at about 900,00 0£, and experience has fully justified that estimate. Of course, in the quarter ending the 5th April, people delayed renewing their stamps, in expectation of the reduction on the 10th, but in the quarter ending the 5th of January the amount of stamp duty was 245,000£ less than the corresponding period of [illegible]. So far as I can judge of the present quarter, I do decrease [illegible] and, in point of fact, rather exceed it, and, therefore, I believe [illegible] than 250,000£, or 300,000£ in the year, and that I take stamps at 6,910 000£, the assessed, & [illegible] takes at the amounts which I believe they will produce, [illegible] the property-tax, 5,380,000£ Post-office about 10 [illegible] namely, 830,000£. I take the Crown lands at the same [illegible] because, whether any alteration be made in the management or not, the results will be precisely the same; and therefore I take them the same as last year, namely, 160,000£, and miscellaneous receipts at 262,000£. The old stores are rather higher than last year, namely, 400,000£, which gives me an income altogether of 52,140,000£ from which to charge [illegible] and I think the House will probably hear with some satisfaction of a decrease in a portion of the charge on the debt, arising from a very large purchase of [illegible] That surplus for the extinction of a certain portion of the debt, and therefore, although [illegible]sent charge is imposed on the country, yet we invest [illegible]mately derive [illegible]enefit from the falling in of these annuities. There will also be some reduction in the charge of the Consolidated Fund. The charge on [illegible]funded debt, including annuities, will be 27,988,000£; and the unfunded debt [illegible]. The Exchequer bills, 464,000£, making together 28,202,000£. The charges on the Consolidated Fund will be 2,600,000£, making the gross charge [illegible] the funded debt and Consolidated Fund, taken together, 30,802 000£. I have [illegible] for the army, [illegible] the commission, [illegible] that sum [illegible] or the [illegible] 387 650£: and for the ordnance, at 2,424,174£. I [illegible] on some reduction of expenditure; but, looking at these three estimates—the army, navy, and ordnance—there would have been more, but for [illegible] taxes, to which I shall allude hereafter, and changes, some permanent, [illegible] benefit of soldiers and sailors, and some of a temporary nature, but the [illegible] reduction of force [illegible] from the Conservative benches.) The Government [illegible] that, in the present unsettled state of matters on the continent of Europe, [illegible] it be inconsistent with the interests of the country that the naval and military force of the country should be neglected. (Cheers.) I am aware that the whole world bears at present a very tranquil aspect; but it must, nevertheless, be remembered that only a few months have elapsed since we saw millions of armed men arrayed against each other in the very centre of Europe. We must recollect, also, that great changes [illegible] take place in the amount of assailing power that can be directed against this country. I am not at all alarmed on this subject, or at the large sums which are passing from and to, but there is a wide difference between unnecessary alarm and an absurd confidence (Hear, hear.) Those who are best acquainted with these matters are quite aware that our ports and arsenals are not in that state of defence [illegible] which I conceive it is necessary for the safety and benefit of the country they should be, and that it is most necessary to provide efficient safeguards for the depositaries of our national wealth in the event of any disturbance of that peace which I hope will long be preserved. The proposal for these purposes contains no large sum certainly, except those for continuing the defensive works in Pembroke dockyard, and for commencing the defences of Portsmouth on the land side. I must say, that leaving these matters unprovided for would be a responsibility which her Majesty's present advisers [illegible] to incur; and my firm conviction is, that by increasing and [illegible]o many to the general feeling in favour of economy in this House, the majority of a British House of Commons will not consent to leave their country in a defenceless and unprotected state. (Cheers.) Both the [illegible] reduction of the army and navy estimates. They were, last year, for both services, 20,012,000£, and this year they will be 19,850,000 for Army, Navy, and Ordnance, making the reduction about 457,000£. From this, however, must be deducted the vote of last year for naval [illegible]; so that the absolute reduction of expenditure under the three heads will be nearly a quarter of a million. This reduction would have been greater but for two or three changes which have been made in both services, some temporary and some permanent in their nature. Hon members may recollect that my right hon friend the First Lord of the Admiralty announced last year that it was thought advisable, for the improvement of the condition of the soldier, that his allowance of grog should be diminished, and a compensation given in money. They found, on the experience of the last year, that the navy estimates will remember that the question was raised as to the rations allowed to the soldier serving abroad, and, on the recommendation of that committee, it was determined to diminish [illegible] which had hitherto been charged at 8d. per day. I propose to maintain the principle of stoppages, but to diminish the amount. The additional charge arising under this head will be about 60,000£, and for that, supposing the same force to be kept up, 140,000£. There is a small additional charge, but only of a temporary nature, arising from the fact of this being leap-year, in which the soldiers and sailors have one day's more pay, and from some annuities, and also from certain annuities chargeable on the ordnance lands in Ireland. We are purchasing up those annuities on very favourable terms. The miscellaneous estimates were 4,059,000£ last year; and, of course, it is quite impossible to say what will be the charge this year, when I propose to take in a charge of a temporary nature, but which must be appreciated in the estimates of former years, or been borne by the public revenue. The expense of taking the census was formerly borne by the local rates, but I think it is one of those objects of expenditure which it is essential should be paid out of revenue at once, and therefore I have set down 140,000£. for that purpose. Including that estimate, and taking [illegible] addition that may be made this year, I propose to take 4,[illegible] I propose to renew the income-tax for the year will, therefore, be 50,247 17[illegible] and deducting the possible expenditure from the possible income, there will remain an estimated surplus of 1,892,000£. Now, sir, the first question which I have to ask the attention of the committee is, how these estimates bear on the [illegible] I propose to submit to it, namely, the renewal of the income-tax, and a concomitant stamp duty. The tax raised last year was 5,400,000£., and the stamp duty produced in round about 120,000£.; but some reductions made last session will bring it down to 100,000£. If, therefore, the income-tax be renewed, which I am about to propose in the hands of the chairman, there will be a fall in the revenue to the amount of 5,500 000£. Deducting from that the probable amount of surplus, namely, 1,892,000£, there would still be a deficiency for the present year it would be to amount to quite as much, because one-half of the present income-tax will be receivable in the course of the ensuing year. During that year there will be no receipt from the renewed tax, and the present income-tax, and, therefore, the deficiency would be only 3,000,000£; but, in every subsequent year, supposing taxes should be no improvement in the revenue, the amount would be, as I have stated, in round numbers, 5,000,000£. Now, these gentlemen who were members of the late House of Commons will remember that the time when Sir R. Peel proposed for the first time the imposition of the income-tax, the deficiency in January, 1842, was 4,000,000£, and the proposal that was considered by non gentlemen, most of whom now sit opposite, a sufficient ground for the imposition of the income-tax during that year. (Hear, hear.) I can scarcely suppose that any hon. gentleman will refuse a vote the renewal of which would create a deficiency exceeding that which existed in 1842, to the amount of 1,000,000£. (Hear, hear.) Is it quite certain that there was even deficiencies to that amount, but they were provided for by loans which covered them; and although I quite admit that the existence of such deficiencies rendered it imperative on me at a great crisis to be unfair to myself to be made to equalise income and expenditure, yet my hon. friends will surely admit that it is necessary now, if we wish to retain the reductions which were made in 1843. Now I say to those gentlemen who, in 1842, felt it to be their duty to oppose the imposition of the income-tax ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) But I opposed it because I thought then, as I think still, that the grounds alleged for imposing it were not sufficient. I hear, therefore, that I should still do me the justice to remember, that, in opposing the income-tax, I stated that it was to be imposed for the purpose of covering a great deficiency in the [illegible] circumstances, I should be prepared to support it. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, I am not prepared to say that such a case is always fit for the use which [illegible]ate Sir R. Peel made of the revenue obtained from the income-tax, fully justified him in the course he took. [illegible] but I am prepared to say that the circumstances of the country thus obtained. I supported the renewal of the tax when it was again proposed by Sir R. Peel, in 1845; and, upon the same principle, I myself proposed the renewal of the income-tax, and I announced the same opinion now that I did then—concurring in the self-same policy, and on the same grounds—I am prepared again to propose to the House the renewal of that tax, in order to satisfy the pressure of an immediate [illegible] the timber duties have been reduced (Hear, hear) the corn duties have been reduced—or rather abolished—and the sugar duties have also been reduced. Now, by the income-tax, I propose to get rid of a deficiency, not to a small or even [illegible] but, by the measure of 1848, all tending to the great benefit of the consumer, these severe measures have been carried into effect, which, in my opinion, in 1845, as they do now, justify the imposition of an income-tax. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, if the House is not prepared to adopt my proposal for the renewal of the tax for a further period to be limited, I may be permitted to repeat the alternative which was fairly open to a deficient revenue to the amount I have stated, or a reduction of expenditure to that extent. (Cheers from the benches below the gangway.) But I do not believe that any person who has looked seriously at the subject can for a moment entertain the opinion that it is possible, from an aggregate expenditure of about 50,000,000£., to make a reduction of 3,500,000£. ("Hear, hear" from Mr. Hume.) and if not, it is clear that the only way of meeting that deficiency would be to impose new taxes equal to the amount. (Hear, hear.) And I ask whether, in the present state of the country, the Opposition or any party in this country could hope to succeed in any proposition for putting on new taxes to that amount? Sir, with the common concurrence of the House of Commons of some eight years back—with the general concurrence of the House of Parliament—most certainly to a great advantage (Hear, hear)—we have been reducing or repealing taxes which pressed upon the industry or the consuming powers of the people, and which were justly open to a deficient revenue to the amount of 3,500,000£. So far from it, I believe that, with regard to many of those taxes of the same description which still remain on the statute-book, it would be most desirable to reduce, or to repeal, them with a view to their ultimate repeal to the full amount or mode of levying, are far more objectionable, more oppressive, and more unjust than the income-tax. (Cheers.) These duties being so reduced or repealed, when will [illegible] have repealed the income-tax? and if [illegible] duties which press upon the industry of the country when we shall have taken off or reduced many of those duties which interfere with the process of manufacture, and the operations of commerce, and the transport of raw materials, in our system of taxation, are remedied when the customs and excise shall be so changed that they will not hardly be felt as a burthen, when we shall have dealt with those arising whether it is [illegible] still further to relieve the consumer, or take off a proportion of the property-tax? (Hear, hear.) But when that is done [illegible] we have removed those inconsistencies which I have pointed out, and carried out the commercial policy we have been pursuing for some years past, and the happy results of which, financially, politically, and socially, I have stated at large on previous occasions; and that I have done, I hope and trust that neither this nor any other House of Commons will refuse to continue that tax under the cover of which, as the honourable gentleman (Mr Disraeli) said the other night, these financial changes have been accomplished and these advantages conferred. (Cheers.) I trust that on the present occasion, therefore, all those hon gentlemen who are opposed to any disorder in our financial system will not be induced to vote on that ground, if I am not disposable—and all those who would join with me in carrying out more completely that gradual improvement of our commercial and financial system which is the envy of the world—will not be induced to vote against the committee of 1830 for removing the burden of taxation as far as possible from the consumer and imposing it upon the property of the country. (Hear, hear,) and a laugh.) One suggests that there should be a reduction in the percentage levied under schedule A; another, the total abolition of the charge under schedule B, and a third party urges the abolition of schedule D. ("Hear, hear," from Co. nel Sibthorp.) For myself, I am quite ready to admit that exceeding good arguments may be advanced in favour of exemption and allowances from every schedule in the Income-Tax Act, except, perhaps, schedule C ("Hear," and a laugh.) But whatever may be the opinion of the House in this respect, whether changes should be made in the one schedule or the other, the committee must not fail to remember that the funds under both the pledged [illegible] as security (Hear.) I assure the committee, however, that I have devoted the whole subject most anxiously and carefully. I have with very [illegible] several deliberations which have taken place on the [illegible] from the period of its first introduction in by Mr. Pitt down to the present time [illegible] numerous publications that have appeared upon the question, and having given the fullest consideration to all the arguments on the one side and the other. I have come to the conclusion that it would not be practical, and, under all the circumstances, the fairest and justest mode of levying the tax is that which has hitherto been maintained—viz. on the principle of a certain and uniform rate for all descriptions of income, from whatever source derived. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh.") I am aware that a question may be raised as to the mode of levying the income under Schedule B; and when the proper time arrives, viz. when the bill is before us, I shall be ready to discuss that question calmly and fairly, as a question of that importance ought to be discussed; and I think I shall be able to show to the satisfaction of those who desire an alteration in that schedule, that the change they propose would not be so much to the advantage of the tenant farmers as they suppose. (Hear, hear.) But, as I have said, on all these questions full opportunity will occur for discussion when we shall have to consider the various schedules, and I shall reserve for any explanation that may be required until then. That was the course taken in former years, and I propose to follow it on the present occasion, believing that it will be found to be most conducive to the convenience of the House. With regard to this question of the income-tax, there is only, therefore, one other observation which I feel it necessary to make; that is, that I propose, for a limited period, to continue [illegible] enjoyed. (Cries of "Oh!") I believe, after the whole which property of almost all descriptions has experienced, the reduction in the value, and the complete revolution which has taken place in the condition of all classes of proprietors in that country, and from which they are but just beginning to recover (Hear, hear) it would, I think, not be proper, at the present moment, to propose to the first time, to impose upon Ireland the burden of the income-tax. (Cheers.) I propose, therefore, in the present bill, to continue, for a limited period, that exemption which Ireland [illegible] enjoyed. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But I propose to re-enact (and for the same time) the same duties which Ireland is now subject to. (Hear, hear.) [illegible] same laws have hitherto accompanied the re-[illegible] I propose to enact them as before. I propose to re-enact both the income-tax and the Irish stamp duties for the further period of three years, and upon that proposition it will be my duty to ask the House to vote a sum of money. I will ask the House to agree to a resolution upon this important subject as early as it may be convenient to do so, because it must be obvious that the financial scheme of the year will depend upon the renewal or non-renewal of the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) If the tax is renewed, then I may be able to proceed with the other measures I have to submit; while if, on the other hand, it should be resolved to let the income-tax expire, any that these gentlemen who may fill the office I have now the honour to hold should have as much time as possible to prepare their financial scheme for the year. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, sir, my hon. friend the member for Montrose asked me the other day to make a return, or rather, perhaps, referred to some memorandum I had given on a former occasion to make a return, as I understood him, of the various rates of taxation which I thought it right to expect that I would lay on the table some return of the incidences of the different items of taxation. (Hear, hear.) But my hon. friend hardly seemed aware that he had imposed upon me one of the hardest tasks that I have undertaken since the Exchequer ("Hear," and laughter) because, as regards the incidences of many of those items, at least, the most learned authorities differ (Hear, hear.) Of the various rates of taxation which I have to submit to the House this night. The hon. member for Bucks (Mr Disraeli), who had evidently spared no research in collecting and preparing his materials, and in consulting authorities of eminence on matters of political economy, expressed it as his opinion that the malt-tax was paid by a producer of barley, while the right hon. baronet [illegible] for Bryan (Sir R. Grahame), on the contrary, was of opinion, and I entirely concur with him, that that tax was paid by the consumer. (Hear, hear.) Take another item, the import duty on tobacco. The hon. member for Bucks seemed to think, though he did not state it as a proposition, that the customs duty on the import of tobacco was a charge on the landowners of this country (Hear, hear.) But, considering the views usually entertained on the sale of his house, as to the incidence of the three per cents, ("Hear, hear," and a laugh) I should have thought it would have been of opinion that the incidence of the tax on tobacco was on the foreign producer; for it has generally been supposed by hon. gentlemen on both sides when you impose a duty on the import of any article, the revenue thereby obtained is so much money taken from the pocket of the foreigner who produces the article. (Cheers.) Then, with regard to the sugar duties, the right hon. baronet [illegible] opinion that I thought it had always been admitted that the [illegible] rent-charge was a part of the rent; the hon. member for Bucks, however, [illegible] entertains a different opinion (Hear, hear.) Therefore, sir, I say that I have no right now to state what are the incidences of taxation, he can expect no more than that I should state what are my own opinions, with regard to preparing returns I must decidedly object to being called upon to state my opinions, and to enter into mere matters of opinion. (Hear.) I am quite ready to state my opinion on any subject connected with my department, in reference to which the House may think fit to call upon me; but I must positively be asked, but, after all, such opinion will be worth no more than that of an individual. (Hear.) Upon this subject of the incidence of taxation I have prepared, to a certain extent, a set of tables, to which I shall refer to-night. I hear, however, that which I am ready to lay before the House (Hear, hear)—having hon gentlemen to form their own opinion as to how far I am justified in the classification I have adopted, and to enable me to be enabled to come to a conclusion upon the proposals I am about to submit. (Hear, hear.) I will explain how this amount has been made up. I have called the finance account for the year ending the 5th January—that is the year ending the 5th January, including that subsequently repaid as drawback. Omitting the incidental receipts, I have taken the gross receipts from the Customs, from the Excise, omitting the item brooks, the duty on which has been abolished. I have taken, first, the produce to the revenue on articles of food, whether sold or not, and the duties on articles of food, under the head Customs there are some forty-five different items of this description the principal being butter, cheese, coffee, corn, lemons, oranges, currants, raisins, pepper, spirits, sugar, molasses, wine, tea, tobacco, and miscellaneous articles of food. The total amount in the Excise I take three items in the same class—malt, hops, and spirits which produce nearly 11,000,000£; making the whole amount of duty levied on what we eat, drink, and smoke, 21,820,747£ In the Stamp Office I have taken [illegible] items of manufactured articles, the principal of which are in the Customs—a few of the Excise, and some miscellaneous articles, as books and opium. (A laugh.) These, with other manufactured articles, as paper and soap, and certain others which pay a stamp duty, as medicine, cards, &c., the whole produce of this class of articles is 2,422,686£. Then I take the duties on certain raw materials; the only materials of this class, subject to duty, as agricultural seed, tallow, and timber, these amount to 764,000£. All of which clearly falls upon the consumers, the persons who use the manufactured article. Those who consume the food, or pay the duty upon the articles in the composition of which the raw materials enter, pay then, as it appears to me, the whole of these, amounting together to 35,037,000£. There are then certain duties falling on trades and professions, as licenses to trade, bills of exchange, bankers' bills and notes, marine insurances, to which I add the income-tax, duties on trades and professions, and I must put in the same class the salaries of persons in public service, for I cannot see any just distinction between them and others who derive their incomes from their own labour; therefore I include the duty paid on incomes in schedule D with those to schedules A, B, and E. The amount of those charges to-[illegible] is 4,494,960£. Then there are the duties paid on pe[illegible] and rates [illegible] which are paid by the [illegible] those various kinds of conveyance; these amount to 1,500,000£. There are also the stamps on newspapers and advertisements, amounting to 511,000£—the assessed taxes, which, exclusive of the window duty, amount to 1,48 .000£. The amount of all these items is 7,504,000£. I have, however, omitted the window duty, which, though it may be difficult to pronounce any opinion upon, it is obvious does not fall as a tax upon property—the total amount is 42,183,575£. I now come to the other class of taxes not directly levied upon property, but which, though in one way or another—these are the stamp duties on mortgages and transfers, the probate duty, the legacy duty, and the duties charged on fire insurances, all of which I think I are taxes that properly fall upon property to the amount of 2,838,000£. The produce of the land tax is [illegible],000£. I am aware that the hon. gentleman opposite has stated it as 2,000,000£, but I think he must make allowance for commutation. It is, however, quite fair to take as a charge upon land the whole amount paid. Add to these the taxes charged on property under Schedule A, 2,656,700£, and under Schedule C, 730,000£; making, altogether the general taxes levied upon property 42,481,700£. To this we have to add the amount of the local rates—viz. for the three counties 13,000,000£. When the hon. member for Bucks made his estimate of the amount of these local [illegible] for 1849, he included in the item "local taxes" certain tolls, dues, and fees which, though local taxes, are not property taxes (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The total amount of rates, properly so called, borne by property is 13,000,000£, making the total amount of the taxes payable by property 55,481,776£. The right hon. baronet [illegible] to the amount of the taxes paid by the country is borne by the consumer; and I am bound, at the same time, to add that I believe, upon the whole, it is pretty correctly [illegible] though I do not find, that, comparing different years one with another, when a reduction has taken place in taxation, or a period of distress diminishes the consuming power of the country, every article sells cheaper than under other circumstances, that it was previous to that reduction or that pressure. Thus we find that the reductions in 1842 were more than covered by the results of the year 1845. And though the reductions of 1845 diminished the revenue in 1846, they diminished it in 1847. The year 1848 also was a period of diminished trade, and, of course, of diminished income, but, in 1849, the revenue rose again to its previous amount; and last year, in spite of the great reduction in the stamp duties and Excise, the ordinary income derived from the several heads of Customs, Excise, stamps, and taxes, showed, upon the whole, but a small reduction. (Hear, hear.) And we may take it, that about forty-six millions of taxes derived from these sources is what the country, under ordinary circumstances, can [illegible] about any severe pressure. (Hear.) Now, sir, having as I hope I have, met the view of my hon. friend [illegible] and, in stating generally the heads under which the revenue may be divided, I would say a word or two on a proposal which has been brought forward elsewhere and which may be alluded to in this House, namely that the Government should

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL PENS IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, the "toy-shop of the world," is famous for the production of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles in iron, brass, steel, silver, and gold, but few of them in these days are of more interest than the novel but highly important manufacture of Steel Pens, and the brief account of a visit to the largest manufactory of steel pens in that town, or in the world (for Birmingham supplies Europe, Asia, and America with these new implements of writing), will enable the reader to understand the magnitude of the operations, and the various processes through which a piece of steel passes before it becomes that flexible instrument which has superseded the quill as the recorder of our wants, our best loves, and our affections.

The manufactory from which our Illustrations are taken is that of Messrs. Hinks, Wells, and Co. A few years ago it consisted of a comparatively small house on one side of the street. Now the establishment has outgrown its original limits, and has become an immense manufactory, giving employment to 674 hands, consuming 25 tons of steel per week, turning out 4500 gross of pens weekly, or 1,500,000 gross in a year, and, consequently, contributing in no inconsiderable degree to promote the interchange of ideas, whether literary, commercial, or social, throughout the civilised world.

If our readers will accompany us in a visit to this manufactory, we shall trace the progress of the pen from the raw material to the finished article, and so give them an idea of the very interesting operations. Entering a shed at the extremity of the larger pile of buildings, we are introduced to the metal in its crude state. This consists of the best quality of cast steel, made from Swedish iron, its granular structure dense and compact. It is now in sheets 4½ feet long by 18 inches wide, which sheets are clipped across into lengths from 14 to 4½ inches wide. These strips are packed into cast metal boxes, and placed on what is technically called a "muffle," or large stone oven, heated to a white heat: there the process of annealing takes place. After twelve hours of this roasting, the strips are placed in revolving barrels, where, by the friction of metallic particles, the scales caused by the annealing and the rough edges are removed. They are now ready for the rolling mill. The rollers consist of metal cylinders revolving upon each other. A man and boy attend at each. The first introduces the strip of steel between the opposing surfaces, and the boy pulls it out considerably attenuated. From the first pair of rollers it passes through several others, until it finally assumes the requisite tenuity. Such is the pressure employed, that the steel, in passing through, becomes hotter than it is sometimes convenient for unpractised hands to touch. The strip of steel is now precisely the thickness of a pen, is quite flexible, and has increased in length from 18 inches to 4½ feet.



ROLLING THE STEEL FOR PENS.

THE PEN GRINDING ROOM.

BRONZING STEEL PENS.

It is now ready for the "cutting-out room," where the pen first begins to assume a form. Along this room a number of women are seated at benches, cutting out, by the aid of hand presses, the future pen from the ribbon of steel. This is done with great rapidity, the average product of a good hand being 200 gross, or 28,800, per day of ten hours. Two pens are cut out of the width of the steel—the broad part to form the tube, and the points so cutting into each other as to leave the least possible amount of waste.

From this room the "blanks" are taken to be pierced. The flat "blanks" are placed separately on a steel die, and, by a half circular action of a lever turning an upright screw, a fine tool is pressed upon the steel, and forms the delicate centre perforation, and the side slits which give flexibility to the pen.

All this time the metal is soft, bending in the fingers like a piece of lead. It becomes necessary, however, that it should be rendered still softer. The pens are consequently placed in the heated oven, and a second time annealed. Proceeding with these softened pens to the "marking-room," the ear of the visitor is assailed by a continuous volley of sharp heavy sounds. An animated scene presents itself. Upon each side and down the middle of the room are arranged a multitude of young women at work, each of whom raises a weight by the action of the foot, and suddenly allows it to fall on the pen. The rapidity of this process is equal to that of cutting out the blanks, each girl marking many thousands of pens in the day. When at length the hand of this operator, the back of the pen is stamped either with the name of a retail dealer at home or abroad, a monogram, emblem, a piece of ornamental heraldry, or the representation of some notability, foreign or domestic, according to the fashion of the day. The distinctive marks in this manufactory number about 5000.

The next process is the "raising." Until now the pen is flat; and by being placed in a groove, and a convex tool dropped upon it, forcing it into the groove, it is bent into a tube of the required shape.

Upon the perfection of the slit of course depends the value of the pen. Those who recollect the difficulty experienced in getting a perfect slit in a quill pen, can understand how much less easy it is to prevent the gaping of a metallic substance. The first preparatory process after the pens leave the raising-press is to return the tube form to the metal, into which they are placed in small iron boxes with lids, and heated to a white heat. They are then drawn out and suddenly thrown into a large tank of oil, which by the chemical action of the heat on the steel the pens obtain, in addition to that tube form, a hardness that makes them crunch between the teeth when pressed between the fingers. After being cleaned from the oil they are tempered, or brought back to the condition of softness and elasticity which they are henceforth to retain. This is done by placing them in a cylindrical vessel, open at one end and turned over a fire, somewhat after the fashion in which coffee is roasted. The action of the heat gradually changes the colour of the pens, first from a dull grey to a pale straw colour, next to a brown or bronze, and then to blue.

Still the pens are rough, and covered with small metallic particles. To remove this roughness, they are placed in large tin cans, with a small

THE SLITTING ROOM FOR PENS.

quantity of sawdust, &c. These cans lie horizontally on a wooden frame, and are made to revolve by steam power, the pens rubbing against each other, and so cleansing themselves. From this process of "scouring," they are taken to the "grinding-room." This is also an animated and interesting scene, from the great number of young women employed, the apparent complexity of the machinery, and the busy regularity with which the work is performed. Each individual pen of the 262,080,000 which are annually turned out of this establishment undergoes the process of grinding, which employs one-fourth of the entire number of hands engaged in the manufactory. If the reader will examine his steel pen before he uses it, he will perceive that the back, above the point, is ground in two different directions: first from its tube to the point, and then across: the quality of the pen very much depending upon the grinding. We have previously referred to the difficulty of getting a close slit in a quill pen. The grinding serves the same purpose as the scraping the back of the quill did, as, by weakening a certain part of the metal, the point where the slit is made has a tendency to cohere, and so to form a good pen. The pen is simply caught up by a pair of nippers, and held on a revolving "bob," and so ground.

The pens are now taken to the "slitting-room," which is filled, like the other rooms we have visited, by girls and women, all busy and silent. The only sound is the click of the tool with which the slit is made. The work is very light, for the pen is simply placed on a press, and the handle being pulled, a sharp steel tool descends, and the pens are perfect. To secure uniformity of quality, the pens are now looked over, by the points being pressed against a small piece of bone placed on the thumb, and they are then thrown into heaps according to their quality of good, bad, or indifferent. They are next varnished with a solution of gum, and are ready for sifting to cards, or boxing, the latter mode of packing being almost universally adopted. In this final stage, twenty sets of little nimble fingers weigh the pens into grosses, shake them into handsome little paper boxes, and finally seal them up with the smart label which records their quality, and the real or assumed "whereabouts" of their manufacture.

Thus far the process of pen-making in this manufactory does not differ from that employed in other manufactories. There is, however, one peculiarity in the process which deserves to be mentioned, namely, the invention of a machine, or tool, by which three perforations are made in a pen at one action of the press. By this process, also, the fanciful designs into which the side slits are thrown are produced by the same action of the press which makes the centre slit. It is not difficult to perceive, that, with such mechanical appliances, production will soon be enormously increased; and if it is, it will no more than keep pace with the extraordinary demand which is a necessary consequence of excellence combined with cheapness.

Although the price of steel pens has fallen from eight shillings a gross in 1830 to sixpence a gross in 1851, the wages have improved, nominally and really, above twenty-five per cent., in consequence of the mechanical facilities of production. Some of the more skilful workmen get high wages. The tool-makers especially are remarkably well paid. The younger girls earn from 5s. to 7s. a week. Between 125 and 144 Even at work they are generally well dressed; and to purchase their finery, they club together their spare pence, and draw a chance weekly. The men have also their clubs, and a circle in which they visit each others houses at stated intervals, the rules providing for the strictest temperance and good behaviour. To enable them to obtain medical relief when necessary, a fund amounting to £30 per annum is subscribed to the hospitals, by which they obtain out and in-patient tickets. For this purpose the men subscribe 6d. a month, and the girls 1d. In all these prudential arrangements they are zealously seconded by their employers.

To these provisions for health and comfort is added another fund, expended annually on a "gipsy party" to some of the beautiful rural spots in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The girls and women pay one penny a week for twelve months towards it, and the men twopence a week. On the last occasion, the party mustered no less than 350 people. They started from Birmingham at seven o'clock on a fine summer morning to Hagley and the Clent Hills, to pass the day. Two hired horse-vans, which were gaily ornamented with banners and devices, and were accompanied by a band of music. The whole of the party breakfasted in the open air, in tents, at the Hagley Arms; then walked in procession up to the Clent Hills; and, having enjoyed the beautiful scenery—commanding a view into Wales—got up quadrilles and other country dances, which, with other amusements, were continued until dinner-time. The party dined in tents in the open air, the band playing popular airs during the whole time. They returned early in the evening, without an accident occurring to mar the general enjoyment. These gipsy parties have lately become exceedingly popular among the working-classes in Birmingham, and there is scarcely a trade in the town which does not have its annual festival of this kind.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that the total number of hands employed in the steel pen manufacture in Birmingham is estimated at upwards of 2000; of whom more than one-half are employed by the firm whose operations we have just described, and by the equally celebrated house of Joseph Gillott and Co. The manufacture owes much of its present prosperity to the enterprise and perseverance of the last-named gentleman.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

(*Continued from page 137.*)

CHAPTER IV.

A JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF WORK

According to all accounts this twisting twirling world of ours is a very strange sort of place after all—as if the face of the earth was a double one, weeping and laughing at the same time, like a spoiled child. It seems to be of the shot silk genus; for look at it one way it appears dark and gloomy, and yet only view it in a proper light, and all is bright and sparkling again. In fact it is full of whims and fancies; now frowning and sulking, then smiling and petting, and no more to be trusted than a pretty drawing-room miss, who can scarcely lock her desk for love-tokens, and has no more pity for her victims than a butcher has for a pet lamb.

In the morning, as you walk along the streets, you are shuffling your feet, your hands are buried deep in your pockets, your forehead is wrinkled like a top-boot, and you look as bitter as a friend's advice. Every man you meet is a scoundrel, every saying has a double meaning, every look is suspicious. The sun is too hot, the wind is too cold. You hate the rose for its thorns, and the bee for its sting. The world looks as dull as a hoarse horse. Presently, whilst you are yet grumbling, some one takes you by the button and whispers in your ear a few magical words. In an instant life is changed; the feet move like a dancer's; the fingers are snapped like castanets, the forehead is smooth as a billiard ball, and you are smiling and happy as a school-boy at a pantomime. You shake hands till your glove bursts, and your head is on the nod like a plaster mandarin's. You buy a rose for your button-hole, and in the evening do nothing but laugh and sing, and go to bed happy, proud, and contented, as a Lord Mayor on the day of his election.

We are almost as foolish in our day as old Democritus was in his. He put out his eyes, that he might study nature better. It is true we keep ours, but we might as well be without, we make such little use of them.

Kitty, who but an hour or two since had looked as wretched as a schoolgirl in love, was now walking along the streets as contented and happy as a page in new livery. As she tripped along, her eyes were bright as dewdrops in the sunshine; and a laugh was ready to burst from her lips the first chance that offered. She had determined, on her way to Tim Bradley's, to visit the flower-man, and offer her services as one of the "five hundred." She would make him an offer. It was but fair that she should work for him for nothing until she had learnt the business; and then—ah! they would be happy. It wasn't like stay-making, she was sure—something told her it wasn't. My word! she would work hard—she would! One thing she was determined on with the very first money she earned, that room of theirs should be made tidy and clean. Poor old man, he never stirred out, and ought at least to be comfortable. After that, she would buy him a good warm suit of clothes, his chest was so bad in the winter. The only doubt she had was, whether it should be a blue coat and gold buttons, or a brown wrapper all over pockets. However, there was plenty of time to think over it. Then on the Sundays, too! how they would enjoy themselves! They would pack up their dinner in a nice white basket she intended buying, and be off to the fields to eat it on the grass, just as in the olden time; and, whilst the old man was chatting with Tim Bradley under the cool shade of the trees, she'd be off with the little ones, blackberry-hunting, or looking for wild flowers to take home with them. Ah! there'd be no complaining then, she'd warrant.

At last the "Temple of Fashion" was in sight! A small admiring crowd was still in front of it, but it was not half as large as on the day before. But, no sooner did the poor girl see the people, than, in her hurry, they were all flower-workers, bound on the same errand as herself, she set to running, and never stopped till she had reached the stall.

But, now she was there, her courage failed her. She didn't dare to ask the gentleman whilst he was so busy; he might get angry, and refuse her the work. So she stood looking on like the rest, watching a proper time to speak.

It seemed as if the people would never go away. She had been there at least half an hour, and yet the crowd was no less. The ladies took so long to strike their bargains, that, even if two or three did drop off, their places were soon filled up again by the passers-by.

There was one old lady, with a wicker basket big enough to hold Falstaff, that Kitty lost all patience with. She was the only one left out of all the purchasers, and the little girl was biting her fingers with anxiety. Yet that old lady wouldn't stir, but kept taking up the china lambs and Wedgewood cats just as if she did it on purpose.

"What do you want for this thing?" she asked, taking up an ink-stand round which a gilt parrot had built its nest. The price was marked on it, but still she asked "What's the price of this thing?" to make the proprietor fancy she didn't want it much.

"Well, as times is hard, miss," answered the man, "I'll take thrupence. If I warn't selling off quick to meet a bill o' mine, I couldn't do it."

"Threepence!" cried the lady, looking at the "thing" with disgust; "I'll give you tuppence halfpenny: and she put it down as if she didn't care whether she bought or not."

"Wouldn't pay for the gold on it, ma'am," answered the man. "Sold one to the Emperor of Japan a year ago, for double the money."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" thought Kitty; "I wish she would make haste."

The old lady tried to look as if she was going away in a hurry. The man knew better, though; and, true enough, she put her head round the side of the stall, and cried "Twopence three-farthings."

"If it only wanted five minutes to the end o' the world I couldn't do it, miss," answered the man coolly.

"Give it here, then," she said snappishly, "and don't keep me."

Kitty's heart beat like a watch as she entered the tent. The proprietor was a very imposing man, and wore a beautiful red striped satin waistcoat, with his shirt-collar *à la poete*, and his silk neck-tie passed through a gold ring. He was immensely stout, and, as the day was warm, his face looked shiny, as if it had been varnished, and every minute or two he would rub his bald head with his handkerchief, till it shone like cream-laid note-paper. As he spoke his chins would work like the leather of a blacksmith's bellows. He stood looking at Kitty, as if waiting to know her business.

"If you please, sir," she said timidly, and pointing to the placard in front, "I've come to know if you will give me some work to do?"

"What?" said the gentleman frowning, till the fat creases in his forehead all puckered together.

"Some work at artificial flower-making," continued Kitty, growing pale.

"Ho! ho! ho!" shouted the proprietor, slapping his thigh. "Here, 'Lizer, here's a girl as wants you to give her some flowers to make." And he roared again, stamping like a Scotch washerwoman. "Oh! oh! ha! ha! ain't she beautiful green? Aint it refreshing to see; 'Lizer? Hang me if she don't knock Highgate clean out of the field, she's so jolly verdant."

The poor child didn't know what to make of the gentleman's manner.

"I thought that, as you wanted five hundred hands directly, you wouldn't."

"Stop her! stop her mouth!" roared the man; "for Heaven's sake, stop her mouth! She'll kill me, she will! Ha! ha! Ho! ho! He! he!"

And, indeed, the gentleman's face was getting so red, and his eyes had disappeared behind his cheeks so mysteriously, that Kitty, fearing he might go off rather suddenly, became silent of her own accord.

After a moment or two, he was all right again, and toned down to his natural colour. To tell the truth, the placard was, after all, nothing more than what is called in the language of spirited tradesmen "a blind, to draw people." The proprietor wished to be thought in a very large way of business, and imagined that nothing would convey that notion so well as the idea of his being in want of "five hundred hands directly." He had first tried it at York, and it had answered so well, that he had since used it at every town he stopped at. Little Kitty was the first one that had ever believed it to be true; for, as the gentleman never stayed longer than two or three days in a town at one time, it had been very well argued that the wages would be too small to pay for travelling expenses.

At last, the woman, having told "Hercule to be quiet" (as they were from Paris, he used a French name), turned to Kitty, "You're too late, my dear; we've engaged all we want."

The girl's hand dropped in despair, as she heard the words.

"If you had any work—needlework, ma'am, I should be very glad to do it."

Hercule roared out again: "Oh! she's too verdant to look at. She hurts the eyes, she do. You might lay her down in grass plots, you might."

Kitty could not understand it at all. Why should the man laugh at her? It was very cruel of him, and she was nearly crying.

"No, my dear, I've got nothing for you;" and, as the child yet stood still, she added, "There, you can go, my dear."

"Do you know of any one—that would I've a good character, ma'am—that wants any work done?" stammered out Kitty, as a last resource.

Turning to her husband, the woman said, "There's no harm trying, Mrs. Lucas: she may want a girl, and it aint far for——"

"Oh! I don't mind the distance, ma'am," cried Kitty joyfully, and brightening up with the prospect of success.

So the conference ended. The address was given; and the weaver's daughter run off as fast as she could, afraid that her father might miss

her. She was not quite so full of hope as she had been, but still she did not despair.

Mrs. Lucas lived in Whitechapel. She worked for a cheap tailor's in the neighbourhood, and had so much to do for them, that she employed no less than eight girls under her. This was her plan of doing business:

Perhaps she would have half a dozen dress waistcoats given to her at the shop, the pay being one shilling and sixpence each. She would take them home and set her "gals," as she called them, to work—their pay being a penny-piece each. Very often, in the summer season, shirts were in brisk demand. Perhaps Mrs. Lucas would have a gross given to her to get made, her pay being 2d. each shirt. She would again take them home, and away her "gals" would go stitching and stitching, their pay being 3d. each shirt. Brown holland blouses, shooting-jackets fancy trousers—Mrs. Lucas didn't care what she had to do—her "gals" were always ready at it. In the morning, and, with a cup of tea, could manage to work till twelve at night. So Mrs Lucas, with her "gals" at home and "out" could make her two to three pounds a week, without doing a stitch of work herself: and the "gals" themselves about four, or—if they worked hard—five shillings each. Some of the poor things used to board and lodge with Mrs. Lucas. She only charged them four shillings a week: so that, at the end of the week, perhaps they would have a 6d. left to clothe with. The boards were of the coarsest, as a bed, and used to grumble at having bread and coffee only twice a day, with, perhaps, potatoes or a little cheese for dinner: but as Mrs Lucas said, there was no satisfying such creatures; adding, that when she was young, "things was very different." From all accounts, it appears she spoke the truth. And, yet, it was extraordinary these poor wretched girls stayed with her. If they were so miserably treated, why didn't they go? Ah! poor souls, they could not. There was a chain a cruel, gripping chain that kept them to their servitude: they were bound by the safe fetters of want. To leave her, was starvation for a week at least, whilst they sought after fresh work, and they had too little flesh on their bones to endure it.

Mrs Lucas was a Jewess. She attended the synagogue, was a devout woman, and had a reputation for great zeal among her sect. There are many Christians who gain an honest livelihood by the same fearful trade, who haven't missed morning and evening service ever since they were in the business.

Is it not heart-sickening to find a woman living on the very flesh and blood of her own sex? she to whom [illegible] an often impulses so quick, so fine, so tender and easily moved, that to see such fine metal be so wrist to relieve it. How long must the eye have gazed on wretchedness, the ear misery should lose its only defence—its appeal to pity? How [illegible] blessings have been thrown away before the heart can see unto [illegible] face grow paler, the form more wasted, and the voice more placed, as day succeeds day? Had the same cruel perseverance that, rebelling against [illegible] was at last strangled all virtuous impulses in the breast [illegible] ster and nature the nobler promptings of the soul, it would have raised to itself a monument of glory in the remembrance of the good deeds it had worked.

Kitty soon found Mrs Lucas's abode. She scrambled up a dark pair of [illegible] ing so often and making such a noise that at last [illegible] the house was opened, and a voice shouted out [illegible] ight that the opening afforded the girl ran up [illegible] "Who's there?" shouted the voice again; "can't [illegible] the owner of the voice saw the young girl, she pretty [illegible] ed her errand.

It a small room were four women working with the needle. One of them was quite a young thing, with light flaxen hair that hung down, as she worked, in rich full curls: she was seated on a low reading-made-looking waistcoat, whilst the others were stanching at the open window breathing the air. The floor was covered with cuttings of all colours, and the whole place reeked with the stench of foul and coarse food. At the silence of the room you could hear the clicking of the needles as they seemed to keep time together at their work. The flaxen-haired girl was the only one that looked up, and her face was so pale and careworn, that Kitty once felt a friendship for her. Mrs. Lucas was a broad, portly-looking woman, with a plaid shawl over her shoulders, and tied behind, as if to show off her figure. She wore no cap, and, although, by the look of her face, she was fifty at least, still, her wavy hair was jet black, and [illegible] ver with grease. At her ears hung two tufts of curls, and over her old silk gown, which was [illegible] the shuttle-shaped opening [illegible] was flounced, like pocket mouse. There was a fine sneaking expression in her face; her eyebrows were so thick and black, and her yellow skin looked damp and cold, like oil-silk.

"Sit down here, ma'am," she said, pointing with a finger that had four rings on it, to a chair. "So you want work, do you? Ah! times ish [illegible] very bad times ish; shirts ish very bad. They'll soon wear [illegible] ed coats with plaid stocks and no shirts, like policemen, I know [illegible] and she shook her head affectedly. Then, as Kitty said no [illegible] he drew near to the fire, and, putting out a pair of unlaced lavender boots, that were gaping in two or [illegible] as "Can te vork very nicely, ma tear? Veil, vell, ish'll give you a shoomp-cent to make a shumpe. I shan't pay you for it, you know; put if the vork ish good, you shall have some more, ma tear."

Kitty readily assented. [illegible] moment, she saw the flaxen haired girl was standing by her quietly.

"And what do you give for making a shooting-coat, ma'am?" asked Kitty, timidly, for she was afraid of offending her patroness.

"Vy, ma tear, ve gives a great deal of moush," said Mrs Lucas, shaking her head, "a great deal. Some of ma tear gals vill earn—vill earn—ah! a great deal of moush, vont you, Sarey?"

Sarah was standing at the window, and answered snappishly, "I shan't tell no lies, so it's no use trying."

"Isn't she pretty, Kitty, and she looked wonderingly at Mrs. Lucas.

"He! he!" laughed the woman. "Vat a vit that Sarey ish. Eh! vat a vit! Ah, that's nothing to some of her shakes. Vill you come and vork with me, ma tear, or vill you vork at home?"

"At home, if you please, ma'am."

"Den I must have security, ma tear. I never lets my vork go out vithout security. Have yer got two pounds?"

"No ma'am, indeed not."

"Den [illegible] urity. Have you no friends, ma tear?"

Kitty assured her there was no possibility of her getting so large an amount, she was so poor. Mrs Lucas seemed to be deeply moved on hearing this, and, promising speedy wealth if she worked well, consented, at any rate, to trust her with one shooting jacket, so as to see a specimen of her work.

The parcel was packed up, and Kitty took her departure. The lady seemed to have taken quite a fancy for her, she wished her good bye so often, and the child felt quite happy with her success.

She [illegible] beauty in her [illegible] she had in [illegible] one behind her say in a whisper, "Stop, stop; I want to speak to you."

"What is it, have I forgotten anything?" asked Kitty.

It was the flaxen-haired girl that had followed her from the room

"She will want you to come here and live. Don't! Say you won't!" Kitty didn't understand her.

"Ah! don't trust her! don't trust her" continued the poor thing excitedly. "She's fair enough [illegible] but don't believe it. If she offers to [illegible]

Kitty was only more and more perplexed; "What did it all mean?"

"Promise me," whispered the poor girl, taking the child's hand, "promise me you won't come live here. You will repent it if you do. What motive could I have in saying this? Promise me you won't come here!"

"I live with my father, and couldn't," answered Kitty, her voice faltering with fear.

"Thank God! thank God! I was trembling for you all the time you were in the room. Ah! you are too young yet." Then, turning round, as if to hurry back, she added, "If she asks you if I spoke to you, say no." And the next moment she was hastening up-stairs again.

Bewildered she scarcely remembered where she was, Kitty made [illegible] way to Tim Bradley's home.

[illegible] I"ymouth having become [illegible] retirement of Mr [illegible] promotions will take place [illegible] sequence. Mr. John Stewart, collector at Dundee, to be collector at Plymouth. Mr James Trevenen, collector at Shoreham, to be collector at Dundee, Mr [illegible] ay, comptroller at Whitehaven, to be collector at Shoreham.

The Commissioners of Customs have selected Mr. Ogilvie, searcher [illegible] ss in the port of London, for the appointment of landing surveyor, [illegible] e retirement of Mr Beales.

The command of the *Banshee*, late Holyhead steam packet, but now [illegible] service between Malta and Marseilles, has been conferred on Lieutenant James Hosken (1828), late commander of the *Great Western* steamer. [illegible] of the unfortunate screw-ship *Great Britain*, and subsequently harbour-master at Labuan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

(*Continued from page* 147.)

made, and it comes upon them from no act of their own. I think it desirable not to encourage keeping in the asylum these inmates who may be safely removed, because the chance of cure depends upon the patient being sent early to the case. In my own county we had a difficulty in the clearing out an asylum of lunatics, and I confirmed the liquidation debts, in order to make room for the admission of those who might, if admitted, be probably cured. I have not yet made precise inquiry as to the exact amount of such a charge; but I propose to [illegible] a sum of 150,000*l* a year under the head of poor rate. I propose, therefore, to take on the public revenue a portion of the charge for all pauper lunatics confined in public asylums, or in private asylums under proper superintendence. I should think that the amount to be asked for will be 150,000*l*. out of all events that is the proposal which, in due time, I shall submit to the House. The reduction of duties and relief to the country in the course of the ensuing year will be these:—Under the reduction of the sugar duty, estimated upon the returns of former years, about 330,000*l* will be remitted. Upon the window-tax I propose to sacrifice 700,000*l*. Upon the reduction upon coffee the amount will be 172,000*l*.; the reduction of duties on timber will be to the extent of [illegible],000*l*., and on agricultural seed 30,000*l*., making a total reduction in taxation of 1,532,000*l*. (Hear.) I set estimate the loss of the revenue at a little less than that. I have already stated the losses actually occurring to the revenue from the reductions. I conceive the loss upon [illegible] income-tax will be 400,000*l*., agricultural seeds 30,000*l*., and altogether the total sacrifices of the revenue amount to 1,130,000*l*., or, adding the 150,000*l*. for the pauper lunatic asylums, make 1,280,000*l*. Deducting that sum from the surplus I have stated, I have a future years a surplus of 612,000*l*. But the House is aware that the half-year's window duty due in April is in course of receipt, and, therefore, next year the loss will be only one half, or 380,000*l*. A surplus, therefore, of 992,000*l*. may be looked for next year, while the permanent surplus upon future years will, according to my proposals, be 612,000*l*. These are the proposals I shall make to this House and Country. If, however, a larger surplus was anticipated, I cannot but say that some parties will be disappointed that the amount of reduction is less than they hoped for, knowing accurately as the views and opinions of honourable gentlemen who sit opposite concerning the transfer of local rates to revenue—a course which I do not think it would be just to the community at large to adopt. (Hear, hear.) My belief is that these rates are not any charge at all upon the occupiers of the land. I do not feel myself open to the reproach of having been in these matters regardless of the claims of [illegible] upon the land. It will be remembered that last year I proposed the reduction of the duty on timber as it bears upon agriculture, and I propose the same of malt that did [illegible] believing that the reduction of no other tax would relieve [illegible] much. I reserve from gentlemen who sit opposite, that so far as I [illegible] able to do so with justice to others, I shall be prepared to [illegible] and to [illegible] to the House any power. (Hear, hear.) My gentlemen whose anxious desire it is that loans given for drainage last year should be extended to farming. I can only say that, taking my own control, and as far as the public Exchequer went, I had no objection to extend it in that way; and I put words in the bill so to extend it, in order that the question might be fairly discussed. It was discussed by the gentlemen representing counties who were present, one being the hon member for Somersetshire, and I gave the fullest opportunity for discussion But the result of the division was, that thirty-one country members of England and Scotland voted against the proposition, and twelve for it. (Hear.) So far as the Exchequer, therefore, was concerned, there was no objection to such a course; but thirty-one country members voted against it. However, they had changed their minds, and wished now for such an extension. I have left an ample margin for them to avail themselves of the opportunity, the amount of the loan not being taken up in England or in Ireland. It is, therefore, still open to those hon. gentlemen to have the extension if they wish it; at all events, there is no objection on the part of the Exchequer. Other proposals might be made for the mitigation or removal of objections to any [illegible] affecting the agricultural interest, and I assure hon gentlemen that I shall be perfectly prepared at all times to discuss these questions at the utmost per-onal interest, and at the utmost inclination to meet their wishes so far as I can do so with justice to others, and their wishes are in with the interests of the community at large, for I believe their interests are identical with those of that community, and that a relief operating upon the whole of the community is less objectionable than one which would benefit certain interests are indissolubly bound up with the rest. I do not know of any other point upon which it is necessary for me to trouble the House further at present. The proposals I shall make to you affecting the agricultural interest, and those of the stamp duties, and the letter course will be to reserve debate upon the items for future stages of the bill. I do not propose to take a vote to-night (Hear) and I only ask for assent to those matters which I have stated, and which are to be altered or modified I shall propose to renew the income tax for the same period as before, namely, three years; but I am sure that hon. gentlemen will see that no longer delay than is absolutely [illegible] with the business of the country is desirable for all parties on either side of the House. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution as to the [illegible] to [illegible] the supply granted to Her Majesty, the respective duties on grant Britain on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by various acts now assessed in the said duties, and which have been [illegible] continued and amended by several subsequent acts, shall be further continued for a time to be limited."

Mr. HUMES said he had listened with great attention to the speech of the right hon. gentleman, and must say, that, before they came at all to the remission of the duties proposed, they must first consider the all important question of [illegible] revenue of the country. He would be glad to know whether he will [illegible] or call up upon the House for an opinion. He would suggest [illegible] ons be asked for before Friday next.

[illegible] ANT said he thought that was a very reasonable one.

Mr. [illegible] thought that many other taxes might have been selected, the reduction of which would have been preferable to those which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to deal with. He could see no information at all as to the reductions, of any, in the naval and military forces, or in the force on the coast of Africa. In fact, he believed that the country would be as disappointed as he was with the Budget. He [illegible] to the reduction of the duty on paper, the window-tax, but in laying on a house-tax he was mulcting the benefit almost altogether.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was glad to find that the right hon gentleman had made up his mind to repeal the window-tax, but he feared the imposition of the house-tax would create much [illegible] throughout the country.

After a few words from Sir J. TYRRELL, Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, and some other members,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to some questions asked in the course of the debate, said that it was intended that the house-tax should only apply to dwelling houses, and not extend to warehouses Existing farm houses under £20 per annum would be exempted from the tax altogether.

After some further discussion, the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

PASSENGERS ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. HAWES moved the second reading of this bill, and briefly stated the nature of the provisions which it contained. One object of the bill was to [illegible] it should be allowed for steam vessels on those voyages; and [illegible] enable certain [illegible] the charge to be proceeded with [illegible] require vessels which [illegible] put to sea, and been driven back to port, to [illegible] advertisements certified before they could again set sail. These were the chief [illegible] which the [illegible] proposed.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The Mills and Factories (Ireland) Bill was read a second time,

MONETARY CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Mr. ANSTEY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of municipal councils in counties.

Sir J. [illegible] would not oppose the motion, but would reserve for himself the right of objecting to the bill or its provisions on a future occasion.

Motion agreed to.

VALUATION IN IRELAND.

Sir W SOMERVILLE, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. [illegible] a bill was brought in to amend the acts for the recovery of fee farm rents under tenant-at, to all other fee farm rents and to [illegible] rents in Ireland, charged upon grants of land in which the grantors have no reversion. Adjourned.

[The report of the Parliamentary proceedings is continued on page 154 of the Number with which this Supplement is published.]

A FOREIGN RIVAL TO THE SHEFFIELD FILE.—The *Sheffield Times* mentions a novel file, of Danish manufacture, made for the Great Exhibition, and which is described as "a rubber equal," that is, a large file with four flat sides of equal breadth. It weighs ten pounds, and is ornamented externally with the royal arms of Denmark and views of public edifices of the city of Copenhagen. The manufacturer has chisel upon the [illegible] of the great Sheffield file just completed by Hiram Younge, of that town. But what enhances the curiosity of this Danish file is the fact of its being hollow, and containing a nest of smaller files within its seven sides. In the first place you draw out a large round file, which in its turn discovers several others, [illegible] them hollow, and acting as depositories of other files still smaller. There are about a dozen in all, [illegible] within the seven sides. In the first place of the tubular files being an inch and a quarter long The ingenious fabricator is Mr. J. W. Naylor, a file manufacturer at Copenhagen, the place of his nativity. His father, who died last November, was a chisel-cutter there, and who adopted that city as his place of residence many years ago. The file is got up expressly for the Great Exhibition in London.

On Saturday morning last, the extensive business premises belonging to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., engravers and printers, situate No. 3, Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, were burned and the contents destroyed. Three other contiguous buildings were also much damaged.

The decoration of the new western galleries of the British Museum (by Mr. Collman, under Mr. Smirke) is now nearly completed, ready for the reception of the Layard Assyrian antiquities, which are at present just as much buried as if Layard had never lived.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, ESQ.S.

PART IX.—BERKSHIRE.

Area .. 473,920 acres	Population .. 161,147

BERKSHIRE, like Oxfordshire, has a most irregular [illegible] Its figure published a map of Berkshire in 1762), in which he divided the soil of Berkshire as follows:—

Inclosed lands, [illegible] and woods	.. ..	170,000 acres
Common fields and downs	.. ..	220,000 "
Forests, wastes, and commons	.. ..	40,000 "
Roads	.. ..	8917 "

From the above it will be seen that nearly one half the county 90 years ago was in the state of down or common field. The latter term is now almost unknown amongst the great bulk of the agricultural community; yet at the commencement of the present century the land occupied as common field formed a very considerable portion of the arable land of the county.

Common fields, or, as they are sometimes termed, town fields, had their origin in [illegible] made state of husbandry, resembling, in a great measure, the [illegible] and out tacks of Scotland. The rich lands of the vales were the only inclosed fields, and, consequently, the only soil subjected to tillage, the fallows and [illegible] grazing over the surrounding country in a great measure in common. These outer and inferior lands, though capable of maintaining great quantities of stock during summer, were incapable of doing so in the winter season. Numbers were, therefore, draughted off or slaughtered. It was, however, indispensably requisite that the store or breeding stock should be maintained, so that their progeny might stock the outlands in the ensuing summer. Farmers had, at the period alluded to, much greater difficulty in supporting stock during winter than at the present time, root crops being unknown. As the rearing of cattle only were then [illegible] the vales were the only ones then calculated to afford food and shelter to the stock, and for which purpose, from immemorial custom, at a certain day in autumn, which varied in different localities, all the arable lands were thrown open to be grazed by the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the district in certain well-known and recognised proportions. Turnip or root husbandry, as a resource for winter feeding stock, became impossible under such a [illegible]; for, if one man grew a larger amount of the Swedes, [illegible] neighbours' cattle were entitled to eat them [illegible] common. Very extensive tracts of such kind of land, together with ordinary commons, have been inclosed and divided during the present century, to the manifest improvement of the husbandry, as may be seen along the course of the Great Western Railway, where large fields of waving grain are now to be met with, which formerly only yielded a scanty herbage when in common.

The climate of Berkshire is generally of a genial character: but, on the elevated and exposed situations in the midland parts, along the course of the White Horse, the air is frequently piercing, snow often lying there when none is seen in the vales. In the vicinity of Reading, Maidenhead, Oakingham, and Windsor, lying on a gravelly substratum, occasions the crops to be somewhat earlier than in other parts of the county. Wheat [illegible] [illegible] but out of place to meet the origin of the name of mangelford; it having been traditionally related that whenever certain springs in the vicinity of this town were very copious during the summer and autumn the succeeding year was one of dearth, with famine in consequence, instead, this lands were to be given to it. the simple fact being that the springs were owing to the same cause that occasioned a bad harvest—namely, a wet summer and harvest time

Springs from the high lands of Berkshire have occasioned many conflagrations of peat, and in the vale of the Kennet, and even on some of the high lands along the course of the Thames thin strata of peat occur. In the vicinity of Newbury the burning of peat for the ashes has become so extensive as to attain the dignified name of a manufacture. The first [illegible] burnt for the purpose by Mr. Thomas Rudd, of Newbury, in the year 1745, who spread the ashes on the clover, and for which Newbury ashes have ever since been famous. An acre of peat land at that period sold for £20, it has since been sold, according to quality, as high as £70 and £80, and in one instance [illegible] £100 per acre.

The native manuring principle of these celebrated ashes, which are frequently conveyed to a great [illegible] ce, consists of gypsum, carbonate of lime, and small quantities of potash and soda, which, in their present state of chemical science, can be obtained artificially, at a much cheaper rate, by mixing the various ingredients, than by the operose mode of burning peat.

The soils of Berkshire are exceedingly various, both as regards their agricultural character and geological position; the eastern part of the county near Bagshot consisting of a considerable expanse of wild heathy soil, the superficial portion of which is principally composed of a mixture of sand and peat, and of which [illegible] land is to be found in its uncultivated or natural state, extending from Windsor to Wokingham on the north, and from Finchampstead to Blackwater on the south. The middle portion of the county forms a part of the tertiary basin which the Board of Health propose to apply London with pure (?) water. The Blackwater river derives its title from the circumstance of its being not unfrequently the colour of dilute coffee. Stiff London clay is found in Windsor forest, succeeded by chalky subsoil, and this marly, which, in the Vale of the White Horse, becomes mixed with the upper and lower greensand; the north-western part being situate on the Oxford clay, coral rag, and oolites. Such a diversity of soil has caused the adoption of various implements for its tillage, as—especially the coarse but so long possessed such a number of machines for the culture of the soil. The skim, a peculiar instrument, is used for paring the soil previous to burning. The Berkshire wheel-plough is singularly constructed, being adapted for heavy lands. Pressers for light lands are also in use. The crops and rotations are similar to those which obtain in our best cultivated counties.

Windsor Park, as well as Windsor Forest, is situate in this county. At the latter part of the last century about 800 acres of light land was inclosed, and converted into a farm, called the Norfolk Farm, which was cultivated according to the Norfolk four-course system. At the same time, about 400 acres of heavy land, contiguous to the Norfolk Farm, was most inappropriately called the Flemish Farm. Flemish husbandry is more peculiarly adapted to poor, light land than any other class of soils, its principal features being the economising and application of liquid manure, the culture of the latter occasionally in combination with carrots, thus obtaining two crops a year. The courses adopted on these farms have never been made known to the public; all that is generally known being the gratifying fact that his late Royal Highness Prince Albert not unfrequently carried off some of the premiums for cattle and pigs. For the latter animals Berkshire has long been famed, though the pigs which obtained a premium for his royal highness at the late exhibition show were called "improved Berkshires." It is a manifest error between his Royal Highness with his improved Yorkshire, Lord Radnor with his Coleshill, and Mr. Fisher Hobbs with his improved Essex. May the most deserving bear the palm is our wish, as we feel convinced it is that of his Royal Highness. It is an error to suppose that the Berkshire hog, now known as such, is an indigenous animal The improvement was [illegible] by a cross with the Chinese [illegible] Loviden, Esq., of Basset Park, was one of the first gentlemen in Berkshire who turned his attention to the improvement of pigs: it is worth remarking, that Mr. Loviden preferred feeding these animals on baked rather than on steamed or boiled potatoes

The following [illegible] ular custom [illegible] connected with tithes is worth recording. The parishioners of Cumner, who paid tithes, had a claim of being entertained at the vicarage, on the afternoon of Christmas-day, with four bushels of malt brewed into ale and beer, two bushels of wheat made into bread, and [illegible] half-an-[illegible] of cheese.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.—The bill brought forward by Mr. William Williams, to prevent unnecessary trading on Sunday within the metropolitan police district and City of London, has been printed. It contains twenty clauses, and is to come into force on the 1st of November. Sunday trading is prohibited after 1 o'clock in the morning, under a penalty of 5*s.* for the first offence. Medicine, milk, cooked meat, and newspapers, before ten o'clock, are exempted, as also tobacconists in the operation of the act. Barbers are not to open shop or exercise their calling after ten o'clock on Sunday morning, beers [illegible] saved for [illegible] Constables may seize goods exposed for sale. If penalties are not recovered the offender may be committed to the House of Correction for fourteen days. All proceedings under the act must be commenced within seven days.

At Kidwelly, in Somersetshire, on Friday week, a Wesleyan minister, named Davies, committed suicide by strangling himself with a piece of [illegible] The infelicitous character of his third and last marriage is stated by the *British Journal* to have been the cause

In consequence of a sufficient rent not having been offered for the Spey fishing, and also with a view to test the resources of the river fishing, by a plan not adopted for many years, his Grace the Duke of Richmond has resolved to take the river and coast fishing into his own hands for a season or two.

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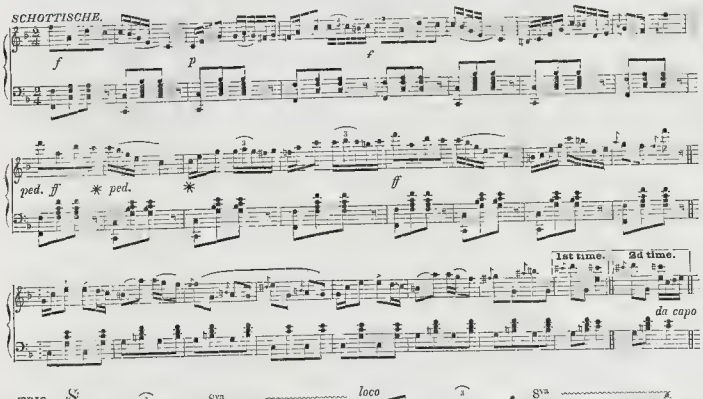

MUSICAL REVIEW.

TRIO for the PIANOFORTE, VIOLIN, and VIOLONCELLO. By E. SILAS. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

Next to the symphony, which is the highest form of composition, classical chamber works rank in importance. In this category are comprehended the sonata for a single instrument (with or without accompaniment), the trio, quartet, quintet, sextuor, and septuor, for the pianoforte, with the accompaniment of wind or stringed instruments; and the trio, quartet, quintet, sextuor, septuor, octetto, and nonetto for stringed or wind instruments, or a combination of both wind and stringed ones. To produce a fine chamber composition is the greatest effort in musical art: more science cannot ensure lasting fame for a trio or quartet, than an addition to the already possess ve of musical knowledge and theory, but a composer must have an inspiration and genius, where in st be ideas, and those of a soul-stirring nature, to affect the imagination and touch the heart, to render endurable, for half an hour or more, a conversation between a few instruments—for the composer cannot take refuge in noise, as in a full orchestra, to conceal poverty of invention. Classical chamber compositions are the cabinet-pictures in painting—the Claude Lorraines of art. In London there has been a growing taste for classical music. The quartet meetings of Mori, Ella, Bagrove, Dando, &c., some years since, were the pioneers: and the formation of the Musical Union, the Beethoven Quartet Society, the Lucas' Musical Evenings, the Pianoforte *soirées* of Sterndale Bennett, Madame Dulcken, &c., have contributed to the promotion of musical knowledge in this country. The standard composers are Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Hummel, Fesca, Mayseder, Onslow, Mendelssohn, &c.: but there are innumerable writers who have entered the lists, although their names are not yet known as "household words." M. Silas is a new aspirant for classical honours. He has before appeared in pianoforte productions, but in the trio before us he takes higher ground, and makes a bolder venture for fame. In structure, the trio follows the accepted models. There are four movements, an Allegro in common-time, a Scherzo in two-four measure, an Andante in nine-eight, and an Allegro finale. The Scherzo may be mentioned as having one novel point, being broken in by a beautiful cantabile. There are many very charming and original thoughts in this trio; although, on the whole, it will be found thoroughly Mendelssohnian in form and treatment. When we recollect how strongly Mozartian were Beethoven's stirring bolder works in the early works of the last-mentioned composer, and how youthful writers are imbued generally with some peculiar model, until their genius be matured, there can be no reason to mistrust the direct evidence of M. Silas's fertility of intellect. The trio is not beset with outrageous difficulties for amateurs; it is, perhaps, too long and diffuse in some portions, but there are so many fresh and graceful ideas, terse and fascinating episodes, that the highest expectations may be confidently felt as to the future of the young and gifted composer. He is a profound master of harmony: he has taste and imagination, and has evidently taken his resolve to soar to the highest regions of art. The trio has been very carefully and beautifully printed; and is published in score, with the separate violin and violoncello (which is an important feature in the trio) parts.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A STUDENT. By E. F. FITZWILLIAM. W. Allcroft.

Mr. Fitzwilliam, son of the popular comic singer, and of Mrs. Fitzwilliam of the Haymarket Theatre, composed, some years since, a Stabat Mater, which excited some attention in musical circles. The present volume, with its modest title, contains—besides the poetry (which has been re-edited from the works of Lord Byron, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Sidney Godolphin, Mrs. Hemans, &c. This choice of words from the most famed poets indicates a high purpose on the part of the composer. The collection is published in a handsome volume. There are lively as well as sentimental ditties: Mr. E. Fitzwilliam, however, inclining more to the ideal than to the real: and the compositions are calculated to raise anticipations that the career of the "student" will be conducive to his fame as a master.

SERENATA, "THE SLEEPER AWAKENED." Written by JOHN OXENFORD; composed, by G. A. MACFARREN. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

At the time when the above-mentioned serenata was produced at the National Concerts given at Her Majesty's Theatre, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in its notice, expressed its regret that the work had not the advantage of the *mise en scène*, as its popularity on the stage would be certain. On looking over the serenata in its complete form, as now published, we feel a stronger persuasion as to its dramatic capabilities. Without again entering into the vexed question as to the lack of individuality in the composer's style, it is impossible not to feel admiration for his great musician-like attainments. The prayer, "Mighty Allah!" with the march, the dance music, and the overture, prove that Mr. Macfarren has musical ideas and understands operatic effects, if his melodic imagery does not display the spontaneity and impulse of creative genius. The canzone, "Good night," and the terzetto, "When heart to kindred heart," are beautiful specimens of part-writing. Of the songs, the rondo, "Come, he's gone," rendered so popular by the charming singing of Angri, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the ballad, "Forget it not," the two tenor airs, "The caliph sits in a hall of gold," and "She is not here," are likely to be especial favourites in the drawing-room as well as on the stage, from their graceful and unrestrained flow of melody. Mr. Oxenford's poetry, in many passages, is of a higher order than is generally met with in modern operas, and he has treated the story evidently with a view for the theatre, and not for the concert room, in the impracticable serenata form. That there is not a national opera-house to produce "The Sleeper Awakened," is a national disgrace.

A NEW VOCAL METHOD. By JAMES BENNETT. Addison and Co.

Mr. Bennett was formerly a tenor singer at Covent Garden Theatre, in English opera days. He is now one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and is a professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. He is also known as the author of "Elementary Exercises for the Voice," "Introduction to Part and Sight Singing," &c. His present "Vocal Method" is a clever manual of instruction, with a judicious course of exercises for entire novices. Mr. Bennett has so constructed his book, that it is adapted for home teaching, as well as for schools and classes. He is of opinion that young ladies may safely commence practice at a much earlier period than is usually the case; and he quotes the instances of Clara Novello, now Prima Donna at the Italian Opera in Lisbon, and of the late Malibran, that no injury is sustained by the voice by such early drilling. We can add, as additional examples, Jenny Lind, Viardot, and Grisi. Mr. Bennett suggests that the study of the vocalist should proceed hand in hand with that of the pianoforte: this is good advice for the acquirement of the theory; but there is no practice for the voice of more utility than that of solfeggi with the violin, in order to acquire perfect intonation. Mr. Bennett's work has been carefully prepared, and the progressive lessons are essentially practical.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION. By G. W. RÖHNER. Longman and Co.

On the appearance of the first part of this excellent treatise, we took occasion to express a strong opinion in its favour, as an able condensation of the standard works of the great foreign masters on the theory of music. The second part has now been published, and treats of counterpoint; the third and concluding portion of the work being reserved for fugue and canon.

THE BUDGET.

(From the "Times.")

We may as well satisfy at once the curiosity of our readers as to the contents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget for the year ending April 5, 1852. Sir Charles, finding that he may expect a surplus of about £1,692,000 for that year, proposes the following measures:—The repeal of the window-tax, and the substitution of a moderate house-tax on the better class of houses; a reduction of the duty on foreign fruits; a repeal of that on foreign agricultural seed; a reduction and equalisation of the duties on foreign and colonial coffee, as well as on chicory; a removal of the cost of pauper lunatics, as well as of the approaching census, from the local rates to the Consolidated Fund; another lease of the Income-tax for three years, without any modification; and the application of about £1,000,000 of next year's surplus towards the reduction of the National Debt.

"As there still remain seven weeks of the financial year, it is only possible as yet to give an approximate statement of its income and expenditure. The former ground to be considerably greater, the latter considerably less, than Sir Charles ventured to anticipate in his financial speech of the 15th of March last. Hence the surplus, which he then estimated at a million and a half, and which he partly disposed of, will, nevertheless, probably be found next April 5 to be about £2,591,000. His estimate of the income for the year ending April 5, 1852, is necessarily founded on the latest returns of the revenue, taking into account the recent reductions, and various other modifying circumstances. It is as follows:—

Customs	£20,400,000
Excise	14,000,000
Stamps	6,310,000
Taxes	4,348,000
Property-tax	5,380,000
Post-office	830,000
Crown Lands	160,000
Miscellaneous	262,000
Old Stores, &c.	450,000
	£52,140,000

The estimated Expenditure for the same year is as follows:—

Charge for the Funded Debt including annuities	£27,688,000
Interest of Exchequer Bills	404,000
Civil List and other charges	2,000,000
Army, including Commissariat	6,893,945
Navy	6,347,055
Ordnance	2,424,171
Miscellaneous, including Census	4,000 000
	£50,247,171
Estimated surplus	1,892,829

"This surplus, in round numbers £1,890,000, Sir Charles Wood wishes to make the most of. He is also very excusably desirous to dispose of it in his own way, and without a too servile compliance with the demands of his numerous persecutors. His ideas of good financial husbandry have not permitted him to spend it in remitting a third of the Income-tax, which is almost as far as it would have gone in that direction. After considering the Income-tax in every possible light, and turning over all sorts of propositions for its more equitable adjustment, the only conclusion he has come to is that it is so harmoniously unjust, and so symmetrically wrong, that any attempt to make it fairer would only render it more flagrantly unjust. For our own part, it seems the simplest thing in the world to levy a different rate on the different schedules. As it is necessary to divide income into classes for the purposes of taxation, and as these classes represent the greatest actual differences differences which everybody feels—we do not see why the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not recognise a classification made to his hand. The public feels the difference, and Sir Charles Wood may depend on it that the receipts of the tax are very largely affected by that feeling, perhaps almost as much as if the difference were recognised. Professional men and tradesmen, and all who live by spinning the contents of their brains, are satisfied that there is a deep injustice in taxing those brains, which to-morrow may be dust or desolation, as if they were broad acres that have drunk in the sunshine and the rain ever since the creation, and will to the "crack o' doom." The result of this general feeling is that people will capitalize their incomes after rules of their own, or get off the tax altogether. If Sir Charles Wood, who is open to discussion on the mode of assessment under Schedule B, would also take it into consideration whether 4d. or 5d. in the pound would not harmonize better with the actual value of the incomes under Schedule D, we think he might, not impossibly, allay a deep sense of injustice, without much sacrifice of revenue. We really believe that many men would readily pay a tax adjusted to their case, who now feel no hesitation in avoiding a tax which they think wholly above it. That the Income-tax, however, is full of injustice, is confessed by the present ridiculous—not to say cowardly—practice of voting it triennally, notwithstanding the increasing determination of our Free-trade financiers to keep on the blister as long as the patient will bear it. A discussion would necessarily bring out the anomalies and hardships of the tax, so a discussion is to be avoided by a continual adjournment to this day three years; though, if we are to wait till we have a surplus large enough to dispense with the tax altogether, that day, it is clear, will never come.

To a mind so keenly susceptible of arithmetical beauty, it must have been a very sore trial not to set the surplus against the window-tax, and save all further trouble about the subject. We will venture to say, that had Sir Charles done so, it would have been thought as grand an idea as the Crystal Palace, or any other wonder of the age. The estimated surplus is about £1,890,000, and the produce of the window-tax is stated to be £1,856,000. What an opportunity of doing the thing neatly! Sir Charles, however, is proof against the temptation. He proposes, indeed, the entire repeal of the window-tax, so that no tax shall hereafter attach to any house in relation to its windows. As it is his view, however, that the objection lies rather against the mode of assessment than against the principle of a tax upon residences, and as he wants to do a little execution in some other departments of the revenue, he proposes to lay on a house-tax, but of a very different amount to that which existed prior to 1833. The house-tax then was after the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on a rental of £10 and under £20, 2s. 3d. on £20 and under £40, and 2s 10d. on £40 per annum and upwards; and produced, in the last year of its existence, £1,461,472. From that impost house property was altogether relieved, and it has since been further exempted from the glass-duty, brick duty, and partially from that on timber. It is now proposed that houses shall be charged as follows:—All now paying window-tax, but not the annual value of £20, to be entirely exempt. All not now paying window-tax, but of the annual value of £20 or upwards, to pay two-thirds of the lowest window-tax, viz. 12s. All of the annual value of £20 and upwards, now paying window-tax, to pay two-thirds of the amount now paid for window-tax. New houses to pay at the rate of 9d. in the pound on their annual value, but if they be occupied as shops, warehouses, or farm-houses, 6d. in the pound only. Notwithstanding the elaborate symmetry of this plan, it is far from meeting all the difficulties of the case, and still further from satisfying the ardent gentlemen who have lately devoted themselves to the emancipation of light. But, as the discussion threatens to be rather minute, we gladly leave it to its own proper time.

As it is calculated that 120,000 houses will on the above scheme pay neither window-tax nor house-tax, it will now be necessary to charge pay only two-thirds of the present impost, Sir Charles expects to lose only £700,000 by the scheme, and to raise £1,155,000 by his future house-tax. This will, therefore, leave £1,197,000 for the next year's surplus, and hearty for other reductions. It is sufficient in this place to state very briefly the reductions which have found favour in Sir Charles's discriminating eye. With a splendid equality of justice, he proposes to reduce the duty on foreign and colonial coffee, as also on chicory (which Sir Charles *does* not grow), and on every other root used or mixed with coffee, to a uniform level of fourpence a pound. The reduction of coffee is £178,000. It is then proposed to reduce the duty on foreign timber to half its present amount, viz. that upon sawn timber from 50s. to 25s., and that upon hewn timber from 15s. to 7s. 6d. This will cost £296,000. Next comes a duty on clover, grass, and other agricultural seeds, which has been already reduced, with very great benefit to farmers, but which still remains to an amount very disproportionate with the principle of letting raw materials in free. It is to be reduced to a nominal amount at the trifling cost of £30,000. A portion of the expenses of pauper lunatics throughout the United Kingdom will be charged on the Consolidated Fund to the amount of £150,000. The reductions thus to come into effect during the next year will be—

On sugar	£330,000
On windows	700,000
On coffee	176,000
On timber	286,000
On seeds	30,000
Gain to the public	£1,992,000

But, as Sir Charles anticipates that the loss by the first of these items will be compensated by the general improvement of the revenue, and as the reduction in coffee and timber will to some extent be made up, it is hoped that the revenue will not really lose more than £1,130,000 by these reductions, which, after the charge for pauper lunatics has been further added, will leave a surplus for future years of £612,000. As half a year's window-tax will come into next year's account, this surplus in April 5, 1852, will be £969,000.

Next, we ask, what is to be done with this? As honest men, in the midst of all these reductions, we are bound to remember that we are in debt; and Sir Charles, we are glad to say, does remember it. After having increased our debt £27,000,000 since the year 1835, we cannot with decency eat up the whole of our surplus ourselves, and give no thought for posterity. We must be just before we are generous, and still more before we are selfish. There are those, we know, who think it best to labour to attempt any impression on the mountain of our National Debt; but at least let us escape the stigma of often adding, and never subtracting from it."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 472.—Vol. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851. [Sixpence.

THE DOWNFALL OF HE RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION

We scarcely anticipated, when we last addressed our readers, that the fall of the Ministry, which we foresaw to be approaching, was so near at hand. Since that time the Russell Administration has become a thing of history. It is quite defunct; and has died, not from sudden accident, and not of one malady—but of a complication of diseases defying remedy.

Lord John Russell made a statement to the House of Commons on Monday evening, in which he set forth, in his own fashion, the causes which immediately produced the catastrophe. First in importance was the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion, calling upon the Government to take prompt measures for the relief of the distresses afflicting the owners and occupiers of land. "With a question of that kind," said his Lordship, "brought forward in hostility to the Government, at the very commencement of the session, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of his intention to make his annual statement of the financial position of the country, a majority amounting to fourteen only, could not but tend to weaken any Government." But the Government, though it might have expected a more adequate support on such a question, had itself to blame in a great degree for the weak and puny result. It was an error of judgment—a political folly—to have made mention in the Royal Speech of the distresses of the agricultural interest, if nothing was intended for their relief. And if the Ministry was as fully convinced as it ought to have been, and is, that the clamours of the Protectionists—wretched when all around them were happy and prosperous—were not to be silenced by anything that the Legislature could do for them, to mention their distress in such a place as the Queen's Speech was wilfully to excite false hopes, and to lead to an impression that the system of Protection was not so utterly exploded but that it might be revived if its friends would exert themselves.

The next Ministerial rebuff was the success of the motion of Mr. Locke King for an extension of the suffrage—a motion deprecated and opposed by Lord John Russell. The promises of Parliamentary reform, made from time to time by his Lordship, have failed to satisfy the party for whose tranquillisation they were given; and the last promise which was made, immediately prior to the division on Mr. Locke King's motion, that Lord John Russell—if he had nothing more urgent on hand—and if he were quite in the humour—and if the Reformers behaved themselves properly in the interim—would, perhaps, condescend to show himself a Parliamentary reformer, to a small extent, in the Session of 1852, but not before—were received with a degree of merriment which could not be flattering to his self-esteem. The defeat upon that motion, coming so speedily upon the discouraging majority of fourteen upon the question of Agricultural Distress, was too much for the Government to endure. "I was inclined to believe," said his Lordship, "that upon other measures, and on other incidental questions, we might meet with similar defeats; and I came to the conclusion that the Government was not in a condition to conduct satisfactorily the business of the country. I thought that it was a very dangerous course, and very disadvantageous to the country, that the Government should continue liable to defeats from time to time; having but a very small majority at any time, and therefore carrying on a kind of lingering existence for the greater part of the session to come." The results were, that his Lordship determined to resign; that his colleagues agreed in opinion with him on that point, if not in others; that her Majesty accepted their resignation; and that Lord Stanley was sent for.

But in alleging these two as the principal, if not as the only, causes of his sudden determination to throw up office, his Lordship—with a desire, no doubt to spare the feelings of his Chancellor of the Exchequer—omitted to state a circumstance that must have had considerable weight on his mind. The incredibly ridiculous Budget of Sir Charles Wood was sufficient of itself to damage the Ministry beyond remedy. With a large surplus—with a prosperous state of trade throughout the country—with every opportunity that a great financier, or even an average statesman could have desired, Sir Charles Wood deliberately made the very worst of it, and shipwrecked himself and his friends by a Budget that excited the disgust of all who were to be affected by it, and the deri-

EXTERIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE PALL-MALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

[WOODCUT EDITION]

sion of everybody else. The Budget of 1850 was bad enough. In reference to that scheme, we remember having stated, last year, in this Journal, that Sir Charles Wood, "if he loved office, would have cause to regret that he did not know how to do a gracious, a popular, and a just thing when he had the opportunity. and that his colleagues would have cause to rue their determination to support him." All the faults of the Budget of 1850 were repeated and exceeded in that of 1851; and Sir Charles Wood, the most inefficient, as well as the most unpopular, Minister who ever held the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—at least, within living memory—gave the tottering Ministry the final blow, which destroyed its equilibrium, and shattered it to pieces. Lord John Russell said nothing on this point; but the facts are not the less notorious to the country.

The Papal Aggression Bill was, no doubt, another ill-flavoured ingredient in the cup of the Ministerial misery. It was a bill that pleased nobody. It went too far for the enemies of the Church of England—not far enough for its friends—and affronted all Ireland, without being effectual as a remedy against the mischievous priestly domination it was intended to restrain. In fact, upon the only great and paramount questions calling for discussion or for action, the Ministry were either without firm principles, or were too divided among themselves to give effect to them. Upon the Papal Aggression Bill they were not unanimous. Upon the question of Agricultural Distress they endeavoured to soothe an irritated party by a condolence, which had no other effect than to exasperate their opponents, or to excite mischievous expectations of impossible relief. Upon the question of Reform in Parliament, upon which a little honesty and decision of purpose would have gone a great way, they played fast and loose, till the casual and tardy asseverations of the Premier that he was still a Reformer, excited no other feeling than ridicule in the minds of those whom he was anxious to propitiate. In the financial affairs of the country, the same desire of avoiding a straightforward and decisive course, and the same inclination to "be all things to all men" was apparent in their conduct. They coquetted with all parties, and pleased none. They had the chance of relieving industry from its burdens, of advancing knowledge, promoting health, and causing employment for the people, by the abolition of the Excise duties on paper and soap; they refused to take it. They had also the chance of modifying the Income-tax, and thus reconciling all the classes and professions of the country, and all the struggling middle classes, to their continuance in office; and they wantonly threw it away. They had a similar opportunity of making friends of all the town, and a great portion of the rural population, by the unconditional abolition of the Window-tax; and they stupidly, and as if in the very madness of approaching dissolution, refused to avail themselves of it. In short, they were a Ministry of make-shifts from the beginning; and never were tolerated except from the fact that no other party was ready to take their place. There never was a Ministry that had a nobler field for enlightened exertion than that which has just fallen. There never was a Ministry around whom a little honest energy would have rallied such hosts of friends and supporters; and it must be said, at the same time, that there never was a Ministry that so ruined itself by the rash boldness of its chief, where cautious prudence would have been the best policy, and by his timidity and procrastination, where courage and promptitude would have been the truest wisdom. Nor were the subordinates—with the single exception of Lord Palmerston—men of an intellectual calibre to supply the deficiencies of their leader. Under all the circumstances, the wonder is, not that it fell in 1851, but that such a Ministry should have lasted since 1846.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.

THIS beautiful building, one of the most imposing additions to the series of modern Club-houses which now adorn Pall-Mall and its neighbourhood, was opened to the use of the members of the club on Tuesday; it having been for the greater portion of last week the admiration of immense numbers of visitors, who were admitted by tickets. In its exterior, as will be seen by our Engraving, the building is particularly rich in ornamental detail; the frieze, with its groups symbolic of the Army and Navy, being very effective. The idea of the building is avowedly borrowed from Sansovino's Palazzo Corner at Venice; but it may rather be considered as a combination of the two, and another by the same architect, viz. the Library of St. Mark, of which the new part of the Carlton Club-house is all but a fac-simile. The rusticated basement, comprising a ground-floor and mezzanine, is indeed, copied from the Carlton externally, perhaps, than faithfully; the taste displayed in it being not of the very best kind. The upper part of the structure bears very little resemblance to the original claimed for it; because, while the latter has orders, as we have said, Corinthian, of very sober character, the Club-house has only one—a Corinthian, with coupled columns in the south or Pall-Mall front, where there are six intercolumns, and with both coupled and single columns in the entrance front towards George-street, where there are nine intercolumns. This order is treated similarly to the upper one of St. Mark's Library, and its copy the Carlton, the entablature given to it being proportioned not to the columns, but to the entaet on generally, by means of a most exaggerated frieze and cornice, so that coupled columns become almost necessary to support such a mass, and, by being coupled, produce a corresponding degree of fulness below. Over the arched headings to the windows on the principal story are groups of naval and military symbols, weapons, and defensive armour, which add materially to the picturesque appearance of the whole. These windows assume the character of arcades, which, with their dressings, fill up the intercolumns. One unusual feature in club-house design is the recessed entrance-gateway in the centre of the east or George-street front, which is formed by three open arches (very similar in character to those in the Strand front of Somerset-house), carried up through the mezzanine. The building is crowned with a massive balustrade.

In our next week's Journal we purpose illustrating the interior of this Club-house; and, therefore, shall reserve our more detailed description till then, merely mentioning that the architects employed were Messrs. Smith and Parnell; and that, so far as the exterior was concerned, the builder was Mr. Trego.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENDITURE.—The following reductions have been made in the estimates of the diplomatic service, to take effect from the 5th of April next. There are to be in future but two British Ministers abroad with the rank of Ambassador, at Paris and Constantinople; the Paris Embassy to be fixed at £ 6,000 a-year, the Madrid Mission is reduced from £6000 a year and £250 for house-rent, to £5000 and £700 house-rent; the Vienna Mission is reduced from £9000 a year and £900 house-rent, to £5000 a year and £900 house-rent; the Secretary of Legation at Vienna to have £350 instead of £900, hitherto paid to the Secretary of the Embassy. These reductions, in addition to the abolition of the Consuls-General at Syria and Naples, and other reductions, which we have already announced in the consular department, will effect a considerable saving in the expenses of the Foreign Office.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—A Parliamentary paper, printed on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. John Evans, contains a return of all matters disposed of in the Courts of Chancery in each year, from the 2nd of November, 1841, to the 2nd of November, 1850. The total number of matters disposed of in 1842 was 7325, viz. appeals and special motions, 2717; petitions, 2340; causes in general paper and short causes, 1964; pleas, demurrers, and objections, 68; appeals and re-hearings, 36. The business appears to have increased considerably since 1843. In the latter year, the total number of causes disposed of was 6873; and in 1844, 7036; 1845, 7239; 1847, 8221; 1848, 8329; 1849, 8697; 1850, 8395. The Accountant-General's return for the year ending the 1st October, 1850, shows that the total amount disbursed out of the Suitor's Fee Fund in that year £127,585 8s. 9d., and that the stock accumulated was £3,895,228 13s. 7d.

The Glasgow Town Council have adopted a proposal for the improvement and more frequent supply of the mortality statistics of that city. The expense of obtaining the additional information will be no more than £40 per annum.

During the years 1849 and 1850, the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements amounts to 323, of which the approaches to the Hôtel de Ville comprise 88, those to the Louvre 38. The average price paid by the city to the owner was 415 francs for one metre; the total outlay amounted to 28,999,000 francs. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4845 shodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from our neighbours across the Channel is wholly devoid of interest this week, notwithstanding that it comprised within its seven days' span the anniversary of the Revolution of the 24th of February, which has passed over without any disturbance, either at Paris or in the provinces.

On Sunday last a great number of students assembled with wreaths of *immortelles*, at the place de la Madeleine, and, after forming themselves in order, proceeded to the Place de la Bastille, where they shouted, repeated, *Vive la République!* They then threw their wreaths over the railing, and quietly dispersed.

On the anniversary itself (Monday) the principal commemoration of the event in Paris took place in the public streets, where religious services were celebrated, which were attended by the relatives of the slain, the surviving combatants, and members of the Socialist and Republican parties. One or more thousands thronged the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées, enjoying the weather, which was most delightful and exhilarating.

M. Crémieux presided over 150 representatives of advanced Republican opinions, who assembled at the Barrière du Maine, to assist at a banquet, and listen to speeches in praise of the Republic. The party separated in quietness and good humour.

The committee appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the proposition for an amnesty to all the political prisoners condemned since February 24, 1848, have decided against taking it into consideration by 19 to 8. This result was produced by the statements of the Minister of the Interior, which were, that the country was only apparently tranquil, that secret societies were again in course of formation, and that combined efforts were once more making by the discontented and turbulent to spread disaffection through the country.

The expenses of keeping the French army at Rome are to be considerably reduced. The troops are to be limited to 10,000, and the horses to 1500; lower than the Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks it impossible to go, without detracting from the dignity of the Republic. When the troops are to return home the Minister is not able to foretell, as the means which led to their occupation of the Papal city are not yet entirely removed.

General Aupick, the Ambassador at Constantinople, is to be removed to the Court of St. James's to fill the Embassy.

GERMAN STATES.

The conferences carried on by the representatives of the German States at Dresden, for the re-construction of a central federal authority (both executive and legislative), "drag their slow length along" with all the characteristic national tardiness and uncertainty of practical purpose.

The following proposition are said to have been submitted by Austria to Prussia, to be enforced regardless of the voice of the minor states, viz.:—

1. That an Executive Board of nine votes be created, to be presided over by Austria.
2. That a Federal War-office be created under the Archduke Albrecht and the Prince of Prussia.
3. That a Legislative Board be instituted under the Presidency of Prussia.

With respect to the first proposition, Austria subsequently agreed to admit Prussia to the Presidency of the Executive Board, and that it should be exercised alternately, or in rotation, by both of these States. The assent of Prussia being thus obtained to the projects of Austria, Prussia (together with Bavaria) has also consented to the reception into the Germanic Confederation of all the Austrian provinces, and Austria engages to defend this measure against the suspicions and jealousies of the foreign Powers.

The latest accounts are dated the 23d of February. On that day a plenary sitting of the Conference was held, and various and voluminous opinions and protests on and against the reports of the first and second committee were delivered by the agents of almost all the states. The kingdoms of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover were in favour of the Austrian propositions, but the lesser states, from Baden downwards, combated these propositions. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony have, moreover, entered a protest against the competency of the Congress eventually to return to the old Federal Diet. The strong remonstrances of Austria, Prussia (together with Bavaria) and its result was that a further term of fourteen days has been agreed upon, in which time the various states will provide further declarations or new propositions.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from New York to the 13th ult. The bill to settle land claims in California has passed the Senate. A petition to Congress from the American Peace Society has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who report themselves unable to act upon it. The Message of the President of the United States to secure a provision in its treaties with other nations, for referring all future difficulties to the decision of umpires before the commencement of hostilities.

The *New York Tribune* says that Sir Henry Bulwer, it is probable, will shortly resign and return to England, on account of his infirm health.

The arrival in New Orleans of Gen. Quitman and the "Swedish Nightingale," the former of whom appeared to take his trip for the share he had taken in the Cuba invasion, is mentioned.

The arrival also from Mexico to the 16th of January. President Arista's inaugural address had been delivered, and his Cabinet appointed; Zuzeo being Minister of Foreign Relations; Robles, War and Marine; Payno, Treasury; Aguirre, Justice.

WEST INDIES.

By the usual Royal Mail Packet, we have accounts from Jamaica to the 27th of January last. But these have been already anticipated by the intelligence we published in our Postscript last week.

The Governor-General of Cuba, with the exception of the districts, which it was still under martial law, had dissolved, on the 8th September, a number of the Assembly, took place on the 17th of January. He was charged with the forgery of island cheques, and the jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. It is supposed means will be found to quash him from the Assembly. From the other islands there is no news of interest.

The cholera had again made its appearance in localities of Cuba, while in Cayenne (French Guiana) the yellow fever was raging and fatally prevalent. Amongst its victims were the Governor-General and the Primate Archbishop of the province.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF TO THE WIND BOUND MERCHANTMEN.—The Admiralty have ordered the fifty-gun screw one-of battle ship *Hogue*, Captain Maude, sail, to proceed from Cork in the chops of the Channel for the relief, with water and provisions, of five homeward bound trading-vessels; and the Admiralty have further ordered that in future the *Hogue* is to cruise in the chops of the Channel at all times when the wind has been blowing from the eastward for twenty-four hours.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Ordnance Estimates for the next financial year (1851-52) show a gross charge of £2,411,497, or £22,920 less than the charge for the present year ending on the 31st March next. The only item of increase in the votes is No 7, which is £30,953 for fortifications, barracks, and civil buildings, that exhausting vote which in the Ordnance as well as the Admiralty department, is denominated new works, improvements, &c.

PURE WATER FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—Mr. Grant's distilling apparatus has been tried on board the *Birkenhead*, the vessel ordered to Sierra Leone, and it produced 210 gallons of pure water in five hours.

OFFICERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—It appears by a Parliamentary return issued this week, at the instance of Mr. Hume, that the total number of officers in the Royal Navy, on the 1st of January, 1850, was 3173, of whom 8 were in commission, 2468 receiving half-pay, and 346 in the coast guard. The total number of admirals in the service in 1829 was 31; vice-admirals, 68; and rear-admirals, 65. In 1850, the number of admirals was 30; vice-admirals, 45; and rear-admirals, 75.

EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF LIFE-BOATS ON THE COAST.—A conference took place on Wednesday in the metropolis, between the sub-committee of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society and the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, with a view to consult about the most desirable object of an amalgamation between the two societies. One of the principal objects of the latter is a convenient purpose of efficiently supplying our dangerous coast with *life-boats*, and giving rewards for saving life.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EFFECTIVE FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAD on the 1st of January last, as stated in the army estimates for 1851, page 44:—

	RANK AND FILE.		
In Great Britain.	Cavalry	3947	
	Infantry of the Line	24,065	
	Recruiting force for Regiments in India	1614	
			31,161
In Ireland.	Cavalry	2600	
	Infantry	18,545	
			21,241
In the Colonies.	Infantry	27,281	
	West India Regiments	2907	
	Local Colonial Corps	4831	
			35,019
In India.	Cavalry	3337	
	Infantry	23,693	
			27,030
	Total effective rank and file		114,451

The War-office distribution excludes altogether the officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers; but a ratio of 1 to 7 in the above numbers will, as nearly as is necessary, give the proportion those ranks bear to the rank and file; thus:—

Rank and file in India		27,030
Add for the other ranks, in the ratio of 1 to 7, or one-seventh		3,861
Total of all ranks		30,891

Which approximates to the number of all ranks now serving in India.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Lord CAMPBELL, after presenting some petitions from Scotland on the subject of burglary, laid on the table a bill for the improvement of the criminal law, which was read a first time.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM stated, that, in addition to the return from the Queen's Bench, which had been ordered, the Chief Justice had promised to move for a return from the Petty Bag office of cases removed by certiorari from the County Courts to the Courts in Equity, by which it appeared that in 1849 there had been thirty-eight writs of that character, and in 1850 twenty-one, two-thirds of which applied to the County Courts.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: My Lords, As there is no business before us, I may take this opportunity of moving that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Friday next. In making that statement, I feel that, however imperfect and insufficient any communication which it is in my power to make may be found to be relating to the present position of affairs, any information given or communication made to the other House of Parliament, should, in substance, be made also to this House; but, in doing so, I confine myself to a statement of facts as I understand them to have occurred. My Lords, on Friday last, in consequence of divisions which had recently taken place in the other House of Parliament, her Majesty's servants communicated with each other. From domestic circumstances, I was not one of the number on that occasion; but they communicated with each other, and on that day her Majesty was led to believe that it was probable her servants would resign on the day following. Early on Saturday morning I came to town, and such resignation was respectfully and unanimously tendered to her Majesty's servants to be laid at her Majesty. In the course of the same day, the noble Lord whom I see opposite was, as I am informed, invited to attend at the Palace, and a proposal was made to him to construct a Government. I am informed, that the noble Lord stated that he was not then prepared to form one; and, upon that communication being made, recourse was had to other persons, and more particularly to my noble friend lately at the head of the Government, and he was requested to re-construct an administration. My Lords, this is the present state of affairs. All that it is in my power now to state to your Lordships is, that my noble friend lately at the head of the Government has, upon reflection, thought it to be his duty towards her Majesty and the public to attempt the re-construction of another Administration. Beyond this I have nothing to say I speak as the organ of a Government which, in fact, exists no more; but which is in office nominally only; and of which I am only the representative as long as it so continues in office, and for the purpose of making this communication. (Hear, hear.)

Lord STANLEY: My Lords, None of your Lordships will, I am sure, be disposed to offer any opposition to the motion of the noble Marquis that this House shall adjourn at any rate, with regard to any business of importance—to a later day. My Lords, I will not attempt to offer any comment on the statement which has been made by the noble Marquis; circumstanced as the country now is, it is impossible that a complete revelation of what has occurred can take place, and it would not be consistent with my duty to offer any explanation, which must necessarily be of an imperfect character. I will only say, my Lords, that on Saturday I had the honour of an audience of her Majesty, with her Majesty, when I laid before her fully and unreservedly the whole of my views on the state of the country and present position of parties. Nothing could exceed the gracious condescension, and, if I may use the word, kindness of her Majesty throughout the whole of that audience; but of what passed at that interview—either what advice I humbly tendered, or what was stated by her Majesty I think it the present moment I should ill require the confidence and favour which was reposed in me if I were to say a single word. (Cheers.) When the time shall come at which this position, crisis shall have passed, I shall be prepared to state fully and unreservedly to your Lordships and the country the whole substance of the advice I humbly tendered, and the course which, as a private man honoured by the confidence of her Majesty, and a privy councillor, I felt it my duty, on that occasion, to recommend. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: After the forbearance which the noble Lord has exercised, unquestionably it would be improper to deprive him of an opportunity of stating fully, when the proper time has arrived, that which he may consider most conducive to his own honour and the interests of the public. I beg to say that I have stated nothing more than that of which I have been strictly informed. (Hear, hear.)

MARRIAGE AFFINITY BILL.

The Earl of ST GERMANS had a motion for next evening, which would not involve any party considerations, but would relate solely to the marriage bill, and, as he could be absent from the House to-morrow in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, who would on Wednesday proceed on his circuit, he would beg the noble Marquis to postpone the adjournment until that day (Tues

Lord CAMPBELL and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY having concurred.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would accede to the wishes of the noble Lords.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM postponed the introduction of this bill until Monday next.

THE NEW VICE CHANCELLOR.

On the motion of Lord LANGDALE, for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor was read a second time, and the standing orders having been dispensed with, the bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time next day.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT BILL

This bill was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, referred to select committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. S. CHILDS took the oaths and his seat as member for North Staffordshire.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Perth, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

INCOME-TAX

Mr. COWAN gave notice, that, in Committee of Ways and Means, he should move that the income-tax be superseded, by a fixed rate on all trades and professions.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose at five o'clock, and, amid breathless silence, in a very full House, said: Sir, On Friday evening last I promised the House that I would, on this day, state the reasons that induced me to propose on that evening an adjournment of the Committee of Ways and Means to the present time. I now rise to acquit myself of that engagement. The House will remember, that, immediately after the commencement of the session a motion was made by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, calling upon her Majesty's Ministers to take immediate measures for the relief of the distress prevailing among the owners and occupiers of land. Every member of this House, and every person in the country, must have considered that that motion was a motion to take out of the hands of her Majesty's present Government the conduct of the measures which it is the duty of a Government to propose. The hon. member for Bucks took a perfectly Parliamentary course on that subject. He stated that he had in vain appealed to the Government during the previous session, and that he now had no resource but to appeal to the House of Commons. I do not in the slightest degree complain of the course adopted by the honourable member; I only mention what must be the effect, in the view of every one, if that motion had been successful. Two hundred and sixty-nine members of this House voted for that motion, and two hundred and eighty-three against it, and, therefore, the majority of those present consisted of only fourteen members. Now, sir, upon a question of that kind, brought forward in hostility to the Government at the very commencement of the session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having given notice of his intention to bring forward the financial statement of the year, a majority of only fourteen must tend to weaken any Government, it being impossible to carry on the business of the country with so small a majority in the House of Commons. But it appeared to me, that, although, the majority was small, yet that if there was a determination on the part of all the members forming the majority to maintain those principles of commercial policy which, in effect, were in question on that day, that that union might have made up for the smallness of the majority, and that the Government might have conducted successfully the affairs of the country. But on the 20th February a motion

was made with regard to a certain question of Parliamentary reform; and on that question—though in a thin House certainly, there being scarcely more than a hundred members present—the Government was beaten by a majority of two to one. Now, sir, if that had occurred in ordinary circumstances, I might have thought that it was owing to the thinness of the House, and to those who were in favour of the motion having brought down a considerable number in support of it, and that probably on the discussion of the bill, which must have been introduced founded upon that motion, there would have been a majority in accordance with the views of the Government. But in the circumstances in which we were placed, I did consider, that though honourable gentlemen may have acted entirely with a view to the particular question before the House, and not at all with reference to the result upon the Ministry—I did think, that, though that being their intentions and views, yet in effect having the whole of the financial and other measures before us, and the probability, as I am inclined to think and believe there was, that on those other measures and on other incidental questions we might meet with similar defeats—(Hear)—I came to the conclusion that the Government was not in a position to conduct satisfactorily the business of this House during the present session. (Hear, hear.) I thought that it was for the public interest, that, if that was the case, the House should not be called upon to go into discussions of our financial measures, and to form decisions on those questions, when it was probable that the Government would not be able to go successfully through the session. I thought, likewise, that it was a dangerous and very disadvantageous thing for the country, that a Government should continue liable to defeats from time to time—having but a very small majority at any time, and carrying on, therefore, but a lingering existence during the great part of the session yet to come. I therefore assembled the other members of the Cabinet, and stated to them that in my opinion the best course we could take, as a Ministry, was to tender our united resignations to her Majesty, and to leave her Majesty free to form another Administration. (Hear, hear.) Sir, my colleagues in the Cabinet concurred with me in that opinion. (Cheers from the ministerial side of the House.) One very important member of that Cabinet, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord President of the Council, was at the time absent in the country, and I did not formally tender our resignations on that day (Friday) to her Majesty without having first consulted him. Therefore it was that I asked the House to consent to an adjournment till to-day. (Hear, hear.) Early on the following morning the Marquis of Lansdowne came to town. He met me at Buckingham Palace, and stated that he concurred with me entirely in the view we had taken. I thereupon proceeded at once to lay before her Majesty the unanimous resignations of the members of her Administration, which resignations her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to inform me that it was her intention to send immediately to Lord Stanley, and to entrust him with the charge of forming a new Government. Later in the day—in the afternoon—I was requested to go again to Buckingham Palace, and, on arriving there, I was informed by her Majesty that Lord Stanley had stated that he was not "then" prepared to form a Government. Her Majesty then asked me to undertake the charge of re-constructing a Government that might be able to obtain the confidence of the House of Commons. Sir, I thought it my duty, in these circumstances, to attempt the task her Majesty was graciously pleased to impose upon me; and I assured her Majesty that I would undertake it, though I was perfectly aware of the many difficulties surrounding such an attempt. The House will, I think, agree that I should only add to those difficulties, and be at the same time acting most improperly, if I were to state anything further on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) I have only, therefore, to request the House, without passing to any discussion or to any judgment as to what has taken place, to adjourn until Friday next, when I trust some definite result will have been come to; and that I shall be able to say either that I have succeeded or that I have abandoned the task that I have undertaken. In either case the House will then learn what is likely to be the result. (Hear, hear.) I beg, sir, now to move that the House do adjourn till Friday next. (Cheers.)

Mr DISRAELI, who rose amidst cries of "Order," and other symptoms of impatience, said: I feel it my duty, after the statement of the noble Lord, to occupy the attention of the House for a moment. It is most true—and, indeed, a matter of public notoriety—that Lord Stanley has had an audience with her Majesty; and when he shall receive her Majesty's gracious permission to state what transpired at that audience, he will do so publicly and in a constitutional manner in his place in Parliament. But there is one observation which fell from the noble Lord I feel it my duty not to pass unnoticed. When the noble Lord states that Lord Stanley stated to her Majesty that he was not prepared to form an Administration ——

Lord J. RUSSELL: Not "then" prepared. (Cheers.)

Mr DISRAELI: Not "then" prepared to form an Administration—the correction of the noble Lord does not affect what I am about to state. I must express my conviction that when the noble Lord said that Lord Stanley stated to her Majesty that he was not "then" prepared to form an Administration, he made a statement to the House which on further reflection he will, I think, acknowledge was not founded on what actually occurred. (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: After what the hon. gentleman has stated, I will only say that Lord Stanley will no doubt at the proper time, when he shall think fit to do so, and have received the permission of her Majesty, state what really occurred. My belief is, that the statement which will then be made by Lord Stanley will bear the construction I have put upon it.

Mr. ROEBUCK: I have one observation to make as to the extraordinary statement which the House has just heard. We are about to adjourn till Friday. The noble Lord is about in the meantime to endeavour to reconstruct his Cabinet. The noble Lord may fail, and then, without the House of Commons having the slightest opportunity to express any feeling of its own, her Majesty will be obliged—I may so use the phrase without disrespect—to send for somebody else to make an Administration. Now, I do hope that the noble Lord, who has hitherto acted as the leader, not simply of a great party in this House, but as heading and representing a great principle—that he will not forget, in all the proceedings which are about to take place, that that principle is now in his hands; that, in a great measure, what will hereafter take place as to the great principle of financial arrangement in this country will depend on the proceedings he may pursue; and on him [illegible] if we have again to fight the battle of Free Trade. (Cheers.)

The motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday, was then put and carried; and in a few minutes after the House adjourned, at 20 minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS moved the second reading of the Marriage Affinity Bill, which he described as a measure that had last session obtained the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature, failing only on account of the late period at which it had come up to their Lordships' House. He proceeded to adduce a multiplicity of testimony and a variety of arguments to sustain the conclusion that marriage within the degree of affinity sanctioned by this measure was neither contrary to the Levitical nor the canon law. Such unions were permitted in nearly every Protestant state of Europe, were sanctioned by the Romish, and not prohibited by the Greek churches. In a social point of view, the prohibition was more dangerous than the permission; on the moral question, the advantages lay on the side of relaxation; and, as a matter of right, it would be the greatest piece of legislative tyranny to enforce the restrictive law.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY founded his opposition to the bill upon his interpretation of a verse in the 18th chapter of Leviticus. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of EXETER concurred in believing the present measure to be contrary to the tenor of Scripture, and characterised as incestuous the marriages it was designed to legalise. He justified the assent he had given to Lord Lyndhurst's act of 1835, which he had supported, not because it substantiated all past, but because it prohibited all future, unions within the objectionable degrees.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S doubted whether the Scriptural prohibition to the marriages in question was anything but inferential. Yet he considered that as a matter of expediency and state policy it was better to forbid such unions, as they were now forbidden by law, and did not believe that the law had been inoperative, as was asserted.

The Bishop of NORWICH, without asserting that the proposed bill would infringe the Scriptural canon, opposed it on the ground of its tendency to encourage immorality. The question was one which might be left to the decision of the women of England, 99 in every 100 of whom he believed to be decidedly opposed to any removal of the existing restrictions.

Viscount GAGE thought the opposition to the bill was inspired by a morbid sensibility. The present prohibitions were sources of great hardship and misery to individuals.

Lord CAMPBELL apprehended that the bill was prompted by factitious agitation got up by parties who had themselves violated the law, and worked by the usual and professional machinery. He contended that marriages coming within the scope of the bill had been prohibited almost invariably in Christian countries, and were repeatedly declared illegal and incestuous by the English law. If such unions were not prohibited by the present statutes, he considered that a new enactment ought to be passed for that special purpose. Objecting, in much detail, to the principle of the bill, the noble and learned Lord hoped it would be rejected by a decisive majority.

The Bishop of LONDON wished to correct the impression which had become public, that he had changed his opinion with regard to the bill. He still disapproved of its intended relaxations, and repeated some of the Scriptural and moral arguments that had been quoted against it. In his belief the agitation in its favour was confined to the manufacturing districts.

Lord BROUGHAM opposed the bill, as did the Bishop of OSSORY; and, after a brief reply from the Earl of St. GERMANS, their Lordships divided on the question that the bill be read a second time.

Contents	1[illegible]
Non-contents	50
Majority against the bill	—34

The bill was accordingly rejected.—Adjourned till Friday.

PRIVATE BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the mode in which the duties heretofore attached to the office of Counsel to the Speaker, with regard to private business, shall be performed; and to propose such regulations respecting private business generally as they may think fit; and who were empowered to report the evidence taken before them, together with their opinion thereupon, from time to time, have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following as their first report.

Your committee have proceeded, in the first instance, to consider that portion of the subject referred to them which relates to the duties hitherto attached to the office of Counsel to the Speaker with regard to private bills, and as a public inconvenience might result from any delay in the House coming to a decision on this point, they submit this as their first report, reserving the remainder of the subject referred for future consideration.

The vacancy which has recently occurred in the office of Counsel to the Speaker has led your committee to the following considerations:

First, whether, under the circumstances, it would be desirable to revert to the system and regulations under which the private business of the House was carried on previous to the present session, some of which, possessing undoubted advantages, were only abandoned under the impression that their object might be better attained under the supervision of the Chairman of Ways and Means, as-[illegible]

[illegible] same object.

Thirdly, if the whole of the recommendations of the committee of the last session should be carried out, in what way the office hitherto held by the Counsel to the Speaker, now vacant, shall be filled.

With this view your committee have sought and been favoured with the opinion of Mr. Speaker, and have taken evidence from those authorities in the House and connected with it who have had the most experience in the conduct of private business. They also took the opinion of the Counsel to the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. The result has been an unanimous expression of opinion, that the recommendation of the committee of last session with regard to private business should be carried out, and that, under present circumstances, an officer should be appointed, of competent legal knowledge and experience, whose principal duty it shall be to assist the Chairman of Ways and Means in the supervision of private bills in their progress through the House.

Your committee attaching great weight to these opinions, and having given the subject due consideration, have determined to recommend to the House the adoption of this course.

Your committee would direct attention to the evidence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, as more especially denoting the nature and importance of the subjects to which the attention of this officer would have to be directed.

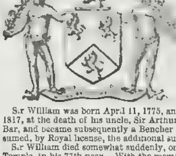
They believe that the present arrangement may be carried into effect at the expense of a salary not exceeding £1000 per annum; and they would suggest, that in making the new appointment it be stipulated that the whole time of the officer be throughout the year available for subjects connected with the service of the House; that the office be made subject to the direction of the Speaker, and to such regulations and additions of duty as the House may hereafter think fit to impose, on a further consideration of the system of private business.

Your committee will hereafter direct their attention to the other portion of the subject referred to them, and will especially consider whether, as opportunities may offer, the conduct of private business may not be improved by a different arrangement of duties, and economy promoted by greater concentration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM OWEN BARLOW, BART.

SIR WILLIAM OWEN BARLOW was only son of Brigadier-General William Owen, and grandson of Lieutenant-General John Owen, M.P., second son of Sir Arthur Owen, the third Bart. of Orielton, county Pembroke, by Emma his wife, daughter of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Gwascoed, Solicitor-General at the trial of the Seven Bishops, *temp.* James II. The Owens of Orielton, of whom the deceased Baronet was the male representative, derived their descent from Hwfa ap Cynddelw, Lord of Llys Llifon, in Anglesey, and founder of the first Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys.



Sir William was born April 11, 1775, and succeeded to the family honours in 1817, at the death of his uncle, Sir Arthur Owen. In 1799 he was called to the Bar, and became subsequently a Bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1844 he assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname of Barlow.

Sir William died somewhat suddenly, on the 25th inst., at his chambers in the Temple, in his 77th year. With the members of his inn Sir William Barlow was very popular, and he had a wide circle of friends. His quaint dress and person must have rendered his appearance familiar to most passers-by in the Temple and its neighbourhood.

DR. PYE SMITH.

DR. JOHN PYE SMITH, an eminent Nonconformist Divine, was born at Sheffield, where his father conducted the business of a bookseller, a pursuit for which the son was also intended. He, however, relinquished the shop for the study, and, after passing through a course of academic tuition in Rotherham College, he was, at the early age of twenty-five, introduced to the College of Homerton, which, as its president, he continued for so many years to adorn. Within the past twelvemonths Dr. Smith retired from the presidency of that old and honoured institution, partly on account of the arrangements consequent on the establishment of New College, and partly in consideration of his declining health. Upon his leaving, he received the most gratifying proofs of the regard in which he was held, the sum of £3000 having been subscribed to provide an annuity for him during the remainder of his life. Dr. Smith is principally known in theological literature by his works on the Socinian and Arian controversies, and on the connexion of geology and Scripture. In the funeral oration delivered at Dr Smith's interment, by the Rev. George Clayton, the following allusion is made to the deceased's works on geology:—"Dr. Smith affords a standing evidence, that magnificent advances in science may be connected with fervent devotion and eminent practical religion. Much is it to be lamented, that these two points are, in too many instances, disjoined; but there is no necessary incompatibility between them: indeed, the most eminent scholar ought to be the humblest and most devoted Christian. But our honoured friend had said more on this subject, and more to the point, than any of us can hope to say; and, therefore, I commend you to that part of his writings in which he demonstrates the necessary connexion between true religion and advancement in science and in learning."

Dr Pye Smith died on the 5th inst., at Guildford, and his mortal remains were interred on Saturday last, in Abney-Park Cemetery. His death is most deeply and generally lamented. As a Christian and a scholar, he enjoyed the highest fame and regard. His indefatigable diligence, and wonderful powers of application, were incessantly and effectively devoted to the cause of morality and religion: his private virtues and amiable disposition made him the delight of his numerous circle of friends and admirers.

The late Mr. Henry Sherren, of Broadmayne, Dorset, has left to the London Missionary Society £50; British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; Religious Tract Society, £50; Dorset County Hospital, £50, all free of legacy duty; and the residue of his property to his three nephews.

The estates of the following gentry and clergy lately deceased have paid probate duty on amounts as under:—J. Cook, £120,000; J. Archbell, £40,000; G. H. Haistwell, £30,000; D. Monypenny, £25,000; J. Browne, £20,000; J. Etwell, £14,000; B. Hales, £12,000; H. Tucker, £12,000; J. Starncomb, £12,000; M. Lamb, £10,000; the Rev. J. Wigram, £14,000; and the Rev. A. Butler, £14,000. The estates of the Revs. W. M. Tucker, J. Willan, E. Dewdney, H. Bishop, and A. Cooper have also been administered to.

The immense personal property of which the three under-mentioned parties have died possessed, when taken together, have paid to Government, during the past week, for probate duty, the sum of £15,750; viz. C. Arkwright on £400,000, S. Salter on £350,000, and Lionel Lyde on £500,000. The last-named deceased—L. Lyde, Esq., of Regent-street—after bequeathing to four of his nieces £10,000 each, and a like legacy to his brother John Ames, and a few small legacies, has left the residue to his brother George H. Ames and his two nephews Lionel and Henry M. Ames, and his real estates to his brother George H. Ames, Esq. His brother Levi Ames, to whom he had left the greatest portion of the residue, died in 1846, and to his widow he has left an annuity of £300 a year.

REVENUE AND CHARGES OF INDIA.—The total net revenue of India for the year 1848-49 was £19,596,[illegible]. The estimated revenue for 1849-50 is calculated at £20,498,412. The actual charges in India during the same period were £16,583,2[illegible]5, and the charges disbursed in England, £3,0[illegible]2,9[illegible]. The charges for 1849-50 are stated to be £20,420,750, which will leave a surplus of £77,[illegible].

COUNTRY NEWS.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES IN HERTS AND BUCKS.

Two meetings were held, during the week, for the purpose of advancing in this neighbourhood the freehold land movement to extend the franchise; the one on Monday evening, at Chesham (Bucks), a town on the borders of Hertfordshire, the other on Tuesday, at Ware, in Hertfordshire.

At both meetings, Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, explained the plan and objects of those societies.

At the Chesham meeting, Mr. Bontems, of Hemel Hempstead, dwelt on the general dissatisfaction which prevailed at the selection of candidates for counties being left to a few aristocratic Whig or Tory families, while the majority of even the present restricted constituencies had no control whatever over the representation. He urged the persons present to become members of the society, and thus assist in making the representation of counties as popular as that of the larger cities and boroughs of the empire. He challenged the inhabitants of Buckinghamshire to take votes for the county of Hertford, and promised that for every vote taken by a Buckinghamshire man for the county of Hertford, he would get a Hertfordshire man to take one for the county of Buckingham. This challenge was received with loud cheers, and immediately a large number of names were enrolled as members of the society.

At the meeting in Ware, Mr. Bontems also advocated the movement; and, referring to the fact that Lord Stanley and the Protectionists were again called upon to form a Cabinet, he reminded the meeting that some 5000 voters of the county, of whom 1000 were farmers, would probably be called upon to decide whether the bread of the 35,000 adult male population of the county, with their families and dependants, should be again taxed for the benefit of the oligarchy of the county. A large number of members were enrolled.

GLAMORGANSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a member for Glamorganshire in the room of Earl Dunraven, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place at Bridgend on Tuesday, when the only candidate, Gen. Sir George Tyler, was elected on Protectionist principles.

WORCESTER MASONIC BALL.—This splendid *fête* was given at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Tuesday evening, and was most brilliantly attended. We shall illustrate the gay scene next week.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING.—On Wednesday a meeting of the members of the Waltham Agricultural Society was held in the Agricultural Hall, Waltham-on-the-Wolds, to take into consideration the depressed state of agriculture. Upwards of 300 persons were present. The chair was taken by W. H. N. Norton, Esq., of Elton Manor, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. G. F. Young, the Marquis of Granby, Lord J. Manners, &c., in advocacy of protection to the agriculturists. Lord John Manners urged the farmers to give Lord Stanley their entire confidence. If they did that, he would succeed; if they did not, he would fail. A petition to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the third and fourth resolutions, was adopted.

LECTURE BY MR. HARDCASTLE, M.P., ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN MILTON.—On Tuesday, a meeting took place at the Cups Assembly-room, Colchester, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institution, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from the liberal representative of the borough on the Life and Times of John Milton. Mr. Unwin presided, and congratulated his fellow-townsmen on the character of their two representatives, both of whom had left their other important duties and employed their time and talents in promoting the intellectual and moral improvement of the people. (Applause.) J. E. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., was received by the large audience with enthusiastic applause. After some introductory remarks, the hon. gentleman observed, that 240 years had elapsed since the birth of John Milton, but that the principles which actuated the poet were still making their way in the world, enlightening men's minds and enabling them to withstand the encroachments of tyranny and oppression. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, the question of vestments became an important feature of discussion. The vestments retained at that period were looked upon by the Reform party as badges of Popery, and not without reason. From the intolerant conduct of the authorities of the Church at that time, it was not to be wondered at that Milton, through life, sided with the Puritan party. The whole aspect of the affairs of the Church of England at the time of Milton reminded him forcibly of that which they presented at the present period; there was one great difference, however, and that was, the existence of that toleration which permitted the enjoyment of all religious opinions which did not involve social consequences. The lecturer proceeded to show the analogy of these two periods of English history. In 1621, when the King had been on his throne fourteen years, the breach, ever widening between the King and the Commons, gave rise to a remonstrance against "Papal aggression," to which James replied in the summary way of telling them to "mind their own business, and not to interfere with matters that did not concern them." (Laughter and cheers.) Milton visited Galileo, the astronomer, and, on his return, found England in a blaze at the tyrannical conduct of Charles, and Scotland in opposition to the liturgy. It was the "beginning of the end," and to the end Milton most materially contributed. He took the ecclesiastical side of the controversy. He directed the shafts of his satire, however, against priestcraft in all its forms, and, although principally directed to Rome, he did not spare the Presbyterian. Milton's only reason for not entering the ministry of the Church, for which he had been educated, was this:—"He thought it better to prefer a blameless silence before the sacred office of speaking, bought and begun by servitude and false swearing." The hon. gentleman then proceeded to review the writings of the poet, "who appeared throughout to appeal to that spirit whom he addressed in the opening of 'Paradise Lost,'" and concluded a most interesting lecture amidst loud cheers.

It is in contemplation to enlarge the borough gaol at Leeds, the existing provision for the safe custody of prisoners being inadequate.

Major Samuel Wensley Blackal, M.P. for Longford, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Dominica.

AGED POOR (ROMAN CATHOLIC) SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, the anniversary festival of this society, for the relief of the aged poor connected with the Roman Catholic communion, was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Serjeant Shee filled the chair, supported by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, and about eighty other gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts of the Queen and the Royal family, the toast of "His Holiness the Pope" was responded to with enthusiasm. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris proposed "Success to the Charity, and a speedy establishment of the Almshouses." (Cheers.) He had had the honour to be connected with that charity for twenty or thirty years, but never had he seen so large, or a more respectable company, on any previous occasion. (Cheers.) Indeed, he believed that recent circumstances, to which it was not his province to allude, had tended to draw them closer together in promoting the charities connected with their religion. At the same time, however, he felt that he should not be doing justice to their Protestant friends who had honoured them with their presence on that, as on former occasions, if he did not thank them for their assistance in aiding the charity for the aged poor. (Cheers.) This charity had been established for 150 years, having taken its rise from the time when the claims of the poor for support were no longer acknowledged by the so-called Reformed Church, and they had only a legislative claim to assistance. At the present time they had 53 pensioners receiving only the small pittance of 3s. or 4s. a week, while they had 81 applicants whose claims were acknowledged, but who could not receive that assistance which it was felt they deserved, from want of means on the part of the charity. Many of those parties he recollected in former years exerting themselves as the gentlemen now present were exerting themselves, for the relief of the necessities of the aged, and he trusted a strenuous exertion would be made to relieve the wants of those deserving individuals; indeed, he called upon them to do as in similar circumstances they would should be done unto them. (Cheers.) The right rev. gentleman concluded by making a most eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. In the course of the evening a subscription was entered into, which amounted to about £180 for the general purposes of the charity, and about £20 for the almshouses, in addition to £100 from Mrs. Scott, for the main purposes of the charity, and a like sum for the almshouses.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.—The Government measure prepared and brought in by Sir George Grey and Mr. Cornewall Lewis, for providing a metropolitan market and conveniences connected therewith, in lieu of the cattle market at Smithfield, has been printed. The preamble states, that, "whereas, for preventing the evils attendant on the holding of the market in Smithfield, it is desirable that in lieu thereof a more spacious cattle-market, with a meat-market and conveniences connected therewith, should be provided in a suitable place, more distant from the centre of the metropolis." It proposes for this purpose to appoint, by warrant under Royal sign manual, five commissioners, to be incorporated under the title of "The Metropolitan Cattle-Market Commissioners," who are to have perpetual succession under common seal. The commissioners are to provide a cattle and meat-market, and build slaughter-houses, shops, &c., and lairs for cattle, maintain and repair roads and approaches thereto, and provide for supply of water and drainage. They are to fix the table of tolls and payments, as in a schedule, but which schedule is not given in the bill. On the proposed new market being opened, Smithfield is to cease being a market, and thereafter no new market to be opened in London, Westminster, Southwark, or at any place distant less than five miles in a straight line from St. Paul's Cathedral. The Commissioners of Police are to regulate route and times for driving cattle to and from the market; and it is to be lawful, for defraying the expenses, to raise upon mortgage any sum of money not exceeding £200,000. The commissioners are to make an annual report and statement of accounts for public inspection and presentation to Parliament, and all slaughter-houses are to be licensed.

COAL DUTIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.—The bill to amend the present acts of Parliament relating to the vend and delivery of coals in London and Westminster, and certain parts of the adjacent counties, and to allow a drawback upon coals conveyed beyond a certain limit, and which has passed the Committee on Standing Orders, provides that a certificate of the quality and quantity of sea-borne coals is to be given and registered at the Coal Market on the arrival of every ship, and there is to be a penalty of £100 on persons opposing the weighing of coals. Railway companies are to be allowed the duty on 500 tons of coals used by engines within 20 miles of the London district, and there is to be a drawback per ton on sea-borne coal taken beyond 30 miles of the General Post-office, by ships, canal, or inland navigation. Monthly returns are to be made to the Coal Market Committee.

THE JAMSETJEE BUND, POONAH.—(THE SLUICES OPEN.)

THE JAMSETJEE BUND.

THIS great public work, undertaken by the munificent liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the well-known prince-merchant of Bombay, has just been completed; and we are enabled, by an obliging correspondent, to present our readers with the accompanying Illustrations and details.

The Jamsetjee Bund consists of a vast rampart or weir, thrown across the Moola-Mouta river, for the purpose of forming a head or supply of water for the important cantonments and bazaar of the city of Poonah, which is situated on the right bank of the river.

This river, for about six months in the year, is subject to continual "freshes," which, in the rains, cause it to rise to 27 feet above the usual height, and to extend to about a thousand feet in width, rushing with the greatest rapidity; while during the remaining six months it presents a comparatively unimportant stream

The first suggestion of the Bund is due to Colonel Jervis, Chief of the Bombay Engineers, who, having brought his plan under the notice of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, that public-spirited individual proposed that if the Government would engage to keep up the machinery connected with it, he would himself be at all the expense of the undertaking.

This offer having been accepted, the carrying out of the project was entrusted to several first-rate engineers, both civil and military; but such was the difficult nature of the site, and the impetuosity of the occasional torrent, that from 1844, when the works first commenced, to 1848, they presented nothing but a continual succession of failures, at once disheartening and of vast expense. In the latter year, however, the works were placed under the superintendance and direction of Captain Thomas Studdert, of the Bombay Engineers, who, with a rare combination of science and perseverance, has completely succeeded in carrying out the project to a most successful termination; no damage having been sustained during some most tremendous freshes, and the work having in other respects answered most fully.

The previous failures, however, increased the cost considerably; and, as the Government did not think that Sir Jamsetjee was bound to advance more than he had undertaken, the work was completed at their expense—the total expenditure being £25,575, of which Sir Jamsetjee contributed no less than £17,131.

Captain Studdert, who has so distinguished himself as again to call for the special thanks of the Government, is the same officer who, as a Lieutenant, was instrumental in the fortifying, and afterwards blowing up, the works of Kelet-a-Ghilzee, and rendered other valuable services in the Affghan wars, for which he received three medals.

FOREIGN-OFFICE PASSPORTS.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that, on and after Saturday, the 22nd ult., passports will be issued from the Foreign-office department, according to the following regulations:—

1. Applications for Foreign-office passports must be made in writing, and addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "Passport" written upon the cover.
2. The fee on the issue of a passport is 7s. 6d.
3. Foreign-office passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description foreigners who have been naturalized by act of Parliament, or by certificates of naturalization granted before the 24th day of August, 1850; in this latter case the party is described in the passport as a "Naturalized British subject."
4. Passports are granted between the hours of twelve and four on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign-office.
5. Passports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of a banking firm established in London.
6. Passports cannot be sent by the Foreign-office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.
7. Foreign-office passports must be countersigned at the mission, or at some Consulate in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit
8. A Foreign-office passport granted for one journey may be used for any subsequent journey, if countersigned afresh by the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—RIOT.

In all the ports of the north, with the exception of Hull, the strike is ended. In that port, however, it is still maintained, no intention of yielding having been as yet expressed. This obstinacy of the local committee has already been attended with great distress and privation to the men and their families, as well as with inconvenience to the trade of the port, the former, however, far outweighing the latter result.

In the metropolis, meetings continue to be held of seamen, protesting against the Mercantile Marine Act, which they have in vain memorialized the Government to get modified, and for the repeal of which they have resolved to petition Parliament.

At Yarmouth, on Saturday, a serious riot arose out of the following circumstances:—Mr. Barber, a shipowner, preferred an information before the Mayor and magistrates against a sailor who, after engaging to go a voyage, had refused to do so. The man was brought up in custody, and, on being questioned, said he would go if properly protected. His vessel was lying at Lowestoft; and under the direction of the magistrates a steam-tug was brought up the harbour to a point opposite the Town-hall for the purpose of taking the man to Lowestoft. The Mayor and magistrates, accompanied by the police, started from the hall with the man, for the purpose of escorting him to the vessel, but were immediately attacked by a crowd of seamen, and a regular fight took place. The police, though dreadfully beaten, behaved well, and the authorities managed to get the man on board the tug and send him away. Ten or twelve of the rioters were apprehended and placed in the station-house. The crowd of seamen retired for a short time to consider what was to be done, and they determined, if possible, to rescue their comrades. For this purpose they turned out in great force, and, amid a concourse of 2000 people, carried the mast of a ship to the station-house, and began to use it as a battering-ram, in order to break down the door and to rescue the prisoners. The station-house was defended by the police, about twenty in number, also by some men from the revenue cutters, several of the coast-guard, and eight or nine militia-men. The tumult increased, the authorities caused the Riot Act to be read, and 100 special constables were sworn in. Notwithstanding the efforts of this extra force, the riot continued, and the seamen seemed determined to force the station-house. At this time there were only twenty policemen, nine militia-men, and thirty revenue cutter's men, with the coast-guard and the special constables, to oppose about two thousand people.

The Mayor and magistrates, finding that the force at their disposal would be overcome, and that property and life would be endangered, sent a telegraphic message to the commanding officer of the 11th Hussars, stationed at Norwich Barracks, who immediately despatched two troops of dragoons by special engine, and these quickly dispersed the crowd at the

THE JAMSETJEE BUND, POONAH, (AFTER A "FRESH.")

COLLIERS LEAVING THE HARBOUR, NORTH SHIELDS, AFTER THE BREAKING UP OF THE STRIKE.

Yarmouth station of the railway, where the rioters were about to tear up the rails. The troops then rode into the town, and quickly cleared the street; the people flew in all directions up the numerous narrow rows peculiar to the town, and in a few hours quiet was restored; but the troops continued to parade the streets during the night.

Next morning the town was perfectly tranquil.

On Monday seventeen of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, when three were discharged, and nine were fined in various sums, from 10s. to £5, including all costs; and, in default of payment, they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to two months. The remaining five, who had acted as ringleaders, were charged with riot, and, after a lengthened investigation, were fully committed for trial at the next quarter sessions.

The excitement in the town during the day was very great, and the prisoners were guarded to and from prison by the Hussars. The Mayor, at the same time, issued a bill, announcing "That no public processions or out-door meetings of seamen or others would be allowed to take place within the borough during the present excited state of the town." At night a guard of the military was set within the gaol, and patrols of the cutter's men were placed in the streets, &c. leading to the gaol. In consequence of the arrival of the war-steamers *Black Eagle* and *Lightning*, with a strong body of marines, the troops have returned to Norwich, and quiet has been since preserved.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. J. W. Carmichael, represents a gratifying result of the close of the strike—a Fleet of Colliers leaving the Harbour of North Shields.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We have this week engraved one of the most impressive scenes in the new operatic spectacle of "Azail," the plot of which was fully detailed in our Journal of last week. The incident is that where the repentant prodigal receives the forgiveness of his father, at whose feet also stoops the imploring betrothed of *Azail*. The situation is full of picturesque solemnity; and the scene is one of the most beautiful in the entire drama; the corn-field, the stream, and distant mountain country are admirably painted. The spectacle continues deservedly to increase in attraction with each representation. It is certainly the best piece of its class that has been produced for a considerable time in any theatre.

SCENE FROM "AZAIL THE PRODGIAL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 2.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday. Wesley died, 1791.
MONDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711.
TUESDAY, 4.—Shrove Tuesday
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. Battle of Barossa, 1811.
THURSDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475
FRIDAY, 7.—Bank of England virtually stopped payment, 1797.
SATURDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
1 8	2 32	2 57	3 19	3 39	3 58	4 16

BRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the Gorgeous Operatic Spectacle of AZAEL the PRODIGAL: and Mdlle. VICTORINE LABLANCHE having achieved the most unparalleled triumph, will have the honour of appearing each evening of its Representation. THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—On MONDAY will be produced, for the last time, Mr. Balfe's extensive, shakspeare's Comedy of KATHARINE and PETRUCHIO. Characters by Mr. James Anderson, Baptista, Mr. Ray; Grumio, Mr. Emery, Bernardo, Mr. H. Cooper; Katharine, Mrs. Nisbett; Bianca, Miss F. Berndon; Curtis, Mrs. Griffiths. After which, AZAEL the PRODIGAL, to conclude with the LOTTERY TICKET.—On TUESDAY, Shakspeare's Comedy of KATHARINA and PETRUCHIO after which AZAEL the PRODIGAL, to conclude with the LOTTERY TICKET.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, HAMLET, and TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. Tuesday, the PRISONER of WAR, HENRY BAKER, and TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. Wednesday, the new drama entitled ASH-WEDNESDAY, or the Theatre will be closed. Thursday, the new drama entitled LOVE IN A MAZE, with TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS. Friday, 7th, a Comedy and other entertainments. Saturday, 8th, a Comedy and other entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, March 3rd, and during the week, will be presented the admired equestrian drama of JOAN of ARC, or the MAID of ORLEANS, introducing Mr Batty's magnificent Steed and Troupe Company To be followed by the Arena Novelties. The whole concluding with the laughable farce of JONATHAN, or the MAN of TWO MASTERS.—Box-office open from Eleven o'clock under Mr T. Thompson

EXETER HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT's Grand ANNUAL CONCERT WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT Mar [illegible] Artists Engaged Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Birch, Dolby Lee [illegible] Mr. Brandt, Messrs Harrison [illegible] Mr. stockhausen, Ben da, Distin [illegible] Solo performers Pianos Heinrich Herwar, Wells, Ernst, Richardson, Cornet, Mr. Harp F Chatterton Conductor, Signor Negri, and Leader, Mr Thirlwall Seats, 5s (reserved seats, 3s.) tickets 2s and 1s Stalls, reserved seats, 3s. Tickets to be had at Mr ALLCROFT's [illegible] New bond-street, and [illegible]

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces, that the SECOND of the present SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS will take place at his Residence, 94, Berners street, on THURSDAY NEXT. Performers M Sainton and Mr Blagrove (Violins), Mr Hill (Viola), Mr Lucas (Violoncello), and Mr Lindsay Sloper (Pianoforte).—All applications for Tickets to be made to Mr LUCAS, 94, Berners-street.

MR. KIALLMARK has the honour to announce that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3d, and MONDAY MORNINGS March 17 and 31; on which occasions he will be assisted by Miss E. Birch, Miss Pyne, Herr Kroff, Messrs Frederick Chatterton, Molique, Hausman, Reuss, &c. Grattan Cooke, Miss Annis Peyers, and Signor Negri. Subscription Tickets for Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Single Tickets for Reserved Seats Half-a-Guinea; and Single Tickets for Unreserved Seats, Seven Shillings each, may be had of all the principal Music-sellers; and of Mr. Kiallmark, 34, Jermyn-st.; Robert W. Olivier, Concert Agent, 16, Old Bond-street, Piccad.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his "NOTES," VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at CARLISLE; on Thursday and Friday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and on Monday, March 10th, at Hull

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS. For THREE NIGHTS Mr LOVE has the honour to announce that he will make his FAREWELL APPEARANCE this season, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, and will continue his Entertainments on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY following Places, Mr. H. S. May Doors open at 8; begin at 8. Stalls, 3s.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. Private boxes to be had at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also, at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform their SAX HORNS at the following towns—March 4th, Wolverhampton; 5th, Birmingham; 6th, Worcester; 7th, Cheltenham; 8th, Gloucester; 10th, Swansea; 11th, Carmarthen; 12th, Merthyr-Tydvil; 13th, Newport; 14th, Bristol; 15th, Exeter; 17th, Plymouth; 18th, Dorchester; 19th, Salisbury; 20th, Reading; 21st, Oxford; 22nd, Aylesbury; 24th, Leicester; 25th, Nottingham; 26th, Derby; 27th, Sheffield; 28th, Leeds; 29th, Manchester; 31st, Liverpool; April 1st, Chester; 2nd, Shrewsbury; 3rd, Birmingham; 4th, Coventry; 5th, Northampton; 7th, Cambridge; 8th, Ipswich; 9th, Norwich; 10th, Yarmouth; 11th, Lowestoft; 12th, Ipswich; 14th, Colchester; 15th, Chelmsford; 16th, Maidstone; 17th, Canterbury; 18th, Ramsgate; 19th, Margate; 21st, Brighton; 22nd, Hastings; 23rd, Tunbridge Wells; 24th, Dover; 25th, Folkestone; 26th, Ashford; 28th, Guildford; 29th, Kingston; 30th, Croydon; May 1st, Windsor; 2nd, Reading; 3rd, Oxford; 5th, Cheltenham; 6th, Gloucester; 7th, Hereford; 8th, Worcester; 9th, Birmingham; 10th, Leamington; 12th, Coventry; 13th, Northampton; 14th, Leicester; 15th, Nottingham; 16th, Derby; 17th, Sheffield; 19th, Leeds; 20th, Manchester; 21st, Liverpool; 22nd, Chester; 23rd, Shrewsbury; 24th, Wolverhampton; 26th, Worcester; 27th, Cheltenham; 28th, Gloucester; 29th, Swansea; 30th, Carmarthen; 31st, Merthyr-Tydvil; June 2nd, Newport; 3rd, Bristol; 4th, Exeter; 5th, Plymouth; 6th, Dorchester; 7th, Salisbury; 9th, Reading; 10th, Oxford; 11th, Aylesbury; 12th, Leicester; 13th, Nottingham; 14th, Derby; 16th, Sheffield; 17th, Leeds; 18th, Manchester; 19th, Liverpool; 20th, Chester; 21st, Shrewsbury; 23rd, Wolverhampton; 24th, Worcester; 25th, Cheltenham; 26th, Gloucester; 27th, Hereford; 28th, Worcester; 30th, Birmingham; July 1st, Coventry; 2nd, Northampton; 3rd, Leicester; 4th, Nottingham; 5th, Derby; 7th, Sheffield; 8th, Leeds; 9th, Manchester; 10th, Liverpool; 11th, Chester; 12th, Shrewsbury; 14th, Wolverhampton; 15th, Worcester; 16th, Cheltenham; 17th, Gloucester; 18th, Swansea; 19th, Carmarthen; 21st, Merthyr-Tydvil; 22nd, Newport; 23rd, Bristol; 24th, Exeter; 25th, Plymouth; 26th, Dorchester; 28th, Salisbury; 29th, Reading; 30th, Oxford; 31st, Aylesbury; August 1st, Leicester; 2nd, Nottingham; 4th, Derby; 5th, Sheffield; 6th, Leeds; 7th, Manchester; 8th, Liverpool; 9th, Chester; 11th, Shrewsbury; 12th, Wolverhampton; 13th, Worcester; 14th, Cheltenham; 15th, Gloucester; 16th, Hereford; 18th, Worcester; 19th, Birmingham; 20th, Coventry; 21st, Northampton; 22nd, Leicester; 23rd, Nottingham; 25th, Derby; 26th, Sheffield; 27th, Leeds; 28th, Manchester; 29th, Liverpool; 30th, Chester; September 1st, Shrewsbury; 2nd, Wolverhampton; 3rd, Worcester; 4th, Cheltenham; 5th, Gloucester; 6th, Swansea; 8th, Carmarthen; 9th, Merthyr-Tydvil; 10th, Newport; 11th, Bristol; 12th, Exeter; 13th, Plymouth; 15th, Dorchester; 16th, Salisbury; 17th, Reading; 18th, Oxford; 19th, Aylesbury; 20th, Leicester; 22nd, Nottingham; 23rd, Derby; 24th, Sheffield; 25th, Leeds; 26th, Manchester; 27th, Liverpool; 29th, Chester; 30th, Shrewsbury; October 1st, Wolverhampton; 2nd, Worcester; 3rd, Cheltenham; 4th, Gloucester; 6th, Hereford; 7th, Worcester; 8th, Birmingham; 9th, Coventry; 10th, Northampton; 11th, Leicester; 13th, Nottingham; 14th, Derby; 15th, Sheffield; 16th, Leeds; 17th, Manchester; 18th, Liverpool; 20th, Chester; 21st, Shrewsbury; 22nd, Wolverhampton; 23rd, Worcester; 24th, Cheltenham; 25th, Gloucester; 27th, Swansea; 28th, Carmarthen; 29th, Merthyr-Tydvil; 30th, Newport; 31st, Bristol; November 1st, Exeter; 3rd, Plymouth; 4th, Dorchester; 5th, Salisbury; 6th, Reading; 7th, Oxford; 8th, Aylesbury; 10th, Leicester; 11th, Nottingham; 12th, Derby; 13th, Sheffield; 14th, Leeds; 15th, Manchester; 17th, Liverpool; 18th, Chester; 19th, Shrewsbury; 20th, Wolverhampton; 21st, Worcester; 22nd, Cheltenham; 24th, Gloucester; 25th, Hereford; 26th, Worcester; 27th, Birmingham; 28th, Coventry; 29th, Northampton; December 1st, Leicester; 2nd, Nottingham; 3rd, Derby; 4th, Sheffield; 5th, Leeds; 6th, Manchester; 8th, Liverpool; 9th, Chester; 10th, Shrewsbury; 11th, Wolverhampton; 12th, Worcester; 13th, Cheltenham; 15th, Gloucester; 16th, Hereford; 17th, Worcester; 18th, Birmingham; 19th, Coventry; 20th, Northampton; 22nd, Leicester; 23rd, Nottingham; 24th, Derby; 26th, Sheffield; 27th, Leeds; 29th, Manchester; 30th, Liverpool; 31st, Chester; January 1st, 1852, Shrewsbury; 2nd, Wolverhampton; 3rd, Worcester; 5th, Cheltenham; 6th, Gloucester; 7th, Swansea; 8th, Carmarthen; 9th, Merthyr-Tydvil; 10th, Newport; 12th, Bristol; 13th, Exeter; 14th, Plymouth; 15th, Dorchester; 16th, Salisbury; 17th, Reading; 19th, Oxford; 20th, Aylesbury; 21st, Leicester; 22nd, Nottingham; 23rd, Derby; 24th, Sheffield; 26th, Leeds; 27th, Manchester; 28th, Liverpool; 29th, Chester; 30th, Shrewsbury; 31st, Wolverhampton; February 2nd, Worcester; 3rd, Cheltenham; 4th, Gloucester; 5th, Hereford; 6th, Worcester; 7th, Birmingham; 9th, Coventry; 10th, Northampton; 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METROPOLITAN NEWS

THE WINDOW DUTY AND PROPOSED HOUSE TAX.

[illegible]

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday night, the [illegible]

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—On Wednesday night a numerous [illegible]

[illegible]

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after March 1 (this day) [illegible]

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, [illegible]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

TESTING THE GALLERIES.

[illegible] of the Great Industrial [illegible]

[illegible] was that of placing a dead load of about [illegible] the workmen of the contractors, on the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the great Industrial Palace on that occasion.

'FAMILY HAPPINESS.'—PAINTED BY E. METERHEIM.

The housewife on the landing sits
  Contented in the sun;
And in his nightcap sober Fritz,
  His early dinner done,
Leans on the door, a happy man,
And smokes as only Germans can.

The tabby cat has slain a mouse,
  And Hans, the eldest boy—
The pride and darling of the house,
  His father's hope and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

He drags its corpse along the ground,
  [illegible]
[illegible] kittens leaping round
  With young ferocity;
While ancient Tabby looks and purs,
And knows the fatal deed was her.

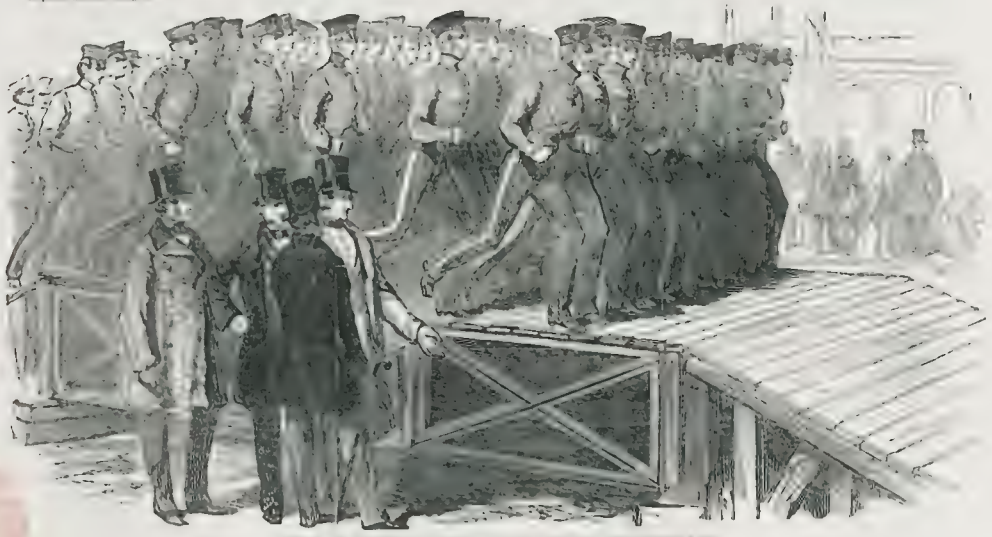
But is it right, O father Fritz,
  And Gretchen mother mild?
Is this the pastime that befits—
  Is't thus you teach a child?
Would not a ball of thread have done
Far better to amuse your son?

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
  That cruelty is crime?
And strive by precept, ev'n in play,
To light sweet Pity's heavenly ray?

Were it not better and more just,
  To teach, that God, who made
The meanest creatures of the dust,
  In sanctity array'd
Each life that He alone could give,
And that he fashion'd all that live?

Though luckless mice be lawful prey,
  And doom'd for cats to bleed,
Though hungry cats be prone to slay,
  Why smile upon the deed?
Let children reverence life and breath
Oh! never let them sport with death.

'Tis not in schools that we impart
  All knowledge pure and fair,
The education of the heart
  Demands continual care.
So, Fritz, my homily is read
Give little Hans a ball of thread.—C. F. H.



THE GALLERIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE [illegible]

MR. MACREADY AS "MACBETH," ON THE NIGHT OF HIS FAREWELL OF THE STAGE, FEBRUARY 26, 1851.

MR. MACREADY, HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT AND ADDRESS.

The last star of the old and now obsolete theatrical system has at length set. Mr. Macready's farewell has been spoken, and he has departed with honour into private life. The son of a provincial manager, he was "to the manner born" of the English stage, and heir of its traditions. His father was an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, at the moment of his birth—3rd of March, 1793, in Charles-street, Fitzroy-square; and young Macready's infant education took place at a private academy in London, previous to his reception at Rugby School. His first appearance on the boards was at the early age of seventeen, at the Birmingham Theatre, in the character of *Romeo*. We have seen a portrait of him in that part. He was very successful; and, in 1816, came to London to perform *Orestes* at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 16th of September.

For a while doomed to perform the stage-villains in Shiel's mad tragedies, Mr. Macready gradually worked up his way to dramatic importance. His earliest successes, indeed, were in melodrama, and so decided as almost to be fatal to him. His reputation in *Gamba* and *Rob Roy*, particularly the last, was enormous. It required his wonderful triumph in *Virginius* to deliver him from a dangerous *prestige*, by substituting a higher achievement. So perfect was his delineation of the character of the Roman father, that Kean is reported to have confessed at the time that Macready had made it all his own, and it was idle to think of another performing it after him. On the ground he doubted doing it himself; and Kean was wise in the recognition of his rival's merit—he rightly saw in Macready his legitimate successor, as he himself was of Kemble, however different their styles. New characters, in original and revived dramas, were eagerly sought after by the young and aspiring tragedian, such as "Damon and Pythias," "The Huguenot," "Julian," "Caius Gracchus," "The Fatal Dowry," and "William Tell."

In September, 1825, Mr. Macready sailed for America. On his return, in 1827, he performed at Drury-Lane as *Macbeth* to a crowded house. In the same character he made, in the ensuing year, a strong sensation in Paris, when he played there with Miss Smithson. It is recorded that our neighbours were thrown by his performance of the usurping Thane into strange ecstacies—fainting, weeping, and otherwise betraying irresistible excitement. Next came Mr. Macready's provincial tour, in which he spent the years 1826 and 1829. He had yet to bide his time.

On his return to the metropolis, in 1830, Mr. Macready much increased his reputation by the production of *Werner*. His success in this equalled his former triumph in *Virginius*—perhaps exceeded it. Of all Mr. Macready's impersonations, *Werner* is, probably, the most complete. Mr. Macready can be the ideal of wretchedness. Misery, in its most abject form, finds in him a most willing and accomplished representative. The heroic frequently proved beyond his aim or scope; but the human, in its utmost weakness, he could realise to perfection. This tendency—his greatest error in the representation of *Macbeth*—was his peculiar excellence in *Werner*. What was great in Byron, proved, as might have been expected, little in Shakspeare. The might of the one was the feebleness of the other. Shakspeare was no mandlin epicurean, seeing man's natural right to happiness: on the contrary, he knew that heroism was required from all humanity, and that trials were appointed to give occasion for its exhibition. This poetic view of things ever tempers in his works whatever were else too painful, and mitigates the pathos of the most terrible calamities.

We may pass over Mr. Macready's appearances in Knowles's "Alfred the Great" and in "Coriolanus," during the year 1831, the latter for the actor's own benefit, since neither made much impression at the time, and full trial was not given to the latter character, until his Covent-Garden management in 1839, when Mr. Vandenhoff was permitted to alternate the part with the manager,

[illegible], in the opinion of the judicious, bore away the bell. In fact, Mr. Macready's [illegible] style was altogether unfitted for the Roman patrician; his petty irrita[illegible] had nothing in common with the aristocratic impatience and heroic daring of the patriot and the soldier. He who could so well succeed in depicting the wretched, was not equally happy in the portraiture of the noble. Mr. Macready's *Coriolanus* also wanted that filial reverence for his great mother, which was one of the distinguishing attributes of John Kemble's impersonation.

To return. In 1832, Mr. Macready was admirably suited with a character, made after the very pattern of his style—we allude to "Strafford," by Mr. Browning. It fitted the actor to the most minute particular, even to the cutting up of sentences into bits and pieces. Mr. Browning has scarcely two consecutive complete sentences in this extraordinary tragedy. It is composed of fragments, scarcely intelligible on perusal. It seemed, however, in acting, to be intelligible enough; and the peculiarity of the composition was for some time attributed to a similar [illegible] spasms of emphases, sometimes effective, and even electric.

But now the time approached when Mr. Macready was to be put to a severe test as a Shakspearian actor. He had to perform *Iago* to Kean's *Othello*, at Drury-Lane, on 23th January, 1833. In our estimation, *Iago* is Mr. Macready's best character. It is the *Iago* that Shakspeare drew: infinite in its variety, versatile, subtle, daring, and brilliantly executed. Had he failed in every other Shakspearian character, this would have entitled Mr. Macready to the claim of being a Shakspearian performer. He was not so successful as *Antony*, in "Antony and Cleopatra," which he enacted the same year. It must be confessed that he made but a grim lover; and, though Miss Phillips, [illegible] in her beauty, was the *Cleopatra*, this wonderful tragedy had nothing like the success at Drury-Lane, in November, 1833, which it had only a season or two ago at Sadler's Wells.

In the following year another of Byron's Sybarite heroes found a representative in Mr. Macready—*Sardanapalus*. It obtained praise, but not so much as Shakspeare's *Lear*, performed about a month after, for his own benefit.

Mr. Macready differs from the Kemble school in representing more of the [illegible] than the universal in his embodiments. If he fails in such characters as *Macbeth* and *Coriolanus*, he succeeds in *Lear* and *Iago*. But he does not attain to the highest elevation in *Lear*, for the poet has invested the [illegible] monarch with those attributes of the universal which make the majesty of man as well as of the king and parent. Coleridge called this quality in Shakspeare's characters "the translucence of the universal in the particular." Mr. Macready always sought to realise the latter, ignoring the former as much as possible. An excessive tendency to impersonation made the fault, as well as strength, of his acting. Mr. Macready's *Lear* was remarkable for its minuteness: [illegible] imbecility and irritability of age—the failings and the feelings of the father [illegible] remote and increasing encroachments of insanity—these things, with a psychological nicety almost unparalleled, were carefully set in strong relief, so that the individual *Lear*—choleric, mad, and forgiving—was exactly pourtrayed—the *Lear* of [illegible] but not the *Lear* in its ideal and purely poetic truth.

[illegible]nuing the course of Mr. Macready's career, we find him next filling two o[illegible] parts—the *Provost of Bruges* and *Ion*—the former an aged man, and the latter a youth, in both which extremes of character the actor was truly excellent. The first, however, has perished, owing to the revolting conduct of the last act of the drama, which, up to that point, was both skilfully and powerfully treated; the second has survived, and continues to be a classic part, in which performers of both sexes have been proud to shine. Among the characters [illegible] died, though powerfully performed in the first instance by Mr. M[illegible] may mention *Bragelone*, in Bulwer's "Duchesse de la Vallière;" [illegible] same writer's "Sea-Captain;" *Richard Cromwell*, in Mr. Serle's "Master Clarke;" and *Gabriel Grimwood*, in Mr. Darley's "Plighted Troth."

Mr. Macready also has the merit of having revived two neglected Elizabethan dramas of great power and beauty—the "Fatal Dowry" and the "Maid's Tragedy," the latter under the title of the "Bridal." Both as *Romont* and as *Melantius* he increased a reputation already high. In the last he was, indeed, great; and truly the part has uncommon capabilities, it is one of the most "showy" in the actor's *répertoire*.

On September 29, 1837, Mr. Macready opened Covent Garden Theatre as manager. Extravagant expectations were formed of his intentions; and, indeed, his announcements prom[illegible]gement to dramatists. His earliest productions were not of good [illegible] too much after the old fashion. A revival of the "Winter's Tale," a foreign adaptation, and a melodrama by Mr. S[illegible] the latter fortunately an utter failure, subsequently redeemed by a better p[illegible] of the same class on the subject of "Joan of Arc," partly founded on Schiller. Five [illegible] elapsed before anything better was done, when Bulwer's "Lady of L[illegible], and the fortunes of the house revived. This was succeeded by Byron's "Two Foscari" and Mr. Knowles's "Woman's Wit."

The second season was of a more ambitious aim. The revival of the Shakspearian drama, with due attention to the *mise en scène*, was the feature. "Coriolanus," the "Tempest," and "Henry V.," were grandly got up and well acted. One new piece was produce[illegible]er's "Richelieu" and, the [illegible] original drama of living genius thus meagrely encouraged, the season closed, and M[illegible]ndoned the management of [illegible].

[illegible] seasons, it should be stated, Mr. Macready visited the Haymarket, an[illegible] there Mr. Talfourd's "Athenian Captive." At the close of the [illegible] found refuge with Mr. Webster, and brought out Bulwer's [illegible]. He was next engaged by Mr. Hammond at Drury-Lane, and introduced Mr. Haynes's tragedy of "Mary Stuart" to the boards; but the concern not proving successful, the season was suddenly brought to an end. He then returned to the Haymarket, and appeared in Talfourd's "Glencoe," and Mr. Serle's "Master Clarke," the fate of the latter we have before alluded to. Here, also, Bulwer's comedy of "Money" was produced, [illegible] Mr. Macready in *Evelyn* had a character which gave him an opportunity of playing the gentleman in domestic life, a part pleasing both to him and the public. The comedy was so successful, that two months extra licence was granted by t[illegible] and Mr. Webster paid to Mr. Macready upwards of £[illegible] [illegible] his services during the season. In the next, Mr. Macready performed the part of *Spinola*, in the tragedy of "Nina Sforza," with remarkable brilliancy.

[illegible]rury-Lane opened under his management, on the 27th of December, 1841. Shakspearian revivals, illustrated with spectacular accessories, were in the ascendant—"The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like it," "Othello," "King John," "Cymbeline," and "Much Ado about Nothing." To these were added other gorgeous spectacles—"Acis and Galatea," "King Arthur," and "Comus." Of new pieces, there were "Gisippus," "Plighted Troth," and "The Patrician's Daughter." The last only has retained possession of the stage, though the first was distinguished for much poetic beauty, and accompanied with scenery perfectly delicious. Towards the end of the second season, Mr. Knowles's "Secretary," and Mr. Browning's "Blot on the 'Scutcheon," were permitted to appeal to public favour, but not with much success. Byron's "Doge of Venice" was produced with great splendour. T[illegible]t of the experiment, however, was not satisfactory to Mr. Macready, who d[illegible] proceeding with it, on account of its heavy responsibilities. The law h[illegible] then passed for liberating the stage, Mr. Macready might have transferred h[illegible]ertions to a more economical theatre; but, having engaged himself for A[illegible]ined from pursuing his plan of management, which has [illegible] by Mr. Phelps, at Sadler's Wells, with remarkable success.

[illegible] three years before Mr. Macready re-appeared in England. At one of the theatres, which had been set free by the recent act of the Legislature, the Princess's, he once more made his appearance. There he produced "The King of the Commons" and "Philip Van Artevelde." Thence he proceeded to the [illegible], and finally set up his rest at the Haymarket, where his series of farewell engagements has been accomplished. On these we need not dwell. It is now only left for us to record his reception on Wednesday, at Drury-Lane [illegible] ance as an actor. The house was, of course, crowded to excess, and the enthusiasm of the audience not to be restrained. It had been necessary that the passages to the theatre should be guarded by the police, and, to prevent confusion within, every seat, even to the slips, was numbered; the orchestra was also converted into stalls. Mr. Macready, notwithstanding the excitement of the occasion, supported the part of *Macbeth* with his usual self-possession and power. The tragedy concluded, he came forward, and then evinced considerable agitation, but, after a brief struggle, was enabled to deliver with his wonted firmness the following address:—

My last theatrical part is played, and, in accordance with long-established usage, I appear once more before you. Even if I were without precedent for the discharge of this act of duty, it is one which my own feelings would irresistibly urge upon me, for, as I look back on my long professional career, I see in it but one continuous record of indulgence and support extended to me, cheering me in my onward progress, and upholding me in most trying emergencies. I have, therefore, been desirous of offering you my parting acknowledgments for the partial kindness with which my humble efforts have uniformly been received, and for a life made happier by your favour. The distance of more than five and thirty years has not dimmed my recollection of the encouragement, which gave fresh impulse to the inexperienced essays of my youth, and stimulated me to perseverance when struggling [illegible] talent of those artists whose superior excellence I ungrudgingly admitted, admired, and honoured. That encouragement helped to place me, in respect to privileges and emolument, on a footing with my distinguished competitors. With the growth of time your [illegible] your seemed to grow, and, undisturbed in my hold on your opinion, from year to year I [illegible] friends more closely and thickly clustering round me. All I can advance to testify how [illegible]y I have appreciated the patronage thus liberally awarded me, is the devotion, throughout those years, of my best energies to your service. My ambition to establish a theatre, in regard to decorum and taste, worthy of our country, and to have in it the plays of our divine Shakspeare fitly illustrated, was frustrated by those whose duty it was, in virtue of the trust committed to them, themselves to have undertaken the task. But some good seed has [illegible]wn; and in the zeal and creditable productions of [illegible] [illegible]ssurance that the corrupt editions and unseemly presents [illegible] be restored, but that the purity of our great poet's text wi[illegible]tage in the reverence it shoul[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rstances personally affecting me, of your favourable sentiments towards me will live with [illegible] among my most grateful memories, and because I would not willingly abate one jot in your esteem, I retire, with the belief of yet unfailing powers, rather than linger on the scene to set in contrast the feeble style of age with the more vigorous exertions of my better years. Words—at least such as I can command—are inefficacious to convey my thanks. In offering them you will believe that I feel far more than I give utterance to. With sentiments of the deepest gratitude I take my leave, bidding you, ladies and gentlemen, in my professional capacity, with regret, and most respectfully, a last farewell.

[illegible]ith a fond and lingering gaze that Mr. Macready took his last leave of [illegible]lience, who long and loudly clamoured for his return; but he [illegible] May the days of the great actor's retirement be many and [illegible]

On Thursday, Mr. William Brough (one of the Brothers Brough, authors of the successful burlesques recently acted at the Haymarket and Adelphi theatres) was married, at St. Pancras New Church, to Miss Annie Romer, the clever vocalist, of the Haymarket. There were present on the occa[illegible]n several literati, among whom were Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Benjamin Webster, &c.

MUSIC.

"DAVID," A SACRED ORATORIO, BY CHARLES EDWARD HORSLEY.

The production of an oratorio under difficulties has been amply exemplified in Mr. Charles Horsley's instance. Absolutely rejected by the Sacred Harmonic Society, which, in its profound wisdom, has laid down the axiom that it is the height of impertinence for an English composer to write an oratorio, it was reserved for a provincial body of amateurs, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, to introduce "David" to the British public. The names of the connoisseurs who were selected to examine the score of the work on behalf of the Sacred Harmonic Society, to listen to its private rehearsal some months since at St. Martin's Hall, and, of course, to hear the performance at Liverpool, have not transpired. This is a pity; such musical Solomons are scarce, and ought not to remain in obscurity. What a misfortune that plain Charles Horsley was not known [illegible] then have come to judgment! what a flood of light would have broken in upon the arbiters of the destinies of young musicians in matters "oratorious!" But so it is; a young professor devotes his intelligence, his time, his energies, to compose a grand oratorio, with the perfect knowledge that even if he can procure its execution through the strongest interest, little or no financial profit can arise. Now, "David" at Liverpool was received with the greatest enthusiasm on the 12th of last November, and it is to be repeated by the patriotic society on the 25th of March next. Here in London it was performed, for the first time, last Monday, at Exeter Hall, in the presence of a couple of thousand hearers, and the applause was loud and frequent. But in what manner was this execution secured for the composer? Not through the patronage and support of the Sacred Harmonic Society, but solely owing to the speculative spirit of a music publisher and the friendship of an organ-builder. If Mr. Horsley, in fact, had not found two staunch friends in Messrs. Addison and F. Davison, his oratorio would have remained in his portfolio. Setting on one side the approbation so earnestly bestowed on the execution of "David," there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that its rejection has been a great mistake. Let us not, however, be misunderstood. As a work, we consider "David" as a most unequal production. It must be accepted as a trial composition, because it is more imitative than creative in its essential qualities. It is prolix to tiresomeness. Three-quarters of an hour of the score might safely be excised; and yet, allowing the full swing to the most ad[illegible] the oratorio contains [illegible] of the highest order. The composer has [illegible] feeling and dramatic [illegible]. He is rarely frivolous in his themes; his general tone is solemn, approp[illegible], and at times his climaxes are imposing. When Mr. Horsley will trust more to his imagination than to his memory, he will be sure to achieve a more endurable triumph than "David." He has suffered considerably in the unskilful selection and treatment of the sacred story; and these defects are very palpable in the second part, especially in the concluding portion, in which the conveying of the Ark of the Covenant is tediously spun out. The [illegible] grief of *Samuel*, and the mission of the latter to *David*, the [illegible] the meeting of the tribes to elect *David* King, and the revolt of the Philistines, are the prominent incidents; but the action is carried on in declamatory choral recitatives, following Mendelssohn's example in the Greek tragedies monotonously and wearisomely. Mr. Horsley's work can afford the admission of all its defects; his interests and those of art are best served by plain speaking. There is too much of excellence and too many striking indications of greatness, to induce his sincere admirers to shrink from the utmost frankness.

We have referred to the inequality of the writing: it lacks sustained power, and the ideas are spun out, in many pieces, to the detriment of passages of surpassing beauty. In avoiding the pervading fault of writing too high for the voices, Mr. Horsley has too often fallen into the other extreme, and thus the notation is too low frequently for the singers to make their solos effective. The tenor has the lion's share of the vocal score: there are three beautiful airs, "The Lord is my shepherd;" "Thy servant kept his father's sheep"—a very Haydnish composition, with a nice violoncello accompaniment; and the aria, "Who am I, O Lord," with oboe obligato. The first is a graceful and flowing melody, in three-four measure, which every tenor in the land, amateur or professional, will be delighted to sing. The "Who am I?" has higher proportions; it is a grand dramatic scene, opening with a slow movement in three-act time, interrupted in its devotional current by passionate feeling, and ending with *David's* exultation at the celestial supremacy of the Lord. Nothing can be in finer keeping than this [illegible]ing the theatrically operatic style, it is replete with vigour and ani[illegible] Lockey's name must be honourably associated with the composer [illegible] three tenor airs just cited. In the music of *David*, Mr. Lockey has [illegible] the highest position, not merely for simple note rendering, but for an intellectual appreciation of his composer's text. The airs for the contralto, "Righteous art Thou," and "The Lord shall endure," the latter with corno obligato, were well sung by Miss M. Williams. For the soprano there is much to do in the concerted pieces; but there is [illegible] aria, "Oh, love the Lord," which was artistically s[illegible] Messrs. Whitworth and Weiss divided the music o[illegible] and *Goliath*; the air sung by the former, "Give ear unto my prayer," has some clever accompaniments. The second air, "Why comest Thou down?" is Handelian in spirit and style. Mr. Weiss sang steadily, but "Goliath's Defiance" would tax the giant powers of Staudigl or Formes to make it tell. The duo between *David* and *Goliath*, "Am I a dog?" is a fine conception and is a great proof of Mr. Horsley's creative powers when he trusts to his own fancy.

Of the choral and concerted pieces it may be stated generally, that Mr. Horsley, as a pupil of Mendelssohn, has thoroughly been imbued with the peculiar phraseology of his master. Where he has shaken off those trammels is in the second part, in the choruses "The King shall joy," with its double f[illegible], and "The Lord is a God of judgment." Herein has the composer spoken with the mighty voice of the choir in grand and imposing accents. The ideas are large and the forms massive: there is not only the scholastic learning, but the intellectual conception and the vigorous treatment. That Mr. Horsley is not deficient in the picturesque, may be collected from the phrase "And the most proud shall stumble and fall," in the chorus "Behold, I am against thee;" that he can shine in the fantastic, may be proved by citing the chorus "Have ye seen this man?" The two choruses "He that scattered Israel" and the "Sing unto God" must, however, be placed to Mendelssohn's credit; and Meyerbeer has clearly a claim upon the quartet "Behold, thou art wroth"—the trio finale of *Marcel*, *Raoul*, and *Valentine* having fixed itself irresistibly on Mr. Horsley's memory. The trio "How amiable" has some very clever points, but is too long. The unaccompanied double quartet, so cruelly massacred in the execution, is one of the gems of the oratorio—a piece of exquisite part writing.

The instrumental pieces are an overture and march—the former in D minor, the latter in C. The march was rapturously re-demanded; it is grand and impressive. The overture contains the subject of the chorale heard at the end of the oratorio; the movements are simple and dignified, and the freedom from boisterous instrumentation is a good sign in a young composer. He has every reason to be gratified with his reception; and his father, the veteran glee composer, who was present, was evidently, as he ought to be, proud of his gifted son. Mr. Charles Horsley is brother of the young painter of that name, and brother-in-law of Brunel, the engineer.

Prince Albert, owing to the political crisis, was unavoidably absent. Rarely has there been witnessed at Exeter Hall a greater assemblage of notabilities.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's "Saul" was performed, for the first time this season, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, under Mr. Costa's able direction; Mr. Brownsmith pre[illegible] made a deep impression. Miss Dolby was [illegible] with great skill and much dramatic energy. Mr. Weiss had the music of *Saul*, and Mr. Benson that of *Jonathan*. Both artists acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner. Miss Birch and her sister, Miss Eliza Birch, divided the soprano pieces, the former having the telling passages of the *Witch of Endor*. Mr. Lawler was the representative of the *Shade of Samuel*. The choral singing was remarkably effective, especially in the "How excellent," "Hallelujah," "Reserve him for the glory," in the first part; and "Envy, eldest born," "Oh! fatal consequence," "Mourn, Israel! mourn!" and the *finale*, "Gird on thy sword," in the second and last parts. "Saul," if it could be curtailed of its tiresome recitatives, and of the repeats of the airs, might be rendered more popular than it is, as some of Handel's most gorgeous choral effects are to be found in the oratorio. The hall was quite full.

Handel's "Samson," which Mr. Costa has not yet conducted, will be produced on Tuesday, the 11th instant. This will be a very interesting revival.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Henrich Werner, the boy pianist, gave a concert last Monday night, at the [illegible] Hall, Store-street.

Mdlle. Thémar gave a concert last Monday, at Willis's Rooms; M. Jacques Herz was the conductor.

Mr. Sterndale Bennett commenced his annual series of pianoforte performances last Tuesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. The novelty in the scheme was Clementi's sonata in G minor, "Didone Abbandonata," splendidly executed by Mr. Bennett. M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, Mr. Dorrell, and Miss M. Williams co-operated in selections from Bach, Beethoven, Glück, Mendelssohn, Bennett, &c.

M. Billet gave his second pianoforte *soirée* on Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall. Mr. Lindsay Sloper, on the same evening, completed his series of concerts at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

Handel's "Messiah" was performed at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, last Monday night, conducted by Mr. H. N. Spon; Miss A. Byers, Miss [illegible]

M. Rousselot, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday night, with the aid of Molique, Goffrie, Billet, and Herr Brandt, gave his first performance of classical instrumental and vocal chamber music.

The second of the Surrey Chamber Concerts, under the direction of Mr. G. Lake, took place on Thursday. The vocalists were Misses Poole and Messent, Mdlle. Lavinia; Messrs. Herberte, E. Gray, and F. Bodda; the instrumentalists were Messrs. Richardson, Kingsbury, Sedgwick, Lake, Barton, and Chidley.

Mr. W. Rea's second pianoforte performance, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, was fixed for the 28th, with the aid of Mr. Cooper and M. Rousselot, Miss Poole and Mr. Whitworth.

The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.

Mr. Kiallmark will begin a series of pianoforte performances next Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

On Tuesday, the Finsbury Philharmonic Society will perform Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," at Crosby-Hall.

Mr. Allcroft's annual monster concert will take place next Wednesday, at Exeter-Hall. A vast array of vocal and instrumental talent has been engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Lucas's second musical evening will take place on Thursday.

The 113th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated next Friday, at Freemasons' Hall, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. The orchestra will play the Marches composed by Haydn and Winter for the society; Mrs. Anderson will perform a pianoforte solo; and M. Sainton will play a violin fantasia. Glees and songs will be sung by the most eminent vocalists.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Berlin, Feb. 19.

The benefit of Madame Castellan took place at the Italian Opera House on the 15th instant. The Court, the diplomatic body, and every notability connected with art, science, the army, the nobility, commerce, &c., were present at the solemnity. Madame Castellan performed *Zerlina*, in Mozart's "Don Juan," [illegible] the grand scena of "Semiramide," and in a duo from [illegible] gave some Spanish romances, and a grand air from An[illegible] completing her heavy night's exertion by perform[illegible] the "Sonnambula."

Mozart's "Requiem" was performed at the Church, in honour of S[illegible], under Herr Bader's direction, the *soli* being sung by the four singers, Mdmes. Herrenburger and Gey, Herrn Pfister and Zschiesche.

Herr Thomas, of Darmstadt, is the successor of Lortzing, as conductor at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre. Meyerbeer sent to Lortzing's widow 200 dollars, besides 50 dollars for his ticket, on the performance for her benefit.

Paris, Feb. 25th.

Scribe and Halévy's "Tempesta" will be produced to-night, at the Italian Opera House. There have been some disputes about the dancing of *Ariel*, which w[illegible] referred to the permanent Committee of the Theatres, and were decided in favour of the director; so Mdlle. Rosati will retain the part of *Ariel*, Madame Sontag, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Gardoni and Colini, sustaining the other characters.

Rosenhain's "Demon de la Nuit," and Gounod's "Sappho," are both in rehearsal at the Grand Opera: the former is to be produced after the departure of Cerito and St. Léon, early in March.

At the Opéra Comique, on the 19th, a new one-act opera, called "Bon Soir, Monsieur Pantalon"—the libretto by Lockroy and Morvan, and the music [illegible] produced: the principal parts were su[illegible] [illegible]villy, Madame Decroiz, MM. Recquier, P[illegible]chard, and [illegible] has been taken from [illegible] "Twice Kille[illegible]

The new Mass, composed by M. Panseron, for the benefit of the Society [illegible]sicians, and performed at the Madeleine, is a work of great merit. Mdlle. G[illegible], MM. Alexis Dupond, Battaille, Jourdon, and Florenza sang the *soli*.

The C[illegible]ssion of the Theatres have decided that the third [illegible] be established at the Théâtre Historique.

De Beriot has arrived in Paris.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been given more than forty times at Brussels.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday, for Mr. Phelps's benefit, Shakspeare's "King John" was produced. The excellence of the actor in this part is universally acknowledged. Miss Glyn was the *Constance*, powerful and grand as usual. On Tuesday, the 11th of March, this lady will take her benefit—her *first*; and we trust, that, for the sake of the higher interests of the drama, it will be well attended. She will appear, we understand, in two characters, the *Duchess of Malfi*, and *Kate* in "The Taming of the Shrew." In the *last she has not yet* been witnessed.

OLYMPIC.

"That Odious Captain Cutter" is the title of a brief and smart piece produced on Monday. The plot turns on the romantic fancy of the heroine, a widow, *Mrs. Harcourt* (Mrs. Stirling), for a newspaper celebrity, a certain *Captain Cutter*, the constant repetition of whose name becomes "odious" to an old retainer of the family. An interested cousin, *Sir Peregrine Harcourt* (Mr. Cooke), takes advantage of her foible, and by contriving an interview with the *Captain*, seeks to entrap the lady into a marriage with him, by which step her fortune would become forfeited to himself. It turns out, however, that *Captain Cutter's* real name is *Harcourt*, and thereby the condition of her former husband's will is complied with. The little drama is the production of Mr. Palgrave Simpson. It was quite successful.

SURREY.

"The World's Games" is a three act miscellaneous drama, produced here on Monday. There is not any attempt at unity in the [illegible] wright being to make his characters severally embo[illegible] as could be conveniently "rolled" into each "single ge[illegible] and Mr. Widdicomb, as two discharged clerks, take [illegible] shifts; and Mr. Mead, as a gentleman who has been the [illegible] fortune, maintains his position throughout as a benevolent teacher and [illegible] in order to instruct the scamps of the story and the audience that "hone[illegible] the best policy." The design of the piece is better than its execution ar[illegible] acting of it much better than the design. The house was appa[illegible] with it, but it was not crowded, and the applause was moderate. Some of the scenes, however, are interesting; and Miss Cooper gave considerable force to several passages, and point to not a few of the situations.

St. James's.—Mr. Love's entertainment, on Monday, com[illegible] a numerous audience, who were apparently delighted with the truly artistic manner in which the Polyphonist suggested the different distances of sound. None can appreciate the nicety with which this is accomplished without being "audience to the act." The imitation of animals and utensils was likewise wonderfully precise and various. Mr. May presided at the pianoforte, and contributed to the delight of the evening's exhibition.

THE GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—JURY OF THE PYX.

On Tuesday, the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting at the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, for the trial of the specimens of gold and silver coinage deposited in the pyx of the Royal Mint.

A jury of goldsmiths were in attendance.

The Lords of the Privy Council present were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Francis Baring, Earl Granville, and Lord Monteagle.

Sir John F. W. Hersche[illegible] Master [illegible] Mr [illegible] Remembrancer; and Mr [illegible] the Deputy Remembrancer, were present.

The Lord Chancellor charged the jury, who retired with the pyx, in order to test by assay the fineness and weight of the different coinages, in conformity with the rate and standard.

The following is the account of gold moneys coined by the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, master and worker of her Majesty's Mint, and delivered into the office of receipt of the said Mint, from the 14th day of July, 1846, to the 15th day of December, 1850, the said moneys being coined (pursuant [illegible] 6, 1817), after the rate of 46 29-40 [illegible]

Weight of Deliveries. Journeys of 15lb. [illegible] 13grs. 245,917lb. 5oz. 13dwts. 15grs.

Species of Moneys put into the Pyx.—S[illegible] 1,726.

Value of the Pyx.—£15,534.

Total Value of the Coinage.—£11,490,493 18s. 11d.

The following is the account of silver moneys coined and delivered at her Majesty's Mint by the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, master and worker, from July 14, 1846, to December 15, 18[illegible], the said moneys being coined (pursuant to Mint Indenture, 6th February, 1817) after the rate of 66s. to the pound weight (troy), of the standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts fine silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy:—

Weight of Deliveries.—Journeys of 60 lb. each, 3166 = 189,960 lb. troy.

Species of Moneys put into the Pyx.—Crowns, 150; half-crowns, 1205; florins, 209; shillings, 979; sixpences, 379; groats, 161. Maunday and Colonial Moneys: 4d., 8; 3d., 76; 2d., 19; 1d., 24.

Value of the Pyx.—£271 9s. 6d.

Total Value of the Silver Coinage [illegible]

The accounts of both the gold and silver [illegible] were signed by H. D. Harness, Captain R.E., deputy master and worker.

The accounts were also certified by W. H. Barton, comptroller; George Forbes, Queen's clerk.

"A Supplement to Godson's Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions and of Copyright. [illegible] of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (Benning and Co.) This Supplement to the learned and popular work of the late Mr. Godson appears at a most appropriate time, since a large portion of its contents refer particularly to the pr[illegible]tion of such designs as will be displayed in the Exhibition of 1851. Some knowledge of the law of the subject is essential to exhibitors there, and Mr. B[illegible] [illegible] have or have not copyright in this country. He is inclined to deci[illegible] in the affirmative, which certainly appears to be the fairest and most rational view. Indeed, this Supplement, including, as it does, the whole modern la[illegible] of copyright, cannot but be useful in all its bearings.

Extraordinary Somnambulism.—Last week a respectable young man (a clerk in an office at St. Helen's) rose from his bed about six o'clock and, after attiring himself in his Sunday clothing, left the house, and proceeded through the town to Southport, twenty-two miles, by way of Rainford and Ormskirk, and not till five o'clock in the afternoon did he awake, when he found himself jolting among the sandhills of the village. After some enquiries as to his whereabouts, &c., he immediately started back to walk home again, where he arrived about one o'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without breaking his fast, for the best of all reasons, he having, when changing his garments in the morning, omitted to transfer 5s. which were in the pockets of the clothes he daily wore.

Strong efforts are makin[illegible] terest to shipping, especially [illegible] coast of Yorkshire, nam[illegible], the construction of a refuge harbour at [illegible].

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE successive arrivals of Continental contributions within the last fortnight form an important stage in the history of the Great Exhibition. The vast edifice, a special wonderment and glory in itself, has, in fact, thrown open its doors for its expected treasures of industry and art; and again the gloomy forebodings of certain privileged croakers, respecting the paucity of foreign competition and exhibition, have been baulked by the wagon-loads of goods now deposited in their respective compartments of the Crystal Palace. The preparations, however, made for their reception have been duly expedited, and no confusion has arisen during the delivery of any of the goods now in the interior of the Building.

The morning, upto last Saturday, of the packages received and deposited in the boardings of the countries to which they belong, declared a total of 965 from Saxony, Switzerland, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, Mexico, Saxony, the United States, and from our other colonial territories, Canada, Nova Scotia, Guernsey, Natal, the Province of New South Australia. Since then 69 packages have been by the ship from Boston, United States. About 150 cases have arrived from Holland, and have also transmitted to Hyde Park: 12 cases of Russian and 62 cases of manufactures from a part of the French collection, together with 140 packages from Saxony, are also to be reckoned.

Not only the consignments from our own manufacturers come in but also those of the agricultural implement makers have been the first in the field. Many products, plastic substances, glass, hardware, miscellaneous manufactures, fine art contributions, machinery, and specimens of mechanism [illegible] manufacturing in silk and velvet, have been received from our home contributors. The whole amount of consignments from the United Kingdom are between 400 and 500 in number.

The second division is most advanced in the fittings up and carpenter's work in shelves, stalls, and tables: the painting progresses steadily, and we are conscientious in our opinion respecting the peaceful results of the blue and white decoration, and the adoption of a more bright hue in the tone of the yellow. The ceiling along the galleries is nearly all fixed—the mahogany hand-rail has been added in parts, and its decoration has also been commenced; the gas and water pipe fittings are being completed; the arrangements in the galleries are for the division of the spaces by the Sappers is also advanced; and intending exhibitors are now to be seen in various directions examining their allotted spaces, and the position and size of their projected counters.

An adequate number of Custom-house officers have been attached to the Building, to expedite the arrival of foreign contributions, and the staff of the Executive Committee has received extra assistance in the forty-second department from other of our own home display. We shall publish next week an accurate official list of those positively engaged in the labours of the arrangements, &c.

Besides the rails (already described) dividing the nave from the transepts, the galleries are to be tested by sill and moving weights of shot from the Royal Artillery. Fourteen waggons, each drawing a ton, have been dispatched for this purpose from Woolwich.

Most of the foreign commissioners engaged in the superintendence of the exposition, &c. of the goods of their respective countries, have commenced their duties. The commissioners for the Zollverein, for Austria, for France, Sardinia, Belgium, and Switzerland, are among those whom we may name as being early at their posts, and who, by themselves or their staff, are daily on the ground.

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J C Cattle.—Your very handsome donation to the fund of the Chess Tournament has been safely received and duly paid in. A private note of acknowledgment shall be forwarded by the Original Mail. Many thanks for the games, many of which are full of interest

Rector.—A combination of one games to the family of the Chess Tournament will enable a proper and unique subscription to arise for the prizes, or to receive a copy of the work containing the same, as you may elect and the whole of the games

P [illegible] Sydenham and where does your Observatory meet? and who are the chief amateurs in [illegible]

[illegible] Lyons.—The solution of your diagram is strongly deserved, for mate may be given in [illegible]

[illegible] dalo—Look again at Enigma 645. At present you are quite abroad

[illegible] Problem which you have kindly forwarded, is not [illegible] Such like moving either piece White cannot have allowed to do so. White could [illegible] mate by moving either piece White cannot

REV E H.—Problem 1st is perfectly correct. Send us [illegible] it came away

A Lover of Chess.—Problems are quite wrong in supposing that Black can defer the mate in Problem No. 1 [illegible] Keeping, 1 P to K 5th In [illegible] the moving one piece

1. P to K 5th — [illegible] B to Q 4th, and mates next move, either
2. B takes Q (ch, ch) P takes B with Pawn or elsewhere

O P Q Ch.—1. Kt to Q B sq 2. K to K sq 3. R to Q Kt sq (double check and mate). Black's moves are all forced

BLANCHE.—We acknowledge all solutions that are correct and reach us in time; that is not later than Wednesday's number Your best way to procure the volumes in question will be [illegible]

Kand H, of Bristol.—It must stand as a drawn game

R O R, Ryde.—1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 4th 3. B mates

A H, WEIN ST. B W D V, C M J.—Under consideration

A B, Lower Islington.—1. White can move only two steps, but his adversary has the option of taking it as if it had moved only one step, or of letting it be advanced two squares.

[illegible] Hamdeck,' page 35.

W E H.—1. As we have often said, it is a distinction without a difference. 2. By Wednesday morning at the latest

J S.—Your subscription to the Chess Tournament may be remitted by Post-office order, addressed to Robert Longbottom, Esq., 3, [illegible] Royal, London, who will return you a receipt for the same.

P Q.—Let us carefully examine it to Problem No 367. It cannot possibly be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves

H J A.—It appears ingenious. Is it original? Mr. [illegible] shall appear among our Enigmas

Rev. J. Edwards by Zollverein, by Austria, by France, Sardinia, Belgium, and Switzerland, are among those whom we may name as being early at their posts, and who, by themselves or their staff, are daily on the ground.

Prince Albert again inspected the progress of the works and disposition of the allotted spaces on the 20th ult. He remained upwards of two hours, minutely inquiring respecting the multifarious questions which in all directions. He was attended throughout his stay by the Executive Committee

To Mr. Owen Jones, as we have previously notified, has been intrusted the supervision of the stalls and counters to be appropriated to exhibitors. By this very fit regulation, the same mind which has in its decorative adaptations considered the laws of colour in relation to the structure, characteristics of the Building, has now harmoniously to control the shape and configuration of the fittings up with the architectural proportions of the Crystal Palace. In the various divisions, quadrangular courts will be preserved where possible; the tables will be geometrically set out, whilst central points of taste and effect will be aimed at in the arrangement of the contributions. The general proportion of the height of the stalls is believed, reach above half way up the columns, so that the ground area may not be too much blocked up, and the effect from the gallery may adequately embrace the arrangements in the courts below. Each of the 30 quadrangles some rare and remarkable specimen—pillars of polished granite—fountains colossal statues gigantic masses of coal—a contribution of spurmaceti, which will cost £2,000 in its preparation modes of the Bridgewater and Dancer Bridges—a monster locomotive—the model of some of the Naval Straits, whose lighting power exceeds 2620 tons—displays of feathers, furs, and Spitalfields silk manufactures, will evidence the energies and untiring industry of our native artizans. Let alone the variety and richness of her colonial productions, England will have no cause to be ashamed of her place at the great competitive festival, from the collection of her own island contributions.

The visits of the people indicate their continued approval of the outside of the Crystal Palace. On last Sunday, was the whole Park thronged with visitors, "actual computation" declares) that from ten till five o'clock 42,462 persons entered at the principal Grosse Apsley House, and 21,614 through Cumberland Gate. Of course, street visitors of all descriptions have been in attendance, from the days of the first erection of the Building being placed; and the variety and extent of the articles inside the Park demand had the numbers increased, and no great was the nuisance to all passers by, that, much to the general satisfaction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have enforced the legal provisions of Act 2 and 3 Vic. cap. 47, sec. 47, against exposing articles for sale in the public parks

To [illegible] is [illegible] having placed their contributions at the disposal of the Commissioners, as a central office, the sale of season tickets commenced on the 26th, as previously arranged. The demand was much greater than the supply. The first day's sale realized £3950, and, up to Saturday last, 1700 gentlemen's tickets, and two-thirds of that number of ladies' tickets, were disposed of. All applications by letter, we can inform our country friends, must be accompanied by a post office order, payable to George Grove, Esq., the secretary of the society, John-street, Adelphi.

The Westminster Local Committee, it is said, have been endeavouring to retard the period for admission at one shilling. They complain, we hear, will cool self-sufficiency, that a vast influx of the lower order of visitors would hurt "the respectable" and drive people of distinction out of town. These gentlemen must rest assured that their application will not succeed; it would be against the [illegible] of the Exhibition and public propriety to entertain such a "counsel's opinion" for a moment. It is hardly assumed that the largest amount of receipts will be received from the "shilling visitors;" and this point has, doubtless, will influenced the tariff of the Commissioners, which is generally acceptable.

Wines and tea preserve, by the West Ind a much that productions from Trinidad [illegible] sugar, Rice, sugar, woods, Sea Island cotton, naphtha prepared from the Pitch Lake of the island, and tobacco are to be exhibited

The [illegible] Sardinia and Piedmont now received consists of statuary, gold and metal work, velvets, silks, and miscellaneous articles of art, &c. The Governm ent steam-frigate which conveyed them brought several extra officers. She was only ten days between Genoa and Spithead.

Fifteen cases from Greece are reported to be on their route to the Exhibition. An Albanian dress worth 6000f is mentioned as having employed in its preparation 50 persons for three months.

The *Manchester Guardian* furnishes estimates of the proceeds of the Exhibition, if open for six months, which it affirms will range between £760,000 and £1,067,000.

Some of the representatives of foreign countries have attempted to interfere with the pre-determined arrangements of the Executive Committee, as the space allotted. It must be apparent to all, that a proper combination of interests of exhibitors should be effected where possible, and that no obstruction should be attempted by making individual wishes in the exercise of choice. Certain rules must be observed and implicitly followed, or the Exhibition would never be arranged at all. In most cases the foreign commissioners have manifested a full disposition of the Executive Committee, and have accommodated their arrangements to those previously decided upon by the proper authorities. In one case, we understand, however, a foreign commissioner refused to [illegible] Now London Docks, unless it was allowed to erect a [illegible] other countries adjacent to his allotment; and being refused, attempted to persist in his claim

*** At page 162, last week, it should have been stated that Messrs. B. Hick and Son, of Bolton, had commenced the foundation, &c. for driving the contemplating machinery of Messrs. Platt and Co., of Oldham.

VISITORS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total number of persons who visited the British Museum in 1844 was 685,614; in 1845, 750,601; in 1846, 820,949; in 1847, 897,595; in 1848, 979,073; and in 1850, 1,098,963. The number of visits made to the reading-rooms, for the purpose of study or research, was about 1900 in 1840; 4360 in 1815; 8820 in 1850; 22,200 in 1842; 31,200 in 1830; 63,466 in 1839; 67,342 in 1840; 69,303 in 1841; 71,705 in 1842; 70,581 in 1843; 67,511 in 1844; 64,427 in 1845; 65,784 in 1846; 67,825 in 1847; 68,807 in 1848; 70,271 in 1849; and [illegible] in 1850. The number of visits made by artists and students [illegible] for the purpose of study, was about 1817, 6720 in 1841, 8120 in 1842, 7200 in 1843, 6720 in 1844, 4536 in 1845; 4124 in 1846; 3708 in 1847; 3654 in 1848; 6804 in 1849; and 6510 in 1850. The number of visits made to the print-room was about 4000 in 1825; 1065 in 1835; 6717 in 1840; 7744 in 1841; 8781 in 1842; 8162 in 1843; 8504 in 1844; 6940 in 1845; 4380 in 1846; 3972 in 1847; 3813 in 1848; 5070 in 1849; and 5745 in 1850

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BAR ON THE "PAPAL AGGRESSION" BILL.—The Roman Catholic members of the Irish bar have agreed to a protest which has received from 90 to 100 signatures. In this document the barristers say:—

We view the proposed measure as retrogressive and penal in its character, as infringement upon religious liberty, as unwarrantable interference with the discipline of our Church, and a departure from the policy recently pursued by the Legislature, in facilitating the voluntary endowment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy of this country.

We object to the measure, because, by subjecting our religious to special legislation of a vexatious character, it will

'THE EAGLE'S THRONE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FINE ARTS.

"THE EAGLE'S THRONE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

IN the notice of the British Institution Exhibition, in our Journal of the 16th ult., we characterised the above as one of the best and most striking pictures in the Gallery. Here sits "the monarch of the birds free, and on his throne, a jagged pinnacle of topmost rock, towering into the serene regions of the higher air. How calm, and proud, and king-like the grand bird sits upon his unscaleable eyrie, the *débris* and feathers of his slaughtered prey scattered around him. The keen yellow eyes unflinching, and the strong wing furled, the monarch of the air rests in all the proud consciousness of safety. The feeling of vast height and perfect isolation is finely conveyed."

JOANNA BAILLIE.

JOANNA BAILLIE, one of the most eminent female writers and poets that these countries have produced, was a native of Scotland. Her father was the Rev. James Baillie, a clergyman of the Kirk, and, at the time of Joanna's birth, minister of Bothwell parish, near Glasgow; his wife, Joanna's mother, was Dorothea Hunter, sister of the celebrated anatomists William and John Hunter. Joanna Baillie was born in Bothwell Manse, in 1762. Her brother was George the Third's favourite medical adviser, Matthew Baillie, a physician, whose name ranks high among those of the distinguished men that have adorned the British annals of medicine: he died in 1823, and his monument is in Westminster Abbey.

Miss Baillie commenced early in life that literary career which was to extend over more than half a century. The first production that stamped her fame was her "Plays on the Passions," one volume of which appeared in 1798; the second volume was published in 1802. Sir Walter Scott was among the ardent admirers of this work. Mentioning in a letter at the time his own "House of Aspen," he says, "the 'Plays of the Passions' have put me entirely out of conceit with my Germanized brat." His esteem of the talents of the author led, in Miss Baillie's case, as in that of Miss Edgeworth and others, to Scott's acquaintance and friendship with the woman. The cordial and agreeable intimacy between Miss Baillie and Scott, which ceased but with the life of the latter, dates from his introduction to her at Hampstead, in 1806, by the translator and poet, Sotheby. Joanna Baillie herself, many years afterwards, described the interview to a friend as one of the most remarkable events of her life. She, from that period of their first acquaintance, became a continual correspondent of the mighty minstrel, and some of the most entertaining letters he ever wrote are addressed to her. The author of the "Man of Feeling" was also her friend. The prologue to the play of "The Family Legend" was written by Scott, the epilogue by Mackenzie. Miss Baillie's works have been numerous, and all, more or less, even to her songs, such as "Woo'd and married an a'," and "Tam o' the Lin," bear marks of superior excellence. Her dramatic writings have great originality and invention, for the foundations of her plays are not in general historical, nor stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her knowledge of the human heart, of its wide range of good and of evil, of its multifarious, changeful, and wayward nature, was great, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded. Her language is simple and forcible, while the illustrations and imagery, often suggested, probably, by the picturesque localities where her youth was passed, are copious and effective. Her female portraits are especially beautiful, and possess an unusual degree of elevation and purity. Several of her dramas have been acted. John Kemble and his gifted sister sustained the chief characters of "De Montfort," upon several occasions, and the elder Kean selected the same tragedy for one of his benefit nights. The "Family Legend" obtained a considerable run in Edinburgh. The "Separation" and "Henriquez" have, in more modern times, been acted also.

Though Miss Baillie's fame tended greatly to draw her into society, her life was passed in retirement. It was pure and moral in the highest degree, and was characterised by the most consummate integrity, kindness, and active benevolence. She was an instance that poetical genius of a high order may be united to a mind well regulated, able and willing to execute the ordinary duties of life in an exemplary manner. Gentle and unassuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of manner and of character, she counted many of the most celebrated for talent and genius among her friends; nor were those who resorted to her modest home at Hampstead confined to the natives of this country, but many from various parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought introductions to one whose fame is commensurate with a knowledge of English literature.

To the inexpressible grief of all who knew her, this great poet and excellent woman departed this life on the 23rd ult., at Hampstead, being at the time close on her ninetieth year. In her death passed away, we believe, the last of those maiden authors whose brilliant list includes the names of Edgeworth, Porter, and Moore, and who rendered the literature of this country, a few years ago, illustrious by their original genius, exquisite fancy, and admirable morality.

The accompanying Portrait has been copied (by permission) from a plate prefixed to an edition of the collected works of Joanna Baillie, just published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in a large and handsomely printed volume extending to 850 pages, and ranging with the one volume editions of "The Doctor," the works of Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, &c. The engraving is from a painting by Sir William Newton. In this new edition are collected the dramatic and poetical works of Joanna Baillie, with many corrections and a few additions. They are arranged in three divisions: the first contains the "Plays on the Passions," from which the reputation of the author primarily and chiefly arose; in which is embodied the design she formed, at the commencement of her career, of writing a tragedy and comedy on each of the stronger passions of the mind. The second division embraces all her dramatic works not comprehended in that design. The third includes all her poetical compositions not dramatic, nor connected with the plays: in this division appears a poem entitled "Ahalya Baee," recently printed for private circulation, besides some short poems never before published. The following passage, from one of these later poems, possesses a truly pathetic interest:—

But in what order we shall leave this scene,
Where all our joys, affections, cares have been,
Ah! who can say? The young and strong may stand,
Close to the hidden confines of that land
From which no traveller returns again,
Whose sights and sounds in mystery remain:
But here full gladly d the aged wai
An hourly summons to the unknown state.

J. Baillie

THE LATE JOANNA BAILLIE.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CHARLES MACKAY, ESQ., LL.D.

IT may be remembered, that in this Journal of the 26th of October, 1850, we drew attention to the hardships inflicted upon the sailors frequenting the Port of Liverpool, by the prohibition to use lights and kindle fires on board of their vessels while in dock.

The Candlesticks—of which the annexed is a representation—are four in number, and were purchased by a subscription got up principally among the captains of the New York packet-ships trading to Liverpool, for presentation to Dr. Charles Mackay. The Candlesticks, with a pair of silver Snuffers and silver Tray, were manufactured by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Lord-street, Liverpool. They display the most admirable workmanship, and are chased in frosted and polished silver; the pillar, which is of the tripod form, is ornamented with three antique goat masks. They each bear the following inscription:—

Presented to CHARLES MACKAY, Esq., LL.D., by a few of the Captains of the American ships trading to the port of Liverpool, in remembrance of his generous and able exertions in procuring the use of fires and lights on board ships in the Liverpool Docks, 1851.

The presentation of this testimonial arose out of the publication by Dr. Mackay in the *Morning Chronicle* of an elaborate letter on behalf of the seamen frequenting the port of Liverpool, and advocating the use of fires and lights on board of their vessels—a privilege denied them by the Liverpool Dock trustees and Town Council.

The question was mooted originally by the American captains and merchants, and by the British captains engaged in the coasting trade. These gentlemen alleged that in London and in every other port in the world ships were allowed this privilege, but that in Liverpool, where it was denied without any sufficient reason, the seamen were driven by necessity out of their cold, damp, unwholesome, and dark ships, to public-houses, and far more disreputable places on shore, to procure the essential comforts of warmth and light, to the injury of their health, of their pockets, of their character, of their efficiency, and of their whole moral, physical, and spiritual condition. The array of facts thus placed before the Dock committee proved their case completely, and showed that this absurd and peculiar regulation was mischievous in a hundred other ways. It was also shown that the vexatious prohibition was continually evaded; that lights were used clandestinely; and that, in consequence, more vessels were burnt in leaving the Mersey than in any other port, or any other three ports, in the world. It was at the same time argued that the prohibition was a tax upon commerce, inasmuch as it compelled the owners and captains of ships to board their men on shore, at a much higher rate than they could have fed them in their ships if they had been allowed to cook on board, and if, in the dark nights, the sailors might have had even so little as a covered lantern to light them to their berths. The Dock committee were so struck with the facts and reasoning brought before them, that they presented a report to their constituency, the Town Council, in which they recommended that the privilege should be conceded.

SNUFFERS AND TRAY.

This letter was considered to present the whole case so completely, that it was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet by the captains of the American packet-ships and other gentlemen interested, and largely circulated among the magistrates, the clergy, and the mercantile and trading community of the town. Its publication is considered to have greatly advanced the cause. The inhabitants of Liverpool were for the first time made aware of the full extent of the mischief and immorality caused by it among the sailors, and of the serious injury inflicted upon the character of the town and the commerce of the port; and so strong a public feeling was excited, that the friends of the

maritime population were encouraged to make new and stronger exertions to procure the repeal of the Act of Parliament by which the prohibition was instituted. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is understood that the authorities of Liverpool no longer oppose the privilege sought, and that, when the question comes before Parliament, for which the necessary preliminary notices have been given, the prohibition will be removed.

THE ADDERLEY CHAIR.

THIS handsome testimonial has just been presented to Mr. Adderley M.P., by the colonists of the eastern province of the Cape of Good Hope, in acknowledgement of his eminent public services. The presentation took place on Thursday week, the 20th ult., when a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Harrison Watson, H. Maynard, F. D. Deare, H. Quin, R. S. Blaine, and F. Joly, waited upon Mr. Adderley, at his residence, in Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square. Mr. Watson then addressed the hon. member, requesting his acceptance of the Chair in testimony of the high consideration in which the colonists hold his services volunteered in their behalf, and which successfully resulted in the entire abandonment of a plan framed by her Majesty's Government for converting the Cape colony into a penal settlement.

Mr. Adderley, in reply, expressed his great gratification in accepting a testimonial presented from so numerous and respectable a body of inhabitants as the residents in the eastern districts of the important colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and his willingness at all times to be made useful in endeavouring to promote their welfare.

The Chair has been designed and carved by J. Hart, of Graham's Town. The back consists of two panels, elaborately executed in wood of a lighter shade than the framework, each panel being enclosed in scroll-work of fanciful design. Between the upper and lower division, and in the centre of the back of the Chair, a cluster of native weapons and implements is grouped—the assagai and the shield of the Kaffir, the bow and quiver of the wandering Bushman, the war-axe and the plume of the Bechuana. On one side are placed the arms of the British settler—his rifle, hunting-knife, and pouch; on the other side, the long elephant gun, the powder-horn, and belt of the Dutch Boer.

The upper panel represents one of those scenes of wild nature, the truthfulness of which can only be identified by the adventurous traveller or huntsman:—

> Away, away! from the dwellings of men,
> By the wild deer's haunt, by the buffalo's glen;
> By valleys remote where the oribi plays,
> Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the harte-beest graze,
> And the kudu and eland unhunted recline
> By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine;
> Where the elephant browses at peace in his wood,
> And the river-horse gambols unscared in the flood,
> And the mighty rhinoceros wallows at will
> In the fen, where the wild ass is drinking his fill.
> O'er the brown Karroo, where the bleating cry
> Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;
> And the timorous quagga's shrill whistling neigh
> Is heard by the fountain at twilight grey;
> Where the zebra wantonly tosses his mane,
> With wild hoof scouring the desolate plain;
> And the fleet-footed ostrich o'er the waste
> Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste;
> Hieing away to the home of her rest,
> Where she and her mate have scooped out their nest,
> Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view
> In the pathless depths of the parched Karroo.

The principal group in the immediate foreground consists of three of the lords of the forest, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the buffalo; on the left a gnu comes galloping on, and in the distance are groups of giraffes and ostriches, whilst above soars the carrion vulture.

The lower panel represents a South African scene, the counterpart of which may be found in many a sequestered spot in this part of the colony. A wagon, with its sturdy driver, goes jolting on, and is about descending the bank of some steep rivulet. On a ridge overlooking the drift down which the leading oxen of the span are descending is a Kaffir hut, and by it stands a son of Amakosa,

> Eyeing the farmers' lowing herds afar.

In the middle distance is placed a frontier homestead, with its shady verandah and porch; and rising immediately behind it is a lofty and rugged kranz; and on all sides, stretching away in wild confusion, are mountains piled upon mountains

This cushion is worked in silk, on black velvet; it consists of a group of wild flowers surrounded by a rich wreath of vine leaves and blushing grapes. The lower part of the chair below the cushion is surrounded by an elegant frieze; the front is carved with a wheat-sheaf, and a festoon of cobs of Indian corn. The aloe, ever a characteristic of South African scenery, is grouped on one side of the sheaf of corn, with a stem of the Kaffir millet; and on the other with Indian corn. Upon a medallion is the following inscription:—

This Chair, made of South African wood, the work of a colonist, was presented to Charles Rawyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, Albany, and adjoining districts of the eastern province of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in gratitude for his persevering efforts in opposing the Ministerial scheme for making this colony a penal settlement, and for his generous defence of their just rights and privileges as British subjects in the House of Commons, on the 27th day of March, 1849.

We understand that the above Chair will be placed in the forthcoming Great Exhibition, as a specimen of colonial ingenuity.

CHAIR PRESENTED TO C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P., BY THE COLONISTS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

POLITICAL events but a short time since engrossed the attention of the Parisians; but balls, theatres, and gaiety have regained their sway.

Ball dresses are not worn plainer; on the contrary, they are richly ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, puffs, and in great profusion

Fancy dress is also very gorgeous; for heavy silk stuffs, figured antique watered silk, and sometimes figured silk, with gold silk or silver, no longer suffice for the sumptuous taste of fashion; and to these have been added plain antique watered silks embroidered by hand, and point of silk braidings; for example, a white antique watered silk dress is worked at the bottom with embroidery of a magnificent bouquet of shaded roses, the leaves of which join in other smaller wreaths coming from the top; and nothing can be handsomer and richer than these beautiful dresses thus embroidered.

BALL-DRESS.

The half-dress is, we think, more graceful than the full ball dress. Low dresses, open in front, and heart-shaped, are charming, with their wreaths of ribbon and lace. We should mention that dresses made low and square have given way to the preceding.

Velvet necklaces and bracelets are much in vogue; the shades preferred are coral red, garnet china rose, and, above all, black velvet, which sets off the whiteness of the skin. These bracelets and necklaces are fastened by a brooch or pin of brilliants or marcasite.

Young ladies have much adopted the Valois or Marie Stuart taste of dressing their hair, as follows:—The front hair is parted from the forehead, and is then raised and sustained by means of a comb made on purpose; the ends of this hair often fall in a curl or ringlet behind the ears on each side, or they can be concealed behind the twist of the hair The Marie Stuart *coiffure* is nearly the same, except that the hair is parted in the middle as for *bandeaux*, and then raised on each side on a small comb, which sustains the *rouleau* of hair. Puffed *bandeaux* are still more fashionable, this *coiffure* suiting a greater number of persons, and not requiring so young a face as the two preceding modes.

Dresses of heavy stuffs are rare in private drawingrooms, and much more frequently seen at subscription balls, at the Opera, or Jardin d'Hiver. Antique watered silk, figured pompadour, drugget, and lampas, attract by their wreaths of flowers; light net dresses, or mousseline, are rare.

Net dresses with two skirts are worn over a taffeta petticoat; the under and upper skirts decked with small flowers, each trimmed with a dark ribbon. Wide lace also is worn in profusion; and the front of the body is always covered with it as well as the sleeves. The skirts are often completely covered with two or three flounces of English lace (application), or Alencon point; and these two kinds of lace are generally used for heavy silk stuffs.

We have little to say about walking dresses. The choicest stuffs for morning dresses are damask satinated Pekin taffeta, drugget, all in dark shades.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ribbon Head-dress, disposed in knots, with long ends falling on the shoulders.

Sortie de Bal.—White cashmere worked in front and down the sleeves; shade upon shade.

Dress of White Antique Watered Silk, ornamented with two flounces

SORTIE DE BAL DRESS.

RIBBON HEAD-DRESS.

ANTIQUE WATERED SILK DRESS.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

of English lace (application), each having at the top a gather of ribbon, of two centimeters wide

Head-dress.—Puffing *tendences*, with two bunches of grapes and brown impressed velvet vine-leaves; body heart-shaped, with Maltese lace. Two rows forming a berthe; between which is a row of teeth cut with a punch. Three rows of similar lace are worn in the middle of the body, with a bouquet somewhat like that of the head-dress; and the sleeves are ornamented like the body.

Capote falling and very low-shaped, so as to make it necessary to lower the *rouleau* of hair.

Satin or Velvet Mantelets of poult de soie, trimmed with a single row of lace, and with a quilling round the whole of the mantelet. We are anxiously expecting some charming novelty to rid us of the everlasting mantelet, which for seven or eight years appears in all our pictures of fashion, with but trifling alterations.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

There will be an election at Lincoln College on Tuesday, March the 25th, to fill two Scholarships and two Exhibitions. The Scholarships are open without limitation. The Exhibitions are for natives of the diocese of Durham (including Al erstanes and Howdenshire, in the county of York), or of the counties of Leicester, Northampton, or Oxford. Candidates are to present their papers to the Rector on or before Friday, March 21st

There will be an election at University College on Thursday, March the 20th, to fill two Scholarships now vacant; one on Sir Simon Bennet's foundation, open to persons born within the province of Canterbury; the other is open without limitation as to place of birth. The examination will commence on Monday, the 17th, at ten o'clock, and candidates are required to announce to the Master, and to present certificates of their baptism and place of birth, with the usual testimonials of good conduct, on Saturday, the 15th.

THE UNIVERSITY FUNDS.—It has been resolved in Convocation to grant, out of the University chest, the sum of £100, in aid of the fund for providing public wash-houses for the poorer inhabitants of the city of Oxford, the same to be paid when the building shall have been completed, also to grant a sum not exceeding £5,60, to be expended in books printed at the University press, together with the cost of binding, towards the formation of a library for the University of Athens; likewise to grant the sum of £140 to be expended for the use of the Mineralogical Museum, in the purchase of a large collection of minerals, formed at a considerable expense by the late Rev. Mr. Banks, Dean of Bristol, which has been offered for sale to the University by the present possessor.

CAMBRIDGE.

BELL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Vice-Chancellor gives notice, that an election of two scholars upon this foundation will take place on Friday, the 4th of April, 1851. That the members of Andrew's, Caius (except King's Old-court), and Trinity Hall), sons or orphans of clergymen, who were admitted between the commencement of 1849 and 1850, may be candidates. The candidates are required to signify their intention of offering themselves on or before Thursday, the 6th of March, in a Latin Epistle, to be presented to each of the electors, who are—The Vice-Chancellor; the Regius Professor of Divinity; the Regius Professor of Civil Laws; Mr. G. G Stokes, Lucasian Professor; Mr. Ramsay, Public Orator The examination will commence on Monday, the 10th of March, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the Senate-house.

MR. BENNETT A SCOTCH BISHOP.—It is rumoured, that, as soon as the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has completed his arrangements for resigning the incumbency of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he will be elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Right Rev. Dr. Torry, who had held the Bishopric of those dioceses for forty-three years, intends resigning act ve duty in the Church, during the remainder of the presbyters (which whom in Scotland the election of Bishop rests) are said to be in favour of Mr Bennett.

The parishioners of Little Hariord, near Tenbury, are about to place a stained glass window in their primitive little church, in memory of the late M. I. Bailey, M P., who had a seat in the parish, and was a large contributor to the local charities.

The parishioners of Chesterfield propose to found an exhibition in connexion with the Chesterfield Grammar school, as a token of their affection and gratitude for their late vicar, the Rev. Thomas Hill.

The Bishop of Durham has given an £50 (a second donation) towards the restoration of Rothbury Church

LINCLUDDEN ABBEY.—The picturesque ruins of Lincludden Abbey, near Dumfries, have sustained considerable injury in a point which must interest antiquarians. The "Turnpike Tower," a tall, isolated clump, fell to the ground last Sunday. Lincludden Abbey was founded in 1168, and, on account of the adapted meekness of its inmates, was converted into a college in 1389, and as such became the dowry of Margaret, daughter of the then King of Scotland, when she was married to the Lord of Nithsdale and Galloway. The last Lord of Nithsdale and Galloway who had his land fallen was erected when the building was turned into a collegiate Institution. It formed a very interesting part of the ruins The Royal Scottish arms were richly sculptured on its front.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been recently made:—*Bishoprics*: The Rev. Robert Bunsen, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, is appointed to the bishop of Nova Scotia. *Deanery Barry*: The Rev. Plumpton Wilson, of Thorpe Arnold with Brentingby, Leicestershire. *Rectories*: Rev. Richard White, to Habberley, Salop. *Vicarages*: Rev. M. T. Dudgeon, to Lakenheath, Suffolk. Rev. T. Myall, to Great Yeldham, Essex. Rev. J. Dallas, to Laxfield, Suffolk. Ven. Archdeacon Hodgson, to St Mary's, Lleasfield. Rev Edward Harland, to Colwich, Staffordshire. Rev. E. Pughe, to Bangor Cathedral.

VACANCIES.—Illogan Rectory, Cornwall, diocese Exeter; value £487, with residence, patron, the Right Hon Lady Basset; Rev. G. Treweeke, deceased. St. Minver Rectory, Cornwall, diocese Exeter; value £630, with residence. Rev. G. Treweek, deceased. Widworthy Rectory, Devon, diocese Exeter; value £568, with residence; patron, Sir E. M. Elton, Bart.; Rev. W. Tucker, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection.—The Rev. D. Royce, vicar of Nether Swell, late curate of Cowley, Gloucestershire, from the pupils of the Cowley Diocesan and the congregation, on his departing the Rev Evan Pughe, on leaving Llanbrynmair, from the wealthier parishioners and also a second from the congregation of the parish, by penny subscriptions; the Rev H. Jones, from a few Protestant friends of the city of Chester; the Rev. T. Jones, from a few Protestant friends of Nesterne and Bollington, Lancashire, from the congregation

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY replied, on the 12th ult., to an address from 2746 persons at Bath, inclosing 29 clergymen, presented by Lord Ashley, that he concurs in their opinion, that no unwarrantable measure as the Papal aggression would not have been attempted except under a persuasion that the nation was more ready to receive the advance of Rome than the event has proved He laments that any ground for the expectation has been furnished, and that any doctrines should have been preached in our Church approximating to the doctrines of Rome. He believes that the limited power conferred by the law to repel the innovations in our Church, might be strengthened; and a short time will, he thinks, prove whether fresh enactments are necessary or public opinion sufficiently strong to correct the evil It will, he assures the petitioners, be his constant endeavour to uphold the supremacy of the Scriptures as the sole rule of faith, for on no other principle can the Church be saved from corruption.

THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF MANCHESTER and SALFORD met at Manchester, on Monday week, and passed strong resolutions against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and petitioned the House of Commons against it. They agree with Dr. Wiseman and his followers, and disagree with the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beaumont, who have condemned the Aggression.

THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF SALFORD and CLITHEROE have taken a similar course.

IRELAND is in a great commotion on the papal act, though the prelates there, we understand, would not strongly object to the bill so far as it merely abolishes the use of titles, but they are extremely hostile to that part of the measure which interferes with their property. Meetings of the laity have been held at Dublin, Limerick, and other places, and resolutions against the measure have been carried by acclamation. Many of the leading Protestants of Ireland, as Mr. Fallon, Lord Miltown, and others, co-operate cordially with their Catholic brethren.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF IRELAND met at Dublin on Tuesday, and resolved unanimously to send an address the Queen, appeal to the people of Ireland, and present a petition to the House of Commons, with the object of preventing the passing of Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY, of Dublin, the most temperate of the Catholic prelates, has published a pastoral letter, in which he tells his clergy that the Bill so far that it interferes with property, is about to be once more extended over us, and a new element of civil discord cast amongst us. Under the pretence of resolving what is unruly called a "Papal Aggression," a bill has been introduced into Parliament subversive of our religious discipline, hostile to the freedom of our religious worship, and fraught with mischief to the interests of our poor. In the bitterness of his heart, therefore, he calls on them to send up to the Lord of Mercy fervent supplications, that He, who by his wisdom hath appointed man that he no it have dominion over the creature that was made by Him, may vouchsafe to inspire our rulers with that wisdom that attributed by his throne, that they may execute justice with an upright heart, not for the benefit of a fraction, but for the peace, and happiness, and social welfare of the entire people over whom he has placed them.

MR. POOLE'S PAMPHLET.—This religious contest has brought forth a remarkable pamphlet by Mr A. Welby Pugin, the Roman Catholic and generally acclaimed architect *His earnest address* on the establishment of the Hierarchy startles us by the assertion, in the first page, "that Protestantism is a *sort of disease, or fungus*, that has developed itself in the Catholic body;" but, on proceeding further into the pamphlet, we find the existence of this *fungus* clearly traced to the disordered vital functions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy; showing that the so-called "fungus," or reform, was necessary, to get rid of the corruption, and that it is to be lamented it did not go far enough to abstract from the system all the peccant humours of priestly corruption. Mr. Pugin says, that Protestantism is "is a fearful and terrible example of a Catholic nation betrayed by a corrupted Catholic hierarchy;" that "the Catholic priesthood betrayed the liberties of Henry the Eighth's time they had sworn to defend;" that they "were the judges and executioners of the only Catholic Bishop (Fisher) who resisted Henry;" that they "plundered the religious houses, and brought ruin on the only religion before Protestant appeared on the scene." A great many facts of this kind are stated by Mr. Pugin, with dates and circumstances to show their truth; and we cordially recommend his pamphlet to all who wish to understand the character of the Romish priesthood. With such views, however, we cannot comprehend how Mr Pugin, or any other person, can wish for the revival of such a treacherous corrupt body. Is religion to be again betrayed? "No human legislation," Mr. Pugin tells us, "can interfere with the spiritual ties that must exist between the faithful and their clergy, while the latter remain true to their sacred duties and office." But what is the Papal Aggression other than an interference, by human legislation, of the Pope at Rome and his Cardinals, between the Catholics of England and their own Archbishops? If Mr. Pugin be true to himself and consistently logical, he must carry out his views, and teach his Catholic brethren to distrust and discard the class of men who have betrayed them, perhaps only once, but that once is continually

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the Steeple-chase calendar improves in the number and importance of the events to come off, that devoted to the sport of the leash shows a marked in the off—the season, in short, is drawing to a close. The fixtures for the coming week stand thus:—STEEPLE-CHASES.—Monday, at Old son; Tuesday, at Cowbridge; and Morton in the Marsh; and Friday, at Coniston Cornbing Tuesday and Wednesday, near Edinburgh (the Mid-Lothian Club); and on Thursday and Friday, at Lythem (High) Club; at Saltwick (Morpeth).

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—It is betting this afternoon was dull, and with no material effect on the market, Vanhope and Hornby were having any change.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

5 to 1 agst Panope (t)	6 to 1 agst Little Gorge (t)
10 to 1 — Ivory	7 to 1 — Ditto (t)
	7 to 1 — Reversion

LIVERPOOL SPRING HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Sir John (t)	9 to 1 agst Ratimp
9 to 1 — Valnhope	10 to 1 — Abd-el-Kader
	30 to 1 — Orestes

12 to 1 agst Rheuss	30 to 1 agst Knight of Arvon
25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	30 to 1 — Sweetmeat
26 to 1 — Wallflower (t)	30 to 1 — Ditto (t)

50 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	
50 to 1 — Lord Richard (t)	
50 to 1 — Bonhunter.	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph colt.	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Grecian	12 to 1 agst Wolfrick (t)	25 to 1 agst Marlboro' Buck	
6 to 1 — Prime Minister	20 to 1 — Lamentine	40 to 1 — The Confessor	
12 to 1 — Mountain Sylph	20 to 1 — Abdallahan		

THURSDAY.—Only enough business done to admit of the following short quotations:

CHESTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst Rheuss	40 to 1 agst Woolwich (t)	50 to 1 agst Beelmaster (t)
25 to 1 — Wallflower (t)	50 to 1 — Nancy (t)	
	50 to 1 — Bonhunter	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

10 to 9 agst Grecian	5 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph c
	10 to 1 agst Ariosto (t)

DERBY.

6 to 1 on the field	25 to 1 agst Marlboro' Buck
20 to 1 agst Constellation	33 to 1 — Blonde Dundee

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CRAMPTON FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 5 sovs each, with 50 added —Mr. Trehawn's Cogia (ARTHUR), 1. Mr. Galm's br c Seignor of Holderrouse (Grigg), 2.

SPRING CUP HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Hesseltine's Unity (Dodd), 1. Mr. Pa ner's Doubt (Marlow), 2.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Osborne's Abd-el-Kader (Abbot), 1. Mr. C. Higgin's Maria Day (Frisby), 2.

OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr Hesseline's Mistake (Longstaff), 1. Mr. Elder's Clara, 2.

A number of additional papers have just been issued relative to the census of the population to be taken by the 31st of next month. These papers include returns relating to public worship, to education, and to literary and scientific societies

About seven hundred persons, consisting chiefly of foreigners, on Monday evening, assembled at a "banquet," given at the Hanover Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution of 1848. In the course of the evening various reports were read describing the state of democracy in different parts of the Continent. Several speeches were also delivered; and amongst those who addressed the meeting was M Louis Blanc, who was received with great applause. The room was decorated with several flags bearing Republican inscriptions.

A return to the House of Commons, of the net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last nine years, has been printed, which shows that in five years out of the nine the income was less than the expenditure. In 1842 the net income exceeded the expenditure by £2,139,984; and in 1843, £2,942,176. In 1844, the excess of income over expenditure was £2,980,427; per Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme. In 1845, £2,760,611. In 1846 the excess of income over expenditure was £1,249,811. In 1847 the excess of expenditure was £3,092,285; and in 1849, £269,377. The excess of income over expenditure in the year ended the 5th of April last amounted to £2,536,501.

The total quantity of foreign and colonial spirits warehoused under bond in Great Britain and Ireland in 1845 was 3,324,262 gallons, taken out for consumption 3,541,548; in 1846, 3,809,024 taken out in 1847, 6,018,116 bonded, 4,619,346 taken out; 1849, 7,834,658 bonded, and 4,253,61. taken out.

A member of a Christian church in Maine (United States) declared at the close of his brethren, Mr. Brown, "not fit to carry food to the hogs." He was arraigned before the church, and compelled to apologise. "My Christian friends," he said, "I do feel that I have deeply injured brother M——. I did not mean to say that he was fit to carry food to the hogs, and I now take it back, being firmly of opinion that he is fully qualified for that office." The apology was deemed satisfactory by all but brother M——, who declares to this day that he heard Brown say a low voice, that he was fit for nothing else.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1851.—The total amount which will be reqn red to meet the expenses of the naval establishment in the year 185 -52, is £5,722,778. The total vote for 1850 51 was £5,908,352, and therefore the net decrease in the estimate for 1851 52 is £.71,321.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Tuesday evening, as the railway steward *Anglia* was leaving the port of Holyhead, and when off the new harbour works, a blast was fired off, containing two tons of powder The announcement of such an event had brought together a large concourse of persons, and it had created no small degree of excitement in its effects. The superintendent of the harbour works (Captain Hutchinson, Royal Engineers) having completed his arrangements, retired also, and was at a short distance from the explosion. His wife, who was standing near him at the moment, almost miraculously escaped untouched. The sudden and melancholy death of this respected gentleman has created a most painful sensation in the town, where he was universally esteemed. He has left a wife and two children to deplore their sudden and afflicting bereavement. One of the labourers had his leg broken. A lady (Miss Conlon), who was passing at the time, had her dress torn to fragments from the effects of the explosion.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The directors of the Bank of England have lowered the rate of interest on loans upon the security of Stock and Exchequer Bills to 2½ per cent. during the shutting of the transfer-books, but the rates upon other securities remain unchanged. Money is plentiful and abundant. The brokers giving 2½ per cent for loans on call, and in some instances 2½, where a portion of withdrawal is agreed to Good mercantile paper is in demand at from 3 per cent. upwards, according to its presented security and the date it has to run

Business in the English Market has been limited, in consequence of the unsettled state of the Money, the fluctuation in Consols not having exceeded ¼ per cent. during the week. On Tuesday, the probability of a Free-Trade Cabinet afforded some buoyancy to prices, Consols opening at 99⅞ to ⅞. It afterwards transpiring that difficulties interposed, prices receded, and fell to 99⅝ to ¾ exclusive of the dividend.

The close of the week on Wednesday of Lord Stanley having authority to form a Ministry again depressed quotations, Consols reaching 99⅛ but towards the close of business, some purchases were made by those who expect a change, and the opening price of the week (99⅜ to ½) was again quoted. This was the current price on Thursday, and so marks at the close of the week. Any probability of a change in the Cabinet to cause the revival of Free-Trade agitation is generally discredited in the City, hence the depression in prices consequent upon the prospect of a Protectionist Government. Exchequer Bills have maintained their quotations, prices nearly the same. The March Bills are advertised for exchange or payment. India Bonds are at about previous rates. At the close of the week the Market was dull at the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 214½. Reduced, 97½. Consols, 99⅛; New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 99⅛; Long Anns, to expire Jan., 1860, 7⅞; India Stock, 264; India Bonds, £1000, 51 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 50 pm; Consols for Account, 99⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 50 pm; £500, June, 50 pm; Small, June, 50 pm; Ditto, Advertised, 49 pm.

Considering the state of the Consol Market, there has been some extent of business done in the Foreign House during the week, and prices, upon the whole, have been well maintained. Mexican Stock has been done as high as 33¾, and Peruvian has been carried over to the next Account, at a quotation of 33 for the Active, and 37½ for the Deferred Bonds. Spanish Five per Cents opened at 20¾ on Monday, and closed at the same price. Russian Bonds, it will be seen, 10⅝ on Monday, and closed at the same price. Russian Bonds, it will be seen, continue to creep up; and Danish Five per Cents have been done at 103¾ 103. Prices, at the close of the week, were tolerably supported, the preparations for the settlement occupying attention. Quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 92. Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 85; Mexican, Five per Cent., 18½, 18 Jan Coupons, 33½; Ditto, Account, 33½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 87½; Ditto, Account, 33½; Ditto, Deferred, 37½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 114; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Ditto, Small, 99½; Spanish Five per Cents., 1840, 21½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 12; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 99. The Railway Market, although not so buoyant as last week, has still maintained considerable firmness, and prices, it will be seen by the annexed list, have, in several instances, only receded by fractional amounts. Aberdeen, 13½; Bo., Preference, 8 dis.; Antwerp, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 3⅛; Bristol and Exeter, 89; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 11⅞; Do., £10 Shares, 10⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 21; Do., Preference, 16½; Eastern Counties, 6⅝; Do., New Preference, 6 per Cent., 10⅝; Eastern Union, Scrip, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 18; East Lancashire, 14½; Edin. and Glasgow, 35; Great Northern, 18½; Ditto, Halves, B, 6 per Cent., 12; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preferential, 12; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 99. Great Western, 91; Ditto, New, £47, 15½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 58; London and Blackwall, 7⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97½; London and North-Western, 120; London and South-Western, 89; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Ditto, New, £10, Pref., 12; Ditto, £6, Pref., 2⅝; Midland, 62¾; Do., £50 shares, 19½; North British, 6⅝; North Staffordshire, 11⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 2⅝; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 5½; Do., New, Guar., 10½ x d; South-Eastern, 6⅝; Vale of North, 8½; West Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 5½; Do., Extension, 1½; Ditto, Newcastle and Berwick, 1½; Ditto, Berwick and Edinburgh, 1½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 1½; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 24½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 3⅜; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16½; East Indian, 12; Luxemburg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 2½; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, Paris and Strasbourg, 10; Rouen and Havre, 10½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been to a very moderate extent, and the trade for the large imports of French flour the demand has ruled heavy at a decline in the quotations of fully 1s per quarter and barrel, and the transactions have not in any case taken place to the extent of the best fine qu wheats; the low qualities have tended downwards. Barley has met a moderate inquiry, at previously quoted currencies. We have to notice a small, home, yeas, or Canadian oats has been held for rather more money Foreign and inferior English have been offered on somewhat easier terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 43s; ditto white, 38s to 45s; rye, 28s to 30s, grinding barley, 18s to 22s; distil. 20s to 24s; malting, 24s to 28s; malt, fine, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; distil. 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 54s to 56s; Yorkshire and brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 52s to 54s; pale ditto, 48s to 50s; grinding oats, 24s to 26s; ditto white, 25s to 27s; distil. beans, new, 26s to 27s; old, 28s to 30

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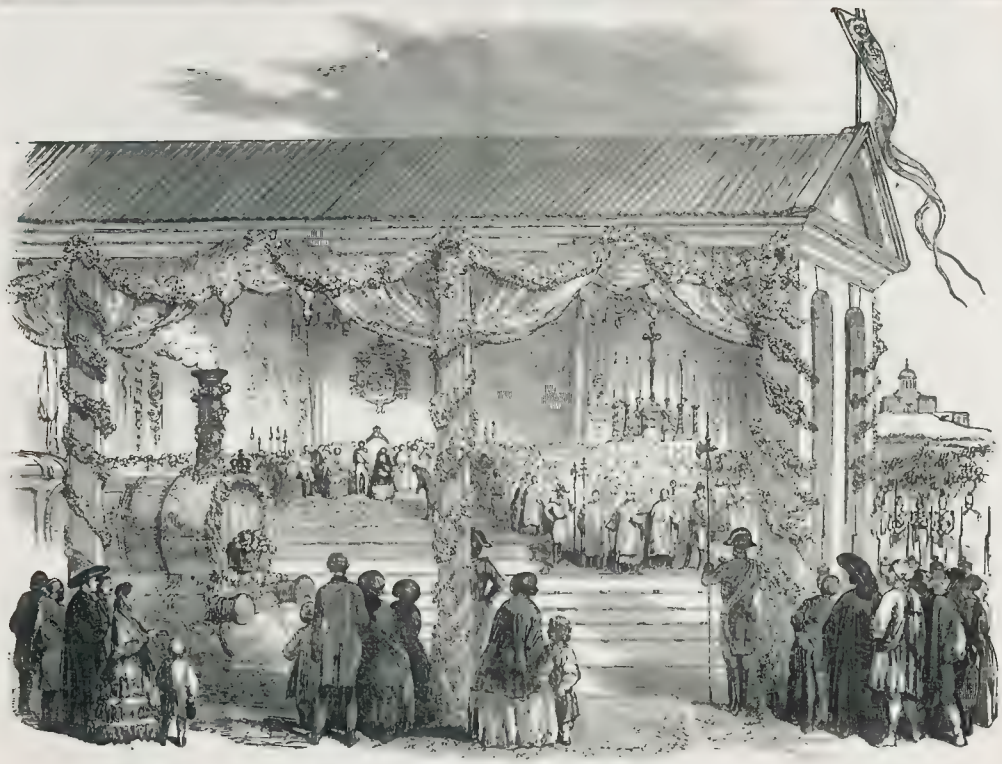


OPENING OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ RAILWAY.

INAUGURATION OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ RAILWAY.

THE grand ceremony of the inauguration of the new line of Railway from Madrid to Aranjuez took place on Sunday, the 9th ult. The line commenced at the end of the promenade Las Delicias, which is a continuation of the Prado, upon the right bank of the Manzanares, a river or torrent in the winter, and a ravine almost dry in the summer. The environs of Madrid are dreary and parched, so that in the fifteen leagues which divide Aranjuez from the capital there are only two villages and one hamlet. In approaching Aranjuez, the Railway crosses the river Jarama, which empties itself into the Tagus. Aranjuez is a town containing 12,000 inhabitants during the two months' residence here of the Spanish Court; during the remainder of the year it is comparatively a desert.

Early in the morning of inaugurating the Railway, the Madrid terminus was besieged by immense crowds of persons, who came from all parts of the city and its environs to assist at the spectacle. An altar was prepared for the benediction of the locomotive engines by the Cardical Archbishop of Toledo. Towards noon the trumpets and band of the garrison, and a salvo of artillery, announced the arrival of the Queen Isabel II., accompanied by the King Consort, the Queen Mother, and the rest of the Royal family. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by the director, Senor Salamanca, the sub-directors, the civil engineers, deputations from the Senate and Congress, several dignitaries of the Church, including the Archbishop of Toledo, the civil and military authorities of Madrid, several foreign ministers, and a brilliant gathering of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Madrid. After the ceremony of the benediction of the locomotives had been performed by the Archbishop, the Queen, followed by this splendid crowd, set out for Aranjuez in magnificent carriages. The principal ones are called the Isabel, Madrilena, Cristina, Francisco de Asiz, and Anonima. The Royal carriage is a marvel of luxury and elegant decoration, in which arabesque predominates. The journey to Aranjuez was accomplished in one hour and a quarter; and enthusiasm similar to that expressed on the departure of the train from Madrid welcomed its arrival at Aranjuez. In one of the carriages was the chorus of the Madrid Opera. A magnificent *déjeûner* was prepared at Aranjuez for the illustrious passengers; after partaking of which they returned to Madrid. At night the line was illuminated by several thousand torches, carried by the troops of the garrison, stationed ten paces from each other; and in the evening there was an illumination in Madrid.

Her Majesty has since conferred the title of Count upon M. Salamanca, the Director of the Railway.

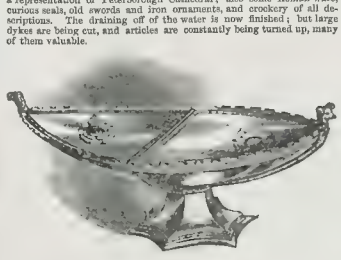
AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF WORKING RAILWAYS.—The advantages of one gauge for all railways, and the inconvenience arising from having a broken gauge, are very great. Unfortunately, however, our different engineers and different companies thought only of their peculiar views on their own presumed advantages, and they have constructed a considerable number of lines, the traffic of which must pass from one to the other, of different gauges. The evil is done, and the proper subject now for consideration is how to make it as light as possible and remove it as soon as possible. To these points, Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Carnarvon, has turned his attention, and, assuming that the broad gauge is the best, comes to the conclusion, after much investigation, that the narrow gauge can be cheaply and easily converted into the broad gauge by laying down rails of the seven feet width on the outer sides of the present narrow gauge rails, removing the narrow gauge rails when the traffic would be permanently adapted to the broad gauge. To this gauge he proposes to adapt carriages of new form, of considerable length, but reduced in height and width, so that they might be used on the broad gauge of the present narrow gauge lines, without altering the breadth and height of the way. The plan seems feasible, but it is hardly within our province to pronounce a positive opinion of its practicability. To ensure the well working of plans which look remarkably well on paper so many minute circumstances must combine, that, unless we saw the present scheme carried out, we should scarcely venture to say that it is excellent. Mr. Smith's pamphlet we can, however, without hesitation, affirm, is worthy of being read and studied by all who take any interest in the question of how the broad and narrow gauges may be assimilated, and, for practical purposes, reduced to one.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The fifty-second half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the year ending the 31st December last, were read to the meeting. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously adopted by the proprietors. A dividend of ten per cent., and bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, were declared, and the cordial thanks of the shareholders voted to the chairman and directors for their able management of the company's affairs.

RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

A VARIETY of interesting relics have lately been found in Whittlesea Mere, in Cambridgeshire; and among them the remarkable object here engraved. It is of silver, of a boat-like shape, resting on an elegant hexagonal base. All the ornaments (which are of silver gilt) are most elaborately and delicately made out, and the whole is in beautiful preservation. It is furnished with one lid. It was found in the draining of the Mere, and is the property of William Wells, Esq., of Holme Woodhouse, the Lord of the Manor, at whose expense this great undertaking of the draining is chiefly being executed. This vessel has been conjectured to be a salt-cellar; but, with more probability, a case for containing incense. Its length is eleven inches.

Among other objects found in the Mere, are a silver censer, of beautiful workmanship, and well preserved; a silver chandelier, having on it a representation of Peterborough Cathedral; also some Roman ware, curious seals, old swords and iron ornaments, and crockery of all descriptions. The draining off of the water is now finished; but large dykes are being cut, and articles are constantly being turned up, many of them valuable.



SILVER RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

The Correspondent who has favoured us with this information suggests that the rams' heads at either end of the above vessel may have reference to Ramsey, to whose Abbey this article may have belonged?

THE RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.

THE CENSUS, to be taken on the 31st inst., promises to be a very complete account of our vast population. It will comprise all the usual information of the number, sex, and age of all the people on that day; of their occupations and pursuits; where born (if farmers, the number of acres they occupy, and the number of labourers they employ); it will record the cases of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb; moreover, it will furnish us, according to five additional forms just issued by the Registrar-General, with information of the number of places for public religious worship and education in Great Britain. Of all churches and chapels of the Establishment, it will inform us where they are situated, when and under what circumstances consecrated or licensed, how or by whom erected, and how the cost of erection was defrayed; how they are endowed; the number of sittings in the building, distinguishing free from other sittings, and available space; the estimated number of the congregation on Sunday the 30th instant; and the average number of the congregation, distinguishing Sunday scholars. Of other places of worship information will be given, of their name and title, where situated, the religious denomination they belong to, when erected, whether separate or entire buildings or otherwise, whether used exclusively as places of worship or not, the number of free and other sittings they contain, and space available for sitting and standing room; the estimated number of persons attending Divine worship on the 30th instant; and the average number of attendants, distinguishing Sunday scholars. All this information is requested to be supplied, duly attested by the ministers, churchwardens, deacons, or other authorised officers of the several churches, chapels, and places of worship.

Concerning education, the master or mistress, or other principal teacher of every school in which daily tuition is carried on, is required to state the name and place of the school, the date of its establishment, whether or not the school-house be held on trust for the purpose, whether the school be a private establishment or subjected to any or what governors, what religious denomination it is connected with, the size of the school-room, the number and age of the scholars, whether male or female; the average number of scholars during five years, whether they have attended other schools, and how many have left school in the period; an exact description of what they are taught, and how many acquire each different branch of knowledge, distinguishing the sex of the scholars; number and remuneration of the teachers, stating whether houses or apartments are provided for them; the number of monitors, whether paid or not; by whom the school and scholars are examined; the different classes of scholars are to be distinguished, whether boarders, weekly boarders, day boarders, or day scholars. The masters or mistresses are also requested to state the income of the school during the year ending December 31, 1850, distinguishing the different sources of permanent endowment, voluntary contributions, grants from Government, rates or assessments, payments by scholars, school fees, and any other sources; also the expense of the school during the same period. There is to be also a return of evening schools and of Sunday schools, detailing in like manner the particulars of them, such as how many scholars attend them, whether agricultural labourers, farm-servants, domestic servants or artizans, number of teachers, number of scholars on the books, amount of the expense, and how it is defrayed. Further, there is to be a return of all the literary and scientific societies, describing the governing bodies, the general character and principal rules of the societies, number of volumes in their libraries, nature of their museums or collections; how often public lectures are delivered, terms of admission, whether gratuitous or otherwise; and the number of members at the time of making the return, distinguishing proprietary, annual, quarterly, and other members. The master and mistress of the evening schools are required to make the returns. The returns from the Sunday-schools and the literary societies are not required from any particular persons; but the persons making them are to state in what capacity they give the information. There seem to be no penalties imposed for not making these returns, for the first two of the five forms of which we have copied the leading directions, say, "You *are requested* to insert or cause to be inserted in the manner directed by the instructions within contained, full and accurate information respecting each of the particulars in the said schedule mentioned or referred to, in compliance with the Act of 13 & 14 Vict., c 53, for taking account of the population of Great Britain;" and all of them state, that "the return is required to enable the Secretary of State to *complete the Census*, but it is not intended that *all the particulars contained in it should* be separately published."

Each form is signed "George Graham, Registrar-General," and "Approved G. Grey, the Secretary of State." If all these particulars be obtained, this will be the most complete description of our population ever formed. Similar descriptions, and, perhaps, even more complete in some points, have already been obtained, and will again be obtained in the present year for Ireland; and the past and present condition of that country entitles us to warn our readers that such statistical enumerations, however gratifying to the statesman or the political arithmetician, do not constitute, and perhaps contribute very little to social welfare

STATISTICS OF BANKRUPTCY.—In Lord Brougham's bill for the extension of county courts jurisdiction some interesting information is given as to the number of bankruptcies from the year 1843. In the year ending the 11th of November, 1843, there were 658 bankrupts in London and 719 in the country, making 1376; in 1844, 596 in London and 511 in the country, making 1107; in 1845, 611 in London and 539 in the country, making 1140; in 1846 there were 706 in London and 787 in the country, making 1493; in 1847 there were 824 in London and 892 in the country, making 1716, in 1848, 880 in London and 1060 in the country, making together 1930, and in 1849, 413 in London and 731 in the country, making 1344: making in the seven years 10,100 bankrupts, consisting of 4858 in London and 5242 in the country—being an average of 694 in a year in London and 749 in the country, or 1443 bankruptcies a year. In the year ending the 11th November last there were 412 in London and 436 in the country, making 837, or a falling off in the year, as compared with the average of seven years, of 262 in London and 334 in the country, or 606 a year.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 473.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

REINSTATEMENT OF THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

EVERY attempt to form a new Administration having failed, Lord John Russell and his colleagues, at the request of her Majesty, and on the advice of the Duke of Wellington, specially summoned to give his counsel on the occasion, have resumed their places. Lord Stanley and the Protectionists were utterly unable to form a Ministry. It does not appear, from the statements made in the House of Lords on Friday, the 28th ult., that Lord Stanley could procure more than one colleague—a noble Lord not named. Lord Stanley candidly confessed, that his party, although comprising men of great attainments and abilities, "hardly reckoned among its members one individual of political experience and versed in official business." So little interest in the fortunes of Protection had the only men in whom he could place reliance, that, with the exception of the noble Lord alluded to, they all failed him in the hour of need. One refused, "because he had very extensive domestic concerns to attend to;" a second declined, "from a disinclination to take part in an Administration;" a third gave a refusal, "from an undue depreciation of his own abilities;" while no less than three or four others, on being applied to, sent replies "expressive of their inability to join his Lordship."

The party of which Sir James Graham is the head was equally unfortunate, but for different reasons. Not being sufficiently numerous to form an Administration out of their own body, and not being certain of adequate Parliamentary support, even if they could have disposed of all the offices of Government among themselves, this enlightened party, and their sagacious and experienced leader, could only lend their services in conjunction with the more efficient and popular members of the Russell Administration. But, as they only agreed with that Ministry on some points, and disagreed on others of vital importance, especially on the Papal Aggression Bill, and as the premiership of Lord John Russell would have been fatal to such a coalition, the attempt either to form a Ministry independently of the Whigs, or in conjunction with them, necessarily failed. There was but a third course to follow, which was the course recommended by the Duke of Wellington. The result is, that Lord John Russell is again the Prime Minister of the British Crown.

But while all parties—convinced by these occurrences, if not before, of their own powerlessness to carry on the Government of the country at the present time—will refrain from any factious opposition, and will make all due allowances for the difficulties of the Ministry, it remains to be seen whether Lord John Russell, in resuming office, will resume the faults which led to his resignation; or whether he will not endeavour to strengthen his Ministry by avoiding the errors which, more than the hostility of his opponents, drove him into his late unpleasant position. There are two great and pressing questions on which he must pronounce himself decisively and satisfactorily, or heap up unpopularity, mistrust, and odium upon the heads of himself and his colleagues; and there is a third great question, surrounded with difficulties, whether it be left alone, or whether it be pressed forward to a solution, from the embarrassments of which he must extricate himself, under the penalty of weakness to his Government, and disaffection and discontent throughout the country. The first two questions are those of the Budget and an Extension of the Suffrage, and the third is the question of the Papal Aggression. Each of these requires able management; and upon each of these, unless more wisdom is shown in its treatment than has hitherto signalised the efforts of Lord John Russell and his colleagues, the Cabinet, safe as it may now appear, may once more be shipwrecked.

First and foremost is the question of finance, involved in the production of a satisfactory Budget. It is not a little singular, that, amid all the explanations and statements which Lord John Russell has made from time to time, in the interval between his resignation and resumption of office, he has never said a word upon this point. He has never once admitted that the Budget of Sir Charles Wood was a stumbling-block in his way, or given the slightest hint that he was not satisfied with his financial colleague. Yet, if Sir Charles Wood do not prove himself more fitted to deal with the great fiscal questions of our time; or, failing him, if Lord John Russell do not appoint a capable Minister for this important department, it is easy to foresee that disgrace and defeat will await

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. MACLEAN, IN THE HALL OF COMMERCE, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

the Ministry. It may answer as a temporary expedient to postpone the revision of our fiscal system for a twelvemonth, and pass the iniquitous income-tax for another limited period; but if Lord John Russell desires to regain his lost influence, and to entitle himself to the respect of men of business and to the gratitude of the people, he must sacrifice a little present ease, and grapple with our whole system of taxation at once. A fair property and income-tax might be endured—if it applied to all realised property and to all income—without reference to the arbitrary and unjust line of £150 per annum; if it did not affect the man with an £149 per annum, drawn from the comfortable and steady 3 per Cents, to escape free, while it mulcted the man with only one additional pound per annum, derived entirely from the labour of his head and his hands, of no less a sum than £4 7s. 6d., sufficient to pay for, perhaps, the only suit of clothes he could buy in a year, or the only little luxuries and elegances of life that he might be able to afford. It might be endured if made equitable in this respect, and if, besides this, the owners and occupiers of house property—the chief sufferers by the burden—were compensated by the uncontinental repeal of the Window Duty. But if Lord John Russell prefers immediate quietude to the performance of a duty that sooner or later must be done, he will sacrifice the future for the present, and sow the seeds of his own downfall a second time. The next time he falls, it will be "like Lucifer, never to rise again." Nor is this the only fiscal question that presses. The Tax on Paper, which is a standing disgrace to a Legislature that professes to care for the education of the people, and that votes £100,000 per annum for the erection of schools and the payment of teachers, must be repealed; and no beknighted commonplace, such as Sir Charles Wood is in the habit of using, about "the necessity of getting money somewhere," must be allowed to stand in the way. The present Ministry, notwithstanding all their past faults and shortcomings, have an opportunity of rendering a real service to every interest in the country, by a careful, enlightened, and bold financial policy. They could wipe off all past disgrace which has attached to them, by energy and wisdom on this vital question; and it is to be hoped they have received sufficient warning to induce them, individually and collectively, to devote themselves to it in the present session, and avoid the fatal procrastination which has hitherto rendered the name of their Administration a by-word of reproach.

The question of the Extension of the Suffrage—which, leading to their accidental defeat, expedited the recent catastrophe—is another that, after Lord John Russell's own declaration, and the firm adhesion of Sir James Graham to the cause of a further reform of Parliament, cannot be any longer trifled with. The subject has attained so much more importance from the occurrences of the last fortnight, that Lord John Russell must make up his mind either to move on" or to "move off." The Great Kalends are a term rather too remote, to satisfy the expectations that his Lordship has himself raised upon this question; and it should be borne in mind, that the party of which Sir James Graham is the head, might, by the aid of Mr. Cobden and his friends, and of the affronted Irish members, carry this question against the Ministry, if the Ministry refused to take it up.

The Papal Aggression storm, by the general consent of all parties, not to call for hasty legislation. Although it was upon this point that most of the difficulties of the late crisis turned as upon a pivot, it is not impossible to postpone it without disgrace and without mischief until committees of both Houses shall have reported upon the best course to be pursued. The Roman Propaganda will not be left to do its best or its worst in its attempt to re-establish Popery in this country. Give us but untaxed paper, untaxed knowledge, and free discussion, and ten thousand Popes and as many Cardinal Wisemans will assault in vain the faith and the intellect of the people of this country. The present feeling, if not against legislation to punish the assumption by Roman Catholic Bishops of territorial titles, is against the Bill itself. This feeling has been mainly caused by the discrepancy between Lord John Russell's description of his proposed bill and that given by the Attorney-General, and by the avowal made by his Lordship, that, in more than one important point, he was unaware of its tendency. No harm can be done by deliberation; and it is, therefore, likely that this great stumbling-block of the last fortnight will be removed for the future, and that the difficulty which was apparently the greatest, will be among the least of those in the way of the restored and reconstructed Ministry.

The country will await with anxiety a new declaration on the part of the Prime Minister, and will hope in the meantime that Lord Lansdowne's words of Monday last will be verified, and that the Administration will be made "effective."

BANQUET TO MR. MACREADY.

"To persuade a great character three hours in the twenty-four (says Henry Fielding), is a matter of more consequence than it is generally esteemed. The world itself is commonly called a stage; and, in the eye of the greatest philosophers, the actions on both appear to be equally real and of equal consequence. Where, then, is the mighty difference between personating a great man on the great theatre or on the less? In both cases we often assume that character when it doth not really belong to us; and a very indifferent player acts it sometimes better than his right honourable brother, and with ten thousand times the applause." How far the public of the present day sympathises with the spirit of this fine remark, written a century ago, may be learnt from the manifestations during the past week on the last night of the first tragedian of our time.

Immediately following the hearty tribute of regard offered by the wider circle of the admirers of Mr. Macready in his farewell appearance on the 26th ult. at Drury-Lane Theatre, came the more select, but not less sincere, salutation, by a public dinner at the Hall of Commerce, on the 1st instant.

Statesmen, philosophers, poets, wits, patriots, orators, novelists, and even lawyers, swelled the list of stewards for the entertainment, and again the public, "the genus generalissimum"—the great general universal public, as Southey calls it—responded with a thronged, concurrent, and enthusiastic attendance.

Potent indeed is that man's art which thus hath

The dullest and different skill,
Catching all hearts in his all of will

Debarred as the actor may be from the outward and visible honours which reward the labour, anxiety, and toil of more privileged classes, his proud distinction is to reign in the secret and innermost recesses of the hearts of his subjects He wins a seat in their affections; he is a "household word." He has moved all their passions; he has beguiled them of their smiles and tears; he has rekindled their hatreds and their loves. In a word, he has made the pulse of a crowded theatre like that of one man. So, at his retirement, when he is dethroned by death, or descends by abdication, his genius becomes enshrined in the recollections of his devotees. Bear witness, O shade of Elia, then exquisite remembrancer of stage illusion—bear witness with thy "Elistonians" and thy quaint memories on the acting of Munden and on some of the old actors. Among our retrospections of public life, those connected with the drama are certainly the most natural and most cherished; indeed, to the elderly playgoer, what Hazlitt said of the pleasures of the past, is especially applicable—"All that strikes the imagination or excites any interest in the mighty scene, is sided Age here."

What though the actor's fame, then, is fleeting as the day—what though his triumphs come like shadows, so depart—is there aught of such contemporary pervading enthusiasm among their followers for the heads, the *proceres*, of any other profession? For a premier, or a bishop, a judge, a general, or a president either in science or art? No, the chief judge has the host of his *dramatis personæ*. His efforts command a more immediate appreciation; and we can well conceive how sadly he relinquishes his "unseen empire," and can make respectful allowance for the affecting regrets repeatedly expressed by "Sir Joshua's Tragic Muse" on quitting the stage in the zenith of her fame. In her last days (says a modern writer), Mrs. Siddons frequently told the Dean of C——, an old and valued friend, that, "Had she not kept her religion, she would indeed have been miserable beyond expression.

John Kemble was the first great performer publicly entranced on his retirement from dramatic life. Neither Betterton, Cooke, nor Garrick had received this distinction; for, independently of dinner-giving being the more modern custom of crowning charity or good-will, Betterton remained almost to outlive his reputation; Cooke destroyed his fine powers, and their hold on the public, by drinking; and Garrick had, we fancy, a rival interest too strong for any such unanimous mark of popular esteem.

The entertainment to Mr. Macready was celebrated in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, an edifice erected by Mr. Moxhay as a subsidiary accommodation to the Royal Exchange, for the merchants of the city. The alleged insufficiency of room at the London Tavern, for the numerous applicants for tickets, necessitated this arrangement. Application was unsuccessfully made for one of the larger theatres; and the fitting up of St. Martin's Hall, in Longacre, as suggested, would have proved tedious and too expensive. None but an English assembly, with its good temper and cheerfulness, could have endured the physical discomforts which the majority of those present in the Hall of Commerce submitted. On a cold day, to take part at a cold dinner, in an immense cold room, unwarmable, draughty, and so lofty that the speakers were but pygmies, and consequently heard at comparatively small advantage, and with closely packed seats, is a trial of no mean consideration, especially with March weather inside and out. Yet the assembly, which numbered 350, the Chairman, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., took his seat. On his right were placed Mr. Macready, the guest of the company, and, proceeding in the extreme right of the line, were his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister; Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Earl Fitzhardinge; Charles Dickens, Esq.; Sir E. Landseer; Lord Dufferin; Captain Sir George Back; Charles Babbage, Esq.; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; Lord W. Graham; Lord Ernest Bruce; James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; D. Maclise, Esq., R.A., Charles Baring, Esq., R.A.; A. Stafford, Esq., M.P.; Sir Alexander Cockburn; De Bammeville; S. Hart, Esq., R.A.; T. Macaulay, Esq., Q.C.; D. Roberts, Esq., R.A.; F. P. Delme Radcliffe, Esq.; Eliot Warburton, Esq.; W. F. Pollock, Esq.; and on the left of the Chairman were his Excellency M. Van de Weyer; the Marquis of Clanricarde; Sir H. Hardinge; Hon. R. Cooper, M.P.; Charles Kemble, Esq., Hon. John Forster, Esq.; Lieutenant-General Sir John Wilson; C. Stanfield, Esq., R.A.; W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; John Delane, Esq.; Leslie, Esq., R.A.; Sir Henry Bishop; Serjeant P. Alban Fonblanque, Esq.; Doctor Quin, Hon. S. Lyttleton; J. Cattermole, Esq.; Sir E. Ryan; Mr. Serjeant Adams; R. S. Rentoul, Esq.; D. W. Harvey, Esq. Among the general company, Esq. Samuel Carter Hall, Esq., Major Hall, P. Cunningham, Esq., J. H. Parry, Esq., Charles Knight, Esq., G. Bentinck, Esq., B. Webster, Esq., James Wallack, Esq., Captain Cooke, Joseph Paxton, Esq., Mark Lemon, Esq., H. Southey, B. W. Proctor, Esq., W. Jerdan, Esq., S. Phelps, Esq., Captain Torrens, F. Stone, G. Landseer, Leech, Esq., H. Colburn, Macready, jun., Esq., Dr. Mackay, &c. &c.

The grace from the "Lacrymatorium" was chanted by Misses L. Pyne, F. Hewitson, Messent, Thornton, Pyne, Land, Eyles, M. Williams, and Messrs. Francis, Gray, Lockey, Young, Bartley, Machin, Howe, F. Bodda, Whitworth, Lawler, Hutton, and H. Phillips, and "the direction of Mr. Land.

The various loyal and customary toasts of the Queen, followed by the National Anthem, the Prince Consort, and the Army and Navy, were proposed as usual by the Chairman, and responded to by Lieut.—n. S. J. Wilson and Sir G. Back. Mr. Lockey then sang, with chorus, Purcell's song from "King Arthur. Comell you days.

The Chairman, in introducing the toast of the evening, in the opening of his address, craved indulgence of the numerous and distinguished assembly, met to honour an eminent man returning long prized life, after services, which all must feel when they are about to be lost to the public. (Hear.) His could but seek to give some utterance to the sentiments of admiration of which he was there as the representative; and he would ask those present, how, in the name of humanity, if he was not right in the doctrine that the true measure of the genius of an artist is the degree of excellence to which he brings his art—"For Mr. Macready by this test (said the hon. Bart.) we know how great is the genius that will delight us no more! (Loud applause.) For it is because it has so achieved what I will call the symmetry of art, that its height and its breadth has been often forgotten. (Cheers.) It is the unerring proportion of those that strikes us, and the dimensions of genius, like those of a building, are lost in the justness of its proportions (Cheers); and therefore it is, that, in reading the surpassing excellence of our guest as an artistical conception, one's really at a loss to see where he excelled the most. The titanic grandeur of *Lear*, the human debasement of *Werner*, the fresh vision of Byron's fine imagery and tremendous figures of *Manfred* and *John*, or that last personation of *Macbeth*, in which it seemed to me that he conveyed a more exact notion of what Shakspeare designed than the most profound of the German critics? I take it, what Shakspeare meant to represent in *Macbeth* was a kind of character most liable to be influenced by the belief in supernatural agency—a man actually subservient to all the impressions which a morbid imagination, powerful, but not original, creates—who sees daggers in the air and ghosts in the bubbling caldron—who has moral weakness and physical courage, and who, as our guest represented him, alternates perpetually between terror and daring, a caterpillar often oppressed by conscience, and a warrior when defied by his foes. (Cheers.)"

Sir E. B. Lytton then proceeded to dilate upon the comprehensiveness rather than the versatility of his genius as an actor, which made all the creations within range of his art equal to one another. This (affirmed the hon Bart.) explains the originality which even his detractors have conceded to his genius.

"every great actor has his manner, as every great writer has his style But the originality of our great does not consist in his manner—none but in his singular depth of thought. He is not only comprehensive in his essential views of oratory, in look, in gesture, intonation, stage play, but he has applied his study far deeper—he has sought to penetrate into the intellectual motives of the poet, and made poetry itself the golden key to the human heart. (Great applause.) He is original, because he has not sought to be original, but true; because, in the noble ambition of worthily rendering the author, he has become, nolens, volens, one merit in our guest as an actor, on which I would be ungrateful if I were silent. Many a great performer may attain to high reputation if he restrain his feeling to the reading of Shakspeare and the great writers of the past, but it is clear that in so doing he does not advance an inch the literature of his time. It has been the merit of our guest to recognise the truth that the actor has it in his power to assist in creating the poet. He has identified himself with the living drama of the period, and by so doing he has half created it. Who does not recollect the rough and manly vigour of *Tell*, and the Roman heroism of *Virginius*, and the exquisite sweetness, and pathos, and dignity of *Ion*? (Great cheering.) Who does not feel that, but for him, those great plays would never have obtained a hold upon the stage, or have gained among the masterpieces which will go down to the next posterity? (Cheers.) Not as an actor alone as an author's own—he has given to the lesser works of an inferior writer, it is not for me to say. (Loud cheers.) This brings me at once to the merits of the actor to those of the manager; I recall that brief but glorious time, when the drama of England appeared suddenly to revive, and promise that the future would be worthy of the past—(Cheers)—when, by the union of all the kindred arts, and the exercise of taste at once gorgeous and severe, we saw the thoughts of Shakspeare properly embodied on the stage, because the ornament is never superior to the work. Remember that to the managerial position assumed by Mr. Macready as was made appear to the eye, or the magic isle of Prospero rose into its mysterious solitude, or new the knightly character of Henry of Agincourt, or the Roman dress to decorum as if he had taken her to the home of a friend (Cheers)—and for this reason, the late lamented Bishop of Norwich made it a point to form the personal acquaintance of Mr. Macready, that his influence might be exerted in the Church for the good he had done to society. (Hear.) And here I cannot remind myself, if, without a sharp pang of indignant regret, that, if that management had acted some ten years more, we should have seen a perfect school for actors, and a fresh and enduring field of dramatic poetry, and we might, while we educated the audience up to it, feel that the noblest dramatic performances had become as familiar to the public mind as the novels and the no more than we can now dispense with our newspapers—(Great cheering)

and all this has been checked and put back for an age, not be cause the public would not support the experiment—because he says that his houses were filled to overflowing, but because of the enormous exaction from the proprietors of the theatre, which, even in the case of eminent success, made the exact difference between profit and loss. (Hear, hear.) It is not the place now to speak of remedies—remedies there are for legislation to effect But these recollections belong to the past—the subject we are now here to con (Hear, hear.) Whom have we with us to-day? Something grander than actor or manager. To-day we have with us the man. (Tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen, so much of genius is connected with many and associations—but not to-day. (Hear.) Later and long will we cherish the mingled feelings that accompany this farewell—(Hear)—later, while the power of sight we miss from the playbills fix old familiar name, and feel that one, the source of elevated delight, is lost to us for ever. (Great applause.) To-day let us only rejoice that he whom we so appreciate is no worn-out veteran retiring to the rest he can no longer enjoy—that he is in the prime of his powers with many years to come in the course of nature of that dignified leisure for which every public man must have sighed in the midst of his triumphs (Loud cheering.) And, although I cannot say that the period of his life has fallen into 'the sere, the yellow leaf,' I can say that prematurely he has obtained that which should accompany old age—love, honour, and obedience troops of friends'; and, therefore, withdrawing for this night all selfish regrets—not thinking of the darkness that is to follow, but of the brightness of the sun that is to set, I call upon you, with full glasses and full hearts, to drink 'Health, happiness, and long life to William Macready'

After reiterated demonstrations of loud applause, Mr. Macready commenced his address under feelings of considerable emotion, and with a grave and saddened voice, he said: "I rise to thank you, I should say to attempt to thank you, for I feel the task is far beyond my powers. What can I say in reply to all that the kindly feelings of my friends have dictated? I have not the skill to arrange and dress in attractive language the thoughts that press upon me, and my existence may, perhaps, appear like a want of sensibility to your kindness, for we are taught to believe that 'out of the heart's fullness the mouth speaketh.' But my difficulty, let me assure you, is a contradiction to the assertion. I have to thank my friend, your distinguished chairman, for proposing my health to you, and for the cheerfulness, and may I not add, the brilliant fancy with which he has enriched and graced his subject. But that we might readily expect from man, who in the wide discursive range of his genius touches nothing that he does not adorn. (Applause.) I have to thank you for the cordiality, and if I may without presumption say so, the enthusiasm with which the compliment has been received, and for the distinguished expressions of my gratitude. Conferred on me by making me your guest to-day. (Loud cheers.) Never before have I been so oppressed with a sense of my deficiencies as at this moment, when looking on this assemblage of distinguished and crowded here to offer the spontaneous testimony of their regard. (Great cheering.) I observe among you many who, for years, have been the encouraging companions of my course; and there are present, too, those who have cheered my very latest efforts. (Hear, hear.) To all who have united in this crowning tribute, so far beyond my merits or expectations to my old friends—the friends of many years—I offer my heartfelt thanks. (Loud cheers.)—to welcome me with hopeful greeting in the morning of my professional life, and the younger ones, who now gather around to shed more brightness on my setting, I wish to pour forth the most important expressions of my grateful gratitude. You are not, I think, aware of the full extent of my obligations to you. Independently of the substantial benefit due to a liberal appreciation of my exertions, my very position in society was determined by the stamp which your approbation has set to my humble merits—(Hear, hear) let me unhesitatingly affirm, that, without undervaluing the accidents of birth or titular distinction, I would not exchange the grateful pride which your good opinion has given me the right to cherish, for any favour or advancement that the most privileged in station could receive. (Enthusiastic applause.) Gentlemen, I really seem to have said much more than I intended to attempt to detain you long; but with the reflection, and under the conviction that your drama, the noblest in the world, can never lose its place from the stage while the English language lasts, I would venture to express one parting hope that the rising actors may keep the loftiest look, may hold the most elevated views of the duties of their calling (Much cheering.) I would hope that they may strive to elevate their art, and with it raise themselves above the level of the player's easy life to public regard and distinction by a faithful ministry to the genius of our incomparable Shakspeare (Applause.) To effect this creditable purpose they must bring resolute energy and unfaltering labour to their work they must be content to spare delights and live laborious days." Remember, whatever is excellent in art must spring from labour and endurance. As Spenser has explained:

Deep the oak must sink in stubborn earth its roots observe,
That hopes to lift its branches to the sky.

This, gentlemen, I can assure you, was the doctrine of our Siddons and of the great Talma, and this is the faith of the few who ever taught one of their humblest disciples. (Cheers.) To my direction of the two patent theatres, on which my friend has so amply dilated, I wish to say but little. The preamble of their patents recites, as a condition of their grants, that the theatre should be for the promotion of virtue and instruction to the human race. I think these are the words. I can only say it was my determination to the best of my ability to obey that injunction, and, believing it to be the true prosperity, has its duties as well as its rights, I conceived that the proprietors should have co-operated with me. They thought otherwise, and I was reluctantly compelled to relinquish, on misunderstanding terms, my half-created and intellectual enterprise. They will take up the accomplished work; and if inquiry was set on foot for one best qualified to undertake the task, I should seek him in a theatre which by eight years' labour he has, from the most degraded condition, raised, that in public estimation, not only as regards the intelligence and respectability of his audience, but in the learned and tasteful spirit of its productions. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall not detain you longer. All that I could desire, and far more than I ever could expect, you have, in the honour you have done me this day, conferred upon me. It will be a memory that must remain as an actual possession to my heart and mine, which nothing in life can take from us. The repetition of thanks adds little to their force, and therefore, deeply as I am already obliged to you, I must draw all further claim upon your indulgence to a close. I will only say, I could ask for your service; you will, I am sure, continue that faith in my gratitude for the value you have set upon it. With a heart more full than the glass I hold, I return you my grateful thanks, and have the honour of drinking al. your healths."

The same manifestations which attended the commencement, were audible throughout and at the conclusion of Mr. Macready's speech.

Mr. Charles Dickens, who was received with an enthusiastic welcome, after a prefatory recommendation of the task imposed upon him, said, "Gentlemen, as it seems to me, there is one point connected with this subject of perfect real sation of a scene so unusual and so splendid as that in which we are now assembled. The first, and I must say very difficult requisite, is a man possessing the strength in his own personality to command the attention of the room on the general regard and esteem, which is possessed by my dear and much valued friend, our guest. (Hear, hear.) The second requisite is the social requisites of a body of gentlemen—a great multitude of heats so cheerful and good-humoured (under, I am sorry to say, some personal inconveniences) (No, no)—so warmhearted and so ready to accept a hint, that the duty of contributing to it is amusing. (Hear, hear.) This third, and certainly not the least of these requisites, as a president who, less by his social position, which he may claim by long service, or by his own noble genius, which has been advertised to the world, and may be again accidentally lost, than by his comprehensive genius, shall fitly represent the best heart of him to whom honour is done, and the best heart of those who unite in the compliment. Such a president I think we have found in our chairman of to-night (Loud cheers), and I need scarcely add that our chairman's health is the toast I have to propose to you." (Hear.) Mr. Dickens then passed an eulogium on the chairman's literary career, his generosity, and his readiness "to assert the order of which he is so great an ornament; never condescending to shuffle it off, and leave it outside statecoach, or Mussulman mosque, where his dignity could not accompany him. (Loud cheers and laughter.) And I have," said the speaker, "the strongest reason just at present to bear my testimony to his great consideration; for, in conjunction with some other gentlemen, he has now present, I have just clinched a design with Sir Lytton Bulwer, to smooth the rugged way of young labourers, both in literature and the fine arts, and to redeem by no eleemosynary means the declining years of meritorious age. (Loud cheers.) [This allusion refers to Sir Bulwer Lytton's having written a comedy for Mr Charles Dickens and his professional friends to perform at the latter's proposed theatre to be applied to the raising of retreats for decayed literary men, on a site of ground to be presented by the honourable Baronet in Hertfordshire.] And if that project prosper, as well, and as I believe it will, it will be a boon to England where there is now a reproach (Hear) originating in his sympathies, being brought into operation by his activity, and endowed from its very cradle by the generosity represented by his numerous friends. His Excellency the Prussian minister has declined the assorted decay of British art, and cited among the glorious names of British painters, Wilkie, Mulready, Newton, Knowles, the "Ion" of Mr. Justice Talfourd, and the "King of the Commons" of the Rev. Mr. White, to be connected with the genius of their guest. He also named Richard Sheridan, Miss Mitford, Taylor, Jerrold, and Douglas Bell, whose dramas were all associated with the career of their great tragedian. Mr. Forster concluded his earnest remarks by reading the following poetry addressed to their distinguished guest by the Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson:

Farewell MACREADY, since to-night we part,
Full-hearted thunders echo from a chord
Thy power, well-used, has touched in the public breast.
We thank thee with one voice, and from the heart
Farewell! MACREADY, since this night we part
So, take thine honours home, rank with the best—
Patrick, and stately Randolph, and the
Who made a nation purer thro' their art.
Thine be it that our Drama did not die,
Nor flicker down to trashiness and tinsel.
And those girl-stars a-rise and children swarm to see.
Farewell, Macready! mark, grave, sad-wise,
Our shakspeare's brain, and universal eye.
Deep, pleased, they seize a hundred years, on thee.

The Chairman next gave, "The Prussian Minister, the Chevalier Bunsen, and the German exponents of Shakspeare."

His Excellency Chevalier Bunsen acknowledged with gratitude "that modern German literature had been nurtured by the English Muse, and that the immortal genius of Shakspeare had stood at its cradle." He paid a high compliment to Mr. Macready, by avowing, that, though the genius of Shakspeare was his study and admiration, he could not avoid recollecting that the finest portraits of his heroes—of *Macbeth*, of *Hamlet*, and of *Lear*—were drawn by the masterhand of Mr. Macready himself.

Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., proposed "The Stage," connecting with it the name of Mr. C. Kemble, as one of the representatives of the past, and of Mr. Phelps, as one of the representatives of the future: the latter gentleman, he observed, having redeemed Sadler's Wells from clowns and waterworks (Hear, hear), and made it a not unworthy shrine of Shakspeare, and a pledge of what the drama would be before the impulse which had been given to it by Mr. Macready was exhausted.

Mr. Charles Kemble, who rose amidst a very roar of cheering, warmly thanked the audience for the honour conferred upon him, and which he had so unexpectedly received. He was not wanting in the desire, but only in the ability, to adequately acknowledge their kindness, and he sat down with reciprocating the good wishes of those who had drunk to his health.

Mr. Phelps having left the room,

Mr. Thackeray proposed "The health of Mrs. Macready and her family," which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Macready.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Lord Dufferin, and the Chairman then quitted the chair; and the company separated shortly before twelve o'clock.

SKETCHES IN LOO CHOO.

THE late visit of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Reynard* to the Great Loo Choo, in the Chinese Seas, has afforded our countrymen an opportunity of adding to our stock of knowledge of this interesting island, of which little has been heard since Captain Basil Hall's visit in 1816. The object of the visit was to convey a communication to the authorities from the British Government, respecting the treatment of a medical missionary, J. B. Bettelheim, M.D., for four years a resident there; and, in making known his mission to the authorities, Captain Cracroft was ably seconded by the Bishop of Victoria, who was on board the *Reynard*, and contributed materially to bring about the good results which, it is hoped, will follow from the firm yet conciliatory tone adopted.

The *Reynard* anchored in Napa Roads on the 3rd of October, and remained a week, during which time three interviews took place with the native authorities, both on shore and on board. At the first interview, held on the 5th of October, the various complaints of Dr. Bettelheim were made known to them. Among these, the most serious seems to have been an assault on him, by spies or agents of the Government, while engaged in his missionary labours. Explanations, in reply to these charges, were demanded; and at the next interview, at which the Viceroy or chief authority of the island was present, assurances were given that Dr. Bettelheim should be very differently treated in future. At this last interview a display of force was thought politic, and Captain Cracroft and the Bishop were attended by a guard of 50 men, and accompanied by all the officers of the *Reynard* in full uniform.

On the 9th, the Viceroy and other mandarins partook of an entertainment on board the *Reynard*, and an interchange of presents was made. This being the first steam-vessel that had ever been seen here, her engines and propeller caused much astonishment: and her departure the next day was doubtless viewed with great satisfaction.

There was no attempt made to prevent the officers rambling where they pleased with their guns; but it was too early for woodcocks, which in the season are plentiful—so a few quails and golden plover were all that the sportsmen got for their toil. The appearance of the country about Napa is described as very beautiful. The fields are well cultivated, the sweet potato being the staple: there is an abundance of wood: and the road leading to Shuidi, the capital, four or five miles from Napa, is broad, and partly macadamised. The people appeared friendly and well disposed, and refused all offer of payment for their services. Their living so med to be chiefly sweet potato and rice; and, though outwardly free from the appearance of destitution, they are evidently sunk in the lowest dep ss of poverty. The Government, as proprietor of th soil, appropriates about one-half the produce for the support of the public officers and literati, who live a life of indolence, and form a large portion of the population. The dress of the lower orders is very simple, consisting of a loose robe of coarse grass cloth, fastened by a girdle round the waist. The literati and public officers wear a better description of garment; the first of blue, the latter of yellow cloth. The hair is worn in a tuft on the top of the head, fastened by two pins, which are of silver in the higher orders, and brass in the lower class.

Loo Choo is stated to have been raised to the dignity of a kingdom by one of the Chinese Emperors of the Ming dynasty, three or four hundred years ago, during a war between China and Japan, when the former sought to detach it from the interest of the latter.

In token of vassalage, a ship is annually despatched to Foo-chow-foo, a large city, one of the ports of trade open to us, and the capital of the province of Fokien. To this place the Loo-Chooan scholars resort for education, the Chinese being the polite language of the country; but the commonly-spoken language, the physiognomy, customs, and habits of the Loo-Chooans is decidedly Japanese, and the influence of the Japan Cabinet directs all the official appointments of the local Government.

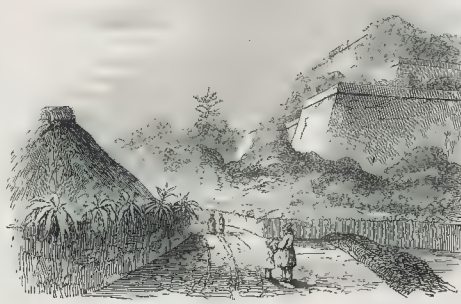
It is to be hoped this visit will have had the effect of ameliorating the condition of Dr. Bettelheim, who, although overflowing with missionary zeal, is somewhat peculiar in his views and conduct. Hitherto his missionary labours have been productive of little benefit towards the propagation of Christianity in this remote region; but this is not surprising, when the authorities prevent the friendly-disposed people from holding any intercourse with him. His time has not, however, been altogether thrown away; for, although he has not succeeded in making any converts, he has translated the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles into Loo-Chooan, and is now busy with the rest of the New Testament.

The illustrations include Views of Dr. Bettelheim's house, which was formerly a temple or monastery, and is now in a very indifferent state of repair; a Chair, the only mode of conveyance in the island—for there are few horses, and those used only by the Mandarins; and a View of Shuidi, the capital and residence of the King, which is surrounded by a double wall. No European has ever been permitted to enter it; but one of the "mids" of the *Reynard* managed to climb to the top, and had a view of the interior; when the crowds of people who gathered to prevent his going further, effectually prevented any portion of the city being examined.

DR BETTELHEIM'S RESIDENCE, LOO CHOO.

DR. BETTELHEIM'S RESIDENCE, FROM NAPA ROADS.

MODE OF TRAVELLING IN LOO CHOO.



SHUIDI, THE CAPITAL OF LOO CHOO

INTERESTING EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 15th ult. continues to give accounts of new discoveries made in the excavations now going on in the ancient Via Appia. The works have now progressed as far as the fifth mile outside the town. Beautiful fragments of Roman architecture have been again brought to light; among others, a frieze with festoons supported by children. Some heads of Medusa, belonging to the same decoration, and a *clypeus*, with a bas-relief representing a soldier of the Urban cohorts in full costume, with the inscription, *Dis manibus Q. Flavio Ortesio Consiga benemerenti et Q. Flavio Proculo multis coh. XII. vrb. bassi filio Pientissimo Ionia Procula fecit.* To these must be added four statues, one of which represents a woman, mutilated in the upper part, and another a person wearing a toga. A fragment of a motto, bearing the words, *Cæsius Lector Cæsaris*, and other inscriptions, denoting hitherto unknown offices, or sites of Rome not well ascertained before. Such are the following, in which the words *ab ara marmorea* and *coactor inter ærarios* have arrested the attention of antiquaries. The first is, *P Cæcrius, P. L. L. Philocles ab ara marmorea Cæcriæ P. L. Calliopa Mensque Cæcrii Euph.* The second is as follows:—*A. Arpedieri A. L. Antoc. A. . . . . Coactor inter Ærarios . . . . Octaviæ A. L. Eyschar. Sorror. . . . .* On a marble slab, in beautiful preservation, is the following inscription:—*T. Fulcinnius, T. L. Appella, ex testamento arbitratu fideicis et Pallargyri et Attice L.* Crowds of connoisseurs are constantly on the spot, to examine the relics daily brought to light.

TRAVELLING IN EGYPT.—Considerable numbers of English travellers (according to accounts from Alexandria of the 20th ult.) continue to arrive there on their way to Upper Egypt and Palestine. Private letters from the interior acquaint us of the death of Mr. Milly, a Liverpool commercial gentleman of some consideration, who, with his family, consisting of Mrs. Milly, a daughter, and two sons, had penetrated into Kordofan, as far as Kartoom. On their return to Gegea, a village some distance from Abou Hamed, on the confines of the Berber country, he took fever (supposed from exposure to the sun), and died, after a few days' illness, at the village named, where he was interred. His family performed the journey of the Korosko Desert on camels in ten days, and are now on their way to this city, from whence they propose starting for England by the first conveyance. The melancholy circumstances of this gentleman's fate are much deplored, and the public sympathise deeply with the family, whose privations since must have sadly augmented the severity of their afflicting trial.

The lists of candidates for the metropolitan police service are full, and the number required for the temporary augmentation of the police during the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations has been obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

INDIA.

Intelligence anticipatory of the Overland Mail reached town during the week. The dates are, Bombay, February 3; Calcutta, January 25. There are no late advices from China. The cholera at Bombay had been very fatal. The mortality of the month for the island of Bombay is close on 3000.

The city of Rangoon, in Burmah, has been almost wholly destroyed by a fire which occurred on the 28th of December. A man engaged in boiling some oil went out to see a Burmese ship of war just then arrived in harbour, he forgot his charge, the oil boiled over, and the house was in a moment in flames. The fire spread instantly through the streets, the bulk of the houses being of wood. The Roman Catholic church, when in the midst of the flames, was saved from destruction by a sudden shift of the breeze. The building-yard and vessels in the harbour were preserved by the wise precaution of pulling down all the sheds and other combustible structures around. Several ships were burnt to the water's edge. The property destroyed is valued at £300,000.

The Hindoos of Calcutta have prepared a memorial for presentation to Parliament, praying for relief from a grievance under which they have for some dozen of years suffered in silence. When a Hindoo saw fit to doubt the soundness of the creed of his ancestors, who had it down that the earth was a plane, supported by an elephant, which stood upon a tortoise, he lost caste, and was deprived of the rights of inheritance, and the honest expression of conscientious views was visited with the severest penalties, unless these views accorded with the Shastras. Some dozen of years since, this law, as far as regarded Bengal, was repealed; and of late the Hindoos of Madras have, like those of Bengal, been relieved of the penalties. Of this, in reality, the majority of them complain, deeming restraint from tyranising over their brethren an intolerable grievance. Such is the amount of enlightenment prevalent amongst the natives—such the benefits of our schools and colleges.

The trial of the Americans charged with murdering the man Knox at the Calcutta ice-house, has terminated in the acquittal of two of the prisoners; the last Verry, who confessed, has been convicted, but the jury recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having been the tool of others—the others having just before been pronounced innocent! Trial by jury in India is indeed a farce. The men acquitted have since been held to trial on a charge connected with the murder. Verry is to be hanged.

The fort of Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, lately captured by the Rohillahs, was on the 23rd January invested by 20,000 of the contingent, with a heavy siege train under Brigadier Beatson. The force was so overwhelming that the Rohillahs were expected to surrender without resistance.

There have been floods in the rivers, and tremendous rains in the north-west provinces, with heavy falls of snow at Simla.

The Governor-General was expected to reach Peshawur on the 20th of January. Gholaib Singh had returned to Jamoo, from the recent interview with his Excellency.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Gomm, has issued an order on the subject of debt, in which the views of Sir C. Napier are complimented and adopted.

Sir C. Napier's arrival, on the 25th ult., at Malta, on his way home, is mentioned.

EGYPT.

Accounts to the 20th ult. from Alexandria state that the Viceroy continues to reside at Cairo, where a meeting of the consuls-general of the four European powers privy to the settlement of the treaty of 1840 between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, for defining the territorial limits of Egypt, and adjusting its political relations with Turkey, is now being held. The ostensible object of this conference is to consider how far the newly-proposed measures of Reschid Pacha for reforming the administration of justice in this country, and organising a new system of police and property arrangements, are compatible with the conditions of that treaty and the independence vouchsafed by it to the reigning Pacha of the country. Under the name of "Tanzamat," a scheme of vast scope has been submitted. It provides for the present council (composed of the heads of all departments), a body chosen under the sanction of the Sultan from the boys and higher classes of the country, who are to possess legislative functions, and whose deliberations are also to be subject to

the approval or veto of Constantinople. It provides for the introduction of mixed courts of commercial, criminal, and civil jurisdiction. It provides for, in certain cases, a departure from the established system of property distribution, for the range and functions of district police surveillance, the abolition of corporal punishment, and a variety of other internal reforms, adapted doubtless to the advanced stages of civilisation, but of very questionable application to the condition of a half savage race such as that which now inhabits Egypt.

FRANCE.

A violent speech delivered by a member of the Mountain in the Legislative Assembly, and which exposed in all its naked deformity the ferocious spirit that animates the men who draw their political inspirations from reminiscences of the sanguinary epoch of the Great Revolution, has done more to shame the Legitimists and other "men of order" into abandoning their pernicious coalition with the Red men, than any truly politic or wise view of their position could have done, so blinded have they been by jealousies and factious animosities.

The occasion referred to was on the debate in the Assembly, on Saturday last, when M. Creton brought forward his motion for the repeal of the laws which exclude the Bourbon family of both branches from France. Amongst the speakers who opposed the proposition was M. Dufraisse, the representative of the department of the Montagnards, who in a furious speech illustrated his arguments by reference to the atrocities of the revolutionary tribunals of 1792–93, which he defended, as well as the execution of Louis XVI.; denounced all of Royal birth; and intimated that he should witness without regret the extermination of the whole race on the public scaffold. The speech created a sensation of horror in the Assembly, which extended to the public when the matter became known out of doors; and the Legitimist Allies of the Mountain have since felt it incumbent on them to draw off from the party that could applaud such sentiments.

On Dufraisse quitting the tribune, M. Berryer, in the name of humanity, of virtue, and of his country, denounced in eloquent and indignant language the abominable sentiments which had just thrown the Assembly into such confusion. M. Creton's proposition was ultimately postponed for six months.

The presidents and secretaries of the monthly *bureaux* were chosen on Monday, and the successful candidates all proved Conservatives. Not one of the Mountain party was selected—the first fruit of the speech of M. Dufraisse.

On Sunday and Tuesday the *Banyl Gras* (or Shrove-tide ox) made his procession through Paris, for the first time since the Revolution of February, in a canal, a vast crowd accompanied the *cortège*. First came a picket of the mounted Garde Republicaine. The *Banyl Gras*, with gilded horns, dressed out with garlands, stalked stately between four mounted masked as Indians, and armed with clubs. The whole berry of the Hippodrome followed, and in the midst a car adorned with wreaths, in which stood upright a handsome stout young woman attired as Ceres, wearing a wreath of gilded ears of corn, and bearing in her hand a gilded sickle, with a white mantle falling from her shoulders.

The revolutionists are active in promulgating their repulsive doctrines, which fact has caused considerable anxiety and apprehension in the minds of the friends of order.

A revolutionary riot took place at Bessac, in the Herault, on the 2nd instant, when the local authorities were violently assaulted.

SWITZERLAND

The Federal Council of Switzerland has, in consequence of the repeated remonstrances of the German powers, just abolished the absolute obligation imposed in July, 1849, on the various cantons to receive political refugees: it has, moreover, maintained the decrees relative to the expulsion or transmission of refugees into the interior. These resolutions are communicated to the cantons by a proclamation, dated Berne, the 26th ult. This document explains that, after the events of 1848 and 1849, Switzerland was obliged, from its position, and from the duties of humanity, to receive a vast number of refugees of different nations, and to take measures for distributing them among the cantons; but the time has now arrived at which the cantons can be relieved from this burden, and allowed their old privilege of dealing as they please with refugees

The Swiss journals state that a sanguinary conflict has just taken place at Matten, in the district of Interlacken, between the troops and a band of insurgents, in the course of which two of the former and four of the latter were seriously wounded. Several of the insurgents have been arrested.

The projects of the great powers against Switzerland, which have been so often talked of, now began to acquire consistency. Within the last week it is positively known that the Prussian Government has transmitted a note to the Federal Council, in which it demands the re-establishment of legal order in the Canton of Neufchatel, threatening to use coercive measures in the event of non-compliance. No answer has yet been given.

ITALIAN STATES.

The people of Turin and other leading towns in Piedmont have been lately startled with an account, which appeared to come from a well-informed quarter, of a conspiracy against the constitutional liberty of their country, which, it was said, was being concocted at the present moment by the Prince de Carignan, the Queen Mother, and others of the Court party, with a view to the overthrow of establishing an Absolutist Government. The statement appeared to be countenanced by the fact of a large number of Austrian troops (20,000) being at the present moment concentrated around Ticino, near the Sardinian frontier, under General Count Strassoldo, the nephew of Marshal Radetzky. The Milan garrison, too, was looked upon as a reserve of this corps d'armée in case any warlike demonstration, there would be no hesitation as to leaving the capital bare, and drawing all the garrisons into the field, as was the case in 1849.

However probable these reports may have been shown by the resignation of the Minister of Commerce to the Chamber of Deputies, to be a tissue of inventions. On the 27th ult., that Minister, in answer to interpellations from M. de Boncompagni, declared that the Government had never failed to respect the sanctuaries against the liberties of Piedmont, and that the announcement in the *Gazette* was intended to contradict such rumours.

GERMAN STATES

Difficulties of the most embarrassing nature are still interposed in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the Central Federal authority, by the mutual jealousies of the two great rival States, Austria and Prussia. The Prussian Government have resolved again to communicate with the Austrian Cabinet, and to insist on the unconditional equality of Prussia and Austria in all the Councils and Boards of the Confederation. If Austria should refuse to comply with that request, Prussia proposes to return to the constitution of the old Federal Diet. A declaration to this effect has been forwarded to Dresden and Vienna, where this opposition of the Prussian Cabinet to the Austrian demands has caused the greatest dismay in Ministerial circles. In Berlin, on the other hand, it is feared that Austria aims at the revival of the old German Empire, under her own suzerainty. Meanwhile the Vienna Cabinet is preparing to address a circular to the chief Powers of Europe, which will contain what they hope will be regarded as a satisfactory statement of their German policy.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Intelligence of the 18th ult. from Stockholm announces that serious riots had taken peace in that capital

On the 14th, the students of Upsal University assembled to the number of 400 or 500, and paraded the streets of Stockholm, and were not dispersed till a collision took place between them and the police, a result which greatly exasperated the body of the people.

On the 16th, the same scenes were renewed on a larger scale; and on this occasion, the police having endeavoured to disperse a crowd of 1000 or 1500 people, were repulsed by showers of stones and other missiles. The troops were called out, and squadrons of cavalry cleared the streets. Thirty or forty persons were arrested. The regency instituted to act, in the absence of the King at the Norwegian Storthing, published a proclamation forbidding all assemblages of persons in the streets.

At the same time that these riots were taking place at Stockholm, disturbances of a serious character were also occurring in the peasantry of Dalesklin, in Norway. The Socialists and Democrats in the district of Stordal and the town of Levangar rose up against the authorities, who had imprisoned one of their leaders, and rose in full insurrectionary movement up to the latest date.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—RENEWAL OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

According to the advices which reached town during the week, from the Cape, and which are dated January 8, we learn the disagreeable tidings that the Kaffirs had thrown off their disguise, and had again openly rebelled against the Queen's authority. Hostilities between them and the colonial troops at once commenced, in which the latter suffered considerable loss. Sir H. Smith, the Governor-General, had a narrow escape at Fort Cox, the Kaffirs having hemmed him in, from which precarious situation he was only able to extricate himself by a cool and determined effort to force his passage, which he fortunately accomplished without sustaining the least personal injury, though showers of shot fell round him during his hazardous enterprise. During Sir H. Smith's unwilling detention at the fort named, a communication was cut off between him and the other parts of the colony, which induced Colonel Somerset to attempt his release. For this purpose he dispatched troops in different directions: but they had scarcely proceeded half a march when they found themselves opposed by a considerable number of Kaffirs, who were speedily reinforced; when the critical situation in which Col. Somerset was placed induced him to give orders for his troops to retire. In composing with these instructions, however, they were ferociously attacked by the enemy, and the struggle became exceedingly severe, each of the parties being equally determined. Colonel Mackinnon also had to encounter a strong fire from the rebels, while passing through a narrow gorge of the Keiskamma, in his search after the chief Sandili. The affair was bloody on both sides, though the Kaffirs were defeated with great loss, Colonel Mackinnon did not obtain his victory until several of his choicest officers and men were put *hors de combat*. Martial law was proclaimed in the eastern districts. The enemy set fire to the villages of Woburn, Johannisberg, and Auckland, when they massacred upwards of 70 persons, without reference to age or sex.

On Tuesday, at the usual half-yearly meeting of proprietors in the South-Eastern Railway Company, held at the Bridge-House hotel, a dividend of £3 5s. 8d. per cent. was declared.

THE ARA NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. E. B. Denison, M.P., in the chair: when the report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and the various bills now in the present Parliament for improving the line, and raising an additional capital of £780,000, were approved.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PRESENTED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Donald on Land Drainage ——Berlyn's Guide to the Exhibition.— Hughes' British Geography—Six Views of Torquay.——

Mitchell's Instrument——'Caprice'

*** The Tale, "A Story of the Present Day," is unavoidably deferred.

For Replies to Correspondents, see page 205 of SUPPLEMENT given with the present Number.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 9.—First Sunday in Lent. David Rizio assassinated, 1566.
MONDAY, 10.—Day breaks, 4h. 34m.
TUESDAY, 11.—Benjamin West died, 1820.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Ember Week. Chelsea hospital founded, 1682.
THURSDAY, 13.—Sun rises 6h. 21m., sets 5h. 59m.
FRIDAY, 14.—Kopstock died, 1803.
SATURDAY, 15.—New London Bridge commenced, 1824.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	No	h. m.
45	9	5	8	25	8	45	7	10	7	35	8	0	8	50	9	25	10	40	11	3	11	45	Tide	0	20

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, MARCH 10th, will be performed by her Majesty's servants, SHERIDAN and CO. After which, the gorgeous Operatic Spectacle of AZAKI, the PROPHET: Heaven, Mr Vandenhoff; Azaki, Mr James Anderson; Azmoupha, Mr Ryder; Balkaris, Mr O'Neil; Miss P Horne, Miss M Wells; Nefti, Mrs W Lacy; Lia, Miss Victorine Legrain. To conclude with a laughable Farce

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—The Public is respectfully informed, that the New Five Act Comedy by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled LOVE IN A MASK, will be repeated every Evening during the Week; to be followed by other Entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, March 10th, and during the week, will be presented the admired equestrian drama of JOAN OF ARC, or the MAID of ORLEANS: the Battle of Rouvray, Miss Woolgar; Charles, Mr Templeton; Talbot, Mr Cooke; Duke of Bedford, Mr Barry's magnificent Steed and Treble Company. To be followed by the Arena Novelties. The whole concluding with the laughable farce of JONATHAN in the MAN of TWO MASTERS.—Box-office open from Eleven to Four. Stage-manager, Mr. T. Thompson

BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. Mdlle. GRAUMANN has the honour to announce that her Annual MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at the above Rooms on MONDAY, MARCH 17th, 1851, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Rummel, Madame d'Richtal, and Mdlle. Graumann, Signor Marchesi, Herr Hugh, Julius Benedict, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Sedcaan, Signor Piatti, and Herr Ernst. To commence at Two o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; reserved seats, 15s each. To be had of Mr. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street; and of Mdlle. GRAUMANN, 13, Argyle-street, Regent-street

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on their SAX-HORNS at the following places:—March 11th, Chertsey, 12th, Farnworth; 13th, Horsham; 14th, Reigate; Vocalist, Miss M. O'Connor; Pianist, Mr. A.A. Brown All letters to be directed to HENRY DISTIN, Sax-horn Manufactory, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London

A POLLONICON (Lowther Arcade).—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, Mr. MATHER'S Admirable PERFORMANCES. Miss Poole, Miss Messent Evenings), the Misses, Mr., and Master Collins, and Mr. Gratton Cooke, Mr. Young, W. Beckwith.—Commence at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d. Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S LOCKWOOD FAMILY Next Week

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his ORIGINAL, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at HULL, Wednesday, Dudley; Thursday, Coventry; Friday, Rugby, and on the 17th and 18th, at Oxford.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.—THE EXHIBITION OF ART AND GALLERY OF PICTURES of the Society of Female Artists in Water-Colours, 5, Pall-Mall East, OPEN daily from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s

NOW OPEN—HOLY LAND—DIORAMA At the Gallery of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, 53, Pall-Mall, Grand Moving Diorama of SYRIA and PALESTINE conveying the Spectator from Jaffa, by the track of the Israelites, to Mount Sinai, and through Edom to the Dead Sea and the City of Jerusalem, thence carrying him to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and Acre, Tyre Sidon, and Beyrout to Galilee, down through Galilee, to Jaffa. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8.—Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s 6d

NOW OPEN.—TOURISTS' GALLERY.—HER MAJESTY'S GALLERY OF PANORAMIC ART.—Mr. WARREN'S NEW AND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Sketches of a Tour through Europe, is now Exhibited Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery of the Tourists' Gallery.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA across the Rocky Mountains.—NOW PERFORMING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Colonel Fremont for the United States Government.—Morning, 11. Afternoon, Quarter to 3. Open half an hour before each exhibition. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats 2s

NEW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW MORNING DIORAMA, illustrating "Our Native Land," OUR SCENERY, CITIES, and MINES, Robert Keene, Esq., Lecturer, EXHIBITING DAILY in the Lecture-gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overland Mail to India. Mornings, at 11; Evenings, at 7. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d. Reserved Seats, 3s.

PILCRO BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE begs to announce that he will give a Series of Six Morning Lectures on PHRENOLOGY, as above Science, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 21, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1851. Admission to Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven to commence at Eight o'clock.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—IMPOSSIBILITIES REALIZED.—SALLE DE BOON. BOHIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket. SOIRÉES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—THIS EVENING and every following Evening, at Eight o'clock. Monday and Mirror Robert Keene. During that there will be only one Morning performance a week, which will take place every THURSDAY, at half-past Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Unreserved Seats and Friday Tickets as usual, at Messrs. MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond-street. Children under Seven half price

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE OF SCIENCE.—THE CULTURE and APPLIANCES of FLAX, or FIBRE USEFUL BOWIE. Esq.—Lecture on the Preparation and Bleaching of Flax, by Mr. [illegible]—Lecture on Chemistry of Ignition and Combustion.—Lecture, by Dr. [illegible] on Electricity.—Lecture on the Birds of Wales, by Ellis Roberts, Esq. The Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope.—New Series of Dissolving Views.—Admission, 1s; Children under Ten, half-price. Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every Evening (except SATURDAY), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, opposite Bond-street.—The Morning till Ten o'clock in the Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Season Ticket for one month, 4l 4s

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal at the water are recommended to go early. Admission 1s.; Gardens 2s.; Fellows and Members admitted free.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the WESTMINSTER JUVENILE REFUGE and SCHOOL of INDUSTRY, will be held in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, March 19th. The Right Hon. Lord ASHLEY, M.P., will take the Chair at Half-past Seven o'clock. Tickets of admission can be had at the Refuge, 60, Old Pye-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row; and at the Hall.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The excitement arising from the recent Ministerial crisis closed on Monday last, when the seals of office were again restored to Lord John Russell.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to the Building for the Exhibition of the industry of all Nations, in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, after receiving a visit from the Duchess of Kent, presented the Baroness Victor d'Holenlohe Langenbourg, took a drive in an open carriage and four. On the same day her Majesty received the melancholy intelligence of the death of her Serene Highness the Princess Ellen of Hohenlohe Langenbourg.

On Thursday her Majesty held her second Levee this season.

On Friday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace

The Queen's Concert of Ancient Music was held on this evening.

The Earl of Morley has relieved Lord Byron in his duty as the Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen; and Lieut.-Col Hon. A. Anson, Hood has relieved Sir Frederick Stovin in his duty as Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. Previous to the Levee her Majesty gave audience to Lord John Russell. The Queen wore a black silk dress, trimmed with crape. Her Majesty had black ornaments for the head-dress. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present at the Levee, which was very numerously attended. Among the presentations were Mr. A. Tred Tennyson, on appointment as Poet Laureate to her Majesty, by Lord Monteagle; and the Dean of Hereford, by Lord John Russell.

Lady John Russell had a *soirée* on Monday evening, at the private residence of the Premier, in Chesham-place. The *reunion* was attended by a distinguished circle of the aristocracy, including the leading members of all the great political parties. His Grace the Duke of Wellington honoured her Ladyship with his company. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Sumner were also present. Lord and Lady Stanley and Sir James Graham were among the early arrivals.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE Great Captain of the Age said, "As you were," and the "Crisis" is over. Not an unpleasant thing, however, in its way is this said "Crisis." I do not mean with reference to the gentlemen mainly concerned in it, the "Ins" who tremble on the verge of "Outism," and the "Outs" who exult on the verge of "Insism" with them the game is sometimes apt to be too hot to be pleasant. But, as to the mass of the newspaper-reading and politics-gossiping public, a good sound breathless Ministerial Crisis is literally as good as, if not better than, a play. The general progress of the political and legislative drama is, we know, apt to lag somewhat. Long speeches, as on other stages, interfere with the march of the action. Then the catastrophes are generally foreseen; the characters are conventional or threadbare; the stage business something which has been witnessed a hundred times again and again, in short, boxes, pit, and gallery get prosy and sleepy, and begin to stare listlessly about the House, and long for something funny or pungent or peppery, something to wake them up. This the Crisis manages admirably. The Crisis forms in fact a "point," an effect, a situation, a bit of new and original comic or serious business in the play. The long speeches are waived; the "heavy fathers," and the "walking gentlemen," and the "general utility men" become inspired with an interest and sprightliness not their own, and there is a general anxiety to see and hear what comes next.

How well has Mr. Disraeli described a Ministerial crisis, in political and official atmospheres. How the world of red-lapism quakes and quivers to its centre. How the great nobles of the hereditary governing families—the leaders of the ins and the outs—hurry with anxious faces from conference to conference; how the tribe of their followers and expectants—the men who are looking out for under-secretaryships, colonial governorships, and commissionerships, and other such like treasures, beset their haughty official reserve, speculate upon their movements, prove the probability of this, and the impossibility of that political solution or combination. Then it is that the Clubs are in their real glory. Then it is that the shiny hats in the Park and Rotten Row wag convulsively amid the general agitation. Then it is that each man connected, or supposed to be connected, with the great rival powers, brings in another and another piece of "latest intelligence" every quarter of an hour; each of these precious budgets of unfounded rumour needing, say a ten minutes' uninterrupted credence. Then is the time for third, fourth, and fifth newspaper editions. Then is the time for lists of the new Ministry, marked "private and confidential," to circle from house to house and club to club. Then is the time for exclusive intelligence, for secret information, the time of the especial glory of that farseeing class who always, when anything particular is in the wind, "happen to know." Then is the time when the "Court Circular" man takes for the nonce the rank of the historian. Then is the time when future combinations, and future theories, and future courses of policy are inferred from morning visits and evening calls. Then, and then only, is the time when people are never in want of a subject of conversation to succeed the inevitable weather. Then is the time when gentlemen of a waggish turn, meeting their friends in the street, are sure to inquire, in a tone of profound astonishment, how it is that the said friends can possibly reconcile it to their sense of loyal and patriotic duty to leave their homes at a period when they may expect, from moment to moment, an imperative summons to Buckingham Palace; and then, and then only, is the time when the ladies begin to take a faint dawning interest in politics, and occasionally say, "Oh, by the bye, dear me! who's to be in?"

We must look back to very old days to find a time at which the Government was so long a-begetting. A twelve days' crisis is a strange event in English history; but the old parties have been so thoroughly broken up, and the old staff of governing men—Whig and Tory—seem so scarce to allow young and fresh blood into the Cabinet Councils of the Queen of England, or wonder by the bye the crisis terminated. Meantime, red-tapism has had a splendid triumph. The art of living in Downing-street, and sitting on the Treasury Bench, appears to be one of strange and mystic difficulty. Even in this present day, then, in the opinion of Socrates, the man who could conduct dramatic entertainments well, could govern a nation. In accordance with this theory, Mr. Macready ought to have been sent for. Yet, on second thoughts, the theatrical Ministry might very likely not be deemed satisfactory in the Clubs. The true translation of the gentleman's philosophy, however, I understand, makes him refer to the "arrangers" and not the "conductors" of dramatic entertainments—a change which would transfer office from the managers to the authors, and possibly oblige Mr. Pitzball with an under-secretaryship, or at least a seat at the Board of Trade. Meantime, we are to jog on as before—the same actors, the same drama; but provided, it is announced, with new properties and new scenic effects. Let us only hope for a more free and flexible fashion of action, and spirit into the management, and then ring the bell, sound the gong, and up goes the curtain on act second of the Session of Fifty-one!

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

ALLESBURY ELECTION AND ST ALBAN'S ELECTION. The Examiner of Recognizances has reported to the House that the recognizances of the parties to the petitions against the return of members at those elections are unobjectionable.

HEREFORD ELECTION.—The petition of the electors, complaining of this election, has been referred to the General Committee of Elections

MID KENT AND DOVER RAILWAY (LANDOWNERS' LINE).—The select committee of this railway bill, sitting under the standing orders, have decided that the standing orders ought not to be dispensed with in this case

CLASSIFICATION OF PRIVATE BILLS.—The Committee of Selection, under the powers given to them by the standing order of 8th July last, have formed into groups the following private bills, which, in their opinion, it is expedient to submit to the same committee, and have agreed to report the same to the House, as follows:—Group No. 1. Turnpike Road Bills: Appleby, Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, and Market Brough; Cheltenham and Gloucester District, Cheltenham and Painswick; Huddersfield and New Hey District, Ilchen Bridge and Roads; Manchester Parish Highways; Milford and Haverfordwest; Penrith Road and Lakenheath and Hockwold Roads; Multrop and Levens Turnpike Road; Pyecomb and Hickstead district; Richmond and Lancaster (western district); Sheffield and Glossop; Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth; Stilton and Stamford District; Tattenhall and Woodchurch; Uttoxeter to Stoke and Mulwich to Sandon; Wivelsombe Roads. Group No. 2: Liverpool Docks (alteration of management, &c.); Liverpool Docks (abatement of sale).

IRELAND.

Mr. John O'Connell has at last got wearied of the vain attempt to stand in his father's gigantic shoes. The general indifference of the community at large to his puny exertions seems to have at length shown him the futility of his striving to play the political leader; and he is accordingly adjourned the weekly meetings at Conciliation-Hall "until further notice."

LORD GOUGH AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—On Tuesday, at the Spring Commencements held in the University of Dublin, the honorary degree of LL.D. was presented to Lord Gough. The gallant veteran appeared in the examination-hall in the full uniform of general officer, and was loudly and most cordially cheered by the crowds assembled to see and hear him. Amongst those who took Doctors' degrees were the hon. members for the University, J. Napier, M.P., and G. A. Hamilton, M.P.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A hostile meeting took place at Merrion, near Sligo, on the 27th ult., between the Mayor of Sligo, E. H. Verdon, Esq., and C. Aries A. Sadley, Esq., solicitor, cousin to Colonel Sedley, 2nd West India Regiment, in which the former was attended by a professional gentleman, and the latter by his brother. After an exchange of shots, the parties were, with much difficulty, taken off the ground. The duel originated in an article inserted in the *Channel* newspaper, of which Mr. Verdon is proprietor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.—As time advances, the agitation against the Papal Aggression Bill of Lord John Russell is gaining strength, and extending to the remotest parts of the country. The provincial petitions rank certain accounts of several large meetings held during the present week. On Tuesday last there was a meeting of the Roman Catholics of the county of Kerry, in the Court House of Tralee, "to draw up an address to the loyal nobility and gentry of Ireland, in reference to the late measure introduced by Lord John Russell against the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in England and Ireland." The late High Sheriff of Kerry, Mr. Maurice J. O'Connell, presided. Many of the principal Roman Catholic clergy were in attendance. A letter was read from Dr. Egan, the Roman Catholic Bishop, describing the bill, as one fostering the clergy and interfering with the discipline of their church. Amongst the resolutions adopted, was one declaring that "the imposition of the support of the clergy of a minority on the great majority of the Irish people has ever been the fertile source of much discontent and dissatisfaction in Ireland," and that, "as long as so unjust a burden is imposed on the people of Catholic this country can never believe they possess equal rights or privileges with other classes of religionists."

[The following appeared in our Late Edition of last week.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

It will be seen from the report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament last night (Friday), which we give below, what has been the nature of the negotiations and arrangements entered upon during the week (hitherto without effect) for the purpose of forming an Administration, by the Statesmen who have been honoured with the confidence of her Majesty in the present unexampled Ministerial Crisis: also, what the causes are which prevent the formation of a Cabinet up to this time; and what is the present state of matters.

Lord John Russell, in the course of his explanations, stated, that no final arrangements would be made until the counsel of the Duke of Wellington (who was summoned to Buckingham Palace in the course of the day—Friday) had been obtained by her Majesty.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The House was very crowded, and in the galleries a large number of ladies were assembled.

NEW PEER.

Lord BROUGHTON (late Sir J. C. Hobhouse) took the oaths and his seat.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLORS BILL.

On the motion of Lord LANGDALE, this bill was read a third time and passed.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in a most impressive speech, detailed the progress of the Ministerial crisis since Monday last. The failure of Lord John Russell to re-construct his Cabinet, and the refusal of Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham to consent to form part of an Administration, had been followed by an attempt of Lord Stanley to organise a Ministry, first by a coalition between the Protectionists and the supporters of the late Sir Robert Peel, and then by the unassisted forces of the Protectionist party. All these attempts had led to no result; and the state of things at that moment was, that her Majesty had sent for the Duke of Wellington, in order to have the benefit of his advice before taking any further step. Under these circumstances, it was consolatory to him to be able to state that the difficulties and obstacles which had occurred in those negotiations had turned entirely on matters of differences of opinion, and not at all on any personal considerations. The noble Lord then sat down, after reminding the House that there was one sacrifice which could not be called upon to make, and that was the sacrifice of dignity which would attend the prolonged attempt to carry on the business of the country without that amount of support which was indispensable to the efficient discharge of the public service. Such an attempt, while it would be highly detrimental to the honour of the Crown, could only be profitable to a not very respectable class of politicians, who would in that case be invested with an importance which did not otherwise belong to them.

The Earl of ABERDEEN next rose to state the course which he had taken during the recent negotiations. On Saturday last he had been honoured with a communication from, followed by an interview with, her Majesty. In obedience to her Majesty's expressed wish, he had endeavoured, in conjunction with Sir James Graham, to assist in the reconstruction of Lord John Russell's Government. He was sorry to say, that his endeavours had failed, in consequence of his invincible repugnance to the penal measure against the Roman Catholics introduced by Lord John Russell into the Lower House. That repugnance had been shared, without any previous concert or understanding, by all his late colleagues with whom he had communicated. When her Majesty found that no decision could be effected between the supporters of Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell, she had asked him (Lord Aberdeen) to undertake the task of forming an Administration, but when he looked at the majority by which the bill among the Roman Catholics had been carried in the House of Commons, and when he was convinced that a large number of their Lordships would concur in supporting that bill, he felt that it was useless to attempt to carry out her Majesty's commands, and therefore he decided the task. This was all he had to say; and, in conclusion, he hoped that the House would believe that nothing would have induced him to follow the course he adopted, had he not been convinced that he had acted according to the dictates of the soundest principles of wisdom and justice.

Lord STANLEY then rose, and proceeded to lay before the House the several steps of the negotiation, in which he had recently en- When her Majesty asked for his advice on the Ministerial crisis, he a- ged for a statement of the reasons which had induced Lord John Russell to resign, and when he found that that retirement was attributed solely to the small majority on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's motion, and to the defeat which the Ministry had sustained on Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the franchise, he had ventured to express his doubts that the resignation of the late Ministry was to be ascribed solely, or even principally, to those causes. He had felt it to be his duty before her Majesty to state his opinion as to the state of parties in the House of Commons, and to recommend that before he himself undertook the task of forming an Administration, an attempt should be made to bring about an union between Lord John Russell and the supporters of the late Sir Robert Peel. Lord Aberdeen had declined the proposal, and Sir James Graham had declined to make the attempt, he had himself attempted an approximation between the Protectionist party and the followers of Sir Robert Peel, among whose ranks were to be found men of the highest character for station and ability, and who had always seemed to exercise those talents solely to render the formation of any Ministry an impossibility. This attempt, too, having failed, he was reduced to have recourse entirely to the Protectionist party; and though there were many men among them who would have formed able members of a Ministry, yet, when he considered that with one exception that party was deficient in men of official experience, that when his Ministry was formed it would have to contend with a majority most effective for opposition if unable to combine for anything else, and that the public service rendered a dissolution at the present time at least impossible, he had, after mature deliberation, begged her Majesty to excuse him from the responsibility of forming an Administration. The noble Lord then contradicted the reports that he had pressed her Majesty to consent to a dissolution, and that Lord John Russell had forced himself on her Majesty while the negotiations in which he (Lord Stanley) had been concerned were in progress, and concluded his able speech by giving a sketch of the course which he should have felt it his duty to pursue with regard to the Income-tax, to agriculture distress, and to Papal aggression, had he been successful in forming an Administration.

After a few words from the Marquis of Lansdowne in explanation, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

The House was thronged with members, anxious to hear the Ministerial explanations.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated what had occurred since Monday with reference to the formation of a Cabinet. He noticed the contradiction—very peremptory in terms, and in manner very courteous—which had been received from Mr. Disraeli to the effect that he had announced that Lord Stanley, having been sent for by the Queen, had represented to her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form a Government; and in justification of his statement he read (with permission) a letter from Prince Albert, in account written by Lord Stanley, and by him delivered to the Queen, of his interview with her Majesty, and which Lord Stanley had authorised him to make use of. After this he appealed to the House whether these circumstances did not bear out the statement of Lord John. He proceeded to say that, having been desired by her Majesty to attempt to reconstruct an Administration, and Her Majesty having been pleased to consent to the retention of Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, he had met them at the Palace, and communicated with them afterwards; that no personal considerations stood in the way of a union, and upon several points of public importance there was no material variety of views between them; but there was one subject upon which they differed, and neither could recede—namely, the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act; that though he thought it necessary to preserve with that bill, he had consented to make considerable alterations in it; whereas Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham were of opinion that any legislation upon the subject was unnecessary; which was so wide a difference as to render an agreement impossible. He (Lord John Russell) thereupon again repaired to the Palace and resigned the commission with which he had been entrusted, and Lord Stanley having been again sent for, he had since resigned his commission into the hands of her Majesty, who, in this difficulty, had been pleased to command the attendance of an old and faithful friend of the Crown, the Duke of Wellington, and intended to pause for a while before any further endeavours were made to form a Cabinet. The noble Lord then removed a misconception of what he had said on Monday, explained the motives of his resignation, and defended himself against certain charges, especially that of shrinking from the difficulties of his position. These difficulties had arisen out of three questions: first, that of the ecumenical policy which had been recommended in 1846, and which, having been found beneficial to the great mass of the people, the present Government had to lowed out; secondly, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in respect to which he retained his opinion, that the assumption of these titles was an act of usurped power on the part of a foreign Prince which it was impossible for Parliament to pass over; but the main object to be attained, he observed, was the assertion of the supremacy of the Crown and people of England as against any foreign power. With regard to the bill itself, having been told by persons of competent authority that its provisions, though carefully framed, might interfere with ordination and with existing endowments, he said at once that that was not the intention of the bill, and he should be ready to examine its provisions, and make such alterations as would prevent any such interference, without departing from its original scope. The last question a very important one—was that of the extension of the suffrage, the subject of many deliberations held with his colleagues previous to the meeting of Parliament. He had prepared an outline of a measure which he thought might be proposed to the House; but there was a preliminary question, whether looking to the present state of the country, to the situation of the country, it was desirable to introduce such a bill during this session; and they had all concurred in thinking it should be delayed and matured until the next. He had been perfectly satisfied with the general working of the Reform Bill; but he thought, if the number of persons enjoying the franchise could be increased, without danger to our representative system, that system would be placed upon a wider and safer basis. With regard to the nature of the measure, however, the greatest caution should be used. He should dread any change which would deprive the House of Commons of those conservative elements that ought to belong to it; and he believed that a House of Commons representing merely numbers would jar with the other branches of the Legislature, and not conform to the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. DISRAELI explained what he had meant to say on Monday. He happened to meet Lord Stanley shortly before the House met, and he understood him to contradict any statement that he was not prepared to form a Government; but there was no intention on his part to be peremptory in words or discourteous in manner.

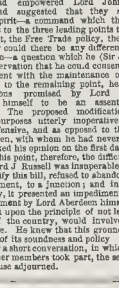
Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who was called by several members, said, that as the House seemed to expect some explanation from him, though he had no official character, he should not withhold one in the present critical position of affairs. On Saturday evening Lord Aberdeen and he received the commands of her Majesty to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace, when her Majesty informed them that Lord Stanley not being then prepared to form an Administration she had empowered Lord John Russell to endeavour to reconstruct one, and suggested that they should meet his Lordship in an amicable spirit—a command which they had most cheerfully obeyed. With reference to the three leading points to which Lord John Russell had referred, on the first, the Free Trade policy, there could be no difference between them; neither could there be any difference on principle as to the extension of the suffrage—a question which he (Sir James) was not unwilling to entertain, with the reservation that he could consent to no extension which he did not believe consistent with the maintenance of the existing form of Government. In respect to the remaining point, he was bound to say that, with all the modifications promised by Lord John Russell, he could not reconcile it to himself to be an assenting party to the measure before the House. The proposed modifications would leave the bill for all practical purposes utterly inoperative, while it would be regarded as penal and offensive, and as opposed to the policy of the last twenty years. Lord Aberdeen, with whom he had never communicated upon this subject until he had asked his opinion on the first day of the session, entirely concurred with him. Upon this point, therefore, the difficulty in the way of a junction between them and Lord J. Russell was insuperable. As that noble Lord, though he had offered to modify this bill, refused to abandon it, that was a cardinal difficulty and a fatal impediment, to a junction; and in the present excited state of feeling in the country, it presented an impediment equally insuperable to the formation of a Government by Lord Aberdeen himself. To endeavour to carry out a measure of reconstruction upon the principle of not legislating upon this subject, in the present state of the country, would involve Great Britain and Ireland in an angry struggle. He knew that this ground was an unpopular one, but he was convinced of its soundness and policy.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. B. Osborne, and other members took part, the second reading of the bill was postponed, and the House adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHARLES, FOURTH EARL OF HARRINGTON.

THE death of this nobleman occurred at Brighton, on the 3rd inst., after a short

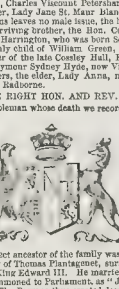


but severe illness. His Lordship was born 8th April, 1780, the eldest son of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, G.C.B., a distinguished military officer, by Jane his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fleming, Bart., of Brompton Park, Middlesex. Early in life he entered the army, and attained, eventually, the rank of Major-General. It may be remarked, that each successive Earl of Harrington rose to the highest grade in the army. The first peer, an eminent soldier and statesman, in the time of the first two Georges, became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the second Earl was full General and Colonel of the 2nd troop of Horse Guards; and the third Earl, of similar military rank, commanded the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and was Constable of Windsor Castle.

The Peer just deceased was formerly well known in the world of fashion, and long enjoyed the personal regard of George IV. when Prince Regent. On his Majesty's accession to the throne, he became one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and filled the same office under William IV. His Lordship married, April 7th, 1801, Maria, daughter of Samuel Foote, Esq., and had two sons, Charles Viscount Petersham, who died in his father's lifetime, and one daughter, Lady Jane St. Maur Blance Stanhope, born May 14, 1803. As the Earl thus leaves no male issue, the honours and entailed estates devolve on his next surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. Leicester Stanhope, D.D., Rector of Bolton, Seymour Sydney Hyde, now Viscount Petersham, born in 1845, and two daughters, the elder, Lady Anna, married to Edward S. Chandos Pole, Esq., Radbourne.

THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. HENRY WILSON, LORD BERNERS.

The nobleman whose death we record, was second son of the late Henry William



Wilson, Esq., of Didlington and Astwell-house, Bucks, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Miller, Bart., and succeeded to the estates and representation of the family at the death of his brother, Robert Lord Berners, in 1838, when the Barony became extinct by a writ of summons in favour of the late nobleman.

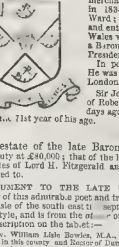
[illegible] was born [illegible] 1774, and married, [illegible] Mary Dorothea, daughter of Thomas Sumpter, Esq., of Hinton Hall, county Cambridge, by whom he leaves issue: he is succeeded by his eldest son, now Lord Berners.

The direct ancestor of the family was Sir John Bourchier, K.G., grandson internally of Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of King Edward III. He married the heiress of Sir Richard Berners, and was summoned to Parliament, as "John Bourchier of Berners, Chevalier," in 1459. The Peerage thus created descended, through his descendants (the Knyvetts), to the Wilsons of Didlington, whose representative was the late Lord Berners.

LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

PHILIP CHARLES SIDNEY, Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, and a Baronet, was born on the 13th June, 1800, he was the only son of the late Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart., by his wife, Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy at his decease in 1849; but previously to that he had been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, on the 13th January, 1835. His Lordship was Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, a G.C.H. and D.C.L. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. He married, the 3rd August, 1835, the Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, sister of the late Earl of Munster, by whom he leaves three daughters and two sons, the elder of whom is now the second Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. The late Lord, to the great grief of all who knew him, and to whom he was endeared by his many public and private virtues, died on the 4th instant at the family seat, Penshurst, near Tonbridge.

SIR JOHN PIRIE, BART.



This gentleman, an Alderman of the City of London, was the son of John Pirie, Esq., of Dunse, Berwickshire. He was born on Sept. 18, 1781, at Berwick-upon-Tweed. He left his native town at an early age for London, where he rose into extensive business as a shipowner, ship-broker, and merchant. In 1831, he served the office of Sheriff; in 1834 he was elected Alderman for the ward; and in 1841 he was chosen Lord Mayor, and entered upon its duties the day the Prince of Wales was born. He was, in consequence, created a Baronet in the same year. In 1842 he was made President of St. Thomas's Hospital.

In politics Sir John Pirie was a Conservative. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the City of London in the election of 1841.

Sir John married, in April, 1807, Jean, daughter of Robert Nichol, Esq., of Kelso. He died a few days ago, at his residence, Champion Hill, Camberwell, in the 71st year of his age.

The estate of the late Baroness Rothschild has been valued for stamp duty at £80,000; that of the late Marquis of Northampton, at £12,000, and that of Lord H. Fitzgerald and Sir W. T. G. Thomas have also been admitted to.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE CANON BOWLES.—A tablet to the memory of this admirable poet and truly excellent man has recently been erected in the aisle of the south end transept of Salisbury Cathedral. It is in the florid Gothic style, and is from the design of Mr. Osmond, of this city. The following is the inscription on the tablet:—

The Rev. William Lisle Bowles, M.A., Canon of this Cathedral, many years Rector of Bremhill, in this county and Rector of Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester a Poet, Critic, and Divine, died on the 7th of April, 1850, in the 80th year of his age. His wife, Magdalene, daughter of the Rev. Chas. Wake, D.D., Rector of Somerton Norfolk, in this county died on the 7th of May, 1844. The remains of both are interred near in a tablet erected by their kindred as a tribute of respect to departed worth, of which the writings of the first afford a more interesting and unimpeachable memorial.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

We understand a vacancy is about to occur in the Wardenship of Dulwich College. By the statutes of the College, the candidates must be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, not less than twenty-one years of age, and unmarried.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Duke of Bedford has presented to the Church Extension Committee of St. Pancras, a site of ground for a new church, together with the sum of £500 towards the building fund. The church will be erected in the district of St. Matthew (one of those recently formed), which contains a population of 9000, the only present church accommodation in which is an unconsecrated building capable of containing 500 persons.

A subscription is being raised by the churchwardens of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, assisted by a committee, to present a testimonial to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—The old marble font in the Morning Chapel has just been replaced by a new one of free stone, the work of Mr. Osmond, sculptor, of this city. It is in the Early English style, and is composed of a circular basin, ornamented with arcades and floral devices, and supported by a cluster of eight columns. It is placed in the chapel, near the monument of Bishop Poore, and is in excellent character with the architecture of the building.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. R. M. Benson, to Cowley Perpetual Curacy, Oxfordshire; patrons, Christ Church, Oxford. Rev. F. S. Colmore, to Beckenham Rectory, Kent; value £900 with residence; patron, J. Cator, Esq.; Rev. G. R. Ferris, to Halifax Curacy, Yorkshire. Rev. W. Griffiths, to Glyn-Corwg Perpetual Curacy, with Bisen Gurach Perpetual Curacy, Glamorganshire; value, £90; patron, R. T. E. Vaughan, Esq. J. Kirkman, B.A., to Second Mastership of Bruton Grammar School, Somerset. Rev. Hugh Lyon, to Appleshaw Vicarage, Hants; value, £136; patron, R. Myall, Esq. Rev. W. L. Needham, to be Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Worcester. Rev. H. Niven, to Bishampton Vicarage, Worcestershire; value £103 and residence; patron, Bishop of Worcester. Rev. O. Owen and Rev. J. Rowlatt, to be Bodleian Lecturers, Exeter, 1851-52. Rev. R. White, to Habberley Rectory, Salop; value, £168 and residence; patron, W. White, Esq. Rev. R. W. Burton, to Christ Church Perpetual Curacy, St. Pancras; value, £500; patron, Bishop of London. Rev. G. Crabbe, to Merton Rectory, Norfolk; value, £174; patron, Lord Walsingham. Rev. S. G. Wood, to Farnham, Lincolnshire; value, £200; patron, Earl of Yarborough. Rev. —— Salter, to East Teignmouth Curacy, Devon.

VACANCIES.—*Vicarages*: Duston, Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; value, £140 and residence; patron, Viscount Maidstone. Rev. J. Greville, deceased. St. Minver, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter; value, £337, with residence; Rev. G. Treweeke, deceased. *Rectories*: Horndon West, with Ingrave Rectory, Essex, diocese of Rochester; value, £344, with residence; patron, the late rector, the Rev. R. A. Johnstone, deceased. Illogan, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter; value, £587, with residence; patron, Baroness Rassett; Rev. G. Treweeke, deceased. *Mastership*: Wymondham Grammar School, Leicestershire; Rev. G. A. Dimock, deceased

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev. Edmund Coffin, late curate of East Farleigh, Kent, from the congregation; the Rev. Trevin Lloyd, of St. Peter's, Kingsland, from the parishioners; the Rev. Robert Harris, of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, from his parishioners; the Rev Jacob Francis Matthew, of St. Paul, Bedminster, Somerset, from humble members of his congregation; the Rev. Charles Thomas Penrose, from the pupils under his care, during his Head Mastership of King's School, Sherborne, Dorset; the Rev. Braithwaite Harrison, from the inhabitants of Wolsingham, in the county of Durham; the Rev. H. Harvey, on his vacating the vicarage of Bradford, Wilts, from the congregation.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The ADDRESS of the IRISH PRELATES to their "beloved" flocks has been issued since our last publication, and says of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, that it "took away, disorganise, and cause to be doubtful the authority to annul its acts of jurisdiction; to fetter and impede, as much as possible, the exercise of that ministry by which the truths of revelation are proclaimed, and the mysteries and sacraments of religion imparted; and grievously to injure, if not to destroy, those noble charitable institutions which are the glory and the blessing of the land, and which are maintained, as they have been established, by the free offerings of the faithful. The blighting effects of this penal law, if adopted, will be felt by the orphan that is now sheltered in the bosom of Catholic benevolence, and by the destitute sufferer on the hospital bed, whom pangs are often soothed by the devoted daughter of charity, while they are consoled by the Christian ministry that has called those institutions into existence—by the power of that kindling and creative spirit which is the vivifying principle of religion." The prelates exhort their flocks to be strictly obedient to the laws, but to use all lawful and constitutional means to oppose the enactment—an injunction which the Irish, who love agitation for its own sake, are ready enough to follow. The address subsequently published the opinion of Mr Counsellor O'Hagan, who says, the bill will confiscate the bulk of the property bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland in the last twenty years, and the utter destruction of the Church.

Cardinal Wiseman caused a LENTEN INDULT for the archdiocese of Westminster, the dioceses of Southwark, to be read in the Catholic chapels of the two dioceses on Sunday last. It begins by the customary phrase, "Nicholas, by the Divine mercy, of the holy Roman Church by the title of St. Pudentiana cardinal priest, Archbishop of Westminster, and administrator apostolic of the diocese of Southwark," and is addressed "to our dearly beloved in Christ, the clergy secular and regular, and the faithful of the said archdiocese and diocese." After announcing his desire to make a good use of the sacred time, he says, with reference to his own mission:—"You know that popular excitement has given place to a more cunningly devised and deeply meditated measure of legislative aggression, the avowed object of which is to cramp or paralyse the spiritual ecclesiastical organization of our Church, while its secret aim is to despoil again our institutions of the poor crumbs of charity which, since their former plundering, have been slowly gathered up." Trusting only in God, he exhorts his flocks to the purification of their hearts, and the amendment of their lives, to induce God to forgive them past error and avert chastisement. After referring to what he calls "the shameful insults heaped on our religion and on its purest mysteries, blasphemous indignities having especially been uttered, and inscribed on the very walls, against the adorable pledge and sacrament of Jesus's love," he bids his flocks to go this year more frequently than ever to the place where He is especially adored; go daily, with souls full of sympathy and tender sorrow, with fresh fervour, love and strengthening from their daily meals to their lips, and entreat Him to forgive, and to ask His Father to forgive, what has been done in ignorant petulance, or blind fury, against his sacred presence; and, to encourage this beautiful penance, "making sure," he says, "of the facilities granted to us, we hereby grant a plenary indulgence to all of the faithful who shall visit the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in five different churches or chapels, making there an act of reparation for all sacrilegious, blasphemous, and irreverences committed against it, and praying for the intentions of his Holiness and the peace of the church, and receiving on the day of their last visit the holy Communion, after a contrite confession of their sins." Finally, he thus speaks of the Exhibition:—"This year our metropolis will become the scene of such a display of earthly magnificence, and the gathering place of such multitudes, as the world perhaps has never before witnessed. It will be, in fact, the world's jubilee: its pig arms will be the curious, the idle, the rich, and the gay, as much as the industrious and observant; the object of their interest will be the collected marvels of human productions, by wealth or skill, of their occupation, enjoyment through every sense. Whatever is fair to the eye and alluring to the appetite, will be temptingly hung on every bough of the newly-created paradise. Great as may be the display of material grandeur which will thus be presented to all nations, who does not fear the increase of sin and vice, if not of crime, which this immense concourse of people must inevitably produce? All our usual temptations to folly and to extravagance, to dissipation and worldliness, will be increased; every snare that awaits youth will be multiplied; every evil principle more widely and ingeniously fascinated: and there will be a concentration of corrupted and corrupting elements poured into the metropolis and the nation such as no other occurrence could make. And all this will endanger faith and morals, and perhaps sin, more charity."

The Cardinal adjures his flocks to be provided against this increase of wickedness, by laying before Heaven their penitence and prayers, by watching, for themselves, to avert or mitigate any evils that may result from this national display of greatness, whether directly or indirectly. "Let us bring down on it, as far as our poor efforts may avail, a sanctifying blessing, or a merciful regard; and let us arm ourselves, at least, against its distractions and allurements, by acquiring a more chastened, and well-regulated, and interior spirit."

The Cardinal concludes, by granting, in the name of religion, the following Dispensations for Lent, 1851:—

1. Flesh meat is allowed on all Sundays; and once on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, except Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week, and Easter Saturday.
2. Eggs are allowed at the single meal of those who are bound to fast, and at the Refection of those who are not so bound on all days except Ash-Wednesday and the four last days in Holy Week.
3. Cheese, under the same restrictions, is allowed on all days except Ash-Wednesday and Good Friday.
4. The use of dripping or lard is permitted at dinner and collation on all days except Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, and the three Ember-days.
5. On those days whereon flesh meat is allowed, fat is not permitted at the same meal.

A letter from Rome, in the *Times* of Wednesday, says, that our Government recommended the Pope indirectly to withdraw the offensive parts of the Bull constituting the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, particularly the titles of the bishops' sees; but the Pope turned a deaf ear to the recommendation.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, late M.P. for Hull, Wilts, Peel, Captain R. N., has bequeathed to the Salisbury Infirmary £100, and £100 to the Seaman's Hospital the *Dreadnought*, in the Thames, clear of duty.—The late Miss E. M. Beaumont, Holland-street, Kensington, has left to the London Charity for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, a legacy of £180.—To the Church Missionary Society, £5000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £5000; Trinitarian Bible Society, £2000; Episcopal Jews' Chapel Abrahamic Society, £2000; Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, £1000; Edinburgh Bible Society, £1000; Irish Society of London, £1000; Malta Protestant College, £10000; and the residue of her personal property not disposed of by will to be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes—by the late Miss Jane Cook, of Cheltenham.

INTERIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

We this week, as promise to present to our readers views of the Interior of the Army and Navy Club-house, and, at the same time, take the opportunity of detailing the formation of the Club, and its progress up to the present date.

In the year 1837, Sir Edward Barnes and a few officers just returned from service in India, finding, from the number of candidates on the list of the Junior United Service Club, how little chance there was of a young officer being enabled to belong for some years to any military club, proposed to establish an "Army Club," eligible only to officers on full or half-pay of her Majesty's service. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on being applied to, declined to become either patron or member, unless it was opened in a similar manner to the "Navy;" which suggestion being acted on, his Grace became a member and patron of the same, up to the present period. On the death of Sir Edward Barnes, the office of President, held by him, was offered to, and accepted by, Admiral Sir Philip Durham, who died in 1843.

The Club, at this period, had just completed the purchase of its present premises, with a frontage in Pall-Mall of 80 feet, 100 feet in St. James's-street, and 200 feet back with entrance from Regent-street by Cleveland Mews; at an expense which, together with excavations, concrete, &c., amounted in round numbers to £34,000.

On the committee's application, his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge in the kindest manner enrolled himself as a member, and accepted the Presidency of the Club—an event of great importance at the time, giving great stability to the Club, then entering on expensive negotiations connected with the new building. Amongst the houses pulled down to clear the new site was that of Lord de Manley; and, with other objects of art and interest bought with the house, may be mentioned the looking-glass of Nell Gwynne, which now, in the new Club-House, occupies a conspicuous position in the visitors' dining-room. *En passant*, we may remark, that the admission of friends constitutes a leading feature in this Club, and to which it owes much of its rise and popularity, having been the first military club wherein such an indulgence was permitted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.—THE STAIRCASE.

The first stone of the building was laid on the 13th of May, 1848, by Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell, Coldstream Guards (owing to the unavoidable absence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, from indisposition); and the first day of the Club being thrown open for the use of its members was the 26th of February, 1851.

During the week antecedent to this date it was thronged by upwards of seven thousand visitors. It was also, on the first two days of the week (set apart for the purpose), visited by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (who, on the death of the late Duke, graciously accepted the office of President), and also by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who both expressed to Colonel Daniell and the committee accompanying them their great satisfaction at the building, and all the arrangements connected with the furnishing, and commended the absence of gilding in the decoration.

The Hall, which is much admired, and of which we give an elaborate Engraving, contains, besides a striking bust of the present Duke of Cambridge, by Jones, two remarkable pieces of art, which the Club are most fortunate in possessing. One, a piece of Gobelin Tapestry, of the rarest workmanship, valued at £1500, presented to the Club, in remembrance of his being an honorary member of the same, by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic; the other, a beautiful portrait of her Majesty on horseback, reviewing the troops at Windsor. This masterpiece of Mr. F. Grant was originally painted (without the military figures in the background) for Christ's Hospital, and for which her Majesty was pleased to give him eight sittings; but the governors of Christ's Hospital preferring a portrait of her Majesty in robes, Mr. Grant was enabled to allow a large body of the members of the Army and Navy Club to purchase the equestrian portrait for 400 guineas, and present the same to the Club: a more pleasing or faithful resemblance of her Majesty it would, we venture to assert, be almost impossible to obtain. The staircase and hall form a most effective and picturesque portion of the building, the decorations being in most artistic style, the caryatides supporting the frieze at the top of the staircase being especially so.

Our other Engraving represents the Morning Room, a most superb apartment. The windows look into Pall-Mall, and also into George-street. The enrichments to the walls and ceilings are of extremely fine and varied character, and the room in its whole appearance is truly palatial. The same remarks apply to the coffee-room, which is superb in every respect; and in all the architectural and decorative enrichments, the

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.—MORNING ROOM.

taste and skill of Mr. Jackson are pre-eminent. There is one point worthy of remark in the embellishments, that all possible effect is attained in the simplest manner possible, absence of gilding being remarkable.

The contracts for the exterior, internal fittings, and furniture of the Club, together with the decorations, were under £54,000, which, considering the magnitude of the building, its beautiful furniture and decorations, evinces what may be done in this metropolis by prudence, attention, and ready money—the whole expenditure of the building and site having been met by a sum raised at the commencement of the building solely amongst the members of the Club, in addition to some £20,000, the savings of the Club for many years. The present effective strength of the Club is limited to sixteen hundred members, to which number although the candidate list is near 800, it is not contemplated to make any addition. We understand, Thursday is the day selected, during the week, upon which the Club will in future be opened to parties of visitor accompanied by a member. Wishing it every success, and congratulating the committee and their zealous secretary, Mr. Walcot, on the satisfactory termination of their labours, we doubt not the Club will be an object of much admiration and curiosity to the numerous foreigners who will this year visit London for the Exhibition of 1851.

In justice to the architects, builders, and all parties employed by the committee, who, in their various departments, acquitted themselves most creditably, we subjoin a list of the same, which we copied from one of the cards presented, on admission, to the visitors:—

Architects, Messrs Parnell and Smith. Builder (exterior), Mr Trego. Builders (interior), Messrs. Smith and Appleford. Clerk of the Works, Mr Coulshan. Furniture, Messrs. Gillon and Co. Carpets, Mr Lenworth. Lamps (ormolu), Messrs. Hughes and Forrest. Lamps (glass), Mr Osler. Mirrors, Thames Plate-glass Company. Mantelpieces, Mr Brown. Gas-fitter, Mr. Cowan. Painters, Mr. Sang and Signor Romoli (Smoking room). Decorator in *carton pierre*, Mr Jackson.

We have to thank Amicus (Dr. Lloyd) for his obliging letter, calling our attention to the illustration of this superb specimen of Club-house architecture and decorative taste.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.—The Board of Ordnance have given orders for the construction of chapel schools at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, Mullingar, Templemore, Birr, Fermoy, Buttevant, and Jacobs.

ABOLITION OF THE CANTEEN OF THE FOOT GUARDS AT WHITEHALL.—This house, which has for many years been used by the Foot-Guards, was closed last month, and the building is, we understood, to be converted, by direction of the authorities, into an office connected with the recruiting department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The number of general officers employed on service at home and abroad in 1811 was 207, and the number employed at home and abroad in 1851 is 239: decrease since 1811, 168.

THE GOLD COAST CORPS.—In page 14 of the Army Estimates for this year, a vote for the first time is required for this local corps. The arrangements for its formation are not yet completed, but it is to consist of 11 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 312 rank and file, at an estimated cost of £6154 per annum.

CEYLON STAFF.—The appointments of staff officers at Galle and Trincomalee to be abolished. Captain M'Lean will return to his duties in the Royal Artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Simmonds, Ceylon Rifles, is to be removed from Trincomalee to Kandy, and Captain Cole, from the roads department, is to rejoin the 15th Regiment.

COLONIAL WOOD FOR SHIP-BUILDING PURPOSES.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have conveyed to the Commissioners of Customs their Lordships' authority for the admission, duty free, of all treenails from the British possessions, and expressed their desire that they will cause a clause to be inserted to that effect in the Great Customs Amendment Bill.

LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The intense interest and anxiety still felt in the safety of Sir John Franklin, and the heroic crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*—in particular the anxious solicitude of Lady Franklin—justifies the fact of the Government reward of £20,000 for the discovery of the missing voyagers being still obtainable, have led to the undertaking of another expedition to sail from Aberdeen. It will be recollected that the *Prince Albert* was purchased by grafs—arrived there in October last, after about three months' absence in the Polar Seas. During the period she was in these northern regions, much, in the circumstances, was accomplished, traces of the missing expedition (the only distinct and unmistakable ones that have as yet been found) having been discovered. Circumstances, however—and chiefly, perhaps, the state of the ice—prevented Commander Forsyth and his crew from fully accomplishing what had been intended in the way of a search for Sir John and his associates. An attempt under hopeful auspices is, however, to be made this season in effect, if possible, a search in the same quarter, and to the full extent as proposed last year. The *Prince Albert* will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet, where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient a position as may be found. The party will then proceed in boats so far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia, and follow out their search so far to the westward as possible. Where boats cannot be used, "kyaks" will be used, which, with the assistance of the Esquimaux, will enable the party to proceed 100 or 200 miles farther than boats could carry them, as the "kyaks" can be rolled up and dragged over the ice. It is supposed that the expedition shall remain out one season, and, if the state of the weather and the ice be favourable, it is expected that a very extensive search will be effected. The *Prince Albert*, which has lain at Aberdeen all winter, will be got ready as soon as possible, and it is hoped she will be able to reach Lancaster Sound in the middle of June. The expedition will be under the command of Captain W. Kennedy, who has come here from America for that purpose. Mr. Kennedy has a most intimate acquaintance with the Arctic regions, having served for a considerable period in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. He wintered eight years in Labrador, and was the first European who explored the northernmost point of that ley coast. Captain Kennedy, who possesses inflexible determination, courage, and enthusiasm, is very hopeful of success. He speaks highly of the courtesy, and even affection everywhere shown him, and which has sympathy felt, both in America and this country, for the success of his noble undertaking. He proceeds to Orkney to engage lacksmen for the expedition, who have been in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company will accompany the expedition. A well ascended-seamen have also been engaged, and will complete the expedition. We heartily pray that they may succeed in their noble enterprise

INEFFICIENCY OF THE FIRE BRIGADE OF THE METROPOLIS.—This subject was again brought before the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday, when Mr Skeet waited upon the vestry, to lay before them a statement he had to make in support of his letter, forwarded to the vestry a few weeks back, on the subject of the extension of the fire brigade. He said, he found from returns that the Sun Fire-office, in 1839, paid to Government in assurance duty £140,000, and in 1849 it exceeded that amount by £175,000. It was quite evident that the increased property of the insurance offices resulted from the great and successful increase in building speculations The increase of buildings in St. John's Wood, Paddington, Belgrave-square, and on towards Kensington, had been immense within the last ten years; but, although the assurance offices had received a vast deal more for duty, showing how their profits had increased, they had taken no steps whatever to increase their own and as well as the public, to give greater protection. He had been told that the insurance offices held a fire now and then; and he believed it, because it alarmed people, and made them insure. But he thought the fire-offices must have felt that they had rather not many fires lately to be received. The insurances had paid last year £1,160,000 to the Government for duty, and he wanted to know if they did not do their duty they would have the sweets they so frequently enjoyed taken from them by the Government, as it was well known to be a most profitable affair. He could only say, that if they did not he would himself stand a memorial to Parliament. It was far better under the old system, because each fire-office had its engine, and it was said that the keeping up of such establishments brought them custom. Now, however, whilst there were twenty-six insurance offices there were but sixteen fire brigade stations, and St. John's-wood and the whole of the western districts of the metropolis were unprotected. Whilst he had expressed the vestry for was to induce them to use their influence by calling the attention of the directors of the assurance offices to the subject.—Mr. Skeet, in answer to questions, said he had received a great many applications from householders in the vicinity of Maida-hill, as it would then be in a central position for St John's wood and Paddington. He believed that the Paddington vestry, as well as that of St. George, Hanover-square, were going to take the matter up. Mr. Sodo moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, and to communicate with the insurance offices on the subject Mr D'Eyncourt, jun., seconded the motion. His thought a great pity the fire brigade of Commons in the session of 1841, with the names and address of the agents respectively who have deposited the same." The list includes various improvement and health bills, and some, though fewer than might have been anticipated, having reference to railways.

While several labourers were engaged on Friday morning week in pulling down some houses, in order to clear the ground for making the approaches for the new bridge in course of construction in Rochester, one of the walls suddenly gave way, burying two of the men in the ruins No time was lost in extracting them, but when found one was dead, and the other so severely injured that his life was despaired of.

At the weekly meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Magdalen, on Friday week, one of the medical officers was dismissed from his office for neglect of a female patient under his care.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A great meeting of delegates of the Protection societies, from all parts of the country, assembled at the South Sea House on Monday, when a resolution expressing a determination to reverse the free-trade policy of the late Sir R. Peel was unanimously agreed to. Another resolution, expressing the confidence of the association in the policy of Lord George Bentinck, and a deputation was nominated to wait on the noble Lord to communicate the terms of the resolution

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree from the President of the Republic, declaring that pig-lead and block tin, destined to be broken up into small pieces of one and two kilogrammes, for the purpose of being employed in manufactured goods, may be imported into France free of duty, on condition of being afterwards re-exported when made up into whatever articles

It has been calculated that there are at present 40,000 persons confined in their apartments, at Paris, by the prevailing influenza, exclusive of those in the hospitals.

Marshal Dode de la Brunerie, the contractor of the fortifications of Paris, died lately at Bagneux, aged 77 years. He was created by the late the number of surviving Marshals, viz Soult, Gerard, Sebastian, Reille, and Jerome Buonaparte. The late Marshal was made lieutenant of artillery in the Egyptian campaign, and was colonel after the siege of Saragossa, and attained the rank of Marshal after having directed the gigantic fortifications of Paris

The Bombay Government have engaged the services of Mr. Fallon for a twelvemonth, at £40 a month, for the purpose of obtaining drawings of the Cave Temples of Western India, in compliance with the wishes of the Court of Directors. They have allowed £540 for the drawings of the ruined city of Beejapore, but have not, so far as we know, as yet found an artist.

A magnificent set of drawings of the Caves of Ajunta, by Captain Gill, of the Madras army, got up under the Madras Government, has been recently exhibited in India

Diplomatic negotiations have just been concluded with the Court of Vienna, by which great privileges will be extended to Austrian merchantmen in the ports of Holland and the Dutch colonies, with the exception of the Netherlands possessions in the East Indies.

By a return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of vagrants taken into custody by the metropolitan police in the year 1850 was 3810; that of these 2400 were convicted, and 1404 discharged. In 1849, 5515 were taken into custody, 4097 convicted, and 2468 discharged. In no other of the last ten years was the number taken into custody or convicted so great as in 1849. During the three winter months, November, December, and January, 1848-49, there were 2372 taken into custody; in the same months of 1849-50, a less number, 1309; and 1850-51, a further decrease, 1016.

The *Gateshead Observer* says—"We are happy to announce, on the authority of a letter from a most respectable Dutch house, received yesterday, that the Government of the Hague is disposed to bring forward a proposition for altering, or even totally abolishing, the import duty on coal."

The first arrival of foreign ice this year in this country has just taken place by a vessel arrived in the river from one of the Norwegian ports, with an entire cargo, comprising several hundred tons weight of the article.

A committee of English gentlemen has just been formed at Calcutta under the title of the "Vernacular Translation Committee," whose object will be to promote the translation of standard works in general literature by English writers into the vernacular languages of India.

A clerk, in the service of the East Lancashire Railway Company, is in custody at Bury, on a charge of embezzlement

The Wotton estate, of about 7000 acres, in Bucks, till recently the property of the Duke of Buckingham, is forthwith to be drained and improved. The like for the draining are to be manufactured on the estate, and a number of workmen are engaged in furtherance of the object

During the past week several meetings have been held in the west of England in furtherance of the abolition of punishment by death. On each occasion resolutions, and a petition in favour of the abolition of death punishments, were passed unanimously. This is the commencement of a series of meetings from which the society are proposing to carry out during the present session.

The published accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Great Northern Railway Company for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, show that the total revenue receipts for the six months have been £196,822 9s. 11d., and the working expenses (exclusive of rates, taxes, and duty, viz. £4384 9s. 10d.) £59,693 0s. 11d., or £63 less than 30 per cent of the receipts. The gross working expenses are, therefore, £66,077 4s. 9d., and the net balance £59,845 5s. 2d

A joint-stock association is now in course of formation in Belgium, to meet the expected demand for increased steam-boat accommodation between England and that country on the occasion of the approaching Exhibition. It is intended to purchase a line of steamers capable of carrying 250 passengers each, and run them so as to make three trips a week. The capital will be formed of 50-franc shares, each share-holder being entitled to make one double journey.

M. Jules Coutin has just left Paris for New York, charged by the Minister of Public Works with the mission of studying the system of working the railways in the United States.

At the Bristol police-court, on Monday, a man named M'Allister was charged with having stabbed a man named Christopher Connor. The prisoner and another man were quarrelling at a beer-house in Graville-street, when Connor endeavoured to separate them, upon which M'Allister struck him in the left side with a chisel. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the Bristol Infirmary, where he now lies, and the prisoner has been remanded to await his fate

The Aldermanic gown of Cornhill Ward, vacant by the decease of Sir John Pirie, Bart., bids fair to be the subject of a very sharp contest, although the greater part of the gentlemen canvassed for the purpose declined to stand entirely between Mr. D. Nicoll, the late sheriff; Mr. John Carter; and Mr. Jacob Emmanuel Goodhart, who was sheriff two or three years since.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which meets at their usual monthly meeting, agreed to memorialise the Government, in order to procure a reduction of the Sound dues to a rate commensurate with the benefits received by the shipping of Liverpool; and to the Belgian, Bavarian, &c. off the coasts of Denmark, and to co-operate with other Chambers of Commerce for this end

The Liverpool Strangers' Friend Society on Monday held a meeting, at which some of the leading gentlemen of Liverpool were present, for the purpose of reconstituting the active operations of the society. Thomas Kaye, Esq., occupied the chair, and alluded to the benefits which, in former years, the society had been the means of conferring upon distressed strangers and others. After addresses in favour of the object of the meeting, a new working committee and officers were appointed.

In the monthly return of the London Hospital, of admissions of accidents, and other cases, from 1st to 28th February, 1851, the total number given is 1617.

A few minutes after three on Monday morning, a fire broke out in the private residence of Mr. R. Mallett, 7, Belvidere-crescent, Lambeth, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a fine young woman, named Sarah Clarke, who acted as housekeeper to the owner of the premises

It is said, that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Simon Watson Taylor intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Barnes, upon Protectionist principles.

At the Bristol police-court, this week, Thomas Huckman, one of the district messengers, was fully committed to take his trial for stealing from the letter-bag a letter containing a number of post-paid postage-stamps.

Early on Monday morning a fire happened at No. 3, Crown-street, Soho, belonging to Mr. T. Hayne, a pork-butcher. It commenced on the first floor, and, in spite of the exertions of the firemen, a great deal of mischief was done before the flames could be extinguished. A female, who lived in an adjoining house, and who had been confined only a few weeks previous, was so dreadfully excited when she saw the fire break out, that when a person went to assist her, she fell forward in his arms, and expired.

The Grand Jury, during the Assizes at Carlisle, just ended, agreed to a strong memorial to the Secretary of State against the county being compelled to build any asylum.

The Liverpool Dock Committee, with the view of increasing the shipping accommodation of the port, have given notice to take, under an act, property upon the shores of the Mersey to the extent of nearly £10,000.

At Holyhead (says the *Liverpool Albion*), the New York packet-ship *Yorkshire* has been placed under arrest by authority of a warrant issued by the High Court of Admiralty, at the instance of the City of Dublin Packet and the Chester and Holyhead Railway Companies, the former claiming £10,000 for services rendered by the *Prince of Wales* in towing the said vessel into the harbour, and the latter claiming £3000 for similar services rendered by the *Victoria*.

The deaths in Manchester, in the week ending 25th ult., were 221—exceeding those of the preceding week by 14; and the births were 383.

Tynemouth is one of the dryest parts of the country, the average annual fall of rain for seven years being only 21¼ inches, or about a third less than the average annual fall of the whole island, viz. 32 inches.

During the past year, 163 gold, 1295 silver, and 2057 copper coins, making a total of 3525, were added to the collection in the British Museum, partly by gift and partly by purchase.

In return to an order of the House of Commons, there has been printed an alphabetical list "of all the petitions for private bills deposited in the Private Bill-office of the House of Commons in the session of 1851, with the names and address of the agents respectively who have deposited the same." The list includes various improvement and health bills, and some, though fewer than might have been anticipated, having reference to railways.

MEETING OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SUPPORTERS.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons took place at one o'clock on Tuesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The meeting having been summoned by Lord John Russell by circular, 170 members were present. Among the number were, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, the Marquis of Kildare, the Right Hon. Thomas D'Eyncourt, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Duff, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr R. Fox, Mr. G. C. Glyn, Mr B. Hawes, Mr. L. Heyworth, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. W. Marshall, Viscount Malgrave, Lord A. Fred Paget, Mr. Somers, Sir Harry Verney, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Mr. Wakley, Hon. C. Howard, Mr. Tufnell, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord M. Hill, Mr. R. W. Grey, Sir Wm. Clay, Col. the Hon. R. Boyle, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Lord F. Cavendish, Hallyburton, Capt. Townshend, the O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Col. Watkins, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Pendarves, Sir James Duke, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Ricardo, Col. Romilly, Mr. Hodges, Lord Seymour, Mr. Holland, Hon. W. Cowper, Lord G. Paget, Mr. Brotherton, Lord James Stuart, Hon. Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Hastings Russell, Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Mark Phillips, the Solicitor-General, Sir W. Craig, the Earl of Sandhurst, the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Somerville, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Bellew, Hon. J. Elliot, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Macgregor, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Fitzstephen French, Admiral Dunlop, Sir Charles Lemon, Mr. Parker, Lord Enfield, Mr. Rich, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, and the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter.

Lord John Russell was accompanied by Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, and the Right Honourable Fox Maule. The Conference lasted about an hour

Lord John Russell opened the proceedings by adverting to the position in which the Government at present stood directing the attention of the meeting to the fact, that there existed a powerful and compact body, at whose head was a distinguished statesman, whose bond of political union was the reversal, in a great measure, of that commercial policy, the beneficial effects of which the country had so assuredly felt during the last few years. From the exertions of that body (if successful) either of two evils must result—either Protection would be restored, or the country would be thrown into a disastrous state of agitation to repel the efforts of the opponents of Free-Trade. Under these circumstances he had called them together, for the purpose of seeking a continuance of their support, and of asking them to forego all differences on other questions, in order to seal the success of the commercial policy which they advocated in common. The noble Lord then adverted to the Papal question, and said, that, while advocating any unnecessary legislation, he felt bound to go with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in a modified form. The plan proposed by Lord Stanley did not meet his assent, as, by referring the subject to a committee, much might last possibly for two years, the feelings of acrimony which prevailed would be prolonged. This he thought most undesirable, and, therefore, was induced to dispose of the question at once. With regard to financial arrangements, he said that the Cabinet had not met since their return to office; but he hoped, when he met the House on Friday, to be able to make a statement on that subject which would be satisfactory. His Lordship concluded by asking for a continuance of that generous support which had been given him for the last two years—not for the personal object of keeping himself and his colleagues in office, but for the sake of securing that which they all had at heart—the welfare and prosperity of the country. (The foregoing is necessary but as an imperfect sketch of the noble Lord's observations.)

Messrs. Labouchere and Ousely Higgins severally remonstrated strongly with the noble Lord on his determination to persevere with the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they pledged themselves to oppose, even at the risk of the noble Lord's Government. Mr. Sharman Crawford, the O'Gorman Mahon, and Dr. Power (Cork) followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Bernal Osborne next addressed the noble Lord, and expressed his intention of supporting the Government, concurring, as he did, generally in his policy; but entreated him to except Ireland from the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Sir De Lacy Evans spoke in a similar spirit. Lord Ebrington, Colonel Rawdon, and several other hon. members spoke, and the spirit which pervaded the meeting (with the exception of the dissent of the Irish members present) was one of strong confidence in and attachment to the policy and principles of the noble Lord and the Government.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE IPSWICH MUSEUM.—Amongst the patrons of the Ipswich Museum Prince Albert has recently condescended to rank himself. The following are the circumstances under which this honour has been conferred on this institution:—A few days since the name of the Museum portraits was presented to his Royal Highness, through his secretary, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and the opportunity was taken to solicit the patronage of the Prince, and the honour of a visit to Ipswich on the morning of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His Royal Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with the portraits, and eventually condescended to become one of the patrons—a decision which, we believe, the Corporation principle of the Museum—the benefit of the working-classes—has mainly contributed. On the other point, though no positive intimation was given, there is reason to hope that the Prince will visit the town at the meeting of the British Association in July next.

GRAND FREEMASONS' BALL, GIVEN BY THE WORCESTER LODGE 349.

ON the night of Tuesday week, a splendid *réunion* of the Freemasons of the province of Suffolk friends, took place in the Town-hall, and when we state that at least 300 gentlemen assembled and accepted, will show that a greater number was eagerly sought for, and that the Hall was of a strictly private character, we shall, perhaps, convey some idea of the extent to which the Worcester Lodge 349 has become carried their hospitality.

The arrangements were excellent. The company continued to arrive from nine to eleven o'clock. The space between High-street and the entrance to the Town-hall was enclosed by a decorated passage. From the door of the Town Hall this enclosed passage was continued through the supper-room, and up the staircase to the ball-room. The effect on first entering this celebrated room was very striking. The room was brilliantly illuminated with wax-lights. Of the jewels worn by the ladies, as well as those of the brethren who were present in their costumes, there was a superb display. Cox's fine band, from Cheltenham, was stationed in the orchestras; and the south ante-room, in addition to the ball-room, was devoted to quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, schottisches, &c. At about half-past twelve, the company descended to the Hall, where an elegant supper was served by Mr Mountfort, of High-street

The wines, which were of the finest quality, were supplied by "Brother Read," and comprised champagne, moselle, sherry, &.

We should mention that the walls of the Hall were hung most tastefully, under the superintendence of Mr. Freame, with drapery, in broad stripes of blue, pink, and white. At the south end a brilliant gas illumination represented the letters W. L. (Worcester Lodge), 349, with a splendid star between the two letters, on either side of which were hung union jacks. At the other end of the noble old apartment, another illumination of gas displayed the letters "I. S. R.," surmounted by a crown, underneath which was another magnificent star, likewise supported on either side by similar flags. The seat of the Worshipful Master, F. T. Elgie, Esq., was placed beneath a canopy. Opposite were suspended busts of several eminent Masons of the Craft.

The Worshipful Master presided, assisted by the Warden, Past Masters, and Officers of the Lodge. At the north end, the Senior Warden's chair was filled by H. G. Goldingham, Esq.; at the south end, the Junior Warden's, by E. G. Scales, Esq.

The guests having taken their places, the "Hiram" of the Worshipful Master arrested attention, and the Chaplain solemnly pronounced the following beautiful grace:—"Most Great Architect of the Universe give us grateful hearts for the many mercies we have to be mindful of the wants of others:" to which the immediate Past-Master responded, "So mote it be"

After the supper, the Worshipful Master rose, and proposed the following toasts:—"To all poor and distressed Masons, wherever dispersed over the face of land or water, wishing them a speedy deliverance from all their troubles, and a safe return to their native land if they desire and deserve it." Then followed "Her Majesty," which was received with a salutation of "and the Craft;" the "High Sheriff of the County," Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.

The High Sheriff, in responding to the toast, offered a few well-turned compliments to the Lodge 349, dwelling, in eulogistic terms, on the magnificence of the entertainment they had so generously provided. Sir Thomas concluded his observations by proposing the health of "The Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Worcester Lodge 349."

The Worshipful Master having acknowledged the compliment, called upon Past-Master J. B. Hyde, who, in an excellent speech, proposed "The health and happiness of the Ladies who have honoured us with their presence this evening."

The toast, as might be assumed, was received with the utmost enthusiasm

The following toasts were afterwards given and acknowledged in suitable terms—" Sir E. Blount, Bart.;" "The High Sheriff of Gloucestershire" (W. Dent, Esq., of Sudeley Castle); "the Mayor;" and "J. Best, Esq., M.P."

The company, shortly after the last toast, returned to the ball-room, and dancing was continued with renewed spirit until between four and five o'clock in the morning.

We regret that we have not space for the list of the guests who had the high gratification of being present at this brilliant entertainment

F. MASONS' BALL AND SUPPER, AT WORCESTER.—(SEE PAGE 191.)

FINE ARTS.

"HISTORY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

This picture is one of Mr Sant's three contributions to the present Exhibition of the British Institution. Here we have "History" personified by a studious female, whose features evince the interest of the broad page outspread before her: the expression is thoughtful; she is evidently drinking in deep draughts of philosophy, teaching by example. She is reclining upon a star-spangled robe, and the position of the right arm betokens intense study. The picture is admirably painted the flesh is life-breathing, and the colours of the accessories well chosen. It is, altogether, a brilliant work.

Mr. Saville Lumley is appointed first *attaché* to the British Mission at St. Petersburgh, vice Wombwell, resigned; Mr. Richard Ker, late *attaché* at Paris, is appointed second *attaché* at St. Petersburgh, vice Lumley. Mr. S. Creeiman is appointed financial secretary for Nova Scotia, and Mr. William Barrow is appointed chief clerk in the office of the Colonial Treasurer at the Mauritius.

A letter from Frankfort announces the death of Mr. George Brentano, banker, of that place, aged 88. He was brother of two persons well known in the world of letters, M. Clemeut Brentano and the Countess Bettina d'Arnim.

The English schooner, the *Liberty*, of Yarmouth, was driven ashore on the 29th ult., near Waldam, and soon afterwards went to pieces. It is feared that the crew perished in endeavouring to save themselves. It is not known of what the cargo was composed.

Phillip's Gardens Ragged and Industrial Schools.—The annual meeting of the supporters of these schools took place on Wednesday evening, at the Music Hall, Store-street; Lord Ashley in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the mode by which the objects of this institution were carried out were by a day-school, an evening-school, and a working class, under the superintendence of ladies. The evening class was chiefly attended by the elder boys, who were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the desire for instruction generally evinced was most encouraging. Attention was also given to instructing the boys in some trade, for which purpose a tailor had been engaged—not with the view of making them all tailors, but to accustom them to habits of industry; and further operations in this direction were contemplated. For the past year the receipts have been £100 14s. 8d., and the expenses £107 16s. 10d.; leaving a small balance to be liquidated by the supporters of the school. A library had been formed; and, owing to the aid given by gentlemen interested in their support, the school-room had been enlarged without drawing on their funds. The Rev. David Laing, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Rev. Richard Burgess, the Rev. E. Auriol, and the Rev. Henry Hughes severally urged the claims of the schools to the support of those who desired the well-being of this unfortunate class of the population, and adduced a variety of facts showing the good that had already resulted from their establishment.

"HISTORY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday, a handsome building in Lambeth Walk (close upon the South-Western Railway), which has been erected by Mr. Beaufoy, of South Lambeth, for the education of the many poor and destitute children in that neighbourhood, was inaugurated at a public meeting of the friends of Ragged Schools in Lambeth; Lord Ashley in the chair.

The origin of the school was related to the meeting by Mr. F. Doulton, the honorary secretary to the committee, who stated:—In 1845, a few of the destitute and degraded children of Lambeth were accustomed to assemble for instruction, on Sabbath evenings, in a school-room in Palace-yard, near the Palace. In the following year, a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood, at the instance of Lord Ashley, formed themselves into a committee, and afforded the poor children instruction during the week. Soon after, the school was removed to one of the arches of the South-Western Railway Company, kindly granted for that purpose. About this time, the schools excited the sympathy, and attracted the support, of the late Mrs. Beaufoy; and, on her death, her husband intimated his intention of perpetuating her memory and fulfilling her benevolent wishes, by founding the Schools, which were subsequently erected. The building has cost the sum of £4000, apart £4000 for the [illegible] The expenses of tuition will be [illegible] are to meet for instruction during five week nights, exclusive of Sunday evenings, when religious instruction will be communicated. There is also accommodation for a daily infant school. The Schools are calculated to accommodate about 800 children. There are two large class-rooms—one for boys and one for girls, there are also two reception-rooms for the training of the children on their first admission, and there are four smaller class-rooms where young persons who show more than usual diligence are taught in the higher branches of education. In the larger class-rooms the committee have erected marble tablets, each bearing the following inscription:—

This Tablet is erected by the Committee of the Lambeth Ragged Schools, as a grateful record of the munificence of Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, Esq., of Caron-place, South Lambeth, by whom these Schools have been built and endowed; and also in grateful remembrance of Eliza his wife, whose unspeakable private worth has here a fit memorial, and whose benevolence and special kindness to poor children will live in the gratitude of generations who shall enjoy the benefit of these Schools.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hand to the needy."

"Children arise up, and call her blessed."—Prov. xxxi., ver. 20 and 28.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wix; when Lord Ashley rose and addressed the assembly, eloquently advocating the benefits already derived from the Ragged School system, through which many hundreds had been taken from a state of filth and misery, and raised to one of honourable independence. "There was no reason whatever why Lambeth should not rescue itself from the present disgraceful opprobrium which attached to it. If they exerted themselves in the way he had mentioned, he saw no reason why this district should not vie with any other district in the metropolis, or even with the most favoured parts of the earth." His Lordship concluded by observing that he had no objection to the introduction of any amount of secular knowledge, but it must always be subordinate to moral training. "Let the great basis of all Ragged School teaching be true sound evangelical Protestantism. (Great applause.) Let them ever keep before the minds of the children the saying of the great Chillingworth, 'The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants.'" (Hear, hear.)

The meeting had now so greatly increased that Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, accompanied by other gentlemen, adjourned to the girls' class room.

The Rev. Mr Christmas moved the first resolution of thanks to Mr. Beaufoy, for his munificent donation.—The Rev. [illegible] Messenger, of the City of London School, seconded the resolution, and mentioned, as another instance of Mr. Beaufoy's liberality, that he had given as much as £10,000 to the institution over which he (Dr. Mortimer) presided and to found exhibitions at Cambridge.

The Rev. J. Baldwin Browne, the Rev. Mr. Aldis, the Rev. Mr. Soul, the Rev. Mr. Hill, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. W. S. Hale, and Mr. Field (of the

firm of Maudslay and Field), successively addressed the meeting. Thanks were voted to the noble chairman; after which the meeting separated. A handsome subscription list was filled up at the meeting; and the children (about 600) in connexion with the schools took tea with the teachers in the afternoon.

FATHER GAVAZZI DELIVERING HIS ITALIAN DISCOURSES AT THE PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOM.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI was born at Bologna, in 1809, and at the early age of sixteen entered the order called *clerici regulares* of St. Barnabas, in which he rapidly rose to a distinguished position. Professor of rhetoric at Naples, he not only taught the theory, but exemplified the practice of eloquence in the pulpits of that capital, and subsequently in most of the principal cities of Italy. His views were broad and generous; and, though little to the taste of Pope Gregory, that pontiff prudently refrained from molesting the popular missionary.

The advent of Pius IX. gave unfettered scope to the liberal and enlightened views hitherto compressed and discountenanced among the Italian clergy; and foremost among the upholders of the new Papal policy were Ugo Bassi and Gavazzi, both Bolognese.

The first appearance of Gavazzi on the political scene—whose career we are now to trace through a file of Italian newspapers in our possession—was on the news of the Milanese insurrection, and the discomfiture of the Austrians throughout Lombardy being celebrated in Rome. when the students of the University seized on the eloquent priest, carried him on their shoulders into the pulpit of the Pantheon, and called on him to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots killed at Milan. The orator rose at once to the height of that great argument, and became at once the trumpeter of freedom throughout Italy. The tricolor cross was now displayed on his cassock, and is the same decoration which he has worn during the whole campaign, and now wears unsullied on his manly breast. In the Colosseum he harangued for weeks crowds of citizens gathered within that gigantic structure, which became an arena of patriotic manifestations. The Pope encouraged his efforts to rouse the national energies, and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-General to the Forces, then organising by the levy of volunteers and the formation of national guards. In that capacity he marched from Rome with 16,000 men, and, after a short hesitating halt on the frontiers, positive orders came from the Vatican, and private instructions to Gavazzi himself, to move forward and act against the Austrians. The onward progress of the Roman army was a succession of triumphs to the walls of Vicenza. Gavazzi's eloquence supplied ammunition, clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *matériel de guerre*, from a willing population. He was the Hermit Peter of the whole crusade, the life and soul of the insurrection. At Venice, in the great area of St. Mark, he harangued, day after day, congregated thousands, and filled the Venetian treasury by the voluntary oblations elicited by his irresistible appeals. Women tore off their earrings and bracelets, and the wives of fishermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest, and several thousand pounds' worth of plate and jewellery was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division was ordered to fall back, the father made Florence ring with his exhortations to uphold the cause. The Grand Duke, who had already begun his tergiversations, gave orders for the forcible expulsion of Gavazzi from Tuscany: he took refuge in Genoa; but the Bolognese having broken into open mutiny against the Pope on the 8th of August, and formed a Provisional Government, Gavazzi was recalled, as the only means of allaying the discontent of the legations; his return was in triumph, and order was restored by his presence.

Gen. Zucchi was now sent from Rome to take the command of the troops at Bologna, when, at the instigation of the Cardinal Legate, this Lieutenant of Rossi seized on Gavazzi, and sent him off secretly, under a strong escort, to be incarcerated in Corneto, a sort of ecclesiastical prison, where clerical robbers, assassins, and adulterers have been for ages confined by Popes; but, on his passage through Viterbo, the whole city rose to rescue their patriot, and Pius IX. found it expedient to order his liberation amid the plaudits of the town. On the flight of the Pope, the formation of a Republican Government, and the convoking of the Roman Assembly, Gavazzi was confirmed in his previous functions of Chaplain-General to the Forces, and began his preparations for the approaching siege of the French, by organising the military hospitals on a scale commensurate with the coming warfare. He formed a committee of the principal Roman ladies, to provide for the wounded (Princess Belgioioso, Countess Pallavicino, and Pisacane at their head), and superintended the surgical ambulances during the whole struggle. At the lull of the fight against Oudinot, when a sortie of 14,000 Romans was made to repel the King of Naples, who, with his 20,000 men, had advanced as far as Velletri, the father went forth at the head of the troops with the gallant Garibaldi, and, after the utter rout and precipitate flight of the invading army, assisted the dying and the disabled of both sides. Returning into the besieged capital he sustained the spirit of the inhabitants throughout, and was ever at the bastions and in the front of the battle. At the fall of Rome he received an honourable testimonial and *ampl conduct* from Oudinot; and while his companion Father Ugo Bassi was shot by the Austrians without trial and against the law of nations at Bologna, he was suffered to depart by the more civilised freebooters of France. In London he has since lived in retirement, giving for his daily bread a few lessons in the language of his beloved but downtrodden land: when a few of his fellow exiles, anxious to hear in the country of their forcible adoption once more the eloquent voice which cheered them in their hour of triumph, clubbed together the pittance of poverty to hire a room for the purpose, and the result has been the potent blast of indignant oratory and the trumpet note of withering denunciation with which he now assails the treachery, fraud, and accumulated impostures of the Roman Court, and all its malevolent and Macchiavellian machinery.

We hear that he will lecture on "clerical celibacy" next Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, at half-past two o'clock.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

MUSIC.

THE MELODISTS.

One of the most attractive musical entertainments to be found in the metropolis is at the monthly meeting of the Melodists. The Club was established in 1825, for the encouragement of melody and ballad composition. The last Thursday in each month, commencing in January and ending in June, the members dine at the Freemasons' Tavern. Many eminent composers and singers are amongst the honorary members and visitors; and it is the custom of the Club to invite to every banquet distinguished professors, native and foreign, as well as men of letters, artists, &c. Lord Saltoun is the President of the Club, having been elected on the accession of the late Duke of Cambridge. The Earl of Westmorland, our Minister at Berlin, and Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard, are the Vice-presidents. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., is the Chairman of the Committee of Management; Mr. Addison is the Treasurer; Mr. D'Almaine, Auditor; and Mr. J. King, the hon. Secretary. The Club dates its origin from the festival that was given in 1824, to erect a monument in honour of Charles Dibdin, the "Ocean Bard," which testimonial is now to be seen in the Dibdin Pavilion at Greenwich Hospital. Various prizes have been awarded by the Melodists' Club since its formation: the donors have been the late Duchess of Cambridge and Sussex, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord Saltoun, Sir C. Barnard, Messrs Cabbell, Dixon, Hoare, Andrews, Pepy, Hopkinson, W. H. Smith, Savage, Simpson, White, Addison, D'Almaine, &c. The winners have been Messrs. Parry, Blewitt, Hobbs, E. Taylor, T. Cooke, Hawes, John Parry, Jun., C. Horn, &c. Mr. Parry, the father of the facetious John, was for many years the active honorary secretary of the Club; but indisposition has compelled his retirement, much to the regret of the members. Amongst the professional foreign visitors of note, invited by the Club, have been Ole Bull, Ernst, Eliason, Molique, Jaquemin, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, Thalberg, Spohr, Vieta, Godefroid, Herz, J. and G. Hellmesberger, Heinemeyer, Joachim, Liszt, Labarre, Lapinski, Moscheles, Benedict, Pazzi, David, Ciebra, Hummel, Kellerman, Leopold de Meyer, E. Meyer, Panofka, Offenbach, Schulz, L. Schulz, Liddell, Molique, Mazoni, Negri, Cavallini, Biase, Briccialdi, &c. At the second meeting for the season, on the 27th ult., E. Goldsmid, Esq., was in the chair. Molique, the composer and violinist, and Herr Solimon, were the invited professors. Amongst the other professional visitors and members were Professor Taylor, Messrs. J. King, Turle, H. Gear, Gray, Barnby, Young, Francis, Land, Bradbury, &c. Amongst the glees sung were Webbe's "Wanton gales," Weadon's "Nightingale," and Danby's "When Sappho tuned;" the last-mentioned glee was beautifully rendered by Messrs. Francis, Land, and Bradbury; nothing could surpass the exquisite vocalisation of Mr. Francis. Herr Schunen played plaudente solos. Molique's finished violin playing of his own elegant compositions was greatly admired and applauded. Messrs. Land and Handel Gear sang airs, and Mr. Young gave with taste a new ballad, by Mr. Blewitt, "Love will bloom when summers dies." In a new comic scena, "What do the gentlemen do before marriage," Mr. Blewitt enlivened the company with one of his novel descriptive songs, in which he so happily blends the melodious with the conversational, with a clever and characteristic undercurrent of accompaniment. At these meetings oratory plays but a secondary part; but the amusing addresses of the patriarch chairman, whose wish that the guests might be as lively as himself at the age of 88, was heartily responded to, and of Baron de Paravicini and Mr. Smith, were not the least provocatives of hilarity during the evening; whilst the encomiums to uphold the Club, of Messrs. Addison and King, were also duly acknowledged.

MUSICAL EVENTS

The third concert of the Musical Amateur Society was given last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms, under the direction of Signor Negri.

Mr. Kiallmark began his series of performances of Classical and Modern Pianoforte Music last Monday, at the Queen's Ante-street Rooms, with the aid of Herr Molique, M. Rousseau, Signor Regondi, Mr. F. Chatterton, Mr. Gratian Cooke, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Pyne, Miss A. Polzer, and Herr Kroff.

The Finsbury Philharmonic Society gave performances of Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," with a miscellaneous selection, last Tuesday, at Crosby Hall. Mr. Summer was the conductor, and Mr. T. Perkins leader. the chief vocalists were Mrs Harper, Misses Pyne and Poole; Messrs Sharpe, Bodda, Mitchell, Crouse, Harper, and Henshaw. The society has an executive of 200 performers. The oratorio of "Jerusalem," by William Glover, of Manchester, is announced for the next meeting.

On Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, Mr. Allcroft gave his fourteenth annual grand concert; Mr. Thurlwall was the leader of the band, and Sig. Negri the conductor. Amongst the solo instruments were Haldeman's "Recollections of my boyhood," Mr. Richardson, flute; M. Arban, cornet-à-pistons, and Mr. F. Chatterton, harp; the vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lowe, Madame Brandt, Mrs. R. Pitswilliam, Miss Poole; Messrs. Sharpe, Mitchell, Dolby, and Mdlle. Angri; Messrs. Harrison, Brandt, Leffler, Allcroft, Drayton, Herr Stockhausen, and Signor S. Tamburini.

The Caledian Society performed Handel's "Samson," on Thursday, at the Hanover Rooms.

Mdlle. Zinggeler, the blind vocalist, gave an evening concert on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Madame Geffroi (piano), Herr Geffroi (violin), Mr. J. Thomas (harp), Mesdames Rummel, Magner, Lavinia, Signor Marchesi, Herr Stockhausen, Messrs. Richards and Distyne.

Mr. Lucas had his second musical evening on Thursday, at his residence, in Berners-street, assisted by Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Sibella's new trio was included in the scheme.

Mr. R. Carte began his lectures on Instrumental Music at the Whittington Club, on Thursday, assisted by Miss Kate Loder, Messrs. T. Severn, Blagrove, Dando, W. Thomas, Waddell, Nicholay, Hoel Davies, and Lazarus, Goodchild, and Chipp.

Of the 113th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, celebrated on Friday night, in Freemasons' Hall, we must report progress in our next week's impression.

Mr. Henry Blagrove commenced on the 7th instant, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of quartett concerts, assisted by Miss Kate Loder, Miss M. Williams, Messrs Lockey, T. Williams, R. Blagrove, Banister, Cleaver, Goodchild, Hancock, Larken, Mayrock, and C. Harper.

The Philharmonic Society will commence the season next Monday, at the Hanover Rooms; Mr. Costa will be the conductor of the eight concerts. M. Bilet's third and last pianoforte *soirée* will be on Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall. The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, will revive Handel's "Samson," to be conducted by Costa for the first time. Mr. May will give a concert on Tuesday, at Kennington. M. Rousselot's second *soirée* will be on Wednesday. On Friday, Mr. W. Spencer has secured Jullien's Concert Room.

In default of a National Opera, there are two companies wandering in the provinces: namely, Miss Louisa Pyne, Signor Borrani, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr Harrison; and the second comprising Mrs. A. Newton, Mrs. Weiss, Messrs. Travers, B. Frodsham, Latter, and Weiss. Mr. and Mrs. Sirus Reeves having completed their tour in Ireland, have gone to Paris; Mr. S. Reeves is to make his *début* at the Italian Opera House in that capital in "Figaro."

Mr. John Ella, the founder of the Musical Union, has just established a private amateur union, with a band and chorus.

Sir George and Lady Clerk have resumed their amateur parties, under the direction of Mr Ella. In the second programme, all the new music of Rossini's "Moise" was included. The right hon Baronet played the contra-basso most efficiently, and eight members of his family took part in the execution.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

L'Italia Musical and *La Fama del* 1851, record in the most eulogistic terms the triumphant reception in Rome of Miss Catherine Hayes; her last character was the *Maria di Rohan*, of Donizetti, in the opera of that name, in which she is acting in the last act excited the greatest enthusiasm. Signor Ferlotli played the jealous husband, Ronconi's famous part; and Signor Liverani was the tenor. The singer of Signor Nardin, the tenor, was Miss Catherine Hayes, who, it is said, had also pleased the Roman amateurs at the Teatro Apollo.

We learn from Paris, that the rehearsals of Gounod's opera are in such an advanced state, that "Sappho" will be ready for the first week in January. Whilst expectation is thus strong in respect to M. Gounod, there is another composer, a M. Membrée, who is indicated by some of the Parisian critics as full of promise. His opera called Opera wants a decided success to be added to the *repertoire*. Cerito and St. Leon had left for Madrid, after their benefit, at which a Viennese *pianiste*, Mdlle. Lester, made a sensation in Schulhoff's "Carnaval de Venise," and Vieuxtemps filled the house by the finale from "Concertante," "Non più mesta." Scribe and Halevy's "Tempesta" was produced on the 30th ult. Owing to an accident to Rosati—who was the *Ariel* in the opera—the ballet was thrown over for the performance, and the repetition of the work was postponed for some days. Lablache's *Calibar*, styled by a journal "admirable du physionomie, étonnant de costume, effrayant et sublime à la fois," seems to have realised the ideal of the character so thoroughly versed in Shakspeare. Cohni was *Prospero*; Gardoni, *Fernando*; and Madame Soning, *Miranda*. Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, besides singing the invisible *Spowzar*, gave the drinking song, so delightful sung at Her Majesty's Theatre by Grisi. The third act is judiciously cut out in Paris, the opera terminating after Lablache's orgie, with *Miranda's* seizure of the bouquet, the release of *Ariel* from the oak, the restoration of *Prospero*, and Mr. Mitchell's farewell.

At the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society in Paris, Berlioz's symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," was performed; between the adagio and the magnificent scherzo descriptive of Queen Mab, two young ladies, dressed in white, took the front seats, and placed before Berlioz, on a white satin cushion, a golden laurel crown, as the homage to genius on the part of the Society.

Glück's "Armida" has been revived at Berlin with great success. Madame Koester sustaining the heroine. Adam's "Giralda" has been brought out at Berlin, with Madame Herrenburger-Tuczek.

Rastrelli, a violinist of fame in Italy, is expected to visit Paris, he is given out as a Paganini.

Alboni has been very successful in Madrid, in "La Figlia del Reggimento." She is expected to visit Barcelona.

Mr. F. Gye, the lessee and Director of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, arrived in town on Tuesday from St. Petersburg, via Paris. The season will commence the first week in April; and the prospectus will be ready in a few days.

Auber's "Gustave" and a new ballet are in preparation for the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre in about a fortnight. The subscription this year is the largest ever known under Mr. Lumley's management.

DIORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

This diorama, at the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 53, Pall-Mall, was opened to a private view on Saturday. It is a series of pictures calculated to excite much enthusiasm, and reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Warren, Roworal, and Fahey, who have painted them from "recently executed original sketches." The different views are for the most part highly finished, and are skilfully arranged. The spectator is thus conducted along the route of the Israelites from Ramsees to Mount Sinai; and is shown, in succession, Suez, the Red Sea, Marah, Elim, Wady Feiran, the Written Mountain, and the Convent of St Catharine. He is next led across the Desert, and makes acquaintance with the caravan on the way to Mecca; thence he passes Akabah and Mount Hor, to Petra and the Dead Sea, to Jordan and to Jericho, and, finally, to the Promised Land itself—Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem, and through the streets of the Holy City. The shrine of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, is exhibited in a style of splendour, with rich hanging lamps, gold, and silver, and on a scale of size equal to the dimensions of the real place itself But the Diorama concludes not here. We next take ship for the Mediterranean, see its prospect—Jaffa, Acre, Mount Carmel, Tyre and Sidon, and land at Beyrout. Thence we proceed to Mount Lebanon, and visit Galilee, the Lake of Tiberias, the plain of Esdrelon, Mount Tabor, Cana of Galilee, Nazareth, and Samaria, and, ultimately, we find ourselves at the Mount of Olives, which occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. Objects like these, consecrated by the holiest associations, are of equal historical and religious interest. The accuracy with which they are portrayed cannot fail to be as interesting as it is attractive.

NEW COLONIAL PANORAMA.

Mr. Wilson has presented the public with a new Colonial Panorama, consisting of scenery at the Cape of Good Hope and Port Natal. The pictures have been painted from sketches by George French Angas, Esq., the Rev. Thornley Smith, T. W. Bowles, Esq., and Edwin Griffiths, Esq. (Government surveyor at Natal). These are sufficient pledges for the accuracy of the views, which include Table Bay, the Cape, with Cape Town from the beach, and the villages of Wynberg and Somerset West, the inlet of Santa Cruz, and Algoa Bay by moonlight. We were next conducted to Fort Elizabeth and Graham's Town, and then were treated to a sunset view of the mouth of the Umvoti, Natal, followed by an evening scene on the Umsmooi river. After passing the haunts of the hippopotamus, another moonlight scene was exhibited, illustrating the Inanda Kraal, Natal. The Falls of the Tsitzo, with a farm in New Germany, the cultivation of the cotton plant, D'Urban, Port Natal, &c., conclude the series, which are accompanied by illustrative music, under the direction of Miss Kirkham, and a descriptive lecture by Mr. J. D. Malcolm. The exhibition is exceedingly satisfactory.

HOGARTH'S TOMB AT CHISWICK.

(To the Editor.)

Torrington-place, London, March 3, 1851.

On seeing the notice of Hogarth's tomb at Chiswick, I immediately wrote to my friend Adamson, builder, of Turnham-green, and requested him to make a survey; his report entirely corroborates your correspondent's statement, and goes on to describe the present state of the tomb, which is extremely unsightly and able outlay. He says that "nothing short of taking it down and entirely recreating it, will save it from ruin."

The spot is the general resort of a grave on one side of it giving way, and other sinkings of the earth incidental to churchyards

In the year 1832, I paid Mr. Adamson £11 14s. for extensive repairs done to the tomb; but circumstances (keeping a shop) not acted as his confidential shopwoman, and whose portrait is in my possession, painted by Mr. Hogarth, and inscribed by him in the back ground and dimensions of the canvas), told me, speaking of the history of our family, that Mr. Hogarth's parents were in poor circumstances: his father, I think, was a printer, or in some way connected with the press; and himself was apprenticed to a herald and general engraver, in Cranbourn-alley.

Lady Thornhill was my grandmother's sister (she is buried in the Chiswick vault), and Mr. Jones married her daughter, Jane Thornhill, the only issue of their marriage (John Thornhill being a natural son), who survived Mr. Hogarth twenty-five years.

Mrs. Lewis died in January, 1808, and is buried in the vault; she was the daughter of the celebrated David Lewis, harper to George II. She had a brother, John Lewis, who married into the Childeroe family, of Brentford. His portrait (and an excellent likeness) is in my possession, very well executed by Mr. Hogarth into one of the paintings "Marriage à la Mode," in the National Gallery, playing on the flute, on which instrument he was an excellent performer.

Mary Lewis died a spinster; and I believe my sister (who is my housekeeper) and myself are the only living remains of anything connected with Hogarth. Mrs. Ann Thornhill, sister to William Hogarth, died a spinster, and is buried in the Chiswick vault

The remnant and relics of Mr. Hogarth's property came into the possession of Mr. Hart, my uncle by marriage (who had the honour of serving George IV. for forty-five years). When he died (in 1823), he was Chief Clerk in the Office of the Bushy of Cornwall, Clerk of His Majesty's Kitchen; and through him many family portraits and other matters came into my possession.

In the "Beauties of England and Wales," I find a connexion mentioned between Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Piggott, who was Clerk of Nigh Abbey, in Westmoreland, at the time of the Dissolution; but I never heard it alluded to in our family. I am, &c.,

JOHN PHILLIPS.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.—A copy of a resolution passed by the trustees of the Hunterian Museum, in February, 1845, relative to the means of enlarging the space for receiving and exhibiting the collections, has been laid before the House. The resolution moves that the Marquis of Northampton and the Bishop of London be requested to submit to the First Lord of the Treasury the claims of the Hunterian Museum to some provision whereby it might obtain an enlarged area for its contents, and be enabled to maintain itself worthily as the great national depository of the branches of knowledge which it has been instituted to promote.'

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.—A public meeting of shopkeepers and traders was held on Monday evening at the British Institution, Cowper-street, City, for considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the [illegible] bill. Mr. Williams, to "prevent unnecessary trading on Sunday within the metropolitan police districts, and to facilitate the liberties thereof." Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, and Mr. Wakley, M.P. attended and addressed the meeting. Most of the speakers and the meeting, in its resolutions, deprecated the bill as an interference by which only the privileged of the poor. Mr. Williams said the vote of the meeting would have great influence with him

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—A company has just been formed at Gothenberg, in Sweden, under the direction of M. Fahlmann, merchant and vice-consul of Denmark in that town, for the purpose of getting up steamers to ply between Gothenberg and the First Lord of the Treasury the claims of the Hunterian Museum to some provision whereby it might obtain an enlarged area for its contents, and be enabled to maintain itself worthily"

of spirit and body, it can be no matter of surprise that a horse falls, and, further, that, if he does, he falls like a lifeless mass.

Why, when Steeple-chasing was first in vogue in Ireland, the distance was usually so much shorter than we made it, and now make it, probably arose from the Irish horse not usually being in those days so highly bred as ours; and it was not the custom there, as it has now become with us, to run racehorses in steeple-chases; consequently, horses that were only half-bred ones (or nearly so) could not have gone four miles at Steeple-chase pace, however they might shine in the field as hunters: and highly to the credit of our Irish neighbours be it said, that though no

man will have his horse better trained, no man can ride or will have him ridden better, and no man is more likely to avail himself of his judgment to get the best of a race of any sort than an Irishman, still, sport is often carried on in his country for a love of sport, and it does not always follow there, that, on the coming off of every sporting event, a crowd of miscreants and harpies flock thither to perpetrate any piece of rascality to serve their own purpose. Thus, Steeple-chases were there run in such way as they considered showed most sport, and this they held short distances and heats to do.

We are not quite aware when it may be said the ball was opened, as regards Steeple-racing in England; for matches of this sort, and a private stake among friends, often occurred long before the public had ever witnessed an exhibition of the sort. Perhaps the memorable Steeple-chase in Leicestershire, when the "Squire" (Mr. Osbaldeston) hunted that country, first brought this sport under general notice with the public. In matches long before the race alluded to, the distance was often six, seven—even twelve miles from start to finish have been done; but then

each chose his own line of country as he conceived it best suited his horse—each made the best of his way at his own pace, which frequently was not even a hunting one. The chief qualification in the horse required then, was very perfect fencing at the natural fences of the country, and the endurance of the hunter in a long run: racing speed was not thought of.

When Steeple-racing became an organised sport, distances became fixed and known, and about four miles was the distance in nearly all the principal Steeple-chases in England. Hunters (that is, mere hunters) no longer contended in such contests; racehorses were purchased to make Steeple-chase horses of. These, when practised at jumping, from their spring, elasticity, and courage, became the finest leapers in the world for fencing, where great exertion and bound was called for, more than safety at intricate places.

This being found out (for before this it was most erroneously set down that thorough-bred horses would not leap), men are so fond of the marvellous, that they were not content with seeing these horses fly fences as no ordinary hunter could do, but not to make security more secure, but danger more dangerous—artificial obstructions, in addition to natural ones, were put up; as if we had suddenly become endued with Spanish taste, where, in a public exhibition, nothing exhilarates short of man or beast, or both, being so placed as to afford a fair chance of seeing them immolated before our eyes. At some places we could name in England, this practice was carried to a most reprehensible pitch.

No sooner were there a given number of regular Steeple-chase horses in constant training, their respective powers known, and entries made long before the time of running, but down came a certain class of harpies on this sport to do a little business while racing was out of season, and, of course, to *do* any and everybody they could get hold of. Something bordering on a book could now be made; and the entries being heavy, the take up was heavy also: so, as in racing, it became worth while to give a pretty good sum to make a horse safe; and if that could not be done, if a rider happened to be a rogue, he would not object to be made safe instead, for, in a Steeple-race, many ways may be resorted to to lose it, and yet nothing to be detected in the jock's riding or manner of riding the race that could be censured. If the provokingly obstinate horse will go, in spite of his jock's laudable endeavours to "pull" him, why falling off at a fence is not badly paid for by a hundred or so, independent of, perhaps, some little business the jock may have been doing in the odds on [illegible] own account: he has been heard to take them to a small amount, thus backing his horse; his friends who have the secret have not been heard laying them thick and strong the other way.

Our Illustration shows the jock falling from his horse, (?) slipping himself off. He has, unfortunately another (?) voluntarily—lost his stirrup. Just as his horse was preparing to take off, his horse swerved (?) was pulled aside—so did swerve at his leap. Could the poor fellow be blamed for losing his seat under such circumstances? From good luck (?) the fence where he fell was a wide soft bank, with some yielding brushwood on its crown, so, fortunately, he could not be much hurt. He contrives, like a good one, to keep hold of his rein, so his nag does not get away from him, he gets on his legs as soon as possible (?), mounts, and sets off after the leading horses—nothing daunted, brave fellow—spins his horse along, spares neither whip nor spur. Signs of this application look well for his strenuous wish to win and not to throw a chance away (mem.) that was thrown out when he was thrown off. But for this he must have won; no horse could have run honester, no man could have ridden him better. We allow all that, and, in sooth, a man has a good many things to allow if he keeps race or Steeple-chase horses.

We mean no slur by what we have said on professional riders; we know many of them to be as honest and honourable in their intentions and acts as any other class of men, but we have known such little occurrences as the one described to have happened, and may happen again.

Some one may say, "Well, I always thought both racing and Steeple chasing a precarious game, and certainly nothing can be a greater robbery than such a transaction as has been described." Here comes in again our (?). Why this is only a little dodge, that deprives an owner of a stake he thought he had a chance of winning; or, possibly, he had not much on the event; let him wait till there is a decided plant made on him, and he gets regularly cleaned out—that there are things worse than the little go we mentioned, he will be perfectly satisfied (?).

We do not take upon ourselves either to praise or condemn Steeple racing as a sport; let the nation and the sporting world decide this for themselves. There are, however, two or three points for and against it, and as many in the mode in which it is carried on, on which we, like others, feel we have a right to form an opinion. We cannot join in its eulogium on the mistaken ground of its encouraging the breeding good horses; no man now breeds for Steeple-racing; he breeds for racing purposes, and then the bad ones, or those that have become slow, are turned into Steeple-racers. Nor will it encourage the breed of any fine horses, if weeds are allowed to go with boys' weight on their backs. On the other hand, we do not condemn it, as we formerly did, on the score of cruelty, for horses are now got of such a class to go in Steeple-chases, and are brought out so fit to go, that, barring accidents, it is no worse than the old four-mile flat races.

There is one thing we should like to see altered. This is the distance. Let that be shortened, and the weight increased to a fox-hunting one. This would throw out the weedy lot: the spectators would lose nothing by it; for there can be no amusement in merely knowing horses are going when out of sight, but it would be an exhilarating sight to see horses taking their leaps into the winning field with the energy left in them our Artist has shown in the subject of our third Illustration.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW DISTRICT CHURCH, BRACKNELL.

On Wednesday week, the Church of the Holy Trinity, which has just been erected at Bracknell by public subscription, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The weather was brilliant, and the ceremony

NEW CHURCH AT BRACKNELL, CONSECRATED ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.

was attended by a large proportion of the leading families of the neighbourhood, as well as of residents of Bracknell, to whom most especially the Church will be a very great accommodation, situated as it is almost in the centre of the town.

The Church is an elegant structure, in the Early English pointed style of architecture, and consists of a nave and transept, and chancel, with a spire. Within, it is very plain: the roof is open and of carved oak beams: the sittings are also open, designed to accommodate 300 persons, most conveniently arranged; and the pulpit and lectern stand at the two angles formed by the junction of the chancel with the body of the Church.

The architects were Messrs. Coe and Godwin, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London. The Church, as seen from the opposite hill on the western side of the town, is a very striking as well as pleasing object.

Amongst the clergy present were the following: Revs. A. A. Cameron, Austin Leigh, J. E. Sabin, sen., — Peel; the Hon. and Rev. C. Neville; the Revs. T. Morres, — Stewart, T. T. Carter, J. Gossett and family, V. Foebery and family, — Harman and friends, Richard Randall and family.

Amongst the congregation were the Lady Mary Berkeley, Lady Emily Seymour, the Ladies Murray, the Misses Codrington, the Misses Hayward, the Misses Duffield, Miss Le Marchant Thomas, Mrs. Col. Mitchell, the Misses Milner, Mrs. John Walter, Mrs. Gurney Barclay, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Cave, R. Mangle, Esq., and lady; W. Makepiece, Esq., and lady W. Stevens, Esq., and lady; Dr. Pickering and ladies, R. Tidswell, Esq., and lady; James Winch Grave, Esq., C. Fiteher, Esq., and lady; T. Williams, Esq., and family; - Browne, Esq., and family; John R. Wheeler, Esq., J. Sorten, Esq., T. R. Harman, Esq., Mrs. Croft, Rev. James Ellis, Mrs Sidwell and Miss Shotton, Mrs. Sewell and family, Miss Atkins, &c.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Bishop arrived, attended by the Rev. J. Randall, M.A., rector of Bunfield; his Lordship's chaplain, Dr. Phillimore; and Mr. Davenport. On the Bishop alighting, the petition of consecration was presented by the minister and read, after which the procession was formed, and proceeded round the churchyard, responding the accustomed services of consecration. The choir then sang a hymn; after

THE BERKSHIRE AND READING CHESS CLUB SOIREE, IN THE NEW HALL, READING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE

which the procession entered the church, and proceeded up the nave saying the 24th Psalm.

On arriving at the altar, the Bishop occupied a seat on the north side of the table, the minister and the Rev. Mr. Elliott were on the opposite side, and the Rev. Mr Goddard and the Rev. Walter Levett (the rural dean) officiating at the reading-desk. The instruments of dotation and conveyance were then presented; and after they had been read, the sentences of consecration were pronounced by the Lord Bishop. The appointed services for the occasion were then proceeded with, his Lordship taking part in them. The choral portions of them were very effectively given by a large party of amateurs and others, from Reading, Eaton, Waltham St. Lawrence, and Wokingham, as well as those residing in the town, under the able leadership of Mr. Rogers.

The final prayers of the service having been read with great solemnity by his Lordship, the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus",was sung, after which the Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered the sermon. His text was taken from the 21st chapter of the Revelations of St. John, and 22nd verse—"And I saw no temple therein." His Lordship's address was delivered with the marked solemnity and earnestness of purpose which are so peculiarly his characteristics, and was listened to with the deepest interest.

In the afternoon a second service took place, the Lord Bishop assisting.

Collections were made after both services in aid of the building fund; and they were responded to with great liberality, the total amount raised being £182.

Amongst the gifts for endowment, were £15 per annum from the Vicar of Winkfield, and 2½ acres of land by J. W. Grave, Esq., of Kidmore End House, Caversham, who handed his deed of gift to the Bishop, at the altar, in the morning.

The Rev. J. E. Sabin, jun., is appointed the incumbent of the new church.

BERKSHIRE AND READING CHESS CLUB.

On Wednesday evening week, a most agreeable *réunion* of this Club took place in the New Hall, Reading. The company was very numerous: chess-tables were disposed through the area of the room, and the orchestra was tastefully decorated with evergreens, Chinese lanterns, &c. Soon after six o'clock the company began to assemble, among whom were, the Revs J. C. Grainger, W. M. Madden, F. C. Blackstone, Capt. Allen, R.N.; Dr. Cowan, Dr. Chase, H. Stanton, Esq.; W. S. Joberns, Esq.; J. S. Little, Esq.; J. Piercy, Esq., a number of the highly respectable inhabitants of the town, and visitors from London, Bristol, Ramsbury, and other distant places, amounting to about 80.

The annual dinner had previously taken place at the George Inn: George Worgan, Esq., presided; the vice-chair being filled by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. Hodges, jun. After the removal of the cloth, the health of "Her Majesty the Queen" was given from the chair, and drunk with the usual honours.

Mr. Worgan, in an able speech, proposed the health of their distinguished visitor, "H. Staunton, Esq., and success to the great Chess Congress in 1851.

Mr. Staunton, in reply, expressed the gratification he felt in attending such meetings, and briefly explained the objects and motives of the intended Tournament, adding, some doubt had been expressed on the subject, that the meeting would undoubtedly take place; that already he had received from the Calcutta Club, 10,000 miles distant, £50, with a promise that £100 would follow the next mail; and this, I may be permitted to recollected, before they had received the names of the London Committee After a few more observations, Mr. Staunton resumed his seat amid general applause.

The health of the acting president and the hon secretary having been drunk, the party retired early from the dinner-table, and adjourned to the hall. Here the various chess-tables were soon occupied by amateurs, amongst whom were several ladies; and their skill in playing excited considerable attention. The great attraction was the games between Mr. Staunton, the Chess champion of England, and Mr. Hodges, the indefatigable secretary of the Club, Mr. Staunton giving Mr. Hodges the odds of a pawn and two moves in the first two games, and in the others the Q's knight: their progress was watched closely intently. The company did not disperse till nearly midnight; having spent a very agreeable evening, and being highly satisfied with the arrangements which had been made for their convenience.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIOUS.—You will be sure of obtaining the genuine "Staunton Men" of *Mechi*, in Leadenhall-street. Those you speak of are very clumsy things.

R L M.—1 We know of no portrait of either Purcell or Jaumack 2. Anything but a flattering likeness

EDWIN.—The "Chess-player's Hand-book," published by John CosmopolitE.—If, by the Pawn-two steps, you cross an adverse Pawn, that pawn may take yours in passing

R M C—You must join the club as well

ONE OF THE TRIO.—When takes the Pawn as if it had only moved one step, that is, by removing it from the board and placing his own Pawn at Q 4th

S T L.—Castling is permitted in the case mentioned

T E F. We never look at any problem which is not sent to us uncompromised by a solution

SOPHIA, H R, of Ashford.—KEY NIGHT, J P, of Hythe—New order examination

R R.—Your opponent has no right to Castle in any other than the way adopted in this country

A D L, Cambridge.—You should join the Cambridge Chess Club. For admission, apply to the president, J. Boughton, Esq., Green-street

A PROVINCIAL PAWN should send in his name as a competitor immediately

K. Paris. Von H, Frankfort. Von O, Berlin F H G, Aachen; Y der G We are quite sure that the Manuscript Committee of the foremost reciprocate your kind wishes, and are proud of the co-operation of so many of the most distinguished Continental players Private communications have been forwarded

OBSERVER.—You will find a list of the subscriptions already raised by the committee and their friends in the March No. of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 369, by B D M, Cape Town, M H H, One of the Trio, Scotus, J T, of Meath. W E H are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 370, by B D M, Judy, H L, Jack of Shrewsbury, W C M B N, Van P, of Rotterdam, E S, of Hastrip Cape Town, R B F, Inverrib, H H, of Stamford, R R, Ashbury; J J H, of Sudbury; Warrington, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 371, by Judy, Hedera, T M H, W W D, E H, of Derby; Bellary, Hop, Chelmsford, Jack of Worcester; Varchy, Rev. H A B stigma, Urish Harp, T J, of Hatcworth; Jack of Shrewsbury; W S, of Beccles, F W M, M E H, J P E H, F G R, Warrington, Cape Town; P of Graham's Town, H L, Leinad, Derveon, Muff, YEDDOMA, Dun, Bath Iris, Conway, Sir Edmund, S S S, Clonmel, B W F, Valleyfield, H E P, S S T, Helena, G S K, J B, of Wrotham, Marian, Joshua, J H, Alb, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by B D M, F. Rev J. Judy, Jack of Shrewsbury, Cape Town, Bellary, Jr Flash, Varchy, F G H, W S B, Rev H A B, J P, H H, C R B, G H, Derevon, Bath Dun, Conway, One of the Trio, Simple Simon, Helena, Vida, Varchy, Lumsden-shire, are correct. All others are wrong

* * A box of communications on Chess must stand over until next week, for want of room.

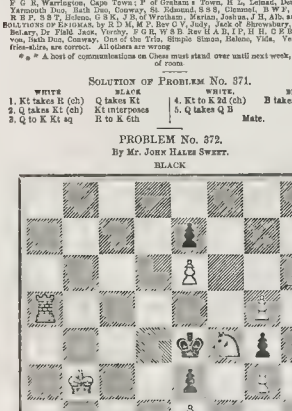
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 371.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes R (ch)	Q takes Kt	4. Kt to K 2d (ch)	B takes Kt
2. Q takes Kt (ch)	Kt interposes	5. Q takes Q B	
3. Q to K 4th sq	R to K 6th		Mate.

PROBLEM No. 372.

By Mr. JOHN HALES SWEET.

BLACK



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock.

The House was more crowded than usual, and there were a large number of strangers on the steps of the Throne and below the bar.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in laying a report upon the table, said:—My Lords, I may as well, in laying this report upon the table, before I move the adjournment of the House, discharge my duty by communicating your Lordships, that, in the circumstances of the present moment, and after the failure of three successive schemes for the construction of a new Administration, her Majesty, after duly reflecting upon the situation in which she was placed by that failure, has been pleased to call upon those of her Ministers who have been recently in office to resume their duties, and to endeavour at least to carry on the government of the country. My Lords, that step upon the part of her Majesty was not taken without full and due deliberation; and I have the authority of her Majesty to state, that having, during the time she was so pausing, had recourse to the advice and opinion of a noble and illustrious Duke (the Duke of Wellington), the most distinguished member of your Lordships' House, who now sits at, your table, his advice and his opinion were in conformity with that step Under these circumstances, I have to acquaint your Lordships, that her Majesty's late Ministers have thought that they had no alternative but to undertake the task thus of necessity almost devolving upon them. My Lords, having made that statement, I may be permitted to add for myself, what I am sure your Lordships will readily believe, that no person laments more deeply than I do the existence of those differences of opinion which it is obvious to your Lordships and well known to the public have prevented the construction of a stronger and more effective Administration. ("Hear, hear," from Lord Brougham.) If there is, my Lords, one wish I could, as an individual, entertain more than another, one which would give me more satisfaction, either in or out of office, it would be, if it were possible, by any efforts of mine, to contribute to put an end to any of those differences which have proved obstacles to the construction of that Government which is so desirable for the interests of the country. The noble Marquis concluded by moving the adjournment of the House to next day.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in rising to present some petitions on the subject of the Papal Aggression, said he should not offer any remarks upon the events that had occurred within the last month, because he thought that no argument on the questions of public polity which had been the subject of consideration and discussion in the course of these difficulties; neither would he offer any strictures on the speech of the noble Marquis, although it was to one of the subjects to which that speech had reference that he was anxious to address a few words. He held in his hand petitions from the corporate body of the city of Glasgow, who, although the measure of the Government did not extend to that country, felt deeply, strongly, and intensely upon the subject of the recent Papal Aggression. Although there had not been so many public meetings held in that country as in England, yet the great cities had spoken out. He belonged to a Church that held it as the natural right of every Christian sect to meet for the management of its own spiritual affairs, and therefore neither he nor the petitioners sent the length of protesting against clerical meetings of the Roman Catholic body for such purposes. (Hear, hear.) But it was the duty of the Government to guard against any aggression on the part of the church which they had been told by a Roman Catholic Peer, the other night, with peculiar significance, was, in that as in all other respects, an unchangeable church. The petitioners also stated that the power with which we had to deal in the Roman Catholic Church was by no means a contemptible power, but was still capable of exercising the most baneful influence on the social and political condition of the people. So far as he should have been inclined to deplore, under ordinary circumstances, some of the events of the last ten days, still, after the opinions expressed by his noble friend near him (the Earl of Aberdeen), who had informed them that these opinions, as he believed, were shared in by almost all his former colleagues, he did not hesitate to declare his satisfaction on the failure which had taken place. He rejoiced that no Government had been formed upon the basis of passing over in total silence an act which had been proved to be an aggression against the public law of Europe—(Hear, hear)—an aggression against the spirit, if not against the letter, of the municipal law of England; above all, an aggression which, if passed over, would only serve as a justification for future aggressions, and, in the end, this country would again have to plunge into the same contest, with the previous disadvantages of having imperilled her cause by fatal admissions and saint hearted acquiescence. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BEAUCHAMP presented several petitions from Roman Catholics in the county of Norfolk against the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which the petitioners stigmatised with almost every expression of reprobation. They characterised it as insulting to their feelings and outrageous, and as opening the door to the plunder of their charitable funds. It was needless for him to observe, that he entirely differed from the view taken by the petitioners in this respect. Nothing, however, which had passed this night would in the least changed the opinion with which he had entered the House. On every account—on account of the statement of his noble friend with respect to the late difficulty in forming a strong Government—on account of the statements of his noble friend behind him respecting the feeling of one part of Ireland on the subject, and the feeling prevailing in another part, as shown by the position which he had just presented—and, lastly, on account of the declaration of his noble Duke, as to the feelings of the people of Scotland, he implored her Majesty's Government to pause before they rejected the advice given them not to proceed to legislate. At least for the present, he (the Earl) was satisfied with a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented petitions from Scotland in favour of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to offer a few words of explanation, in consequence of a mis-statement, in which their Lordships had been given to understand that he had recommended that this aggression should be allowed to pass off without any notice and in silence. This was not the case, for he had particularly mentioned in the few words which he had addressed to their Lordships the other night, that, in his opinion, it was a subject which might properly engage the attention of her Majesty's Government, and even the attention of Parliament (Hear); and he referred to the opinion which he had expressed to the noble Baron below him before the meeting of Parliament, that, in his opinion, the proper mode of dealing with the subject was precisely that recommended by the noble and learned lord who had just spoken, namely, by a resolution on the part of both Houses (Hear, hear); but that he did not think it a fit subject for legislation, and he was much mistaken if the experience of their Lordships—or, rather, of the other House—would not convince them very shortly of the difficulty of legislating in such a case. A ready bill the noble Lord who was again at the head of her Majesty's Government proposed to make material alterations in this bill, and he would find new difficulties arise to embarrass him as he advanced further. He had also been blamed for calling it a penal measure. Now, whether they imposed a penalty of £100, or imprisoned, in either case it was a penalty, a penal measure. How great its severity might be, was another question. And here he must beg leave to remind their Lordships, that persons viewed very different thing at different periods. There could be no doubt that people entertained very different notions of what persecution was, according to the state of society in which they lived. He doubted not that Archbishop Cranmer, when he had a poor wretch burned for denying the King's supremacy, was not looked upon as a persecutor. Neither was Calvin, when he burnt Servetus. He doubted if Philip II. and the Duke of Alva did not think all they had done redeemed by their tender regard for the salvation of souls. But those days were past. He recollected hearing in that House most able and eloquent speeches, especially from the Woolsack, proving that the Roman Catholics had no cause for complaint whatever, but that they were in the enjoyment of every privilege to which they could reasonably lay claim; and the greatest opposition was made from a quarter of eminence to the bill which gave them those privileges which he believed now all their Lordships, or at least a great majority, thought had been wisely and properly bestowed upon them. He must say, however, that the speech of the noble Duke near him, if good for anything, was certainly a very good reason for repealing the Catholic Relief Bill. This proposed measure, in the first place, would turn out ineffectual, unless something more was done than the bill. If it did, he admitted, that, although, strictly speaking, every penalty might be called persecution, still this could not be considered in the light of a measure of severity. But in maintaining it to be the lawful right of the Roman Catholic Church in this country to constitute, in a regular and orderly manner, their episcopal government; and he further maintained that any impediment offered to their efforts in that respect was persecution, because it denied the right which he conceived to be inherent in every acknowledged Church, because times were changed. If the Roman Catholic religion were not tolerated in this country, the whole case would be altered; but having admitted them to an equality of civil rights, having fully tolerated this Church, they had a right to constitute that Church in a legal and regular manner. Any opposition to that right, and though for reasons which might satisfy them they might have thought fit for a time to act under vicars apostolic, there was nothing whatever of justice or common sense, if they were to take away that toleration to that Church, that should prevent them from constituting their Church in a regular manner. He really dreaded the recurrence of these daily debates on the presentation of petitions. He desired most ardently—being, as their Lordships were aware, an intruder very rarely on their attention—to have an opportunity of expressing fully the views which he took upon this subject, and the conclusion which he had that line course proposed would be fatal to the peace of the kingdom

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION

The following petitions against the Papal Aggression Bill were presented:—(6) By Mr. Wilson Patten, from the Roman Catholics of Zealand; by Mr. Greene, from the inhabitants of the parishes of Killamory and Snilehaught, in Ireland, which prayed for the abolition of the Church establishment in Ireland; (3) by Mr. Keogh, from places in the county of Kerry; by Mr. Shafto, from the Catholics of St. Cuthbert's College, Durham; by Mr. S. Hoche, from the parishes of Clayne, Churchstone, and other places in Cork; by Mr Seymour, from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Tralee; by Sir T. O'Brien, from Cashel; by the Earl of Arundel, from Sussex; by Mr. Browne, from Lancashire; by Mr. Kershaw, from Somerset; by Mr. M Gibson, from Manchester (this petition prayed the House not to pass so harsh a bill as that before them); by Mr. W. Fagan, from Cork, by Mr. Ousely Higgins, from Newport, in Mayo; by Mr. Heywood, from Lancashire; by Mr. Scully, from the Queen's County; by Lord Jocelyn, from Lynn Regis (the noble Lord observed that he dissented from the prayer of the petition); by Mr. Talbot Egerton, from Cheshire; (3) by Mr. Murrough Maloula, from places in Ireland; by Mr. Ferrand, from Tipperary; and by Mr. Wakley, from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Islington. They complained that the provisions of the bill were unjust and vexatious, and directly opposed to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF IRELAND.—Mr. W. T M'CULLAGH, pursuant to notice, presented a petition, signed by the four Roman Catholic archbishops and 24 bishops of Ireland, praying the House to reject the bill. He moved that the petition be read by the clerk at the table. It was as follows:—

"The Petition of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland humbly sheweth,—That we, the undersigned, archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, most respectfully approach your honourable House, to declare our sense of the injustice of the bill respecting ecclesiastical titles which has been submitted to the consideration of Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers; its measure as one which, under the pretence of respecting their assumption of titles, is fraught with hostility to the dearest interests of the Catholic religion. Petitioners beg leave humbly to state that these titles are purely of a spiritual nature, that no secular power can confer or take them away, that they do not interfere with our duty to the Throne, or infringe on the rights of any class of her Majesty's subjects, yet that the act prohibiting them interferes directly with the performance of our duties as Roman Catholic bishops, renders legally impracticable the observance of the essential discipline of the Catholic church, and thereby inflicts great injuries on us the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. Petitioners beg leave further most respectfully to state, that, in the opinion of the most eminent lawyers of Ireland, the proposed measure will control the free disposition of property, interfere with and endanger settlements made on the faith of existing laws, and its results be productive of great embarrassment. Petitioners, therefore, deem it an unjust interference with the rights of property, a direct violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty which our beloved Queen at the opening of the session graciously expressed her determination to preserve sacred and inviolate, and that it is eminently calculated to revive feelings and animosities fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country. Petitioners feel called on to to inform your honourable House, that, although the proposition of the Roman Catholic laity has been urged in justification of the measure, yet its bare introduction has already produced a manifestation of outraged feeling and indignation among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which nothing short of its rejection will be sufficient to allay."

Sir R. INGLIS asked that the signatures be read.

The Clerk accordingly proceeded to read them, as follows:—Paul Cullen, D. Murray, M. Slattery, John M'Hale, E. M'Nicholas, M'Gettigan, Cornelius Egan, John Ryan, Edward French, James Browne, William O'Higgins, John Cantwell, G. S. Browne, Michael Blake, Cornelius Denvir, Nicolaus Foran, Francis Haly, Thomas Feeny, Charles M'Nally, Laurence O'Donnell, E. Walsh, William Delany, John Barry, J. Murphy, Francis Kelly, Malesius Murphy, William Keane, D. Vaughan (Vicar Capitular).

The hon. Bart.'s curiosity was as to whether the bishops had signed themselves according to their proper names or their diocesan titles

Other petitions were presented from the various localities in England, praying for measures of repression against the "Papal Aggression."

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice of his intention on the 13th of March to move, "That it is the opinion of the House, that steps should be taken to reduce the military expenditure as soon as possible from the present extravagant expenditure on account of those colonies which are neither military stations nor convict settlements. That it is expedient at the same time to give to the inhabitants of those colonies ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from the imperial interference with their affairs, which is inseparable from their present military occupation."

THE NEW REFORM BILL

Mr. ANDERSON gave notice, that when the Reform Bill of his hon. friend the member for East Surrey, for extending the county franchise in England and Wales, should come to be considered in committee, he would move that its provisions be extended to Scotland

A message from the Lords brought up the Vice-Chancellor's Bill.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, who had just previously entered the House, rose and said: I have now to inform the House what has occurred since I last had the honour of addressing it (Hear, hear.) Since I last addressed the House, Lord Stanley has had power and the opportunity to form a Government, and request he thought it reasonable to make was denied him by his Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I stated, when last I addressed the House, that her Majesty sent for the Duke of Wellington in order to have his advice in order to have the benefit of an address of her Majesty this morning at twelve o'clock. (Hear, hear.) Having received the opinion of the Duke of Wellington that the best course her Majesty could pursue with a request she had made to Lord Stanley to form a Government, we thought we could not perform our duty to her Majesty and the public otherwise than by accepting the offer which her Majesty was pleased to make to us. (Cheers.) So after entering so fully the other evening into those subject matters of public interest that have occasioned debates, and are likely still to occupy the attention of Parliament, I will only say, that the House will not allow us to enter into matters of public debate until Friday next (Hear, hear)—so that we may have an opportunity of considering the various plans and measures which we should have to propose with the view to the conduct and progress of public business generally. (Hear, hear.) I will propose on that day (Friday) to proceed with the Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and my friend the hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department will, in moving the second reading of the bill, state what amendments we shall be prepared to make in committee upon that bill. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I propose for that bill for the first thing on Friday, and therefore, if the House will permit me, I will name that bill for the first order of the day. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the other matters before the House, before proceeding with the Budget, I will on Friday, I will state my opinion as to stating the course which the Government mean to follow, so far as the public business of the country is concerned. ("Hear," and cheers.) A question was asked the other day, I was not then prepared to answer—namely, on what day did we propose to proceed with the Budget. (Hear, hear.) I could not answer that question when it was asked, but on Friday I shall be prepared to state on what day we propose to do with regard to the Budget, and the subsequent proceedings we shall take for carrying on the public business of the country. (Hear, hear.) I have only now to move the House to postpone the order of the day till Friday. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to know whether the noble Lord intended to introduce the same Budget?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he was disposed to make every concession that was reasonable. He did not think the noble Lord could be aware to the course proposed—to make a statement on the second reading of the changes to be made. That they were anxious to do; and then when the bill went into committee, was not that proper period to make such explanations? Then, that under these circumstances the House would agree to the second reading on Friday

Mr. M. GIBSON wished the bill to be postponed; for, if persevered with, it would have the effect of taking out of the session the financial business of the country He appealed to the noble Lord whether it was right to permit a measure of this sort to over-ride the general business of the country? (Hear.)

After a short conversation between Lord J. Manners, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Wakley, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Moore, Mr. Newdegate, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Sadlier took part,

The second reading of the bill was then fixed for Friday.

The Committee of Ways and Means was also fixed for Friday next.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday next

Mr. W. PATTEN said, if that motion were agreed to, it would be necessary to suspend the standing orders, to enable the committees on private bills to sit and proceed with their labours.

Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say there would be no objection to that course

The motion for adjournment was then put and agreed to, and the standing orders, so far as they related to the sittings of committees on private bills, were ordered to be suspended.

A motion for account of public money expended on the Royal Palaces, was, on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, agreed to.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved for a return of all new places created and appointments since the 6th of April, 1848, whether under any act of Parliament, or by any other authority, and of the names of the persons appointed to them; stating, separately, the salaries of each, and the estimated annual expenses of the establishments in connexion with such appointments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No 633 of section 1848).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated he had no objection to the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that an account should also be given of the places abolished.

Motion agreed to.—The House then adjourned to Friday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—By Lord LANESBOROUGH, from several places against Papal Aggression.

TRANSPORTATION TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—By Lord MONTEAGLE, from Van Diemen's Land, complaining of the continuance of transportation.

COUNTY RATES.—By Lord WODEHOUSE, from a union in Norfolk, and Lord VIVIAN, from a place not heard, praying for a revised system of county expenditure

THE SLAVE TRADE By the Duke of ARGYLL, from Edinburgh, against the withdrawal of the African squadron.

STANDING ORDERS.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, standing order No. 138, relating to the taxation of costs on appeals and writs of error, was taken into consideration and amended

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he should, but for the state of public business, have brought the subject of parochial assessments before the House. He hoped the report of the committee of last year on this subject would not be allowed to remain a dead letter.

TRANSPORTATION TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE, on presenting the petition, of which he had given notice, from Van Diemen's Land, relative to transportation to that colony, observed, that it was numerously signed, and the petitioners said, that, in consequence of the statement of the Government that they would alter the law of secondary punishment, they imported in 1840 and 1841 a large number of labourers from the neighbouring islands to the extent of 7000; but, notwithstanding that announcement, the colony was still the chief place of transportation for convicts, and the condition of the colonists was greatly deteriorated, from the number of lawless and criminal persons sent there. In the session of 1848 the Government of the colony announced that the Government at home had come to the final determination not to resume the system of transportation after the expiration of the two years for which it had been renewed, but this promise was not adhered to. It appeared that the enormous amount of the convict population was destroying the best hopes of the moral improvement of the colony, and the effect was to drive the free population and free emigrants out of the colony. The petitioners concluded by saying, they would place no reliance on the solemn engagements of the Government, as the pledges they had given to the colony had been repeatedly violated. The noble Lord complained of the uncertainty and variety of the systems which were adopted with regard to the convicts. At one time a system of assignment was recommended, and, at another time, it was abolished by order of the home Government. Then the system of transportation was suspended for two years, and again, before the expiration of that time, the transportation of convicts to Van Diemen's Land was renewed. It appeared that 27,000 and upwards, or more than one-half of the population of the colony, were convicts. The noble Lord referred to the opposition raised to the transportation of convicts into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and feared the example of the colonists might be productive of the worst results. He believed all the Australian colonies were determined to resist the further transportation of convicts to that part of the world. It was a subject of great importance, and he hoped it would receive the early attention of the Government.

Earl GREY denied that any promises had been made by the Government of which he was a member to abstain from sending criminals to Van Diemen's Land; but they had undertaken and succeeded in improving the system of management and discipline. He thought the system as at present pursued was best for the convicts, and not injurious to the colony; and adduced many facts to show the improvement that had taken place, during the past few years, among the transports, and the diminished opposition to their reception among the inhabitants of the colony.

The subject then dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time.

THE RENEWAL OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

In reply to Lord Monteagle, Earl GREY stated that he had received a dispatch from the colony, which mentioned that an attack had been made by the Kaffirs upon Sir Harry Smith, and he regretted to add that the encounter had resulted in the death of several men and two officers. The dispatch would be laid on their Lordships' table as soon as possible, and he had given instructions to have it prepared for that purpose. With regard to the means of defence at the command of the Governor, he had to state, that during the last two years the forces of the colony had been greatly reduced, but Government was now on the point of dispatching additional forces, and he hoped shortly to hear that the insurrection of the Kaffirs had been put down. (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY said, the reply of the noble Earl was satisfactory as far as it went, but the noble Earl had spoken of a reduction of forces during the last two years, and he should be glad to know what the extent of that reduction had been. (Hear.)

Earl GREY replied, that at the close of the Kaffir war it was thought unnecessary to maintain the forces of the colony on a war footing, and they were therefore reduced to the same state that they were in before the war commenced. The last official document which appeared to have been issued by the Governor was the proclamation published in the Graham's-Town newspaper; and from that it would appear, that the attack of the Kaffirs in the first instance was most unjustifiable and unprovoked. (Hear, hear.) A body of them, while partaking of the hospitality of some British settlers, rose upon them and barbarously murdered them

After a few observations from Lord MONTEAGLE, the subject dropped.

DESIGNS EXTENSION ACT.

This bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

[*In a later Edition, we shall notice the course proposed to be taken by Lord J. Russell's Administration on their reinstalment in office, as stated by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament this (Friday) evening.*]

NATIONAL SPORTS

The ensuing will be a tolerably busy week with the steeple-chase community; the fixtures, five in number, embracing D[illegible] and Minthorpe on Tuesday, Slough on Wednesday, Doncaster on Thursday and Friday, and Burford on Thursday. The Doncaster people have also, in connexion with the steeple-chase, got up a most attractive bill of fare for flat racing, and promise a first-rate meeting. To give the metropolitans an opportunity of attending it, the Great Northern Company have announced special trains each day at one fare. The coursing engagements are Slough on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sundorme on Wednesday, and Malleny (Scotland) on Thursday and two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very small amount of business was transacted, at the under-mentioned prices:—

DONCASTER HANDICAP.
4 to 1 agst Chantrey | 4 to 1 agst Achyranthes

DONCASTER STEEPLE-CHASE.
4 to 1 agst Maria [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 to 1 [illegible] Mulligan

[illegible] STAKES.
7 to 1 agst Legerdemain | 12 to 1 agst St. Rosalia (t) | 15 to 1 agst Clothworker (t)

PORT STAKES
5 to 2 agst Bochunter.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
11 to 10 agst Grecian | 5 to 1 agst Newminster

CHESTER CUP.
12 to 1 agst Rh[illegible] (t) | 40 to 1 agst Nancy (t) | 50 to 1 agst Dun[illegible]-Durras
20 to 1 [illegible] Seam[illegible] (t) | 50 to 1 —— Beehunter

DERBY
11 to 2 agst Prime Minister | 12 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph [illegible] agst [illegible]
13 to 2 —— Grecian (t) | 25 to 1 —— Marlboro' Buck (t), 1000 to [illegible] Lightfoot

COVENTRY RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP (flat race) of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Cowley's Heart of Oak, 1. Mr. Hamp's Bacton, 2

ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP of [illegible] sovs each.—Mr. W. Palmer's The Victim (Olliver), 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Abd-el-Kader, 2

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 10 sovs each.—Mr [illegible]and's The General (Frisby), 1. Mr. Oakes' Half-and-Half, 2

THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Pitcher's Hazy, 1. Captain Cunningham's The Mease, 2

OLDHAM STEEPLE-CHASE.—MONDAY.

OPEN STAKES of 10 sovs each and 100 added.—Mr Omerod and Simrone [illegible] Mr [illegible]

The GARRISON and HUNT STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 40 added.—Captain Maynard's Stringy Jack (Canavan), 1. Mr. Watt's Brewer (Cowell), 2.

The BEATEN STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Tiernan's Isaac (Canavan), 1. Mr. Mewburn's Queen of the Wisk (Wisfal.), 2.

The BEATEN GARRISON STAKES were won by the Duchess, beating the Brewer.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE opening-day draws near, and the Executive Committee, contractors, and exhibitors seem to think so. But two short months, and the World's Fair will be displayed to its thousands and tens of thousands of visitors. Of this fact there is no question for one moment; and they who dream of any delay, or who presume that the whole of the Exhibition will be deferred one hour, from the incomplete or dilatory arrangements of any part or portion of its foreign or English collection, will wake to the unpleasant reality of finding a punctual observance of the announced intention

The eastern or foreign half of the interior is now definitely divided into its respective compartments, the hoardings and counters having been completed, and the spaces in the galleries alone being clear and unoccupied, though properly marked out. Most of the goods repose in their wooden cases, or swathings of cloth or matting, giving the various divisions the air of a vast repository of unpacked furniture, camp baggage, &c. Some reluctance, it appears, has been expressed by the foreign representatives, to the immediate inspection of the contributions by the Custom House officers. It is quite certain that any inconvenience is preferable to the delay of this necessary duty: the examination which is inevitably to be performed could not take place amidst the hurry and confusion of carpenters and cabinet-workmen fitting up shelves, glass cases, decorations, &c., which will soon commence.

Most progress has been effected with the Swiss goods, which are highly commended. Austrian workmen have already arrived, and are busy with carpenters' fittings, &c., in the space allotted to their country. The arrivals from the Zollverein are as yet most numerous: and, as the *Times* remarks, it is curious here to note the infinite variety of the size and shape of the parcels, and the innumerable superscriptions, labels, brands, marks, and directions, running over them on every side. Many of them have suffered from their voyage, and from the various stages of locomotion through which they have passed; indeed, some of the contents of the cases have been seriously affected, either by the improvident packing of their owners, or from the rough treatment of those to whom they have been entrusted. The report up to the 1st of March returned the amount of foreign arrivals in the Building at 1860: viz. Belgium, 289; China, 33; France, 18; Austria, 1; Bavaria, 45; Prussia, 659, Saxony, 135 Holland, 195; Sardinia, 70; Mexico, 4; Sweden and Norway, 19; Peru, 1; Russia, 215; Spain, &c., 39; Switzerland, 118; United States, 19. Since then the ship arrivals include 52 packages by the *Antwerpen* from Antwerp; 5 by the *Albion* from Boulogne; 10 by the *Fyenord*, from Rotterdam; 6 by the *Fame*, from Calais; 15 by the *William Joliffe*, from Havre; 31 by the *City of Rotterdam*, from Dunkirk, 44 by the *Countess of Lonsdale*, from Hamburg; 80 packages by the *Governole*, from Genoa; 30 packages by the *Ranger*, from Amsterdam; 2 packages by the *Earl of Auckland*, from Dunkirk; and 11 packages by the *Sir Edward Banks*, from Ostend. Moreover, 25 packages have arrived by a Spanish ship at Plymouth, from Santander, which have been forwarded to the Building; and several arrivals at Southampton from India, for the East India Company, which have been forwarded to their warehouses in London, under a special privilege from the Treasury, for examination and transmission to their destination. These include some very valuable jewels from Lahore, sent by the Government of India for the Exhibition, and which, for the purpose of security, came direct to the East India House.

The Foreign Commissioners do not appear to be aware of the difficult duties of allotting spaces to exhibitors generally. The very restrictions which some of these gentlemen would wish to set aside for the accommodation of their contributors, have been submitted to by our own manufacturers and others. Three times the amount of the whole space was asked for by British exhibitors; and even after the reduction of the general claimants' applications by two-thirds, they who did obtain allotments sacrificed one-third of their adjudged space in order to provide the necessary passages, &c. for the public visitors. Complaint, moreover, is still made of the insufficiency of these passages. The foreign representatives may find themselves encumbered by a host of applicants demanding an excess of accommodation, but the general arrangements previously determined upon and published cannot be changed either for foreign or native contributors.

The area assigned to each foreign country being fixed, justly enough remarks the *Times* on this subject, some control must be exercised, and some exclusions become unavoidable, when the number of exhibitors is greatly in excess of the spaces so determined. Of course, the Executive Committee could not undertake the task of selection under such circumstances; neither could they now, without manifest injustice to others, alter the size of compartments where the pressure for greater accommodation is most felt. It will rest, therefore, with the authorities in each country entrusted with the matter to exercise that strict supervision over individual contributors which, among us, has been cast upon the local committees. Nor can it be doubted for a moment, however invidious the performance of such a task must be, that the excellence of the display in each of the foreign compartments will be greatly increased thereby. Notwithstanding the various circumstances which would appear to indicate that the contributions from abroad would exhibit a more careful selection and a choicer and rarer character than our own part of the collection, there seems every reason to believe that ample scope is still left for diminution and curtailment. In nearly all the foreign consignments that have as yet been examined by the Custom-House officers, numbers of packages have been found containing pure articles of general merchandise, apparently with no specific claim for a corner in the Great Exhibition

The classification into the thirty sections, as observed in the British division, will be followed, as far as practicable, with the foreign contributions. The machinery is to be placed on the north side of the nave, where space both on the north and south has been allotted; but, where the space is allotted on one side of the central passage only, then if it be *only* on the north side, the machinery should be at the extreme north, and the raw material next to it, and, if allotted *only* on the south side, then the raw materials should be arranged at the extreme south, and the machinery next to them. All machinery in *motion* must be on the British side of the transept. Manufactures and fine arts are to be arranged towards the central avenue; carpets, paper-hangings, and tapestry are to be hung from the girders in the galleries; and the classes of shawls, silks, and velvets, precious metals and philosophical instruments, will be arranged in the galleries. Articles of extraordinary size and beauty in manufactures are to be also brought into the central avenue.

The western half of the Building, to be occupied by our native competitors, is alive with preparation. The carpenters at work with the fittings for allotments, &c.; the bricklayers or mechanics engaged in laying the foundation, &c, for the machinery; and, in some parts, the occupation of their determined spaces by the exhibitors; with the erection of the stages and scaffolding for the rapid advance of the painting (which is to be completed within a fortnight, and on which some five hundred or six hundred extra hands will probably be employed), present a busy and interesting picture. The arrivals here were returned up to last Saturday as 1505. The arrivals in the Colonial department amount to 4.7 packages; South Australia, 15; Canada 314; Cape of Good Hope, 32; Nova Scotia, 23; the Bahamas (Nassau, N.P.), 2; Guernsey, 10; Hong-Kong, 19.

Up to Wednesday evening, there had been sold more than 4000 season tickets of admission to the Building

Her Majesty's visit to the Building, on Monday, was privately made. Accompanied by Prince Albert and three of the Royal children, the Queen inspected parts of the interior, and examined the position and effect of the trees in the northern transept, which are unsightly enough now, in all conscience. There are some smaller trees near the refreshment-courts, of no value, which certainly must come down at once. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also presided at a meeting of the Commissioners on the 5th inst.

The members of the Greek Commission have taken possession of the space allotted to Greece and her contributions, among which are some fine specimens of sculpture.

Additional attractions for the central avenue of the British division are promised in statuary: gigantic figures of Lords Eldon and Stowell—a colossal horse and dog, by Wyatt—the Liverpool Docks model—a trophy of Canadian timber—models of Plymouth Breakwater—Wilton Church, and the new orchestral arrangements at Exeter Hall, &c.

The Sultan has determined to purchase largely of specimens of products in the Exhibition; and the Emperor of Russia, it is reported, will make purchases to the extent of 10,000,000 silver roubles, in models or machinery likely to improve Russian manufactures.

Seven new steam-vessels are being constructed for the General Steam Navigation Company, principally for their increased Continental traffic.

The *United Service Gazette* "has reason to believe" that during the Great Exhibition one of the finest and best equipped fleets ever seen on the waters will be formed at the Nore or Spithead—nine sail of the line and four first-class frigates, three screw line of battle ships, and three screw frigates, and one paddle-wheel frigate; in all twenty ships, from 1000 tons to 2500 tons measurement.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The variation in Consols during the past week has again been limited to about ⅛ per cent. No change occurred in prices when the Ministerial arrangements became known, 96⅝ to ¾ for money, and 96⅝ to ¾ for time, being the quotations of the day, and continuing, with scarcely a change, during the week. Business, both speculative and on behalf of the public, has been limited, the Market having been principally supported by the purchases of the Government broker. The Unfunded Debt has been but slightly operated in, prices are, consequently, a trifle lower. At the close of the week, notwithstanding the news from the Cape of Good Hope, Consols were tolerably firm, at the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 214½; Reduced, 97⅝; Consols, 96⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7 11-16; Ditto, 30 years, October 10, 1859, 7½; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1860, 7½; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 96⅝, Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 pm.; £500, June, 52 pm.; Small, June, 52 pm.

In the Foreign Funds the fluctuations have been perfectly trifling. Mexican has been tolerably steady; but Spanish, on the contrary, has been heavy, with a downward tendency, the Government having signified that no modification of its terms can be for a moment admitted. The rumour of a loan on behalf of the Prussian Government is totally unfounded; in fact, it was never credited in well informed circles, although reiterated in some of the London papers. At the close of the week prices were steady, at the following rates:—Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 34⅜; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 83, Ditto, Account, 83, Ditto, Deferred, 37½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 97⅝; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent. Deferred, 12½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent. (12 Guild.), 58⅞; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 91½.

The Share Market has been again buoyant, and the transactions of the week have not only been extensive, but with improved prices. Great Western, South-Western, and Blackwall have been in demand, and prices have touched the same quotation, ex. div., that was quoted before the dividend was paid. At the close of the week buoyancy prevailed, the following being the last rates:—Aberdeen, 15½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 4⅝; Caledonian, 13½; Chester and Holyhead, 23¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 22⅞; East Anglian (£25 L. and E and L. and D.), 3⅜; Eastern Counties, 7, Eastern Union, B and C Shares, 4⅝; East Lancashire, 18½, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 36½, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 8⅞; Great Northern, 18⅝; Do., Halves, B, Six per Cent., 12⅝; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 44; Great Western, 91¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 59¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14¾; Do., Fifths, 4⅝; Leeds and Thirsk, 17½; London and Blackwall, 8⅝ x d; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 98¾; London and North Western, 131½ x d; Ditto, Ditto, New Quarters, 23½ x d; London and South-Western, 91 x d; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅞; Midland, 64⅞; Ditto, £50 Shares, £22½; Newmarket, 6⅝; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 1½; North British, 10; North Staffordshire, 11½; North and South West. Junc., 1⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19; Scottish Central, 18¾, Scottish Midland, New, 7½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 4⅞ dis; Ditto, Class B, 3⅞ dis; South Devon, 18½; South-Eastern, 27⅝, South Wales, 35½; Taw Vale Extension, 3½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22⅞, Ditto, and Newcastle Exten., 17½; Do., G.N.E., purchase or pref., 7⅞; York and North Mid., 26¾ xd; Berks and Hants, ex. 5 per Cent., 6⅞; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, without a guarantee, 27½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 32⅝; London and Greenwich, 11⅝, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 54 x d; Ditto, New, 48 x d; Wear Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 24½ Aberdeen, ⅝ pm; Caledonian, £10, 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 16⅞; Eastern Counties, p; Ditto, New 6 per Cent. Stock, 11; Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 13¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, F., £20, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 136, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarter Shares, No 1, 14½; Ditto, New, £10, 12; Midland, Consolidated, Six per Cent. Stock, 130; North British, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 9⅝, Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 16½; Luxembourg, 3½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 15; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4; Paris and Strasbourg, 10⅝ x d; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Tours and Nantes, 5⅞.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been very limited, but fully adequate to the demand, which has ruled very inactive, at about stationary prices. Upwards of 200,000 quarters of foreign wheat having arrived off Falmouth from the Mediterranean, the inquiry for that article has fallen off, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. Fine malting barley has sold steadily, at full currencies, but grinding and distilling sorts have commanded very little attention. Not the slightest change has taken place in the value of malt, oats, beans, or peas, but low qualities of foreign flour have changed hands on easier terms.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 49s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3[illegible] to 43s, ditto, white, 39s to 45s; rye, 24s to 26s; grinding barley, 18s to 22s, distilling ditto, 21s to 24s; malting ditto, 23s to 30s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 49s brown ditto, 44s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 55s; Chevalier, 55s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 19s, potato ditto, 17s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 21s tick beans, new, 26s to 27s, ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 27s to 28s, boilers, 28s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s, Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*. Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s —s, barley, —s —s; oats, —s —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s —s per quarter American flour, 20s to 24s; Canada, —s to —s per barrel, French, 28s to 35s per sack

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is in good request, at fully last week's prices; but canary is again lower to purchase. In other articles no change has taken place.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s, English rapeseed, £25 to £27; linseed cakes, £8 to £8 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 10s to £7 5s; rape cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s, canary, 40s to 44s

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 36s 11d; barley, 22s 7d; oats, 16s 0d; rye, 24s 4d; beans, 26s 3d, peas, 25s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 37s 7d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 16s 4d; rye, 23s 7d, beans, 25s 8d; peas, 26s 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s, barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s

Tea.—Public sales of 5000 packages took place on Wednesday. About 2000 changed hands, at about stationary prices. Privately a fair business is doing in new Congous, at 11½d to 1s per lb.

Sugar.—As much uncertainty still exists in reference to the new duties, all kinds of raw sugar have sold slowly, and prices have a downward tendency Refined goods dull, at 47s 6d to 48s 6d for brown lumps. Crushed sugar dull, but not cheaper. The stocks on hand are small for the time of year

[illegible] The nominal figures of good ordinary native Ceylon are 45s 9d to 46s per cwt. All other coffees move off heavily.

Rice.—A few parcels of low Carolina have changed hands, at 16s 6d to 17s; and middling white Bengal, at 9s 6d to 10s per cwt

Provisions.—Irish butter is very slow in sale, and somewhat lower to purchase Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 86s to 90s; Waterford 80s to 84s; and Tralee, 80s to 82s per cwt Foreign butter dull, at barely late rates. Fine weekly Dorset is selling at 108s to 110s per cwt.; fresh, 9s to 13s per dozen pounds. Irish bacon has improved in value fully 1s per cwt. Waterford sizeable, landed, 47s to 50s, heavy, 44s to 47s Limerick sizeable, 44s to 47s, heavy, 43s per cwt. Lard steady at the late advance. Waterford bladdered, 60s to 63s, Belfast firkins and kegs, 48s to 52s per cwt.

Tallow.—The demand has somewhat fallen off, yet prices are not easier than in the early part of the week P Y C on the spot being quoted at 37s 6d to 38s 3d per cwt, town tallow, 37s per cwt net cash.

Oils. Linseed continues to move off steadily, at 33s 6d to 33s 9d per cwt. Sperm steady, but all common fish-oils are very dull

Coals.—Bell, 14s; Lambton, 14s 9d; Stewart's, 15s, Hartlepool, 14s 3d; South Kelloe, 14s; Whitworth, 12s 6d, Tees, 15s per ton

Hay and Straw. Meadow hay £3 12s to £4, clover ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load Trade steady

Spirits.—East India rum is held at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; and Leewards, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon, proof. At these quotations the market is heavy Brandy dull in sale. No change in corn spirits or Geneva.

Hops. Fine hops still command a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds very little is doing.

Wool.—British wools are in good request in the private contract market, but all other kinds command very little attention.

Potatoes Selected qualities are in fair request, at from 80s to 95s per ton [illegible], the demand is heavy.

Smithfield.—An increased amount of business has been transacted in our market this week, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lb.—

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lb, to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall These markets have ruled firm, and the currencies have had an upward tendency.

Beef, from 2s 0d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 8d to 4s 0d per 8 lb. by the carcase.

R. HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 28

4th Light Dragoons Assist-Surg H H Massey, M D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Reid 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards. Colour-Sergeant J Atkinson to be Quartermaster, vice R France

31st Foot: T J Atkinson to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Massey. 43rd: Capt H Skipworth to be Major, vice Bruere; Lieut J A Dick to be Captain, vice Sanford. Lieut R H Weyland to be Captain, vice Skipwith, Ensign L Graham to be Lieut, vice Dick, Ensign J F Girardot to be Lieut, vice Weyland. 52nd: Ensign C A Bacon to be Lieutenant, vice Blathwayt. 80th: Lieut E H Rose to be Captain, vice J F Jones Second Lieut C W Earle to be First Lieut, vice Rose, Second Lieut C D C Ellis to be Second Lieut, vice Earle. 81st Major W H Vicars to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Campbell, Capt T N Dalton to be Major, vice Vicars; Lieut W J Hudson to be Captain, vice Dalton; Lieut F N Dore to be Lieutenant, vice Hudson.

UNATTACHED. Lieut R S Cole to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS.

J WHITEHEAD and CO, Princess-st[illegible] and spirit-merchants MARY ASTLE and CO, Coleman-street, Cit[illegible] DICKINSON [illegible] DICKINSON, [illegible] warehousemen. D ODELL, Cophall, Bedfordshire, grocer. W HALE, Bishampton, Worcestershire, baker. T CARTER, Stafford, coal-dealer. W BROWN, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, engineer. H SMITH, Vulcan Iron-Works, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron-founder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

W KEY, St. Andrews, cabinet-maker. G BARR, Glasgow, commission-agent.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 26

Corps of Royal Marines: Colonel Second Commandant A H Gordon to be Colonel Commandant, vice Fergusson; Lieut-Col R Mitchell to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Gordon, Captain and Brevet Major C Fegen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mitchell; First Lieut A J B Hambly to be Captain, vice Fegen; Second Lieut G Le Hardy Burton to be First Lieutenant, vice Hambly.

MARCH 3.—Corps of Royal Marines First Lieut W R [illegible]arle to be Captain, vice Brittain, Second Lieut E D Thelwall to be First Lieutenant, vice [illegible]arle.

BANKRUPTS

J SMITH, Victoria-street, Islington, builder J LONERAGAN, Cambridge-terrace, Islington, corn-dealer W TAYLOR, Creek-road, Deptford, shipwright E EMMERTON, Woburn Sands, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper W WIELER, Crutched-friars, merchant R KOLKENTEIN, late of Bedford-street Commercial-road East, and Minories, shoe manufacturer H E THOMPSON, Long-acre, India-rubber bath manufacturer T DENNIS, Lowestoft, builder W PHILLIPS, Warwick, builder [illegible]TIBS, Darlaston, Staffordshire, stonemason J BROWNSWORD Nottingham, butcher E UNITT, Mickleton, Gloucestershire, [illegible] dealer J and H SUKER, Birkenhead, carpet dealers, H CHARLES, Levenshulme, Lancashire, flour-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

[illegible] D MACKENZIE, Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, fish-curer [illegible] J MENZIES, late of Edinburgh, hotel-keeper.

BIRTHS.

The Viscountess Chewton, of a son and heir.——Lady Alfred Paget, of a son.——The Lady Louisa Ponsonby, of a son——The lady of the Rev [illegible] Brodrip, of a daughter——The lady of the Rev H Nowell Barton, of a son——The wife of the Rev J E Carter, of a daughter——The wife of the Rev Henry Bond, of a daughter.——At Bibury, the wife of the Rev Henry Snow, of a son.——Sept[illegible], 1850, at Lima, the lady of Samuel Went, Esq, of a daughter——At Thornbush House, Inverness, on the [illegible]th ult, Mrs John Wardlaw Ramsay, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Charles Paul, Vicar of Wellow, Somerset, to Gertrude, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Cossins, Esq. and the Hon Elizabeth Susannah Cossins.——Charles Caulfield Moore, Esq, to Elizabeth Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev George Bonner, LL B, Incumbent of St James' Church, Cheltenham——Thomas Everett Fowle, of Durrington House, Wilts, to Sarah Ann Harriet, younger daughter of the Rev Hugh Price, Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts——The Rev Arthur Shadwell, Rector of Langton, Yorkshire, son of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev John Collinson.——At Lima, January 1st, 185[illegible], by the Rev J Pearson, Thomas Rouny, Esq, to Emma Sarah, daughter of Archibald Robertson, Esq, R N, Chatham.

DEATHS

Madeline Erskine, widow of the Right Rev James Walker, D D, Bishop and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church——The Right Hon Charles Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, aged 71 years——In her 70th year, the Hon Caroline Vansittart, relict of Arthur Vansittart, Esq, of Shottesbrook, Berks, and sister of Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man.——Blanche E[illegible], aged six years, youngest daughter of the Hon Granville and Lady Georgiana Ryder.——In the 6[illegible]th year of his age, the Hon and Rev Gerard Thomas Noel, M A., Canon of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey——At Brussels, on the 25th ult, aged six months, Charles, the youngest son and only remaining child of Captain Leppe, Adjutant-Major of the Belgian Artillery

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DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH GOODS BY THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF FRANCE, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION

We have previously detailed the reception of the goods brought into the transept of the Crystal Palace. Here, in our Engraving, the wagon has arrived, attended by the Custom-house officers, &c.; and, under their inspection, the Sappers and attendants attached to the Executive Committee are wheeling the goods off on trucks, or otherwise carrying them to the compartments allotted to their respective countries.

The despatch of the French contributions, and the Great Northern of France Railway, for embarkation at Dunkirk, which we here present, was highly interesting. The allusion made by the *Journal des Débats* on this occasion is agreeably demonstrative of the good-will with which the Parisian exhibitors regard the Exhibition:—"The goods station at La Chapelle has beheld the cargo of a first steamer leave its storehouses for Dunkirk, whence our manufacturing produce is to be carried to the shores of our rivals, to sustain the peaceful competition between all nations. A touching symbol of union and peace! and how different from the time when implacable England was forcing Louis XIV. to fill up this same port of Dunkirk."

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, a meeting took place at the King's Arms Hotel, Kensington, for the purpose of explaining the objects and principles of this society. Mr. George Wilson took the chair in the absence of Mr Hindley, M.P., who was prevented from being present, and pointed out the great benefits which the society was entitled to confer upon the working classes by enabling them to exercise the right of the elective franchise. Mr. Ivimey stated that the total number of members of the society was now over 1000, holding 1850 shares. The society, he observed, had purchased 34 acres of land at Mortlake, near Hampton Court, and the ground had been laid out in 214 allotments, varying in price from £20 to £40. The committee were, however, in treaty for other estates situated in the various counties where members of the society resided. After these explanations, a resolution in accordance with the objects of the society was passed, and several new subscribers were enrolled.

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CHESS.—The STAUNTON TERRACE CHESSBOARD, universally sanctioned and adopted by the Staunton himself.—The amateurs of Chess are respectfully invited to inspect these magnificent Chess-men, which MECHI has just produced, as an appropriate accompaniment to the far-famed "Staunton Chessboard," which in MECHI'S Show-Rooms will prove high interesting.—4, Leadenhall-street, near Gracechurch-street.

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Deputation of London Seamen to the Board of Trade.—On Wednesday, a deputation [illegible] London, waited upon the Right. Hon. Henry Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, and the members of the marine department, Captain Beechy, Captain Walker and Mr. Farrar the secretary, for the purpose of presenting a memorial [illegible] the freeing of the boat [illegible]

Deputation of [illegible]—[illegible] Committee of the National Association for [illegible] to agriculture.

Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.—At a very full quarterly board of governors [illegible]

London Hospital.—The quarterly meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Wednesday [illegible] relieved, and 64 died. The number of in-patients now in the house is 300, and of out-patients on the books, 1934. The report stated that two legacies had lately been left to the hospital, the one residuary, supposed to amount to about £800, by Capt. Bean, late of Scholden, Kent; and the other, £500, from Mr. Thos. Corey, late of Bristol. It was also reported that the ensuing anniversary had been fixed for the [illegible] of Cambridge would preside. The following gratifying contributions were also reported: £[illegible] from the workmen of Messrs. Tebbutt and Co., of Limehouse, being a second donation within twelve months, and £[illegible] from the son of a late accident patient in acknowledgment of the kindness and attention bestowed on his father while in the hospital.

Adult Deaf and Dumb Institution, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury.—On Ash Wednesday morning, a sermon in behalf of the funds of this society, for teaching trades and imparting religious instruction to adult deaf and dumb, was preached by the Rev. J. Wright, M.A., at Eaton Chapel, Eaton-square.

Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund.—On Tuesday evening [illegible] took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, [illegible] the chair. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and amongst those who sat at the principal table were Mr. Alderman Challis, the Rev. Mr. Brock, and [illegible] charity. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity and perpetuity to the Metropolitan Dispensary," stated, that amongst the many valuable charitable societies in the City of London, there was none which yielded a greater amount of benefit in proportion to its means than the institution whose biennial festival they were now met to celebrate. The institution was not only valuable on account of the numerous cases it cured or relieved, but also for the advantages it bestowed upon the community by prevention. The report of the [illegible] showed that the great extent to which medical aid afforded by this charity has been supplied, is proved by the fact that during the past year upwards of 7000 cases (including those whose letters were renewed) have been entered on the books, independently of those who have received pecuniary aid and maternity assistance. The ordinary income of the charity scarcely exceeds £400 per annum, which sum, notwithstanding the strictest economy [illegible] committee should be liquidated. There are nearly [illegible] requiring medical or surgical attention. Thousands of [illegible] pressed a hope that they would consider the vast amount of benefit which the institution was calculated to afford by enabling the poor to obtain medical and surgical relief at their own habitations. The toast was most warmly responded to, and a liberal subscription was [illegible]

Royal General Pension Society.—The annual meeting of this society [illegible] the payments [illegible]

[illegible] Masonic and Universal Mutual Life Assurance Society.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at 345, Strand, on Tuesday, to receive the report of the proceedings of the past year, [illegible] rivable from premiums alone upon the 1174 policies completed to the 31st of December, 1850, is £10,076 1s. 4d. After some congratulatory remarks upon the progress which the society had hitherto made, and its future prospects, the report was received and adopted. W. F. Dobson, Esq., Professor Ansted, and F. Heath, Esq., were re-elected directors, and D. Cullington, Esq., auditor.

Thames Tunnel Company.—The [illegible] of the directors and proprietors in this undertaking was held, on Tuesday morning, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Mr. Benjamin Hall, sen., in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, showed a progressive increase in the amount of tolls received. The tolls in 1848 were £3796 8s. 3d., in 1849 they were £3480 12s. 3d.; and in 1850 they amounted to £3962 19s. 4d.; showing that the receipts of the past year had exceeded those of 1848 by £166 11s. 1d., and those of 1849 by £482 6s. 2d. The amount paid to the Government, in 1849, in respect of their debt, was £651 0s. 3d.; and, in 1850, £1227 11s. 11d., giving a payment nearly double that of the year preceding. This was caused, not only by the increase of tolls, but by a more economical management of the gas, and other matters. In 1847, the tunnel had only 129 burners, which consumed 69,000 cubic feet per week; while, in 1850, the number was never less than 148, with a consumption of only 51,000 cubic feet—a little more than two feet per hour. The lighting of the tunnel was [illegible] greatly improved. The cost of the undertaking up to 1843, was £443,[illegible] 6d., and the capital due to the Government was £323,000. The average number of passengers amounted to 18,000 per week. The total receipts for the year amounted to [illegible] in the tunnel, and £510 8s. 9d. from houses belonging to the company. After the payment of expenses hitherto, there remained a balance of £532 14s. 2d. This report was agreed to; and, having given a vote of thanks to the directors and chairman, the meeting separated.

General Theatrical Fund.—The annual meeting of the subscribers [illegible] Theatre; Mr. Buckstone occupying the chair. Mr. Cullenford, the secretary, stated, that, having determined upon application for a royal charter of incorporation [illegible] that the power of granting the prayer of that memorial rested with the Queen in Council. A second memorial, together with a draft of the required charter, was [illegible] in a flourishing condition. After defraying the expenses of the year, there remained of its income, which was £842 18s. 11d., a balance of £403 0s. 3½d. Their general assets were [illegible] banker's hands, £1280; ready cash, £69 3s. 1d.: making a general total of £6903 8s. 8d.

On Tuesday morning, shortly before 8 o'clock, two houses, Nos. 8 and 9, Gray's Inn-lane, fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with them a large quantity of scaffolding which had been placed in front. It appears that the houses, which are of great age, have been undergoing some repairs, and were unoccupied at the time, there being only four workmen engaged, who, hearing a crackling noise, at once made their escape. Workmen are now engaged in shoring up the premises.

Printers' Pension Society.—On Monday the annual general meeting and twenty-ninth election of this institution took place at the London Tavern (Frederick Shephard, Esq., in the chair), when, with the Whittingham pensioner, seven pensioners were elected, in addition to the forty-eight now [illegible] were £497 11s. 0d., nearly the same as last year. Notwithstanding that the increase of pensioners and amount of pensions, and the payment of accounts due the previous year, had rendered it necessary to draw £60 from the Funds, yet [illegible] After the appointment of the committee, treasurer, secretary, &c., [illegible] thanks were unanimously awarded to the [illegible]

Taxes on Knowledge.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday [illegible]

The New City House of Correction at Holloway.—Mr. [illegible] the 31st of March. [illegible]

Annual Expenses of Masters in Chancery.—The returns [illegible] show a total payment under this department of the Court of Chancery, from October, 1849, to October, 1850, of £41,804, thus accounted for:—Ten Masters' salaries, £25,484; Accountant-General's salary as Master, £582; pension to a retired Master, £1000 per annum; pension to a retired Master's clerk, with a proportion to another clerk, £970; compensation to three Masters, at £725 per annum, £2175; ten masters' [illegible] clerks' salaries, at £150 per annum each, £1500; compensation for loss of office and profits to four Masters' junior clerks, £541. The fees received in the Masters' offices from 25th of November, 1849, to 24th of November, 1850, amounted to £41,444, as shown by the Suitors' Fee Fund Account.

The Census-office, Craig's-court.—The large preparations for the census at the end of this month are rapidly approaching their completion, as far as concerns the office in Craig's-court. The staff of the Registrar-General has nearly completed its large issue of the various forms required for the use of the enumerators. These officers amount to 30,691. This number will be employed for England and Wales only, a very large number in addition being required for Ireland and Scotland. There have been sent out from Craig's-court [illegible] among the occupiers of apartments, as well as [illegible] during the week preceding the day of taking the census. The forms for Wales are in the language of the principality. It is calculated that the papers sent out as the householders' schedule weigh more than thirty tons. This is exclusive of the books of instructions for the enumerators, containing the forms into which they will have to reduce the returns they obtain, and also the undermentioned forms relating to religion and education, and which swell the amount to about fifty tons:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.
For the Established Church	20,000 ..	4,000
Dissenters	20,000 .	10,000
Day Schools	30,000 ..	10,000
Sunday Schools	50,000 ..	7,000
Evening and Adult Schools	10,000 ..	1,500
Mechanics' and Literary Institutions ..	5,000 ..	1,200

Returns will be obtained from every description of school in the country, from the endowed and proprietary grammar school to the humblest dame school. All colleges will be treated as houses subject to the same inquiries. While these in[illegible] shall include all her Majesty's subjects alike. The "ship schedule" calls for the name of the master, the names of the officers, and all others on board; and [illegible] as by the civilians. While this is going on in England, the same course will be pursued as far as is practicable in the colonies, where there will not be the same facilities for obtaining information as at home. The representatives of the Queen [illegible] her Majesty's subjects on the same day as in England, and for doing which every facility will be afforded [illegible]

[illegible] of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.—[illegible] 31st of December last was £[illegible], and [illegible] £61,142 1s. 10d. was the residue of the old debt of the Surrey and Kent Commission. The rates made during the existence of the Commission have [illegible] £69,011 4s. 2d. For cleansing alone, £[illegible] 14s. 7d. was paid. Extensive works of drainage have already been executed, and others are to be carried out, according to the report, by the Commission.

The Metropolitan Police Force.—On Wednesday the accounts relating to the metropolitan police force for the last year were printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the balance at the commencement of the year was £[illegible] 10s., and at the close of the year was £[illegible]. The amount paid in the year for the force was £385,744 6s. 3d. The Government Stock of the Superannuation Fund had cost £99,897 16s. 4d. The fees, penalties, and forfeitures at the various police-courts were in the year £10,702 12s. 6d. The expenses of the police-courts, including salaries to magistrates, clerks, and others, amounted to £45,045 1s. 5d. The number of persons in the force on the 1st of January last was 5525. There was one inspecting superintendent at £600 a year; 18 superintendents at from £200 to £340 a year. Of 124 inspectors the lowest salary was £81 18s., and the highest £200 a year. The salaries of 585 sergeants vary from £63 14s. to £109 4s. a year. There are 4797 constables in the force—1228 in the first, 2358 in the second, and 1162 in the third class. The highest pay to constables is £81 18s., and the lowest £44 4s. Clothing and 40 lb. of coals weekly are allowed to each married sergeant and constable all the year; 40 lb. of coals weekly to each single man during six months, and 20 lb. weekly during the remainder of the year. The force will shortly be increased to more than 6000.

Extraordinary Balloon Voyage.—On Tuesday the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. Charles Green, the well known aëronaut, departed from the Vauxhall Gardens in the Nassau balloon, on a perilous voyage to Germany. The ascent took place at twelve o'clock, previously to which Soyer's cooking-apparatus, and a large quantity of provisions necessary for the voyage, were deposited in the machine, and thirteen carrier-pigeons were placed in the car, for the purpose of communicating with those interested in the feat. The balloon ascended majestically, amidst the cheers of those present, the wind blowing [illegible] water drags, and gutta percha lines. The balloon, on arriving at a sufficient altitude, took a south-easterly direction, passing over the counties of Surrey and [illegible] Vauxhall, the balloon, with its voyagers, descended safely at Gravesend, the Duke having found the wind suddenly become adverse to the particular course which in his aerial journey he meant to take. He is, however, still determined [illegible] again as soon as the wind becomes [illegible]

Births and Deaths.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 1.—Males, 784; females, 807: total, 1591. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 580; females, 568: total, 1148. The average of the births for [illegible] 1841-50 was 1470. The official report says that the mortality of London is now greater than is generally observed at this period of the year. The deaths, which, as shown in last report, had risen from 1036 to 1213, have undergone a not very considerable decrease, the total number now being 1148. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, there is no instance in which they equalled this amount; the two highest numbers, which nearly approach it, having occurred in 1845 and 1849, when they were respectively 1133 and 1138. The average of the corresponding week was 1035, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1129; and the 1148 deaths of last week show an increase of 19 on this latter result. A comparative statement of the mortality at different periods of life shows that the present increase affects both young and old, but especially persons in the middle stage of existence:—

Ages.	Deaths last week.	Deaths in the previous week.	Average of 10 corresponding weeks (1841-50.)
From birth to 15	50	[illegible]	452
15 to 60	393	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 and upwards	256	199	[illegible]

In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, the total number of deaths enumerated in the present return is [illegible], whilst the corrected average is [illegible] [illegible] years. She has been married three times and has been a widow twenty years.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above [illegible] The wind first blew from the east, and afterwards turned towards the north.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Arrival of the Hungarian Refugees in Liverpool.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Sardinian brig *Arpia*, Captain Bartholetto, entered the Queen's Dock, Liverpool, having on board the remainder of the refugees who sought shelter in Turkey, after the disasters that befel the Hungarian army under Kossuth. The *Arpia* is from Constantinople direct, and the expenses of the vessel thence to this port will be defrayed by the Ottoman treasury; it having been arranged with the authorities of Liverpool, that the whole of the refugees, who are 262 in number, should find a hospitable reception there, and be provided with the means of joining their brethren in the United States at as early a period as possible. So great was the interest attached to the arrival of this band of brave but unfortunate men, that as early as ten o'clock considerable numbers of people were attracted to the shores of the Mersey [illegible] refugees [illegible], there was a general expression of mingled welcome and sympathy among the many hundreds assembled. The deck of the vessel was covered with the refugees, in their various costumes, some wearing the square red cap of Hungary, others the undress Italian blouses, and others the significant Polish *fez*. Among them are men of distinction, as regards both rank in their respective countries and position in the army of which they form a remnant—some fine intelligent men, some mere striplings. Among the officers are General Szeredy, the leader of the Vienna Zringi Legion, Major Wallinski, Captain Zsabitsky, Lieutenant Sipos, &c. Not one man was absent, on the list being called, from indisposition, which tells largely for the kind attention bestowed on them during the voyage. They are to stay at the Emigrants' Home until means are provided of forwarding them to America, where a home has been offered to them by the authorities. A ball has been determined on at Liverpool, together with a public subscription, for the purpose of raising funds in their behalf.

Procession of Sailors on Strike.—On Monday morning last, 278 of the seamen of Liverpool, who have struck work on account of their [illegible] for obtaining contributions for their support. Captain Willis, chief constable, on seeing so large a body of men exciting so much attention by their marching in [illegible] received them, and Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate, and the Town Clerk, were also present. The deputation entered into a statement of their alleged grievances, and were cautioned against doing anything, by processions or otherwise [illegible] coming to Manchester, they said, was to solicit subscriptions to aid them during the strike.

Marischal College, Aberdeen.—On Saturday last the Earl of [illegible] Lord Rector of this college [illegible]

Meeting of the [illegible] Commissioners.—The monthly meeting [illegible]

Harwich Election.—The nomination of candidates for the representation [illegible] on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. [illegible]

Extensive Robbery on the [illegible] Railway.—On Wed[illegible] away, and at present no clue exists to the perpetrator.

An association has been formed in Manchester for improving the condition of milliners and dressmakers. Two main objects are—to limit the hours of labour, and to promote a half-holiday on Saturdays.

Probably, says a Liverpool paper, in a few months we may have it in our power to congratulate our readers on the [illegible] facilities for shipping from Liverpool fully one million tons of coal more than we have hitherto embarked.

The tobacco manufacturers of Glasgow have formed themselves into a society, having for its object the detection and exposure of any fraudulent attempt to adulterate tobacco or snuff.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Arthur Baron De Freyne, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron de Freyne, of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, with remainder, in default of such heirs male, to his brother, Fitzstephen French, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

We have to apologise to many of our readers for the delay that occurred last week in the delivery of their copies of this Journal. Our sale has increased so rapidly, that the best mechanical means that the country can afford have failed to supply copies with the requisite despatch. We endeavoured to obviate the evil by polytyping all our Engravings—at a very great [illegible] expense, and flattered ourselves that we had succeeded in preventing for the future all cause of complaint; but unfortunately, the polytype process had the unexpected effect of destroying the beauty and completeness of the original block, and of producing a copy which was not perfect. We have in the present week tried another process, which we trust will be more successful. [illegible] in course of construction will throw off the impressions with a rapidity and exactness unparalleled in the history of printing of engravings. This machine will be one of the mechanical wonders of the approaching Exhibition, where our readers will have an opportunity of seeing it in full operation. In the meantime, we trust to their kind consideration to excuse any delays—delays, however, which we do not anticipate.

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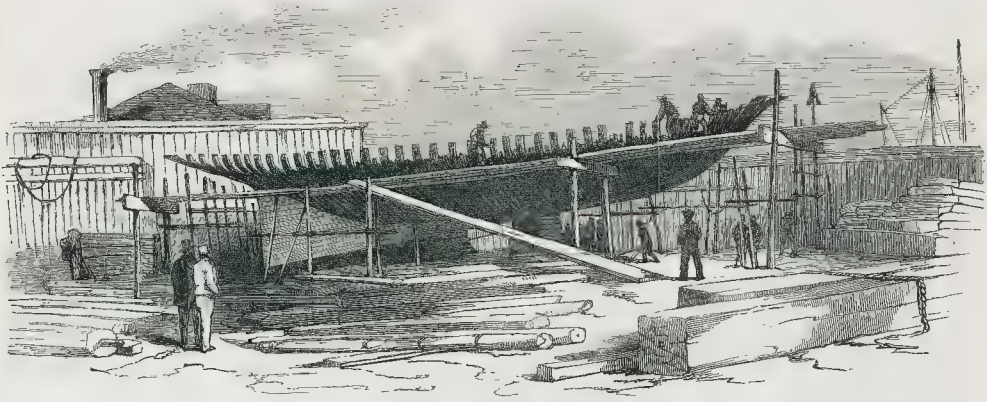
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 474.—Vol. xviii.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851. [Sixpence.

PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

Once upon a time," to borrow the opening language of the fairy legends, London was a city whose opinions upon political and commercial questions no Government could afford to despise. When London spoke, the whole country replied. When London moved the extremities were not long quiescent. Things, in this respect, have altered of late years. London has become too large and unwieldy to stir. Like a plethoric alderman, she suffers the inertia of obesity. Around the original London a host of minor Londons have sprung up, as important, and even larger and more populous than herself. Westminster overshadows her; and her boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, Marylebone Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Greenwich, each large enough to make a capital city, form so many independent jurisdictions, having nothing in common but their police-constables, that the old, familiar London is well-nigh jostled out of all her dignity and glory. Of so little account is this great city, that, when London chooses to elect a Hebrew to represent her in Parliament, the House of Lords coolly denies her right to do so, and acts with as much unconcern as if London were of no more importance than John-o'-Groat's house. Yet the Hebrew so elected is one of the notabilities of the world, and London is not only the metropolis of Great Britain, but the richest, most celebrated, and most wonderful city on the face of the earth. The fact is, that the ancient organisation of London is no longer of any political or commercial worth whatsoever. It does not answer its original purpose. The energies of the metropolis are diluted by subdivision, and so frittered away as to be practically useless. The Lord Mayor, with his lumbering state-coach, his mediæval trappings, his mace-bearer, and all his trumpery of the 9th of November, is a spectacle for mischievous boys and idle sight-seers. The Lord Mayor is no more that power in the State which the Lord Mayors used to be in the days gone by, even at a time so recent as when Mr. Beckford braved the crowned Majesty of England, when a wrong was attempted against the City and the popular liberties. Manchester has a voice that must be listened to; but the voice of London has lost its terrors. It may thunder, but no one regards it. No one asks in our time what London thinks, or what London is going to do. She is politically a cypher; and Manchester, as an exponent of public opinion, has taken the high place



YACHT BUILDING AT NEW YORK TO COMPETE WITH THE ENGLISH YACHTS AT COWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE STEAM-SHIP "IBERIA," WITH "CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT TOPSAIL."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

COUNTRY EDITION.]

which the metropolis might have continued to hold, had she not grown into such an unconscionable size without any corresponding development in her government. In this respect England and France offer a remarkable contrast to each other. The will of Paris is the law of the State, and the provincial towns are the merest shadows of an almost nameless insignificance. The will of London, on the other hand, is of little or no influence; while the provincial towns, by their growth, their energy, and their organisation, dictate the law to the seat of Government. London is stagnant, while Manchester is vigorous with life, and takes up the great questions of the day, and forces the Legislature to follow in her wake.

This is not a wholesome or natural state of things; for, large as the metropolis is, and divided as the jurisdictions may be which cluster around her, there is no reason why she should cease to be the metropolis of opinion, or why a provincial town should be allowed to eject her from her moral throne, and take her place as the leader of the nation. The great questions of our day are social and commercial, and not merely political, as they used to be. They require for their development the expression of opinion by the metropolis. They require discussion in the seat of Government. We rejoice, therefore, to see that an attempt is about to be made to organise in the City, but not merely for the City, the nucleus of a public opinion on commercial matters, which, if duly fostered, may lead to important results.

The principal object of the promoters is to establish, in the first place, a "Chamber of Commerce." In England, there are Chambers of Commerce in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sunderland, Hull, and Plymouth; in Scotland, we find that Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Leith have similar institutions; and even in Ireland, whose trade is comparatively so small, Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, and Cork have organised the interests of trade, and are enabled to speak their sentiments on all great commercial and social questions with a voice of authority. London has no such means at her command for making known her opinion; for her Court of Common Council is not qualified to represent the mighty interests of commerce, and has no delegation to speak on their behalf. "From this anomaly," as a recently-published circular truly states, "it has naturally followed, that, while, by the organised co-operation of the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire, they have generally succeeded in directing the prompt attention of the Government and the country to subjects connected with their interests, and in procuring speedy redress of their grievances, the merchants of the metropolis have, by want of union, failed to bring their influence to bear upon public opinion, or to command that consideration from the Ministerial departments, which their high position and proximity to the seat of Government were otherwise calculated to exert." The objects that fall naturally within the legitimate sphere of operation of a chamber of commerce are multifarious in any great trading town, but in such a place as London they are more than usually so. Among the most important must be named a tribunal of reference, to which traders may appeal in all questions with each other. The code of commerce is cumbersome and expensive to manage, and arbitration in all commercial cases would be greatly for the advantage of trade and traders. "Such a tribunal," as the circular remarks, "might possess powers of summary adjudication in cases which constantly arise betwixt the officers of the revenue and the individual merchant, and might control, by equitable arrangement, the discretionary and almost irresponsible power which fiscal boards too often arbitrarily exert in reference to the application of the revenue laws." The inconvenience and loss to which individual merchants have been subjected by the mistakes, illegalities, and procrastination of Government boards and the delays of Treasury decisions, have been made painfully notorious within the last few weeks, and might be prevented by appeal to a properly constituted commercial tribunal, such as that suggested.

The isolated attempts made by Societies for the Protection of Trade from Fraud, by the East and West Indian Associations, by societies for the Reform of the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and many others, might be better directed by a Chamber of Commerce, and with far more certainty and effect. Influence and energy are alike frittered away by associations, which collectively might be powerful enough to overthrow any abuse or any number of abuses against which a voice might be raised from the great merchants of London. "The institution of a Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce," says the circular, "would establish a permanent or standing committee on all the subjects undertaken by these isolated associations. Sixty-five members of the House of Commons have their places of business in the City, and many others speedily branches or agents in the metropolis. The merchants greatest in eminence, in wealth, in number, in the variety and extent of their operations, in the intricacy and magnitude of their mercantile connexions in the world, are established in this vast capital. The object of the proposed Chamber is to combine their numbers, their experience, sagacity, enterprise, energy, and social influence, in one focus for their common objects. The important subject of—1. Mercantile law and usage, partnership and commandite; 2. Bankruptcy and insolvency; 3. Currency and banking; 4. Reform of the boards, laws, and practice of revenue; 5. Railway goods traffic, 6. Commercial frauds; 7. Navigation and shipping, embracing the Trinity-house and light dues, the Cinque Ports and pilotage, the Sound dues, stade dues, the church dues at St. Petersburgh, &c.; 8. Intercolonial trade and shipping laws and regulations; 9. The relations of British commerce and our trading subjects with foreign States; 10. International mercantile laws and customs; 11. The proper adjustment of the commercial tariff, and the revision of the Excise duties; and others, which will suggest themselves to the various interests connected with the trade of the country, would form the proper departments of sub-committees and the general council of such a body."

The merchants and traders of London have this question in their own hands. They require no aid from Government or the Legislature. They have only to determine to do the thing, and to set about it in earnest, to form a commercial association which, publicly and privately, will be of the highest value, and which will influence public opinion on matters of state policy, and many urgent questions of social well-being. It is not at all surprising that such an attempt has at last been made. The only wonder is, that the great commercial men of London should, as a body, have so long allowed themselves to be practically inert, while the rest of the world was moving, and to seem careless and indifferent, when public and private interests required them both to speak and to act.

NEW AMERICAN YACHT.

THE Yacht of which we have engraved a Sketch is now building at New York, to compete with the English yachts, next summer, at Cowes. The builder, Mr W. H Brown, is to receive about one-third more than her value (say £28 a ton) if she succeeds in outsailing any competitors of the same tonnage in England. Her construction is on a novel principle: drawing 10 feet aft, she tapers away forward to about half that draught, and is totally without any gripe. Aft, her keel is about 90 inches deep; diminishing in depth forward, and gradually ascending in a graceful curve into outwater and stem. Her tonnage, 175 tons, length, 94 ft.; extreme breadth, 23 ft 6 in.; depth of hold, 11. Her timbers are a foot apart, filled in on both sides with eighteen pigs of lead, which weigh 12 cwt. each, and have small projections, or shoulders, which let into the timbers, and prevent any contact with outside planking. In addition, eighteen square pigs, each 1¼ cwt., are placed on the main keel, fitting exactly between the timbers. She has, therefore, upwards of 21 tons of ballast, built and tightly wedged into her sides. As she only requires about as much more ballast, it is calculated that she will be able to stow it with great ease, and have room to spare. She is cross-braced inside with long iron bands, well secured to the timbers. The intelligent foreman, Mr. Stears, as well as the American gentlemen who are to own her if she succeeds, are very sanguine of success.

This is an original and spirited undertaking, and will, if successful, completely alter the present system of yacht architecture. We do not, however, think she can compete with the sharp and deep English yachts. Whatever the result may be, it cannot fail of being extremely interesting, and valuable to both countries. As a model, she is artistic, although rather a violation of the old established ideas of naval architecture.

THE STEAM-SHIP "IBERIA."

THE Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Iberia* arrived at Southampton from Spain on the 16th ult., having in use on board "Cunningham's Patent Topsail," for reefing from the deck without sending men aloft.

Every one, who is at all familiar with maritime matters, is aware of the great danger attending the operation of reefing topsails in heavy weather, by the usual mode of the men laying out on the yards, and gathering up and confining the sail thereon by "reef points" and "earrings" and many fearful accidents are constantly occurring on such occasions.

Her Majesty's ship *Melville*, with the flag of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, when coming home from India, in 1833, lost a man off the main-topsail yard in reefing; the Admiral's only son, Lieutenant Gore, jumped overboard to save the drowning sailor. A boat, with a Lieutenant, Midshipmen, and seven men, was also sent on the same duty, when, melancholy to relate, all were lost In her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, with the late Queen Dowager on board, seven or eight men were knocked off the main topsail-yard in reefing; one man was killed on the spot, and the others were badly maimed. In her Majesty's ship *President*, in 1847, a fine young seaman was killed in reefing topsails. These are only a few of many accidents of a like nature

Mr. Cunningham's plan of reefing from the deck, therefore, purposes to mitigate these dangers; and, from the very favourable report of Captain Barney and the officers of the *Iberia*, there is every reason to believe that it will be successful in the accomplishment of the objects which the inventor has in view to this effect, by becoming generally adopted, particularly amongst the nautical marine. The sail can be close-reefed in heavy weather by *one man and a boy*, in *two seconds and a half*—an operation which would otherwise occupy at least half an hour, and require many men.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

For some months past, the Paris Journals have been amusing the public with rumours and contradictions of rumours relative to the probability of a fusion of interests being effected by the Elder and Oriental branches of the exiled Royal family, with a view to the speedy restoration of the Monarchy.

The whole fabric of probabilities and presumed intrigues which the fertile invention of unscrupulous writers had thus called into imaginary existence, has been demolished by a manifesto from Claremont, which has been addressed by the Princes of the House of Orleans to the Orleanist Committee at Paris, in which they declare that they will only negotiate on the sol. of France, and that they will abstain from all political questions while they are out of their country. The most respectable of all the Paris papers, the *Journal des Débats*—whose information is usually authentic on this and all other subjects of importance indicates, by a leading article on the subject, that the sentiments thus attributed to the Princes are in full accordance with the views of those Royal personages. The *Moniteur* adds that "the fusion will be accomplished when it shall please heaven and the country!"

According to the *Independance* of Brussels, the Orleans family is about to leave Claremont, so as not to be in England during the Exhibition. The Queen, it says, will go to Brussels; the Duke of Nemours to his father-in-law; the Prince de Joinville either to Scotland or to Portugal; and the Duke d'Aumale to Belgium. The absence of the family, this journal adds, will continue as long as the Exhibition lasts.

The President of the Republic has promoted General Excelmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to the dignity of Marshal of France. The six Marshals of France are at present, Marshals Soult, Gérard, Sébastiani, Reille, Jerome Bonaparte, and Excelmans.

The *Pays* has received a letter from some of the prisoners at Belle-Isle, complaining of cruel treatment on the part of the director of the prison.

Respecting the formation of a permanent Government, in the place of the present Executive Ministry, reports were prevalent during the week in Paris of a return of the Barochie Cabinet to power

On Sunday the Professors of the College of France met at the Sorbonne, to consider the "tendency" of the doctrines taught by M. Michelet, Professor of the Literature of the South, in the course of his lectures. M. Michelet declined to attend the meeting, but has written a letter, in which he defends himself, and states that his lectures are framed only by the Jaws of the Constitution, supported by the administrator of the college. The determination of the professors is not yet known, but it is supposed that M. Michelet's course of lectures will be closed

PRUSSIA

The only fact of interest in the political world at Berlin is the rejection by the Lower Chamber of Baron Vincke's motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the nation, by a large majority. The numbers were—for the motion, 41; against it, 228. On the German question the Ministerial organs advocate a return to the old Confederation.

Another destructive fire has taken place at Berlin. On Monday evening last, at seven o'clock, the building containing the Hall of Meeting of the Upper Legislative Chamber took fire, and on Tuesday afternoon the flames were raging furiously, with little prospect of arresting them. The hall was a temporary building, erected in 1849, in the gardens of a range of houses fronting to the Französische Strasse. It was a high structure, with galleries arranged precisely in the same manner as the Second Chamber, but smaller. The cause of the fire is not known. The Upper House was in the centre of the best quarter of the capital, and was almost surrounded by its finest buildings: the Theatre, the Opera House, the Library, the Prince of Prussia's Palace, that of the Princess of Leignitz, and the University, are all within a short distance, but no danger was apprehended for any of them.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Accounts to the 3d of February were received in town on Thursday from the Cape.

The principal fact contained in the intelligence thus communicated is an attack made by the Kaffirs on Fort Hare and the town of Alice, on the 21st of January, when the inhabitants were begun the attack, were repulsed with great loss. A smart skirmish also occurred on the 24th of January, near King William's Town, when the Kaffirs were again defeated. The colonial troops and Hottentot levies available without reinforcement amount to between 5000 and 6000 men. Sir Harry Smith was still at King William's Town on the 24th, and had communications with the Town were open by the Buffalo River. As soon as his Excellency should have obtained his expected reinforcements, which were daily arriving, he would march against the enemy, and no doubt was entertained as to the result of his conflict. So confident were the people at the Cape as to the success that would attend the efforts of the colonial troops, that they looked forward to the termination of the war in two or three months.

UNITED STATES

The advices from New York this week are to the 26th ult.

The President had issued a message regarding the Fugitive Slave Law, which was called forth by a riot in Boston and the liberation of a convicted fugitive. The President commands all persons to aid the law officers, and proceedings are to be taken against any party that was in any way concerned in violating the said law.

A duel between two members of Congress, viz Stanley, of North Carolina, and Inges, of Alabama, had taken place; and, after the ineffectual exchange of shots, a reconciliation was effected through their seconds

A bill has passed the House in the Wisconsin Legislature, limiting the future possession of land by the same person to an area of 640 acres

The only proceeding of interest to European readers in the American Congress relate to the Postage Bill, which has been under discussion, but without any conclusion being arrived at

On the 22nd instant, the anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated at New York on Feb. 22 with a pomp All the public buildings were adorned with flags, and in procession, composed of all the militia forces and the officers of the benevolent institutions,

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

RE COMMENCEMENT OF AGITATION.

The interest in Papal Aggression seems reviving. For a shot to do any damage, it must encounter a resisting object; on the yielding air it spends harmless its destructive force. We seem, especially in Ireland, to have made the Papal shot very destructive, by encountering it with a Parliamentary measure, which has knocked to pieces and threatens to damage, if not destroy, other things, such as Ministerial power put forth to resist it. The measure intended to stop it being knocked to pieces, the public are again called on to resist it. The Earl of Winchilsea, over one of the first in the field on such occasions, has published in the *Times* a letter to his brother Protestants, in which he denounces the "mutilated bill" as the grossest and most daring insult ever offered by any Government to the Protestant feeling of the great empire. "The question now before them," he says, "is whether our Protestant Sovereign shall possess supreme authority in the realm, and undivided allegiance, or an intolerant, ambitious, and unrestricted foreigner" He quotes Lord Eldon's declaration, that the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 would be the destruction of the Monarchy; and he calls on every Protestant of the empire, by the memory of our immortal ancestors, who have manfully laid down their lives in defence of our Protestant faith, to spurn this grovelling and contemptible measure, and unite heart and soul in addressing the Throne for the protection of Parliament.

Acting on views similar to those expressed by the noble Earl, the FARRINGDONERS OF WHITECHAPEL met on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. W. W. Champneys, the Rector, to consider the propriety of petitioning in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. They unanimously passed resolutions, that late events demonstrate the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of the Protestants, to show that their determination to defend the faith, and maintain the dignity of the Crown, and the independence of Great Britain remains unshaken; that the principles of Papacy are opposed to the Gospel, and contain a conspiracy against the liberty, property, and lives of all who refuse to join the communion; and every legitimate means must be used to resist its encroachments. A petition was adopted against the removal of the effective clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The speakers in the name of the parishioners were the Rev. — Lyon, the Rev. Hugh Allen, the Rev. C. B. Gribble, and the Rev. C. B. Stonar, Baptist minister

On the other side, the ROMAN CATHOLIC LAITY OF ENGLAND are circulating a declaration, and procuring for it as many signatures of that body as they can, protesting, particularly in relation to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, against any interference whatever with their right to the unfettered exercise of their religion, and against the gross and manifest violation of their religious freedom now threatened, in direct contravention both of the spirit and letter of the Emancipation Act, and of subsequent statutes, and in open defiance of her most gracious Majesty's expressed resolution to maintain unimpaired the religious liberties of her subjects. They accompany this protest with a declaration supported by many in favour of the Pope's late measures; and they conclude thus:—"Inasmuch as, by our religious principles as Catholics, we are bound, and as by our rights as Englishmen we are entitled, to recognise the spiritual and ecclesiastical supremacy of our Holy Father the Pope over the Catholic Church; inasmuch as, by necessary consequence, we are bound to recognise and obey as our lawful ecclesiastical superiors the metropolitan and other bishops under whom, by the valid exercise of a power which belongs to himself alone, we have been placed, &c.; therefore, any legislative enactment subjecting any Catholic, whether bishop, cleric, or layman, to punishment or loss, for his free and willing obedience to the authority of his Church, or prohibiting his full and entire compliance with the ordinances of the Supreme Pontiff concerning the restoration of our hierarchy, will be by us considered as an unjust and oppressive infringement of the rights of conscience; and we solemnly declare that we are firmly determined to resist, by every legal and constitutional means within our power, every attempt to deprive either ourselves or the Irish Roman Catholics of the least portion of religious liberty."

The CATHOLICS OF LONDON met in the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday. There were present Mr. P. Howard, M.P. (chairman), Lord Dormer, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., Mr. G. H. Morse, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Shee, the Hon. Mr. Stonor, Mr. Barnewell, Mr. Henry Stonor, the Rev. J. O'Neil, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Wells, and others. The room was crowded to excess, and a considerable number of females were in the gallery and in the body of the room. The meeting was addressed by the gentlemen mentioned, Mr. Serjeant Shee moving the first resolution, to the effect that their obedience to the Pope was purely spiritual, and they were bound to support their right to the free exercise of their religion, including the free appointment of its ministers. The other resolutions were to the effect, that any penal or other act interfering with the Roman Catholic religion or clergy was unjust or oppressive; that thanks were due and given to the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, the Irish press, and people and representatives who had identified themselves with the cause of religious liberty; that they did not wish for any legislative interference between them and their clergy, and they also thanked the English and Scotch members of Parliament, and the English and Scotch journalists, who had advocated civil and religious liberty. Finally, while they expressed regret that the erroneous impressions had been excited against them by authoritative appeals, they hoped a mutual interchange of charities would be established between them and their Protestant fellow-subjects.

IN IRELAND the Catholics are using their power. The corporation of Limerick has passed a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. John O'Connell, M.P. for that city, for being absent from Parliament on the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and calling on the hon. member to resign his seat. The corporators who voted against the hon. member were, a short time since, his warmest supporters, and large subscribers to the fund collected to enable him to retain his seat.

The ADDRESS of the ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES OF IRELAND to her Majesty, lately adopted, has been forwarded to Sir George Grey, and by him laid before the Queen. They declare that they regard loyalty as a duty, and they say, "With ineffable pain we have learnt that an internal change lately made in England by the Sovereign Pontuff in the spiritual organisation of the Church to which we belong has been represented as an infringement of your Majesty's royal supremacy. We beg most humbly to assure your Majesty, that we utterly condemn any attempt to assail the authority of your Majesty as our supreme temporal Sovereign." They go on: "The project of a law has been laid before Parliament, the decided object of which is to suppress our hierarchy, and which, with that view, is framed so as to render in the highest degree penal the observance of our ecclesiastical discipline, as well as to confiscate our charitable funds. Such a law, we hope most respectfully to assure your Majesty, would grievously oppress your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, and would be utterly subversive of those principles of religious liberty which your Majesty vouchsafed to proclaim from the throne—principles which descended to your Majesty as a precious inheritance from your illustrious father, which grew up with your Majesty, and were strengthened in your loyal bosom by the deliberate judgment of an enlightened mind, and the kindly sensibilities of a heart which pants for the happiness of all your subjects. In that gracious and benevolent hope the undersigned appeal with confidence against the grievous and undeserved calamity threatened by the projected penal law; and they implore your Majesty to secure to them, and to all your Majesty's faithful Roman Catholic subjects, what is denied to no other class of their fellow Christians, the peaceful exercise of their religious worship according to the known discipline of their Church, and may your Majesty reign long and gloriously over every section of a united, happy, and grateful people." It is signed by all the Roman Catholic Prelates Sir George Grey announced that the address was graciously received by her Majesty.

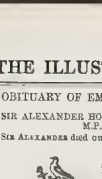
At a meeting of Members of Parliament for Ireland, held on March 6, G. H. Moore, Esq., M.P. for Mayo, in the chair, an address to the ELECTORS AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND was adopted. It has been published and circulated, and is in London among other things —" Carrying with us the hearts, and hopes, and feelings of at least one-third of the people of these kingdoms, and probably representing no less than half of their social opinions on the question in which we are engaged, we form but a tenth part of the numerical power of an assembly in which might is right. We have not the power to protect individual rights or occasionally into the hands of right a power which it would be otherwise unable to exercise, and the chances of a party battle enabled us on a late occasion to avenge a foul insult and vindicate a public right. But the combination among men to permit of its being put in practice, if honestly resisted. But the contest will be long and arduous; our adversaries have the advantage over us that numbers, influence, and Parliamentary resources can supply; and our only trust, in the face of such formidable odds, is, that the same undying energies that achieved the religious liberties of the Irish people, will still watch over and defend them. It was the unbending attitude of the people of these kingdoms, and probably representing no less than half of their social opinions on the question in which we are engaged, we form but a tenth part of the numerical power of an assembly in which might is right. We have not the power to protect individual rights or occasionally into the hands of right a power which it would be otherwise unable to exercise, and the chances of a party battle enabled us on a late occasion to avenge a foul insult and vindicate a public right. But the combination among men to permit of its being put in practice, if honestly resisted. But the contest will be long and arduous; our adversaries have the advantage over us that numbers, influence, and Parliamentary resources can supply; and our only trust, in the face of such formidable odds, is, that the same undying energies that achieved the religious liberties of the Irish people, will still watch over and defend them. It was the unbending attitude of Ireland that won the battle of Catholic Emancipation; it is the concentration of Ireland that we now invite to the rescue. It becomes our duty to remind them that on a late division, involving their religious rights and liberties, a fourth part of their representatives were absent altogether. It is the duty of Irish constituencies to ensure the attendance of every man upon the division that is about to ensue. Neither business, nor partial indisposition, nor personal circumstances should be allowed as an excuse. If their own private fortunes, or interests were endangered, they would be in London at once; and in whose rights, liberties, and hopes are now at stake should not permit them to be elsewhere. We have no hesitation in stating our opinion that every Irish representative that is absent on this occasion is a deserter from his post, and that every constituency whose representative is wanting is unworthy of its franchise. The necessity of the time calls for plain speaking, and we have spoken plainly: the same necessity calls for immediate action; and humbly, but resolutely, we call upon the electors and the people of Ireland to do their duty.—Signed on the part of the meeting, G. H. Moore."

ARCHBISHOP M HALE has published another epistle to Lord John Russell, in which he says .. "Never, perhaps, in any former period of its eventful history, has there been such a strong union of all classes, brought about by the conviction of the hostility with which they are threatened. No mitigation of the bill," he declares, "nothing short of its utter rejection, will satisfy the Catholic people of Ireland." To the Irish members he hints: "The eyes of all are turned now to Parliament, watching to see whether their members are at their posts; though, like the Roman senator of old, they should be carried thither on their couches. No apology can henceforth plead with the people if those members do not exert themselves in stopping the present penal enactment."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, BART., OF WOOTTON-HOUSE, CO SOMERSET, M.P. FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

SIR ALEXANDER died on the 7th inst., in Wimpole-street, after a few days' illness. He was the only son of Captain Alexander Hood R.N., who accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages round the world, and, after a long series of services, was slain on board his ship, the *Mars*, in 1798.



To the baronetcy Sir Alexander succeeded at the decease, in 1839, of his uncle, the late gallant Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B.; and he was also in remainder to the Irish barony of Bridport. He was born July 5, 1793, and married, Aug. 3, 1815, Amelia Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Harrington Hall, co. Derby, by whom he leaves three daughters (the eldest married to James Curtis Somerville, Esq., of Dinder House); two sons 1. the present Sir Alexander Bateman Fenian Palmer-Acland-Hood, Bart., who is married to the eldest daughter of Sir P. D. Acland, Bart.; and 2 Arthur-William Acland Lieut., R.N

The late Sir Alexander, who graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, was a magistrate for Somerset, and represented its eastern division in Parliament since 1847

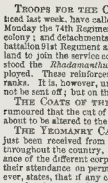
SIR EAST GEORGE CLAYTON EAST, BART., OF HALL-PLACE, BERKS.

THE decease of this Baronet occurred on the 6th instant, in the 57th year of his age. He was the second son of Sir William Clayton, Bart., of Marden, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir William East, Bart., of Hall-Place, Berks; and succeeded to the property of his maternal uncle, Sir Gilbert East, the second Baronet, whereupon he adopted the surname of East, and was created a Baronet himself, in 1838. Sir E. G. Clayton-East had, at the period of his death, nearly completed his 57th year. He married, 20th June, 1815, Marianne-Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury, late Procurator-General, and leaves issue three sons and four daughters: the eldest son, Sir Gilbert East Clayton-East, the present and second Baronet, born 13th November, 1833, married, in 1845, Emma-Jane-Lucretia, eldest daughter of Sebastian Smith, Esq., of Connaught-place West, and has a son, Gilbert-Augustus, and two daughters.

THOMAS CLIFTON, ESQ., OF LYTHAM HALL, CO. LANCASTER.

THIS gentleman, the representative of one of the oldest and most influential families in Lancashire, died at his town residence, in Belgrave square, on the 17th inst. He was born 28th January, 1788, the eldest son and heir of John Clifton, Esq., of Clifton, Westby, and Lytham, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park and Swinburn Castle, Northumberland He married, 17th March, 1810, Hetty, daughter of Peregrine Treves, Esq., Paymaster-General of Calcutta, and widow of David Campbell, Esq., of Kildalig, in Ayrshire, by whom he has four surviving sons, the eldest, John Talbot Clifton, Esq., now of Lytham Hall, has sat in Parliament for Lancaster. The precise period when the first ancestor of the Cliftons seated himself at Clifton, cannot be ascertained, but the authenticated pedigree can be traced, in an unbroken line, from William de Clifton, Constable and Aide for Lancashire, temp. Henry III. Among the ancestors therein enumerated, one fought in the French wars of Edward III.; another accompanied Henry V. to the field of Agincourt; and a third was slain, under the Royal banner, in the great civil war. Mr. Clifton, whose death we record, served in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, under the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal and Spain.

MARIA MARGARETTA, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF SEFTON.



HER Ladyship, whose death took place on the 9th inst., at her house in Arling-ton-street, at the age of 81, was second daughter of Elizabeth, sixth Lord Craven, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley (who is well known, after her second marriage, as the Margravine of Anspach.

The deceased Countess married, Jan. 1, 1792, William Phillip, second Earl of Sefton, and had four sons and six daughters Of the former, the eldest is Charles William, present Earl of Sefton

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The Kaffir disturbances, which we noticed last week, have called for a military reinforcement in the Cape Colony. On Monday the 74th Regiment embarked at Cork in the *Vulcan* steamer for that colony; and detachments from the *depôts* of the 6th, 45th, 73rd, and of the 1st battalion 91st Regiment are also to proceed immediately from Ireland to join the service companies at the Cape. For this purpose it is understood the *Rhadamanthus* steam-transport, now at Sheerness, will be employed. These reinforcements will amount altogether to about 900 men of all ranks. It is, however, under consideration whether another regiment should not be sent off; but on this point nothing has yet been decided.

THE COATS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.—It is rumoured that the cut of the coat of the regiments of Life Guards and Blues is about to be altered to the long-skirted pattern of former days.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—It appears from a circular which has just been received from Sir George Grey, by the various Lord-Lieutenants throughout the country, that the Government were so satisfied with the appearance of the different corps of yeomanry last year, that they will not require their attendance on permanent duty this season. The right hon. Baronet, however, states, that if any corps of three troops or upwards choose to assemble for exercise, for a period not exceeding five days, they will be allowed the same pay a day for officers and men; or, if a corps of less than three troops, or of more than three troops, are desirous of turning out at intervals for a period not exceeding eight days, they will be allowed three shillings per horse a day.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—The following general officers have been granted pensions of £100 per annum, in addition to the sum they already receive for good service in the field; viz. Major-Generals W. Jervois, Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H.; W Campbell, C.B.; L Arguimba, C.B.; and F. Calvert, C.B.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA.—It is rumoured that an intention exists, on the part of Government, of re-uniting the civil government of Malta with the military command in the person of a general officer now in command of one of the districts.

NEW BARRACKS AT ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Government have decided upon building a new wing to Wellington Barracks, sufficiently large to accommodate an additional battalion of the Foot Guards, the expense of which will amount to £40,000.

CONVERSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—A letter, addressed to the *Standard* of Wednesday evening, from Mr. Henry Seymour Williams, states, from "an authentic source," that Baron Rothschild has been converted to Christianity.

DESIGNS ACT EXTENSION.—The object of this measure, which has been referred to a select committee of the House of Lords, is to prohibit inventions in the Great Exhibition, by extending the Designs Act to inventions provisionally registered, and also to foreigners in exhibiting their inventions

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the British Association at Ipswich is to commence on Wednesday, July the 2nd, and extend over seven or eight days. The officers selected by the London council are: President Professor Airy, Astronomer Royal. Vice-Presidents—The Bishop of Norwich, Professor Henslow, Professor Sedgwick, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Lord Rendlesham, M.P., Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart., J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P., T. B. Western, Esq. Treasurer—R. A. Alexander, Esq. Secretaries—C. May, Esq., W. D. Sims, Esq., G. A. Biddell, Esq., G. Ransome, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P. FOR BATH.

ADAM DUNCAN HALDANE, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P. for Bath, eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Camperdown, by Jannet, daughter of the late Sir Eyre Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., and grandson of Admiral Duncan, who was raised to the peerage, in 1797, for his glorious victory achieved over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, on the 11th of October in that year, was born in Edinburgh, on the 28th of March, 1812; went to Eton at thirteen; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1830; passed his degree examination in 1833; and went abroad and travelled on the Continent for two years

At the general election, on his return, following the defeat of the first Peel Administration in 1835, Lord Duncan first took an active part in politics as chairman of the Hon. Fox Maule's committee in the contest for Perthshire, in which the late Sir George Murray, then recently appointed a Cabinet Minister, was defeated

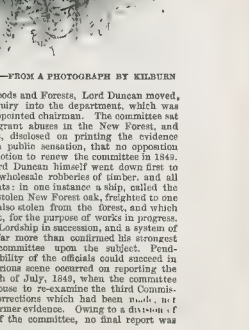
At the general election, on the accession of her present Majesty, in 1837, Lord Duncan became a candidate for Southampton, which was then little above the rank of a fashionable watering-place, and had gained nothing of its now rapidly growing commercial importance. After a severe contest, he was, however, returned.

At the general election in 1841, he was invited by requisition to stand for the city of Bath, in conjunction with Mr Roebuck, and was returned with him, in opposition to Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Ludlow Bruges; the numbers being—Duncan, 1223; Roebuck, 1151, Powerscourt, 930; Bruges, 926. His first speech in the House was on the 22nd of February, 1842, in support of the Hon. Mr Villiers' annual motion for the total repeal of the Corn-laws; and he subsequently took an active part with the Free-traders in the debates arising out of the late Sir R. Peel's Corn-law of that session; but the subsequent commercial policy of the late Right Hon. Baronet had his cordial approval and support.

On the 18th of March, 1845, he moved for a committee of inquiry into the operation of the window-tax; brought forward facts in proof of its being a tax preventive of the health especially of the working-classes; that it sets ingenuity to contrive houses with the fewest possible windows; and that these being let in crowded lodgings to the poor, were ill lit, ill ventilated, and unfit for healthful occupation

On this occasion, Lord Duncan, seconded by Captain Rowe, who differed with him in politics, and supported by Mr. Wakley and other members on both sides of the House, was pressed by Sir Robert Peel, then at the head of affairs, not to take a division on his motion, but to be satisfied with the expression of opinion he had elicited in the course of the debate. Sir R. Peel said, "Thus far will I go, that when the time again arrives for the consideration of our financial policy, this tax shall have a full, a fair, and impartial consideration from us." Lord Duncan, however, thought that on a subject of so much importance it was right the constituencies should at once have the opportunity of knowing the opinions of their representatives; he therefore divided, and was defeated by a majority of 47

Early in the session of 1848, Lord John Russell having proposed to raise the income-tax to 5 per cent., along with a considerable increase in the naval and military establishments, Lord Duncan, on the 24th of February, brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the window-tax: and having, on former occasions, been twitted with not making any proposal to supply the loss to the revenue which would result from his measure, he proposed, that, instead of spending the 5 per cent. in augmentation of our forces, it should go to cover the admission of free air and light to the people; and also pointed out that the system of control in the financial department of the State admitted of a large saving by more efficient management; and that, especially in the department of Woods, Forests, and Land revenues of the Crown, there was the most flagrant waste of receipts, and neglect of sources of income. The only increase in the returns from the Royal Parks and Forests was to be found in the single item of *fat bucks*; official venison had been diligently cared for, whilst the public property was allowed to run to waste.



LORD DUNCAN, M.P. FOR BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN

Following up this attack on Woods and Forests, Lord Duncan moved, in 1848, for a committee of inquiry into the department, which was granted, and of which he was appointed chairman. The committee sat through the session, and the flagrant abuses in the New Forest, and other parts of the Crown estates, disclosed on printing the evidence in the autumn, created so much public sensation, that no opposition was offered to Lord Duncan's motion to renew the committee in 1849. In the course of this inquiry, Lord Duncan himself went down first to the New Forest, and discovered wholesale robberies of timber, and all sorts of defalcations in the accounts: in one instance a ship, called the *Light and Sign*, had been built of stolen New Forest oak, freighted to one of the Channel Islands with oak also stolen from the forest, and which was sold there to the Government, for the purpose of works in progress. Other forests were visited by his Lordship in succession, and a system of public plunder disclosed, which far more than confirmed his strongest observations in moving for a committee upon the subject. Pending these inquiries, not all the ability of the officials could succeed in unravelling the accounts. A curious scene occurred on reporting the evidence to the House, on the 29th of July, 1849, when the committee received instructions from the House to re-examine the third Commissioner, touching the important corrections which had been made, but in his hand-writing. In his former examination, he had given it on his own opinion amongst the members of the committee, no final report was agreed upon

In the session of 1848, Lord Duncan renewed his motion upon the Window-tax, and on this time defeated by a majority of 53; and on the 9th of April, 1850, again brought this subject forward, and made so strong an impression by his statements of the sanitary evils of the tax, that his motion was barely defeated by a majority of three in favour of the Government. In the present year, on the announcement of an expected surplus of nearly £2,000,000, it was confidently anticipated by the public that some relief would have been afforded to the taxpayers by the remission of the Window-tax. Petitions poured in from all quarters condemnatory of the tax, large meetings were held in various parts of the metropolis, and deputations waited upon Sir Charles Wood, representing forcibly the insanitary nature and unequal pressure of the tax. The repeal was proposed in the Budget, but the substitution of the House-tax was denounced by Lord Duncan, at the time the financial statement was made, as sure to cause the most bitter disappointment and discontent amongst the people.

Following up the evidence of the committees of 1848 and 1849, his Lordship, on Tuesday last, the 11th instant, pursuant to notice, moved a resolution for the future better management of Woods and Forests, by payment of the gross income into the Exchequer, and requiring that estimates should be brought in for voting the necessary expenses, instead of leaving the department, as at present, "to receive and disburse their revenues and manage their own expenses, without being in any way submitted to the control of Parliament." The motion was brought forward in the present session in consequence of the Government bill on the subject of the woods, works, &c., having been abandoned in the last session without ever having been brought to a second reading, and no disposition having been shown by the Government to deal with the question this session up to the present period. On a division, Lord Duncan, in a House of 244, carried his motion by a majority of one

His Lordship married, on the 3rd of March, 1839, Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George Philip Bart, M.P. for Poole, and has by her three children, two sons and a daughter

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

INTERVIEW OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA WITH MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT G. HUTCHINSON, BENGAL ENGINEERS.)

GOOLAB SING. FROM A MINIATURE BY A PERSIAN ARTIST

In our Journal of Feb 22 we briefly recorded this interesting scene. We have since, by official courtesy, had placed at our disposal a series of Sketches of the meeting, by a clever officer of the Bengal Engineers, which we have the gratification to present to our readers. Accompanying them are the descriptive details of the state ceremony, abridged from the *Lahore Chronicle*.

On Sunday evening, December 22, about 4 P.M., Maharaja Goolab Sing reached the neighbourhood of the camp of the Governor-General, ground having been taken up for him and his attendants about two miles in advance of the cantonment on the right of the road to the town of Wuzeerabad

Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., commanding the station, accompanied by his staff; Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. Edward Thomas, Under-Secretary; Mr. F. F. Courtenay and Major Ramsay, Private and Military Secretaries to the Governor-General, and two Aides-de-Camp, proceeded, with an escort of Irregular Cavalry, some distance in advance of the Maharaja's proposed camp, to which they conducted his Highness. On reaching the ground he was saluted with 19 guns from Captain Delamain's horse battery.

The Maharaja was attended by troops to the amount of about 2500 men, not presenting a very favourable idea of the vast army the Sovereign of Kashmeer was, in certain quarters, supposed to have under his command. It happened, unfortunately, that two of his said-to-be best regiments, those of Colonel Steinbach (who were on their way to join the *cortége* of their master, having learnt, on arrival at Shupeyoon from Kashmeer town, that a fall of snow, that lasted forty-two hours, had completely blocked up the Peer Punjal Passes), turned back in the hope of finding a better road in another direction. In attempting, however, to make their way through the Baneehal Pass, they were overtaken by a second snow-storm, and suffered a loss of from forty to fifty men. The detention they thus encountered prevented their joining the camp of Goolab Sing before he reached Serokee

The Maharaja had himself considerable difficulty in making his way from Kashmeer to Jumoo, snow lying in many places six and eight feet deep.

On the 26th of December, at about half-past three o'clock, the same officers who went to welcome the Maharaja on his first arrival, proceeded on elephants towards his Highness' camp, and conducted him to the Durbar of the Governor-General.

The following were the arrangements for the reception of the illustrious guest:—The Durbar tent, across the centre breadth of which the two principal rows of seats had been placed, on the right and left of the Governor-General's, in the form of a horse-shoe, was lined at the back by some troopers of the body guard; on the right and left, and along the interior front face, were placed the men of her Majesty's 32d Foot, on escort duty with the camp; the entrance was lined on either side by the Grenadier companies of her Majesty's 10th and 24th regiments of Foot. The Governor-General's band was placed at the southern end of the Durbar tent, and played during the whole of the interview Outside the tent were posted, first, a double rank, mounted, of the body guard; and infantry and cavalry troops forming a double line, not less than a mile in extent. Beyond its termination, the deputation were met by the Maharaja and his attendants, well mounted on elephants, that of the Maharaja carrying an elegant silver howda. The whole *cortége* then advanced in a body, and presented a highly picturesque sight, notwithstanding the dust raised by the crowds of footmen running in attendance on their Prince The effect was considerably heightened by the presence of many ladies, mounted on elephants, who marched with the line outside the street.

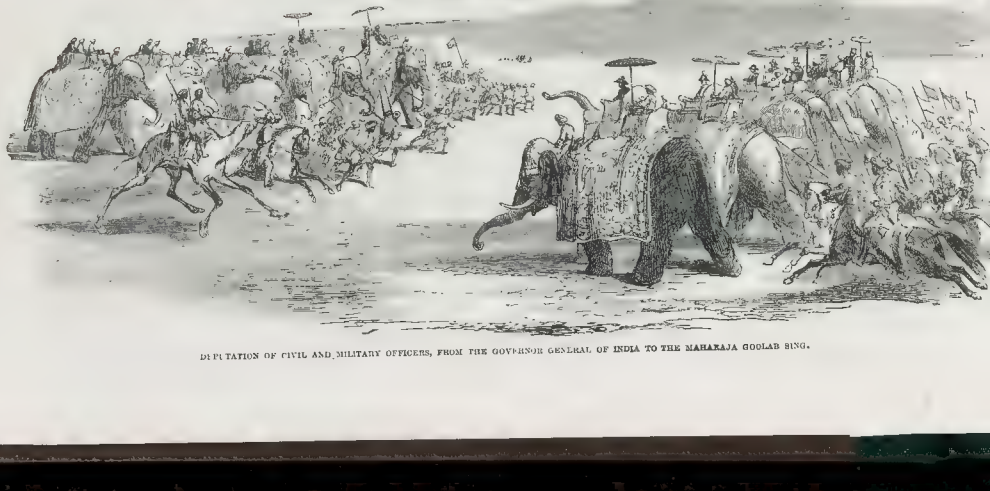
On the arrival of the Maharaja close to the end of the street of the vicereagal camp, at the angle mentioned above, Sir Henry M. Lawrence, the President of the Board, and agent to the Governor-General, as respects Goolab Sing and all other chiefs in and about the Punjab, accompanied by Major Burn, Deputy Secretary to the Board, proceeded on an elephant to receive his Highness, who was welcomed, on his alighting from his howda, by Sir Henry Elliot, the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General. The troops, a double line of which was drawn up along the main street, as above described, presented arms, and the artillery fired a salute of nineteen guns. On reaching the border of the carpet in the Durbar tent, his Highness was met by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who cordially shook hands with the old man, and conducted the Maharaja to a carved and gilt seat on his own right hand. Sir Henry Elliot took the right of the chief, and beyond him were seated Meer Runbeer Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja, with Sirdars Juwahur Sing and Motee Sing, his nephews and

STATE HOWDAH, AND ELEPHANT.

sons of the late Raja Dheean Sing, and also Colonel Steinbach; on the left of the most noble the Marquis sat Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Walter Gilbert, Mr. John Lawrence, Brigadier Hearsey, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Courtenay, Major Ramsay, and other aides-de-camp, and in the rear of the front row were at least 120 military, with a slight sprinkling of civil officers.

The Governor-General wore the full dress of a Minister of State, with the star, ribbon, and collar of the Thistle; Sir Walter Gilbert, Sir H. Elliot, and Sir Henry Lawrence also wore their several decorations Goolab Sing had on a showy turban with a green and gold choga, and green trousers. His beard was died black, and thus gave him the appearance of a man of fifty, though his age is above sixty

Immediately after taking their respective seats, the Maharaja, his sons and nephews, presented *nuzzurunas* or wave-offerings in cash to the Governor-General; while all the other attendants, who were not allowed seats, were called upon to make offerings, in the shape of *nuzurs*. A few minutes, taken up in conversation between the guest and his noble host, intervened; after which the presents prepared for his Highness, on the part of the British Government, were displayed. Those for the Chief consisted of an elephant, with a silver howda, of two horses, and forty-one trays of miscellaneous articles. The trays were brought and displayed in a double row on the floor before the Maharaja the Governor-General drawing his Highness' attention to those articles particularly deserving of notice. The peculiar feature of Oriental courts and manners were displayed in the presence of two accomtants, who, seating themselves on the carpet paper, pen, and ink in hand, proceeded to prepare an inventory of the fine things spread out before them on behalf of their lord and master. musical box, with a singing-bird, attracted the particular attention the Prince, who handed it at once to his confidential Minister, Dewa Joala Sahaie. The handsomest portion of the presents was a group silver, of two ancient knights, one of whom is falling, pierced by the spear of his enemy. When the whole of the offerings to the Maharaja had been brought in, the Governor-General rose, and receiving the ornments in succession from the hands of Mr. Thomas, Under-Secretary, whom they were passed by the Bengalese Treasurer of the Toshekhan tied on his Highness' head a very fine diadem of diamonds, placed a gochun round his neck, &c.; the Jumoo Chief, the Common Sowar thirty years past, standing all the while with his body inclined in attitude of submission.



DEPUTATION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.

THE RECEPTION IN FULL DURBAR, AT WUZEERABAD, OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING, BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

This ceremony concluded, to witness which the whole company stood up, the presents for the Maharaja's son and nephews were brought in respectively, in the same manner as before; his Lordship himself bestowing on each, and also on Colonel Steinbach, the principal articles of jewellery presented. The share of Runbeer Sing, the heir-apparent, was twenty one trays, while the sons of Raja Dheean Sing had each nineteen trays, the other attendants receiving *khelats* according to their rank in the Maharaja's service. The first on the list was Jowla Sahaie; after him came Dewan Hazee Chund, the general in chief of his Highness' army: on his receiving the *khelat*, Sir Walter Gilbert rose, and addressed a few words to the General, expressing a hope that such a solid peace and lasting friendship had been established as would render a collision extremely improbable. The speech was a pleasing one.

The distribution of the presents concluded, the interview was brought to a close by the ordinary Oriental fashion of presenting *pan*, after which the Maharaja took leave, being accompanied by the Governor-General to the centre of the carpet. He was further escorted by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Henry Elliot, to the spot where his elephant was in waiting, and to some distance from the camp, by the under-secretary and an aide-camp; a parting salute, also of nineteen guns, intimating to the assembled multitude that the ceremony of that day was concluded. The troops then returned to their respective quarters, and the meeting between the Maharaja of Kashmeer and the Governor-General of India had become a matter of history.

If we are to believe all the protestations of friendship, good-will, and gratitude made by his Highness on the occasion of this visit, the political result may perhaps be commensurate to the trouble bestowed on the show. The expense, it is observed in well-informed quarters, will not be an object of much consequence, seeing that the gifts of his Highness far exceed in value those of the Governor-General.

On the evening of the 26th, the Governor-General entertained a large party of the principal civil and military officers at dinner.

THE RETURN VISIT.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th of December, at three o'clock precisely, the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, attended by a brilliant staff, all mounted on elephants (twenty-one in number), proceeded in state, under a salute of nineteen guns, to return the visit paid him the day before by Maharaja Goolab Sing.

The procession was preceded and followed by detachments of the body-guard, commanded by Major Mayne.

The whole of the troops were out, and formed in line, as they had done the day before, from the camp of the Governor-General towards that of Goolab Sing, the troops of the latter being also paraded, and completing the line.

His Highness had deputed his son, Meer Runbeer Sing, and some sirdars, as far as the viceregal camp, to meet and escort the Governor-General; and himself came nearly a mile in advance of his own tents to receive and conduct his Lordship to his camp, showing a marked deference in the mode of reception, and establishing his inferiority in a decided manner in the eyes of the swarm of native lookers-on.

On alighting from his howda, which greatly eclipsed anything of the kind in Goolab Sing's *suwarree*, the Governor-General was conducted

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA PROCEEDING IN STATE TO RETURN THE VISIT OF THE MAHARAJA GOOLAB SING.—THE CAMP AT KASHMEER.

into the Durbar tent by the Maharaja, who assigned to him a seat on his own right; while Sir Henry Elliot took his place to the left, the other British officers in attendance seating themselves on the right of the Governor-General. The Durbar tents were most tastefully arranged and, when all were seated, the Governor-General and the Maharaja at the top of a long vista of tents with full one hundred officers, in their glittering uniforms, forming a double line on either side, the spectacle must have been imposing.

The attendants of the Maharaja then presented *nuzurs*; and, after some conversation, during which Goolab Sing again pressed on the Governor-General his anxiety to see him in Kashmeer, an anxiety seemingly acknowledged by his cordiality, the Governor-General offered his presents to the Governor-General to be brought in. They consisted of fifty-one trays, with horses and elephants. The tribute-shawls of the year, intended for her Majesty, were in waiting, by the Maharaja's side.

After the offerings to the Governor-General had been disposed of, twenty-one trays were brought in for Sir Henry Lawrence, and twenty-one for Sir Henry Elliott; the other officers in attendance on the Governor-General also participated in the Highness's liberality, a list of their names having been previously sent to the Maharaja. Some *khelats* were further presented by his Highness; after which *attar* was served, and the Governor-General rose to depart. His Lordship was escorted, to the place at which his elephant was in waiting, by the Maharaja and by Meer Rumbeer Sing, to some distance from the camp. The Governor-General was saluted, both on his arrival and departure, by a discharge of twenty-one guns, and did not reach the own camp till nine.

On Saturday, the 28th December, the entire force at Wuzeerabad were paraded, under Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., and Brigadier Hearsey, for brigade exercise, in the presence of the Governor-General and Maharaja Goolab Sing. The review concluded with the general salute, after which the Governor-General and the Maharaja returned to their respective camps, and the troops to their several quarters.

"It was a fine breezy morning," says another correspondent, "diversified with a few 'mare's-tails,' as seamen call the light floating clouds that portend wind. The hills, between this and Cashmeer, at not fifty miles off, with their sides covered with snow, added to the brilliancy of the scene."

We add a few special details by our obliging Correspondent at Wuzeerabad :—

PROCESSION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c.

In the left is shown Goolab Sing's camp, the large red tent being his Durbar tent. His troops are drawn up—foot soldiers on one side and horsemen opposite; artillery on the left, at entrance of camp. On the right of the picture is shown the end of the street from the Governor-General's camp, occupied by a portion of the 9th Lancers: and in the distance are the Kashmeer Hills, covered with snow.

THE DEPUTATION

The rabble running in front of Goolab Sing are shouting his titles, and are usually the advance guard of a native Prince. His *suwarree* behind is a medley of foot and horsemen: a few men on camels are seen; these have a European costume and the Albert hat: led horses bring up the rear. The Kashmeer Hills are seen in the distance, and Goolab Sing's tent on the right of the picture.

THE DURBAR

The Artist has illustrated that point of the interview at which Goolab Sing is listening to the Governor-General, in the respectful Oriental attitude, with clasped hands

The carpet in front of the Governor-General is covered with trays, containing shawls, silks, &c., which are laid out thus on presentation to Goolab Sing. Behind the Governor-General are attendants with wands of office, also two attendants with large fauces of peacocks' feathers. In rear of the attendants stand the body guard. The sides of the tent are lined with European soldiers. On the left, near the entrance, is shown a table, bearing a portion of the presents; a pair of massive silver candelabra, a solid silver stand, with circular trays bearing bottles and boxes, to contain essences of *otto* and other scents, also a silver equestrian group of two knights encountering. It is stated, in the *Cure Chronicle*, that they have been manufactured as a Doncaster Plate, some five or six years ago, and sold by the winner to some one connected with the firm of Messrs. J. Anderson and Co., at Simla, for 300 guineas. When the proposal for a Gilbert Cup was started, the group was offered to the Committee, but ultimately purchased by the Government of India for presentation, it is said, to Meer Alee Morad, of Khaipoor. The dissatisfaction induced at some of this individual's proceedings led to a change of the Governor-General's opinion, and it has found its way to the treasury of a more favoured guest than the Meer.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 16.—Second Sunday in Lent. Battle of Colloden, 1746.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
TUESDAY, 18.—St. Edward. Princess Louisa born, 1848.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Le Brun born, 1648, died, 1690.
THURSDAY, 20.—Spring Quarter begins. Newton died, 1727.
FRIDAY, 21—Berkeley died, 1753.
SATURDAY, 22.—First Protestant charity school opened in England, 1688.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
5 50	6 15	6 40	7 10	7 50	8 35	9 25
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 40	4 05	4 30	4 58	5 30	6 05	6 40

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. CAROLINE DUPREZ has respectfully announced that the departure of Mdlle DUPREZ having been fortunately arranged at an earlier period than originally expected, she will make her FIRST APPEARANCE in this country on SATURDAY, the 22nd of MARCH.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that the THEATRE will OPEN on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH 25, when will be performed Donizetti's celebrated Opera, entitled LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, in which Mdlle Caroline Duprez will appear. To be followed by a New and Original BALLET D'ACTION, entitled LA WATTEAU, composed by M. Paul Taglioni, the Music by M. Nadaud the Scenery by Mr Charles Marshall, in which Mdlle Amalia Ferraris will appear

The Grand Opera GUSTAVUS is in active preparation. The Grand Ballet of Mdlle Marie Taglioni will be supported by Mdme Fiocanini; the part of Oscar, by Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, and Signor Cecchetti will support the part of Gustavus

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the week, the new Comedy of LOVE IN A MAZE. On Monday Evening, also the Comedy will be produced a new Mecdrama, entitled PAULINE, in which Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The public is respectfully informed that the WESTERN DRAMATIC SOCIETY will perform in aid of the funds of the DISPENSARY of CONSUMPTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 18th, when will be presented G. Jessa's Comedy of LOVE AND LAW, with other entertainments After the Comedy, the eminent Harpist, Gerhard Taylor, will perform a brilliant fantasia on the Harp.—Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, Whitingham and Gill, Conduit-street, and of the Hon. Sec., G. Smith, Astley-street.
W. T. HOBSON, Hon. Sec.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. — MONDAY, MARCH 17, will be presented the Interesting Drama of JOAN OF ARC, or, the Maid of Orleans, with all its accustomed effects. To be followed by BATTY'S incomparable SCHOOL OF THE ANDALUSIAN STEED, along with the interesting Melodrama of TRACEY OF THE RANGE of Montagu. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage-manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. — IMPOSSIBILITIES REALIZED—SOIREES DE MONS ROBIN, 328. Fiendishly opposite the Haymarket.—SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES. This EVENING, and every following Evening at Eight o'Clock, Mons. and Mdme. Robin will appear. During Lent there will be only one Evening performance a week, which will take place every THURSDAY, at half past Two o'clock, instead of Wednesday and Friday.—Tickets as usual at Messrs Mitchell's, Sam's Andrews' Store, &c. Children under seven, half-price

NEW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The NEW MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating "Our Native Land; or, England and its Seasons," is now EXHIBITING DAILY in the Lower Gallery, forming a separate Exhibition from the Overland Mail to India Evenings, at 8; Evenings, at 7. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—NOW OPEN.—HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM, HATMARKET.—MR. CHAS. MARSHALL'S GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Grand Routes of a Tour through Europe, is now EXHIBITING DAILY at Eleven and Eight o'Clock. Admission 1s. Stalls, Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S and Mr. SAM'S Royal Library, and at the Box-office of the Tourists' Gallery

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains. Exhibition, in the EGYPTIAN HALL, of the NEW MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California, as surveyed by Colonel Fremont, for the United States' Government. Mornings, 12; Afternoons, 3; Evenings, quarter to 8. Open half an hour before each exhibition. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 3s

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the CULTURE and APPLIANCES of FLAX, by PROF. BEALE BROWNE, Esq —Lecture on the Preparation and Bleaching of Yarn, by J. P. Pepper, Esq.—Lecture on the Chemistry of Ignition and Combustion.—Lecture, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Voltaic Electricity —Lecture on the Minds of Whales, by Rev. Reynolds, Esq.—The enchanted Dissolving Harpies.—Rare Sea-side Curiosities.—Dissolving Views.—New Series of Dissolving Views.—Admission, 1s. Schools, the Army, and Navy, half-price.—Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock, and every Evening (Saturday excepted), from seven till Half-past Ten.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC.—Under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—The FIFTH CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 19, when will be performed, for the first time in this country, the Credo from the Mass in B Minor of John Sebastian Bach, Mozart's "Ne Pulvis et Cinis" the Second Act of Gluck's Opera, "Orfeo," and a Selection from Handel's "Theodora." Vocalists—Mrs Endersohn, Miss Rosaria, Mdlle Graumann, Mr Herbertz, Signor Marchesi. The Chorus will consist of the members of Mr Hullah's First Upper School. Tickets: Reserved Seats, 5s; double ditto, 8s. Area, 3s; double ditto, 5s 6d; may be had of Mr JOHN PARKER, 445, West Strand, and at St Martin's Hall.

MR. W. H. HOLMES (Professor of the Pianoforte at the Royal Academy of Music) has the honour to announce the PERFORMANCE of the MUSIC of a NEW OPERA, composed by W. H. HOLMES, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 28, at Half-past One o'clock. Tickets, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. to be had of W. H. HOLMES, 39, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.—Further Particulars will be duly announced

MR. LUCAS begs respectfully to announce, that the THIRD of the Present SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS will take place at his Residence, 54, Berners street, on THURSDAY NEXT. Performers: Mr Sautton and Mr Blagrove, Violins; Mr Hill and Mr R Blagrove, Violas; Mr Lucas, Violoncello, and Mr R Barnett, Pianoforte. All applications for Tickets to be made to Mr LUCAS, 54, Berners-street

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following places :—March 17th, Newbury; 18th, Hungerford; 19th, Wantage, 20th, Bicester; 21st, Aylesbury. Vocalist, Miss O'Connor, Pianist, Mr. S. A. Bennett. Letters to be directed to H. DISTIN, Sax Horn Manufacturer, 3, Cranbourne street, Leicester-square, London

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—ROYAL MUSIC-HALL, adjoining Lowther-arcade.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Mornings, Two; Evenings, Eight.—Mr. Mather's admired Illustrations: Miss Poole, Miss Missent (evenings); the Misses, Mr., and Master Coates. Mr. Frederick Chatterton's Juvenile Harpists. Director, Mr. Granville Cooke.—Admission, (a reserved seats, is 6d; stalls, 2s 6d.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS NEXT, at OXFORD; and on Monday, March, 24th, at Hertford; Tuesday and Thursday, 25th and 27th, at Cambridge; and Friday, 28th, at Lynn.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, MUSIC-HALL, Store-street. Mr. THOMAS BARNETT'S ENTERTAINMENT of NATIONAL MELODIES EACH NIGHT MONDAY, MARCH 24, LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, with other Entertainments. On Wednesday, March 26, A VOYAGE TO HAMBURGH, to be followed by PAST TEN O'CLOCK and A CLOUDY NIGHT, with other Entertainments on Friday, March 28, the Performances will commence with LOVE'S INVOCATIONS. With VOCAL EXPERIMENTS, and other Entertainments. Grand Pianoforte, Camillo Celmar.—Particulars in Bills. Begin at Half past 8. Private Boxes, 31s and 15s.; Boxes, 3s.; Upper, 2s; Pit, 1s.; Back, 1s.—* March 26, at Blackheath; March 27, at Greenwich; March 31, at Woolwich, March 31, at Kensington, April 2, at Richmond. April 3, at Walsham, and April 4, at Stratford

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM (never exhibited before) is NOW OPEN at his GRAND EXHIBITION ROOM, No. 312, Oxford-street, near Regent's-circus, from Ten in the morning till Ten in the Evening.—Admission, 2s each.

WONDERFUL, Amusing, and Astonishing EXPERIMENTS in the SCIENCE of ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, or the Electrical Science of Life, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. By Mr. WARNE.—Admission Reserved Seats, 2s; Unreserved, 1s. Doors open at Half past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock

THE HIPPOTOMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRIE.—The select ale is good. Austria might be added. The arms are given in the "Heraldic Register," published by Charles, 1650

A READER HERE FROM THE START.—Hobson is a Gloucestershire family. Adams belongs to Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Pembrokeshire, &c

O P Q.—The Roll of Battle Abbey Annotated," published a year or two since

CLIO.—It is no pencil.

PEGWELL.—Carnal, without a doubt research, sappy, the arms in question

G W R. If the widow of the overseer be the executrix of the late master, in possession any of the deceased's property, she will be liable for the deficiency to the extent of the assets she obtains. She is not liable for any deficiency in the testator's property left in his hands while

T C E.—On assuming the additional surname and arms of his wife, an heiress, the gentleman in question would be entitled to bear the same quarterly with his own, and the two crests

J F. 1. "The Officers in Waiting" are the Herald and Pursuivant, whose month of attendance it is. 2. Any of the Heralds can bind

W I T. Apply either personally or by letter, to Mr H Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden

WYNDERLAD.—Dr. Johnson's derivation of "Gas, a fine name, new coined," is "a chaldæan." Of Askaloy—"Arg a chev engr sa."

W W. Boxford—Box-tester is a corruption from Buffetier, and therefore, incorrect

INQUIRER.—Almost any Insurance Office will effect what you desire

A B. We think Mr. Field's series of Sailing Sea Boats would make Mill Engineering

FIFE-HILDEBRAND.—George Chalmers' "Caledonia"

A B C.—The marriage of a man with the child of his half-sister is not allowed

*** AN ANATEUR CONCERT IN THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM.—The Literature of the Entertainment is unavoidably deferred till next week; as also the continuation of "A Story of the Present Day."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Scottish Inquisition.—Sketch of Marwara.—British Peasy.—Legends of the Commandments.—Four in the Indian Islands.—The Dreamer and the Worker. 2 vols.
MUSIC.—The Alicia Polka.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

THE particulars which have reached this country on the subject of the new and serious outbreak of the Kaffirs at the Cape of Good Hope—few and imperfect as they are—are still sufficiently precise to make John Bull look and feel uncomfortable. A war has broken out, which threatens to be a difficult and protracted, and is certain to be an expensive, one. The colonists, it is alleged, are disobedient children; they will not take their fair share of the burden of that great Empire with which they desire to be associated. They will not receive our convicts on their shores. They protest against our authority, they snub our officials, and behave themselves in many respects in the most undutiful manner. They have been told by the Colonial Office, that, if such be their sentiments and their pranks, they need not for the future expect that England will pay for their wars with their neighbours in Kaffraria; and that if England fights for them under such circumstances, the colonists must pay the cost. The country, when it had to pay the last long bill for the Cape war, approved of this determination of the Government, chiefly because it is unpleasant to pay; but now that another war has burst forth in the same quarter, the country feels, notwithstanding the high tone assumed by the Ministry, that this bill also will have to be paid from the same source as the last. Lord John Russell states that Lord Grey has written to the Governor of the Cape, enjoining him to take care that no expense be incurred except such as the colonists themselves will undertake to pay; but it seems to us that all this is mere vapouring, unworthy of the Government. It is not consistent with our dignity to make threats which we cannot and ought not to carry into execution. The colonists cannot pay the charge; and, even if they could, we are not entitled on any ground of reason or justice to demand from them any more than a rateable proportion of it. The Cape colony is necessary to Great Britain for various weighty reasons. We must retain it. We cannot afford to let the colonists be massacred by their savage neighbours, as they probably would be, if left entirely to their own resources; neither can we afford to allow any other nation to come to their rescue, and assume thereby the sovereignty of the country. Besides, it must not be forgotten, when we talk of forcing the colony of the Cape of Good Hope to pay the expenses of this new war with the Kaffirs, that British Kaffraria is not the Cape. As Mr. Adderley reminded the House of Commons on Monday night, Kaffraria is altogether a separate British possession, under a separate administration, and neither politically nor fiscally connected with the Cape. Its liberty is the duty of the mother country, on its own cost, to maintain tranquillity in Kaffraria and along its frontier, and to prevent the savage Kaffirs from taking the lives and destroying the property of the inhabitants of that colony and the adjoining colony of the Cape. It is doubtless much to be deplored that such an expense should have to be incurred at this moment, when the country is expecting a relief from the overwhelming pressure of taxation upon its industry; but, inopportune, disagreeable, and mischievous as this state of things may be, Government has no right even to talk of punishing the Cape for its misfortune in having such neighbours. To vent spite against a disobedient colony, which might, perhaps, have been obedient if justice had been done it, and if the free institutions which it desired had been granted it in proper time, is not only unworthy of the servants of the Crown, but will not be submitted to by the nation. We have enormously enlarged our frontiers, pushing them on to the interior of Africa—a very questionable policy—but having done so, we must take the consequences. Our authority must be maintained against the Kaffirs—the war must be vigorously carried on, so that speedy peace may be the result. Whatever the cost may be, we must pay it. The only other alternative is to abandon both Kaffraria and the Cape—an alternative which the Government is not likely to suggest or the country to submit to. What we have to do in the Cape is to make it more contented and a prosperous country, by giving it the right of local self-government which it demands, and thereby enabling it to extend its resources, and to enter into such a fair understanding with this country relative to the widely-extended northern frontier towards Kaffraria, as shall be effective for the purpose, and prevent all further disputes between Great Britain and her colonial possessions.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Hon. Amelia Murray, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Nelson Hood, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Birch, left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The august party left the Palace in six carriages, escorted by a party of the 16th Lancers, and proceeded to the Nine Elms station, travelling by a special train on the South-Western Railway to Gosport, where her Majesty embarked in the Royal Victualling Yard. The *Fairy*, followed by the little *Elfin*, ran through Spithead, dressed in a beautiful style, and here her Majesty was greeted with a salute from the heavy guns of the *Cumberland*, 70, Captain Seymour, which was tastefully dressed out in colours. To the officers and ship's company of this vessel, it was, no doubt, a deep gratification to be able to pay this, their last act of homage to their Queen, previous to proceeding on a three years' absence, as flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, on the North American station. Her Majesty arrived at Osborne-House a few minutes past one, at which time the Royal standard was hoisted from the tower.

On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. Mr. Protheroe officiated.

The Royal family took out-of-door exercise daily when the weather permitted.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.

On Friday (last week) her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. At half-past two o'clock a deputation from the corporation of the city of Dublin had the honour to present an address to her Majesty, on the subject of the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, to which her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. The Lord Mayor of Dublin had the honour of being presented to kiss hands on the occasion.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Henry William Parnell, brother and heir-presumptive of the present Lord Congleton, with the Hon. Caroline Matilda Stewart, eldest daughter of Lady Elizabeth Dawson, and one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of the relatives and friends of both noble families. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Rev. H. Howorth. At its close, the happy couple left the church in a travelling-carriage and four, *en route* for Cobham Hall, the seat of the Darnley family, in Kent.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PROTECTION.—On Tuesday, at Newmarket, a public meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of the country of Cambridge, was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the evils resulting from and the operation of Free-Trade legislation. Upwards of 1500 persons were present, of whom the vast majority were tenant-farmers, the remainder consisting of tradesmen of the town and neighbouring villages, and a large number of agricultural labourers. Resolutions, strongly demanding from Parliament redress of the grievances alleged to be inflicted on the landed interest by the operation of Free Trade, together with petitions to both Houses, embodying their complaints, were agreed to on the occasion.

MACKEREL FISHERY.—The boats employed in taking this description of fish at Devonport have been most successful during the commencement of the present season. Last week 135 tons were despatched by the South Devon Railway. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday 46 tons were sent off, and about 60 tons on Tuesday. Besides those forwarded for inland consumption, several of the French vessels waiting to purchase have been fully freighted, and have gone across the Channel. The fish were very fine; prices ranging from 9s. to 18s. per cwt.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to have to record another of those casualties which will go far to render the present season memorable in the annals of steam navigation on the Clyde. The screw-steamer, *European*, Capt. M'Kinnon, sailed on Saturday at midnight for London, and when off the Cloch, about one o'clock, was run into by the screw-steamer *Castlehill*, of Bangor, from Holyhead to Glasgow, laden with lime, which went down almost instantly from the violence of the collision, and one of the crew met an untimely death. The night was dark, with strong breezes from the south-west, and the unfortunate schooner only remained above water for about four minutes, when she went down, leaving her mast sticking in the *European*'s rigging, and her crew, which consisted of the master and three men, struggling in the water. The steamer's boats were instantly got out, and three of the men picked up, but the fourth, named Lewis, was never seen. The master of the schooner, who was one of the survivors, states that his vessel bore no light, as he had caused it to be taken in when past the Cloch, imagining that he should meet no more steamers or other vessels at that time of the night. The crew were engaged in taking in the foresail, which prevented them from seeing the steamer's lights, and when they were observed, the master states that he lost self-possession, and gave the usual order to port the helm, which had the effect of throwing her right across the steamer's bows. The *European* did not suffer much damage.

DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—Last Monday, Mr. Grindon, coroner for Bristol, held an inquest in that city on the body of a young female, aged 23, whose death was caused, or at least much accelerated, by the pernicious practice of tight lacing. The coroner directed that a very careful *post mortem* examination should be made; and the medical testimony clearly showed that the deceased was perfectly free from disease, and that there was no visible cause of death except the compression of the stomach and viscera from tight lacing. The jury returned, as their verdict, that death was caused by idiopathic asphyxia, hastened by tight lacing.

FORGERS EXTRAORDINARY.—At Rochdale petty sessions, Mr. John Whitaker, a respectable-looking man, aged fifty-eight years (brother-in-law of the late John Fielden, Esq., late M.P. for Oldham), was committed for trial at Liverpool, on the charge of having paid forged Bank of England notes at Todmorden, Burnley, and other towns. When taken into custody, he had upon him £220 in forged notes, namely, thirty-six £5, and four £10 Bank of England notes. Joshua Butterworth, a dealer in wool, charged with a similar offence, has also been committed for trial. The prisoners were found upon him one £10 and two £5 forged notes. Several other persons, residents of Rochdale, Littleborough, and Todmorden, who are supposed to have been carrying on a similar business, and are connected with the prisoners, have absconded, but the police are making great exertions to apprehend them. The notes are said to be excellent imitations.

FOREIGN REFUGEES IN LIVERPOOL.—During the week, meetings have been held at Liverpool, to explain to the Polish and Hungarian refugees lately arrived there from Turkey, that the Government would provide them with a free passage to America; and that temporary means of support, until they should get employment, would be furnished them on their arrival there; but on Wednesday only 30 signified their intention of availing themselves of the offer of the Government, the majority preferring to remain in this country, where they are little likely to find the means of support.

THE YARMOUTH RIOTERS.—The five sailors, who were committed by the magistrates a week or two back, for being concerned in the riot at Yarmouth, have been tried before the Recorder, at the quarter sessions in that town. The prisoners were identified by the police as having been actively engaged in the riotous proceedings, but several witnesses for the defence, nearly all of whom were sailors, spoke stoutly to the peaceable demeanour of the accused on the occasion of the jury acquitted them. The Recorder expressed his dissent from the finding of the jury, and discharged the prisoners.

THE RECENT BURGLARY AT UCKFIELD.—On Wednesday, at Lewes, on the Home Circuit, the men who, at the close of December last, broke into and robbed the house of the Misses Farncomb, at Uckfield, in Sussex, of bank notes, plate, and other property, to the amount of £360, were tried before Lord Chief Justice Jervis. Their names were William Brooks, John Smith, James Smith his brother, Thomas Morgan, William Hillyer, and Joseph Carter, and they were all of the humblest labouring class. At the same time, Elizabeth Oliver was charged with feloniously receiving a portion of the stolen articles, knowing them to have been stolen. The circumstances of the case were published at the time, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to repeat them. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced—the men to transportation for life, the woman to transportation for fourteen years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Saturday last, the 76th anniversary of this society was held at the Alfeion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. There was a numerous attendance of the Fellows to hear the oration of Dr. Rowland, and to witness the award of the annual medals and a purse of coffee, in order to compete with the less scrupulous and fraudulent dealer (I presume) who, that a very serious and unnecessary loss is thus caused to the revenue, the deliveries of coffee in the year 1850 having been 6,343 lbs less than in the year 1849, while the consumption of every other article of large and general use has materially increased.

Considerable surprise from the petty retail dealers ensued on the reading of this resolution, and the proceedings throughout were characterised by noisy interruptions. The advocates for adulterated coffee moved an amendment, in a sense contrary to the resolution, but it was rejected, and the original resolution was carried. The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the lower class of consumers of coffee in this country pay a much enhanced price for what a supplied to them under the name of coffee, and are not the power to protect themselves from imposition, the practice of adulterating coffee with various deleterious ingredients being so general, as to be almost universal.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly impolitic, as establishing a precedent fraught with serious evils, to legalise the adulteration of articles of consumption, which can and low-priced substitutes to be mixed with and vended under the name of the genuine tax-paying article; and does not the only existing instance of adulterating coffee carried on under the authority of Government sanction, prosecutions having been recently instituted by Government against persons for adulterating tea, which is produced and sold under the same authority of Parliament.

That, while we admit that the operations of the said Treasury minute this conclusive evidence of opinion that it is a serious and unmixed evil, being, as it is, partly to favour the honourable honest dealer the grower and importer, the revenue, and the consumer; the latter, for whose benefit it was originally framed, being the only party that has not approved.

That the chairman of this meeting be empowered and solicited to seek an interview with the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the view which the Council of this Society will so pleased to receive a deputation, who will wait upon them for the purpose of expressing upon their lordships the various and important facts connected with the subject, which this meeting has been led to urge upon Government the adoption of prompt and effective measures for the remedy of the grievance.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—A public meeting of the London district of Wesleyan reformers took place on Wednesday evening at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. Mr. Joseph Child, who occupied the chair, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that they had representatives from the various districts, consulting as to the best mode to be adopted for forwarding the Wesleyan Reform movement, and he was happy to say that the cause was progressing fast and blessed amongst them, and they were all anxious to come forward to promote the great object in view. (Hear.) The funds of the society were in a very prosperous state, and all the preachers were actively employed in carrying out their various duties in a most exemplary and becoming manner, which their progress sufficiently evidenced. There were in connexion with the reformers 48 chapels, 46 preachers (ten on trial), 194 leaders, 168 class meetings, and 2238 members. Mr. Chipchase moved that this meeting was desirous of recording its gratitude to "Head of the Church" for the signal success that had attended the movement for promoting the cause of Wesleyan Reform. Mr. Leak seconded the resolution, and said that he considered the Wesleyan ministers were assuming sacerdotal functions to an extent they were not aware of. As far as he himself was concerned, he was opposed to a priesthood in a church, as it led to a misinterpretation of the scriptures and the direction of the sacred word from a general to a particular application. In the speeches having made few remarks in favour of the resolution, it was carried unanimously. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting at some length, and a resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to support, with increased energy and zeal, the Wesleyan reform movement in favour of Wesleyan reform. A collection was made in aid of the funds

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—The annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Lord Radstock in the chair. The report showed that the total receipts for the year had amounted to £4,797; and in the printing and the sale of goods manufactured in the school. The ordinary expenses had amounted to £705 16s. 7d., and the extraordinary expenses for new buildings and repairs to £594. In addition, a considerable sum had been paid for the rent of £242 had been consumed in the house. It is also stated that several remarkable specimens of the ingenuity of the pupils, the number of whom now amounts to about 150, were exhibited. The report was adopted, and the usual routine resolutions passed.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday, the first annual meeting of the members of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. Sydney Smirke, the president, in the chair. The report of the proceedings of the society since the 27th November last, when the society commenced its legal existence, the council had been chiefly occupied in the preparation of the bye-laws, upon the fitness and efficiency of which the stability of the institution mainly depended. The rules and bye-laws, they had invited themselves of analogous societies, more especially of the "Artists' Benevolent Institution," and also of the rules of those of the present institution. The treasurer's statement of the accounts was extremely satisfactory, considering the very short time the society had been in existence. The receipts during the year had been £1,000, including subscriptions in such a position, that, though they had invested £500, a fair balance still remained to meet the charitable purposes of the society. The total amount of receipts to the 31st December 1850, was £587 8s.; and that of the expenditure £30 3s., leaving a balance of £307 5s. During the present year this balance had been increased to £360, which had been still further augmented by subscriptions and donations announced at the meeting.

FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, about eighty gentlemen assembled at the Albion Tavern, Aldgate-street, to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary festival of this institution. From the report, it appeared that the charity was established in the year 1836, with the view of affording relief to distressed members of the trades, and also for the purpose of providing them with permanent residence and pensions. For some time the operations of the society were confined to the relief of members of the trade of the manager, and to a considerable extent, no less than two hundred and twenty-two applications having been made for assistance in various parts, amounting in all to nearly £1000. Within the last fifteen months the chief object of the society had been accomplished by the exertions of the committee, in the purchase of a piece of freehold ground, and in the erection on it of seven cottages, at Wood-green, near Hornsey. Already had seven individuals reaped the benefit of this establishment, and were now in the receipt of weekly allowances of half a guinea, together with a plentiful supply of fuel. The amount of subscriptions announced during the evening was £300.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the Westminster Juvenile Refuge and School of Industry was held in the lower room, Exeter Hall.: Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that during the year 170 candidates for admission had been examined by the visiting committee: 32 were not considered eligible; 11 withdrew after being accepted, did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them. The remaining 127 had entered the institution, many of whom were so extremely destitute of friends and means, as to render it absolutely necessary to provide for them lodging in addition, as well as food and instruction. In some cases, the luxury of a bed in a room had not been enjoyed for six or eight months prior to admission. The whole of the apprentices referred to in the last report were still going on satisfactorily to their masters. Other boys had been apprenticed to respectable working tradesmen, and were likely to become good mechanics. The youths who had emigrated to the colonies occasionally sent home letters of a pleasing and satisfactory character, and their statements were sometimes confirmed by letters received from respectable residents in the colonies. Fourteen boys and girls had emigrated during the past year. There had been added to the industrial employments in the boys' school, knitting, netting, turning, and brush-making, and a profit of £21 had already arisen on the work executed. The majority of the boys had been employed either as tailors or as shoemakers. The improvement of the girls in cleanliness and other virtues was manifest, and at the department there had been 225 garments made, and 280 others repaired and altered. During the year 44 girls had been admitted, and 37 had left, 69 had gone to service, two to needlework, four had emigrated to the colonies, two had left to sell in the streets, seven had returned to the workhouse, four to other schools, and five had run away, but of these not yet ascertained. The committee were in treaty for some new and spacious premises near the Park, the lease of which would cost £300, and which were designed to form a ragged school emigrants' home for children from all parts of the metropolis The expenses of the year amounted, including a balance of £30 12s. 3d., to £768 11s. 6d. The receipts had come chiefly from two sources —from a lady, whose beneficence on former occasions had been the means of continuing the institution for the present year, and from the subscribers to the Ragged School Union, who had advanced upwards of £300, so that a very small portion of the sum expended had been contributed by the public generally.

MEETING OF SEAMEN.—The adjourned meeting of the London seamen was held on Monday night, in the Temperance Hall, Princes-street, Ratcliffe-highway, for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Board of Trade to a memorial praying the withdrawal or the suspension of the objectionable parts of the Mercantile Marine Act. Mr J. Kavanagh presided, and it appeared that the Board of Trade had returned an unfavourable answer to the memorial. Under these circumstances the meeting considered what course should be adopted; and, after several speeches, it was resolved to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR KING'S COLLEGE.—The corporation of King's College intend making application to Parliament in the present session, for a bill to authorise the purchase of the old burying-ground of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and to erect thereon a new and enlarged hospital, to accommodate an additional number of patients.

LEARNED SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA.—On Monday, a wardmote was held in the ward of Cornhill (the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair), when, Messrs. Nicol and Hodgkinson having resigned, Mr. Carter was unanimously elected an alderman, in the room of Sir John Pirie, Bart., deceased.

EASTER VACATION.—ORDER OF COURT.—"Whereas, by the first article of the General Orders of the High Court of Chancery, of the 8th day of May, 1845, it is provided that the Easter Vacation is to commence and terminate on such days as the Lord Chancellor shall, every year specially direct: and whereas, Easter Week, or a period equal thereto, has usually been observed as a vacation in the several offices of this Court: and whereas, Easter Week will, within the present year, fall within Easter Term, his lordship doth order, that the Easter Vacation, for the present year, shall commence on Monday, the 31st day of March, and terminate on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, both days inclusive; and that this order be entered with the Registrar, and set up in the several offices of this Court."

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The committee appointed at the special meeting of this company on the 12th ult., to consider the working agreement entered into by the directors with the Eastern Union and Norfolk Companies, issued their report on Thursday. The committee state, that, after deliberate consideration, they have arrived at the conclusion "that the terms of the proposed agreement are not based upon an equitable regard for the interests of the Eastern Counties Company, and they therefore strongly and without hesitation recommend to the shareholders that they do not confirm the proposed arrangement."

NEW HIPPODROME.—The Royal Commissioners have received innumerable applications from theatrical and equestrian managers, &c., for permission to erect in Hyde-Park temporary theatres, circuses, shows, &c., during but the Executive Committee have positively refused all such requests. Among other managers who petitioned the board was Mr. Batty, the lessee of Astley's, for a site in the park for the erection of a temporary hippodrome, after the style of the celebrated one in the Champs Elysées at Paris, but on a more extended scale, and for which privilege he would contribute to the funds of the Commissioners 500 guineas, but the offer was declined. Mr. Batty has since become lessee of an extensive plot of ground, admirably adapted for the purpose, at Kensington, near to the Kensington turnpike, and within a few minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, where a large number of workmen are now actively employed on the works; and from the estimates, models, and plans furnished by the architects, surveyors, builders, artists, and others, it would appear that it would be completed will cost little less than £6000. It will, it is understood, be opened by Mr. Batty, on the last of May, the day appointed for the opening of the Exhibition

CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday at the London Tavern; Mr. Edward Hewitt in the chair. The report stated that since the formation of the society, 67 individuals—61 men and 6 women—had been placed on its books, of whom 30 had died. At the present time there were 12 males and 18 females remaining on the funds, which, with the two elected that day, made a total of 32, the payments to whom would be £241 6s. 8d. per month, and £616 per annum. The total amount distributed in pensionary relief and donations to the families of deceased pensioners, since the formation in 1836, was £5049 10s. 6d. The funded property of the institution amounted to £7449 16s. 1d. During the past year Miss Ann Dennis had bequeathed certain cottages and lands, situated at Clay-hill, to be occupied by such poor persons as the trustees and directors might think deserving. They were concerned to state that during the past year they had been obliged to trench upon the funded property of the institution, as the pay in pensionary relief had exceeded the amount and teadrest for that purpose. The receipts for the past year amounted to £830 9s. 10d., and the expenditure to £691 8s. 8d., leaving a balance of £130 1s. 2d. The report was adopted.

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday evening the thirteenth anniversary festival of the Seamen's Hospital in the Society of Shipowners was held at the London Tavern, Earl Hardwicke in the chair, his Lordship being supported by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carden, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson, Sir J. L. Lushington, Admiral Berkeley, Captain Fitzroy, R.N., Captain Fox, Rear-Admiral Walker, Gordon, and Macpherson; the Russian, Prussian, and Danish Consuls, &c. The object of the charity is the maintenance of the *Dreadnought* Hospital, off Greenwich, for the reception of the sick and wounded seamen of the mercantile service. From the report laid upon the table, we gleaned that from the date of its establishment, its patients had numbered no fewer than 68,316; comprising—Englishmen, 37,322; Scotchmen, 1736; Irishmen, 5029; Frenchmen, 535; Germans, 841; Russians, 789; Prussians, 1233; Danesmen, 260; Danes, 849; Swedes and Norwegians, 2018; Italians, 873; Portuguese, 404; Spaniards, 287; Asiatic Indians, 1046; West Indians, 1088; British Americans, 859; United States, 1173; South Americans, 127; Africans, 374; Turks, 16; Greeks, 80; New Zealanders, 20; New South Wales, 31; South Sea Islanders, 12; Lascars, 1; and Chinese, 1. These had been employed in the Royal Navy, 3.01; in the East India Company's Service, 1797; and in merchant vessels of different nations, 58,447. The number of patients admitted into hospital during the year was 3,238; of out-patients, 1658; total, 3623. The receipts during the year had been from donations, £1458 6s. 2d.; subscriptions, £1062 2s. 6d.; interest on stock, £2775 8s. 6d.; percentage of merchant seamen's money received, £1 2s. 6d.; fines at the port of London, £507 3s.; penalties and forfeitures under 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 112, £344 4s. 9d.; ditto, under 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 116, £25; bequests, £1294 0s. 10d.; [illegible] 9d.; total, 8563 14s. 6d. The disbursements during the year had been [illegible] 7s. 1d.; donations, £32 10s.; invested, £ 082 2s. 1d. Subscriptions amounting to £814 were announced during the evening.

SEIZURE OF FOUR THOUSAND GALLONS OF WHISKY.—A seizure of considerable magnitude has just been made, by order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue—viz. of 24 puncheons of whisky, 30 to 40 gallons each over proof, and amounting in the gross to 4000 gallons, at Downe's Wharf, East Smithfield, at which place it had recently arrived by one of the trading steamers from Scotland. Mr. Thomas Brain, the gauger acting under the orders of the officer to Downe's Wharf on the arrival of a steamer from Scotland, and on overhauling the cargo, found 24 puncheons of whisky. As the exporters are required to mark on the outside of each cask the precise contents, he felt sure that in each one of them which he gauged was properly marked, and determined upon having the same measured. The result was, that the contents of the cask were found to be from 9 to 4 quarts more of spirits than had been represented. This discovery led to a further investigation, which proved that a systematic fraud had been committed, as every cask was found to contain more than the declared quantity. He accordingly placed the entire stock under seizure, and communicated to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue upon the subject, who ordered the removal of the spirits to Queen's warehouse, Tower-hill, and which has been returned to the Court of Exchequer for condemnation. Proceedings will also be instituted for the recovery of penalties to the amount of £1000. In consequence of the large quantity of spirits thus seized, the order has been issued to the commissioners that, from henceforth, all spirits arriving in the port of London shall be measured instead of being gauged by calipers as heretofore

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 8:—Males, 1936; females, 1851; total, 3787. Deaths during the same period—Males, 882; females, 665: total, 1247. The average number of births for the six corresponding weeks in 1845-50, was 1412. This return of the amount of the mortality exhibits an unfavourable state of health among the population of the metropolitan districts. It was formerly shown that the mortality rose in the third week of February to 1218 deaths, and slightly declined in the subsequent week, when the number was 1195; but the deaths registered last week, as shown above, amount to 1247. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 for comparison, no example occurs in the series of so great a mortality: the highest return (in the third week of 1845) has but 1141, while the average did not exceed 1001 deaths. This average, with a corrected increase for annual rate of increase of population, is 1078 in 1851; and 307 deaths returned for last week show an excess of 155. Last week 670 children died under fifteen years of age, whilst the corrected average is only 478; 372 persons died at fifteen years and under seventy, while the average is 361; and 203 persons of sixty years and upwards died, though the average is only 229. Hence it appears that the young and persons in advanced life are now the principal sufferers. The excess last week on the previous week is 155, and principally due to diseases which effect the organs of respiration. Hooping-cough carried off 70 children, considerably more than usual at this period; bronchitis 61 persons; and various pleurisy to one corresponding week. Among the greatest number in any corresponding week was not more than 95, asthma, 10 persons; laryngitis and laryngismus stridulus, 8; croup, 13; influenza, which is increasing. Phthisis, the great destroyer of the human race, killed in 90 cases, a great majority of which were among children; but the number attributed to this cause is not remarkable. Consumption destroyed 154 lives, which, with one exception, is a greater number than in any other corresponding week. The zymotic class, besides hooping-cough, croup, and influenza, already mentioned, comprises small-pox and measles, both of which are more fatal than usual; also scarlatina, typhus, and other complaints, which discover no remarkable results. Two cases of cholera are recorded, of which the following are the particulars:—At 11, Douglas Gardens, St. John, Westminster, on the 6th March, the son of a journeyman painter, aged 6 years, died of "sporadic cholera (2 days' illness)." And at 9, Anchor-yard, City-road, on the 1st March, the wife of a general dealer, aged 53 years, "diarrhœa (1 day), cholera, low fever (4 days)." With references to 26 cases, in which small-pox proved fatal, it is recorded only in three, these of females aged respectively 7 months, 1 year, and 24 years, that vaccination had been performed at some previous time. The daughter of a carpenter, aged 12 years, died on the 1st March, at 29, Emma-street, Hackney-road, of "confluent small-pox (26 days)." Inquiry reports that this is the third death from the disease which has occurred within a month in the same house, and that the house is situated before a tenant pond. On the 2nd of March, at 2, Hemmingford-terrace, Islington, a gentleman died of bronchitis and natural decay, who is stated to have arrived at the extraordinary age of 106 years, and to have enjoyed the possession of all his faculties till the last

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday and Monday; the mean of the week was 29 890. The mean daily temperature was on each day rather below the average of the seven days in ten years, except on Tuesday and Wednesday, when it slightly exceeded it. The mean of the week was 39 4.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A new candidate for the highest histrionic honours appeared on Saturday—Mr. J. William Wallack, son of Henry Wallack, and nephew of James Wallack. The gentleman has matriculated on the American stage, and achieved there, we understand, a great reputation. The boards of the United States have now furnished several powerful performers; and, if we may judge from the present example, it will be well for us to look to them as schools of acting, now that our own provinces are deserted. The English towns are at present rather the arena for talent that has culminated, than for that which seeks experience. Mr. Wallack made his *début* in *Othello*. The actor is a man of stalwart proportions, of magnificent height, a commanding presence, and a slow and graceful deportment. Nevertheless, in his style of acting there was no affectation of the heroic; but we saw at once that his *Othello* was after a familiar and domestic type. Even the oration before the Senators was delivered conventionally; and the quarrel scene in the court of guard was decidedly undertoned. In touches of tenderness, however, both were made to render tribute where possible. Desdemona, I love thee; but never more be officer of mine," received natural distinction in this way. We were, therefore, prepared for this quality of art, and expected instances which, if the more passionate bursts were safely weathered, would ensure general success. We were not disappointed

Mr. Wallack's third act is the most original on the stage. The reading and conception are new; the execution has nothing conventional, and the passion is at once true and natural. In the *jeu* passages of the dialogue Mr. Wallack is free and graceful, in the more poetic he rises into musical emphasis, and in the passionate he surrenders himself to the whirlwind with the confidence of one skilled to ride and control it. But it is in pathos that he excels: his very anger melts into tenderness; and his fury at its height, effervesces into play. With this, too, Mr. Wallack unites the appearance of great simplicity of character. His *Othello* seems to be a child in the hands of the rompter, so unsuspecting is he, so inexperienced, so thoroughly innocent—such an amiable "gull" and "dolt" as he might have appeared in the eyes of *Iago*. Such, we say, is the conception of his character, and, if we mistake not, Mr. Wallack's performance abounds with novel points and beautiful inventions. But it is not free from faults: tricks and transitions of voice, with repetition of words, are vices of which he must cure himself as speedily as possible. He should also trust more to the onward flow of the passion, and not pause in his lines for the mere sake of effecting some verbal subtlety. This serves to distract attention and interrupt sympathy. Despite these drawbacks, however, Mr. Wallack's *Othello*, we must confess, gave us much more refined delight; and we feel a strong desire to see him in another character, that, upon more advised search, we may arrive at an ultimate determination. With the audience, Mr. Wallack was decidedly successful: with the critics, and professional, the originality of his performance naturally induced a difference of judgment. In the end, it will conduce to his triumph. For our own parts, our impressions and anticipations are of the warmest. We are certain Mr. Wallack is a good actor, and we believe that he is a great one.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, accompanied by M. and Madame Duprez, reached London on Thursday. Calcolari, a new singer from Florence, and Formes, are already at their posts. The season will be inaugurated with the "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Mdlle. Duprez will make her *début*. Auber's grand opera of "Gustave," which is in active preparation, will afford especial interest from the union of Mdlle. Duprez' performance of the *Page* with the *Madame Ankerstrom* of Florentini. All the arrangements of the theatre will, we presume, be combined in the production of Auber's new work. A general rehearsal has already taken place of the new "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Amalia Ferraris will appear. The effect of the groupings, and the quaint picturesqueness of the costumes of Louis XV., were greeted with considerable applause by the favoured few who were present. The opening night is fixed for Saturday, March the 22nd.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE will resume her "Readings of Shakspeare," at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, the 24th inst., and will continue them every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, until Easter

MR. REED announced, on Wednesday evening, a series of lectures explanatory of the subjects connected with the Great Exhibition. They are said to be delivered under the patronage of Prince Albert. Dr. Reed's first lecture was simply introductory, and consisted of general observations on art, science, laws of nature, and the purposes of the Exhibition itself. The utility of this course is not to be questioned, and there is reason to believe it will be successful

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. Stone, from America, has commenced a series of experiments in what he calls Electro-Biology, at the Marylebone Institution. We witnessed one of his lectures on Wednesday. The results, however, were not very successful, the greater part being taken from among the audience, and tested for the first time, were identical with those of mesmerism in general, and hypnotism in particular. Mr. Stone, however, tells us that his is a different science; Mesmerism being dependent on "animal magnetism," and Electro Biology on "impressions." The latitude process is peculiar. The patients are required to look for a quarter of an hour at a small coin of zinc, with copper in the centre, and a certain effect being produced on the nervous centre of the eye, they are then in the operator's power. Out of more than twenty gentlemen tried on Wednesday, the subjects were three or four at first; and with only one was Mr. Stone successful in any great degree. However, the phenomena produced were sufficient to prove the reality of the method, and there was no room to doubt the influence of the system.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—This museum, exhibited at 315, Oxford street, consists of an extraordinary collection of subjects, showing the progress of life from the embryo of two weeks to the last stages of decline and decease, and the appearance after death. So large and curious a collection was, perhaps, never before exhibited. Women and children are of course excluded. The preparations, illustrative of microscopic anatomy and physiology, presents a series of minute and curious interest, "such as," the solector says, "no university affords." To the medical student and physician they must be of infinite value. The plastic models of the heart, arteries, veins, and nerves, are skilfully and beautifully executed in leather, wax, &c., particularly a head in wax, with the skin on the right side taken off, exposing the superficial veins of the face, &c., and permitting the opening of the right pupil, so that the eye may be seen in the vertica. section. Besides these, there are some full-length figures in cases, among which is one representing the blood circulation, and a female figure showing the fatal consequences of tight lacing. The figure illustrating the Cæsarean operation is beautifully executed; so, too, is the anatomical Venus,' capable of separation into 85 or 8 parts. Such an exhibition will prove highly useful to many who have not other means of anatomical study.

FOREIGN VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.—A Parliamentary paper, just issued, contains a return of the sum paid out of the consolidated duties of customs in the year 1850. In the difference of rates and charges due by corporations, companies, or individuals, for foreign vessels which, under treaties of reciprocity or otherwise, are admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom at the same rates of charge as British vessels, the total amount paid within the year was £24,262 18s. 1d. The [illegible] reciprocity treaties up to the 31st December last [illegible]

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.—The measure to be proposed by Mr. Locke King on this subject is as follows:—A bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of ten pounds. Whereas it is expedient to extend the elective franchise to many of her Majesty's subjects who have not heretofore enjoyed the same: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same—1. That, from and after the passing of this act (the words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in committee), every man person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy, as owner or tenant, any lands or tenements of a clear yearly value of not less than *ten pounds*, or for which he shall be liable to a clear yearly rent of not less than ten pounds, and who shall be entered in the list of voters in the register of the shire to serve in any future Parliament for the county, riding, part, or division of the county in which such lands or tenements shall be respectively situate, provided always that such lands or tenements be not situate within the limits of any city or borough now entitled to return a burgess or burgesses to Parliament: provided also, that such occupier shall not be entitled so to vote, unless he be duly registered as such voter, and shall not be entitled so to be registered in any year unless he shall have occupied lands or tenements of such value or of such rent as aforesaid for *one calendar month* at least next before the last day of July in such year. 2. That the act passed in the 2nd year of King William the Fourth, to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales, and an act passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the election of members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales, and the present act, shall be construed as one act

FIRE AT GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, ACTON.—A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, about half-past three o'clock, at Gunnersbury House, near Acton, formerly the residence of the late Baroness Dimsdale, and now in the occupation of Thomas Farmer, Esq. The fire was occasioned by the warming flues in the greenhouses, the heat of which was communicated to some of the bond-timbers, which ignited. The magnificent greenhouses, containing, articles of furniture, pictures, &c., were speedily in flames. Miss Farmer, who slept in the house, awoke at one, and was with some difficulty rescued from her perilous situation, being nearly suffocated. The firemen, after some labour succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The damage done was very considerable.

AMERICAN PACKET-STATION.—The grand jury of Roscommon county have adopted a petition to Parliament, praying that an American packet-station might be established on the west coast of Ireland. A committee was appointed to forward the design of an American company to adopt Galway as a packet-station

On Tuesday last, the Marchioness of Waterford laid the first stone of a new church about to be erected at Portlaw. The trowel, plumb, and hammer being handed to her Ladyship, she placed some coins in the stone cavity, and, with all due architectural gauging, in its proper position. The stone bears the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God, in the name of the Holy Trinity, this stone was laid by Louisa Marchioness of Waterford on the 4th day of March, 1851."

FINE ARTS.

NAPOLEON IN EGYPT ("FORTY CENTURIES LOOK DOWN UPON HIM.")—PAINTED BY KARL GIRARDET.*

NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.

I.

BENEATH him stretched the sands
Of Egypt's burning lands,
The desert panted to the swelt'ring ray,
The camel's plashing feet,
With slow, uneasy beat,
Threw up the scorching dust like arrowy spray,
And fierce the sunlight glowed,
As young Napoleon rode
Around the Gallic camp, companionless that day.

II.

High thoughts were in his mind,
Unspoken to his kind;
Calm was his face—his eyes were blank and chill;
His thin lips were compress'd:
The secrets of his breast
Those portals never pass'd, for good or ill;
And dreaded—yet adored—
His hand upon his sword,
He mused on Destiny to shape it to his will.

III.

"Ye haughty Pyramids!
Thou Sphynx! whose eyeless lids
On my presumptuous youth seem bent in scorn,
What though thou'st stood
Coeval with the flood—
Of all earth's monuments the earliest born;
And I so mean and small,
With armies at my call,
Am recent in thy sight as grass of yesternorn!

IV.

Yet in this soul of mine
Is strength as great as thine,
O dull-eyed Sphynx that wouldst despise me now;
Is grandeur like thine own,
O melancholy stone,
With forty centuries furrow'd on thy brow:
Deep in my heart I feel
What time shall yet reveal,
That I shall tower o'er men, as o'er these deserts thou.

V.

I shall upbuild a name
Of never-dying fame,
My deeds shall fill the world with their renown:
To all succeeding years,
The populous hemispheres
Shall pass the record of my glories down;
And nations yet to be,
Surging from Time's deep sea,
Shall teach their babes the name of great Napoleon.

VI.

On History's deathless page,
From wondering age to age,
New light and reverence o'er that name shall glow.
My deeds already done
Are histories begun,
Whose great conclusion centuries shall not know
O melancholy Sphynx!
Present with Future links,
And both shall yet be mine. I feel it as I go!"

VII.

Over the mighty chief
There came a shadow of grief.
The lips gigantic seemed to move and say,
"Know'st thou his name that bid
Arise yon Pyramid?
Know'st thou who placed me where I stand to-day?
Thy deeds are but as sand,
Strewn on the heedless land.
Think, little mortal, think! and pass upon thy way!

VIII

Pass, little mortal, pass!
Grow like the vernal grass—
The autumn sickle shall destroy thy prime.
Bid nations shout the word
Which ne'er before they heard,
The name of Glory, fearful yet sublime.
The Pharaohs are forgot,
Their works confess them not:
Pass, Hero! pass, poor straw! upon the gulf of Time!"

CHARLES MACKAY.

* From a print engraved by Gautier, published by Goupil and Co., Paris and New York; and Gambart and Co., London.

TERRACE VIEW OF OSBORNE.

AMONGST the different Views of Osborne which we have from time to time published, we have given representations of different portions of the marine residence of her Majesty, and have incidentally mentioned the Terrace Front, of which we now present a View.

That part of the building nearest the spectator is the Pavilion, solely appropriated to the use of the Queen and Prince Albert. The Tower with the Royal ensign floating from its summit, is on the entrance-front, which we have delineated before. The mass of buildings between the Pavilion and the Clock-Tower, at the other extremity, contains the Music-Room, and an immense number of apartments for visitors, &c.

The terrace is laid out with parterres of choice flowers; and there are a fountain, and vases, and statues, adding to the tasteful character of the scene. At a lower level, overlooked by the chief terrace, is another, laid out in similarly elegant taste, and to which access is attained by two flights of steps: fountains and statues adorn this terrace, as well as the upper one. Owing to the conformation of the ground, which forms a rapid descent towards the sea, these terraces command extremely pleasing views over the Solent and the bordering coast of Hampshire; and, as the grounds of Osborne have been skilfully laid out and improved, under the correct judgment and supervision of their Royal owners, the marine retreat may well be the favourite abode of her Majesty.

OSBORNE, HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—THE TERRACE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

In the notice of the Parliamentary proceedings of Friday, the 7th inst., which appeared in our Postscript of last week, we gave a summary of the modifications proposed to be made by the Government in this measure.

Sir G. GREY prefaced the statement of these modifications by arguing, that those who agreed in thinking the best course to be pursued was that pointed out by Lord Stanley were mistaken in the nature of the compromise which the noble Lord, while deprecating immediate legislation, still contemplated the passing of resolutions immediately by both Houses of Parliament, the discussions upon which would take up as much time as the discussion on a bill. They could not, therefore, proceed with the ordinary business of the country under the plan of Lord Stanley, any more than they could by proceeding with the bill. It was also contended that Ireland should be excluded from the operation of the bill; and, looking at the distinctions between England and Ireland, it became necessary for Government to consider and re-consider the propriety of including Ireland; and the result was a confirmation of the previous opinion of the Government, that, unless they included Ireland, they would be proclaiming that the Queen's authority had less avail in one part of her dominions than in another. Still it was impossible to overlook the fact that Ireland was for the most part a Catholic country, and that the Roman Catholic prelates had been chosen in unbroken succession since the Reformation; at one time, it was true, prohibited, at another tolerated, and at another fostered and encouraged. This constituted a very material distinction; and, in addition to this, the manner in which bequests were made in Ireland would, it was found, be materially interfered with by the bill as it now stood. After the best consideration, the Government thought it better to proceed with the present bill, but without unnecessarily interfering with the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He should, therefore, propose—should the House sanction the second reading of the bill—that, in committee, the second and third clauses should be altogether omitted from the bill. It might be said that the bill, thus denuded, would be of no value; but this he denied, as it would be a national protest, having all the authority of Parliament, against the Papal aggression which had taken place. In reply to a question which had been put by Mr. Oswald, as to how far this bill would apply to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Union in Scotland, he would say that they were not contemplated at all in the framing of this bill, but still he would say that the law he believed they had no right to the titles they assumed, but that was a question upon which he would not then give a very decided opinion. The right hon. Bart. then concluded by moving that the second reading of the bill should be postponed for a week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of his bill. Its main object was to amend an act passed a year or two ago. By the law, as stood, the Kingand Commissioners had the power of fixing the particular time to which a voyage should extend; and with reference to a voyage to America, for instance, passenger ships were bound to carry provisions for six weeks. Steam-vessels, however, were frequently employed in conveying emigrants, and of course they would perform the passage in less time than sailing-vessels; but the commissioners had no power to alter the period of a voyage for different classes of vessels; and the object of the act was to enable them to lessen the time for steamvessels. The existing act also furnished a scale of diet for emigrants; and the law officers of the Crown had given it as their opinion that the commissioners could not deviate from the prescribed scale, and allow an improved description of diet for a better class of emigrants—the ship being obliged to carry a certain quantity of provisions of the ordinary kind, whether the emigrants would buy them or not. The bill also proposed to remedy this defect. Then there was a third provision, which enacted that when a vessel was obliged to put back in distress, she should not be allowed to go to sea again until she was fully repaired and rendered fit for the voyage. The act passed two years ago had given great satisfaction to shipowners and to emigrants, and seemed to work most satisfactorily.

Lord REDESDALE suggested, that a clause should be inserted to prevent the owners of vessels from carrying passengers on the deck for less than their proper charge for cattle, by which means so many poor Irish were shipped off, and paid by the Irish unions for going, to this country, and subjected to great privations on the passage.

Lord WODEHOUSE thought that some provision should be made for the protection of cabin passengers on long voyages, and that the inspector should be authorised to see that a sufficient quantity of water and provisions were on board, and that a properly qualified surgeon was engaged for the voyage. He also considered that all vessels should be obliged to advertise their tonnage by the new measure at Lloyd's, and that every difficulty in the way of emigration for all classes should be cleared away.

Lord COLCHESTER hoped some clause would be introduced in the bill to prevent emigrant ships from carrying a greater number of persons than they could properly provide for. A case had occurred some time ago where the hatches of a vessel carrying Irish emigrants were battened down in a storm, and in consequence of the great number of persons on board many died of suffocation.

Earl GREY would be afraid to hazard the bill by the insertion of the clause which had been suggested. He thought cabin passengers, being generally a superior class of persons, could take care of themselves; and the number of ships which carried only cabin passengers, did not generally require very stringent regulations.

After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

SALE OF ARSENIC.

The Earl of CARLISLE introduced a bill for regulating the sale of arsenic, which was read a first time.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice, on behalf of his noble friend the Lord Chief Justice, that he would, on Monday next, move the second reading of this bill.

DESIGNS ACT EXTENSION BILL.

On the suggestion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of GRANVILLE consented that this bill should be referred to a select committee.

Ordered accordingly.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.

In reply to Mr. F. Mackenzie, Lord MELGUND said, it was his intention to move for leave to bring in his School Establishment (Scotland) Bill on the 9th of April.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that he had intimated his intention of bringing in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to our mercantile marine, but subsequent information induced him to hope that he had better postpone his intention. With respect to his bill of last session, he believed that experience had confirmed its utility; but it required some amendments, which he would submit to the House, in the shape of a bill, during the present session.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Lord J. RUSSELL referred to the questions asked on a previous night respecting the war in KAFFRARIA, and stated that the Government had received despatches containing official accounts of the disturbances, to the same effect as those that had appeared in the journals some days since, but not coming down to so late a date. Reinforcements had been despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, whose numbers at present were only 3699 men. The subject of the expense must be a matter for future consideration; at the present time, the great necessity was to provide for the defence of the colony.

Mr. HUME regretted that the demands of the colony, so often reiterated, with respect to the composition of their local legislature, had not been conceded. As they were still kept without the means of self-government, there could be no doubt that the a country must undergo all the cost of their defence

Mr. LABOUCHERE vindicated the Colonial-office and the Government, which, he said, had last year done all that was possible to construct a liberal constitution for the Cape colony.

Mr. ADDERLEY hoped that the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. V. SMITH inquired whether the Government would give any information as to the conduct that had preceded, and the causes that had provoked, the present outbreak?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL promised the speedy production of all information it might be received. With respect to the extension of the system of penitentiary measures accompanied within the last few years, the effect had been, according to the best authorities, to render the British frontier much more defensible than before.

ABUSES ON BOARD STEAMERS.

Mr. B. COCHRANE, in reference to an inquest lately held upon the child of a woman named ANN CONNELL, which died in consequence of exposure to the cold on its passage from Cork to London on board a steamer, said he understood that these steam-vessels commonly carried about 750 deck passengers, at 1s. 6d. per head, who were exposed to all the inclemency of the weather for three or four days, and asked the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Trade if he contemplated taking any steps on the subject?

Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted that he had received no notice that the question was to be asked, but reminded the hon. gentleman, that, two years ago, he had introduced a bill with a view to regulate the number of passengers to be carried by steam vessels in proportion to their tonnage. With respect to the case referred to, inquiry should be immediately, if it had not been already, instituted, and steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such unhappy accidents.

THE METROPOLITAN SEWERS

Sir B. HALL wished to ask the right hon Baronet the Home Secretary, whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to extend the powers of the present Commissioners of Sewers, who, he would explain, he believed to be the cause of the present sheer evil? He might also state, that a report was in general circulation, that it was the intention of the present Commission to raise a large sum of money on the security of the present rates. He therefore wished to know when it was intended to bring in a bill to enlarge the present powers of the Commission, and whether the Government intended to give their sanction to such a loan as he had alluded to?

Sir G. GREY said, the powers of the Commission expired with the present session, and it would be therefore necessary to bring in a bill to extend them, but he could not say when the bill would be introduced. As regarded the loan, the report of the Commission, which his honourable friend had in his hand, stated the steps that had been taken by the Commissioners to raise a loan, and the obstacles they had found to their doing so. The Government had no power to interfere in the matter, but they had been unable to effect the loan they contemplated, and he was not aware of any other intention on their part to borrow. As regarded the expenditure of the Commission, he might state, that, in accordance with his duty, he had, for the last two years, appointed an auditor, recommended by the Audit Commission, to examine their accounts, and that gentleman had stated that the accounts were kept in a clear and satisfactory manner, and that they had substituted a system of contract for their former proceedings, which would, he apprehended, be a decided improvement.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES

On the question that the House should go into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates,

Mr. WILLIAMS reminded the Government that they had promised a new edition of the finance scheme of the year, and the House that they had from session to session voted enormous sums without a sufficiently mature consideration. He moved, as an amendment, that no supplies should be granted previous to the amended Budget being laid before them

After a few words from Mr HUME and Sir J. GRAHAM, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the motion for going into committee was put and carried

The Speaker having left the chair,

The FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY proceeded to open the general question of the Navy Estimates, preparatory to proposing a series of votes on account of that service. Referring to the objections he had urged, in past years, to the system of taking scanty votes of money, and thereby rendering annual introduction of an item of "excess" to make up the deficiency, Sir F. Baring rejoiced to state that no such item would now appear; but, on the contrary, the expenditure during the two years last past was nearly £700,000 less than the amount voted by the House, and the accounts of the current twelvemonth would present a continuance of this saving to a considerable amount. Coming to the successive votes, he stated that the first, fixing the number of men, would be the same as last year, viz. 39,000; and remarked that France, with much smaller demands for the protection of colonies and commerce, kept on foot a body of 25,000 seamen. Since 1839, again, which had been assumed as a "model" year, the increase of expenditure on this item had been much larger with our neighbours than ourselves. While the number of men remained the same as last year, the next vote, namely, that of the money wanted to defray the cost, would be slightly increased, owing to some increase in the pay and allowances. After explaining the mode in which a reduction of £1,396,000 had been effected in the dockyard expenditure for building, repairs, works, &c., as compared with the votes of 1848-49, the right hon. Baronet went through the remaining items of the votes, some of which small diminutions were apparent, and others, among which was that for the packet service, exhibited an increase. Altogether the result was, that the sum total required for the navy service would be £171,000 below the estimates of 1850; and this, he repeated, was far less than the probable reduction in the actual expenditure. Reviewing his own career as head of the Admiralty board, Sir F. Baring recorded the fact, that the financial results of 1848-49 had been accomplished in the two years of his administration. He contrasted his saving with the far smaller reductions accomplished during Earl Grey's Ministry, from 1831 to 1835, during which period little more than a million was retrenched from the navy estimates, and contended that the comparison was one of which the present Government had no reason to be ashamed.

The first vote, viz. 39,000 men, including marines, for the naval service of the country in the ensuing year, having been proposed,

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY addressed a few observations to the House on this subject moved always in a vicious circle, an overgrown establishment in France being quoted to justify an overgrown establishment in England. As a better comparison, he referred to America, a country similar to ours, where the navy afloat in ordinary consisted but of 7 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 4 brigs, and 7 steamers, and the list of officers was cut down to even a narrower scantling In our dockyards in 1848 there were 3,000 men of war which had been put to sea; and since the peace had built a number equivalent to the whole existing navy, merely to rot in the slips. Two millions a year were thus wasted upon shipbuilding. Now, he remembered that during various returns of charges and services in past years, dwelling especially upon the successive increments made to the African squadron, which had now attained the dignity of a fleet, and demanded why a system should not be framed founded on the model of the year when the number of seamen was 10,000 less than had been asked for that night? After commenting upon the events of the Russian "crisis," which had carried us to the brink of war, which had never been at peace, and since the peace had built a number equivalent to the whole existing navy, merely to rot in the slips. Two millions a year were thus wasted upon shipbuilding. Now, he remembered that during various returns of charges and services in past years, dwelling especially upon the successive increments made to the African squadron, which had now attained the dignity of a fleet, and demanded why a system should not be framed founded on the model of the year when the number of seamen was 10,000 less than had been asked for that night? After commenting upon the events of the Russian "crisis," which had carried us to the brink of war, which had never been at peace, and left us practically without a Government, he appealed to the Protectionists to support him in his efforts to enforce retrenchment, of which he drew an outline, shadowy, but not impossibility of alleviating the pressure to the extent of many millions a year. Mr. HUME concluded by moving that the number of seamen to be voted should be reduced to 30,000. This amendment found no seconder in the chair

Mr. M'GREGOR concurred in believing that the public dockyards were scenes of lavish and useless extravagance. He saw no reason for maintaining a number of first-rate ships on a half-war establishment, as in former times, when we were, and contended that the merchant navy of England, and especially our steamvessels, were abundantly strong enough to protect themselves. He contended that the estimate of 39,000 men was unnecessarily large, and that it might easily reduced below five millions. Nothing, however, could obviate the necessity of an early revision of the whole question of taxation and expenditure.

Mr. CRAWFORD was astonished at the enormous cost of the navy, and asked, that, of all manufacturers, a government was the worst; and long experience showed how wasteful and ruinous was their career in the manufacture of ships which continued, in some after times, vainly endeavored to amend. The evils were inherent in the system, and rendered of more importance a reduction in the amount of the number which was so loudly called for. No member briefly contemplated the existing condition of the world with that of 1845, when the naval estimates were so moderate. Then there were dynastic and boundary questions unsettled, involving overwhelming interests in Russia and France, Oudgen, Syria, and Tahiti. Now, if ever, the world might be said to be in a normal and pacific condition. The French were using our arguments and following our course, by reducing their establishments as we were reducing ours. Was it impossible to accomplish some amicable arrangements, by which two great nations might put a stop to this childish game of beggar-my-neighbour?

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that a popular prejudice existed against the management of the public dockyards, but denied that it was well founded. Considerable improvements had been effected, rendering the works more economical and more efficient, and removing the stigma of corruption and favouritism. As to the number of men, it was below the average of the past ten years; and, with respect to construction expenses, it must be remembered that a new power had lately obtained a vast development, rendering attacks more easy and rapid, and compelling a prudent provision of similar means for defence. Steam had gone far to deprive the country of the security it once enjoyed from its insular position, and obliged us to look with more jealousy upon the means of offence possessed by our neighbours. Under these circumstances, with an army comparatively so weak, and no reserve of militia, the naval defence of the country were of incalculable importance. He did not fear invasion, yet could not to a moment entertain the idea of any extensive retrenchment in the existing force upon its impossible; and those very free-trade measures which extended relationships of social content upon the African squadron; but affirmed that the efforts of our cruisers had been very successful, and the cause was one of which we had reason to be proud.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON joined issue with the Premier upon the plea that Free-Trade had rendered a large naval force more necessary. The commercial influences were certainly stronger, and the increase of our merchant shipping was a practical increase to the available maritime strength of the country. The proposition was not to abolish the navy, but turned upon a question of degree. Considering that steamers propelled by screws were less injurious, especially in bad weather, men had heretofore been found amply sufficient for the naval service, he felt justified in voting for the retrenchment moved by Mr. Hume. He feared that the proceedings of the slave squadron had been injurious, especially in the West Indies, because it was intended to support, by provoking hostility and preventing the development of anti-slavery doctrines in that country.

Mr CARDWELL contended that the presence of our ships on the coasts of Brazil had strengthened the hands of the British negotiators, and aided in enforcing treaties by which the slave-trade was prohibited.

Captain BERKELEY apprehended that merchant seamen, ignorant of gunnery would prove very inefficient if drafted upon an emergency, into the war navy.

After a few words from Mr. PLUMPTRE and Mr. S. CRAWFORD

Colonel THOMPSON declared that he should vote for Mr. Hume's amendments, though not for that hon. member's reasons.

The committee divided—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	61
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	169
Majority	..	..	..	..	108

The vote then passed as originally proposed by the Government

Two following votes, for wages and victualling, respectively £1,435,723 and £960,539, were also passed after short discussions.

The vote for Admiralty salaries, £138,535, being proposed,

Colonel SIBTHORP accused the Board of, general incompetence and extravagance, and pronounced that the Navy was in a deplorable condition. He suggested the propriety of reducing the official salaries, now that bread was so cheap.

Mr WILLIAMS remarked that the salaries this year were £11,000 higher than in 1844, when the effective force of seamen was quite as large.

Sir G. Pechell, Mr. COBY, Mr. Henley, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and Mr. H Drummond having made some desultory remarks and inquiries, to which Sir F. BARING replied, a division took place, when Colonel Sibthorp's amendment was negatived by 193 votes to 34: majority, 159.

£48,635 for the scientific branch; £134,699 for establishments at home; £23,554 for establishments abroad; and £516,416 for wages to artificers, were also voted, after some miscellaneous discussion.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time *pro formâ*, and ordered to be referred to a select committee, after a few words from Mr. CLEMENT.

The Improvement of Towns (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee, after a few words from Sir R. FERGUSON.

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR (ANNUITY).

The House went into committee on the annuity for the new Vice-Chancellor.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the amount was the same as had been paid before, viz. two-thirds of the salary, and which was £5000. The vote, however, did not pledge the House to the same.

The vote was agreed to.

COMMONS ENCLOSURE.

The Commons Enclosure Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a bill for the audit of railway accounts. It was nearly identical with that introduced by the Government, and passed in the House of Lords last year

Mr. LABOUCHERE would not oppose the motion, but would reserve his opinion until the bill was printed

Leave was given.—Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time and received some petitions.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

In reply to some observations from Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE professed himself ready to prove, when the time came, that the changes expected to be introduced in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, were not in contravention of its original purport, and would leave its practical efficiency still unimpaired. At present, however, the bill was not before the House, and any discussion would be premature on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Dungarvan, in the room of the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

CEYLON

Mr. BAILLIE gave notice that it was his intention to move the following resolutions:—

"1. That this House, having taken into consideration the evidence adduced before the select committee appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colony of Ceylon, is of opinion that the punishment of the natives of that island implicated in the disturbances of 1848 has been excessive and unnecessarily severe.

"2. That this House is of opinion, that the execution of eighteen persons, and the transportation, imprisonment, and corporal punishment of 180 other persons by military tribunals, for offences, after those disturbances had been suppressed during which every individual only of her Majesty's troops had been slightly injured), is at variance with the merciful administration of the British penal laws, and is not calculated to secure the future affection and fidelity of her Majesty's colonial subjects.

"3. That this House is therefore of opinion, that the conduct of Earl Grey, in signifying her Majesty's unqualified approbation of Lord Torrington's administration, has been precipitate and injudicious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity."

THE PEACHRISE SCOTLAND.

Mr. V. SMITH gave notice it was his intention to move that the right of voting be extended to the 40s. freeholders in Scotland.

RAMSGATE AND MARGATE HARBOURS.

Mr. MOFFATT asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it was the intention of Government to adopt the recommendation of the Select Committee of last session on Ramsgate and Margate Harbours in regard to the abolition of dues or tolls now exacted from vessels not actually entering the harbour of Ramsgate?

Sir F. BARING replied that the House was aware that the Government had no control over these dues. An alteration must be made in them by Act of Parliament. He had directed inquiries to be made, and as soon as an answer had been received, information would be given to the House.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS

In reply to a question from Mr. MOFFATT, Sir G. GREY said that many preliminary measures had to be adopted before the measure of last session respecting intramural interments would be brought into effect. The Board of Health had been endeavouring to make arrangements on the subject with the interment metropolitan companies, but had not as yet succeeded. It was the earnest desire of the Board of Health to bring the bill of last session into operation at the earliest possible opportunity

THE COMMISSION OF WOODS AND FORESTS

Lord DUNCAN moved, "Whereas it appears by returns laid before this House, and before the Select Committee of Woods, Forests, Works, &c, that, during a period of seven years (from 1843-44 to 1849-49), the gross income derived from the possessions of the land revenues of the crown has amounted to £2,447,775, and that out of this sum only £774,000 has been paid into the public account at the exchequer; and whereas, during the same period, it appears that a sum amounting to £1,673,785 has been withheld for charges of collection and management, and for other expenses charged upon the said revenues, it is expedient, with a view to put the expenditure of the said revenues under the public review at more immediate control of Parliament, that the gross income derived from the said revenues should hereafter be paid into the exchequer, and that the necessary expenses for collecting and managing the same should be voted by this House, upon estimates to be annually submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's Government."

In support of his motion, Lord Duncan read copious extracts from the evidence taken before the select committee of which he was chairman. These extracts brought out the prevalence of lax and wasteful practices in the management of the royal property. No sort of surveillance seems to have been exercised by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Peculation had gone on to a great extent; many of the accounts were not accurately kept, and expensive lawsuits had been entered upon by the commissioners; and, when once undertaken, no care was taken to bring them to a close. Would the House believe it?—during the seven years embraced in his resolution, £79,341 had been paid for law expenses The only cure for these enormous abuses was to be found in agreeing to his motion. The necessity of applying annually to Parliament for the expenditure to be incurred would prove a salutary and efficient check

Lord SEYMOUR, in answer, stated that he was not responsible for the management of the Woods and Forests during the period in question. Upon a review, however, of the whole case, he did not think that the state of the landed property of the Crown in England and Wales was in so deplorable a condition as had been set forth. He found that while in 1789 the gross revenue derived was £.7,600, in 1849-50 it had increased to £303,360. Lord Duncan stated in his motion that £1,673,785 had been withheld for certain expenses, of which Parliament had no cognisance. This did not convey a correct idea of the truth. In April, 1849, an unexpended balance of £145,000 stood at the credit of the account; and Parliament had appropriated £116,920 for the formation of Victoria Park. To these sums had to be added numerous charges which had to be removed under acts of Parliament, and these amounted in the seven years to £138,690 For improvements in Piccadilly, and for other purposes, £78,000 had been expended. The proper mode to secure these charges which had to be removed under the department of woods and land revenue This would place the expenditure under one head, and the income under another. Lord Seymour, Rose, and several other members gave leave to give to introduce a bill to separate the department of Works from the department of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue.

Mr. HUME advised the House to affirm the resolution in the first instance, and to enter agree to the introduction of the bill.

Sir B. HALL suggested, that portions of the property should be put up to auction, on the same principle that regulated the sale of encumbered property in Ireland

After a short speech from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, calling upon the House to affirm the great principle of complete responsibility to Parliament.

The House divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	120
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	119
Majority against the Government					1

Mr. LACY obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the forcible detention of females in religious houses

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to

The Commons Inclosure Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to a quarter-past four o'clock.

COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill. By this measure all the county financial boards were established, composed partly of magistrates and partly of representatives elected by the ratepayers. The principle of admitting the latter body to a share of control over the expenditure to which they contributed had been sanctioned by Parliament last year, and was widely supported throughout the country.

Sir J. PAKINGTON strongly objected to a measure which, he said, would materially interfere with the functions of the county justices, especially by taking out of their hands the control over the police and the gaols. He appealed to the House and the Home Secretary not to meddle with that valuable magistracy of the country, by adopting an unjust and mischievous bill.

Mr. [illegible] replied to the appeal by declaring that he considered the principle on which all measures were founded, viz. the admission of the ratepayers to control over the county rates, perfectly unobjectionable. There were, however, many details that would require amendment in committee, some of which the right hon. Baronet proceeded to point out.

Mr. W. MILES thought it was the duty of the Government to undertake the responsibility of passing a measure whose principle they adopted. From his own experience he doubted the possibility of managing the county affairs better or more economically than they were at present.

Mr. Hume supported the bill, as carrying out the great principle that representation and taxation should go hand in hand.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, with the understanding that it was to be referred to a select committee, with the consent of Mr. Milner Gibson, and under the promised protection of Lord John Russell.

EXPENSE OF PROSECUTIONS.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Expenses of Prosecutions Bill, Mr. Hume took occasion to recommend the appointment of a public prosecutor

Sir G. Grey explained that the design of the measure was to check the irregularities and extravagance that had arisen from the payment of prosecution expenses out of the Consolidated Fund.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

TREATMENT OF SERVANTS.

Mr. Baines moved the second reading of the Servants and Apprentices Bill, the object of which is to place the law in a better position as regarded the protection which should be extended to servants and apprentices, so as to prevent the recurrence, as far as it was possible to do so, of such cases as those of Jane Wilbred and others, which had recently occurred in various parts of the country. He also proposed that, in the case of pauper apprentices, there should be a periodical visitation of the apprentice by the parish authorities, until such apprentice should reach the age of eighteen years It was likewise provided, that, in cases such as that of Sloane, the parish authorities should be authorised to prosecute, and to pay the costs out of the parochial funds.

After some observations from Mr. Healey, Col. Rawdon, and Sir J. Duckworth, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

SALE OF ARSENIC.

The Earl of Carlisle moved the second reading of the bill for restricting the sale of arsenic. The provisions of the present bill were extremely simple. It enacted that no person should sell any arsenic without entering in a book to be kept for the purpose, under a penalty, a statement of such sale, the quantity of arsenic, and the purpose for which it was required, or stated to be required Thus would be obtained the identity of the person, his residence, and the purpose for which it was wanted. He would now just mention two points, which might possibly occur to their Lordships. The first was, that the provisions of the bill were limited to the sale of arsenic, whereas it was, of course, obvious there were many other kinds of poison which would take away life; but it happened that arsenic, on account of its comparative absence both of taste and colour, afforded greater facilities for the commission of crime; and he was told by those who had attended to the history of the criminal judicature on these matters, that arsenic was, in fact, synonymous with poison. (Hear, hear.) Of course he could not pretend to debar the use of poison by those whose knowledge, opportunities, and instruction gave them greater facilities for obtaining it. (Hear, hear.) And he apprehended it would also be extremely difficult to draw up a schedule of all the poisonous materials which might be used for the purpose of taking away life, and he believed, even if that could be possibly done, it would not be desirable. (Hear, hear.) It would not be desirable to advertise, as it were, the different poisons which might or might not be used, and to show persons what article they must have recourse to if they wished to perpetrate crimes Therefore, it had not been thought proper by those who had attended to the matter to extend the bill to other poisons than arsenic. The other point had reference to the minimum amount of arsenic which parties should be allowed to sell. Arsenic was very cheap, and those who wished to have it for legitimate purposes would not be deterred from purchasing the quantities they required; but, if they were to purchase more than they wanted, perhaps, they would leave the surplus carelessly about, and thus afford an opportunity for evil-disposed persons to get it into their hands. Therefore, he thought, it was advisable not to introduce any provision of that kind into the bill. He was not ambitious enough to suppose the bill could deal with all cases of poisoning. The noble Lord concluded by observing, that he hoped this species of crime by poisoning was not familiar to any age or country, but melancholy experience proved the contrary; and he apprehended that, however legislation might attempt to deal with the evil, the crime could only be successfully grappled with by extending religious education among the people. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Lord Mountcashel, the bill was then read a second time.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

In reply to Lord Colchester, Earl Granville said, that the Government had it in contemplation to alter and amend in some of its details the Mercantile Marine Act of last session

PASSENGERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill.

The Earl of Harrowby wished to know what the object of the bill was?

Earl Grey explained, that it was to extend the provisions of the Passengers Act Amendment Bill to foreign ships carrying passengers between this country and the colonies

The bill then went through committee.

CHANNEL OYSTER FISHERY

The Earl of Wicklow wished to direct the attention of the noble Marquis to a subject of some importance. Recently a valuable bed of oysters had been discovered between Dieppe and Brighton, which was rather nearer to the French than the English coast; and during the last few years this bed enabled the fishermen of England to supply our markets with an abundance of oysters throughout the year, including the months of May, June, July, and August: but recently the French authorities had acted the part of the dog in the manger, and they would not fish the bed themselves, nor allow others to do it; and what he wished to ask the noble Marquis was, whether Government was disposed to take the matter up, and come to some arrangement with the French authorities about it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne admitted the importance of the subject. His noble friend at the Foreign-office had inquired at the close of the last session, and had found that the fishermen had been fairly and leniently dealt with by the French authorities. Each party was prohibited from fishing within three miles of their respective coasts. If the French authorities had interfered with our fishermen in the open sea at a greater distance than three miles from the French coast, then undoubtedly that would be an infraction of the treaty, and the Foreign-office would ask for explanations on the subject; but no complaint that any such infraction of the treaty had taken place had been received at the Foreign-office. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

At four o'clock forty members not being present, there was no "House," and an adjournment consequently took place to Friday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of the six coursing meetings remaining in the calendar for the present season, the "Wiltshire Champion" is the most important; it will commence on Tuesday next, and, in all probability, occupy five days. There will also be a "gathering" at Newcastle, on Wednesday; and one at Spiddall (Ireland), on Tuesday. The Spring Meeting for flat and hurdle racing, and steeple-chasing, at Warwick, will commence on Tuesday, and last four days, the first two being devoted to the "legitimates," the third to the "Grand Military" Steeple-Chase, and the last to the "Grand Annual," &c. (The "grand" might very well be dispensed with in these cases.) Steeple-chases are also announced for Louth, on Monday, and for Ashborne and Bromley, on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S

Monday.—The transactions this afternoon were generally on a limited scale, and, except in a few cases, without any marked effect on the prices:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—7 to 1 agst [illegible] | 12 to 1 agst The Cutler (t)
[illegible] 1 agst [illegible] | 1 agst Bolingbroke.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

11 to 10 agst Grecian | 5 to 1 agst Newminster (t) | 5 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph c (t)

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Rhesus	25 to 1 agst Montague (t)	40 to 1 agst Beefeater
20 to 1 — The Italian (t)	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	50 to 1 — Sir Richard (t)
20 to 1 — Wallflower	28 to 1 — Nancy (t)	50 to 1 — Lady Eden (t)
25 to 1 — Black Doctor	30 to 1 — Seaman (t)	66 to 1 — Prior of Lanercost (t)
25 to 1 — Haricot (t)	40 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	

5000 to 60 agst Spot (t)

DERBY

5 to 1 agst The Prime Minister	11 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph colt (t)	25 to 1 agst Marlboro' Buck
6 to 1 — Grecian	12 to 1 — Newminster	30 to 1 — Storm (t)
		35 to 1 — Ariosto (t)

66 to 1 against Lightfoot (t)

Thursday.—The only bets laid this afternoon were—1000 to 40 agst Marlborough Buck, 900 to 100 agst Rhesus, 2000 to 100 agst Montague, 500 to 25 agst Wallflower, and 625 to 25 agst Lady Evelyn.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—Thursday.

The Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—Psyche, 1. Tallyho, 2.
The Betting-Room Stakes.—Nancy, 1. Knook Knoll, 2
The Grand National Steeple-chase.—Chieftain, 1. Mulligan, 2.
The Municipal Stakes. True Blue, 1. Red Deer colt, 2

DERBY STEEPLE-CHASES.—Tuesday.

Match, £50.—Captain Foster's Oscar, 1. Captain Dickson's Solomon, 2.

Hurdle Race Handicap of 5 Sovs each, and 30 added. Mr. Tresham's Cogia (Archer), 1. Mr. Davies's Matilda, 2

The Midland Steeple-Chase Handicap of 20 Sovs each, with 100 Sovs added.—Mr. Taylor's Jesuit (Archer), 1 Mr. Tresham's Ben Lomond, 2.

The Union Hunt Stakes of 10 Sovs each.—Captain Foster's Oscar (Owner), 1. Mr Story's Lottery, 2.

The Donington Stakes of 3 Sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. F. Wilmot's Ironsides, 1. Mr. C. Mathew's Dick Swiveller, 2.

SLOUGH STEEPLE-CHASES.—Wednesday.

Free Handicap Steeple-Chase of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Vevers' Volatile (Sadler), 1. Capt. Fraser's Kilkenny (Frisby), 2.

A Selling Race of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. J. Darby's Cowslip (Seyfort), 1. Mr. G. Grey's Outcast (Land), 2.

Farmers' Stakes of 1 sov. each, with 10 added.—Mr. Shackle's Chronometer (Rackley), 1.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Max.—1. We shall give a list of the Subscribers to the Tournament shortly. 2. The brief account of the Berkshire Chess Meeting in our last was abridged from a local newspaper. 3 Alexandre's Collection of Problems

[illegible] well-known player Mr Anderssen [illegible] Breslau, who there is every reason to expect [illegible] chief representative of the Berlin Club, at the approaching Congress

J[illegible] S—The key move to Eichstadt's beautiful Enigma No. 629 is, 1. B to K 5th

W W B will find the solution of Problem No. 345, which we could not give from want of space, in the recently published book on end-games, by Messrs Horwitz and Kling

W F St Ives—It appears to us an easy mate in three moves

J G S H—In the position sent Black must win without difficulty, but the process is too long for us to show

E B W, Oxford, W [illegible], Beverley; Sophia; Verchy; J P, of Hythe; Jack of Worcester—Under examination

Barkis, C C W, Polly—The key move of Enigma No 646 is, 1 B to Q B 5th (ch)

G R L must favour us with his name and address before any steps can be taken in the matter

A C C, H E N, F R S, W H M, Rex Niger—Much too easy for our columns

Amateur, Alexis, Peon—Send in your names and subscriptions for the Tournament to Robert Longbottom, Esq, St George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square

Anti-Humbug—[illegible] "Oxoniensis," in the March Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." We shall have something to say upon the subject shortly, depend upon it

W [illegible]—The lowest price of the Staunton Chess-men, according to the advertisements, [illegible], and the highest ten guineas. They can be obtained through any dealer in chess-men, or through any bookseller, we believe, now

J H—A portion of the games only

R R [illegible] attempts of a young beginner" are quite unsuited to our columns

A H S—1 There is some mistake in the description of your Problem. The position and solution do not at all tally 2 All the subscription lists should be returned to the committee during the present month

*** The Great Chess Tournament—Persons desirous of having the Prospectus of this interesting undertaking, may obtain it on application to the Porter of the St George's Chess Club, 5, Cavendish-square

Mitis, R M, of Greenwich—The new and valuable work on end-games, by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, is published at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 21, King William-street, Strand

Paddy Whack 1 We prefer large Chess-men. 2 About 35s. 3. The "Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5s

Jay [illegible]—It has been repeatedly mentioned that the "Sphynx" can be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves

C C W—You are mistaken in both cases The key move required shall be given next week

W F [illegible] Shrewsbury—Letters to be replied to the same week, must *reach us* not later than Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible] You must not castle to put yourself out of check

Solutions of Problem No. 371 by W W W, C F, [illegible] E C, Van P, Ashbury, R S, R M of Greenwich, [illegible], Andrew R A, M D King, S Taylor, Woodstock, [illegible] of Shrewsbury, L J, are correct

Solutions of Problem No. 372 by [illegible] P of Graham's Town, Bop, Dr [illegible], Rev H A, J M, of Sherborne, Amateur, K, of Yarmouth [illegible] why do you not write your signature intelligibly?), Stanley, [illegible] Alfred and Conway, E H, of Derby; Rex Niger, J H K [illegible] polite, Warrington; E S, Leinad, S S T, St Edmund, R S, C E, B I, L, of Bodmin, C E J, Jack, Derevon, T H, B, of Bedford; Alb, K T S, E and S, Chelmsford; J P, H H, W I F, Sticklands, T E F, junior; M E R, Bellary, Bath duo, Valley-field, Mentor, W E B, of Salop, C F, Torquay, Helene, St George, One of the Trio, Rhoda, Farmwood, M D King, S Taylor, Clonmel, Cape Town, C G P, Beldonia, Caheracon, D O C, R M, of Greenwich, Orensaro, are correct

Solutions of Enigmas, by C F, E C, Van P, Leinad, H L, are correct

Solution of Problem No. 372.

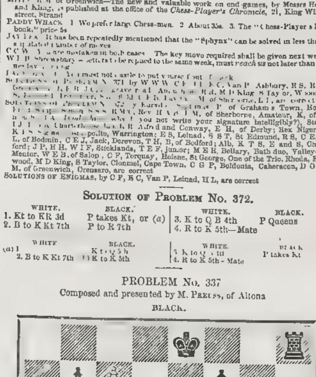
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K R 3d	P takes Kt, or (*a*)	3. K to Q B 4th	P Queens
2. B to K Kt 7th	P to R 7th	4. R to K 5th—Mate	

	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(*a*)	1.	K to Q 5th	3. K to Q [illegible]	P takes Kt
	2. B to K Kt 7th	K to K 5th	4. R to K 5th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 337

Composed and presented by M. Preuss, of Altona

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. Staunton gives his Queen's Knight to one of the best players in Cambridg

(*Remove White's Queen's Kt from the board.*)

(*Evans Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Q takes P (ch)	B to K 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	23. Q takes R	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	24. Q to K 4th	B to K B 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	25. K R to K sq	Q to her 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	26. Q R to Q 3d	Q to her B 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. Q R to Q 5th	Q to her B 3d (*d*)
7. Castles	P to Q 3d	28. Kt to Q 4th	Q to her Kt 3d
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	29. K R to Q Kt sq	Q to her R 3d
9. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3d	30. Q to her B 2d	P to K Kt 3d
10. P to Q R 5th	B takes Q R P	31. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q B to K B 4th
11. P to Q 5th	B to Q B 6th	32. R takes Q B	P takes R
12. Q R to his 3d	B to Q Kt 5th	33. Q takes P	B to K Kt 2d
13. Q R to Q Kt 3d	B to Q B 4th	34. Kt to Q B 7th	Q to K Kt 3d
14. P takes Kt	P takes P	35. Q to her Kt 5th	B to Q 5th
15. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th (*a*)	36. R to Q Kt 3d	K to his R sq
16. P takes P	P takes P	37. Q to her Kt 4th	B takes B P (ch, *e*)
17. Q to her B 2d	P to Q 4th	38. K takes B	Q to her B 7th (ch)
18. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	39. K to his 3d	Q to her B 8th (ch)
19. B takes Kt	P takes B	40. K to his 4th	Q to her B 7th (ch)
20. B to Q R 3d	B takes B (*b*)	41. K to his 3d	
21. Q takes Q B P (ch)	Q to Q 2d (*c*)		

The game was prolonged for many moves, and finally won by White.

(*a*) By taking the Pawn, he would have subjected himself to a most embarrassing attack.
(*b*) He has nothing better to do (*c*) His best play.
(*d*) White might have made some exchanges now, by playing Q R to Q 6th, &c.
(*e*) In the belief that he could draw the game by perpetual check, which we believe he ought to have done

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 653.—By T. K.

White: K at his B 3d, R at K 3d, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at Q B 4th and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 654.—By A. B. Skipworth.

White: Kt at Q 3d, K at K B 2d, Ps at K R 2d and 3d, and Q B 2d.
Black: K at his Kt 2d, Ps at K B 5th and K Kt 6th

White to move, and win.

No. 655.—By C. M. J.

White: K at his R 8th, Bs at K Kt 5th and K 6th, Kt at Q B 6th, P at K Kt 6th.
Black: K at his sq, P at K Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 656.—By Mr. W. Gilby.

White: K at Q B 4th, R at K B 7th, B at K B 2d, Ps at K R 2d and Q B 2d.
Black. K at his 5th, Ps at K 4th and K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Presentation of Plate to Mr. Thomas Rouse, of the Eagle Tavern, City-road.—On Ash Wednesday, upwards of 120 gentlemen sat down to the "Farewell friendly and professional dinner" to Mr. Rouse, who is about to retire from the business he has so successfully carried on for upwards of forty years. After dinner, Mr. Seager, of the firm of Seager, Evans, and Co., Millbank, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented Mr. Rouse, in the name of his friends, with a silver tea and coffee service, with silver egg-frame, all beautifully chased in high relief, representing *tableaux* from the works of Wilkie. This elegant service, designed and manufactured by Mr. Angier, of No. 10, Strand, reflects great credit upon his skill and taste. Mr. Rouse having returned thanks, the company separated, after a delightful evening.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented the sum of 250 guineas to the new Asylum for Infant Orphans, Stamford-hill, to secure the Prince of Wales the right of presentation to one bed for life.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has manifested the deep interest which he feels in the operations of the Society for improving the Condition of the Working Classes, by engaging to build, at his own expense, an Exhibition Model House, for four families, and to place the same in the stable-yard at the west end of the Cavalry Barracks, Hyde-Park, immediately opposite the Exhibition Building. The intended house is to be of hollow brick, with fire-proof floors and flat roof; showing the applicability of those important principles to houses of but very moderate dimensions.

We have pleasure in announcing, as another instance of her Majesty's readiness to foster every useful and benevolent undertaking, that the Royal patronage has just been extended to the Industrial Home for Gentlewomen suffering under the Reverse of Fortune.

A prisoner, who had been committed on Saturday for trial at York assizes by the Leeds magistrates, destroyed himself by hanging, whilst in the lock-up, in the course of the same day.

The petition of the electors of the borough of Falkirk has been referred to the General Committee of Elections. It prays, on the ground of bribery, that the election of Mr James Baird may be declared void. Mr. G. Loch was the unsuccessful candidate

The Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association held its second monthly *soirée* on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern. Tea and coffee having been served to the company, Sir Joshua Walmsley took the chair; and Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., delivered a lecture on the true principles of reform. The business of the evening was enlivened by the performance of several pieces of music. The company broke up a little after ten o'clock.

Two very fine salmon, one weighing fifty pounds and the other thirty, were sold on Monday morning in Billingsgate to a fishmonger in Cheapside. They are considered the handsomest fish seen in London for some years.

Mr. Shafto Adair, Bart., has, without solicitation, returned 10 per cent. on his rents due at Michaelmas, 1850, on the Flixton Hall estate, in the county of Suffolk

There is a rumour that Sir Henry Tufton, inheritor of a great part of the property of the late Lord Thanet, is not indisposed to enter Parliament on the liberal political principles of the late Earl, and that, probably, a requisition, suitably signed by electors of East Kent, would meet a favourable reception from the hon. Baronet

A female, eighteen years of age, employed in a large white-lead manufactory at Newcastle, died on Friday (last week), from the absorption of that material into the brain.

The Glasgow section of the Highland Destitution Board, under whose charge the outer Hebrides were placed for relief purposes, have appropriated £620 out of the balance in their hands, for the alleviation of the most pressing cases of destitution in those islands.

It has at length been decided that the suspension bridge over the river Avon at Clifton shall forthwith be completed. This undertaking was commenced many years ago, but never was finished for want of funds. Arrangements have now been made for the resumption of the works. The iron-work has been taken by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the eminent contractors in connexion with the Crystal Palace.

A union has been proposed of King's and Marischal Colleges, Aberdeen, into one university. The subject has been discussed in the council of that city, and referred to a committee, with instructions to confer with the professors upon it.

The rateable property in the several parishes comprising the borough of Birmingham is valued, according to the overseers' returns, at nearly £600,000 per annum.

The burgesses of Sheffield have declined to establish a public library and museum under Mr. Ewart's Act. They were polled on the question, when out of 10,986 voters on the burgess roll, only 298 took the trouble to express an opinion. For the measure to be carried, two-thirds of the votes must be in its favour; that not being the case in this instance, the question is set at rest for a period of two years.

The sum awarded by the Lord Advocate to the proprietors of salmon fishings in the Tay, for damage sustained by the operations of the Navigation Commission upon the river, amounts, including expenses, to £20,000.

The following is the extent of forest land in France, according to the accounts made up in 1850. The state possesses 1,226,453 hectares of wood; the communes, 1,874,909; private individuals, 5,758,771; in all, 8,869,133 hectares. In 1791, there were in France 9,589,869 hectares of land under timber; so that, in the last 60 years, the diminution has been 729,736 hectares. The hectare is about 2½ acres English.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a sumptuous dinner, on Saturday last, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, to a large party of gentlemen, consisting principally of members of the Corporation of the City of Dublin.

Major S. T. Hill, of the 2d West India Regiment, is appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, in the place of Sir W. Wynniett, deceased; and Charles Connell, Esq., is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick.

An instance of solicitous conjugal affection was produced at the Somerset sessions, which has hardly, perhaps, been paralleled in the annals of matrimony. In an appeal cause, a woman, who was there as a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together at any one time either day or night during a period of fifty years.

The cost of the Army and Navy Club-house is stated as follows; viz. The carcase or shell of the building cost £18,500, Mr. Trego, contractor; the interior cost £16,500, Messrs. Smith and Appleford, contractors: in all £35,000, exclusive of the fittings. The comparatively small plot of land on which it stands, has cost the club £52,000; and the total expenditure may be called, in round numbers, £100,000.

An earnest appeal has been addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland by the committee of the projected Roman Catholic University, urging them to use their utmost efforts in promoting the simultaneous collection to be made on the 16th inst., to raise funds for carrying out the plan. It is expected that a very large amount will be collected on the occasion.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have presented a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for the submarine telegraph between England and France.

A man named Greaves, from Manchester, set up a stand at the Oldham steeple-chase, on Wednesday, for rifle shooting at targets; and, although frequently warned of the danger attendant upon practising the sport, he stubbornly persisted; and the result was, that a young man, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Whitehead, of the firm of Whitehead and Wild, Staleybridge, was shot in the right side, breaking a rib Greaves was immediately apprehended, and the next day was remanded by the magistrate. Whitehead has been pronounced out of danger.

The *Leipsic Gazette* states, under date Gotha, the 2[illegible]th ult., that the proceedings taken by Prince Albert (her Majesty's consort) against the Diet of Gotha for refusing the payment of certain revenues to which he considers himself entitled, have been suspended, and the question has been submitted to the decision of foreign arbitrators.

On the 4th instant, the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of the Sardinian States was celebrated at Turin with great enthusiasm. A letter from Turin of the same date adds, that a "Te Deum" was sung, at which the first authorities of the State, the members of both Houses of Parliament, and the National Guard were present, and that in the evening the city was illuminated. The cries of "Vittorio Emmanuele II. for ever! the Constitution, and Italy for ever!" were universal.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 28th ult. announces the arrival there of Baron Ruffo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bey of Tunis, as envoy-extraordinary from that Prince, to compliment the Pope on his return to his states.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, an out-of-door meeting of the people, at which 10,000 persons were present, was held on the 2nd inst., at which the people voted, by a majority of two-thirds, that persons holding salaried places should not be allowed to be elected members of the Grand Council. Two-thirds of the Grand Council had previously been functionaries under the control of the Council of State, and always voted as it commanded The Democratic party, now in power, has constantly supported this system; and its defeat by the people of Lausanne has caused considerable sensation. Similar meetings have been held in other places of the canton.

By recent accounts from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Emperor Soulouque was preparing to march against the Dominicans. A conspiracy had been planned against him, but it was frustrated, and the ringleaders were arrested.

The bill of the Wandle Water Company, for supplying the inhabitants of South London with pure water from the Wandle, passed the second reading in the House of Commons on Friday evening week.

The ninth annual report of the Copyhold Commissioners states that fifty-three enfranchisements have been made since the last report. The Commissioners consider that enfranchisements of copyholds would considerably increase, provided that money rent-charges, instead of corn rent-charges, were allowed; and that three fourths of the tenants, with the consent of the lord, should bind the other to make enfranchisements.

At the Chelmsford Assizes, on Saturday last, Thomas Drory, the young farmer who was committed some time back on the charge of the wilful murder of a female named Jael Denny, at Doddinghurst, by strangling her, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, which excited the utmost horror at the time, was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to death by Lord Chief Justice Campbell

A return has been this week published, at the instance of Mr. Hume, giving an account of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Northern Lights since the passing of the act 6th and 7th William 4, c. 79. The number of applications for grants in aid of existing lighthouses has been four; those for grants for new lighthouses, three; and those for grants in aid of beacons and buoys, two. The number of meetings held by the commissioners since 1837 has ranged from 29 to 75 annually Appended is a return relative to the expenses of erecting the lighthouse on Skerryvore, the gross amount of which was £93,803 18s. 2d.

SENOR DON SANCHO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF BARATARIA.—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT. EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

SENOR DON SANCHO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF BARATARIA. PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.

THIS is Mr. Gilbert's contribution to the Exhibition of the British Institution; and in brilliancy of colouring it equals, if not excels either of his former works. He has chosen one of the happiest phases of Cervantes' masterly portrait of brief authority. The "declared perpetual Governor of Barataria" is here seated in his chair of state, meditating upon the cares and perplexities of his newly-assumed office. The portraiture is exceedingly characteristic. The picture is an excellent specimen of the Artist's clever drawing and richness of colouring; doing full justice to the honest and simple squire in the full blaze of his long-promised dignity

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The excellent effect of the new regulations for the exclusion of visitors from the rehearsal was sufficiently manifested in the first concert on Monday night The symphonies—Mozart's, in D, No. 3, and Mendelssohn's, in C minor, No. 1 were both beautifully executed; and familiar as is the last-mentioned work it was invested with a new interest, owing to the delicate observance of light and shade: this was particularly remarkable in the flowing and lovely andante in G. The Mendelssohn Symphony, has been before played under Costa's direction The irresistible energy of the opening movement, the undulating grace of the andante in E flat, the piquant vivacity of the *intermezzo* in G minor, replacing the original scherzo and trio, which the composer discarded, and the brilliant finale, so replete with picturesque variety, made a deep impression on the auditory; the *intermezzo* is of immense intricacy, but the pilot-age was steady, and the breakers were avoided by the executants with resolution. The overtures were Weber's "Oberon," which was encored; and Beethoven's "Leonora Fidelio"—that is to say, one of the four overtures which he wrote for his opera of "Fidelio." The one played on Monday was not the well known "Leonora," or the popular "Fidelio," which is so frequently heard, but it was the version which pleases the Conservatoire *habitués* in Paris so much: here it was not likely to be accepted as the bar of the sour composotions, although its beauties, when the difficulties are thoroughly mastered, which was not the case in the present instance, are not unworthy of the genius of Beethoven. Instead of a concerto for pianoforte or violin, Beethoven's sextet, Op 20, in E flat, omitting the adagio in A flat, nine-eight time, and the minuetto and trio was executed by Sainton (violin), Hill (viola), Lucas (violoncello), Williams (double bass), Nicholson (flute), Barrett (oboe), Williams (clarionet), Mackintosh (bassoon), and Harper (horn). Mr. [illegible] brilliant variations, was [illegible] Lucas, in the violin and violoncello and first variation, left nothing to be desired; whilst Baumann and C. Harper were fully alive to the beauties in their portions of the score. The vocal gleanings comprised Handel's air, "Amor nel mio penar," from "Flavio," passionately sung by Miss Dolby; Rossini's air from "Zelmira," "Ah! già trascorsi ôi," impressively interpreted by Mr. Whitworth; Mozart's air from "Il Seraglio," "Se il nostro," given by Mr Lockey; and the Rossinean duo from "Maometto d'Anjou," by Meyerbeer, "Ah! tu non sai," rendered by Miss Dolby and Mr Whitworth with truly dramatic feeling. Nobody could have suspected, from this duo, that the composer would, in after-times, produce the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," and the "Prophète:" from a pagatrist, Meyerbeer turned to be a writer of creative genius.

The second concert will be on the 24th inst. A trial night of new compositions took place last Wednesday, which, it is to be hoped, will lead to the production of some novelties; for, although there can be no desire to witness the transformation of the Philharmonic into an experimental society, the "do nothing" principle in these days is out of the question.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, "Samson," was revived on Tuesday night, at Exeter Hall, conducted for the first time by Costa. This work, which, in point of merit, may rank after the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," has not yet established itself permanently in favour of the Society. From 1838, when the members first performed it, up to the present period, the oratorio has been only given six times, the last in February, 1845. At the Gloucester Musical Festival, in 1844, an attempt was made to alter Newburgh Hamilton's adaptation of Milton's "Samson Agonistes," for Handel, by Professor Taylor; but the essay signally failed, like the pasticcio attempted of "Israel," the musical public resenting with proper indignation any liberties taken with Handel's scores, or even with his words, however indifferent may be many of the poems for his oratorios. The book of "Samson" is open to many objections, even as it now stands; but Handel's greatness is so apparent in the music and the execution is now so astonishingly improved, that fair hopes may be entertained of hearing more often such a magnificent production. The argument opens before the prison gates of Gaza, with the rejoicings of the Dagon worshippers, followed by the plaint of *Samson* at his loss of sight. The impiety of the pagans is finely contrasted with the devotional confidence of the Israelites. In the second part is the temptation of *Samson* by *Delilah*, the taunts of *Harapha*, the leader of the Philistines, and the antagonistic adoration of Jehovah and Dagon by the Israelites and Philistines. The last part comprises the destruction of the temple, with the death of *Samson*, the lamentations for his loss, the Dead March in his honour, and the final outpourings of the essential concert to indicate the immortality of the soul. Handel has marvellously treated the varied themes in the present opus. The marked distinction between the sensual orgies of Dagon, and the pure simple worship of Jehovah, is evidence of Handel's poetic and intellectual inspiration. In no oratorio has he manifested greater dramatic feeling and energy in his solos and duos, than in "Samson." More than ordinary justice was done to these pieces by the principal performers, Mr. Whitworth, they were signally deficient in pathos, but, with the exception of Mr. Whitworth, they were signally deficient in pale, but, with the exception of Mr. Whitworth, they were signally deficient in the delivery of the recitatives, rendering them infinitely more monotonous and torpid than usual. Mr. Whitworth made a great hit as *Manoah*, Samson's father. Whitworth made a great hit as *Manoah*, Samson's father. Whitworth made a great hit as *Harapha*, the giant of Gath: the bass air, "Honour and Arms," was not only sung with finish and energy, but with excellent accent and proper refinement; there was no vulgar barking, too often heard in the air. He was equally successful in the admirable duo with Lockey, "Go, waffled Coward." Miss Birch and Mr. Lockey's artistical snoring of the clever duo, "Traitor to Love," must also be referred to with praise. The choral snoring has never been surpassed, except in one or two instances of unsteady intonation in difficult chromatic passages, the most tedious ear must have been gratified: it was not merely correct note-reading, but there was a poetry in the colouring of the music by the choralists, of irresistible charm. The trebles in the "Her faith and truth" sang delightfully in tune. The contrasts between the dignified supplication of the Israelites, "Hear, Jacob's God," and the wild pagan orgies of the Philistines in the "To song and dance," were finely marked. The auditory were quite thrilled by the colossal chorus "Fixed in his everlasting seat."

Altogether, this revival reflects the highest credit on the Sacred Harmonic Society and on its great conductor, who, in addition to his labours in the direction of the masses, has judiciously written additional accompaniments, where the thinness of Handel's score has justified such liberties. The organ part, well played by Mr. Brownsmith, has been added by Costa, as well as the companiment of the viola. The brass has been sparingly used, but the new effects for the wood band have been calculated with the spirit of a thorough musician, fully reverencing the genius of the immortal Handel. It is on hearing "Saul" and "Samson," as now executed at Exeter Hall, that, with all the boasted declamations of art-prowess, the hearer is struck with the mighty conceptions of the great Handel. Whatever may have been gained in forms, the ideas in these two oratorios are still sufficient to supply modern composers with inexhaustible themes to work upon, to paraphrase, and to re-produce. "Samson" will be repeated on the 26th inst.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

There are three institutions in London to aid the distressed artist: the Ancient Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1738; the Choral Society, in 1791, and the Royal Society of Female Musicians, in 1839. The formation of the two last-mentioned societies arose out of the rules and regulations of the parent institution not including every class of professors. But the three societies, taken together, are not sufficiently comprehensive, as measures are now in progress to establish a fourth institution. Whether the statutes of the Royal Society might not be so modified and arranged as to include every branch of the musical profession, so as to have but the expense of one executive, we shall not now inquire, but the excellence of the most ancient of the three societies is unquestionable. It is, however, a great mistake to call the Royal Society of Musicians a rich and flourishing institution; so long as the annual claims upon it exceed the income, there can be no permanent prosperity. Now, if we examine the abstract of the accounts for the year 1850, we find the vested property, that is, interest on stock and ground-rent, amounts to £1643 19s. 3d.; and the expenditure, in monthly payments to aged musicians, widows, and orphans, £2060 6s. 10d., besides £186 4s. 6d. in temporary relief and funerals; £39 10s. in premiums with apprentices, rewards to ditto, and schooling; and £56 10s. in benefactions to aged claimants, also to indigent musicians, widows, &c., having no claim on the institution. It will thus be seen that the outlay is far beyond the fixed revenue of the society, and it has, therefore, to look anxiously every year to other sources for the sinews of war, and these are thus provided for:—First, from the professional members' subscriptions and premiums, £399 12s.; secondly, from honorary life and annual subscriptions, £279 5s. 6d.; and, thirdly, from donations and legacies, £154 1s. It will be at once seen how important is the anniversary festival to the funds of the society, as the attractive musical arrangements, and the gathering of the amateurs amidst the professors, lead to the raising of an important sum of money to carry out the benevolent objects of the institution. We understand, that, if any increased demands on the exchequer had taken place this quarter, the society would not have been in a position to have met such claims without cutting off the item of occasional aid, one of infinite value in hard times. When it is stated that in the expenditure of the sum of upwards of £4650 last year, the business of the society was entirely carried on for £209 12s. 5d., which includes nearly £60 for printing, &c., it may be judged that the governors and assistants, who gave their services gratuitously, exercise a proper vigilance in the distribution of the funds. At the 113th festival, held on the 7th, in Freemasons' Hall, the financial condition of the society was not clearly explained by the representative of the musicians charged with the task; but, fortunately for the interests of this noble institution, the Earl of Carlisle was in the chair, and his tact and eloquence in proposing the occasional toasts, had the effect of swelling the list of donations and subscriptions, without which the Royal Society of Musicians would indeed be limited in the exercise of charity. Mr. Parry's account of the origin of the society is an admirable text for commentary on its excellence. It is curious to look over the names of its benefactors. Handel, who, during his life, gave so many noble performances for the Society, bequeathed a legacy of £1000; and there are, besides, annually, a public rehearsal and execution of his "Messiah," two performances which are fixed this year for Monday morning, May 5th, and Wednesday evening, May 7th, the proceeds of which are to be vested in trustees' accounts. The Royal family, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Mahon, Mr. Benedict, Sims Reeve, Cipriani Potter, Jullien, Ella, Mrs. Anderson, Rovedino, Moscheles, Braham, Miss Masson, Miss Birch, Professor Taylor, &c., &c., have been amongst the list of names of those who, by her Majesty and Prince Albert incessive, have been liberal from George III. to the present time. Amongst the existing contributors may be cited the firm of John Mitchell, £100. Amongst the existing donations, have given £697; R. Cocks, Storace left £1000; Mr. Bland, £1000; C. Rayner, £200; J. P. Salamon, £200; Broadwood and Sons, who, in twelve donations, have given £2385; Cramer, and family, £99; Collard and Co., 50 guineas; Addison and Co., £26; Cramer, Beale, Addison, and Co., £26; Jenny Lind, £100; Ernst, £74; besides the names of Grisi, Mario, Thalberg, Costa, Balfe, Benedict, Sims Reeve, Cipriani Potter, Jullien, Ella, Mrs. Anderson, Rovedino, Moscheles, Braham, Miss Masson, Miss Birch, Professor Taylor, &c., &c., whose am

SIR J. W. GORDON, R.A.

MR. REDGRAVE, R.A.

MR. CRESWICK, R.A.

THE NEWLY ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

and lively orator of the noble President, and to the excellent musical arrangements, passed off with unusual spirit.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Our notes of the week must be brief, the important concerts noticed above having taken up our space.

Mr. Hunter, on Monday, gave a new entertainment, "The Songs of Scotland," at the Music Hall, for the first time in London.

Mr. F. Enckel, on the same evening, had a concert at the Sussex Hall; assisted by Miss Bassano, Mdlle. St. Marc, Miss L. Lewis, Mdlle. Maguer, the Misses Alexander, Signor F. Ronconi, Signor Agosti, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Jonghmans.

M. Billet, on Tuesday, gave his third and last pianoforte *soirée*, at St. Martin's Hall.

Mr. H. S. May, the pianist, on the same evening, had a concert at the Horns, Kennington, aided by Miss Ransford, Miss Messent, the three Misses Collins, Miss Townsend, Signor Zezi, Mr. J. Howe, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Buckland, G Taylor (harp), H. Griesbach (violin), Miss V. Collins (violoncello), Miss R. Collins (violin), and Mr. Collins (flute).

Selections from Mendelssohn's "Paul," and Beethoven's Mass in C, were performed at Mr. C Salaman's Amateur Choral Society, on Wednesday

Mr. R. Carte delivered his second lecture on Instrumental Music, "classical and unclassical," on Thursday, at the Whittington Club, illustrated by Messrs. T. C Severn, H. and R. Blagrove, Reed, Clementi, Weslake, and Carte.

Mr. W. Ree's third and last pianoforte *soirée* took place on the 14th, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

Last Saturday, Mr. W. H Holmes, the pianist composer, gave his second *matinée musicale* at the same locality, assisted by Miss Rushforth, Miss Dolby, Miss Messent, Mrs. J Macfarren, Mr. Reed, Mr. W. Macfarren, Mr. F Bodda, Mr. S. J. Noble, Mr. Thomson, &c.

This morning (Saturday), the Royal Academy of Music will give the first concert for the season.

The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be on Monday next, as also Mdlle. Graumann's *matinee*, and Kiallmark's morning concert

On Tuesday there will be the three classical *soirees* of Mr. W. S. Bennett, Mr. H. Blagrove, and M. Rousselot.

On Wednesday will be the fiftieth of the monthly concerts of ancient and modern music, at St. Martin's Hall, under Hullah's direction; and Mr. C. Field will present his entertainment, "The British Naval Service," at the Hanover Rooms. On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's third musical evening takes place

Our Continental advices this week are brief but interesting. Another change has taken place in the direction of the Brussels Royal Grand Opera; MM. Octave and Bouchez having given up the management to M. Haussens. Five directors filled at this establishment in 1850, the cause assigned being the exorbitant salaries demanded by the principal singers. Rosenhain's "Demon de la Nuit" was to have been produced on Wednesday, at the Parisian Grand Opera, to be followed immediately by Gounod's "Sappho." Madame Montenegro will appear soon at the Paris Italian Opera-house as *Norma*, and Mr. Sims Reeves as *Ernani*; Madame Fiorentini and Signor Calzolari having gone to London to join the company at Her Majesty's Theatre

Mdlle. Dupres's benefit took place last Sunday; she played *Lucia*, and *Desdemona* in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," her father sustaining the character of *Otello*. Madame Sontag and Labiache also played in the first act of "Il Barbiere."

At a charitable concert in Berlin, Madame Castellan, who has been playing at Hanover, sang an air by Haydn, and a romance by the Earl of Westmorland, with great success.

The King of Prussia has ordered Meyerbeer's portrait to be placed in the Royal gallery of celebrities.

A new opera by Signor Batiste, "Ermelinda," the chief parts sung by M. and Mdlle. Evrard, has been produced at the Teatro Nuovo, with complete success. The composer was called for eleven times.

The Queen of Spain has saved the new Italian Opera House, Orients, from closing by a grant of £30,000. Alboni had been re-engaged up to the 19th of March, a month longer

Vogt, the great organist of Friburg, has recently died, at the age of 38.

Mdlle. Elise Krinitz, an accomplished pianiste from Paris, has arrived in Lisbon for the season. Signor Rotondi, the great double-bass player, will soon be here, from the Havana, where he was director of the Italian Opera

Miss Clara Novello, after her brilliant triumph at Lisbon, will return to London for the season, where she will be warmly welcomed. Strot and Vieuxtemps may be soon looked for. M. and Mdme. Oury have returned to town from Paris; Mdme. Oury played at Erard's rooms with the greatest success.

THE OFFICIAL EXHIBITION CATALOGUES.—Preparations on a large scale have been made by the contractors for printing the various catalogues of the Great Exhibition. The first step towards the accomplishment of this vast undertaking was the creation of the type necessary to print four editions; and Messrs. Clowes and Son, being type-founders as well as printers, came to the resolution of having the whole of the type cast specially for the purpose Their first effort was directed to produce the type for the small English, French, and German catalogues; the quantity cast for the purpose was 16,000 lb. For the large and illustrated edition they have, in addition to their own foundries, employed those of Messrs. Figgins, Messrs. Besley and Co., and Mr. Caslon, of London; and Messrs. Miller and Richards, of Edinburgh. The joint exertions of these firms have added 25,000 lb. more to the general stock set apart for this vast undertaking; making a total of 41,000 lb. a weight sufficient to set up 48 London daily newspapers. The casting of this large quantity of type gave employment to 250 persons for ten weeks. The number of separate pieces in 20 tons of type amounts to upwards of 26 millions; and each type or piece of metal passes from the hands of five persons in the process of manufacture.

INCLOSURE OF WASTE LANDS.—Sir George Grey has introduced a bill to authorise the inclosure of the following lands in pursuance of the sixth report of the Inclosure Commissioners.—Tamworth (Warwick), Broomsberrow Heath (Gloucester), Abergwilly (Carma. then), Cellan Mountain (Cardigan), Kington (Hereford), Rougiet and Minnies Common (Monmouth), Blaenpenal (Cardigan), Colby Moor (Westmorland), Mapperhall (Herts and Beds), Twyford Down (Southampton), Owslebury (Southampton), Lurkenhepe Common (Surrey), Ash (Surrey), Marshfield (Gloucester). Smallridge Common (Devon), Ipplepen (Devon), Towednack (Cornwall), Lodgersball (Wilts), Bentley (Southampton), Compton Abbas (Dorset), Droxford (Southampton), Stourpaine and Ash (Dorset), Whitley (Berks), Shinfield Greens (Berks), Scaleby Moss (Cumberland), Newton (Cambridge).

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A VERY rare occurrence in the history of art in this country took place at the Royal Academy of Arts on the 11th of last month—the election of four Academicians from the ranks of the Associates, to fill the vacant places occasioned by the deaths of Sir Martin A. Shee, Sir William Allan, Mr. Etty, and Mr. Deering. One vacancy a year is considered to be the average of the vacancies; but death, in 1850, had been busy among the forty members, and none of the four can be said to have died young

The twenty, or rather nineteen, Associates, from which the thirty-six members proceeded to recruit their ranks, consisted on the day of election of the following names:—Francis Danby; George Patten; Richard Redgrave; Sir John Watson Gordon; Thomas Creswick; John Hollins; Francis Grant; William Calder Marshall; Alfred Elmore; Thomas Sidney Cooper; William Powell Frith; Edward Matthew Ward; William Edward Frost; Paul Falconer Poole; Frederick Richard Pickersgill; Sidney Smirke; Robert Thorburn; Augustus Leopold Egg; John Henry Foley; that is, seventeen painters, one sculptor (Mr. Marshall), and one architect (Mr. Smirke).

After an active canvass (worthy of a rotten borough contest in the heat of Ministerial animosity), the elections fell on Mr. Redgrave, Sir John Watson Gordon, Mr. Creswick, and Mr. Grant. Nor has the public been much disposed to quarrel with the selection.

How one vacancy would be filled up was known beforehand; the Royal Scottish Academy having elected Sir John Watson Gordon (then only Mr. Gordon) to fill the office of President of the Royal Scottish Academy, vacant by the death of Sir William Allan, and her Majesty having chosen him her principal painter in ordinary for Scotland, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. To have withstood such claims to attention would have been inconsistent with the courtly policy of the Academy, and Sir J. W. Gordon's election (independent of his great merit as an artist) was, therefore, a matter of certainty. This, however, was not the case with respect to the other vacancies. People (not generally misinformed) were of opinion that Mr. Grant would hardly get in *this* time, as the Academy would be unwilling to elect two portrait painters. Mr. Creswick was freely named for election; and if there had been any R.A. sweepstakes, Mr. C. would have stood well in the betting. Frith, and Ward, and Frost, and Marshall were deservedly favourites: indeed, Mr. Marshall ran Mr. Grant very hard, and, but for Mr. Grant's seniority as an Associate, would probably have taken his place.

To become an R.A. is the leading object of an artist's life; it is his K.G. and G.C.B., and his "collar of Esses." To be one of forty chosen out of four thousand is no inconsiderable honour. But this is not all. The fact of his being an R.A. gives him a position in society; he is admitted into the Athenæum Club without going to the ballot; and at a Macready dinner has his seat on the dais; and, while all below is *cold* and *poor*, has his *hot* chickens, and his *first*-class champagne. Then, too, within his own walls in the National Gallery, he has a right, however bad his pictures may be, to his *fortieth* portion of the best space upon the walls. Ay, and he takes it too; though at times he will do a generous act, and remove one of his own pictures to give a junior a chance. It is wonderful how soon he becomes a thorough-paced member of the body, though, while an outsider, he has been clamorous in the extreme against the Academy. Attack an Academician in his company, or prefer an A.R.A to an R.A. as an artist, and see how he gives battle, as if the reputation of the whole forty was in danger. Before he has been a year in office he has acquired bits of Leslie's lectures by heart, has re-read Sir Joshua's discourses, and is trying his voice at a speech for the annual Academy dinner.

Mr. REDGRAVE achieved a sudden reputation by a most touching picture from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and soon confirmed that reputation by his "Reduced Gentleman's Daughter" and his "Country Cousins." Latterly he has scarcely been up to his old mark; and, finding himself superseded for a time by Frith, and Ward, and Egg, he has taken to landscape painting; and, by his taste in appreciating, and his skill in transferring to canvass the beautiful lane and glade scenery of our country, has extended his reputation for variety of subject and for skill as well. He must seek, however, if he wishes to obtain a reputation hereafter, to poetize his subjects a little more, and to remember the famous remark of Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter."

Sir JOHN WATSON GORDON has built his style as a portrait painter on Velasquez and Sir Henry Raeburn, and has struck from out the two masters a broad massive style of his own that does honour to our school of art. For the portrait of a *man*, no living artist can touch Sir John Gordon. He rejects the common types of portraiture; and, unlike other artists, when he has a fresh sitter, rather relies upon himself, nature, and the sitter before him, than flies to the engraved works of Sir Joshua for a position or a background. He scorns the schoolboy commonplaces of a curtain and a column. It was long, however, before he reached this broad excellence of manner, for his portraits of Sir Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd are hard daguerreotype likenesses, very untrue to the style of Sir Henry Raeburn.

For skill in transferring a shady pool, or a green lane, to canvass, no one has surpassed Mr. CRESWICK. He loves

> To wander
> Adown some trotting burn's meander,

and never fails to light on a Jaques-like spot sacred to solitude, and fit for the pencil and colours he has with him. The inmost glades and tumbling waters have formed delightful additions to every exhibition within the last fifteen years. And now that he has extended his art, and sought to represent a large tract of country under a particular atmosphere, he has found a wider circle of admirers, and still continues to please and enchant all whom he pleased and enchanted before. To our tastes, he is the greatest painter of *English* landscape now among us; but he is not necessarily, therefore, the greatest landscape painter we possess; he wants the poetry of Turner, the sublimity of Martin and Danby, the indescribable something of Linnell, and a certain charm for which Mr Lee is so remarkable. He has, however, not yet achieved his best; and he is young, with the world of nature before him, to supply fresh scenes of a still loftier character than any that he has yet attempted.

As Sir John Gordon is not to be surpassed in painting a male head, Mr. GRANT is not to be surpassed in painting a female head. One can render the strength and intellect of man; the other, the fascinations of female loveliness. Mr. Grant has built his style on Gainsborough and Reynolds—more on the former, however, than the latter He is not so original in style and treatment as Sir John Gordon; and it is a very easy matter to trace his borrowings to the pictures from whence they were taken. He steals (if he will pardon the word) in a bold, highwayman-like manner; and what he borrows, makes his own, by the graceful use to which he turns it. Beginning his career as an artist late in life, Mr Grant is a remarkable instance of taste, talent, and perseverance. A gentleman by birth, fortune, and education, you see in his pictures the well-bred air of one who is fully alive to the ease and charms of good-breeding. There is the well-born appearance—or what Pope called the nobleman-look—about all his portraits. Those sitters who bring it, find it transferred to canvass; and those who do not bring it, find it given to them. A painter with such a skill in pleasing cannot but succeed

The portrait of Mr. Redgrave is from a photograph by Beard, taken for this occasion. We have not here engraved Mr. Grant's portrait, it having already appeared in our Journal, No. 153.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Superintendent of the Census has published the following table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of representatives to each State which that amount of population will give; the fractions left to each State, &c

States.	Free population.	Slaves.	Representative population.	No. of Representatives and fractions.
Maine	583,026	—	—	6 22,976
New Hampshire	318,063	—	—	3 34,415
Massachusetts	994,724	—	—	10 62,964
Vermont	314,322	—	—	3 34,794
Rhode Island	147,543	—	—	1 34,374
Connecticut	370,913	—	—	3 91,385
New York	3,098,818	—	—	33 24,010
New Jersey	469,858	82	—	5 24,019
Pennsylvania	2,341,254	—	—	25 11,804
Ohio	1,981,940	—	—	21 25,344
Indiana	990,338	—	—	10 58,498
Wisconsin	305,396	—	—	3 36,058
Michigan	397,376	—	—	4 24,872
Illinois	846,000	—	—	9 11,416
Iowa	192,000	—	—	2 5,648
California	200,000	—	—	2 13,648
Maryland	492,661	90,368	546,874	5 80,994
Virginia	940,000	460,000	1,216,000	13 4,712
North Carolina	480,000	280,000	648,000	6 88,944
South Carolina	280,000	350,000	490,000	5 24,170
Georgia	555,000	365,000	774,000	8 28,592
Florida	45,000	22,000	58,200	1 —
Alabama	440,000	330,000	638,000	6 78,954
Mississippi	300,000	320,000	492,000	5 20,420
Louisiana	250,000	200,000	370,000	3 90,472
Texas	100,000	30,000	130,000	1 30,824
Arkansas	150,000	45,000	177,000	1 83,878
Missouri	590,000	91,547	644,932	6 85,872
Tennessee	800,000	290,000	950,000	10 18,240
Kentucky	782,000	211,000	908,600	9 70,016
Delaware	90,277	2,332	91,076	1 —

ENTIRE POPULATION.

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States	13,574,797	
Slave States	6,294,938	3,067,334
District and Territories	197,365	3,500
	20,067,790	3,070,734

The entire *representative population* is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22nd May, 1850, determines the number of representatives at 233, and as but 223 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen having the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a representative to make up the entire number

The States entitled to representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachussetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky 13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1 = 5

The States which gain, in all, are as follows; viz. Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2. Massachussetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose: viz. Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2

Thus free States gain six members, and lose four. The slave States gain four, and lose six.

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

THE GREAT MEETING IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE.

WE have repeatedly drawn the attention of our readers to the subject of the impolitic tax upon education and general knowledge, imposed by the Excise duty on paper; and to the threefold amount of taxation imposed upon political knowledge by the paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the penny stamp. In presenting this week a Sketch of the animated scene which took place at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, when Mr. Cobden held up to the meeting a copy of a large American daily newspaper, published at less than a penny, we might leave the subject so treated to speak for itself, and forbear making any comment upon it; but the question has assumed so much importance, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is a gentleman who will not yield even on a right point without an amount of external pressure that would suffice to convince half a dozen abler ministers, that we must continue to do our best towards making the subject more fully understood, with the full conviction that public opinion is fast ripening upon it, and that the Government will sooner or later yield to reason and justice in this matter, and cease to treat so great a social question as one of mere money.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Milner Gibson, and the other gentlemen who have lately taken up this question with a vigour that augurs of success, seem inclined to attach more importance to the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Duty than to the abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper and the Duty on Advertisements. We believe, however, that all three taxes are equally injurious, but in different ways. Upon the first two of them we are not aware that a difference of opinion exists in any quarter, even in the offices of the Government itself. Upon the third there is considerable difference of opinion in many quarters; and these differences must be reconciled, before any real progress can be made in the settlement of that question. A few words on each of them, separately, will enable our readers to understand what interests are involved in them.

In the first place, as regards the *Excise Duty on paper*. Paper, considered without reference to its ulterior uses as the vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge, is an article of manufacture, which ought not to be taxed any more than cotton, or woollen cloth, or silk, or hardware, or any other product of industry which gives employment to the population, and administers thereby to the happiness of the labourer and the resources of the State. Upon this point, we shall show, in a future Number of our Journal, that an unwise Government once placed a tax upon cotton goods, and that a wise Government took it off. We shall show at the same time what were the results of the abolition of that foolish impost, though it was not a whit more foolish than the Excise Duty on paper; and how great an impetus was thereby given to the trade of a large district, and consequently to the resources of the country. In the meantime, we would ask what there is about paper that should subject it more than cotton to the operation of the Excise laws? Were not a book made of paper, and did no question of education, morals, or religion enter in any degree into the consideration of the subject, the tax would be an indefensible one. As such it would affect large classes of consumers, wholesale and retail dealers, and many important trades, of which the *papier maché* manufacture would perhaps be the most unfairly dealt with. But when paper is the material without whose aid the education of the people is impossible, the impolicy—to use no harsher word—of subjecting it to taxation becomes almost incredible. To combat irreligion, ignorance, and crime, to diminish pauperism, to eradicate intemperance, to make the working-classes self-supporting and self-respecting—objects which every Government ought to have at heart—there is no adequate means at the disposal of the State, nor of any party in it, so long as there is a tax upon paper. To talk of the education of the people, or of this country being able to keep pace in the great struggles of the world with such a nation as the United States of America, is a mere mockery, while every comprehensive attempt to enlighten the masses is rendered nugatory by the exciseman. The £100,000 per annum voted by the Government for educational purposes is a confession of the importance of the subject; yet the very same Government that aids education to this extent, impedes it to an amount at least a thousand-fold greater, by enhancing the price of the material by which alone education can be conveyed.

As regards the second question—the *Advertisement Duty*—it is a tax upon trade, and therefore impolitic; but, as it is a tax which only operates upon advertisements which are inserted in newspapers, it is, therefore, unjust to publications which no Government can deny to be essential to the well-being of a civilised community. A civilised country without newspapers, would be a contradiction in terms; and were there no other means of establishing such public instructors, the Government itself would be glad to undertake the task, or show itself less enlightened than the Sultan of Turkey or the King of the Sandwich Islands. While any man may advertise without being taxed in any and every possible way, even in modes that are public nuisances, it is gross injustice that he should be taxed as soon as he puts his advertisement in a newspaper. The tax, in fact, is wholly indefensible. No one has a plea to urge for its continuance, except that it brings in money to the State; and this plea has so little to stand upon that it is doubtful whether the obstruction to trade which it causes, does not in effect make the State a loser rather than a gainer by it. It is, moreover, a tax that presses more severely upon the poor than upon the rich. It mulcts the servant girl in want of a place to the same extent as the public company that advertises the sailing of its steam-ships or the departure of its trains. It stands between the buyer and the seller—the producer and the consumer—the labourer and the employer—and bears as its most distinctive feature that it is a piece of fiscal spite against newspapers, imposed originally by foolish statesmen (active), who dreaded free discussion, and loved to punish it; and retained by another class of foolish statesmen (passive), who prefer their present ease to the welfare of the country.

As regards the *Stamp Duty on Newspapers*—the third and last of these unwise taxes—it must be admitted that there is a greater show of argument for its continuance than can be adduced in defence of the other two. Newspapers have power for evil as well as for good; and it is desirable that they should be conducted by men of substance, who, if they attack private character, may be made to pay the penalty; and who, if they foment sedition, may be reached and punished. But the question is, does the penny stamp effect these objects? and would not the newspaper press of this country, appealing to a sober, a steady, and a religious people, find it its best interest to reflect public opinion? The history of the American press seems to us to answer the question, and to prove that there is no fear that the English press, if perfectly free, would be otherwise than worthy of the English people. Doubtless, some disreputable papers would start up under a system of perfect freedom; but so they do now; and, what is curious is, that the law does not reach them, and that they may deal in lies and slander without being subjected in any degree to the supervision and the call of the Stamp Office. The argument founded upon the abuse of the liberty of the press in France will not apply to this country. The English are not so impulsive or so violent a people. The French, it is well known, cannot assemble, to the number of a few hundreds, in a public meeting, without danger of insurrection; and our Government might as well restrict the liberty of public meeting in this country on the ground of danger to the public peace having resulted in France, as continue to impede the dissemination of political knowledge because another people, differently constituted, and acting under totally different circumstances, had not always known how to use without abusing a great social right. It is too late in the day for such arguments. Another excuse for this tax, which is sometimes alleged that by its means newspapers enjoy the privilege of freely passing through the Post-office, is as worthless as the rest. No one wishes that newspapers should pass through the Post-office without payment; and no one buying an untaxed newspaper would object to expend a penny on a stamp to place upon it, when he wished to send it to a distance. Indeed, we believe, that, as far as the Post-office is concerned, the Government would gain money by the abolition of the stamp; and that hundreds of thousands of papers which now pass through the Post-office a dozen times for a penny each, would pay a penny every time they were dropped into the Post-office box. Of course a large increase of revenue would be the result.

We believe the Government is prepared to "do something:" but, whether or not, we are certain that the question will not be allowed to drop. If the Government would but give us untaxed paper this year, we might be content to wait until next year for untaxed newspapers. It has an opportunity upon this, as well as on some other questions, of recovering the ground which it has lost. The memory of the men who untaxed food will live in the hearts of the present and future generations. The men who shall untax the food of the mind—who shall bring the means of education and enlightenment to the poorest cottager, and enable the hard-working man to read the daily history of the world to his family at his own fire-side, instead of sending him to the ale-house and the gin-shop, to hear it read at a greater money cost and at an incalculable amount of positive demoralisation, will entitle themselves to a reward as splendid and as enduring.

MEETING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, IN ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, LONG ACRE.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE "World's Great Fair" is at present in one of its most interesting stages, the competitors at this high festival are pouring in their treasures on all sides, whilst every becoming effort is being made for their due distribution and display. Even to the ordinary spectator, the amount of contributions collected and daily augmented in the Hyde Park treasury, is eminently surprising and suggestive, when he reflects on the labour and faculty which have been expended on the myriads of wares before him, and on the management and providence which have received, accommodated, and which are to array and set in order this vast accumulation. For ourselves, we may say that every visit impresses us with the wonderful and incessant activity and progress of the workers of the nineteenth century.

Of the decoration and equipment of the great Building in time for the promised opening in May, as far as official arrangements are concerned, and as we have repeatedly remarked, let us not entertain the smallest doubt (Messrs. Fox and Henderson have an European reputation by this time to sustain); the delay, if any, will rest with the Exhibitors themselves. The next two months, as has been well observed, must therefore witness an expenditure of energy and labour such as has been rarely displayed on one undertaking, if all that is required be punctually accomplished.

Our French contributors must again be specially assured that the 1st of May is irrevocably the opening day. If they choose to show bare walls and black spaces, and to miss the most important occasion of the Exhibition, such laxity will not damage the character of the Exhibition. The setting forth of each foreign compartment rests with the responsible and recognised agent, and the exhibitors of the country to which it has been appropriated; and certainly the English authorities of the Commission will bear no part of the culpability or neglect.

In the western division the home consignments amounted to 2613 packages, up to the 13th instant. Of those received from our colonies, the return exhibits 516 cases.

In the department of raw materials there are deposited 463 packages: in machinery, 1036 packages; in manufactures, 587 packages, and in sculpture and plastic art, 145 packages. Thus it is agreeably evident, that, in the departments in which we reasonably excel, our manufacturers have well bestirred themselves up to the present date, and have especially quieted our fears respecting our promised exhibition of machinery. Indeed, the scene of constant activity presenting itself in the British side of the Building well confirms the promise of these returns. The laying of the foundation for the machinery on the north side is all but complete; for machinery (as we have previously told our readers), which will be in work in cotton, silk, woollen, and flax manufactures; for the new printing-press of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; for the great hydraulic press, &c. Here, too, in this division, already are locomotives; a large carriage-wheel of Crossbill's, 13 feet in diameter; immense cranes; lathes and planing machines from Manchester and Birmingham. For the marine steam-engines, also, the foundations are being well advanced; and the boiler-house outside, for supplying steam to the working machinery, has been begun. In the nave, preparations for the fountains are visible. In the galleries, counters, stalls, and even the cabinets or finished cases themselves, are already erected. At the extreme west the frames of the great organ are set; and in the south galleries, several of the goods have been hoisted and deposited in their respective allotted spaces. Carpenters, painters, decorators, cabinet furnishers, mixed with the orderly groups of the Sappers, are in all parts of the Building in full work. Mr. Newman, the artists' colour manufacturer, has erected a case in the south gallery for the display of pigments and colours, valued at £700. Commencing at the transept, on the ground-floor, allocated to our Colonial contributors, the bustle is similarly bewildering. In the East India department, great advancement in the carpenters' work, &c., is apparent; while an immense store of cases, &c. appear in the division under the superintendence of Dr. Lindley. Adjoining it, in the Fine Art section, is the court for the church ornaments, &c., of Messrs. Welby Pugin and Crace. And here we may remark, that great variety will be obtained in the department for London furniture, as several decorators will furnish the ceilings of the bays as specimens of their skill and taste. Further on, the agricultural implements and machinery are thickly strewed about, some of them being of unusual size and ponderousness.

But little additional progress is noticeable in the Foreign compartments. The Zollverein, as we mentioned last week, is still at the head of the foreign contributors, though good deal narrative in the French division. Several pieces of French sculpture are highly attractive: a colossal group of St. Michael overthrowing Satan, by M. Jean du Seigneur; a bronze hunting group, groups of animals in bronze, a marble Bacchus, Cupid and a drunken faun or satyr, in metal, are among those mentioned to us.

A mosaic table from Barcelona, to be offered for her Majesty's acceptance, is also commended as a wonderful and minute specimen of workmanship, together with a chess-board, among the productions of the Zollverein, valued at 1200 guineas, the checks of which are of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell, the rim of gold, and the figures of elaborately worked silver and gold, being historical portraits of the time of the Emperor Charles V. The Queen and Court of Portugal inspected the articles to be shipped from Lisbon. The marbles are said to be very fine, principally prepared and polished by Frenchmen. Some heavy antique silks, made fifty years back, and (in woollens) carpeting specimens are noted. Carvings in wood and ivory, by a gentleman named Braga—especially a statuette of Prometheus bound—had been admired. The best specimens are those in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

The American frigate *St. Lawrence* is on its way to Southampton with her precious cargo, above 200 tons in weight; and the list of articles, in 600 packages, printed in the New York journals, extends over three columns. One of the most remarkable productions is the model bale of cotton from Mr. Merriwether, of Montromery, county Alabama, weighing 480 lb., and as fine almost as silk, which is to be presented to her Majesty.

The return of foreign goods delivered up to the 13th instant inclusive gives 3317 packages, of which 200 are from Tunis.

Another alloy for the susceptibilities of the alarmists respecting the strength of the galleries has been afforded in the presence of the Executive Committee and their staff, Mr. Cubitt and several scientific gentlemen, and Lord Granville and Mr. Cobden, of the Royal Commission. At the suggestion of Mr. Field, of the firm of Messrs. Mandsley and Field, a strong square frame containing thirty-six compartments, in each of which was a 68-pound shot, was placed on the floor of the gallery, attached to this were six other frames similarly constructed. The total number of shot was thus 252, and the weight 17,136 lb., or about 7½ tons. These frames being on wheels, by means of ropes were then rolled along the gallery by a large body of Sappers; but the pillars and girders betrayed no weakness, and the flooring did not vibrate to any sensible extent. As Mr. Brunel had determined that the greatest weight, by packing men as closely as possible on any given space, was 95 lb. to the square foot, this test, representing 160 lb. to the square foot, established amply the security of the galleries. The pressure of an ordinary crowd in the pit of a theatre, or at a meeting, does not exceed from 50 lb. to 60 lb. to the square foot; and it must be remembered, that, as a great part of the gallery space will be occupied by light articles displayed on stalls, the number of spectators that can circulate there at one time must be limited. The passages are formed, moreover, at the sides, close to the pillars, where the strain is least likely to be dangerous, so that the experiment made on the 11th with 203 68-pounders must be considered conclusive. Subsequently, on the 13th, the experiment was repeated along the passages of the north-western galleries: the Sappers, dragging the frames, marched at slow and quick intervals, and then, releasing their hold on the shortframes, placed in double-quick time in close rank of nine rows, three men abreast, along a considerable length.

The decisions by the Commissioners meeting on the 5th, respecting the formation of the juries, have been published: the number in each jury is kept as small as possible, to render them effective; six being the lowest number in a

jury, the highest twelve, and the whole number 270. Of these, 135 will be foreigners. A figure is attached to each of the thirty sections, settled by Dr. L Playfair's elaborate classification, to which we have so frequently alluded The different towns will send in their lists of qualified persons to act as jurors, and the Commissioners will reduce the lists to the standard number [illegible] will, of course, be exercised; but the necessity to have the jurors as small and as compact as possible, cannot be questioned. The decisions, determining the most important points, run as follows:

"There shall be one jury to each of the 30 classes. The number of jurors in each jury is determined by the amount of arts exhibited in each class, and the greater or less diversity of the subjects, from an abstract idea of the relative importance of the classes is involved in the numbers attached to them.

"If exhibitors accept the office of jurors, they and their firms cease to be competitors for prizes in the class of which they are elected jurors. Jurors who become foreigners to their country de facto advisable. Juries of another class may also be called in aid to a jury. Juries may act in matters of detail by subcommittees, but no award can be made except by the united body. Before a jury can publish its awards, they must be submitted to a council consisting of the chairmen of all the juries. The awards of a jury, when reported by the council of chairmen, are final. The juries will commence their duties on Monday, the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock, and will be aided by a num[illegible] assessors, who, by consent or by a deputy, may be present at their deliberations, for the purpose of explaining the rules of the Commission, but will have a vote in any of the juries, or at all interfere with the awards

"The jury will in general consist of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigner. If foreign commissions do not send a sufficient number of foreigners to represent one-half of the jurors in each class, the deficiencies may be filled up by British subjects. Country as well as metropolitan districts will be represented on the jury. Each jury will be presided over by a chairman to be nominated by the Commissioners, and he will be aided by a deputy-chairman to be elected by the jury. Juries may appoint one of their own body as reporter.

"The chairmen of the 30 juries will be associated as a body, to be called the council of chairmen." In the absence of a chairman, the deputy-chairman will take his seat at the council. The council of chairmen will be equally constituted, as far as practicable, of British subjects and foreigners. The first duties of the council of chairmen will be to frame rules for the guidance of the juries. The council will also have to determine the conditions under which the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class medals respectively are to be awarded, and to define the general principles for the awards in the several departments. It is the wish of the Commissioners that medals should be awarded to articles possessing decided superiority, of whatever nature that superiority may be, and not with reference to a merely individual competition. The three classes of medals are intended to distinguish the respective characters of subjects, and not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects. The council of chairmen must see that awards of the individual juries are in accordance with the rules, before they are considered final. Although the Commissioners may be disposed, under peculiar circumstances, to consider the propriety of pecuniary awards to individual exhibitors, they will only consider such applications on the recommendation of the council of chairmen, honored by the council of chairmen. The duties of the council, being preliminary to the action of the juries, will commence on Monday, the 5th of May. In order to represent the wishes of the Commission, and to explain its rules, a nominee of the Commission will attend the meetings of the council, and aid it in the transaction of business; but he will not have a vote, or act as a member of the council.

"Towns exhibiting to a considerable extent in any of the classes will be invited to send a list of names of persons who would efficiently represent the knowledge of those classes as jurors. It will be necessary to state, according to the classes you list, the subdivision of the class with which the person recommended is specially acquainted; and all nominations must be made in classes and not in the aggregate. It is necessary to reduce the lists to the standard number of each jury, the Commission charges itself with this duty. Those persons who have been recommended as jurors, but who from the large numbers of the jury are not placed on it, may, on the application of a jury, be called in on special occasions to give aid, under the title of associates, but without a vote. Although it is impossible to set apart special days in which the juries alone can examine the articles exhibited to the exclusion of the rest, arrangements will be made to carry on these examinations with as little inconvenience as possible."

The only section exempted from the preceding arrangements is that of agricultural implements, which is left to the hands of the Royal Society, transported to the Royal Agricultural Society, with this simple proviso—that foreigners may be added to the list of judges named. The fact of an exhibitor having served as a juror will be no bonâ fide in the article exhibited by the firm to the public, as a special mark of distinction. It is under consideration in what manner a juror may also receive a memorial of his service, so that this exclusion from the possession of a medal may not be observed by the public. The principle upon which foreign jurors should be elected was postponed until after the 15th, when the agents of the Foreign Commissioners were to send in their opinions. It is to be hoped that the foreign agents will act on the recommendations of the Commissioners relative to the distribution of their goods, according to the classification made by British exhibitors, for this would materially aid a fair decision, by affording a system of immediate comparison of articles

An common posting-bill has been issued as to the removal of packing-cases, declaring that all those which are [illegible] six days' notice from the Finance Committee will be sold, as they inconveniently cumber the ground.

In answer to several inquirers, we may observe that persons desiring season tickets, and accompanied [illegible] usual visitors, will be able to join one another in the Building, within 12 feet of the entrances doors at the south transept: they will never be out of sight of each other, and will be speedily united by the hand-rails. Those with season tickets will enter at the doors appropriated for [illegible] numbers; those who pay, will find an entrance on both sides of the doors for season tickets.

The following is an accurate list of the officers charged with the multifarious duties and responsibility of the vast undertaking

When the Commissioners met on Saturday, the superintendence of all important subjects comes before *H. R. H. Prince Albert*: *Lieut Granville*, as Chairman of the Finance Committee; *Mr. Cubitt*, as Chairman of the Building Committee. *Mr. Scott Bowring* is the Acting Secretary for the Commissioners.

The acting members of the Executive Committee are *Colonel Reid*, *Henry Cole, Esq.*, and *Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq.* In the particular division of duties, we believe that *Colonel Reid* and *Mr. Dilke* have the control of the Buildings; general superintendence of the police, charge of the correspondence, &c., while *Mr. Cole* takes the department of space and arrangement.

The departments in connexion with the above duties are entrusted to –

Mr. Owen Jones, the general decoration of the Building, &c.

Mr. D. Wyatt, the assistance and the bills for the Building, and preparation of plans for any alterations required.

Mr. Grace Dalrymple acts as the Secretary for general correspondence.

Lieutenant Oversman has charge of the Correspondence respecting Space and extension of Time, &c.

Mr. R. G. Wylde acts as the Secretary in connexion with Foreign Commissions.

Captain Grib and *Lieutenant Stapleton* have charge of the admittance of Exhibitors and the provision against Fire.

Lieut Cowper has the reception of Strangers, so that Visitors may be referred to the proper quarter for answers to any questions.

Mr. Barsi is the Clerk of the Works on the part of the Commissioners.

Mr. Bridges is charge of the Police. *Captain Goodi*, and *Captain Rafter*, of Foreign and Colonial Goods. *Mr. Bontell* has the superintendence of the actual unloading on the Foreign side.

Mr. F. S. Carpenter is the head of the financial department.

Captain Bowdoin Bidston acts for the Registration of Designs

Captain Colhoun in respect of British Goods, and *Captain Owen* in respect of Foreign, examine the [illegible] of each department, and superintend generally

Mr. Grove, of the Society of Arts, has charge of the sale of the Season Tickets, of which we hear that 50 on Wednesday evening more than 5000 had already been sold. His assistant is *Mr. Kendall*

Captain Owen is entrusted with making the arrangements for the admission of visitors during the time the Building is open.

Mr. [illegible] and *Mr. Fairman* are the Senior Officers of the Customs, who are present in the Building.

Mr. J. Wade is Registrar of Letters.

Mr. Doddi[illegible] charge of the space and Drawingroom; Assistant, *Mr. [illegible]*.

Mr. Osman is in charge of the Cone Post-Office and Parcels Departments.

Mr. Pearce is Superintendent of the Police.

Mr. Murray is Superintendent of the Special Constables.

The division of the English goods is to be into thirty classes.

Class 1 is under the superintendence of *Pro*[illegible] 13, 14, and 15, *Mr. George Lance Austed* and *Mr. Robert Hunt*, Assistant, *Mr. W Hawkins*

Assistant, *Mr. Harrison*

Class 2, *Dr. Lyon Playfair* and *Mr. A* Class 17, *Mr. Owen Jones*, Assistant, *Mr T Phillips*; Assistant, *Lieut Heard* *H. Hay*.

Classes 3 and 4 *Dr. Lyddon* and *Dr Ro*[illegible]

Assistant, *Mr. Hutchinson*

Class 5, *Mr. Hennyman*; Assistants, *Lieut* [illegible] *Hawkins*

Duncan and *Mr. Biddle*

Class 6, *Mr. Hennyman*; Assistants, *Lieut* [illegible] *Lieut-Col Crozier* and *Mr. Colson*

Class 7, *Mr. Hennyman*; Assistants, *Lieut* [illegible] *Mr A Thompson*

Colson and *Mr. Heal*

Classes 8, *Capt Wentworth* and *Mr Watts*.

Class 9 *Mr Brandreth Gibbs* [illegible] Assistant,

Class 10, *Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd*; Assistant, *Lieut Trevor*

Class 30, *Mr Owen Jones*

The East Indian Collection is to be arranged by *Dr. Royle* and *Professor Solly*

The representatives of the British Colonies will be assisted by the [illegible]

Dr. Lindley, who lends constant and gratuitous aid: Assistant, *Lieut. Bainbrigge*

The Chinese and Persi[illegible] collections will be exhibited after the arrangement of *Col. Lloyd*.

Professor Playfair will see to the working [illegible] the Juries, assisted by *Mr. Ward*; Clerk, *Mr. Melville*.

The contractors for printing and preparing the Catalogue are [illegible] *Spicer and Clowes*. Their representative at the Building is *Mr [illegible]* The scientific Editor is *Mr. R. Hunt*; [illegible] assistant.

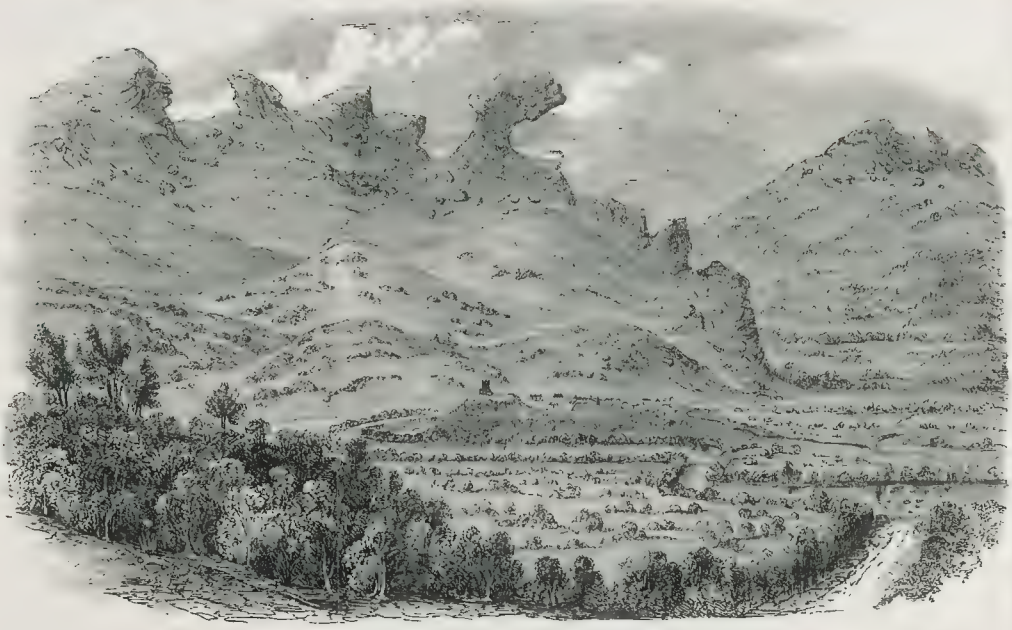
The contractors for the Refreshment-rooms are *Messrs. Schnapp*[illegible] *Youngbusband*, of Gerrard's Hall, has undertaken [illegible] supply of refreshments to the staff and to the exhibitors

The electric telegraph is under the charge of *Mr. Gamble*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The tendency of the English Market during the past week has been upward, although the extent of the improvement has not exceeded per cent. Tuesday was the monthly account day in Consols; it proved, however, a comparatively trifling affair, the fluctuation during the period having not exceeded to one per cent As Money Stock was not very plentiful, prices became firmer upon the settlement terminating, and a further to 96¾ to 1 was the closing quotation This price has been well maintained since, the market becoming firmer upon the receipt of the last Cape news. Reduced New Three and a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities [illegible] now closed until after the payment of the [illegible] dividends, are [illegible] have advanced a few shillings. The new March [illegible] the course of delivery by the Government [illegible] India Bonds also quote a [illegible] improvement At the close of transacti[illegible] the official list gave prices as follows:—Consols, [illegible] Annuities, 1885, Reduced, [illegible] 30 years, 7 9-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 60 2-; Consols for A [illegible] Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 56 [illegible] Ditto, £500, [illegible] Ditto, Small, [illegible] Bank Stock, [illegible] Ditto for the Account, [illegible] Reduced, [illegible] New Three and a-Quarter per Cents, [illegible] Long Annuities, [illegible] Bank Stock, [illegible] Exchequer Bills, [illegible] India Bonds, [illegible] Ditto, Small, [illegible] Ditto, under £1000, [illegible] Ditto, for the Account, [illegible] Consols



FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

FINGO WOMAN.

b order, opposite the Gaika territory, were the first to feel the destroying stroke. At mid-day, while the peaceful inhabitants were seated at their Christmas dinners, the savages surrounded their dwellings, and in a few minutes nothing but smoking ruins and corpses horribly mutilated marked the sites where the villages had stood. More than seventy men, women, and children perished in these massacres. Two women, one of them wounded, alone escaped to tell the awful tidings. The Galkas then poured across the boundary in marauding parties, devastating the open country across the frontier, and as far west as Graham's Town. The *Graham's Town Journal* of January 4th, says:—"It is expected with confidence that a diversion will be made in favour of the colony from Port Natal. In the settlement of Port Natal there are many thousands of Zulu warriors friendly to the British, a portion of whom might effectually engage the attention of hostile tribes, and prevent them assembling with the other tribes in the war now waging with the colony."

Hottentot Washerwomen.—Between Cape Town and Table Mountain there is a stream of water, which is rendered picturesque by numerous cascades. This stream presents a curious scene to a European in the beginning of every week, by literally hundreds of Hottentot and other coloured women beating and washing linen in the water. Some of them are accompanied by their husbands and children, and the gift of a few halfpence to the latter is acknowledged by the parents with extreme expressions of gratitude. Many of these females are naked from the

AMAKOSA KAFFIR.

waist upward, with the petticoat tucked up some inches above the knees. Some of the younger ones display very fine figures; and the whole scene, to one especially who sees it for the first time, is most extraordinary and ludicrous. My appearance among them was always the signal for great laughing and chattering.

Next is an *Amakosa Kaffir*. These people inhabit Kaffraria, near the Gaika's

We present a Sketch of a *Zulu Hut*. The Zulus live eastward of the Great Fish River.

HOTTENTOT WOMAN.

tion, saying, 'We have no arms to protect ourselves against the Queen's enemies and traitors.' It was expected there would be sufficient force there not only to protect the post, but to scour the country."

At the close of the last Kaffir war, the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, visited the Kat River settlement, and expressed himself highly pleased with the district; and, whilst admiring the cultivated valleys from the top of the Kat Berg, he said that the settlement did its founders great credit; and that if the Kat River had failed, then had the whole world failed. The people were delighted with their new Governor. He also appointed the native Field-Commandant, Groepe, Justice of the Peace for the Division of Albany.

THE EUPHORBIA TREE, NATAL.

FORT ARMSTRONG, KAT RIVER.

This is one of the frontier localities which the war has almost reached. The View shows Fort Armstrong, on the Kat River, which separates the eastern province from the country of the Amakosa, or Kaffirs Proper.

According to the *Cape Monitor*, dated Jan. 18, the Kat River Hottentots were greatly disaffected, and it was feared that they would join Hermanus, by whose order several Englishmen had been murdered in Winterberg, and who was carrying fire and brand into every farm. The Kaffirs had attempted a strong combination with the coloured classes, which had succeeded in Kat River, where, from the paucity of troops, none had been detached. The account adds:—"A great many women and children were in the camp at Fort Armstrong on the 31st of December, and numbers of the loyal inhabitants were flying there for protec-

ZULU HUT, NATAL.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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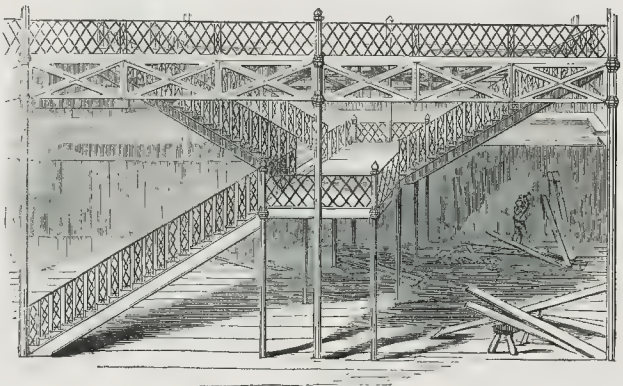
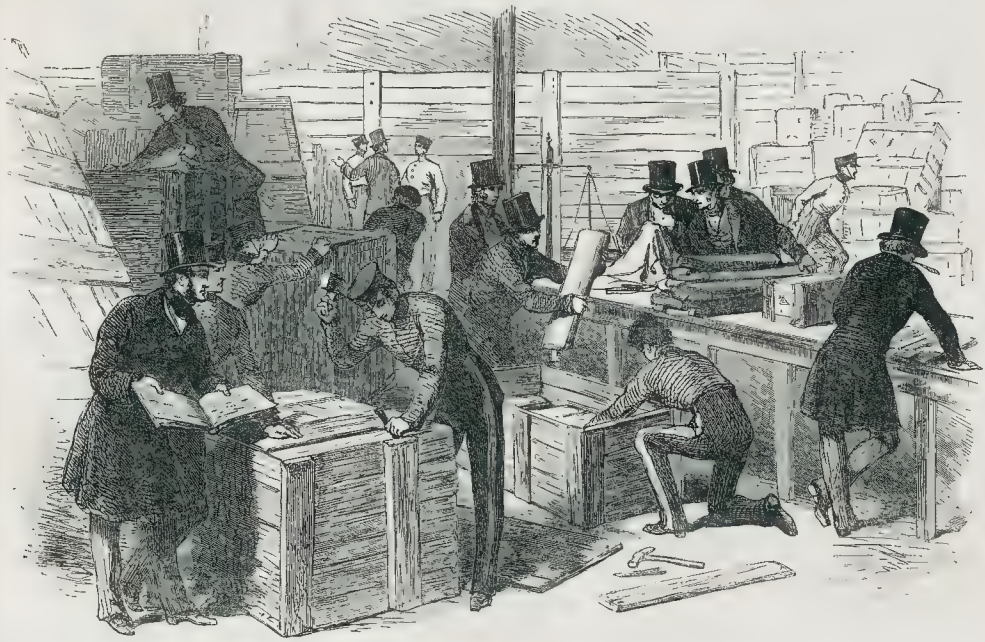
COTTON, AND COTTON-WASTE.

England, as a manufacturing country, may be said to live by its cottons, its woollens, and its hardware. The Government never, that we know of, levied an Excise duty upon the manufacture of wool, for that would have offended the landed interest; nor upon hardware, because it would have cost more to collect such a tax than it would have brought into the Treasury; but it sent Excisemen for many years into the cotton-mills, as it now sends them into the paper-mills. From the very infancy of the cotton manufacture until the year 1830, this important branch of the national industry was burdened with an Excise duty, to the great vexation, annoyance, and injury of the manufacturer, and to the loss and detriment of the people—compelled to pay more for their clothing than they would otherwise have done, and deprived of remunerative employment which they might otherwise have obtained. The amount of the duty was 3½d. per square yard, amounting, on pieces seven-eighths of a yard in width, to an average of from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per piece; and on those nine-eighths of a yard in width, to 5s. 9d. up to 6s. 3d. Each piece was stamped by the Excise officers at the time of printing, and marked with the length in yards and with the width in centesimal parts of a yard. A drawback was allowed on exportation. The packing of the goods was carried on under the surveillance of the Excise, and each package was sealed by the officers, and an account sent by them to the Excise Office at the port of shipment; and in about a month after, the duty was returned to the exporter. This tax was felt to be a nuisance of the worst kind, as it prevented the natural expansion of a most important trade, diminished the consumption of a necessary and a luxury of life by largely increasing the price, and consequently impoverished the country. But there was so much vitality in the cotton trade, that, in spite of this ill-judged Excise duty, the manufacture continued to increase. In the year 1796, the number of yards that paid duty was 20,620,000; in 1800, the number was 32,870,000; in 1814 it reached 124,610,000; and in 1830, after fifteen years of peace, and the consequent development of every branch of the national industry, it amounted to 347,450,000 yards. For some years prior to the date last mentioned, the manufacturers of Lancashire had begun to agitate against the grievance of the Excise duty. Many of their number very constantly evaded it, thereby causing the Government to keep up a large staff of Excise officers to watch over suspected persons. Early in the session of 1831 the subject was brought under the notice of the Legislature,



STAIRCASE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and it was stated, that, out of the £2,000,000 sterling annually levied by this means, more than £1,500,000 was expended in the cost of the extra Excise establishment employed in its collection. The Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, the late Lord Althorp, in introducing his Budget, on the 11th of February, 1831, acknowledged this fact, and stated explicitly that the Treasury only received 25 per cent. of the whole sum levied for the duty on printed cottons. His Lordship stated further, "that the tax not only operated as an impediment to our manufactures, but was partial in its pressure, and fell almost exclusively on the poorer classes of consumers. It was a tax," he added, "which it was most desirable to have repealed;" and, without bungling or equivocation, such as some of his Whig successors in the same office who might be named would possibly have employed under similar circumstances, he announced that the Government had determined to repeal it, and to provide for the estimated deficiency of revenue of £500,000 by imposing an import duty of five-eighths of a penny per pound on raw cotton. The measure was carried, but the import duty was afterwards reduced to five-sixteenths of a penny per pound. It was left to Sir Robert Peel, on his reform of the tariff, to sweep away the last remnant of the burdens upon the manufacture of cotton, by abolishing this small, but vexatious import duty; and to justify, in 1845, the sagacious prediction of Mr. Hume in 1831, who said in committee on Lord Althorp's motion, "that he was sure the duty on raw cotton would only be temporary."

The result is well known. Immediately that the Excise duty was repealed, the trade increased. Employment was extended. Where 100 persons found work in 1830, double the number were employed in five years afterwards; and the quantity of cotton employed in our great manufacturing districts, which in 1830 was upwards of 269,000,000 lb., amounted in 1835 to 326,000,000 lb.; and in 1840, to 531,000,000 lb.; and in 1849, to 775,000,000 lb.; valued by Mr. Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," at £36,125,840; or an increase in the trade since the duty was repealed of upwards of £51,000,000. Printed cottons in 1851 can be, and are, sold at prices under the amount of the Excise duty levied upon them in 1831; and we learn that calicoes, which formerly paid from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. duty, are offered wholesale, at the present time, at prices varying, according to quality, from 4s. to 5s. 9d. Not even Sir Charles Wood will allege, that the Treasury or the country lost anything by this wise measure of his predecessor.

So much for the Exciseman in the cotton-mill, and the national benefit which resulted from his extrusion. It lay pens, however, that the Government, in freeing cotton from the Excise, kept its hard and impolitic hand up on cotton in another shape. In all the large cotton manufactories of Great Britain there is an immense quantity of waste or refuse, of no value in itself to the manufacturer, and it is only, as far as he is concerned, to be burned, destroyed, or otherwise put out of the way. This waste or refuse, like straw, and other vegetable substances, is, however, the material of which an article of great beauty, utility, and indeed prime necessity in every civilised community, is manufactured. Cotton-waste is the grand ingredient of manity, is manufactured. Cotton-waste is the grand ingredient of paper, and is purchased from the cotton-mills by the paper manufacturers at a very cheap rate. If the mill-owners would burn or bury this substance, Government would not interfere, by duty or otherwise, to prevent them; but, as soon as the paper manufacturer takes it and converts it into wealth, the Government sends the excisemen to demand, in the name of the nation, the sum of 1½d. per pound, or £14 per ton, before he can be allowed to dispose of it to the public in the shape of the beautiful article of paper. Simply as a question of trade and of employment for the people, the Excise duty upon cotton-waste is quite as important in a national point of view, as the Excise duty upon cotton itself. England manufactures printed calicoes for nearly the whole world. We know of no reason why she should not be the world's paper manufacturer at the same time; unless it be the obstinacy of the present Government that will not, even though it have a surplus of revenue at its disposal, relax its hold upon the money which the tax produces. The tax is evaded to such an extent, that the Government in this case, as in that of the Excise duty on cotton goods, is compelled to keep up a staff of Excisemen, which nearly swallows up the total proceeds in order to watch over dishonest or suspected manufacturers. The manufacture of paper, like that in cotton, wool, hardware, or any other article with which the Exciseman does not meddle, would, if left to its natural expansion and growth, employ on a moderate calculation 100,000 additional pairs of hands in two or three years from this time, if it were made free; and vegetable refuse, that now rots on the ground, would be converted into national wealth. If paper were a mere commodity, with which education, literature, morality, and religion had nothing to do, the manufacturers would have a right to demand of the Government—independent altogether of the question of present loss to the revenue—to free them from a burden so unjustifiable and so onerous; but when paper is the vehicle of thought, the instrument of knowledge, the substance of all others which a civilised country most needs for the purposes of education and enlightenment, the folly of taxing it in the first instance, and the obstinacy of retaining the tax when its injurious effects are proved to all the world, is nothing less than wicked. The old plea of lazy officials, that they must get money somewhere, will not do in this case. Apparent gain to the Exchequer, may be a real loss to the nation. Such gain ought to have no attractions, even to the most *nonchalant* of Ministers.

If the present Government want encouragement to do what is right upon this question, and if its claims upon their attention, as one of Literature and Religion are not of themselves sufficient, let them refer to the debates in "Hansard" upon the repeal of the Excise duty on cotton, and to the industrial history of England since the day it was taken off. We think that, simply as a question of trade, and the legitimate extension of manufacturing industry, they will then want no further inducement to make worthless cotton-waste as free of the Exciseman as valuable cotton; and that they will cease to stand between 100,000 or perhaps 200,000 persons and their remunerative employment, and between millions of the uneducated people and the cheap instruction that would be provided for them if there were a free-trade in Paper.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the applications of the various turnpike trusts throughout the kingdom for a renewal of their local acts, have received a report from the Secretary of State, to the effect, that, it having been represented to him that considerable saving of expense in these matters might be effected by preliminary inquiries, he has caused such inquiries to be instituted into the circumstances of each of the 14 trusts applying to Parliament this session. In conducting the several inquiries, and endeavouring to effect equitable arrangements between opposing parties, Sir George Grey states that he has been desirous to recommend, as far as practicable in each case, that a portion of the annual income of each trust should be applied to the redemption of the debt at present existing, so that the trust may be in a better financial condition annually, with a prospect of being entirely relieved of its debt as early as possible, without imposing any additional burthens upon the parishes or the public travellers.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Cooper Testimonial, held on Saturday last, at the Thatched House Tavern, it was decided, by a large majority, that the bust should be placed in the Royal College of Surgeons. The subscriptions having exceeded the amount required, a statuette will be presented to each contributor of one guinea.

On Saturday night, the keepers of the Ribble Lighthouse, Lytham, captured no less than 160 birds, some of excellent quality. On foggy or hazy nights they are attracted by the light, and fly against the glass lantern. Some come with such force that they instantly kill themselves, others dash in themselves, but the greater number receive no injury, and keep fluttering about outside till they are laid hold of.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE STAIRCASES

THE View of one of the Staircases, which are all precisely of the same design and construction, is taken from the cross gallery on the west side of the transept.

In each staircase there are four flights of steps, two on the same side, ascending from the ground-floor to the half-way landing, and two, one on either side of the half-way landing, ascending to the galleries. In each flight there are twenty-one steps, which are 13½ inches wide, 7 feet 4½ inches long, and 1¾ inch thick, and are made of wood at present very little known in this country, called *sobica*—a species of mahogany, but of greater specific gravity: it is of a reddish-brown colour, and very hard, and appears likely to suit the heavy traffic of the millions who will ascend and descend the staircases during the continuance of the Exhibition.

The risers are of deal, 6½ inches high and 1½ inch thick, and are bolted to open spandril irons having proper flanges; and these again rest on the cast-iron stringers of carriages, to which they are bolted. Each stringer is 12 inches in depth, with top and bottom flange, the former being 4½ inches wide and parallel throughout, and the latter 7 inches wide in the middle, and tapering to 5 inches at each end. The web is ⅜ inch thick at bottom, and ¼ inch at top.

The lower stringers are firmly secured by bolts to extra strong wooden joists where they rest on the floor, and at top are bolted through the tops of the cast-iron columns to the larger columns of the building, already alluded to, and also rest on concrete foundations.

The newels and ballustrading are of cast iron, the latter of a diamond pattern, to correspond in some sort with the gallery railing: the handrails are of rounded Honduras mahogany.

The wells of staircases are each 15 feet 7½ inches long, and 7 feet 9 inches wide, formed by cross bearers, 16 inches deep by 7 inches thick, and trimmers, 18 inches deep and 3½ inches thick. The joists of the cross gallery floor are supported at one end on wooden plates resting on the tops of girders, and at the other end are framed into the trimmers. The staircases have been constructed especially with a view to strength, but are nevertheless worthy of commendation from their general design, which is exceedingly pleasing to the eye.

THE REFRESHMENT COURTS, &c.

The Refreshment Courts and other conveniences are situated in three separate parts of the Building: that for first-class feeders, at the northern end of the transept; while the second class court is in the north-west division of the ground-floor, near the machinery in motion; and the third-class court in the north-eastern division, in the district appropriated to foreign contributors.

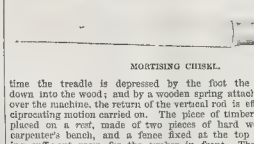
An inspection of the second-class Refreshment Court discovered to our astonished vision other "conveniences" presenting an unseemly appearance, the whole being enclosed with brick walls, hitherto so strictly repudiated, which causes this to be one of the most disagreeable features of the interior. The only way to get over this unfortunate affair is to cover the exterior of these unsightly enclosures. If covered with looking-glass, in panels, properly decorated, under the direction of Mr. Owen Jones, this sad eye-sore would be got rid of.

MORTISING MACHINE.

Among the various useful machines which have been made available for facilitating the operations in the erection of the Great Exhibition Building of Glass in Hyde-park, and which have mostly been described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, there is one used for making mortises in wood, which we omitted to notice.

Our attention was called to it a few days since, and we now present an Illustration of this useful contrivance, the invention of Mr. Furness, of Liverpool. Some of our readers may not understand the meaning of the word *mortise*, which is simply "an excavation recessed within the surface of a piece of timber to receive a projection called a tenon, left on the end of another piece, in order to fix the two together." Usually, these excavations, or mortises, are made by hand; but, owing to the thousands of mortises in the sashes of the Great Building, it would have been a most tedious process, and also caused much delay in the completion of this part of the work. By Mr. Furness' machine, seven or eight mortises are cut out during the time occupied in cutting out a single one by hand.

The machine is worked by the foot of the operator, who moves a treadle, which with levers connected by round iron bands gives motion to a vertical rod in front of the machine, to which is attached the chisel, which may vary in size from the eighth of an inch up to 2 inches: that used for the sash-work at the Building is here shown. Every



MORTISING CHISEL.

time the treadle is depressed by the foot the chisel is brought down into the wood; and by a wooden spring attached to a beam fixed over the machine, the return of the vertical rod is effected, and so a reciprocating motion carried on. The piece of timber to be mortised is placed on a rest, made of two pieces of hard wood, in front of a carpenter's bench, and a fence fixed at the top of the rest, leaving sufficient room for the timber in front. The joiner, while the operation is in progress, presses the wood against the rest. In the middle of the frame of the machine is a gauge-wheel worked in connexion with a horizontal screw attached to the frame of the machine, by this contrivance the chisel may be moved backwards or forwards at pleasure. The iron frame of the gauge-wheel is attached to two horizontal round rods, working between the front and back uprights of the machine, and, being connected with the vertical chisel rod, great accuracy is attained in forming the mortises.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN LIVERPOOL.—Subscriptions have been opened for these poor exiles, to raise funds for their support. Those who have gone to America, before leaving, addressed the following letter, signed by twenty-six of them, to Mr. Dicey: "Respected countryman!—You are hereby requested to interpret our feelings of gratitude towards the Government of this glorious and free country, for the generous and liberal way in which we have been provided for during our stay here, as well as for the arrangements which have been made for our passage to America. You will, in like manner, offer our warmest thanks to the worthy Edward Rushton, Esq., the magistrate of this town, for the humanity and kindheartedness he evinced in mitigating, like an endearing father, our sufferings. You will further bring to public notice our thanks towards the generous inhabitants of this town, who received us with so much sympathy, and so generously subscribed for our relief. You will personally see G. H., Esq., Messrs. G—th, P gh, and their Welsh friends, and assure them that we shall never forget the kindness which we have received at their hands."

EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN-CLOTH ROBBERIES AT LEEDS.—On Saturday last the Leeds magistrates brought to a close several lengthened examinations arising out of a charge of felony brought against Mr. George Oddy, a woollen-cloth manufacturer and dealer, residing at Worsley Moor Side, near Leeds. The prisoner, in addition to manufacturing cloth on his own account, has bartered a good deal for other goods, and carried on a rather extensive business. Recently, several robberies of cloth-mills have taken place at Pudsey and the neighbourhood; but, until last week, nothing transpired to lead to the detection of the thieves or the recovery of the stolen property. On Monday, from information previously received, Inspector Child obtained from the Leeds justices a warrant authorising him to search the house of Mr. Oddy. In the meantime his house was watched by the constables of Pudsey (Messrs. John Fearnley and James Halliday), in order to prevent anything being conveyed away; and, after watching at the New Inn, kept by Mr. Pickles, which is near Oddy's house, from Sunday to Monday afternoon, Oddy was seen to leave his premises with two ends of blue cloth upon his back, he being followed by his wife, carrying another end. The cloth was seized, and Oddy taken into custody. Inspector Child and police-officer Kell arrived soon after this, and on searching the house, found two ends of blue cloth in a finished state, some remnants of cloth, and other articles detailed in the evidence. In defence, the prisoner said he had received the cloth of a woman named Huggon, who resides near him, but this was denied by her, and, after a long examination, the prisoner was committed for trial.

HORSEMEN.

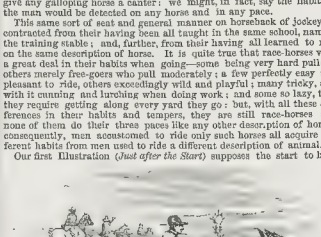
ANY person accustomed to pay the slightest attention to horsemanship, must have remarked the striking difference between the seats, manner, and general appearance of men on horseback: this arising from very natural causes, namely, the different way in which each has been first taught, the description of animal he has been accustomed to ride, and the different situations in which his practice in riding has been called forth. There is a slight difference in the manner of every class of men accustomed to ride for each particular purpose: but the most striking difference of manner is exhibited in the jockey, the huntsman, the post-boy or postillion, the dealer's man, and the military rider. These are all horsemen in their several ways; and we propose giving our readers different Illustrations of the manner, seat, and general appearance of each of these classes of horsemen, with such remarks as, we trust, will be found useful; and, further, pointing out where the marked difference is most strongly shown, and the causes that have produced such different effects. We begin with

THE JOCKEY.

Men accustomed to see jockeys in their saddles would at once detect the man in the habit of riding race-horses, if he was merely asked to give any galloping horse a canter: we might, in fact, say the habits of the man would be detected on any horse and in any pace.

This same sort of seat and general manner on horseback of jockeys is contracted from their having been all taught in the same school, namely the training stable: and, further, from their having all learned to ride on the same description of horse. It is quite true that race-horses vary a great deal in their habits when going—some being very hard pullers, others merely free-goers who pull moderately: a few perfectly easy and pleasant to ride, others exceedingly wild and playful; many tricky, and with it cunning and lurching when doing work: and some so lazy, that they require getting along every yard they go: but, with all these differences in their habits and tempers, they are still race-horses and none of them do their three paces like any other description of horse: consequently, men accustomed to ride only such horses all acquire different habits from men used to ride a different description of animal.

Our first Illustration (*Just after the Start*) supposes the start to have



JUST AFTER THE START.

taken place; and, as such a horse as it represents is usually a ready starter, we conclude him to have jumped off, either with the lead, or among the leading horses. He is going faster than our jockey wishes, but he well knows the temper of such a horse will not bear contradiction; and, should he attempt to check him at once, or rudely pull him together, he would fight at such restraint, and with that exertion and fretting, which he certainly would do, he would exhaust himself more than by being permitted for a short distance to have, in some measure, his own way. Our jockey is seen sitting close to, and quietly on, his saddle, his hands moderately low, steadying his horse's head; his feet placed so as to give him firm hold of his stirrups: an incautious movement of a hand, an arm, an undue pressure of a leg, or a sudden shifting of the seat would, with such a horse, cause a swerve, or probably a bolt, or an attempt to bolt, out of the course. Our jockey is patiently waiting till his horse, from having to a certain degree had his freak out, will become more placid in his temper, and disposed to yield obedience to the hand, bridle, and wishes of the rider

We will now look at the horse. The upward turn of the dock or tail, the ears neither pointed backwards nor forwards, but kept so as to catch every sound; the strain upon the martingale, the stare of the eye, and the expanded nostril, all show great excitement, which our jockey evinces judgment in not further arousing, but, in Scotch phrase, "biding his time" to subdue.

We next see him, as we suppose, a mile from the starting, and half a mile from the ending, post. He has now got him

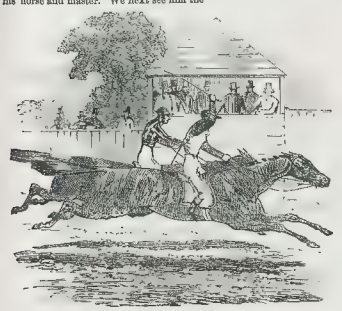
SETTLED TO HIS STRIDE.

We here perceive our jockey in a different position on his horse. He is leaning forwards, so as to take a portion of his weight off the loins, and throwing it more on the stronger part of his horse. He having become amenable to the bit, the jockey has his hands well down, so as to keep his horse's head in its proper place, and pacing fairly and steadily on the bit. He is resting quietly on his stirrups, and man and horse now seem on good terms with each other.

Our jockey has probably been told to "make the pace pretty good," to "make good use of his horse," or, in more concise terms, to "take the lead and keep it;" such directions, or in more racing phrase "orders," are perfectly understood by the experienced jockey, though they are somewhat dangerous ones (particularly the last) to be given to boys. Our jockey knows perfectly well, that leaving the lead and keeping it does not comprehend his racing with and beating off every horse that may during the race come up head and girth with him; for he is quite aware that horses are sometimes entered in a stake (that is known they have no chance of winning) merely for them to force the running for some favourite from the stable, so disputing the lead with such would only be, our jockey knows, expending the powers of his own horse to no purpose. He knows that taking the lead only means as it relates to particular horses in the race, whose powers of speed at the finish may be known, or considered, to be greater than those of the horse he is upon; and, relying on his stoutness, the orders given mean that the pace may be such as to so far cut down other horses dangerous from their speed, and thus bring them at the finish to be no better, in that particular, than the stouter but less speedy horse: our jockey thus lets his horse stride along at a pace that, from its continuance, becomes telling on the flyers. On nearing home, the best horses begin to single themselves out, that is, come away from their horses, and come up to, or even take, or attempt to take, the lead from our jockey. This is a moment when *heed* is wanted. He has hitherto ridden to orders, he must now act on his own judgment. He must not only be guided by

how he feels his own horse under him; but, by watching those in his sight, must judge of how far they are, or are not, in difficulty. If he finds a horse come up and challenge, that he sees is full of running, and feels that the pace has told on his own, he must, in such a case, decline any contest; for the least increased exertion, or perhaps a continuance of the same, will induce, or in truth oblige, his horse to shut up, or what is the same thing in effect, suddenly diminish his rate of going. He must, on the contrary, at all risks, take a pull at his horse, trusting the pace the leading horses are going will bring them back to him. But, whether it does or not, he will be quite aware that a contest between a nearly beaten horse, and one with his powers less exhausted, will, in most cases, be more than useless, and perfectly so in all, unless the one in point of speed is beyond all comparison superior to the other; and even then the chance of success will depend upon how far the one is more or less exhausted than the other, for it must be quite clear to every one that speed ceases when the powers of exertion are prostrated.

We will conclude our Jockey to have used his own judgment at the critical moment in the race that we have described; we will suppose him to have eased his horse off for a few strides; and, from having husbanded his powers, he finds, from the renewed energy with which he goes, that, win or lose, he did the only judicious thing to do for the benefit of his horse and master. We next see him the



LAST STRIDE BUT ONE

rom the winning-post. He has quietly shifted his seat, and is sitting down in his saddle. A few strides before this, we should have seen him more in his first position, but his arms higher yet shaking, supporting his horse. He then takes his reins in one hand, gets his whip up, and threatens his horse. If he springs to that, and as he sees his antagonist is doing his best, he is justified in hoping the race is his; for he feels he has enough left in his horse to go in and win. If, on the contrary, his horse being a free one, he finds he cannot come when he calls on him, or answer to a threaten—if he is not then actually leading, he feels his chance is all but out. To punish a free horse at any distance from the finish would be more likely to make him swerve, or shorten his stroke, than extend or quicken it: he reserves, therefore, this last resource, and the latest moment—a very few strides from home; and at the last stride but one, we see him, with his arm extended, giving his horse the free use of his head, to make all the momentary exertion he is capable of, and, further, in so close a thing, to gain perhaps half a head by the elongation of his horse's neck, and the projection of his nose: he made his rush six strides only from the winning-chair. His game horse answers to the whip and spur: each of the last half-dozen strides brings him a few inches in advance, and he lands him a winner by a head. Had he made his rush before he did, probably his horse would not have lasted at the pace to the finish; had he deferred it longer, he would have been too late: as it was, he just nicked it.

RUNNING MATCH OF TEN MILES FOR TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS A SIDE, BETWEEN COOK OF GREENWICH, AND BIRKHEAD OF SHEFFIELD.

This event, which had occupied a good deal of the attention of amateurs of pedestrianism, came off on Monday last, at Copenhagen House. In honour of the several matches fixed for Monday and Tuesday, the running-course had been widened, and newly gravelled for the occasion; and, had the weather been even moderately propitious, would have afforded one of the finest circular runs in the neighbourhood of London, three times round completing a mile.

In hopes of the deluge of rain ceasing, the men did not come to the starting-post till past four o'clock. In such inclement weather, no attempt was made of any display of the preliminary canter; but, on the word "Go!" being given, like *Lady Macbeth's* guests, they went at once. Odds on starting nearly even—perhaps Birkhead for choice. Cook jumped off with a slight lead, but Birkhead soon collared his man, and on coming round to the starting post they were abreast. In this way the first five miles were run, each alternately leading a few yards. These five miles, notwithstanding the soaked state of the course, were done considerably under the hour minutes. Cook certainly showed as the handsomest runner, and, to ordinary observers, the strongest also; in proof of which, at this period of the race, odds were betted in his favour, and this opinion prevailed till the seventh mile was completed. In going the next mile, Cook fell. He was picked up by his friends, and Birkhead then, patronising a great coat, slackened his speed, and finished the distance at his leisure. Cook, after being taken from the ground, was brought back, and also completed his ten miles

On ascending to the large room, we found it crammed, and our ears were saluted by strains more loud than sweet from the partisans of the winning and losing men. Controversy was at high pressure, till the arrival of Mr. Garrat, the proprietor of the grounds, who had voluntarily accepted the responsible and unpleasant office of referee, put a stop to it, by fearlessly, decisively, and in true sporting spirit, doing the only thing a man determined on straightforward and honourable conduct could do, namely, awarding the prize to the winning man. Cook said he was knocked down by Birkhead's elbow: in reference to that we merely say "Bah!"

After this, in spite of the lateness of the hour, the match came off between Cook of Notting-hill, and Hannant, of Stepney, 140 yards, to clear six hurdles; Hannant, to the surprise of many, winning by about thirty yards.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, from 600 to 700 of a sort not to be deterred by trifles were on the ground, many of whom were professionals; among them old Smith, who was engaged in an eight-mile walking match on the following day, looking fresh as paint and hard as nails—long may he continue so!

The weather on Tuesday being worse, if possible, than Monday, the three events to come on were very properly put off under such untoward circumstances.

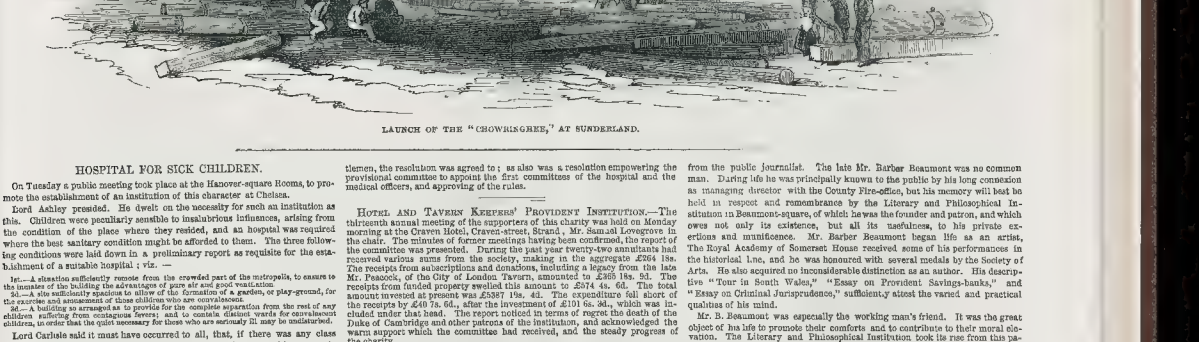
C. Westhall and Jesse Smith, who were to have run a mile race on this day, Smith receiving 80 yards start, had a little spurt by way of keeping their notes in tune, three times round the course. As this was merely done in the best spirit and good fellowship to keep something alive, and themselves in exercise, though a foolish thing, it matters little how it was run; indeed, stating particulars might mislead: but, from the different style of running of the men, whenever the match comes off, as far as our opinion is concerned—if all is meant straight, which we have no reason to doubt—we book the event on one side as certain.

LAUNCH OF THE "CHOWRINGHEE," AT SUNDERLAND.

This fine vessel was launched from the ship-building yard of Mr. William Pile, jun., Northland, Sunderland, on the 3rd inst. The weather was fine, and the spectacle was witnessed by thousands of spectators, without any accident.

The *Chowringhee* is a frigate-built ship, of 1000 tons burthen, new measure, classed A. 1, 13 years, and is the property of John Hay, Esq., of Cresswell House, near Sunderland. Length of keel and rake, 170 feet; extreme breadth, 34½ feet; depth of hold, 21½ feet. This is the first vessel built in Sunderland whose length is five times her breadth, and the longest ever launched in the Wear. She is a beautiful model, combining great carrying capacity with fast-sailing qualities and extraordinary strength. Her iron fastenings are peculiar, and embrace many important improvements, the iron knees alone being upwards of 60 tons weight! The cabins are capacious; and the fittings, which are in a style of great elegance, have been executed under the superintendence of Captain George Brown, her commander. The decorations are by Messrs. Lindsay, of Sunderland, and are of beautiful design, richly relieved with black and gold. The figure head represents a Bengalese struggling with a tiger.

Altogether, the *Chowringhee* will add greatly to the ship-building reputation of Sunderland. Mr Pile is also building a ship of 600 tons; two clipper brigs, of 300 tons each; and a clipper barque, of 800 tons.



LAUNCH OF THE "CHOWRINGHEE," AT SUNDERLAND.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

On Tuesday a public meeting took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, to promote the establishment of an institution of this character at Chelsea.

Lord Ashley presided. He dwelt on the necessity for such an institution as this. Children were peculiarly sensible to insalubrious influences, arising from the condition of the place where they resided, and an hospital was required where the best sanitary condition might be afforded to them. The three following conditions were laid down in a preliminary report as requisite for the establishment of a suitable hospital; viz.—

1st.—A situation sufficiently remote from the crowded part of the metropolis, to ensure to the inmates of the building the advantages of pure air and good ventilation.

2d.—A site sufficiently spacious to allow of the formation of a garden, or play-ground, for the exercise and amusement of those children who are convalescent.

3d.—A building so arranged as to provide for the complete separation from the rest of any children suffering from contagious fevers; and to contain distinct wards for convalescent children, in order that the quiet necessary for those who are seriously ill may be undisturbed.

Lord Carlisle said it must have occurred to all, that, if there was any class with whom we might not run any risk, it was the sick poor: with respect to them, we know that the Saviour ever attended to them; and of the young children, they were not to be prevented from being brought to him. The young and the sick were the peculiar care of those who had within them the kind sympathies of human nature. The statistics of infant mortality were the strongest argument which could be used in favour of an institution like this. The noble Lord moved—

That, as great and numerous evils are experienced by all classes of the community from the want of an hospital exclusively devoted to the reception and medical treatment of sick children, the formation of such an institution may be made, under the blessing of Almighty God, a means of relieving the sufferings of the poor, and of conferring important benefits upon society at large. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London stated that they were met that day to supply a want which had been long felt in this country. The population of this vast metropolis had for a long period increased at the rate of 30,000 a year, but the charitable institutions had not increased to a proportionate extent. He had contributed thirty years ago to the formation of the Dispensary for Children, and that institution had dispensed its aid to 12,000; and in that number the mortality was 1 in 40, while it was 1 in 25 with respect to other persons; but a dispensary could not render all the aid that was required. The healing art with respect to young children was far behind what it was with respect to adults. The welfare of the poorer classes of society was peculiarly dependant upon the state of their health, and no person could visit the poor without perceiving how their diseases were aggravated by imprudent management. This institution was intended to afford the means of treating their diseases in a manner of which their own homes did not admit; and it was to be expected that it would afford the means of advancing the medical art, by the opportunities it offered for observing the diseases of childhood.

After some observations from Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Dr. Burrows, and other gentlemen, the resolution was agreed to; as also was a resolution empowering the provisional committee to appoint the first committee of the hospital and the medical officers, and approving of the rules.

Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the supporters of this charity was held on Monday morning at the Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand, Mr. Samuel Lovegrove in the chair. The minutes of former meetings having been confirmed, the report of the committee was presented. During the past year twenty-two annuitants had received various sums from the society, making in the aggregate £264 18s. The receipts from subscriptions and donations, including a legacy from the late Mr. Peacock, of the City of London Tavern, amounted to £369 18s. 8d. The receipts from funded property swelled this amount to £574 4s. 6d. The total amount invested at present was £5387 19s. 4d. The expenditure fell short of the receipts by £40 7s. 6d., after the investment of £101 6s. 3d., which was included under that head. The report noticed in terms of regret the death of the Duke of Cambridge and other patrons of the institution, and acknowledged the warm support which the committee had received, and the steady progress of the charity.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—On Tuesday, an adjourned court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held at the office, Greek-street, Soho. Present: Viscount Ebrington, M.P., in the chair; Capt. Dawson; Messrs. Stevenson, Lawes, Hawes, and Hardwicke. A report, drawn up by the district surveyor, and approved of by Mr. Forster, recommending the laying down of water pipes, and the employment of other means for the sanitary improvement of various unhealthy localities in Jacob's Island and other parts of the metropolis, was read and adopted. The following works, which had been examined and approved of in committee, were also determined upon: The laying down of 92.0 feet of 9-inch pipe sewers in different parts of the Bevington district, the total estimate being £180; laying down 70 feet of 12-inch pipe sewer in Cross Keys-mews, Marylebone district, estimate £10 10s.; constructing 900 feet of sewer along Burton street and Collingwood-place, Belmark-green district, estimate, £360; 500 feet of 2-feet barrel drain, and 900 feet of 18-inch pipe sewer in High-street and Sydenham-hill; 550 feet of 12-inch in Willow-street, and 350 of 9-inch in Sandy's-row district, estimate, £580; construction of gullies in the Hammersmith, Kent-road, and Whitechapel districts, estimate cost, £60. A rate of 6d. in the pound, for two years, was ordered to be levied upon the Finsbury and Coppersmith districts; after which some routine business was transacted, and the court adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, BEAUMONT-SQUARE, MILE END.

Among the many useful institutions in this country formed for the purpose of instruction and amusement for the middle classes, the Literary and Philosophical Institution, founded by the late Mr. Barber Beaumont, merits especial notice from the public journalist. The late Mr. Barber Beaumont was no common man. During life he was principally known to the public by his long connexion as managing director with the County Fire-office, but his memory will best be held in respect and remembrance by the Literary and Philosophical Institution in Beaumont-square, of which he was the founder and patron, and which owes not only its existence, but all its usefulness, to his private exertions and munificence. Mr. Barber Beaumont began life as an artist, The Royal Academy of Somerset House received some of his performances in the historical line, and he was honoured with several medals by the Society of Arts. He also acquired no inconsiderable distinction as an author. His descriptive "Tour in South Wales," "Essay on Provident Savings-banks," and "Essay on Criminal Jurisprudence," sufficiently attest the varied and practical qualities of his mind.

Mr. B. Beaumont was especially the working man's friend. It was the great object of his life to promote their comforts and to contribute to their moral elevation. The Literary and Philosophical Institution took its rise from this patriotic feeling. No sooner was the idea perfected, than it was carried out with the accustomed energy of its originator. Mr. B. Beaumont was untiring in his superintendence during the progress of the works. The building rose, it may be said, beneath his eye: and there is reason to believe that the constant exposure to the weather while engaged in this work had the effect of aggravating those asthmatic paroxysms to which in the latter years of his life he was subject, and finally of putting a period to his career of practical usefulness. Mr. Beaumont, besides giving the land on which the building is erected, endowed it with the sum of £13,000: making an amount little short of £20,000, which he voluntarily gave for the instruction and improvements of the public. From the time when the institution opened, in 1840, up to the present period, it has made most gratifying progress. The number of members for the first year was 117; the number for the year 1850 was 900. The institution is fitted up with a commodious reading-room and a library, already exceeding 3000 volumes in extent. There are classes for instruction in music, languages, and literary subjects. Lectures by popular lecturers are given at stated periods; and, in order to combine amusement with the higher purposes of the institution, a series of concerts and musical entertainments are arranged for the autumn and winter months.

Mr. Barber Beaumont left his son, Mr. J. A Beaumont (the managing director of the County Fire-office), to carry out his views and wishes in this and other public objects. This duty has been faithfully and most successfully discharged; and the Silver Medal, of which the accompanying is a copy, has been struck for the purpose of being presented to the numerous friends of the late founder of the Institution, and to those who have afforded to Mr. Barber Beaumont their valuable assistance in carrying out a work which involves so many gratifying associations. The Medal is by Cobbs, and is esteemed a very fine work of art. We understand it will form one of the subjects for exhibition in the Crystal Palace.

THE LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE CUP.

LEAMINGTON PRIZE CUPS.

THESE elegant prizes, contested for at the Warwick and Leamington Spring Meeting, during the past week, are from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), 156, New Bond-street.

The Military Steeple-chase Cup has a round body, ornamented with a shield on each side, one bearing a representation of a Jockey; the other, of the Race. The Cup has an ornamental foot and stem, and handles; and a military figure on the cover for button: it is gilt throughout.

The Leamington Hunt Cup is of Grecian form, and has a bold relief on each side: one, saddling for the race; the other, preparing to start. The body and foot are flat-chased, Grecian ornament; and on the lid is a figure of Victory for the button.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN W. ALLAN, OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DEE."

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE 73RD REGIMENT.

A PAIR of superb Claret Jugs, of large size, have just been presented to the 73rd Regiment, by Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., Colonel of that corps. We have engraved one of these magnificent vessels. They are from the factory of Messrs. Turner, New Bond-street; and, for graceful design, correct modelling, and exquisite finish, may be pronounced as among the finest specimens of art.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE 73RD REGIMENT.

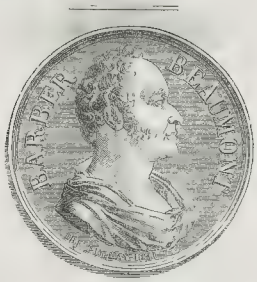
PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN W. ALLAN, OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET "DEE"

THE Silver Speaking Trumpet represented in the Engraving, is the gift of the saloon passengers on board the Royal mail steam-packet *Dee*, on her twentieth voyage from San Juan to Chagres, and subscribed for by them, on the 6th October, 1850, as a token of their esteem for him as a gentleman, an officer, and a seaman.

The Trumpet was manufactured by Mr. Simpson, No. 55, Strand, and is beautifully engraved, representing the *Dee* on one side of the mouth of it, with emblematic designs of England and America. The Royal arms of England, with Americus above, and the town arms of Arbroath (Captain Allan's native place), are represented on the side shown in the Engraving.

The reverse side is engraved in the same style, and contains the following inscription, according to the expressed wish of the passengers (chiefly Americans):—

Presented to CAPTAIN ALLAN, of the Royal mail steam-packet *Dee*, by the saloon passengers, on her twentieth voyage from San Juan to Chagres, as a memorial of their respect and esteem. October 6th, 1850.



THE BEAUMONT INSTITUTION SILVER MEDAL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE LEAMINGTON HUNT CUP

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR AT THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

ON Thursday and Friday week, the Pavilion was thrown open to the public as a Bazaar, to assist in the liquidation of the debt incurred in building the Brighton Dispensary.

The work of charity was patronised by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a long list of the nobility and gentry; whilst Lady Jane Peel, the Hon. Mrs C. Hanbury Tracy, Mrs Jenks, Mrs. Charles Thellusson, Mrs Romeyn Tyrrte, and Mrs. Furner engaged to render more active service, by presiding at the stalls. Col. Shewell, of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, also granted the attendance of the regimental band, and the London and Brighton Railway Directors consented to issue return tickets from London and back on the two days of the Fair.

Under these auspices, the Bazaar was opened on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock; and during the whole of that day, up to five o'clock, the rooms were thronged with elegant company, including all the rank and fashion of the town and neighbourhood.

In the vestibule, the band of the 8th Hussars, Kœnig conductor

THE ANDERSON TESTIMONIAL.

FANCY FAIR IN THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRIGHTON DISPENSARY.

ghestlace to the celebrated Herr Isenegg, [illegible] to-day, as the company passed into the state apartments. The whole of these were divided both [illegible] Bazaar number 2 the Music-room Gallery, the Saloon, the Banqueting-house Gallery, and the Banqueting-room.

In the Music-room Gallery, in front of the organ were presided over by Lady Jane Peel, assisted by Miss Peel, Lady Catherine Loftus, Miss Louisa Lane, Miss Acton, and others. The appearance of this, and, indeed, of all the stalls, was very splendid, festoons of rosettes, varying in colour and arrangement, hanging from the summit and breaking the lines of the framework. Mr. Messrs. Nash and Hull was each of the back of the stalls, and they [illegible] it most successfully.

In Lady Jane Peel's stall was the American instrument which we have engraved, but also was a beautiful model of the Brighton Dispensary, made by Braybe, one of the Brighton police-force, an elaborate piece of workmanship, by Mrs. Langworthy the carving of the frame by Mr. Cowden, and a great deal of elegant needlework by the Duchess Lady Jane Peel.

Facing the stall of Lady Jane Peel which occupied the northern side of the Music-room was that of Mrs. C. Thellusson, who was assisted by Miss Livingston and Miss Hammond.

The third stall was that of Mrs. Jenks, who was assisted by Miss Johnstone and Miss D'Arcy.

Passing out of the Music-room into the adjoining gallery, we found ourselves presided over by Mrs. Cordy Burrows, assisted by Miss Dendy, Miss Shelley, Miss Holden, and Miss [illegible].

In the room were also two gifts—one by Colonel Trickey, a monkey shaving a cat, in a glass case, with animals old favourites of the donor, and another stuffed, the other, a statuette of Sir Robert Peel, given by Mr Pelper.

The saloon, or centre room, attracted large numbers with its wheel of fortune, kept by Miss George and Burrow.

The Drawing-room had been [illegible] the saloon into the Banqueting-room, [illegible] a Post-office, [illegible] fitted up with several apertures, at which applications were received, and letters furnished to all comers at a [illegible] notice. The contents of these letters, to which the postage was one shilling, repaid the investment in good time. The Post-Office, [illegible] had been the [illegible] Brighton Dispensary Post-office, Thomas Attree, [illegible] Postmaster-General, and his receipts must have

CONCERT IN THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

been considerable. Opposite to the Post-office was a refreshment table, supplied by Mr. Shaw, who has given the profits to the institution.

In the Banqueting-room, the left side was occupied by the stall of the Hon Mrs C Hanbury Tracy, presided over by that lady, assisted by Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Charles Craven, Miss Craven, Miss Herbert, Miss Cobbett Darby, and Mdlle. Cattarll.

Facing Mr. Tracy's was a double stall, the lower section presided over by Mrs. Kemey- Tynte, assisted by Miss Brabazon, Miss Courtenay, and Miss Rose

Mrs Furner's stall was enriched by a great deal of beautiful needle-work, which brought her many purchasers.

A large number of artistic donations were made, and the donors were San Giovanni and Messrs. Pepper, Penley, Leatham, G. Smith, Scott, F. Woledge, and Arundale. Among the contributors to the fair was Mr Brinley Richards, of London, who composed a waltz for the occasion, which was sold in manuscript.

On Thursday, the sum of £143 10s was taken at the door, and on Friday £100 19s. The receipts at the stalls were proportionate. The committee wisely determined to keep open the Bazaar on Saturday, reducing the admission to one shilling. Altogether, the Bazaar has produced a handsome sum for the Dispensary; and certainly the Pavilion was never seen to better advantage than in this benevolent work

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Dispensary was held on Monday the 13th, when the report was presented. After recording the continued success of the institution (now in the 42nd year of its existence) in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, it stated that on the 1st of January, 1850, the number of patients remaining on the books was 321, which, with 4693 admitted during the year (being 178 more admitted than in the year 1849), make a total of 5014, of whom 1959 have been visited at their own homes. During the year 4660 were discharged, thus leaving 354 patients on the books on January 1, 1851. The number of persons vaccinated since the opening of the institution, including those of the past year, amounts to 3204.

The statement of accounts showed a balance of £247 11s. against the institution to the 31st December, 1850.

Ten guineas were presented to the building fund by Mr Pouchée (of Messrs. Rigge's establishment, East-street),—that sum having been collected by him in *sixpences*

The "Anderson Testimonial," of which we annex an Engraving, is an elegant silver vase, formed by three large leaves of a marine plant springing from masses of rock, and supported by three horses, the bodies of which stand out from the base in bold relief. The design is spiritedly executed in frosted silver, with burnished chasings, and is eighteen inches in height, exclusive of the pedestal. It has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. On a silver medallion in front of the pedestal is engraved the following inscription :—

Presented to the Rev. J. S. M. ANDERSON, upon his resignation of the Perpetual Curacy of St. George's Chapel, in record of the graces of his character, the beneficences of his life, and the holy influence of his ministry, by which, during a period of twenty-five years, he enshrined himself in the memory of the inhabitants of Brighton. 1851.

Within the lip of the vase is engraved, "Presented to the Rev. J. S M Anderson, by the inhabitants of Brighton, with £1000."

CONCERT IN THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM

THIS spacious Hall presented a brilliant and animated scene on Thursday, the 27th ult., when there were assembled within its ancient walls nearly 500 of the neighbouring gentry, at the invitation of the University, to an amateur concert by her members.

The Hall is of great antiquity, the present structure having been built *de novo* by Bishop Hatfield, who assumed the mitre about 1350; and, though it has undergone several alterations since his time, which disfigured its beauty and decreased its size, it still retains his original decorated window, and much of its pristine grandeur; its dimensions even now being 101 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The roof of oak, which age has blackened but not decayed—stern and massive as that bold solid style of architecture, which forms so remarkable a type of the individual character of the Norman race—and even when devoid of ornament excites wilder ideas of pride and admiration, because, unlike man's transitory nature, it can endure for centuries the violence of war and tempests

At the northern extremity of the Hall, just beneath a large new ornamental window, a stage was erected for the performers. The upper wall is decorated with two casts of groups from the Elgin marbles, and by pieces of armour, and various flags and weapons which the Durham Corps of Volunteers used during the Free Trade Revolution; while both the side walls are adorned with pictures and portraits of the prebendaries by whose munificence the revenues which formerly went to support "Durham College," in the University of Oxford, were restored to their legitimate head—the present University of Durham. But the most interesting and remarkable features in these walls are two niches for minstrels, whose rude yet exciting strains have found a pleasing substitute in the more accomplished science of the present age.

Since the Castle of Durham came into possession of the University, this Hall has been used as the dining-hall of University College; but formerly it was set apart for state purposes, the great gatherings of the county, the last of which was held in the year 1827, when Bishop Van Mildert, assembling the high nobility of the shire, entertained the two greatest men of his day as companions of the same board, the noble hero of England's military glory and the great captain of her literature—the Duke of Wellington and Sir Walter Scott: some were present at the Concert who had not visited this Hall since that great event; and, recalling the brilliance and grandeur of that gorgeous scene of conviviality, contrasted it, in colours that detracted not a whit from its lustre, with this less sumptuous but equally animated and more intellectual entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The prospectus for the fifth season has at length been issued, the opening night being fixed for next Saturday, the 29th instant. The company since last year has undergone some changes. Mdlle. Guiseppina Morra is named as the successor of Mdlle. Vera; Mdlle. de Meric and two new contraltos are also announced to be succeeded by Mdlle. Angri (an invaluable acquisition) and a Mdlle. Vitale. Lavia, Zelger, Massol, and Tamburini have retired, and the gaps have been filled by Signor Salvatore, a baryton of high repute from Italy and Spain; Signor Ferrari, late of Her Majesty's Theatre; and Signor Bianchi, a basso of fame from Berlin. It remains to be seen how far such artists as Tamburini and Massol (the latter is now at Her Majesty's Theatre) can be adequately replaced by the new-comers. Grisi and Viardot remain the stars of the troupe; and Madame Castellan, who has recently created such a sensation at the Berlin Italian Opera, is also retained, also Mario, Lablache, Cotti, as second. The tenors are the same as last year—Tamberlik, who has had a brilliant success in St. Petersburgh; Maralti, who has been well received at the Parisian Grand Opera, Mei, Selli, and the unrivalled Mario, fresh from his Russian triumphs. The "Bassi Baritoni," and "Bassi Profondi," again display the names of the inimitable Ronconi, who has been electrifying the Madrid dilettanti, Signori Rommil, Tagliafico, Cresce, Picchiny, and Herr Formes, who has been acquiring lyric glory in Spain since the recess. The principals are, therefore, arranged as before—Grisi and Tamburini excepted, and the *debût* of their successors will be looked for with interest. The choral and orchestral arrangements are stated to be as complete and perfect as heretofore, with Mr. Godfrey in superintend the military band.

Costa is the director of the music, composer, and conductor.

According to the custom of the two preceding seasons, the ballet performances will be confined to short divertissements, and those incidental to operas. M. Alexandre is the ballet-master, and Mdlle. Louise Taglioni the chief *danseuse*.

Graves and Telbin are the scenic *artistes*.

The most striking feature of the prospectus is the passage in reference to the works to be produced during the year 1851. After specifying the thirty-three operas which had been mounted during the seasons of 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, the intention is declared of giving each of the grandest works at least once. The musical public may, therefore, expect to witness in fine style the "Guglielmo Tell," "Semiramide," "Donna del Lago," "Moïse in Egitto" (Zora), "Otello," of Rossini; "La Juive," of Halévy; "Der Freischütz," of Weber; "Massaniello," of Auber; "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," of Mozart; "Lucrezia Borgia," "Anna Bolena," and "Favorita," of Donizetti: "Norma" and "Puritani," of Bellini; and "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète," of Meyerbeer. Independently of this very rich and varied repertoire, the following eight operas are mentioned as novelties, the Directors pledging themselves to the production of at least four out of the list:—Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," now performing at the Paris Grand Opera; Gounod's "Sappho," about to be produced at the same establishment, having been composed for Madame Viardot, Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," Donizetti's "Les Martyrs," Weber's "Euryanthe," Spohr's "Faust," Spontini's "La Vestale," and Beethoven's "Fidelio." As regards the last-mentioned work, it has figured in the programmes of the last three seasons, without having been produced: it is to be hoped there will be no disappointment in hearing Beethoven's masterly production, his only opera, this year. The admirers of the German school will be delighted to find the names of Spohr and Weber in the prospectus; thus carrying out the fundamental principle of the founders of the Royal Italian Opera, to produce operas by the most eminent composers, "without distinction of country." In due course, we hope to see the name of an English composer weighing the merits of the *répertoire*, without fear of the foundation being shaken by such an astounding event.

The prospectus has been issued as the address of the "Directors of the Royal Italian Opera;" but it is stated, that Mr. Frederick Gye is now the sole lessee and manager, the commonwealth of artists being at an end. Mr. F. Gye has had three years' experience in the management of Covent Garden Theatre, since the establishment therein of the Italian lyric drama.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. Dance has contributed a small dramatic piece to the *répertoire* of this theatre. It is in one act, and entitled "The Morning Call." The main situation is obvious enough from the title, and is made the vehicle of a courtship between a *Sir Edward Ardent* (Mr. Anderson) and a *Mrs. Chilkington*, a widow (Mrs. Nisbett). They woo, they quarrel, and they woo, with the unreserved approbation of the audience. This little drama is partly founded on M. Alfred de Musset's well-known French *proverbe*, "Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée."

HAYMARKET

Mr. William Wallack appeared on Monday in a second tragic character—the Shakspearian *Macbeth*. It is known that Mr. Wallack is not Mr. Macready in the assumption of such parts. Mr. Wallack is, however, strengthened by his amount of talent and great personal qualifications, and engaged in the arduous task with much spirit and confidence. His impersonation of *Macbeth*, indeed, is exceedingly striking and impressive. His conception is for the most part good, and would be better if it were consistently original. The ordinary stage version we hold to be altogether erroneous. It loses sight of the political conditions of *Macbeth*'s character altogether. Mr. Wallack made prominent the point concerning the Prince of Cumberland. His exclamation to the succession is evidently a wrong one to *Macbeth*, who otherwise had himself a fair prospect of election, and, indeed, felt himself at that moment entitled to *Duncan*'s throne, and the crown which his lady was ambitious he should wear. But the means of gaining it are the question. He "would not play false"—she would. It is with invincible shame and remorse that the noble thane condescends to the assassination scheme; not without strong compulsion—but, indeed, until his moral sense is corrupted by a degrading superstition—he yields to the temptation, and becomes, like the ruined archangel himself, a murderer The deed once done, and appearances thrown off, *Macbeth* regains his self-possession. His less scrupulous consort, on the other hand, loses hers. Mr. Wallack played very ably that wonderful scene in which are blended such wild poetry, superstition, and stern purpose, and on which the having commanded the murder of *Banquo*, *Macbeth* maintains his recovered authority, as a man and a king, by concealing the design from his wife; and yet, while endeavouring to reassure her drooping spirits, and

THE POPE'S CHAIR.

We have been favoured by a numismatic correspondent with an impression of a rare Medal of Pope Alexander VIII., whose pontificate lasted from 1689 to 1691. The reverse represents the celebrated Chair

of St. Peter, the identity of which has excited so much controversy of late. The Medal belongs to the late Sir George Chetwynd, and is preserved in his extensive collection of Papal Medals at Grendon Hall.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS particularly directed against the assumption by the Papal Bishops of territorial titles, and for promoting petitions to Parliament to suppress them, are again becoming frequent. Such meetings have been held at Chelsea, Finchley, Islington, and other places; but they are rather meetings of certain congregations, than of the inhabitants at large.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL resolved, on Thursday week, after some discussion on the motion of Mr. Anderton, seconded by Mr. Norris, to petition both Houses against the late Papal aggression. Mr. C. Gilpin moved the previous question, which was very feebly supported: and the petition was ordered to be presented to the House of Commons by the Sheriffs. An amendment, to protect private persons from the influence of Catholic priests exercised at the point of death, was rejected.

A REMARKABLE PETITION, concerning a Miss Talbot, has been presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Inglis, from Sir Graves Haughton Berkeley, which we must notice under this head as an illustration of Papal power. The petition states: "The petitioner intermarried with Augusta Talbot, the widow of George Henry Talbot, who was the half-brother to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. That the said George Henry Talbot left two children John, their presumptive heir, and Augusta, an infant, now of the age of nineteen years and upwards. That Augusta Talbot resided with your petitioner and her mother till the death of the latter, on the 25th of April, 1841. That since, and to the month of September last, she has resided with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. That, in consequence of the death of the said John Talbot, Augusta became absolutely entitled to a sum of £80,000, and is a ward of the Court of Chancery. That, in September last, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury placed Augusta Talbot at the convent called the 'Lodge,' at Taunton, Somerset—not as a pupil, or visitor, but as a *postulant*, with the object of allowing her to take the veil, and become a nun. That, in September next, the period of probation, or postulancy, will have expired, and Augusta Talbot will be compelled by the rules and regulations of the convent, and by the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, to take the white veil during her minority, notwithstanding she is a ward of the Court of Chancery. That, having taken the white veil, there is no retreat, for she will be compelled to take the black veil in September, 1853, or shortly afterwards. That, on the 6th of June, 1852, she will attain her 21st year, when she will become entitled to receive the sum of £80,000. That being a minor during that period, the £80,000 will become confiscated to the convent, or to the ecclesiastical revenues of the Church of Rome, or to the endowment, enrichment, or maintenance of some bishopric or deanery, or other ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of Rome; or she will be compelled by some assurance in the law to transfer all her right and interest in the said sum of £80,000." The petition then sets forth, on the authority of Dr. Wiseman, that every member of the Romish Church must be unconditionally submissive to its teaching, and have no will of his or her own. The petitioner proceeds: he "is deprived of all communication and connexion with Augusta Talbot, and your petitioner's daughter, the half-sister and only near female relative of the said infant Augusta Talbot, is also prevented from communicating her sphere of affection, which but for the reason aforesaid would exist and grow up between them to their mutual comfort and support. The petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the Commons will engraft a clause in the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which will prevent such practices as are detailed in the petition; and will introduce a clause enacting that no infant, whether a ward in Chancery or not, shall be permitted to be placed by her parents, or guardian, or any other person whomsoever, in any convent or seminary, or place of education, or other institution attached to the Church of Rome, as a postulant, implying that she is become a nun; and that, in the event of any such infant being now or hereafter placed within the walls of any convent, seminary, place of education, or other institution attached to the said Church of Rome as a postulant, for the purpose of becoming a nun, that the property, whether absolute or contingent of any such infant or infants, shall vest in and come to the use of her Majesty and shall and may be disposed of as her Majesty shall be pleased, by warrant under her sign manual, to direct and appoint," &c. Since the petition was presented, Mr. Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, has denied, in the House of Commons, that the young lady is placed in the convent as a postulant, implying that she is placed there merely for education.

AN IMPORTANT CASE has occurred, too, before Lord Cranworth, which has helped to fix public attention on the mendicant pretensions and some not very reputable acts of the Romish priesthood. In that court an injunction was moved for to restrain Cardinal Wiseman—a nominal trustee—and others, from transferring a sum of £7000 in the Three per Cents, and applying it, according to the trusts, for the use of certain Catholic charities. The application was made on behalf of a French person of the name of Metairie, who had claims on the property as heir-at-law. From the pleadings, which extended over eight days, it appeared that Monsieur Carré, who years ago was well known about London as a teacher of French, came to this country at the period of the first French Revolution, as an *emigré*. By dint of great industry and living in a most penurious manner—an apple serving him at times for a dinner—he accumulated a sum of £10,000. He had been in possession of property, and was stimulated to his exertions and his penury by a hope of obtaining the means of returning to France and re-purchasing his inheritance. He was remarkable too, for an aversion to the female sex; and, in the latter years of his life, lodged in Somers-town with a man of the name of Hamilton, who was his exclusive attendant. In February, 1847, being then seventy-seven years of age, and previously in good health, both bodily and mental, he became very ill, and Hamilton summoned a medical man to his aid. M. Gasquet appears to have been a Roman Catholic, and, remarking the low condition of the patient, said he wanted ample nourishment; but he was afraid, from what he saw, that the patient was without the means of providing it. He was then informed by Hamilton, that M. Carré, though living in such misery, possessed £10,000. This piece of information M. Gasquet conveyed to Father Holdstock, a Roman Catholic priest of a chapel in Clarendon-square, Somerstown; and immediately the rev. gentleman went to visit M. Carré, between whom and himself there appears to have been no previous acquaintance or connexion, what passed between the priest and dying man is unknown, for no other person was present at the interview; and then, probably, as on all subsequent occasions, the conversation took place in French, which Carré understood themselves at Carré's residence, with the will engrossed. It was then, however, settled between them and Carré, as £700 would be saved by avoiding the legacy duty, that a deed of gift should be made. If Carré lived long enough to bring such a deed into operation, the money would pass at once; if he died, the will gave it to the same parties. On March 4th the will and deed were both executed, the priest presenting himself into M. Carré's presence; and on the 6th the property was transferred to the trustees, and Carré died on the same day. He died too without priestly consolation, for Holdstock never went near him after the will and the deed were executed, alleging that Gasquet informed him that the poor old man was recovering. A great number of affidavits have been filed and read, but those are the substantial facts of the case. After counsel for the trustees had been heard at great length, the case was postponed from last Saturday for Mr. Bethell, who opened the case, to reply, the learned gentleman being unwell. In the meantime the fund has been ordered to be secured, and the court to await its decision.

A letter in the *Times*, dated Rome, March 10, says: "An official document proves that the nomination of Dr. Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster took place three years ago, and that the fact was as openly registered in the Government *Gazette* as the elevation of Pius IX. to the holy see. The *Roman Gazette* of the 22nd January, 1848, contains in the third column of the first page, printed in large letters, the following passage:—'In London, his Eminence the Most Reverend Monsignore the Vicar Apostolic, now Archbishop of Westminster' (35, Golden-square).' On the same day, a great Roman Catholic ceremony took place in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, and the official *Gazette* gave a long account of the festival. The charity of the faithful at all of the funds devoted to the erection of the great Roman Catholic church in London was appealed to, and the *Gazette*, in the account it gave, referred to the erection of a Catholic church in London for those of all classes, particularly for those Italians who reside there;' and it was announced that 'contributions would be received in London by *his Eminence the Most Rev. the Vicar Apostolic, now Archbishop of Westminster, No. 35, Golden-square.*' Had this circumstance been brought officially under the eye of the British Government, it would have been impossible for Lord John Russell to have expressed any surprise at the late Papal bull; and the question, therefore, is—Did the gentleman who represents the Foreign Office here notice this fact, and bring it under the cognisance of her Majesty's Ministers?"

The Right Rev. BISHOP GILLIS, one of the Papal Vicars Apostolic for Scotland, has addressed two letters to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, as the leader of the opposition to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in order to explain the particular case of Scotland. The Bishop reminds the noble Earl, that the supremacy of the Queen is expressly disclaimed by the Church of Scotland; by the separatists from that Church, such as the Burghers, the Free Churchmen, and the whole every class of Dissenters. Her Majesty swears, on her coronation, to observe the statutes which guarantee the religious liberties of the Scotch; and the oath includes the statutes which warrant them in refusing to the Sovereign any spiritual supremacy. The Bishop denies, therefore, that there can be any such thing as a violation of her Majesty's supremacy in Scotland, by any act of the Roman Catholics or anything connected with the Papal power. Papacy was in existence. He dilates, therefore, on the hardship of extending the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to Scotland—not that it affects any existing interests of the Roman Catholics, for there are no Roman Catholic bishops with titles in Scotland, but that it will prevent them from ever having bishops if they should desire them. He characterises the bill, therefore, as an unprovoked attack on the independence of Scotland, affirms that for the Catholics of England and Ireland it will remain a dead letter, the same as the prohibitory clauses of the act of 1829, because the Roman Catholic hierarchy, both in England and Ireland, is already in existence; and the bill will only severely affect the innocent Roman Catholics of Scotland, by preventing them in future from ever having bishops with territorial titles. That is the substance of the two letters; and, though they are not likely to have much effect in Scotland, where Roman Catholicism is extremely unpopular, it must be admitted that they appeal to some of the strongest prejudices of the Protestant Saxon.

A MEETING AT SHREWSBURY took place on Monday to consider the course now pursued by her Majesty's Ministers in "bringing forward a feeble and inefficient measure." The Mayor at the chair. Petitions were agreed to, praying both Houses of Parliament, declaring the bill before the House of Commons to be insufficient for repressing "Papal insult and aggression," and praying that "measures may be adopted for the protection of the subjects of this realm against foreign prelate from exercising territorial jurisdiction, or adopting any synodical action in this country; and to secure the person and property of private individuals from the undue influence of ecclesiastical authority." Carried.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT INHABITANTS OF SOUTHWARK was held on Wednesday, in a large room of the Bridge House hotel, which was closely crowded by at least 1,500 persons, principally of the working class. Exertions by hand-bills and other means had been employed to agitate the people, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the meeting was of a most excited character. Mr. Cubitt was called to the chair. Mr. Ainsley Bland moved the first resolution, referring to the general indignation against the Papal aggression, and declaring the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to be an "insult and mockery to Rome, and a mockery of the religious feelings of the Protestants of this country." The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, incumbent of Bermondsey, seconded the resolution, which was carried. Other resolutions and petitions were orderly, but subsequently interrupted, as the remaining resolutions were carried amidst disorder and uproar. The second resolution, declaring attachment to the inestimable blessings of liberty of conscience, and asserting that the meeting was obliged to refuse "to Papists what they claim as their rights, because granting liberty to them would end in the bondage of Protestants," was met by an amendment, that the "best way to put an end to Popery is to spread the Gospel, and enable every man to think for himself;" but after much confusion the amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried. A third resolution, declaring it necessary to petition to prevent Romish ecclesiastics from carrying out their system by means of their execrable canon law, to suppress Jesuit houses, to inquire into conventual establishments, and withdraw the grant from Maynooth, and moving a petition for adoption, with these prayers, was carried amidst great uproar. The petition, according to one journal, was numerously signed at the time, and is to be sent round for signature.

A DEPUTATION TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, headed by Lord Ashley, waited upon his Grace on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting an address to his Grace, signed by 229 800 clerical and lay members of the Church of England, on the subject of Papal aggression. The address asserted that the internal affairs of the Popedom had been invaded, and that the assumption of Papal principles and practices on the part of many of the clergy and laity, and that if they were allowed to prevail in our own Church it could no longer be called the Reformed. The address concluded by stating that he was the first prelate publicly to denounce the errors of Tractarianism, and to forewarn the Church of its fatal tendencies, and it prays his Grace, "in this season of danger and aggression, to take all such measures as the constitution of our Church has provided for the rectifying of evils, and for supplying the masses of our population with Protestant ministrations, and for preventing them against the wiles and delusions of Popish delusions." The Archbishop, in reply, expressed the comfort he felt at receiving the address, and his conviction that the aggressive measures of Rome had been encouraged from within the Church itself. "Your address," the most rev. prelate said, "appeals to authority, and desires that it may be exercised in preventing such practices and innovations as public worship as have crept in error and superstition. I have much satisfaction in assuring you, that I may speak of my colleagues on the episcopal bench as generally agreed upon this subject. The practices which are justly complained of have been introduced with the approval on their part; though in many instances, through the uncertainty of rubrics, and the intricacies of codes as to law, power has been wanting to prevent or prohibit them. But the committee are large, the bishops are alarmed at these indications of a return to principles which the nation has renounced, may rest assured that I, and those united with me in the government of the Church, discountenance the usages by which you conclude, and are anxious to express them by such means as are within our power."

THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OFFICE.—On Tuesday was printed by order of the House of Commons, a report made by Mr. Mellor and Mr. Swift to Lord Seymour, as Chief Commissioner of Works, on the bonds and debts respecting the Metropolitan Buildings Office. The report states, that, serious as are the defects in the constitution and distribution of the functions of the Metropolitan Buildings Act, and the registrar, they have invariably struggle for authority on the part of the registrar, and a consequent jealousy on the part of the official referee very prejudicial to the interests of the public. He would suggest that a number of cases may be taken from the decision of the official referees, rather than the parties would encounter the delay incident to proceedings under the Buildings Act. The present expenses are about £4000, and the report suggests an alteration which would save about £1175 to the public, supposing a new judge to be appointed to decide matters relating to buildings, Dispensing with such an appointment, the annual saving would amount to nearly double the amount. It is suggested by the report that a judge should be appointed to decide matters in open court, and give his decisions in public, which should be final and irremovable, subject only to a case for the opinion of one of the superior courts on points of law, such judge to be paid a salary of £1200. There is now a bill in the House of Commons on the Metropolitan Buildings Act.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.—The Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has, it is stated, signified to the Board of Heads of Houses at Oxford, that if they should, in pursuance of the legal opinions obtained from certain barristers, petition the Crown against the commission of inquiry to the universities, they are to do so through the Secretary of State, instead of through himself as Chancellor.

BEQUEST TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee have received notice from A. W. Parsons, Esq., executor of the late Mrs. Mary Peters, of St. John's street-road, of a legacy of £500 Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, by the deceased lady, to the charity.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. BENNETT.—The friends of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett have determined to raise a general subscription, for the purpose of presenting the rev. gentleman with a sum of money, in evidence of the esteem felt for his great zeal and untiring energy in his office of a Christian pastor. The rev. gentleman, we are informed, has sacrificed the whole of his private fortune in support of the various works of charity which he has established in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; and the sum paid to him hitherto to be vested in trustees, for the sake of affording some permanent provision for himself and family.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—On Monday last, at a meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; also present, the Lord Bishop of London; the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; Rev. Robert Tritton; Messrs. W. Dacres Adams, James Cocks, &c.; in consequence of some of the applications before the board being incomplete, they were able to make only two grants in aid of the erection of new churches, viz. at the railway station, Tunbridge, and at Eastbury, a district of the parish of Lamborne, in Berkshire; but six grants were made towards the enlargement or increase of accommodation in the churches at Whaplode, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, St. Peter Martin, in the town of Bedford; St. Gayth, near Colchester; Ideford, near Chudleigh, Devon; Aylesbury, Bucks; and Talk-o'-the-Hill, in the parish of Audley, Staffordshire. Since the last meeting of the board, a legacy of £400, bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Jones, has been announced, and also one of £200 from Joseph L. Smith, Esq.; an anonymous donation of £100 has been received; and three donations of £50 each have been contributed by Philip Cazenove, Esq., George Harvey, Esq., and E. F. P. The next meeting of the committee will be held on the 14th of April, the usual day falling in the Easter week. The annual general court of the society will take place on the 21st of May.

VACANCIES.—Gamston Rectory, Notts, diocese Lincoln, value £248 with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor; Rev. J. Brooke, deceased. Stanton Fitzwarren Rectory, Wilts, diocese Gloucester and Bristol, value £174; patron, Rev. Dr. Trenchard; Rev. J. T. A. G. Trenchard, deceased. Tedkerswell (Hemaru) Rectory and Vicarage, diocese Connor; patron, Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. C. Tevers, promoted. Aberavon Vicarage with Baglan Vicarage, Glamorganshire, diocese Llandaff, value £180; patron, J. Rolleston, Esq.; Rev. R. Morgan, deceased. Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, diocese St. Asaph, value £380 and residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; Rev. T. Lewis, promoted. Mastership of Bermondsey Free School; value salary £60; testimonials before March 24

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem.—The Rev. Josiah Day, curate of St. Matthew's, Deanhead-hill, Camberwell, Surrey; the Rev. Conrade Makings Winberley, Sunday evening lecturer of Isleworth, Middlesex; the Rev. David Fenton Jarman, minister of Bedford Episcopal Chapel, Bloomsbury, Middlesex; the Rev. George Bradshaw, late of St. Bartholomew's, Birmingham, Warwickshire; the Rev. J. Dawson, late of Esher, Surrey; the Rev. Wm. Benjamin Findlay, of Bradley, Wigan, Lancashire, from the teachers and friends of the Sunday-school; the Rev. William Kelly, of Shipley, Yorkshire; the Rev. Irwin Lloyd, of St Peter's, De Beauvoir-square, London; the Rev. Malcolm Macdonald, late curate and lecturer of the parish church, Hackney; the Rev. Wm. Carus, of St. Matthew's, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, from the congregation, on his retiring from the incumbency; and the Rev. J. R. Pilling, curate of Cheadle, near Stockport.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made.—*Canonries*: The Rev. J. C. Campbell, to Fairsell, the Rev. E. J. Nares, to St. Nicholas; and the Rev. W. Jones, Chancellor of Durham, as Llandaff Cathedral; the Rev. William Carus, to Winchester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. John Norgrave Baker, to Howe-Capel, with Solers-Hope, Herefordshire, the Rev. J. O. Evans, to Llandyrnog, Denbighshire; the Rev. T. Lewis, to Manafon, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. C. Ievers, to Rasharkan, and Connor Prebendary, diocese Connor. *Vicarages*: The Rev. William Hart Smith, to St. Mawyr, with Portruthy and Enodoc, Cornwall; the Rev. William Carus, to Sidmouth; the Rev. A. Smith, to Barton St. David, Somerset, the Rev. J. C. Wharton, to Wadersboro, with Whitfield, Kent. The Chaplain-General has appointed the Rev. Henry Aden, vicar of Patcham, to the Military Chaplaincy at Brighton.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The sixteenth report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (for the year 1849) has been printed. It appears that, on the 31st of December, 1848, 4109 schools were in operation, and were attended by 307,469 children. At the close of the year 1849, the number of schools in operation was 4321, and of pupils on the rolls 489,033, showing an increase in the year of 219 schools, and a decrease in attendance of 107,436 children. The increase in the number of children attending the schools in 1848, as compared with the preceding year, was 104,837, which the commissioners account for by the fact of food having been distributed to the destitute in many cases by the British Relief Association. To the discontinuance of this provision they attribute a portion of the diminution of the attendance of scholars in 1849. They also attribute it to the cessation of cholera and extensive emigration, which affected the attendances in the schools of other societies in Ireland. There has been a progressive increase in the attendance at the National Schools since the year 1846, and 1847 and 1848. Besides the 4321 schools in operation, there are 253 towards which building grants have at various times been made. The total amount of salaries granted to the national teachers in 1849 was £50,396 4s. 8d., being an increase, as compared with 1848, of £3382 14s. In addition to this, £1694 18s. 4d. was paid as gratuities, &c., making a total for 1849 of £52,091 3s. The commissioners commend the remuneration of the teachers inadequate to their merits, and recommend that an addition should be made to the annual grant for national education in Ireland. The average salary paid to each of the teachers by the board is £14 10s. a year, exclusive of fees which the teachers receive. The national school-books are in demand in England, Scotland, Wales, and the colonies, and orders to the value of £6950 5s. 6d. had been received from these sources. These books are now introduced into the workhouse and factory-schools in England. The model schools in Dublin are said to sustain their high reputation: 308 teachers had been trained in the course of the year, of whom 30 were not connected with the National schools, and of the rest 13 were of the Established Church, 32 Presbyterians, 231 Roman Catholics, and 2 members of different denominations. In 1849 the number of workhouse schools was 111. District model schools had been opened in the course of the year at Newry, Ballymena, Clonmel, and Dunmanway; and early in May, 1850, were opened those of Cavandish, Jailsborough, and Trim. They all promise well. Thirteen model agricultural schools are now in full operation, each of which is connected with an elementary national school, and the commissioners have been rewarded with the erection of an improved, and valuable assistance has been promised in other cases. There are 34 ordinary agricultural schools in operation, and several new applications have been made. The commissioners, in general working, express themselves satisfied with the result. It appears that the receipts for the year amounted to £145,653 4s. 4d., and the disbursements to £138,246 16s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of the public of £ 415 7s. 9d.

THE CAPE MAIL STEAM-SHIP "BOSPHORUS."

THE return of the *Bosphorus*, Captain I. V. Hall, with the first Cape mails, possesses eventful interest, not only with respect to the bringing our South African colonies into more regular communication with the mother country, but also demonstrating the possibility of regularly maintaining that intercourse, and further developing the peculiar adaptation of the screw propeller for long sea voyages.

The vessel under notice was built by the Admiralty by the General Screw Steam shipping Company, for the conveyance of the Cape mails, the service was to be performed by screw steamers of large dimensions, the building of which was immediately commenced, but as it was desirable that the ships to be first entered upon, four of the Company's vessels were withdrawn from the Mediterranean station, and placed on this new service, there to be employed until the larger steamers are completed.

These vessels are of much the same model as those built by Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, and combine much elegance of form with great strength and speed; while the machinery, by Maudslay and Field, has proved to be of the first excellence: indeed, every known improvement peculiarly adverse, she thus completed the passage out in forty days. This is, also, the quickest voyage over made to the Cape, even by the fastest vessels, steam or sailing, going direct. Her almost unexpected arrival at the Cape was greeted with heartfelt delight; and the commencement of the line is considered a great boon to the colony. Many of the chief of the inhabitants of Cape Town and environs visited the *Bosphorus* during her short stay in Table Bay, and returned highly pleased with their reception, and the order and cleanliness of the vessel.

Sailing from the Cape February 24, having waited a few hours for the

PORTO GRANDE, ST. VINCENT.—THE "BOSPHORUS" STEAMER.

last despatches from Sir Harry Smith, she reached Sierra Leone in sixteen days, where, owing to some difficulty in coaling, she lost three or four days. At St. Vincent she anchored February 28; sailed same evening, and arrived at Plymouth on the night of March 12—thus making the voyage from the Cape in thirty-eight days, including all delays. The actual time under weigh, on the outward voyage, was 38 days 12 hours; and the time on the homeward voyage was 32 days 7 hours. Also, the distance made outward was 7299 miles; homeward, 6441 miles—giving an average constant speed of 7·27 knots per hour. It is to be observed, that the delay at Sierra Leone was purely accidental, owing partly to the non-arrival of one of the coal-ships: this would be obviated in future. With respect to the anticipated time of the voyage homeward, the Captain discovered that the Admiralty estimate of the distance from the Cape to Sierra Leone was 476 miles too little; therefore, 2½ days were thus unexpectedly taken up. The whole voyage was performed without the slightest accident.

. is worthy of note, that the *Bosphorus* was this voyage fitted with a new description of propeller; and this being the first one ever tried, its details may be interesting:—The two blades, hitherto fixtures on their axis, and thus, though revolving, opposing considerable resistance when sailing, are in this screw made, by very simple mechanism, to turn in the direction of the keel, so that nearly all obstruction is removed. The difference of speed, when under canvas alone, between the old screw and the new one, is a gain of about one knot in seven. On several occasions they had an opportunity of testing it, and found it acted perfectly; and it can be made to assume its different positions in little more than five minutes. This is a great desideratum, especially as in propelling power the screw is as efficient as the old one, and quite as strong.

The accompanying Views of Sierra Leone and St. Vincent, from the frequent communication now with those places, become invested with additional interest.

A Correspondent of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, in detailing the voyage out, says:—

We had a pleasant run to St. Vincent, where we landed on the 11th day. This island, like most of those under Portuguese rule, presented a miserable account of wretchedness and squalid poverty. We landed, and for a few hours stretched our legs, and ate some of the finest oranges in the world. Some of our party bathed, despite the sharks, with which the bay was said to abound. Passing through the whole group of the Cape de Verd Islands, we made Sierra Leone on the 16th day, all under apprehension on account of its far-famed sickly character, notwithstanding the assurance of its chief magistrate, who was returning to his duties there, after a twelvemonth's sojourn in England on sick leave. However, we are bound to admit, that not one of our party experienced any ill effects from our visit of twelve hours. There we got supplies of oranges, pines, and other tropical fruits, at ridiculously low prices: viz. oranges, about three for a farthing, &c. There we saw a large population of Africa's swarthy stalwart sons, who had been redeemed from the curse of slavery, from the grasp of the infamous "white man," by the noble humanity of our noble country, all ready and willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, and getting it too. The vessel with our coals being at anchor, they were received alongside, after which tedious operation we sailed again, having been at anchor about twenty-six hours. Oh, the relief of steam-sailing in these sultry latitudes! Only those who have experienced detention from calms and variable winds on an eastern passage, or in tropical latitudes, can adequately appreciate this advantage, which so strikingly shows the superiority of steam to sailing vessels on long voyages. Captain Hall is evidently well qualified for his arduous duties, combining ready knowledge of steam propulsion with the experience and ability of a good sailor.

In the same journal is a letter, dated Table Bay, Jan. 27, addressed to Captain Hall, by nine of the passengers, wherein they say—

We cannot separate without acknowledging the grateful sense we entertain of your uniform courtesy and attention to the personal comfort of the passengers during our voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. A table well appointed, and most liberally supplied, combined with untiring solicitude, skill, and vigilance in the discharge of your varied professional duties as commander of this fine vessel, left us nothing to desire; and we look forward with confidence to your advancement and success in an honourable career in connexion with the "General Screw Steam Shipping Company." We request you will kindly convey our thanks and best wishes to those officers of the ship with whom we have had the pleasure of association.

COLONEL MAC KINNON, C.B., COMMANDANT AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

COLONEL MAC KINNON.

COLONEL GEORGE HENRY MAC KINNON, C.B., Unattached, Commandant and Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria, is the eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Mac kinnon (who met with a glorious death, in the moment of victory, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, 1812), and Catherine his wife, youngest daughter of Sir John Call, Bart., of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall.

This distinguished officer received his military education at Sandhurst; entered the army July, 1824; and exchanged from the Rifle Brigade into the Grenadier Guards, Nov., 1824. He accompanied his battalion to Lisbon in 1826, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, in 1830. He attained the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, in the Grenadier Guards, April 24, 1840, and was gazetted to unattached half-pay, April, 1844. In July, 1846, he proceeded, with seven other field officers, to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General to the Frontier, by Sir Peregrine Maitland, Jan., 1847. In the General Orders, Dec., 1847, Lieut.-Colonel Mac Kinnon was appointed Colonel on the Staff, Commandant and Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria; and in 1848 he was made Companion of the Bath, for his services in the Kaffir war. The local rank of Colonel in Kaffraria was also conferred upon him in the same year.

We quote from the *Cape Frontier Times*, of Dec., 1849, the following tribute to this gallant officer, who appears to have merited and obtained the esteem of all parties:—"The present Commandant of British Kaffraria is very highly spoken of in all quarters, as a man admirably adapted for the arduous and difficult office which he fills. Simple in his habits, inflexible in his resolves, stern in his deportment, impartial in his administration, he seems qualified by nature to command respect from the savage tribes by whom he is surrounded."

SIERRA LEONE.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, THE CAPITAL OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE COLONY.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Graham's Town, the capital of the Eastern Province of the Cape, was, at the period of the departure of the mails received last week from that colony, the scene of great confusion and excitement, from its being the seat of the renewed Kaffir war. The streets of the town were choked up with sheep, cattle, and a vast mass of heterogeneous property, which the affrighted settlers in the farms and villages around had removed for safety or protection.

Graham's Town contains a population of about 10,000, and is a rapidly improving and prosperous city, being the seat of Government of the eastern province. It is about 100 miles from Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay. The general appearance of the town, sheltered by hills, is pleasing. The houses being interspersed with gardens and streets of great width, the entire area of the town is so considerable as to afford ample room for the next generation at least. Some of the stores (shops) are spacious and handsome edifices. There are three weekly newspapers published here, two in English and one in Dutch, which are well supported; a joint-stock association, called the Eastern Province Bank, with a capital of £40,000, is in the most flourishing circumstances, the shares bearing a premium on the paid-up capital (£16) of £12 each. The town has its own fire assurance company, which must have suffered severely during the recent insurrection: before this event the paid-up capital of £20,000 bore a premium of 240 per cent. There is also a public subscription library, with 5000 volumes of the best standard works.

There is an Episcopal church, with chapels for the Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists; but the Roman Catholics have the best and most imposing public building in the town. This church, which is dedicated to St. Patrick, is in the pure Gothic style, turretted, and with pointed arches and pinnacles. The interior is spacious, the large front window of stained glass, and it has a highly ornamented ceiling. The officiating priest receives a stipend from Government of £100 a year.

There is a building occupied as a court-house and public offices, and also a gaol.

Graham's Town, being the head-quarters for the military, contains numerous buildings appropriated for the several departments connected therewith, but which do not call for any particular description. The presence, however, of a considerable military staff adds greatly to the animation of the place.

This town is the emporium of the eastern frontier districts, and its main streets present scenes of incessant commercial activity; while almost every article, whether of utility or ornament, may be as readily obtained as in most of the British provincial towns.

For the accompanying Sketch, we have to thank the proprietors of the clever new colonial Panorama of the Cape and Natal, now exhibiting in Leicester-square.

STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE "ARABIAN" SCREW-STEAMER.

The advantages of the screw-propeller are becoming daily more appreciated in nautical circles; and in some branches of commerce vessels of this construction are rapidly superseding the ordinary sailing ships. The failure of the *Great Britain*, the precursor in this mode of navigation, did not affect the principle of her propulsion, and the successful experience of similar but smaller vessels has fully restored the confidence which her disaster temporarily disturbed. There are some fifteen or sixteen screw auxiliary vessels now plying between Liverpool and various ports in the Mediterranean, and it is interesting to know that two years ago there was not one. They appear admirably adapted for such a trade, in which, from the character of the goods carried, rapidity of transit is essential. Fruit is a perishable commodity, and fast-sailing schooners have ever been engaged in the trade; but the screw-steamers now make in 14 or 15 days the voyage which it took these craft (the contingency of favourable winds being admitted) from three to four weeks to accomplish. A return cargo from various ports in the Mediterranean is necessary of a very miscellaneous but valuable character, consisting of works of art, dyes essences, wines, oil, and of every article which the most genial of climes can produce. The steamers get a natural preference from their superior speed and safety, and from the correlative and consequent advantage of the lower rates of insurance. The majority of them, however, are of very small size (from 150 to 300 tons burden); the subject of our Engraving, and her sister the *Grecian*, forming the only exceptions.

The *Arabian*, which has lately assumed her station, is the property of the Glasgow and Liverpool Shipping Company, and is intended to ply between the latter port and Constantinople, touching each voyage at Smyrna. The *Arabian*, which is of 800 tons burthen, is of iron, and was built by Napier, of Glasgow, the builder of Cunard's celebrated line of Transatlantic steamers, which, despite the noble and ambitious efforts of American skill, have for strength and speed been hitherto unsurpassed. She is 200 feet in length, 17½ feet deep, breadth of beam 27 feet; and she is propelled by two engines of 70 horse-power each. Her screw has three blades. The *Arabian*, as will be seen by our Illustration, has three masts, very rakish, is rigged as a schooner, and will be capable of carrying a considerable press of canvass. She is painted black, with a red funnel and sits gracefully upon the water. Comfortable houses are provided on the deck for the officers and engineers; and the cabin, which is made to accommodate sixteen passengers, is fitted up with great splendour. The berths are airy and commodious, and the arrangements for light and ventilation, the latter so essential a luxury in a warm climate, are of the most perfect character.

The *Arabian* is to be commanded by Captain Robert Ewing, an able and experienced officer, formerly in the employ of the Royal West India Mail Steam Navigation Company, and subsequently master of the *Viceroy*; and, from her excellent performance on the trial trip, when she ran with ease twelve knots an hour, a well-grounded confidence is felt that she will make the voyage from Liverpool to Constantinople in 14 or 15 days

STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—THE "ARABIAN" SCREW-STEAMER.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC.

(Continued from page 50.)

CHAPTER V

WHICH ENDS WITH A CAPITAL JOKE.

"SHE'S a very long time gone," thought the old weaver, leaving off his work, and going to the window. He stretched his body half way out of the casement, and shading his eyes, looked up and down the street, but no Kitty. "I hope nothing's happened," he said, half aloud. He went to his work again, as if to allow himself no time for the thought. Three or four times he went to the window in this way, each time looking more earnestly, and closing it more sadly than before. But at last he heard the tramping on the stairs, and feeling as if a burthen had been removed from him, he burned to the door to open it.

In burst Kitty, her face all crumpled with smiles, carrying in her arms a poor little half-starved serious-looking baby, that she was fondling as if it had been a doll. After her came the tall, big-boned Jim Bradley, with a child in each arm; both of the young ones bashfully sucking a finger, while their eyes were as round and staring as an owl's.

Jim himself was a man of that peculiar style classified by the boys in the streets under the heads of "old monuments" and "old run-to-seeds." He was so prodigiously tall, that he almost invariably knocked his head against every doorway he entered. In fact, from his great height, and his continual knocks, he had grown into the habit of walking as a man does in a steam-boat cabin—half bent up, as it were. He was a fine-looking rough-headed fellow; and, despite a beard as long as a charity-boy's hair, was as handsome as a half-starved man can be. His was just the head that a painter would have dressed up in a drugget-looking cloak, and called "Hermit, or the Wanderer," or something or other where a good deep-set expression of despair is wanted. The young ones, too, were about as miserable-looking little things as ever needed a wash. Their dirt-coloured rags had slipped off their poor pointed shoulders till their breasts were visible, with the bones forcing out the skin like the wicker-work of a doctor's cloth-covered basket. Their hair was as rough as that of a storm-beaten, commonfed donkey, and was pretty nearly standing from the crown, star fashion. In fact they needed soap and water to make them look human, and food to make them look children.

Tim's costume was peculiar, too. His patched and dirt-stained tail-coat, which was pinned tight at the chin, was sleeveless; but a pair of old blue worsted stocking-tops served instead. A square paper cap covered his head, and a pair of worn-out carpet slippers protected his feet. Altogether, the father and children formed as sad a group as ever knocked at a workhouse door.

Old Lamere had been looking at the little ones more than at the father. They were so miserably clad and dirty, that it made his heart bleed. The serious baby almost brought tears into his eyes. He had gone up to it chucking and chirruping, and had playfully dug his two fingers into its little cheek, when, to his horror, the two pits remained, the flesh was so dead. It seemed as if the old weaver was doing anything and everything to prevent Tim's thanking him. Even when the lad—for had he was (the poor merry early)—at last, as if determined not to be baulked out of his gratitude, went up to him, and, stretching out his hand, said, "Lamere, I owe you one for this," the white-haired old fellow scarcely behaved civilly, but hurried off to help his Kitty to prepare their meal. But Tim understood it all.

As they sat in a circle, eating their bread and sipping their coffee, the question of domestic arrangements was mysteriously brought forward by Kitty. First of all, there was a good deal of whispering between her and her father, and she kept pointing from the curtain that hung before her mattress to the young ones, who were munching the crusts they held in their two hands as fast as monkeys do cakes. Then the old man would whisper in answer, and nod at Tim Bradley, who tried to look as if he was paying no attention at all to what was going on. Once, as a kind of feeler, he asked the poor fellow, as kindly as he could, "Whether he would move his bed in that night;" and when he was answered "That his sacks were coming," he nodded violently to Kitty, who nodded violently in answer, and so the matter was arranged.

"The world hasn't been treating you very well lately, eh, Tim?" asked the old man, as soon as Kitty had got the children to bed.

"Why, it hasn't been spoiling me with kindness," answered the lad, still eating; "I think I could have bore a wee bit more coaxing. As it were, luck seemed to have took a spite agin me. I have been kept down a game going a bit longer, I think he'd a won his point; I do, really. It was beginning to tell agin me dreadful. I had already a-left off sleeping, and that's one of his dodges, that is."

"Ah! we'll have better times yet; never despair" said Lamere, trying to look knowing and prophetic.

"Well, it's a'most time, by gar it is," was the answer. "I've been a-running down the ladder till I've got to the last step. The next place you rests on is the grave. However, we'll try to mount up a bit now." And he seemed to brighten up at the thought.

After he had looked at the ceiling a bit, he began again

"Everything took a turn after my dear old help died. From that moment hope was buried with her. My arms was a-locked like, with these poor little uns a-twining round me. When she was gone, they a-clung to me so tight, I was a'most choked, like a oak with a vine up it. Baby, in perticklar, were more than the cramp for a-stopping work."

At the mention of the baby, Kitty looked up, as if it concerned her, and said, "Indeed!" and looked at him inquiringly, as if anxious for further explanation.

Tim sipped a huge piece of crust into his mouth, and, with his cheek sticking out, went on:—"Why, the two big 'uns I could a'most manage with a-talking to, and a-singing to, and a-sending them every five minutes to see what o'clock it was, until they were tired out. But that baby were a wonder, by-and-by beyond me. Arter I'd put it down, asleep as I thought; but, at the very first move of the batten, it 'ud open its eyes and tune away desperate. It were no use my cluck-cluck-ing, or a-saying, as my poor wench used to, 'By-by, my chick-a-biddy.' It weren't to be hoomsed, but 'ud shout like psalm-singing."

"Why didn't you put it out," asked Lamere.

"Well, I tried a'most everywhere, but they a-wanted a'most more money to keep it than all on us had to live on; and, being a stranger to 'em, they were afraid o' my leaving it with 'em for good, you see. So they wouldn't. One day I was desperate, so I tied it on my shoulders with a blanket, gipsy fashion, and tried to work that way. But it were only hanging the din nearer to my ear, and a-telling I'd pull my hair worse than a fever; and I were at my wits' end. Then off I'd go a-walking up and down the room, and singing to it 'By-by,' and a-telling a pack of lies to it about my having gone to get a hare-skin for it. By that means I might get an hour or two."

As he had all the talk to himself, he continued his story

"Dear, dear! I was sorely put to it. How to feed the child, I didn't know. As first I give it flannel to suck, soaked in gruel; but it would a-swaller it so tight, I a'most wanted a corkscrew to get it up again. Then Mrs. Larrey, as lived in our house, said, says she, 'Why don't you bung up the spout of the teapot, and give it that?' So I did, and got the big little ones to hold it to its mouth. But they didn't understand it much; and I used to hear baby a-pulling the wind up through the gruel as if it were a hookah. It took up all my time, it did. The only plan as ever did any good were this. I made a kind of hammock, as it were, out of the blanket, hung it up near the room, and tied a string from it to the batten; so you see, whenever I swung the batten, I rocked the cradle. I got a little peace that way; only it used to set my arm aching awful. There's no greater curse as I knows of, than a working man with a young family, and never a wife to mind 'em."

"Ah!" sighed Lamere, shaking his head, and looking at the ceiling

"There, now, look'ee there!" continued Tim, pointing to his baby fast asleep in Kitty's arms; "she's put it to sleep in a minute, as if she'd pulled its eyes down with a wire—as they do birds. How she does it, I can't say—it's past me, miles. Whether it's my voice being rather rasps, or whether it's a-holding them wrong with their feet too thick for their heads, maybe. I can't say. For a whole week I can't think I slept more than an hour. As sure as ever I a-closed my eyes, off it 'ud go barking, and never cease till I was up walking the room with it, and a-tossin' it up like mad. Then I'd try a bit of din-a-n-ing, and a-swinging it about as if I were mowing, with the wind a-whistling round me like steam escaping, and a-cutting into my calves as if it were whipcord. Perhaps, after an hour of exercise like that, I'd put it down as cunning as could be, a-flattering myself I'd done it that time. But no such luck; off it 'ud go again, shouting like 'stop thief' till it 'ud wake the other two; and then they'd all three go at it like barrel-organs, whilst the lodgers over-head was keeping up a big-drum 'companiment with the poker. The only relief as ever I got was to light the candle, and set baby bang afore it, till it had stared itself blind a'most. Of course, with all this a-going on, how was a poor man to earn his living?"

"Ah how indeed?" said the old man. "It was enough to try a Job, it was."

"Depend upon it, sir," returned Tom, "if the gentlemen you speak of had had a child in arms to carry about all day, they'd warrant he'd pretty soon have dropped it. Why, lang me, if the clothing of 'em ants worse than a Chinese puzzle; all their limbs is so wobbly, I was afeard to handle 'em. I never put its shoes on the whole time I nussed it; the feet was so puddeny like, I was afeard of 'em. Well, Mr. Lamere, just as if I hadn't trouble enough as my share, all of a sudden work gets slack, and I has a whole three weeks' play-time. It's a queer saying, that 'play-time,' isn't it? as if a poor fellow was a-rattling about, eating four dinners a day, and enjoying himself with Hampton Court vans seven times a week. Ah! our play-time is something like the frogs' half-holidays—there's a good deal o' death in it.'

"That's true, Tim, that's true; it's a queer pl y-time when there's no money at home, and the baker's lost faith."

"Well, I had three weeks of bitter suffering, I had First of all the table went; then we eat the chairs one by one, and at last we was forced to make a meal out of the bed. Every morning I'd run up to the wareho se, and beg a'most with tears—beg for work, but still no luck; and so at the end of a fortnight the room was as bare, all ready for the next lodger. There I'd sit the whole day a-looking hard at the workhouse, till the little ones would wake me up, asking for bread. Ugh!" and he shuddered at the remembrance of his suffering. "Heaven forgive me," continued the man, rousing himself, "I used to promise the poor little things, 'Don't cry, Johnny' I'd say, 'and I'll give you a lump of meat for dinner, and we'll have a pudden, and butter for our bread; so don't cry, Johnny, or you shan't have none.' At first they used to believe me; but at last, even though I got up to venison, it used only to make them shout the more, poor souls, as if it made the hunger worse. As I'm a Christian, we'd last got to that state I could hear their little jaws a-snapping with their pangs."

"Poor little things! poor little things!" said the old weaver, patting the children on the head. "Ah! often though, I've thought that if the ladies of this country knew what those that wove their silks and satins have suffered, they'd pull their garments off—tear 'em off as if they smelt of the workhouse. I'm certain they would."

"Fuck o' nonsense!" said Bradley, laughing bitterly at the idea. "I've often stood looking at 'em when they're a-shopping. Do you think they'd stop fighting for a penny or two as they do, if they cared for us? Why that penny, may be, would make us cosey for a week. The cheaper they gets it, the better they likes it; so the first thing as is knocked off is our loaves. Of course, we've no chance of saving anything; and directly a bit of play comes, we're done. It aint the work we're afraid of, it's that play. We're wearing out our muscles at prices as foreigners won't take. No, we've starved 'em out. They can't compete with us in starvation; we've got so used to it—professors at it, like."

"It's the dispensary parasol silk, and those fourteenpenny velvets, that kills us weavers," sighed Lamere. Then, pointing to the loom, he added, "I've made a bit of a calculation, Tim. For every inch of cheap velvet we weave, we wires have to be cut out 50 times and put in 50 times; we have to throw the shuttle 150 times; and the heavy batten has to be pushed 300 times—and for all this labour we get less than one penny farthing. It's grindstone work, and wears a man down to the back in quick time, it does"

"Well, as I was a-saying," said Tom, returning to the story of his troubles, "we were in a fix of hunger—regular dying, hour by hour I could at myself a-thinking of the workhouse ever so many times. I says to myself, 'Your fate is the workhouse, and it's coming fast; why not it at once?' Then I'd get up a bit, and talk to the children. If I could have left 'em for an hour or two, perhaps I could have got a little work by looking after it; but it was the baby as chained me at home like. However, we hadn't much time left to think over our wrants, for one Saturday night the landlord came for rent. He had heard I'd sold all my sticks, and so he came to get rid of us. I owed him three weeks then, you see. All I had suffered afore was nothing to this—nothing. It regular knocked me over: my head fell on my bosom like a stone. I couldn't answer him a word. I got up quite quiet, obeyed him like a child, and, taking the baby in one arm, and giving my hand to one of the young 'uns, out I walked. I could scarce see, I was so giddy; and when we got into the streets, the air made me feel a'most sick. Well, we walked on till we got to 'the Road:' there I sat down on a step, with the baby. By-and-by, whilst I was resting, a gentleman came to me, and gave me a penny. One of the 'uns picked it up, and I sent for some bread. Eh! it was like pouring fire into us. Up we got, and walked as far as Wiskers Gardens, and wandered about till night come. Where to sleep, I couldn't tell. I looked around, but couldn't see a place to lay down in. Every bit of old swing as had been taken to pieces, and stowed away for the winter like, in one of the gardens. In we got. Then the horrors began again. 'Father, we wants bread!' cried the two poor little 'uns. The baby, to be sure, was quiet enough—it were sleeping as fast as it could. I felt a'most pleased to think it were going. It is here terrible want alters our whole natures, it do; we lose all affection for our children. It's a-going on to kill yourself, it is, upon my word. For myself, I didn't care whether I lived or died. It's a'most a blessing, though I, that God's so good as to take us out of this existence, it's so bitter torturing; that's what I thought I heard all the churches round about a-striking the hours, but there I sat, with my head resting on my knees, and the young 'uns curled up about me with their arms and legs twisted together like worms. At last I grew desperate—'To the Workhouse!' I shouts; and, takin' hold of the children, I dragged 'em off as if I was going to murder 'em. I walked up to the officer's house, and knocked at his door as if the house was a-fire. When he put his head out of window, 'Master,' says I, 'give us an order for the house, we're all dying!' 'A good job, too,' says he; 'knocking people up at this time of night!' At last he threw me the paper out of the window, and off we went to the paupers' home. We slept that night, all of us except the baby, in the vagrants' ward, and, thank God, the young 'uns were too tired to listen to the talk of the place. It were awful; best anything I ever listened to: boys of twelve swearing like a drill-sergeant."

Lamere felt afraid lest he might indulge them with a specimen; and, pouring in his gruel, begged on to Tim Bradley

"Don't be afraid, old man," said Tim, sharply; "I aint going to tell your child what I thanked God mine didn't hear; never fear, not I. Well, the next day they took the young 'uns away—poor little things, they clung to me till they nearly bited. Of course they be the rules, and they must stick to 'em. I don't blame them. After a week I went out to see after work. I asked to leave the little 'uns till I had a home again; but no, they wouldn't. SAVING RAGS—I mean any thing that perhaps they'd right to do it; they're obliged to guard against the rogues, and so we suffer. As it was, it put my spirit up, and so I took 'em with me, baby and all, for it had got nearly again. Father then told me he had some work for me. He couldn't promise for a week, but he'd be disengaged the first Wednesday in every month. Poor old soul, he'd been a'most as bad put to it as we had. I had thought as much, and that's why I hadn't gone near him; it would only have been making his starvation more bitter But he insisted on our going to his room, while we did; and I never felt so thankful in all my life as when mes, here, come"

The old weaver again stopped this expression of thanks by turning the conversation. It seemed as if he were almost ashamed of what he had done. "And now," he said, "I'll tell you how we will manage. My girl shall look after the little ones; she understands it better than you do. It's in 'em by nature, like swimming in a duck, and she'll keep 'em in order and clean, I'll warrant."

"And now," said Tim, "I'll tell you how I shall manage I am a going to work early of morning and late of night Every penny I can save I will, and then I shall apply to Government for emigration pass for me and little once."

He spoke with so much determination, that Lamere and Kitty stared at him

"I've made up my mind on the house. There was a fellow there has been as a convict, and he's determined me I'll leave this cursed land, where you may slave and slave, and yet always know hunger. I'm for the land of plenty, where men each day throw to their dogs more meat than we wretches get in a twelvemonth, and where father can live, his children with his work, and look on 'em as blessings instead of curses. I'm for emigration body and soul

Old Lamere looked as if he could scarcely believe what he heard. At length, recovering from his wonderment, he said:

"Shall I tell you what I call emigration, Tim? Well, I call it transportation without crime. You get a living! well, so you may; but, to get it, you inflict upon yourself the same treatment that the convict is supposed to feel. Where's the home, Tim? Where's the home you must long for wherever you go? You can't help it: you must do it. You would love it for the very reason that now makes you hate it—for your suffering even as the mother loves her child. It won't follow you over the sea, Tim; it stops here in England. In that one word, lad, is huddled together all the joys and sorrows of life—the love of mother, father, all as spoken in that word. Shame upon you, Tim; you would sell all this for a dish of meat; the spot that patriots have bled for, you would part with for a full belly, you would."

"You may talk, Lamere," answered the lad, growing warm in the discussion, "but what sort of home am I leaving? I turn my back upon the garret where my children starve, where I myself grow to hate 'em for the very bread they eats. Is this a home to fight and bleed for? No, not it, faith! Them patriots had a plaguey good larder, and a cellar full of coals, I'll warrant. Bleed for my garret! egad, it's only in the soul we bleed, till we hates the very boards we stand on. Pretty home, indeed! with the children hunting for crumbs that have fallen from their bread, like robins in winter. You may talk, but I'm off the first chance that comes. Yes; I'll carry a good conscience with me while I yet have it, and that'll soon twist my log but into ship-shape, I'll warrant."

The weaver seemed quite upset by the determined spirit Tim had shown, and, wishing to let the matter drop, wouldn't answer him; and as soon as the sacks Bradley had spoken of arrived, Lamere set all hands to work, to make the best arrangement they could for the night.

When a few days had passed, the little ones seemed no longer to be the same children. Their faces were clean, their clothes patched and mended, and Kitty, somehow or other, managed them so cleverly, that there was very little "missie," as Bradley called it. Times seemed to be growing better. The two men working together and clubbing together, could struggle on as well again as singly. Kitty, too, by stealing a half-hour whenever she could, had nearly finished her shooting-coat. She had taken as much pains with it as a cottage girl with a sampler.

One morning, old Lamere, having finished his piece of velvet, packed it up, and, taking his hat, set out for the warehouse. It was a hot day, and he had to rest a good many times before he reached the "Square." When he at last entered the warehouse, he was so tired that he was glad to find he had to wait before he could be paid. Whilst he was sitting on one of the bales in the long passage, a young gentleman, with his white hat cocked on one side, and his hands in his breeches pockets, walked up to him.

"Now, my man, what's a job, eh? Here, Bill, wheel down that little lot of goods for Oxford-street;" and he stood with his legs wide open, whistling, and playing with his thick gold chain.

Lamere knew he had no chance of escaping, and so bore his lot with patience. "Ready every one with a job" of some kind or other whenever they took work home; and, if he did it willingly, he might get another order. So he tried to look thankful for the honour conferred upon him. But he was a little startled when he saw "the little lot of goods" he shoulders were to ache under—it was almost enough for a horse, he thought. The young gentleman seemed to think it would be heavy, for he laughed, and seemed to enjoy the old man's surprise. It was a rare witty thing he had done.

"Don't carry your pins? pretty tough?" he asked; and, as the old fellow scratched his head, he added, "Now then, pop it under your arm, and don't be long, for there are three others waiting."

The poor old fellow's legs trembled like bell-ropings as the load was hoisted on to his back. The young gentleman was in his glory all the time, whistling with great enjoyment to himself. "Steady, steady!" he cried from time to time. Steady, and, mind, no furious driving through the City. No galloping till you're past Temple Bar."

As the old man left the warehouse, the porters watched him as he walked tremblingly along—his teeth clenched, and his eyes starting from his head

"He's a good plucked 'un," cried one of the men; "blow me, if I could do it"

It was capital fun! Every now and then a passer-by would brush against the heavy load—just scrape it with his shoulder—and yet the old man, poor old stagger and fumble, never gave a push, as if it had been some heavy blow. Then the clerk and the warehousemen would roar again—it was so capital!

At last the old man had been looking out for the old man nearly all the day He hadn't been home to dinner, nor to tea, and they were waiting for him, filled with alarm.

"He will be starving," thought Kitty, as she made up the fire and put the kettle on to boil on the flame. Then back again she went to the window. "Look here, Tim," she cried suddenly, as she leant over into the street; "look here, there's such a crowd. What can it mean?"

Full of curiosity, they were both of them watching intently.

"It's a poor fellow on a shutter, I do believe," said Bradley, shading his eyes.

"Poor fellow," sighed Kitty, "I wonder what's the matter with him?"

"Look, there's a lot of straw put under his leg," continued Tim

"Poor soul; I'm sure it's something serious, look how carefully they carry him."

"I wonder who it is?" said Tim, straining his eyes to the utmost.

By this time the men bearing the shutter and the silent crowd drew nearer. Many of the mob looked up at the window, and some of the boys pointed at them. At last it was so near that the poor sufferer's ghastly face was plainly seen.

"Lamere!" cried Tim as the pigeons on the roof opposite fly off in fear, Kitty fell backwards senseless on the floor. It was her poor old father. The cruel joke was not without its point.

(To be continued.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS AND MONEY FOR THE CAPE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Singapore*, Captain Purchase, left Southampton on Monday with detachments of the 73rd, 6th, and 90th Regiments for the Cape of Good Hope. She also took out a large quantity of stores and £90,000 in specie for the Treasury, for the Cape. The *Singapore*, after she has been to the Cape of Good Hope, will proceed to Ceylon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN MILFORD HAVEN.—The new martello tower, situated at the western extremity of the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke, has been finished and given up to the Government for mounting with guns and occupation by troops. The other is in a very forward state, and these enfilade the approaches to the dockyard, and are in positions reflecting credit on the officers of the engineer department. The small fort on the Stack Rock at the entrance of the haven is progressing under the hands of the contractors. It is in contemplation to erect another and more powerful battery of heavy guns on Thorn Island, commanding the southern entrance of the haven

MONEY DEPOSITED IN SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total amount of the deposits lodged in the Military Savings-Banks during the year ended the 31st of March, 1850, was £96,327 11s. 1d. Of this sum £48,962 was lodged by cavalry and infantry, and £47,364 by the artillery, engineers, and marines. The withdrawals during the year was £37,681, and the balance due to them by the public on the 31st of March, 1850, was £114,123. The total number of depositors on the same day was 9003, viz., 1859 cavalry and infantry, and 1704 artillery.

DANGERS OF BALL PRACTICE.—It has been usual, when the experiments were carrying on at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by a detachment of the Field Guards, for the officer in command, with two non-commissioned officers, to stand behind the target, and the non-commissioned officers to show themselves after each firing, and signal to the firing party with the aid of a small flag on which side the target the balls passed, when they did not hit the object against which they were directed. While the experiments were being carried on on Thursday week, one of the musket balls passed under the target and struck the Cavalier in the rear, passing through his trousers and boot, but fortunately only grazing the skin. During the experiments on the next day (Friday), one of the balls passed through the target in a part which had been previously fractured by the firing, and struck one of the corporals on the back, tearing his clothes nearly the entire breadth of his body, as he stood with his side to the back of the target. These narrow escapes will cause a change in the arrangements for firing in future

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We learn, says the *Globe*, that Lady Franklin has been making enquiries of the Lords of the Treasury, for the admission, duty free, of all vessels imported into the United Kingdom from the British possessions abroad. In the meantime their Lordships have directed their admission free, being for ship-building purposes only, until the privilege shall have been sanctioned by act of Parliament.

COMMAND OF THE ARTILLERY AT HONG-KONG.—Lieut.-Colonel Tomkyns, 4th battalion R.A., is to proceed to China next month, by the overland route, to assume the command of the Artillery at Hong Kong, in succession to the late Lieut.-Colone. Nevett.

Major-General William Wood, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the troops serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Sir John F. Fitzgerald.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

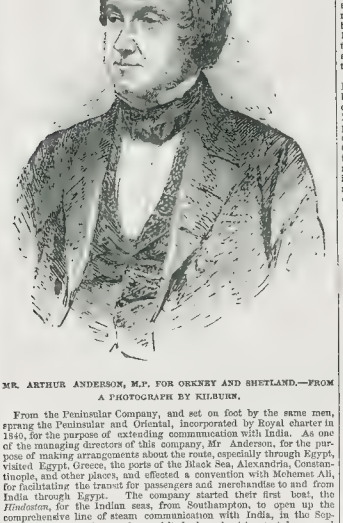
THE honourable member (eldest son of Robert Anderson, of Grimastar, by Elizabeth, daughter of W. Kidland, of Lerwick, both in Shetland) was born at Grimastar, in the February of 1792, educated at home until twelve years of age, when he was sent to school to the Rev. John Turnbull, of Lerwick (who is still living); in 1807, entered the Royal navy as a midshipman, in her Majesty's ship *Ardent*, and subsequently served as clerk in other ships of the navy cruising in the Baltic, North Sea, the Channel, and off the Spanish and Portuguese coasts, and was engaged in several minor actions.

In 1815, the chances of fighting his way to promotion being over, and having no Parliamentary interest, he quitted the navy, entered a mercantile house in London as clerk, and in 1823 became a partner in the firm.

In 1831 and 1832 he took an active part with his partner, Mr. Wilcox, M.P. for Southampton, in the outfit and arrangement of the naval portion of the expedition for the liberation of Portugal, under Don Pedro, and in 1834 he also assisted in various equipments connected with the war in Spain against Don Carlos.

The transaction of business connected with these expeditions pointed out the importance of more regular communication with the Peninsula, and led Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson to form a company amongst their personal friends for the establishment of steam communication with Spain and Portugal; and in 1835, the *Iberia*, 560 tons, was started on the line, on which she is still a favourite ship.

In the course of commerce with Spain, Mr. Anderson found a field for the industry of the Scotch islands, and in 1838 formed fishery establishments in Orkney and Shetland, to improve the fishing and curing, and open the Spanish market to the Islands. After considerable cost and difficulty, he was successful; and a regular and increasing trade has sprung up between Spain and the islands.



MR. ARTHUR ANDERSON, M.P. FOR ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

From the Peninsular Company, and set on foot by the same men, sprang the Peninsular and Oriental, incorporated by Royal charter in 1840, for the purpose of extending communication with India. As one of the managing directors of this company, Mr. Anderson, for the purpose of making arrangements about the route, especially through Egypt, visited Egypt, Greece, the ports of the Black Sea, Constantinople, and other places, and effected a convention with Mehemet Ali, for facilitating the transit for passengers and merchandise to and from India through Egypt. The company started their first boat, the *Hindostan*, for the Indian seas, from Southampton, to open up the comprehensive line of steam communication with India, in the September of 1842. The vessel was visited when about to start by several of the Cabinet Ministers, the East India Directors, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other official personages, and rarely has any undertaking been more uninterruptedly successful. Their navigation has now attained to a magnitude far exceeding any similar private enterprise. Its fleet, in actual service and in process of construction, numbers thirty-one large steam-ships, the greater part of them from 1000 to 2000 tons burthen; and of the aggregate tonnage of 40,000 tons, and 15,000 horse-power. They employ about 3000 hands on board their steam-fleet, and as many more in sailing-vessels, in the transport of coals to their various stations; and they consume about 150,000 tons of coal annually. Its lines of communication extend from Southampton to Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, India, China, the coast of China, Smyrna, Constantinople, the ports of the Black Sea, and Is, it is said, about to be extended to Australia and New Zealand. It has reduced the time formerly required by sailing-vessels for bringing these places into communication with each other to about one quarter. Its annual navigation for that purpose amounts to about eight hundred thousand miles, or little short of forty times the circumference of the globe. Its ships, while thus forming such powerful agents of social, commercial, and political intercourse, and consequently of peace and civilization, furnish at the same time a formidable auxiliary navy, being all arranged and constructed to carry heavy armamentsin case of need; and the steam fleet of this company far exceeds the steam navy of any power in Europe, France excepted. Its capital and available funds amount to nearly £2,000,000. The amount of an Indian monthly mail may be imagined by any one who has seen one embarked at Southampton in one of the Company's large India mail steamers. It generally consists of upwards of 300 large boxes, bulking above 20 tons, besides 120 forwarded via Marseilles, to be embarked in the same vessel at Malta; and each box is estimated to hold about 10,000 single letters. The India mail is now looked for with the punctuality of a Channel post, and friends in India seem scarce away from home.

But Mr. Anderson did not devote himself exclusively to these undertakings; he was one of the first members of the Anti-Corn-law League, and took an active part—especially by the publication of several pamphlets and letters—in the agitation.

In 1846 he received a requisition, signed by a large number of his countrymen, to become a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Frederick Dundas, at the next election; and accordingly, at the general election of 1847, had a severe, but victorious contest with the territorial power of the Earl of Zetland.

In the session of 1849 he moved for and obtained a committee to ascertain the practicability of reducing the naval expenditure by rendering the mercantile steam marine available, in case of need, for the national defence; in favour of which a unanimous report was obtained.

In the session of 1850 he spoke in reply to Mr. Disraeli, on his motion to remove local taxation from the agricultural interest to the Consolidated Fund, and stated that the landed interest already enjoyed exemption from taxation pressing upon the rest of the community to the amount of almost £4,000,000 annually. His speech was afterwards published as a pamphlet, and had a large circulation. Mr. Anderson voted for the admission of Jews to Parliament, and for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but spoke in opposition to several points of the Mercantile Marine Act of last session, as vexatious and unnecessary. He voted against Mr. Disraeli's recent motion, and for the Government bill against the Papal aggression.

The honourable member is opposed to the application of State funds for the purpose of religious endowment, but is in favour of a national, unsectarian system of education. He is an East Indian proprietor, and chairman of the association of proprietors of steam-ships.

In 1822 Mr. Anderson married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. Hill, Esq., of Scarborough.

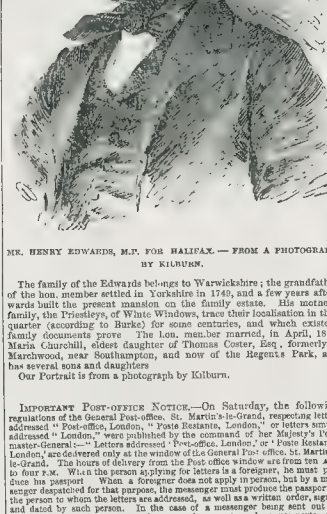
Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HALIFAX.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of Henry Lees Edwards, Esq., of Pye Nest, near Halifax, by Lea, daughter of Joseph Priestley, Esq., of White Windows, Yorkshire, was born at Pye Nest, in the July of 1812; sent to Captain Whitaker's school at Mortlake, Surrey, when seven years of age; afterwards to Mr. Charnock's, near Ripon; thence to Mr. Delafosse, at Richmond, Surrey, which he left when about seventeen, and for two years studied with a tutor at home. In 1830 he went to Paris, and was present during the three days of July; thence proceeded on a tour through France, Italy, and the Mediterranean; and returned to England in the December of 1831, with the intention of obtaining a commission in a cavalry regiment: in this, in consequence of being past the age for having his name entered, he was disappointed. He afterwards joined the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry, in which he has now reached the rank of Major, and in which, from its formation, he has taken a very active interest. In 1846 (9) he was appointed a magistrate; and, in 1848, a deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. The honourable member is in partnership with his brother, in an extensive foreign mercantile house near Halifax. Having always taken a very prominent and active part on the Conservative side in politics, he was invited, by requisition, signed by a large body of the constituency, and came forward as a candidate at the general election in 1847, in opposition to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Miall, and Ernest Jones. In the course of his canvass Mr. Protheroe withdrew, and Mr. Edwards was returned at the head of the poll, along with Sir Charles Wood, the numbers being:—Edwards, 511; Wood, 507; Miall, 349; Jones, 280.

His first speech in the House was early in the session of 1848, in favour of Mr. Mackinnon's Smoke Prohibition Bill. He had always advocated the shortening of the hours of labour for women and children in factories, and was selected by the party to second Lord Ashley's first motion, in 1849, for the Ten Hours Bill in its integrity, and spoke frequently and at length in favour of the measure as one of great interest and importance to his constituents; and, on the noble Lord's compromise with the Government, in 1850, Mr. Edwards most highly approved him. He has on recent occasions, at large meetings both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, along with the other promoters of that measure, received the thanks of the operatives for the exertions made in their behalf; and, at a very important gathering in his own borough, a special resolution of thanks was unanimously passed

At the close of the last session he made a vigorous reply to Mr. Berkeley's attack on the tyranny of England. He voted against his party for the maintenance of the African squadron, on the ground of protection and keeping faith with our settlers and missionaries. He voted for the repeal of the window tax last session, and esteems the proposed arrangement, as at present understood, about the only redeeming feature in the Budget. In principle the hon. member is a Conservative, a firm supporter of the Established Church, opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, colleges, and schools; not an advocate of Free Trade, but declares himself on the hustings in favour of allowing the measure a fair trial; is desirous of diminishing such taxes on consumption as press especially upon the working classes, such as tea, tobacco, malt, &c.



MR. HENRY EDWARDS, M.P. FOR HALIFAX. — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

The family of the Edwards belong to Warwickshire; the grandfather of the hon. member settled in Yorkshire in 1749, and a few years afterwards built the present mansion on the family estate. His mother's family, the Priestleys, of White Windows, trace their localisation in that quarter (according to Burke) for some centuries, and which existed the family documents prove. The hon. member married, in April, 1838, Maria Churchill, eldest daughter of Thomas Coster, Esq., formerly of Marchwood, near Southampton, and now of the Regents Park, and has several sons and daughters.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Saturday, the following regulations of the General Post-office. St. Martin's-le-Grand, respecting letters addressed "Post-office, London," "Poste Restante, London," or letters simply addressed "London," were published by the command of her Majesty's Postmaster-General:—"Letters addressed 'Post-office, London,' or 'Poste Restante, London,' are delivered only at the window of the General Post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The hours of delivery from the Post-office window are from ten A.M. to four P.M. When the person applying for letters is a foreigner, he must produce his passport. When a foreigner does not apply in person, but by a messenger despatched for that purpose, the messenger must produce the passport of the person to whom the letters are addressed, as well as a written order, signed and dated by such person. In the case of a messenger being sent out for the letters of more persons than one, he must produce passports and orders from each person. If the applicant for the letters is a subject of the United Kingdom, he must be able to state from what place or district he expects letters before he can receive them. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom. If letters are directed to individuals simply addressed 'London,' and not 'Post-office, London,' 'Poste Restante, London,' they will not be delivered from the window as a rule, but will be sent out by letter-carrier for delivery at the address furnished by the applicant. Foreign letters addressed 'Post-office,' or 'Poste Restante, London,' are retained two months at the Post-office window. Inland letters similarly addressed are retained one month at the window. After the expiration of these periods, both classes of letters are respectively sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in the usual manner. Al persons applying for letters at the Post-office window must be prepared to give the necessary explanations to the clerk at the window, in order to prevent mistakes and to ensure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whomthey properly belong. It will much facilitate the business of the Post-office if the words, 'To be called for' are added to the address of letters which are directed 'Post-office, London.'"

A few days ago, a horse belonging to Mr. W. Ridsdale, farmer, of Rowley, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, suddenly became ill and died. After death, a living snake, eighteen inches long, was taken from the animal's stomach.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

General Sir Charles Napier arrived in London on Wednesday morning, at a quarter past one o'clock, having travelled from Dover by the South-Eastern Railway. On arriving at the London-bridge terminus, the gallant General was received with three hearty cheers by the railway officials, who were drawn up to receive him.

A number of missionaries have arrived in London from France, by a steamer from Boulogne, on their way to China, by a vessel about to take her departure immediately for that country. The rev. missionaries take with them a considerable quantity of vestments, plate, ornaments, and other articles of a costly description for church purposes, to assist them in carrying out the intentions of their mission.

We have to announce, that, by the exertions of Mr. E. W. Edwards, of the official assignee, arrangements are now completed, with the concurrence of all parties interested, for the purpose of duly locating all the emigrants sent out by Mr. Byrne to Natal, and confirming their titles to the several allotments. Mr. Byrne leaves this country for the colony by the next vessel, with full power and authority granted to him and Mr. Lampet, as the joint attorney of the assignees, to do all necessary acts to carry out, as far as practicable, the arrangements entered into by the bankrupt with her Majesty's Government.

A license was on Wednesday morning granted to the great *chef* (M. Soyer) for the sale of wines and spirits, &c., at Gore House.

A married woman, living near Winchester, was last week crushed to death between two trees, one of which had been lying out down by her husband, and fell across the other, against which she was leaning at the time.

Sir John Romilly will, it is said, shortly be appointed Master of the Rolls; when Sir A. Cockburn will become Attorney-General; and, it is believed, Mr. Page Wood Solicitor-General.

Several gentlemen connected with the "press" have formed themselves into a society, and intend giving a series of dramatic performances in aid of the charities of the metropolis. Mr. W. J. Hurlston acts as honorary secretary and stage-manager.

We have much pleasure in noticing a subscription of £10 to the Leicester-square soup-kitchen, from Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.

A party of gentlemen are about to form a hawking-club in London. The preliminary arrangements, we understand, will be made at Mr. Bishop's, of Bond-street.

During the operations of the Gas Company's men in Lord-street, Liverpool, a rather interesting relic was brought to light, viz. the old bridge which spanned the pool between Paradise-street and Whitechapel. Exactly before the door of Mr. Gilham's shop, at the corner of Whitechapel, at the depth of a few feet from the surface, may be seen a portion of the coping of the summit of the arch of this old bridge, which, doubtless, the oldest inhabitant never saw in its pristine state.

The sixty-three Poles and Hungarians who had determined on proceeding to America, went on board the *Charles Crooker* on Monday morning, preparatory to sailing for the New World.

The South Shields shipwrights, after remaining out of employment nearly six weeks, and wasting one of the best months in the year, have returned to work, complying with certain rules laid down by the masters.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that a requisition is about to be presented to Mr. G. F. Young to allow himself to be put in nomination for Cambridgeshire, and predicts his success in conjunction with Lord George Manners and Mr. Yorke. Mr. S. Crawford having signified his intention of resigning his connexion with the borough of Rochdale in the event of a dissolution, Mr. Peto has been mentioned as his successor.

The general cash account of bankrupt estates, from the 31st of December, 1849, to the 1st of January, 1851, shows that the following sums had been paid out of court within the year:—By order of the Lord Chancellor, £400; by order of the Vice-Chancellor, £10,145 13s.; by order of the Commissioners, £173,048 17s. The net balance on the 1st of January last consisted of £56,393 18s. on account of bankrupt estates; £1,405,819 2s. 5d. bankruptcy fund account; £438 4s. 9d. unclaimed dividend account; £33,032 9s. 3d. on the Chief Registrar's account.

On Saturday an inquest took place at the Grey Mare Inn, Whitworth-road, Rochdale, on the body of a child, the son of Mr. Gaskell, the landlord of that house. A monkey that was in the house made a sudden spring and, alighting on the head of the child, bit it so severely, that, notwithstanding the utmost attention of a medical man, the child died in consequence. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The monkey has since been killed.

The total expenses of the Bankruptcy Court, including compensation to country commissioners, &c., for the past year, amounted to £96,428 18s.

The greatest supply of water to the city of Edinburgh in the month of February was 365 cubic feet per minute, and the least 322 cubic feet.

The Mayor of Southampton, Richard Andrews, Esq., and George Borrett, Esq., have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor magistrates for the town of Southampton.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Linton, well known as "The Bishop of Gretna," died at his residence, Gretna Hall, after a few days' illness. His decease will be lamented, doubtless, by many a loving couple, who have been looking to him for the exercise of that potent spell which should bind them for life.

It is understood in the borough of Lewes, that Mr. Perfect, as soon as Parliament is dissolved, is to retire from the representation, and that his successor will be Henry Brand, Esq., who has for some time been private secretary to Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary.

It is rumoured that at the next election for Cockermouth, John Steel, Esq., will offer himself in lieu of one of the sitting members, who contemplates retirement.

On Sunday morning last, two men and a woman were publicly baptized in the river Nidd, at Knaresborough, by Mr. Franklin, Baptist minister of that town, in the presence of a large multitude of spectators.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, John Henry Phillips, Esq., of Williamston, has expressed his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the Pembrokeshire boroughs, provided that a sufficient number of the electors should declare their readiness to support him with their votes. Mr. Phillips will come forward on the Conservative interest.

On Tuesday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out at the Bell Tavern, kept by Mr. Boulter, at No. 5, Leicester-street, Leicester-square. A considerable amount of property was destroyed, but it is insured in the Sun Fire-Office. The adjoining premises were also much damaged.

The line of electric telegraph between Ferviers and Ostend was opened to the public on the 15th inst., and it is probable that the wires between Ferviers and Calais also will be complete within three months.

The heavy charges made by British Consuls abroad, has become the subject of inquiry by a sub-committee of the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, lately appointed to inquire into the burdens and restrictions affecting British shipping, and strong efforts will be made to procure the total abolition of fees taken by British consuls, and to remunerate them by fixed salaries in lieu thereof.

A melancholy accident, resulting in the death of a person named Pascoe, a porter employed by the South-Western and South Coast Railway Companies, happened at the Portsmouth terminus on Monday morning. The mail train left the Waterloo-road terminus at 8.30 on Sunday night, and on arriving at the joint terminus station, the unfortunate man detached the engine from the train, and gave the signal for the carriages to move on. Subsequently he was found lying on the metals, nearly cut in two, every carriage having passed over his body—the supposition being that he had slipped off the step of the carriage and fell under the wheels, and hence the accident.

Charles Artinson, Robert Roberts, Francis Curran, and Jas. Inversdale, four sailors now on strike with the rest of the body, were charged at Liverpool, on Monday, at the instance of Messrs T. Tobin and Son, with having signed articles as part of the crew of the *Lord Elgin*. Captain Bell, and afterwards refusing to go on board. They were committed for thirty days.

The *New York Sun* gives us the following information:—"Jenny Lind has completely won the affections of the people of New York. When she heard the news of the *Atlantic*'s safety, she wept and sung for joy! It will be remembered (adds the *Sun*) that Jenny came to this country in the *Atlantic*."

Thousands of Americans are preparing to visit London during the "World's Fair," and prices of passage in the packet-ships are advancing.

It is in contemplation to erect a new monument in commemoration of Bishop Hooper, in place of the old and insignificant one now standing in St. Mary's-square, Gloucester.

The ship *Fidelitas*, now in Dublin, sustained much damage by fire on the night of the 16th instant, supposed to have originated in the hold.

On Tuesday morning the infirmary of Sir George Beresford were greatly alarmed, in consequence of a fire breaking out in the town residence, No. 5, Beaumont-street, High-street, Marylebone. It commenced in the third-floor front-room, and was occasioned by a person reading in bed, when a spark flew from a lighted candle and set the bedding in flames. The bed and furniture were destroyed, and the building much damaged.

It is a curious fact, that of all Lord Dinorbin's tenantry in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, there is not a married pair; all are single—either old maids, bachelors, widows, or widowers, together with a bachelor each, constitute the whole. Maintenance, indeed, is very moderate.

The *Western Flying Post* announces that Lord Dunraven, eldest son of the Earl of Cork, a Protectionist, will most likely succeed the late Sir A. Hood, as Lord-in-waiting.

A return has been issued by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Labouchere, of the number and description of persons employed on each of the railways in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively open for traffic on the 29th of June, 1850, and the length of the line. A similar return has been made of each line and branch line of railway which had been authorised, but which might not have been open for traffic on the same day, distinguishing the length of each line on which the works have been in progress, and the length on which they might not have been in progress on that day, and specifying the act or acts authorising such railway.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the mental alienation of Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, increases; that the country is in a most wretched state; that it is impossible to get in the taxes; and that favourites are squandering what remains of the treasures accumulated by Mehemet Ali.

MR. WYLD'S LARGE MODEL OF THE EARTH.

THE dull and dreary centre of Leicester-square has of late become a scene of great activity, in the commencement of the building to receive Mr. Wyld's large Model of the Earth and surface. Upwards of 100 workmen are busily engaged upon this area. Huge balks of timber have displaced the stunted trees and shrubs; and large trusses have been framed for the support of the capacious structure. The accompanying Illustration shows the labour of raising these gigantic trusses.

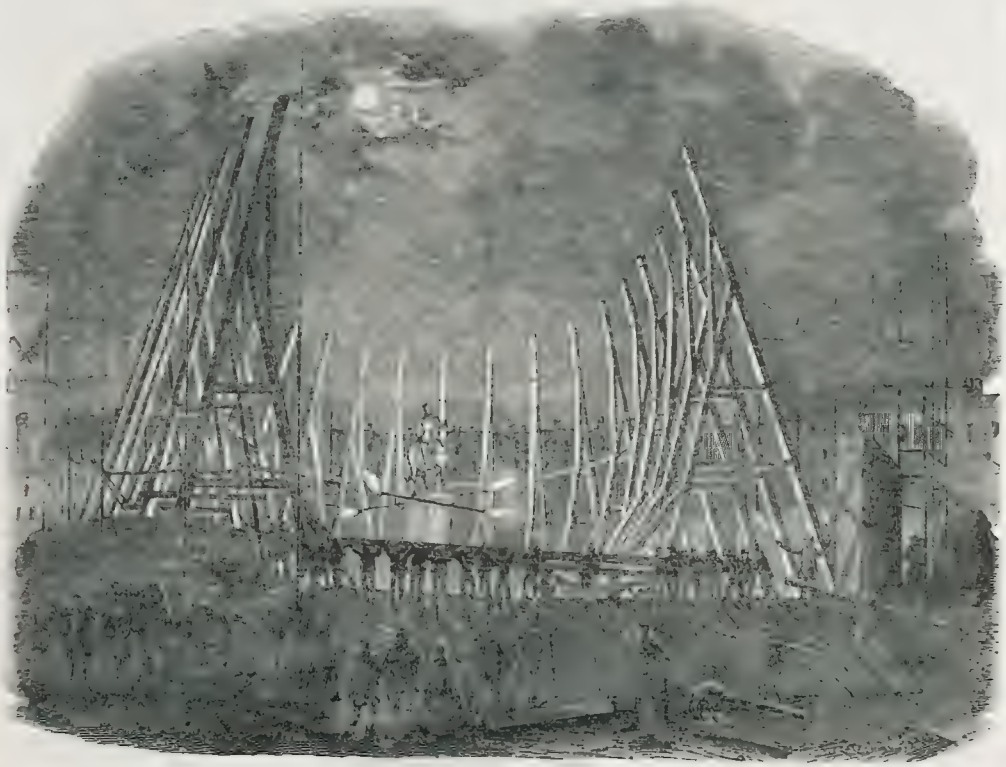
The design consists of an immense central dome, of necessity globular, in accordance with the form of the Model. The building surrounding this dome will gradually slope to an external wall, 15 feet in height, in which will be several circular windows, in unison with the general contour of the building.

There are to be four entrances (in the Grecian style of architecture), situated at each of the cardinal points of the compass; and, as these will be 15 feet wide each, the whole structure will have a very imposing effect.

The height of the curb at the top of the dome will be about 70 feet; whilst the interior of Mr. Wyld's model will be upwards of 60 feet in the clear. The entire building is in a great state of forwardness: and it is presumed that it will be in a condition to receive visitors to the exhibition about the middle of April. It is not probable that the whole of the external adornment can be immediately completed, as that must be a work of time, from its dependence upon the weather; but this will in no way interfere with the immediate object of the building, the exhibition of Mr Wyld's beautiful model. Mr. H. R. Abraham, of Norfolk-street, is the architect; and Mr George Myers is employed upon the work.

During the period of erecting and placing the trusses to support the dome in their several beds, those fixed had much the appearance of the ribs of a large ship; and while the men were engaged upon them by gas-light, the scene had the strange effect represented in the Engraving.

We congratulate the inhabitants of Leicester-square upon the prospect of having, in a few weeks, a building erected in the centre of their wilderness which, if the design be fully carried out, will be an ornament to th[illegible] and we also congratulate Mr. Wyld upon having secured [illegible] ble for the purpose



RAISING THE TRUSSES OF THE BUILDING IN LEICESTER SQUARE, FOR MR. WYLD'S LARGE MODEL OF THE EARTH.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] Queries on the board at one time

[illegible]

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. [illegible]: George, R D M, J J H, Watford, Mrs, M H E, of Barton-on-Humber, are correct.

B T Grimshirk.—You must send a solution, before we can examine the diagram. What solution otherwise that it is correct?

[illegible] PHILIP.—Now under consideration.

[illegible] Every one of our provincial correspondents exhibited the same thoughtful consideration, and sent such the names of the principal Chess amateurs in his neighbourhood, the labours of the Managing Committee would be greatly lessened, and the sphere of their operations much extended.

CLOTEY. Your Problem admits of two solutions.

W H.—We find that your diagram admits of two solutions.

SOCIA.—By a communication which has just been received from the Hungarian, M Secs, we are gratified to learn that that distinguished player will be one of the competitors in the forthcoming Tournament.

JUVENIS.—A subscription of one [illegible] ines entitles the subscriber to the work containing all the games, with copious explanatory notes and full particulars of the Congress.

R.K. Arbite [illegible] ury one in the country can have a prospectus of the Ulsea Tournament, by addressing a line to R Le[illegible]q., 5, Caven...sh square. Why do you not give your name and address at once?

F R P, Pentonville.—Has it been examined searchingly? The last admitted of at least two so[illegible]

[illegible] TELORUM.—No. 1, we are sorry to say, was found to be too easy, and No. 2

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VALPOLE.—The first move is, 1 R to K 5th (ch)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] few weeks to Bolton or Dorchester.

[illegible] capital book on end-games is 8s. to

[illegible]

[illegible] Worcester, Derevon, Alb, Bellary, Dr Field, F, St Edmund, P, of Graham's Town, are

[illegible] SIGMA, by F G R, Jack of Worcester Devevon, Vida, Dr Field, [illegible] JP, of Torquay Write St Edmund, Mentor, Simple Simon; [illegible] HAM's Town, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 373.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (ch)	K to his 2d	4. P to Q B 8th becomes a Kt and gives mate	
2. R to K 8th (ch)	P to K B 3d		
3. Q to K 5th	Anything		

CHESS ENIGMA.

No 657 By Iota

White. K at K B 4th, R at Q B 7th, B at K Kt 4th and Q 8th, Ps at Q 4th and Q 6.

Black. K at Q 4th, Rs at K 2d and Q 8th, B at K B 2d, Kts at K 5th and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No 658.—By W. GILBY, Esq

White. K at Q B 3d, R at K B 5th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 2d, K 3d, Q B 4th, and Q R 3d.

Black. K at Q 3d, B at K R 2d, Kt at Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 7th, Q 6th, and Q B 4th.

White, playing first, can draw the game.

No. 659.—By R. B. W., of Oxford

White. K at his 2d, Q at Q 7th, Kt at K B 5th, Ps at K 4th and Q Kt 5th

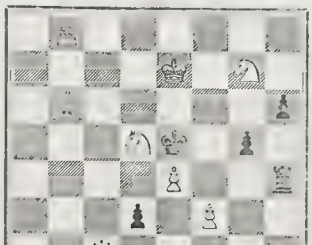
Black. K at K Kt 7th, Q at Q R 2d, R at Q R 5th, Kt at Q B 2d; Ps at K R 7th, K B 6th, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

PROBLEM No. 374.

By MR. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to mate in five moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR,—It is somewhat strange that nobody, as yet, seems to have hit off the real motives of the hostility shown by a certain clique of Chess-players to the schemes of the approaching Tournament; at least nobody has ventured to expose them. As I have rather a fancy for calling a spade "a spade," I shall stand on no ceremony about it. We have at Cambridge, privately among the second year men, a considerable number of "very clever" fellows, who are very *one pieces* in their freshman's year, do pretty well in their college examinations, excel at the Union, and keep up appearances, perhaps, to a very little go. About this time the good men of the year begin to come out and be acknowledged, when a wonderful change comes over the "clever fellow." He sudden[illegible] to some eccentric reading, gets deep in German, or fancies theology, or possibly turns poet, critic, or philosopher; no matter what, but "he no longer intends to go out in honours," so classics and mathematics may go to the devil. Headache and stomach-aches, which he cannot describe, and the doctors cannot account for, satisfy the governor that reading is dangerous and boating salubrious; so the "very clever fellow," who might have been a high wrangler or a first-class in classics had his health allowed," goes out in the pol. and lives on his freshman's reputation. I fear that the London Chess Club contains some "clever fellows" of the same family! They have had their college examinations, and some of them their little-goes, and have passed with credit; but now that the good men are coming out in strength, from Paris, from Germany, Prussia, Russia, and even America, they decline the competition that leads to honours, and shuffle out of the contest upon frivolous excuses akin to the sick certificates of our university. Much indeed does every real Chess-player rejoice that our national credit at the Tournament will not be peralled by such craven champions as these!

But there is still another deterring motive, which I can illustrate in a similar way. Have you never happened to be at some party of aristocratic tone, into which, by some unlucky accident, a twentieth cousin ten times removed, and but lately caught, finds himself abruptly introduced? How the poor fellow skulks out of observation into the quietest corners! If some benevolent man attempts to draw him out, how he will blush, and stutter, and fumble with his watch chain, gazing on the carpet with downcast looks, as if he heartily wished himself at Jericho, instead of Grosvenor-square! It cannot be doubted that those persons who would degrade chess to the level of the prize-ring—who comment upon games in the slang of the lowest blackleg, or the vulgar smartness of the Stock Exchange—who plume themselves on the laconic rudeness of their chess correspondence—who will not even condescend to meet humble or intelligent inquiry with civility, and rejoice in a sneer at the simplicity of the unskilled beginner—it cannot be doubted that all such men would find themselves out of place and absolved in the society of those superior men who are likely to bring, not only the science, but the refinement of Paris to the saloons of the St. George's Chess-Club. How, then, can we be surprised at their seeking to avoid the self-humiliation of the contrast by any [illegible] A sweep is happy enough in a pot-house, but would be [illegible] drawing-room, even though washed from his soot, and decked out in a gorgeous vest and embroidered front all glittering with ends. No doubt, there is in all scientific excellence a levelling principle. Knowledge in all its branches has somewhat of a republican tendency; but I confess that I for one, who hope as an amateur, though not as a player, to mingle in this distinguished throng, am not sorry that certain well-known individuals have stumbled thus early upon a principle of self-exclusion from the circle.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The programme of the first concert for the exhibition of the students, on the 15th instant, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was unexceptionable in character as regards the selection, and very praiseworthy on the whole in respect to execution, thus placing the Academy before the public in a very favourable light. No doubt, there is room for improvement in the orchestral and choral arrangements; but nobody dreams of subjecting the Academy funds to the outlay of securing a first-rate executive, as the principal aim at such concerts must be to show how far the system of tuition be calculated to develope the talents of the pupils. Now, the two pianoforte performances of Miss Wilkins (a pupil of Mrs. Anderson), in Mendelssohn's Rondo in B minor, and of Mr. Cusins (King's scholar), a pupil of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, in Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor, would not have disgraced concerts of infinitely higher pretensions. Miss Miss Williams must be praised for clever mechanism, Mr. Cusins claims credit for an intelligent interpretation of the text, with no small amount of poetic feeling. He distinguished himself last season as a violinist, so [illegible] anticipate a brilliant future for him. The vocalisation of Miss H. Taylor, in Bach's "Mount of Olives," which was given in its entirety, and of Miss Goodyer, in Mendelssohn's Cantata, Op. 46, "Oh! come let us worship" (96th Psalm), must be especially cited as the most striking efforts. Miss Browne, in Haydn's "With verdure clad," and the quartett in Mozart's "Requiem," in which also gratified the auditory. A "Kyrie" and "Gloria," by Mr. C. Steggall, a student, contained some excellent writing, erring, perhaps, on the side of boisterousness in the instrumentation, and of a want of due solemnity in the

"LORD MINIVER," MR. WIGAN. "COLONEL RUPERT," MR. C. KEAN. "LUCY," MRS. KEAN.

SCENES FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "LOVE IN A MAZE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

general character, but still amply testifying to the ability of the writer. M. Santon was the principal violin, and Mr. Lucas was the conductor.

The second concert will be on the 12th of April.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

The fifth of the series of the Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music took place on Wednesday night, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, the chorus consisting of the members of his first upper school. The selection comprised the "Credo," from J. S. Bach's Mass in B minor, for the first time in this country; Mozart's Motet, "Ne pulvis et cinis;" the second act of Glück's "Orfeo;" and gleanings from Weber's "Oberon." The immense difficulties in the "Credo" exacted more rehearsals than had been bestowed on the work, which, for freshness and vigour, is almost unparalleled. Mdlle. Grammann and Miss Kearns had the duet "Et in unum Dominum;" but it did not go very smoothly. Marchesi sang the air "Etin Spiritum Sanctum," with oboe obligato, steadily. The final chorus indicated how much Handel was indebted to Bach. After the grand "Credo," came an offertorium by Edward Fitzwilliam, Italian in style, excellently sung by Mrs. Endersohn, which was encored. Mozart's Motet was curious, from its strong resemblance to the last scene in "Don Juan." The second act of "Orfeo" created a powerful sensation, so thoroughly dramatic is the conception of Glück. Mdlle. Grammann sang the soli of *Orfeo*, but it would have been better in the hands of a tenor like Mario, a-bit somewhat low for his register. The two symphonies in the second scena are gems, and the accompaniments throughout are replete with fancy. The "Oberon" overture was encored: Mdlle. Grammann had *Fatal's* air, Mrs. Endersohn the grand scena of *Zora*, "Ocean, thou mighty master!" and Miss Kearns the lovely air of the sea-nymph, "Oh, 'tis pleasant to float on the sea!"

The next concert will be on the 16th of April, when Haydn's oratorio, "The Seasons;" a new sacred work by Rossini; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion;" and Gounod's "Sanctus" and "Benedictus," will be performed. The concert was full of interest.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The arrangements for the ensuing week are of much interest. On Monday will be the second Philharmonic concert. On Tuesday will be Mr. H. Blagrove's Third Quartet evening at St. Martin's Hall; Mr. Benler, on the same evening, will give his fifteenth annual musical entertainment, at the Hanover Rooms. On Wednesday M. Rousselot has his third performance of classical music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Handel's "Samson," at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, conducted by Costa. On Friday, the London Sacred Harmonic Society will give Handel's "Jephthah," at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. Surman. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre; and, on Saturday, the opening of the season at the Royal Italian Opera. This evening (Saturday) will be the last meeting at the Round, Catch, and Canon Club, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.

Mdlle. Mathilde Graumann's *Matinée Musicale* was given last Monday at the Harley-street Beethoven Rooms; Mr. Charles Salaman, conductor. The solo instrumentalists were Madame D'Eschthal (harp), Ernst (violin), Piatti (violoncello), Osborne and Salaman (piano): the vocalists were Mdlle Graumann, who sang a new ballad by Mr. F. Mori, "Life's seasons," to Southey's words; Miss Dolby, and Mdlle. Rummel; Signor Marchesi, Herr Meugis, and M. Jules Stockhausen.

Mr. Kialmark, assisted by Molique, Lavenu, Grattan Cooke, Miss E. Birch, Miss Pyne, and Herr Kroff, had his second pianoforte performance, last Monday morning, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, at the Hanover Rooms, gave his second concert of classical pianoforte music, aided by Molique, Lando, Lucas, W. H. Holmes, Lazarus, and Miss Dolby.

Mr. H. Blagrove's second Quartet concert, at St. Martin's Hall, took place on Tuesday evening.

M. Rousselot's second classical concert, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, was given on Tuesday night, with the co-operation of Mdlle. Rummel, a German quartet of vocalists, and Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Goffrie.

Mr. Turner gave his annual concert on Tuesday at Crosby Hall, aided by Misses Poole, E. Lyon, L. Stuart, Wells; Messrs. Genge, Shoubridge, G. Ford, Cooper, F. Smith, Leffler, Longhurst, and Rochelau.

M. Muhlenfeldt, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, gave a *soirée* of classical and modern music, assisted by Sainton, Rousselot, Aguilar, and Miss Dolby.

Mr. C. Field presented on Wednesday his entertainment, "The British Naval Service," at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Mrs. A. Gibbs (formerly Miss Graddon), Miss A. Powell, Miss E. Macnamara, Master J. Field, Mr. F. Wustemann, jun., and Mr. C. A. Field.

On Friday, Signor Mondoli commenced at the Princess's Concert-Room a series of Italian operatic and instrumental concerts, Mdlle. Angri being engaged as the principal singer.

At the Marylebone Literary Institution, "The People's Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental," were begun on Friday.

The London and South-Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Nine Elms, presented Mr. Williams with a piece of plate for his gratuitous services in the music class.

Miss Catherine Hayes performed "Maria di Rohan," in Donizetti's opera, twelve times, to crowded houses, at the Apollo Theatre, in Rome. The season closed on the 4th instant, the performance, strange to state, taking place in the morning, beginning at the early hour of ten o'clock, according to an old custom, allowing time for the ball in the evening, as all amusements were to be terminated in Rome before midnight, the last day of the Carnival. Miss C. Hayes sang on the farewell performance, not only "Maria di Rohan," but the cavatina and duo from "Linda," in both characters being much cheered. Dancing being prohibited in Lent, the musical parties had begun at Rome. Miss C. Hayes sang on the 13th, at the first, given by the Princess Borghese, when she was presented to the Princess Doria by the Duchess Salvati. The Santa Cecilia Academy had presented Miss Hayes with the diploma of honorary member. This is one of the oldest musical institutions in Italy. Miss Hayes was to leave Rome on the 20th, to be in town early in April for the season; and in the autumn she will depart for a tour in America.

We learn from Paris, that Mr. Sims Reeves's *début* at the Théâtre des Italiens, last Saturday night, as *Carlo*, in Donizetti's "Linda," was perfectly successful. At the end of the opera he was called for by the audience, with Mdme. Sontag. Mdms. Montenegro's *début* as *Norma* was foiled by an attack of influenza; Mdms. Giuliani was put *hors de combat* by the same malady, and she was replaced by Mdms. Santiago, as *Adalgisa*, at a moment's notice. Alary's new opera, "I tre Matrimoni," was in rehearsal, at the Italian Opera. Rosenhain's "Démon de la Nuit" was performed for the first time last Monday; and M. Gounod's "Sapho" will be produced forthwith, at the Paris Grand Opera. Mdme. Flora Fabbri's return in *Poquita* had produced a sensation, so wonderful were her executive feats. Mdlle. Priora, the new *danseuse*, was to make her *début* in a novel ballet. Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" is still running at the Paris Grand Opera, and was this week produced at Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" had met with immense success at New Orleans. Scribe and Auber's "Corbeille de Fleurs" will be brought out for Alboni in May, at the Grand Opera in Paris. Mr. Lumley has purchased from Messrs. Brandus and Co., the publishers of Auber's works, his exclusive copyright for Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. R. Carte, on Thursday, delivered the last of his course of lectures on Instrumental Music, classical and unclassical, at the Whittington Club, assisted in the illustrations by Miss Kate Loder, Mr. T. C. Severn (piano), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Lazarus (clarionet), Mr. C. Harper (horn), Mr. Larkin (bassoon), and Mr. R. Carte (flute.)

Mr. Henry Russell's new vocal and pictorial entertainment, "The Far West; or, the Emigrant's Progress from the Old World to the New," will be presented, for the first time, at the Olympic Theatre, on the 14th of April. The panoramic views, and Mr. Russell's explanatory "notes," are intended to convey practical information, as well as impart amusement, as to the boundless plains and clear broad rivers of the "west."

We regret to learn that Mr. Parry, sen., has again been attacked with paralysis, and is now in a precarious state. His son, Mr. John Parry, has been unable to continue his tour in the provinces, in consequence of his respected father's serious illness.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Mr. Bourcicault's pleasant comedy of "Love in a Maze" continues to be performed, but it has been found expedient to reduce it in length, by which means its incidents have been brought closer together, and the effect correspondingly improved. There is no doubt that the author had been seduced by the brilliancy of his dialogue to dally with the theme, and overlay his structure with ornament. The main strength of the piece lies in the contrast instituted between the noble lover and the military husband of the lady; the former all froth and pretension, the latter a sound sterling character, full of faith and confidence in others, because deserving of the same from them. While bearing the badges of honour, and entering its privileges, *Lord Minver* would, in the first instance, succeed by his cunning and wit, being vain of both; but finding himself outmatched, he resorts to force, and would kill the man in a duel whom he could not extinguish by an argument or a jest. He is, however, hereditarily blind to the injustice of these assumptions, and accordingly seems to think that everything must be fair which he resolves on doing. He pays no attention, therefore, to the rights of *Colonel Rupert*, but assails his wedded wife to the extinction of all principle, and against all the rules even of etiquette and convention. Placing the husband, as he thinks, *hors de combat*, he is not ashamed to take advantage of his position, and to urge his suit at a secret interview with the lady, in which he is surprised by the gallant *Colonel*. The latter, with infinite tact, concedes to the position to which he finds himself reduced, and, without attempting to defend it, consoles himself with defining it, by means of an illustrative *historiette*, and thus places both parties in a condition of judging the matter from a true point of view. In a word, he leaves it to the prudence of the one and the honour of the other. It is to this scene that our artist has directed attention—*Lord Minver* surprised at the feet of *Mrs. Bucketthorne* by her husband, *Colonel Rupert*. A comedy so elegant in its design and treatment will no doubt prove attractive to the fashionable audiences that now habitually visit this theatre.

The comedy was followed on Monday by an adaptation in three acts, by Mr. Oxenford, called "Pauline," founded on the drama of that title, by MM. Grangier and X. de Montepin. The hero is a kind of Monte Christo, who, living by assassination, fascinates a lady in Bengal, and marries her; but she having discovered his practices, is confined in a subterranean chamber, where, however, she escapes starvation through the agency of a relation, who afterwards is compelled to fight a duel across a table with the infamous husband. The characters were supported by Mr. and Mrs. Kean and Mr. J. Vining, with unquestionable success. But the piece is not of a class of which we should recommend the continuance.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The Anniversary Dinner of the patrons and supporters of this excellent Charity took place at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, and suggests the reiteration of its claims upon the benevolent.

In our Journal for March 31, 1849, we engraved the first Asylum opened by the Society, at Park House, Highgate, which was in 1849 reported full. "It was, therefore, necessary that the Board should look abroad for increased accommodation. It happened that Essex Hall, at Colchester, was presented to their attention. Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., had wished that it might be devoted to some such benevolent use; and he generously offered to subscribe £200 a year to the funds of the charity, and to lend £1000, without interest, to meet the first expenses of occupation, if they should be disposed to take charge of it. A proposal so noble in itself, and so beneficial to the infant charity, left the Board no option. They accepted the offer: they took possession at Christmas, 1849, and early in 1850 a considerable portion of the family was located there. The Board cherish a hope, that, while this arrangement meets their present want, they may finally dispose the Eastern Counties to adopt it as their own, and thus leave themselves at liberty to look to a final location, more within the range of the metropolis."

The accompanying illustration shows this new location of the Society.

In a "special appeal," distributed at the Festival on Wednesday, it is stated to be "now ascertained by correct statistics, that the number of idiots exceeds that of lunatics. In fact, the applications made to the board since the establishment of the Asylum have been nearly overwhelming; and at this time we have 170 eligible cases earnestly craving admission; and the board cannot prudently advance on their numbers, except as they are sustained by increased contributions.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER

During the short time the Asylum has existed, the Board have taken a bonus of considerable capacity—they have filled it, and enlarged it, and again it is full. Subsequently, by the liberal assistance of a benevolent individual, another house of larger capacities has been secured; it is now occupied, and will in a couple of years also be filled. These and other considerations, with many of a kindred character, which will readily arise to the benevolent mind, have led the board to the conclusion, that to do their duty by the trust committed to them, and to work out successfully the great experiment in favour of the most afflicted and debased portion of the human family, they must erect a dwelling, with all the appliances and facilities indispensable for the undertaking." They purpose to raise a model institution worthy of the subject, as one alike of science and of humanity, and worthy of the country in which we live—great in everything, but greatest in charity; and this excellent object was eloquently urged at the Anniversary on Wednesday

At the dinner, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle presided. The company consisted of more than a hundred noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were Lord Ebrington, Mr. Sheriff Carden, and Mr. Alderman Wire. The noble president having proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, drew attention to certain specimens of draughtsmanship, basket-making, and other handicrafts, which were exhibited on the tables with the dessert, as the work of the inmates of the institution, and as evidences that the objects of its charity were capable of being instructed and rendered useful. In the course of an excellent speech, his Lordship remarked on the apparently unattractive character of the idiot's misfortune, and its want of association with the poetic and picturesque. Milton was blind, Virgil asthmatic, Horace blear-eyed—even about insanity there was a moody majesty; but the poor idiot could not be made the *Lear* or *Belvidera* of tragedy. He was also subject to insult and contempt in real life—the butt and scarecrow of the village green, the drudge of the domestic hearth. At best, his life was one of negatives. Dead to noble human impulses, the unstructed idiot was powerful for mischief, while free from responsibility. Here, then, was the want and the justification of the present institution. Not that its promoters expected to convert the patients into philosophers, orators, poets, statesmen; but, confirmed by experience, they knew that much might be done, and trusted to do more, by judiciously administering to the requirements both of the physical and moral organization, orderly habits, steady employment, rational tastes, kindly feelings, just sensibilities of the affections and the conscience, as the story into the arts of right and wrong, the fear and love of God: in fact, the soul may, as it were, be re-created; so that, in the best instances, the idiot may be converted into a decent and creditable member of society. The work, however, had been begun full late, both in this country and elsewhere; but it was a cause for thankfulness, that at length it has been put into the minds of benevolent men here and in America. An esteemed friend of Earl Carlisle's—Dr. Howe—by his singular success in the treatment of Laura Bridgman, born blind, deaf, and dumb, had shown how every form of human bereavement might be coped with. At present, the means of the institution were deficient. One hundred and seventy-four candidates were waiting for admission. It was requisite to erect a building of sufficient capacity: a building fund of £10,000 should be promoted; and his Lordship concluded an eloquent address with recommending its claims.

Lord Ebrington, in replying to the toast for the president and vice-presidents, drew attention to the fact, that the ancient societies of Greece and Rome were wanting in remedial charitable institutions. Our superiority in this respect was due to our Christianity. This sentiment was also dwelt upon with much fervour by Alderman Wire.

During the evening, the treasurer several times made reports of subscriptions received, amongst which was a 266 guineas contribution from the Prince of Wales, 200 guineas from the Corporation of the City of London, 100 guineas from the Drapers' Company, with others, exceeding £2500.

The intervals of business were enlivened by songs and airs, selected by Mr. Jolley, and executed by Miss Thornton, Miss Henderson, Mr. Young, and Mr. A. Novello: Mr. Thomas Jolley presided at the pianoforte.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

On Monday several members of Parliament connected with Ireland, and gentlemen connected with the press both in England and Ireland, assembled at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, to consider the best means of pressing on the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of abolishing the Excise duty on paper; Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., in the chair

Amongst those present were:—Mr. Higgins, M.P.; Mr. Fagan, M.P.; Mr. Cowan, M.P.; Sir Timothy Colclough, M.P.; Captain Greene, M.P.; Mr. T. M'Clelagh, M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Dr. Gray, of the *Dublin Freeman*; Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*; Mr. Peter Borthwick, Mr. Thom, &c

The Chairman having referred to the exertions of the Irish Association for the Abolition of the Duty on Paper, for the object for which it was called into existence, and to promote which that meeting was then assembled, proceeded to observe that he looked upon this as a "labour question," inasmuch as the abolition of the paper duty would certainly supply a large portion of the population with work, and this would undoubtedly be a very great benefit. Besides, though the duty was supposed to yield a gross income of about £800,000, yet the net produce was very much less than that amount and in those mills where only a small quantity of paper was manufactured, it was found, that, although the manufacturers produced almost nothing, it cost an enormous sum to superintend the collection of the tax. Upon a calculation of the whole amount received, it would appear that in some instances the cost was about £2000 to collect £400. In order to impress upon the mind of gentlemen present the anxiety felt in Ireland, and particularly in Dublin, upon this important question, he observed that he had had the honour to present a petition from that city, signed by 20,000 inhabitants, and the whole of the signatures were attached in about 48 hours. Upwards of 150 petitions from various other parts of Ireland had been forwarded to London, and it was, therefore, evident that Ireland deeply sympathized in the object to promote which they were now assembled. It occurred to them that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having withdrawn his Budget, and declared his intention to remodel it, might probably deem the present claim worthy of reconsideration. They must, therefore, appoint a deputation to impress upon his mind the absolute necessity for extending to Ireland some relief in his reconstructed Budget. The time had undoubtedly arrived when he ought to stretch a point to diminish the sufferings of the poor, and to decrease the burdens of the poor-rates.

Mr. Ingram suggested that the deputation should wait on Lord John Russell, as likely to be more useful than waiting on the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. M'Callagh moved the first resolution:—

That the Excise duty on paper impedes the progress and extension of its manufacture, and, by paralysing enterprise, operates most injuriously on the interests of trade and the employment of the people

The object of that meeting was specially confined to endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the paper duties, irrespective of the other duties on fabrics. As a sincere friend to a repeal of the whole of these taxes, he felt justified in supporting the repeal of this tax, as a primary measure. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fagan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Captain Greene moved—

That as her Majesty's Government have expressed their intention of making some modifications in their Budget, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of impressing upon him the expediency of removing the Excise Duty on Paper, an impost which presses with great severity on an important branch of trade, and which is peculiarly objectionable in Ireland; and that Mr. Ingram, chairman, requesting that he would favour the deputation with an interview for that purpose.

Sir T. O'Brien seconded the resolution.

The Chairman hoped the deputation would be very numerously attended by Irish representatives.

Sir T. O'Brien recommended that the deputation should not consist entirely of Irish members.

Mr. Cowan, M.P., expressed his admiration of the manner in which this question had been carried on in Ireland, and he regretted that it had not been taken hold of equally by all in Scotland. He was of opinion that, as the press there was exclusively for it Ireland, they would do well to take it in the first place an Irish question.

Mr. Courtney said the increase of flax would tend very materially to the increase of the paper trade

Mr. Cameron said that the question was one of general interest. The association in Dublin consisted of a large number of persons totally unconnected with the trade. The brown paper trade had been recently stated by Sir E. M'Donnel to be nearly extinct, in consequence of the Irish manufacturers not being able to advance 2s. 6d. a ream on paper, the value of which, without the duty, was only 12s. 6d. When the duty was reduced it was found that the manufacture increased about 80 per cent.; and, if it were totally repealed, the increase would be 100 per cent in a very short time. The duty fell most on the Irish taxes which affected only this country. Four millions sterling was now the value of the paper made in the United Kingdom, the actual produce of labour and material that otherwise would be utterly worthless. Whatever increase in the use of paper might be produced by the removal of this tax, would be so much wealth created. The extension of the growth of flax in Ireland was another point to be considered as affecting the manufacture of paper, and there were a variety of substances which could be made into paper, but without any profitable result, unless the duty were repealed. The tax was a great impediment to employing the people in a country where employment was so much required

The Chairman said they were associated for the sole purpose of procuring a repeal of the duty on paper, and they did not wish to embarrass the question by mixing it up with any considerations which affected the other taxes on knowledge.

Mr. P. Borthwick stated that 235 petitions, signed by 39,837 persons, had been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the repeal of the paper duty

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Higgins, M.P., moved that the chairman be requested to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to fix a day for the deputation to attend in Downing-street.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the deputation, whilst mainly consisting of Irish members, speaking in their capacity as representatives of that country, should include such English members as might be willing to further the object desired

POISONING.

THE recent convictions at Suffolk, and inquiries at Clavering, in the famous poison county, Essex, re-arrays an army of facts and influences to which Journalism can oppose little better than a paralytical pen. This feeling of weakness in regard to the crime of poisoning is well understood among Journalists. Given an enormity, of whatever magnitude, and if only it is to be fastened upon, there is a power and a disposition in the press speedily and satisfactorily to solve it. Indeed, most frequently, the greater the wrong the more easy its overthrow; its very weight topples it to destruction. With the evil in consideration, however, the case is totally different; with it those very principles which make up the sum of its horror are just those which disarm attack—almost scare consideration: certainty, secrecy, secrecy, and that infatuation, strange as strong, which these seem to engender, and which seems capable of spreading through a whole village, as at Claverinr where, it would appear, murder by poison is a matter of familiar conversation, among other domestic occurrences—where English wives and mothers warn towards this home-hold treachery, and threaten any of the society who should traitorously expose it.

The secrecy of this "dread yearning unto crime" (and that such a fascination has existed in certain localities, there can be but little doubt, after the late revelations), it would be curious and useful first to discover, and we have no doubt they would principally be found among those little influences which act so mightily upon the human mind; and poisoning, be it remembered, is an entirely *vast* crime—as gentle, quiet murder as even *Macbeth* could have chosen to indulge in. Here is no garment obstinately bloody, no ensanguined knife, no gaping wound to shock the stranger, or terrible ache in the story into the hearts of justice. Here is no startling transition—one moment a strong, struggling man, the next an ugly corpse; but a gentle oozing away of life—mere every-day death, with calmness upon the face of it—a calmness which serves to still disagreeable ideas of guilt, even in a murderer's breast. Now, judging from facts and human nature, we have no doubt that in these tribes alone lies a fascination towards this phase of crime, almost equal in influence to those motives of self-safety which would induce the criminal to choose it when he resolves upon murder; and when it combines with that, certainty and secrecy which renders its victims so helpless, and the traces of the enormity so difficult of detection, this seemingly wide-spread crime of poisoning is a hopeless matter indeed.

But so much more hideous in moral deformity is poisoning than that mere murder which we are accustomed to regard as the *acme* of crime, and its prevalence is so great, that it is time some signal measures were taken to check it. The number of trials for this crime averages about twenty-two annually; the average number of convictions amounts to seven, chiefly females; and when we recollect the meagreness of proof in almost every one of these instances, the painstaking necessary to arrive at even so little, and the mere accidents and far-fetched suspicions which led in the first place to inquiry, no one can suppose that even a tithe of the fearful enormity reaches an earthly tribunal a circumstance which, we think, fully justifies us in saying that vigorous and unsparing example should be made where ever the crime can be fully proved.

Far from us be the wish to "shut the gates of mercy on mankind," but surely not the most liberal sentimentalist who ever wept drops of sympathy over the annals of the pet prisoners, can allow a single argument why every poisoner should not meet with the severest punishment which the laws of a Christianised county can award; unless, indeed, we are to arrive at a state of things historical of certain Continental cities, where inconvenient husbands and other relatives were quietly destroyed by the hundred annually.

Now, this position of affairs, one which may easily be fostered into existence by laxity in regard of it, we consider desirable in no, not even the Malthusian point of view in a home light, perhaps, than that which would cast a national odium upon that class of our country women among whom these deplorable cases have so frequently occurred a class notwithstanding numerous proofs to the contrary of devotion and truth, whose unmurmuring patience in poverty and suffering, and whose sterling common-sense at all times, have worked and are still working a mightier political influence upon the destiny of this nation, than that which is finally formed "the collective wisdom of the country" can ever effect or even appreciate.

It would seem that the executive justice of the country views the crime of poisoning in the same delicate point of view with the perpetrators and abettors themselves; that is, that the less the press, pens, and tongue are drawing distinctions between slow, bloodless, quiet murder, and that hacking and howling, and therefore more blatant and honest phase of it as the outstanding murder which the public bestows its thumbs from, and

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CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1829.
PATRONS.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.
TRUSTEES.—The Lord Bishop of London, Durham, and Winchester.
CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS.—The Archbishop of London.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.—P. L. Wollaston Esq., M.A.
Assurances upon Life are effected in this Office in which all the profits made upon assurances are divided quinquennially amongst the assured (nothing being taken from the profits of the assured for shareholders, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces of clergymen, and they are the sons of clergymen, and of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces of clergymen.
Prospectuses to be had at the Office of the Society, No. 31, Parliament-street, Westminster.
JOHN HODGSON, M.A.,
JOHN HUTCHINSON, } Secretaries.

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The experience acquired and reputation maintained, by the Corporation during the last 130 years, afford a guarantee that the Bonus will be declared sufficiently out of a realised surplus, and not by the modern system of estimating future profits, to the prejudice of persons after wards assured.
The Premiums are moderate and fairly adjusted
The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.
Forms of proposal and every information on advantageous terms
Persons assured with this chartered Corporation are EXEMPT from the liabilities of Partnership.
Annuities are granted, while the payment of their claims is secured by the ample Capital stock.
ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

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Trustees—The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Marshall, Esq.; Stephen Olding, Esq.; William Snow, Esq.
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Perfect security is guaranteed by an ample paid-up Capital, subscribed by persons of the highest honour and respectability.
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Policy Holders may obtain Loans on real or personal security.
The Funds of the Society are invested in the most advantageous manner, so as to promote security, and to afford the first possible investment to the assured in the proportion of 40 per cent.
The Management of the Society is conducted in the most economical manner, as is shown by the Annual Reports.
Upwards of Two Thousand Proposals for Assurance were received in the two years ending July, 1850, amounting in the aggregate to nearly a Million Sterling; and the Directors were enabled to agree upwards of Five Hundred Pounds to the Society's Rest during the Second Year alone, chiefly from the Premiums taken during that year
A liberal Commission allowed to Agents and Sol citors.
Active and influential persons will be appointed in Districts where no Society is not already represented
THOMAS ALFRED POYT, Secretary.

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NEW COMIC SONGS, price 1s. each, forwarded by post for 12 stamps.—The Low Guild, words by T. Hood. The Rising Generation: John Bull's Exhibition, words by E. W. N. Bayly. General Pageant and the Dragoons; Our Fawkes, with additional verses (all the preceding illustrated by Jones); Wanted, a Servant: Reviews by Wife; Stories of Moving; Married Man. The words of all the preceding are unobjectionable, and adapted for the drawing-room. Jones, in a suitable key for his voice, with easy pianoforte accompaniments. London. Published by B. WILLIAMS, 11, Paternoster-row.

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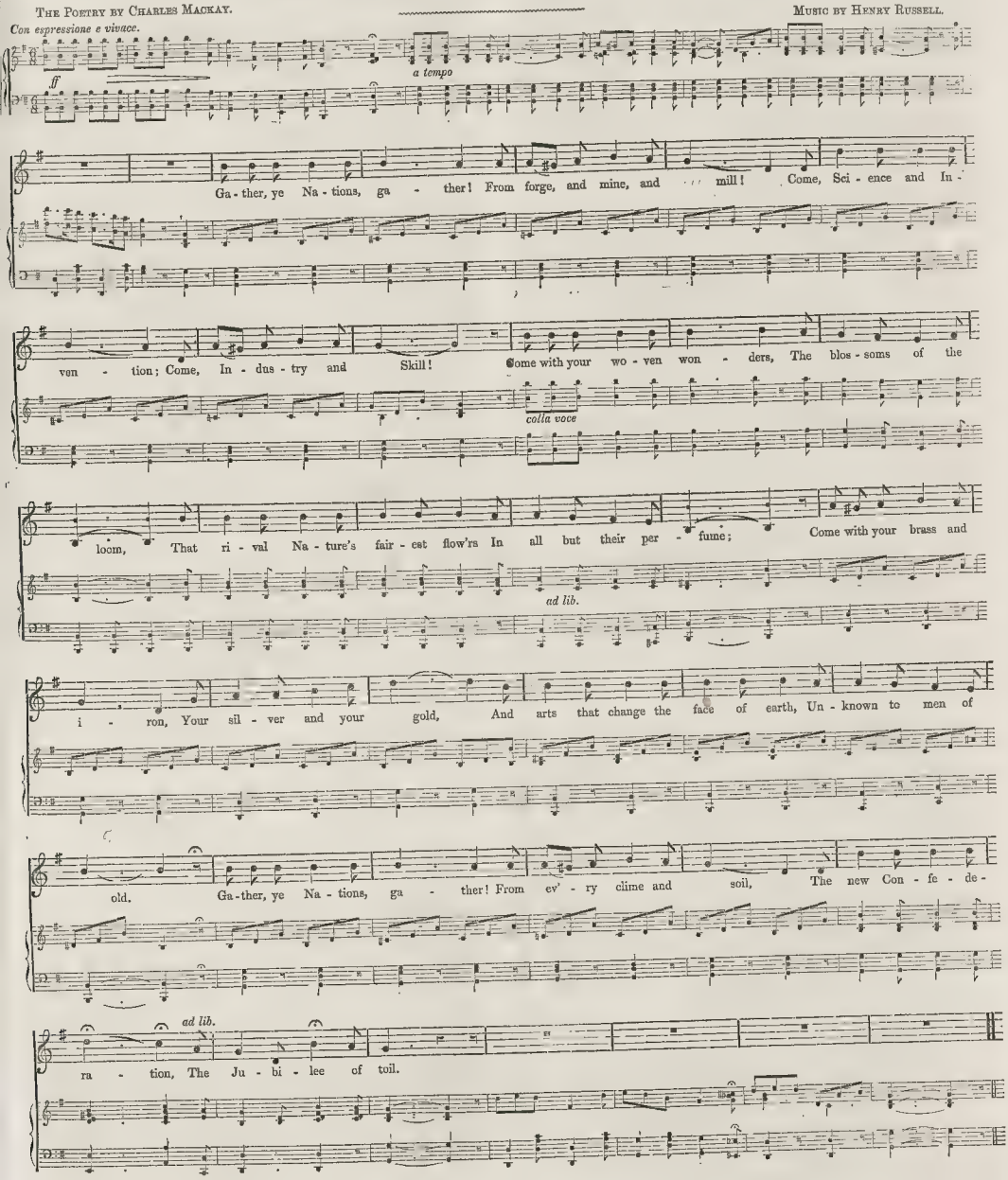
LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XVIII.] SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE FESTIVAL OF LABOUR.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.


Con espressione e vivace.
ff
a tempo
Ga - ther, ye Na - tions, ga - ther! From forge, and mine, and mill! Come, Sci - ence and In -
ven - tion; Come, In - dus - try and Skill! Come with your wo - ven won - ders, The blos - soms of the
colla voce
loom, That ri - val Na - ture's fair - est flow'rs In all but their per - fume; Come with your brass and
ad lib.
i - ron, Your sil - ver and your gold, And arts that change the face of earth, Un - known to men of
old. Ga - ther, ye Na - tions, ga - ther! From ev' - ry clime and soil, The new Con - fe - de -
ad lib.
ra - tion, The Ju - bi - lee of toil.

SECOND VERSE.

We strive not for dominion;—
Whoe'er the worthiest be,
Shall bear the palm and garland,
And crown of victory.
In kindly emulation
His willing hand we'll seek,
And own him brother, and a friend,
Whatever tongue he speak,
Whate'er his clime or colour,
His lineage or his creed,
To him shall honour due be given
For honourable deed.
Gather, ye Nations, gather!
Exult then—for you can—
The dignity of labour,
The brotherhood of man.

THIRD VERSE.

The world is growing wiser,
New thoughts and hopes are born;
Too long we've dwelt in darkness,
And tarried for the morn.
Too long in foolish warfare
We've dipp'd our bleeding hands;
But wisdom, taught by suffering keen,
Comes beaming o'er the lands.
Our princes and our people
The grateful truth have learned,
And strive for glory, purer far
Than battles ever earned.
Gather, ye Nations, gather!
Let ancient discords cease,
And earth, with myriad voices,
Awake the song of Peace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The news from our neighbours across the channel this week, is of little importance. The rumours of a change of Ministry have subsided, and the "transition" Cabinet looks as though it would become a very permanent one. The Assembly was occupied on Monday with the ministerial Sugar Bill, the object of which is to protect home and colonial beet-root produce, but at the same time to reduce the differential duties on foreign sugar, by way of exciting competition. The bill is not likely to pass without a strong opposition.

The Parliamentary Initiative Committee sat on Tuesday, to consider M. Saint Beuve's motion for an alteration of the Customs duty tariff, upon the Free-trade principle. After some discussion, the motion was rejected.

The Bishop of Chartres has published a pastoral letter, in which he attacks the circular issued by the Archbishop of Paris on the 1st inst. of January, for having recommended the clergy to abstain from politics, and to yield obedience to the laws of the country. The Bishop, on the contrary, considers that when destructive principles are promulgated, the clergy should be found ready to oppose their progress; besides which, he sees no reason why the ecclesiastical body should be subjoined not to take part in the affairs of the nation. The Archbishop replies to the Bishop by denouncing his conduct as an unjustifiable interference with jurisdictional authority, and a want of proper respect which should always be paid to Metropolitan dignity. The Archbishop concludes by referring the Bishop's pastoral to the Provincial Council, which is to be held in Paris during the present year

On Tuesday a Cabinet Council was held at the Elysée, to take into consideration the dispute between Austria and Prussia, respecting the admission of the states belonging to the former into the German Confederation. It was eventually resolved to forward instructions through the French Minister at Vienna to that Court, reiterating the disp easure of the Republic at the conduct of Austria, intimating at the same time that should any conflict take place between the two German powers, France would support Prussia.

An article in the *National* says, that the uncertainty connected with political affairs has had a very depressing influence upon trade; so much so, that the working classes may look forward to a long want of employment. This alarming statement, calculated to produce much uneasiness in the public mind, does not appear to have rested upon the slightest foundation, and fortunately very little credit was given to it.

The *Moniteur du Soir* states, that the complaints made by the Government at the limitation of space allotted to French productions intended for the Great Exhibition in Hyde-Park have been satisfactorily removed by the Royal Commission. This fact is mentioned as another proof of the good feeling which subsists between England and France.

The President of the Republic is said to have dissolved the Municipal Council of Toulon, the reason for which was not publicly known.

Serious disturbances broke out at Saint Amand, in the Nièvre, on Sunday last, occasioned by the Socialists of the town first plying some young conscripts with liquor, and then inducing them to march about with revolutionary emblems. The mayor and the sub-prefect endeavoured to put down the riot, but these officials were repulsed and driven out of the town. Some of the ringleaders were, however, arrested. The military were sent for, who it was thought would soon restore tranquillity.

GERMAN STATES.

The only news of importance is a rumour, which requires authentication, that M. Manteuffel, the Minister who is regarded as the head of the peace party in Prussia, as contradistinguished from M. Von Radowitz, the chief of the war party, is out of favour with the King, on account of his being thought too ready to make concessions to the ambition of Austria in the negotiations at the Dresden Conferences for the re-establishment of the Central Federal Authority, and great difficulties are, in consequence, anticipated in coming to an agreement with Austria in the matter.

The anniversary of the Prussian Revolution was Tuesday last (the 18th instant). Our advices only come down to the 17th; but it was believed that no attempt would be made to excite a disturbance of the public peace.

At Vienna, the anniversary of the Austrian Revolution (the 13th instant) passed off without any manifestation of political feeling whatever. In the morning the Emperor reviewed the garrison at Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 5th inst. The political news is of considerable importance, as it comprises the close of the session of Congress, which has developed the customary excitement attendant upon that national event. Mr. Allen, a member of the representatives, from Massachusetts, had startled the country with a charge against Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, to the effect that Mr. Webster had been bribed by a sum of money (some 50,000 dols.) to accept his present office to advance the interest of his patrons. Mr. Webster, had received money incidentally, but merely in the way of a friendly advance, and from individuals in no way connected with public affairs, and without expectation of advantage from such affairs. The necessity for this pecuniary aid grows out of the sacrifice of Mr. Webster's large professional revenue, and the limited salary of the secretaryship

A scuffle disgraced the last evening of the session in the House, between Messrs. Stanley and Clingman. The altercation grew out of a conversation upon a speech of Clingman's, upon the River and Harbour Bill. All the accounts state that Clingman struck the first blow, and, says a correspondent, "folled him in the face!" No wonder that there was a scuffle in the House. Had not members promptly interfered in person, the consequence must have been most unfortunate.

A second session of the 31st Congress thus terminated its existence on the 4th instant. The next session will be opened in December

On the 3rd instant, in the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Clernand, of Illinois, moved the adoption of the resolution previously agreed to by the Senate, requesting the President to authorize one of the United States vessels in the Mediterranean to carry Kossuth and his companions to the United States. The resolution was passed by a large majority. The efforts made to get the United States Mail Steam-ship Company to procure an increased grant of contract money for carrying the mails to and from New York and Liverpool had failed. Mr Henry Clay attempted to succour the company, but was defeated. On the 1st instant, a message from President Fillmore, inclosing information concerning the difficulties between the British and Nicaragua authorities, was presented; also a petition from the Governor and Legislature of Delaware in favour of the Liberia steamers. Subsequently, up to the period of its adjournment, after midnight of the 4th instant, the Senate discussed a variety of special bills; Deficiencies Appropriation, Naval and Harbours, &c. The bill for the establishment of cheap postage has passed, and will come into operation on the 1st of July. A protracted debate on the Bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbours was held in the Senate, calling forth an extraordinary display of political strategy. The bill was finally lost. The Senate has passed a bill limiting the liability of shipowners. Congress had rejected all measures for new steam lines to Norfolk Island, Canton, &c.

The miscellaneous news is inconsiderable. On the 24th ult. a terrible tornado nearly destroyed the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee.

Samuel G. Goodrich, the author of the celebrated "Peter Parley's Histories," has been nominated Consul at Paris, in place of Mr. Wadd, resigned.

Four persons had been committed for trial at Boston for assisting the escape of the slave Shadrach.

From Texas the accounts (to the 12th ult.) still refer to the protracted hostilities with the Indians, whose sanguinary depredations on the settlers were incessant. The Government treasury was exhausted, and the army of about 17,000 troops were without pay and clothing.

CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

In the Halifax House of Assembly, the bill to incorporate the European and North American Railway has passed. The bill provides that the province shall take stock in the proposed undertaking to the amount of £250,000, and issue debentures to that amount, the balance to be paid by private subscription. The bill provides that for every pound subscribed and paid up one acre of Government land will be allowed. It is generally expected that the sum necessary to construct the railway through the province will be readily subscribed; and the mechanics of St. John's, New Brunswick, have made an offer to the Legislature to take stock in the railway to the amount of £100,000, provided they be employed upon the work.

From Canada our accounts are unimportant.

INDIA.

Advices *vid* Trieste have been received in town during the week, anticipating the usual despatches. The dates are, Bombay, February, 17; Calcutta, February 8; and Hong-Kong, January 23. The Bombay journals announce the surrenditions. surrender of the Fort Dharoor in the Nizam's dominions, on the 4th of February; and give a report that a portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the Government of the East Indian Company, as equivalent for the debt of £50,000 due to it

In the Punjab, 400 miles of canals, nearly half a million acres, were under construction. Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab

The sum of £10,000 sterling has been stolen out of the coffers of the Oriental Bank.

The Governor-General was in Rawul-Pindee on the 31st of January, *en route* to Peshawur; the Commander-in-Chief was at Agra on the 8th of February. The Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras were at their respective residences.

The Calcutta papers announce the arrival of the three prisoners, Sikh-Sirdars, on their way to Singapore; the proposed erection of a lighthouse on the Sauger Island for shipwrecked mariners; the sentence of death upon the murderer Very; and the arrival of the Oriental steamer on the 1st of February, with the English mails of the 24th of December.

The China papers confirm the intelligence of the death of Commissioner Lin. Keying had fallen into disgrace at the Chinese court, for showing a predilection to Europeans. Fears were entertained of a new Chinese insurrection in the disturbed provinces.

The state of health of the troops at Hong-Kong had improved.

A smuggling company of great extent had been discovered at Shanghae.

The *North China Herald* announces the discovery of an interesting race of Jews in the interior of the country, 350 miles from Pekin, by some missionaries of the London Society.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

In our Postscript of last week we noticed the Parliamentary proceedings of Friday (se'nnight).

POSTPONEMENT OF THE AMENDED BUDGET.

Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to the notice he had given, that, on Friday, the 21st (last evening), the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state the alterations he proposed to make in his financial arrangements, observed, that, since that time, Mr. Baillie had given notice of a vote of censure upon the Government respecting the affairs of Ceylon, and he did not think it right, that, with such a vote hanging over their heads, the Government should proceed any further in their financial arrangements; therefore, he should wait until it was decided whether they or any future Government were to bring forward the financial arrangements.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The debate on the order of the day for the second reading of this bill was commenced

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, who moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, proceeded to contend that the reason why the Pope had created a hierarchy in this country, was to remedy the irregularities arising from the want of a systematic discipline, a sense of which had induced the Roman Catholics of England, both lay and clerical, to petition the Pope to establish a hierarchy. That the Government was aware of the Pope's intention, Lord Arundel showed from what had been stated in that House by Sir R. Inglis upon two occasions in 1848; and he endeavoured to deduce from Lord J. Russell's replies that the establishment of a hierarchy at that time, though it would not have been sanctioned to, would not have been opposed. He argued that neither the act itself nor the language of the Papal rescript and the archiepiscopal pastoral infringed the Queen's prerogative, and he pointed out the ill consequences of enforcing this measure if passed into a law, even in its amended form.

Mr. REYNOLDS, in seconding the amendment, severely criticised the course pursued by Lord J. Russell with reference to this question; and avowed that he had voted in favour of Mr. Disraeli's late motion, not upon its merits, and was prepared to record similar votes of no confidence in the present Government until this Algerine and lana ting measure was abandoned.

In the discussion which ensued, Sir B. Hall, Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Fagg Wood supported the bill. Sir ROBERT PEEL's was a maiden speech, and was strongly in favour of the Government measure. He said that he looked upon religious toleration to be a sacred principle of political economy; he held that it ought to be extended to all sects; and it was because he believed that this bill would not interfere with the legal exercise of rel gious liberty, but would merely control the abuse of it, that he gave his support to this measure, deeply regretting his inability to arrive at the same conclusion as one (Sir J. Graham) to whom he bore a strong political attachment. It was precisely because he was an advocate of civil and religious liberty (which could not be reserved) that he gave his adherence to legislation upon this so called Papal aggression; though he regretted that the enactments of the bill were extended to Ireland, the circumstances of which differed from those of England.

The arguments of the bill were Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. FRANCIS and Mr. M'CULLAGH. The latter hon. gentleman touched but lightly on the questions at issue, but Mr. Palmer entered fully into the whole subject. His opposition to the bill was founded on the belief that the spirit of legislation was not required by the emergency. The aggression was, he acknowledged, a spiritual aggression upon the Church of England, meant to present to certain members of that Church the seductive spectacle of a better organised Church; but this did not inspire him with any alarm for our Church, nor justify a coercive bill like this, all the less and most especially as the Pope, however, were to be entrenched.

Mr. PAGE WOOD's speech was a reply to Mr. R. Palmer's, whose arguments he endeavoured to show were all founded on fallacies, since in his (Mr. Wood's) opinion not a single agreement to the supremacy of the national Sovereign had been committed by the late Papal brief

The debate was adjourned to Monday

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DESIGNS ACT EXTENSION BILL.—LAW OF PATENTS.

Earl GRANVILLE brought up the report on the bill to extend the intention of the Government to introduce a bill on the subject of the patent laws in that House before the end of next week. The noble and learned Lord opposite (Lord Brougham) also, he believed, intended to introduce a bill on the subject; and as it would not be desirable to have the two bills before the House at the same time, perhaps their Lordships would allow him (Earl Granville) to have his bill read a second time, in order that it might be referred to a select committee, to have evidence taken on the subject upon which a bill of this sort ought to be founded. The noble and learned Lord would be able to attend the committee, and no doubt would render his valuable assistance in improving the details of the measure. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM was quite ready to acquiesce in the proposition of the noble Earl.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

REGISTRATION OF PITT DEEDS

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Registration of Assurances Bill. His Lordship, at some length, detailed the technical formulary by which the measure was designed to facilitate the registry of all titles to estates and real property, with the object of securing and facilitating sales and transfers of such property, and affording a better security for loans on mortgage

Some conversation ensued, in which Lord Beaumont, Lord Brougham, and Lord Cranworth, joined.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.

Mr. RAINING WALL gave notice, that, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, he should move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. B. OSBORNE begged to put a question to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Recently the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland had, in a public document, announced himself as, "by divine grace and by favour of the holy see Bishop of Newfoundland." Had this fact been communicated to her Majesty's Government; and, if so, what course had her Majesty's Government taken?

Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted that his hon. friend (Mr. Hawes) had not been able to attend in his place; but, from information furnished to him, he (Mr. Labouchere) was in a position to answer the question. It appeared that in September last a despatch was received from the Governor of Newfoundland, referring to a letter written by the Bishop of Newfoundland, in which attention was drawn to the fact that a newly-appointed Roman Catholic ecclesiastic had styled himself in public documents "by divine grace, and by favour of the holy apostolic see, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland." The answer returned by Lord Grey was written in October; and in this, that noble Lord referred, by way of reply, to despatches of March, 1848, July, 1847, and March, 1850, on the subject of Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies; and added that the prefix of "Roman Catholic" to the title of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland rendered the assumption in question of no importance.

Sir R. INGLIS asked if that despatch, giving this answer, would be laid on the table?

Mr. LABOUCHERE saw no objection to doing so.

SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES.

Mr. S. HERBERT wished to know from the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) what course the Government was to take in reference to the report of the commissioners appointed last year on the subject of the sub-division of parishes. Would the bill withdrawn last session be re-introduced this year?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill was being re-modelled; but a final arrangement of the doubtful clauses had not yet been made. The bill would be introduced, in that or the other House, before Easter.

METROPOLIS BUILDINGS BILL.

Alderman SIDNEY asked when this bill would be proceeded with?

Lord SEYMOUR would fix an early day for the bill.

CEYLON.—IMPENDING VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT

Lord J. RUSSELL, in laying upon the table some papers relative to Ceylon, asked Mr. Baillie if it was his intention to persevere in his motion of censure against the Government which stood on the books for the 25th inst.?

Mr. BAILLIE complained of being unfairly treated by the Government. They had postponed the financial business of the country, and thus placed him in the invidious position of appearing obstructing public business by the notice of motion which he had placed upon the books. Under these circumstances, he felt compelled to withdraw his motion from the books; but with the distinct understanding of again bringing it forward at his discretion, when it could not interfere with the financial or other business of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL submitted, that, when charges of cruelty were brought against an officer in the confidential service of the Government, involving the honour of the department, the Ministry were bound to have those charges formally brought to trial. Contrasting the conduct observed by the opposition in this instance with the honourable generosity manifested on all sides during the past session, he complained of the unfairness of preferring such serious accusations, and then shrinking from the proof, but keeping the question indefinitely in suspense over the heads of the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI referred the charge of unfairness upon the Ministry, declaring that they had consulted the public interest most authentic evidence back to Ceylon, and now the Premier affected a virtuous indignation because the charge was postponed, to prove which that evidence was indispensable.

Sir G. GREY remarked, that a new reason just discovered for the delay. Mr. Baillie, after deliberately fixing the date for his motion, had withdrawn it on the plea of not impeding business. It now appeared, however, that the motion was postponed because they dared not proceed with a charge which they knew themselves to be unable to establish.

Mr. ROEBUCK agreed in thinking the proceeding factious, but distributed the blame between Mr. Baillie, the Government, and Mr. Disraeli; assigning, however, the larger share to the last-named hon. member.

Sir R. HALL agreed in all that had fallen from Mr. Roebuck, with the exception that in his opinion Lord J. Russell was justified in the course he had pursued while such a vote of censure as that involved in Mr. Baillie's motion was left undecided.

The subject then dropped.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. MOORE, who opposed the second reading. If it passed it would, in his opinion, be a severe blow to the principles of religious liberty.

Mr. WIGRAM contended that throughout the world Roman Catholic countries had fallen into the rear in the progress of civilization, which he believed to be attributable to the ecclesiastical system of that religion, and he, therefore, regarded with apprehension every attempt to extend that system to this country. It was admitted by Dr. Wiseman that the Roman Catholic hierarchy was established in England for the purpose of introducing the canon law, which was directly at variance with the Queen's supremacy, and also with the liberty of conscience prevailing in this country.

Mr. E. B. HOCHE opposed the bill, which would be wholly inoperative in Ireland, where it would kindle a flame of hostility when it would be difficult to allay.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR said the bill interfered where interference was unnecessary, and did not at all interfere with monastic establishments, which really required supervision and restraint.

Mr. GOULBURN viewed the recent aggression of the Pope as a breach of the compact of 1829, as well as an encroachment on the authority of the Crown and a violation of the laws of the country. The aggression was the more unjustifiable, because unprovoked, and was an ungrateful return for the concessions constantly made to the Roman Catholics of the kingdom. Even while Catholic Emancipation was still pending, the Propaganda itself admitted that the Roman Catholic Church in the country required no higher functionaries than vicars apostolic to regulate its ecclesiastical discipline. Although he did not think the bill before the House at all adequate to the nature of the aggression, yet it gave an opportunity of protesting against the course pursued by the Pope, and he should therefore support it. He hoped, however, that the Pope might yet be induced, as in the Gorham case, to withdraw his rescript, and replace the vicars apostolic instead of bishops.

Sir H. W. BARRON expatiated upon the mischiefs which this bill would inflict upon Ireland, which would not recover its effects for one hundred years. He warned the Government that the course they had pursued would be to make every man who could put £5 in his pocket quit Ireland for ever.

Mr. CALVERT contended, that he was only acting on the principle of self-defence in resisting the recent Papal aggression, and supporting the second reading of the bill. There was a constant attempt on the part of Rome to make encroachments, and this rendered it the more necessary to watch every movement of the Pope with a jealous eye. He believed that the liberties of the country could only be maintained in safety by the temporal superior to the spiritual power.

Mr. DUNCAN was of opinion that no legislation was called for on the subject, and would, therefore, oppose the second reading of the bill. He could not view what had been done by the Pope as a temporal aggression, and he believed if they had an ambassador at Rome they would have been no necessity for them to be then discussing the present bill; but the fact was, that the spirit of intolerance lay at the root of all the difficulties of dealing with their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, for it was impossible to appoint bishops by any other authority than that of the Sovereign. He argued at considerable length, that the power exercised under the Pope's rescript was of a temporal as well as of a religious character. In other Protestant countries Catholic bishops were appointed by arrangement between the Sovereigns and the Pope, and why, he asked, had not the same course been pursued in the present instance? Instead of tramp ing on the law, the Catholics should have come to Parliament if they felt aggrieved at not having bishops, or applied to the Crown to have a communication opened with the head of Rome with a view to a remedy. It was said that this appointment of bishops was necessary for the purposes of synodical action; but, in the proceedings of the Synod held at Thurles, they had seen fit to make them feel that it was by no means desirable to have such assemblies in the country. In fact, amongst the higher ranks of the Roman Catholic clergy there prevailed a spirit of encroachment, of arrogance, of ambition, and of unbounded dominion, which it was requisite to guard against with firmness and determination. He deeply regretted the necessity of introducing Ireland into the bill, but the application of the Irish Archbishops and Bishops, and that elected by the clergy of Ireland rendered it necessary, or the Pope might hereafter send over to that country a whole bench of Italian bishops, over whom they would have no sort of control.

Mr. CARDWELL said he most certainly looked upon what had been done by the Pope as an aggression of a very serious character upon the rights of the Sovereign of this country; but he must say, that the course which had been taken by the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and many of the Irish members before the House which prevented the introduction of the canon law into this country, was calculated to prevent synodical meetings, of which the hon. and learned gentleman appeared to be so much afraid. In the case of Dr. Cullen, the law officers of the Crown in Ireland said there was no doubt that he had violated the law; but the course pursued with regard to him, and the wars, the worst would be a bit.ke war about religious matters; and, believing that the bill was insufficient for any good purpose, while it would go far to render Ireland ungovernable, he would not take any part of the responsibility of such a measure by voting in its favour

On the motion of Mr. MILNES, the debate was adjourned.

THE BUDGET

Mr. DISRAELI inquired if the Budget would come on on Friday?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, not on Friday. It was impossible to say to what length the present debate would extend, but on the first night after the debate closed he would go on the Budget. (*Oh!*)

The HOUSE rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LORD TORRINGTON AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Lord TORRINGTON gave notice, that on Tuesday week he will bring under the consideration of their Lordships the affairs of Ceylon, and intimated to their Lordships that he had been very much misrepresented in the House of Commons by the chairman of the Ceylon committee, and should, therefore, avail himself of that opportunity to set himself right with the public.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. MOORE gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 1st of April, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the revenues of the Irish Church.

BORNEO.

Mr. COBDEN (for Mr. Hume) postponed to that day fortnight the motion of which the hon. member for Montrose had given notice with respect to Borneo.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

Sir G. GREY (for Lord J. Russell) postponed until Monday next the motion of which the noble Lord had given notice with reference to oaths of abjuration.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. GOULBURN desired that the right hon. gentleman (Sir G. Grey) would explain more fully than he had done, in answer to a similar question on a former night, what was the precise meaning of certain papers of a vague and uncertain character issued recently from the office of the Registrar-general on the subject of the census. The paper in question had been issued to all the ministers of the Established Church and of other religious denominations; and the requirement made of them was that they should return an account of the average number of persons who have attended in their churches during a considerable period, which would be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, to do. These clergymen were also required to furnish to the commissioners complete details of their income, and it was required of them to do this in a manner even more minute than was necessitated under the assessment to the Property-tax. There was no doubt that such returns as these were contemplated by the act; and what he wished to know was, whether this offensive proceeding was to be persevered in.

Sir G. GREY could only repeat what he had said on a former night—that the information applied for, under the Census Act, was of two kinds: that information which parties were bound to supply, under penalties; and that second class of information which it was most desirable to obtain, but the communication of which was quite voluntary, the refusal of it subjecting the parties to no penalties whatever. The information sought from the officiating ministers, churchwardens, or others, in parishes, was of the latter kind; and the letter addressed to such persons (and he was wrong the other night in stating that this letter had been already sent) expressly stated that the commissioners sought the "co-operation" of such parties, and only in reference to information upon the "means of education" and "religious worship" in their neighbourhoods. With regard to the inquiries as to the sittings in churches, and that the House would be no objection to withhold them if they were considered objectionable. With regard, however, to information in respect to education, and to the accommodation for religious worship, he thought that this was a fitting opportunity for obtaining, in a legitimate way, information of that kind, and he apprehended that in the majority of cases there would be every willingness to supply it.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

In reply to Lord Duncan, Mr. GREENE stated that the decorations of the new House of Commons would be as plain and inexpensive as was consistent with the design and style of the whole edifice, and that the House would, in all probability, be ready for the reception of hon. members at Whitsuntide.

CUSTOMS BOARD.

Mr. MITCHELL, in postponing his notice of motion to Friday, the 21st, for a committee to inquire into the management of the customs, stated that it was the intention of the Government to grant the committee.

TITHE COMMUTATION—IRELAND.

Mr. SADLEIR having refused to postpone his motion to allow the debate on the

second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill to be resumed, preceded to move "That it is expedient to substitute, for the existing mode of varying the amount of tithe rent-charges in Ireland, a self acting system."

Sir G. GREY had great objection to the House being pledged to a distinct line of conduct on the subject of Irish tithes. If Mr. Sadleir would introduce a bill, his provisions would meet with due attention from the Government.

After remarks from Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. FRENCH, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and other members,

Mr. SADLEIR intimated that he would adopt the suggestion of Sir George Grey, and introduce a bill.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. ANSTEY proceeded to call attention to the alleged obstruction offered to the claims of the infant Rajah of Sattara, in the denial of a hearing before the Court of Privy Council, complained of in the petition to the House of Commons of the second of the said infants, presented on the 14th instant; and to move for a resolution to the effect that the grave matters contained in the petition referred to deserved the serious attention of the House.

The motion fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was resumed by

Mr. BLEWITT, who regretted that Lord J. Russell should have given utterance to sentiments in direct contradiction to the liberalism of his whole life, and which had re-awakened all that sectarian bigotry which so much pains had been taken to uproot and destroy. He did not think it was the intention of the Pope either to insult or in any way injure the Sovereign or people of this country. He believed the bill to be inefficient to meet even a problematical danger, and he would therefore oppose it.

Sir R. PEEL, in supporting the bill, said he could have wished that it had been more guarded in the character of its enactments.

Mr. WALTER would support the second reading of the bill, in the hope, that, during its progress through committee, some means might be found of rendering the measure worthy of the occasion.

Mr. ANSTEY opposed the bill as an aggression upon the liberties of the people, and more particularly upon those of the people of Ireland.

Lord HENRY supported the bill. Privileges had their duties as well as their rights. By the act of 1829, equality was conferred on the Roman Catholics, but not with the intention of placing Protestants in a state of subordinance; and in giving Roman Catholics the power of expansion, it was not the intention to enable them to place Protestants in a corner.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT remarked, that no attempt had been made to show the connexion which existed between the bill and the danger to be averted. All the reasons assigned for withdrawing the two clauses, demanded the withdrawal of the first clause. It was painful to think, that, after three or four months' anxious consideration, such a thing as that shadowed forth in the bill shou.d be the result. The principle of toleration he held to be this, that a man being an Englishman, had a right to hold by the truth, or to hold by error if he thought it to be truth. Synodical action in matters not spiritual was not confined to Roman Catholic prelates. They all knew that, during the Cornlaw agitation, the ministers of Dissenting congregations all over the kingdom assembled at Manchester, and devised measures for carrying the agitation into their several localities. The same thing occurred in the Established Church when any proposal was made for a system of education of which the clergy disapproved. To attempt to prevent synodical action, was to attempt to prevent free discussion. If the wrong and insult had been committed by a foreign Sovereign, why not legislate against that Sovereign? Why did the Government not proceed on the law of 1829? He believed that the present bill was an effort to please a feeling of the country, and, at the same time, to frown it down. Better would it have been had both Houses passed solemn declarations against the assumption of the Pope, than to have devised a measure such as that under consideration. He objected to the bill, on the ground that it was insufficient to satisfy public opinion, and he did not believe it could be amended.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT thought that the speech of Mr. Sidney Herbert was better adapted for the committee than for the question of the second reading. By that time Mr. Herbert would, perhaps, have made up his mind as to some points about which he appeared to be in much doubt. It would be desirable to know what Mr. Herbert would himself propose, objecting as he did to what was now proposed; also whether he considered the bill to be a nullity or a persecution. Lord Palmerston never remembered a discussion which had been more painful to the House at the present. He had hoped that when all religious disabilities were removed, and religious freedom established, that such odious questions would never have been raised. But whose fault was that? Was it the fault of the people of England, that an aggression of a political character had been committed upon the independent sovereignty of the country by the Pope, from a supposed conversation he had had with Lord Minto, imagined that the step he meant to take would not be objected to by the Government of England, why did he not satisfy himself upon that point? He had placed no confidence in Mr. Sidney Herbert's easy access to the Government. It was impossible for the Papal authorities, or for those who advocated their cause, to allege, that there was any pretext whatever for believing that what took place would not be deemed offensive by the Government and people of England. What was the authority by which that act was committed? It was an ecclesiastical authority, and as such has a double action upon the minds of men. The Papal church was not merely theological, but political. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and, he was sorry to add, Austria, afforded examples of the consequences which invariably flowed from the church of Rome being allowed to seize temporal authority. Lord Palmerston contended that some measure was necessary to satisfy the people of this country. Some persons had opposed a hostile demonstration, but that he did not approve. Papal bulls could not be wel. met by cannon-balls. Negotiation with the Court of Rome had also been suggested; but he did not think that that would have been the proper course. The bill was not ill-considered, for England to legislate for her own internal affairs. He would never consent to a penal enactment, and he utterly denied that the present bill could be so described It was merely the completion of the measure of 1829. That law maintained the supremacy of sovereign rights of the Crown of England against the aggression of a foreign power. An act of aggression had taken place, and the bill now under consideration dealt directly with that evil. Lord Palmerston had no objection to the bill being cooperative. If aggression was a characteristic of the Church of Rome, so was obedience to the law. Judging from general principles and from the experience of Ireland, he expected that the law, if enacted, would be enforced. It ought to satisfy the feeling of the nation; it met the case, and would not preclude the Legislature from taking further measures, should occasion require; but he sincere.y hoped that such a necessity would never arise.

On the motion of Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, the debate was again adjourned.

The House rose at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice, that in the event of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill being read a second time, he should in committee move an amendment to except Ireland from the operation of the bill.

THE DUTY ON HOPS

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Hop Duty Bill, which was designed to equal.se the differential duties now charged upon the various qua ities of hops, as well as to establish a lower tariff of import. The bill was supported his motion by referring to the origin of the duty, which was avowedly a war tax, and to its injurious operation in circumscribing the cultivation of the plant. A excise duties were bad, but the worst of all was the hop duty.

Mr. DENDES moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND and Mr. BASS supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the case for total remission of the tax was fairly open to discussion, but decidedly objected to the bill in its present shape.

After some brief remarks from Mr. PLUMPTRE and Mr. CURTEIS, and a reply from Mr. FREWEN, the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was defeated by a majority of 131 to 9.

SUNDAY TRADING

The second reading of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was moved by Mr. WILLIAMS, who contended that it was necessary to protect the tradesmen who wished to keep the Sabbath strictly from the cruelty of their less scrupulous neighbours. He submitted that the principle was conceded on all sides, and offered to have the details referred to a select committee, when all the provisions could be thoroughly considered.

Mr. B WALL moved the usual formal negative to the second reading, which was afterwards withdrawn, and the bill read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the

APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS BILL

On clause 1 being proposed, which makes ill-usage a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three years,

Mr. MILES said he thought, as there were no other sentences of hard labour for more than two years, the term of three years appeared very severe. It would not apply merely to such cases as the Scanes', but to other cases much less aggravated

Mr. BARNES said the wording was, any term "not exceeding" three years; and he thought the penalty not too severe, as some of the offences to be provided against by the bill were little inferior to murder.

The clause was then agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses.

A clause was then added, requiring a register to be kept of young persons hired or taken as servants from any workhouse; and, instead of clause 3, a clause was substituted requiring young persons hired from a workhouse, or bound out as parish apprentices, to be visited periodically by the officer of the guardians or overseers.

Captain HARRIS inquired whether the bill would extend to young persons apprenticed or hired out to persons out of the union?

Mr. BARNES proposed to extend the operation of the bill to a circle of five miles beyond the union. In cases where young persons were hired out to a distant part, such as their being taken from a union in Sutherland to become domestic servants in Cornwall, for instance, it would be impossible to require the guardians to incur the expense of visiting the young persons periodically. The

la.ter already, to some extent, met the case of apprentices beyond the union; but the regard to servants, he thought it impracticable to trace them out and visit them at a distance.

Captain HARRIS thought some means ought to be devised to afford the protection of the bill to the cases which the honourable gentleman said it was impracticable to meet

Sir W. JOLIFFE concurred in the honourable and gallant member's recommendation

Mr. BARNES said he was anxious to render the measure as effective as possible, and, therefore, he should reconsider the suggestion of the honourable and gallant member (Captain Harris).

The House resumed.

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL appealed to the honourable member opposite (Sir H. Willoughby) not to bring forward his amendment in that stage of the bill. The case was pressing, and if he allowed the bi.l to pass through committee, he would take care that the hon. Baronet should have an opportunity of bringing forward his motion.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said that under the circumstances he should yield to the appeal. made to him. (Hear)

On clause 1,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, that he could give no reason why the salaries of the officers of the court were paid out of the suitors' fund, except that it had been the practice to do so. That fund now amounted to about £40,000. This bu.l would place things in the same situation as they were when Sir J. Wigram was Vice-Chancellor. The matter referred to by the hon. Baronet might be taken into consideration when the bills for regulating the Court of Chancery were brought under the notice of the House.

The clause was then agreed to, as were clauses from 2 to 5 inclusive.

On clause 6,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL introduced words giving power to the Lord Chancellor to appoint court-keepers at salaries not exceeding £80 a year. At present they were paid but £40, which was considered inadequate.

The clause, with the amendment, was agreed to.

The House resumed, and the amendments were reported.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLDS.

On the motion of Mr. AGLIONBY, leave was given to bring in a bill to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of lands of copyhold and customary tenure. The hon. gentleman said it was his intention to refer the bill to a select committee

The bill was subsequently read a first time.

COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE.

The following gentlemen were nominated the select committee on the County Rates and Expenditure Bill:—Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Baines, Mr. Wilson Patten, Sir George Grey, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Kershaw, Sir James Graham, Mr. Locke King, Mr. Deedes, Sir John Duckworth, Mr Headlam, Mr. Peel, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. Bramston, and Mr. Robert Palmer.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY postponed the presentation of the petition on the subject of tithes and poor-rates of which he had given notice. He postponed it at the request of a right rev. prelate who wished to be present at the discussion.

BRISTOL CHARITY TRUSTEES.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from Bristol, complaining of the appointment of charity trustees in that city, and praying that the benefit of the charity might be extended to the out-parishes of the city.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said that the charity trustees had been proposed to the Master in Chancery, according to the usual course; that the Master was prepared to hear any objections that might have been urged against the appointment; and that the Master having reported that there was no objection to this appointment, that appointment had taken pace in the usual manner

PETITIONS.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented several petitions against Papal aggression.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented several petitions with a similar prayer.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA presented thirty-four petitions against Papal aggression. He learned it was of little avail to present petitions; but if the Protestants meant to fight the battle of Protestantism, they must fight it at the next dissolution. Petitions signed by 2,000,000 of people against Maynooth had been treated with many jokes, and the same was meeting with the Protestant fellow-subjects, that if they wished to fight the battle of Protestantism they must fight it themselves. The noble Earl, then presented a petition from Stealford, complaining of agricultural distress, and against the Pope. Free trade was a delusion and an experiment, and it had signally failed. He believed that under a system of protection the country would be provided with wheat at a cheaper rate, taking a period of twenty years, than under a system of free trade.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that there was no distress in the agricultural districts with which he was connected.

Lord SOMERS considered that the agriculturists were suffering distress.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

In reply to a question, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated, that, with respect to the plans and mode of working of the Mercantile Marine Act, all the memorials were now in his possession, and he should shortly make a full statement to the House.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES

Mr. URQUHART wished to ask the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary when the papers connected with the affairs of the Duchies and Denmark would be laid on the table of the House.

Lord Palmerston said it was not his intention to send any further papers to the House on the subject. That law was the measure of reference to embraced a correspondence extending over a period of two or three years which had been carried on with almost every power north of the Alps. It occupied 600 folio pages of letter-press, and no hon. member would ever think of reading it; at all events, if he did, he would only waste his time, for the correspondence, although of importance when it first took place, had lost its interest by lapse of time. The treaty relating to the affairs of the Duchies and Denmark had already been laid before Parliament.

Mr. URQUHART said, perhaps the noble Lord would lay on the table those parts of it which related to the succession to the Throne of Denmark?

Lord PALMERSTON said, her Majesty's Government had altogether held aloof from that question, and had entirely devoted themselves to mediation to bring about peace between Denmark and the Duchies. It was true, the correspondence indirectly referred to the subject of the succession; but still it was not advisable to lay those points before the House.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Mr ADDERLEY wished to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, how soon the Cape despatches, relating both to the constitution and to the Kaffir disturbance, would be laid before the House; also, whether he would present, at the same time, copies of recent petitions to her Majesty on the subject of the promised constitution, and memorials from public meetings, which had been placed in his hands; and whether he would present to the House copies of New Zealand ordinances passed, year by year, since the last presentation of such copies of local ordinances to the House?

Mr. HAWES, in answer to the first question, stated that he held in his hand the papers referred to, and it was his intention to lay them on the table that night. The petitions and other documents should also be produced, but they could not all be completed for some time to come yet.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mr. ROEBUCK had seen a statement in the newspapers to the effect that a legislative council had been conceded to New Brunswick; and he should be glad to know from the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, if the report was correct?

Mr. HAWES wished his hon. and learned friend had given him notice of the question, because then he should have been able to give him a more satisfactory answer. Undoubtedly the general principle of a legislative council had been granted to New Brunswick, and therefore there was a foundation for the report.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

Lord NAAS wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to the statement made by him that the tenders received for establishing steam communication with Australia were unsatisfactory, whether the Government had before them now an offer from respectable persons to establish and maintain that service for the amount arising from the postage only, without any grant from the Exchequer?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the question was one that should be submitted to the Committee sitting on the subject, and therefore he must decline answering it.

PASSPORT SYSTEM

Lord MAHON moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made, whether improvements might not be effected in the system of granting passports to her Majesty's subjects travelling in foreign states. The noble Lord suggested that, instead of passports costing, as at present, in London, at the Foreign-office, 7s. 6d. each, while they were free of charge at the English foreign missions abroad, the price of the former should be lowered to half-a-crown or three shillings, while a corresponding price should be charged abroad, so as to equalize the system, and prevent English subjects having recourse either to a foreign consulate in London, or to an English mission in a foreign country, for their passports. He also recommended that there should be a central office opened in London for the issue of passports alone; and that, to prevent travellers from the country being compelled to come to London for their passports, the authorities in all large towns should have blank forms of passports furnished, which they could supply on application

Lord PALMERSTON would take the noble Lord's suggestions into consideration. The present system, which he had lately established, and whereby the price was reduced from two and a half guineas to 7s. 6d. for a Foreign-office passport, was only an experiment, and if it worked well, he would carry out further improvements in it

Lord MAHON, under those circumstances, would withdraw his motion.

Motion withdrawn accordingly.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was resumed by

Mr. NEWDEGATE, who stated his intention of supporting the second reading of the bill, and proceeded to quote various authorities to establish the fact, that no Cardinal or Legate from Rome had ever been allowed to exercise his functions in England without the leave of the Sovereign, and without having taken an oath, the effect of which was, that he would not exercise those functions injuriously to the liberties of the people. At the same time, he was a friend to the bill as inefficient for its professed purpose, and said that some system of visitation should be established with respect to monasteries and convents. The Jesuits had enormously increased in number since Dr. Wiseman became Vicar apostolic of London district, and he thought that against such a body it was necessary to take precautions; and he warned the noble Lord not to fall into the error of thinking that the present measure would meet the urgency of the case to deal with it.

Mr. KNOX, in support of the bill, said his constituents in Ulster were indignant at the Papal aggression, but were, like himself, disquieted that the proposed legislation of the noble Lord did not by any means come up to the tenor of his letter

Dr. POWER denounced the measure as one of persecution.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said that the real question was, whether the Catholic religion was to be tolerated under the authority of the Queen, and the Queen a hereditary subject under the authority of the Pope. He did not think that the severance of the Popedom, as a political state, was a reason why we should be inapprehensive of aggression. In no period had the Pope possessed a large military force, and yet the Papacy had accomplished more mischief than the most tyrannical consuerors. The hon. gentleman then attacked the convents, which he condemned as either prisons or brothels; upon which

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, in a state of some excitement, remonstrated against the use of such language.

Mr. GRATTAN, also very much excited, implied that Mr. Drummond would bear further upon the subject.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND proceeded to enumerate and comment upon the practices pursued in the Roman Catholic religion in a strain which led to a scene of absolute uproar, several of the Irish members insisting that he should be called to order.

The SPEAKER in vain decided that the hon. member for Surrey was in order; and, after a regular scene, he was compelled to appeal to the House to support him in restoring order. At length

Mr. H. DRUMMOND was allowed to proceed, and contended that the bill did not go at all far enough. They should pass a law to prevent a Cardinal residing in this country, and to prevent, also, the introduction of the canon law. They should likewise pass laws with respect to monasteries and convents, similar to those in Bavaria, and preventing the taking of vows. They should, also, as regarded all sects, extend the Statute of Mortmain, and take care to.at advantage was not taken of dying men to obtain their property for the religion to which they belonged.

Sir J. GRAHAM did not think, until within the last half-hour, that anything could have roused the deep sorrow which he felt at the religious discussions which this bill forced upon the House. They had just witnessed the fact, that a gentleman, and a scholar, had been so far carried away by his feelings as to use language insulting to the female relatives of hon. gentlemen occupying a position in that House equal to his own. He hoped, for the sake of the freedom of debate, that they had seen the last of such scenes. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to contend that the aggression of the Pope should not have been met by legislation at al., or, if not, that the bill was not the species of legislation which should have been resorted to. He trusted the noble Lord at the head of the Government had said that he second and third clauses would have an effect in Ireland which he did not contemplate, and which he could not discuss, and that he would, therefore, abandon them. Since then the opinion of the most eminent counsel in this country had been taken upon the first clause, and they had declared that it would have every effect which would be created by the second and third clause. If this were so, the Government would be bound to vote against their own bill. He contended that no new laws were necessary; for the statute of Richard II., which had been effectively enforced by our Catholic ancestors, was yet unrepealed, and capable of appealing to. Parliament, the Attorney-General should have appealed to a jury of the country. He also contended that the Pope had greater power in this country by means of Vicars-Apostolic than by an organized hierarchy; and this was so much felt to be the case, that, in 1813, the Government employed Sir John Cox Hippesley to negotiate with the Pope, then under the control of our illustrious enemy, Napoleon, to obtain for England an organised hierarchy, which the Pope at that time refused to accede to. The right hon. Baronet then referred to the autumnal visit of the Noble Lord the Member for the City of London, Lord John Russell, and the Attorney-General, to show that the Pope had a power, which they recognised, of appointing Archbishops and Bishops in England, and of dividing the country into dioceses; and if this were so, where, he asked, was the insult to the Queen, or the aggression upon the people of this country? He felt convinced, that, if this bill should pass, they would not cure them. The repeal of the Union would not follow. With regret, they would find themselves decrypting, not religious liberty only, but civil liberty also. He regretted to see on the back of such a bill the names of Russell, Grey, and Romilly; and it was to their credit that the bill was botched, for it proved that they were unaccustomed to frame measures of persecution. Away, then, he would have with a bill pregnant with inflammable materials; and he hoped and trusted the House would never suffer to pass into law. The right hon. Baronet was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in defending the bill, said that, since the restoration of Louis XVIII., the Pope had been making great efforts to regain his supremacy. For many years the progress made was so trifling that it might be safely disregarded; but of late years he had become more active, and in many European countries there were surrenders to the Papacy of safeguards which had been very wisely raised against its encroaching spirit. This gave a character to the aggression of his Court of Rome iff its country, which rendered legislation the more imperative. It was difficult to define where spiritual jurisdiction, according to the notions of the Pope, terminated, and where temporal jurisdiction began. In a controversy which had arisen between the Pope and the King of Naples, in which the Pope treated the refusal of the King to pay some arrears, and to give up some disputed lands, as a spiritual, and not a temporal matter. It became, therefore, necessary that this country should, of its own accord, declare what we or was not an invasion of its temporal right. It was said that they might pass resolutions of both Houses condemnatory of the aggression of the Pope, but he could not advise that course, because such resolutions would have no effect in a court of law, and would only expose the Parliament to ridicule. He believed, if they had prosecuted Dr. Wiseman under the ancient statute of Richard II., by which he would, if convicted, suffer the loss of goods and chattels, and be subjected to imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure, they would have become fairly open to the charge of reviving obsolete laws for the purpose of religious persecution. It was said that the bill upon the table did not come up to the promises contained in his letter to the Bishop of Durham; but he denied that the letter contained any promise that any bill would be introduced; it only promised that the whole matter should be taken into careful consideration. He did not regret a single vote he had ever given in favour of civil and religious liberty; but, nevertheless, having misgivings of the intentions of the Court of Rome, he was not ashamed to take additional securities to guard against such intentions, should they prove hostile to the liberties of this country.

Mr. H. GRATTAN moved the adjournment of the debate, which was at once agreed to.—The House rose at one o'clock.

POPULATION, EDUCATION, AND RELIGION.—CENSUS PAPERS.

In the approaching week, these papers will be delivered at every house, one schedule for each separate family; but it should not be filled up till Monday morning, the 31st instant; also with parties connected with schools and places of worship there will be left other papers.

1.—OF EDUCATIONAL RETURNS.

(A.)—This return applies to al. schools whatever in which daily tuition is carried on, whether public or private, whether intended for the higher, the middle, or the lower classes; including, therefore, all public collegiate schools, endowed grammar schools, private classical and commercial schools, schools in connexion with the national or other social society, dame or infant schools, ragged schools, workhouse schools, prison schools, &c., &c. The return is to be filled up by the master, mistress, or other principal teacher or head of the school. If difficulty should be found in answering any of the questions, application should be made to the trustees or managers (where the school is under the government of such officers), and the information procured from them. The following are some of the inquiries:—When established? If the school has any governors than the teacher? With what religious denomination is the school connected? Internal dimensions of each school-room? Number and age of the scholars? Course of instruction? Number and remuneration of teachers? Amount paid for tuition? Income of the school?

(B.)—Evening school for adults.

(C.)—Sunday schools.

2.—RETURNS RELATING TO PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following are some of the questions:—*For Established Church*: When, and under what circumstances, consecrated or licensed? How or by whom erected? Cost? How endowed? Estimated number of attendants on March 30, 1851; and the average number? *Notice of the Established Church*: The reiterance examination,—whether a separate and entire building,—when erected and if exclusively a place of worship? Space available for public worship? Number of attendants, and the average number?

These returns are addressed—"To the officiating minister, churchwarden, chapel-warden, or other person with whom this schedule is left. You are requested to insert or cause to be inserted in the manner directed by the instructions, within contained, full and accurate information respecting each of the particulars in the said schedule mentioned or referred to, in compliance with the Act of 13 and 14 Vict., c. 53, for taking account of the population of Great Britain." This paper will be called for on Monday, March 31st, by the appointed officer; and it is particularly requested that, in order to save time and trouble, your answers may be written in the proper columns by that time, as the act requires. It will be the officer's duty to verify the facts as far as possible, and to record them at your residence on that day in case you should have previously omitted to do so. The return is required to enable the Secretary of State to complete the Census; but it is not intended that all the particulars contained in it should be separately published."

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.
SPLENDID PRESENT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
IN PREPARATION,
A MAGNIFICENT VIEW
OF
THE EXTERIOR OF THE VAST BUILDING
DESIGNED BY MR. PAXTON FOR
THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN 1851.

This View will be Engraved in a very superior style, and printed on a large sheet of fine paper; it will be published at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Print will be given to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ALSO IN PREPARATION,
A SPLENDID VIEW
OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

*** Further particulars of these Prints, together with other Engravings in preparation connected with the Great Exhibition, will be duly announced.
198, Strand, March, 1851.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, MARCH 24, and during the Week, will be performed by her Majesty's Servants, the Original Petite Comedy, by Charles Dance, Esq, entitled A MORNING CALL: Sir Edward Ardent, Mr J Anderson; Mrs Chillington, Mrs Nisbett. After which, AZAEL the PRODIGAL. Reuben, Mr Vandenhoff; Azael, Mr [illegible] [illegible] Lacy, Lia, Mdlle Victorine Legrain. To conclude with RAISING THE WIND. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—On MONDAY, MARCH 24th, and during the Week, will be performed the new Comedy of LOVE in a MAZE. Characters by Messrs. C. Kean, Harley, Keeley, A. Wigan, Addison, Meadows, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Winstanley, and Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with the new Melodrama entitled PAULINE, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean will perform.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL [illegible] that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will resume her READINGS of SHAKSPEARE at the above [illegible] Monday Evening March 24, "Richard III." Wednesday [illegible] Friday Evening, March 28, "As You Like It." Monday Evening, March 31, "King John." Commence each Evening at half-past Eight o'Clock [illegible] The Readings will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until Easter. Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Miss Fanny W[illegible] on MONDAY, MARCH 24th, and during the Week [illegible] JOAN of [illegible] [illegible] the laughable farce called the ACTRESS [illegible] in which Miss Fanny Williams and Mr. George Wild will appear. Box-office open from 11 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that the SECOND CONCERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, the 24th instant. Programme.—Sinfonia, No. 11 (grand), Haydn; Rondo, pianoforte, Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mendelssohn; Overture (Anacreon) Cherubini. Sinfonia (Eroica), Beethoven; Concertino (MS.), Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus, Molique; Overture (MS.), Schlosser. Vocal Performers—Miss Kearns, Miss Thornton, Miss Williams, Mr. Benson and Mr. [illegible] Single Tickets, £1 1s; Double Tickets, £1 10s; Triple Tickets, £2 5s. To be obtained at Messrs. ADDISON and CO.'S, 210, Regent-street.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS perform on the SAX HORNS in the following towns: Great Marlow, Monday evening, March 24th; Wallingford, 25th; Abingdon, 26th; Thame, 27th; [illegible] 28th.—Vocalist, Miss M. O'Connor; Pianist, Mr. R. A. Brown. All letters to be directed to H. DISTIN, Sax Horn Manufactory, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—Unquestionably most interesting Performances.—ROYAL MUSIC-HALL, Lowther-arcade.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Mornings, Two; Evenings, Eight.—Mr. Mather's admired Illustrations. Miss Poole, Miss Messent (evenings); the Misses, Mr., and Master Collins. Mr. Frederick Chatterton's Juvenile Harpists. Director, Mr. Grattan Cooke.—Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 1s 6d; stalls, 2s 6d.

HENRY RUSSELL (from America) will give his VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE FAR WEST, or, the EMIGRANT'S PROGRESS from the OLD WORLD to the NEW, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 14th, and Four successive nights.
Mr. Russell will introduce his new compositions—"The parting tear;" "Cheer, boys, cheer, no more of idle sorrow;" "Gaily goes the ship when the wind blows fair;" "Land! land!" "To the West! to the West! to the land of the free;" "The Falls of Niagara," &c. &c., and several of his favourite compositions.
The principal features of this entertainment are by no means intended to be looked upon solely in the light of a mere entertaining exhibition. It is intended to instruct as well as to amuse, and to instruct, moreover, in one of the most profoundly and practically important subjects which can be offered to the notice of the English people. The succession of [illegible] the Exhibition, are no more fancy sketches. They do not represent [illegible] few [illegible] tourists or professed travellers can ever hope to visit. They do not appeal to the limited interest or the partial knowledge which may be found to exist among certain classes, with reference to the architectural beauties or the historic associations of the countries delineated: on the contrary, they are thoroughly practical pictures—transcripts from the daily lives of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and women—representing scenes which hundreds of thousands more are thinking of encountering—scenes in which practical and reliable information is always in eager demand—scenes, in fact, appealing directly to the deepest interests and most cherished [illegible] making up their minds to seek better fortunes and brighter [illegible] the clear broad rivers of the West.
Mr. Russell will perform upon Messrs. [illegible] Piano.—Doors open at Half-past Seven [illegible] at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s. Dress Circle, 2s. Pit, [illegible] Private Boxes, £1 1s and 11s 6d each. Tickets, Places, and Private Boxes to be had of Mr. W. SIMMONDS, at the Box-office, from Eleven until Five daily, and after Half-past Six in the Evening.

NOTICE.
THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be CLOSED on the 29th instant, to be RE-OPENED on EASTER MONDAY. DEPOSITORS are respectfully invited to forward their works before the 12th of April, that they may be numbered in the New Edition of the Catalogue, free of expense.—Until the 29th instant the Lectures on Science, including Music, &c., and the usual Exhibitions, will be continued Mornings and Evenings. R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, MUSIC-HALL, Store-street.—For THREE EVENINGS. TOTAL CHANGE of ENTERTAINMENTS EACH NIGHT. MONDAY, MARCH 24, LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, with other Entertainments. On Wednesday, March 26, A VOYAGE TO HAMBURG, to be followed by PAST TEN O'CLOCK and A CLOUDY NIGHT, with other Entertainments. On Friday, March 28, the Entertainments will commence with LOVE'S LENTEN CELEBRATIONS, with VOCAL EXPERIMENTS, and other Entertainments. Grand Pianoforte, Carl le Colmar.—Particulars in Bills. [illegible] Boxes, 4s, Upper, 3s, Floor, 2s, [illegible] mond, 3d, at Waltham Cross [illegible]

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—IMPOSSIBILITIES REALIZED. SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket. SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—This EVENING and every following Evening, at Eight o'clock, Mons and Mdme Robin will appear. During Lent there will be only one Morning performance a week, which will take place every THURSDAY, at half-past Two o'clock, instead of Wednesday and Friday.—Tickets as usual, at Messrs. MITCHELL'S, Sam's, Andrews', Ebers', &c. Children under Seven half price.

TOURISTS GALLERY.—NOW OPEN. Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S great MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the grand Routes of a Tour through Europe, is now Exhibited daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission 1s. Stalls, reserved seats, and private boxes may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S and at Mr. Sams' Royal Libraries, and at the Box-office of the Tourists Gallery.

HOLY LAND.—DIORAMA.—GALLERY of NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 53 Pall-mall.—A grand moving Diorama, conveying the spectator along the route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land, then through the streets of Jerusalem, along the coast of the Mediterranean, to Mount Lebanon, and through Galilee to Samaria.—Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s, reserved seats, 2s 6d.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA; a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, EXHIBITING every day at Twelve, Three, and a Quarter to Eight o'Clock. Illustrating the overland route from the City of [illegible] stretching through 4500 miles of [illegible]

LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square.—DIORAMA of the GANGES, Calcutta, and Juggernaut [illegible] St Cloud, and Versailles.—The Public are respectfully informed [illegible] MONDAY, MARCH 24, these delightful works of art [illegible] Seats, 1s 6d; Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, OXFORD-STREET, is now open from Ten o'clock in the morning till Ten o'clock at night [illegible] Lectures on the Structure and Functions of the Human Body, illustrated by Models, will be delivered daily by an English medical gentleman at the following hours, viz. 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock. Admission, 2s.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission [illegible]

ART-UNION of LONDON.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Subscription List CLOSES 31st inst. Each Prizeholder will be entitled to SELECT for HIMSELF a Work of Art, as heretofore. Every Subscriber will have for each Guinea the choice of one of two Line-Engravings—"The Burial of Harold," by F. Bacon, after F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A., or "The Villa of Lucullus," by J. T. Willmore, A.E.R.A., after W. L. Leitch—and a Volume of Wood-Engravings by eminent artists, illustrating Goldsmith's poem of the "Traveller."—"The Villa of Lucullus" is now ready.
444 West Strand. GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The weather and the Ministry are equally unsatisfactory—neither seem able to "hold up." The political clouds and dreary fogs which lower about Downing-street, seem to be reproduced in the most unsatisfactory materialism all over dank and dripping London. A more dismal time of slow lazy rain never was undergone. The weather seems to have no pluck to rain fast and hard and well. In a rattling shower, sparkling and flashing on roof and tile and pave-stone, there is, provided you be not abroad in it, something quite enjoyable. No more excellent amusement for the time being, than to watch through the dripping window the splashing race of the unlucky outsiders, with buttoned-up coats and sorely disordered shawls, making for archways and convenient doors, like foxes to earth. But the hopeless business is when no man or woman walks the faster for the rain; when they go along in a state of quiet resignation, tranquil despondency, and chop-fallen doggedness—victims, martyrs—rather liking to be rained upon, as *Mawworm* liked to be despised, but taking it all out at last in the dear old English luxury of grumbling. Now is the time when a strange class of the community can be singled out and observed. Have any of my readers ever noticed a species of people, who, pour as long and as steadily and as heavily as it may, never use top-coats, never use goloshes, never unfurl umbrellas, never get into omnibuses, and yet never look wet? Whether they are or not we know not, but they never look it. You shall see your prim, precise man, with glancing goloshes all bedraggled, with silken umbrella soaked, so as to drip inwardly upon the victim, with trousers and skirts the drenching of which is painfully evident to all beholders. The man is evidently a mere soaked sponge, and he knows it. There is an inward prophecy of rheumatism in his eye, an awful prognostication of influenza reigning lord paramount over his joints. Despite of all his precautions he is victimised. The rain rains at him; the rain marks him out; the rain is not to be done by goloshes. If there were only one drop in London, that drop would find him out, would drop, in fact, on him. Such are the general characteristics of a numerous class of rain-fearing respectabilities. Either the rain has a special mission to work their discomfort, which it achieves, or they have a peculiar mission to try and avoid the rain, which they do not achieve. Always trying to be the dryest of the dry, they are the wettest of the wet. Not so the heroic type of devil-may-carism, which never looks wet. He is a fellow gay, careless, and loving to take it easy; he has never had a cold in his head since he put on trousers; he wants to see a chilblain, for the gratification of a natural curiosity; and asks what rheumatism really is? He is seldom one of the "upper classes;" his name is never in the Blue Book, seldom even in the humble Directory; he propably belongs to that extraordinary vague order of human beings sometimes described in police cases as "lodgers." It is difficult to place him. He may be a journeyman, or a clerk, or a shopman minus a shop, or a respectable theatrical supernumerary—one of the two-shillings a week men; or a vague individual who haunts the Insolvent Debtors Court, and in the summer time plays what he calls "Skettles" in the suburbs. Never mind what he is; that fellow never seems wet. He has no umbrella, no goloshes, no top-coat—in popular phraseology, no nothing. And yet he never drips; no, were he to walk in a thunder shower from Blackwall to Kensington Turnpike. Mark his easy, confident, careless air. He defies the rain to harm his coat. The hat—that is past praying for. It may rain if it chooses, and it need not if it doesn't like. It's very much the same thing to him. He don't seem to care about it. He's quite jolly, all the same. Now, this is one of the fellows that the rain gives up at once for a bad job. He bears charmed broadcloth. The rain knows that drops are only thrown away on him. Down on the just and the unjust falls the deluge; but the man who is never wet—a salamander—a chamelion sort of animal, neither bird nor beast, neither one thing or another—fearing neither one thing nor another, hoping neither one thing or another—here is the personage who goes through the world as he goes through a rainy day—never, perhaps, carrying all before him, but never sticking; seldom aspiring to the crown of the causeway, but never failing to get along, round corners or otherwise; cool, careless, imperturbable; an Epicurean when he can, and a Stoic when he can't.

To turn to a grave subject. The coal-pit explosion near Glasgow is one of those terrible catastrophes which every now and then call trumpet-tongued for the efficient and official inspection of mines. That man is a creature of circumstances, seems an abundantly trite axiom. Let the moralist who wishes to get a practical notion of the deep truth of the maxim, visit a coal-mining district, and get acquainted with the people. Take an average labourer; tell him you intend to employ him in a work in which the chances of his death will be well nigh doubled—that he is continually to trust his life to a couple of ropes and an engine-driver—that he is to face the risks of fire-damp and after-damp—that he is to labour in underground caverns and corridors, which not unfrequently crumble on his comrades' heads. The tyro would be out of his wits with fright, and would probably look upon mine labour as no better than a permanent exposure to an epidemic or a pestilence. Now, go down to the coal country: what above-ground labourer more gay, more hopeful, more thoughtless, more happy than the pit-man? regularly brought up to the trade, and looking upon an explosion here, and a shaft accident there, as we might look upon such natural and unavoidable evils as measles or fever. And the cool, careless style in which the pit-man regards his trade, he carries out in natural thoughtlessness and carelessness about the means of providing against the continuous dangers to which he is daily exposed. The Davy Lamp is to fire-damp what vaccination is to small-pox. Yet I have been over and over again assured, in the north of England, that the proprietors and over-lookers of the mines find one of their principal difficulties in the task of inducing the workmen to bestow the most ordinary care upon the necessary condition of their safety. To save themselves the trouble of cleaning the wire, the men would willingly use a candle amid escaping whiffs of fire-damp. Rather than give up a five minutes' smoke, they will open up the shade of preserving wire; and very frequently, if they find the noxious gas escaping copiously from the seam, the will first "brush it out," as they call it, with their jackets, and then use an unsheltered light with all the coolness in life. This seems to have been the case in the Lanarkshire mine. It was a "fiery" pit, that is, it abounded in explosive gas; and yet the work seems to have been carried on with bare and unprotected candles. But the recklessness is universal beneath ground. A couple of years ago, I stood in the "goaf" of one of the deepest mines in Durham. The goaf is the worked-out portion of the mine, where the props have been removed and the roof has been left to crumble. Here the explosive vapour generates fastest and thickest. In many cases, indeed, the "goaves" are perfect reservoirs of gas, more dangerous, because more subtle than gunpowder. Glancing at the Davys which I and my guide held, I noticed a bright blueish fire burning inside the wire, just above and around the flame of the wick. Hastily pointing out the phenomenon, I inquired what it was. "Well," said my companion, with a pleasant north country drawl, "Well, that's the 'damp' burning inside the Davy." "So there is 'damp' all around us?" "I should think so—millions of gallons." "And do you mean to say that the only thing between us and eternity is that shred of gauze wire?" "Of course; what did you think there was?" For a moment my natural impulse tended to a speedy movement in the direction of the shaft; my guide's was to lay down his burning lamp, and laugh at my panic till the low roofs of the vaulted goaf rang again.

As they say in the courts, to call another cause. Take the following unprinted anecdote of a couple of ancient theatrical celebrities. The scene is in the old days, upon the stage of old Covent-garden. John Philip Kemble and Mr. Farley, the famous machinist of those times, are walking the boards together, deeply cogitating a knotty scene in a new pantomime. At length, "King John," as Sir Walter used to call him, speaks in his highest and most elaborately chanting tones: "Mr. Farley, I've a grand idea for a scene." "Glad to hear it, Mr. Kemble." "We shall have a great set representing the Chinese empire, with the wall about it, and cities, and towers, and joss-houses, and the tea plant. Then *Harlequin* shall touch it with his wand, and the scene shall close up and shrivel into a China orange, which shall fall upon the stage—eh, Mr. Farley, eh?" "A splendid idea indeed, Mr. Kemble; but how on earth is it to be carried out?" Imagine "King John" drawing himself up to his full poetry of dignity—"That, Mr. Farley, that is your department!"

It has been frequently reported of late that Mr. Thackeray was to favour the town with a series of lectures upon the comic dramatists of England. The *on dit* now runs, that no less a personage than the magnificent Barnum has offered the novelist a good, a very good, round sum—the amount is stated—to deliver these said lectures in America, of course under his all-arranging and all-bepuffing wing. Whatever Mr. Barnum succeeds in doing, there seems to be nothing which he will not attempt to do. The man belongs to a strange and significant class, the exclusive growth and production of the transatlantic world. It is personages more or less of the Barnum stamp of mind who are clear for the annexation of Cuba, the annexation of Brazil, the annexation in fact of the whole continent, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn: it is men of this stamp who plan railroads a hundred miles broad through the Rocky Mountains; and it must have been a most original genius of the class who, in the outbreak of the Mexican war, actually—this is fact—sent in a formal tender to Congress, offering to conquer Mexico by contract!

Ill-natured wits are sometimes apt to maintain that our brave metropolitan defenders the "Guards" are hardly so powerful with the sword of logic as with the shining material instrument—hardly such brilliant conversationalists as perfect horsemen—hardly such thorough intellectual gladiators as formidable real warriors; and a little bit of scandal going the rounds, as to the usual after-dinner topics at one of the messes of the glittering corps in question, is in point. The scandal, then, is as follows:—The mess possess a splendid regimental snuff-box, manufactured out of the hoof of a favourite charger of Napoleon. Every day, the hoof-box is produced when the cloth is removed. Every day, each member of the mess clears his brains by a titillating pinch; and then, every day, the unvarying topic of discussion—the question which has lasted the mess for years gone by, and will probably last it for years to come—is broached; to wit, Was the hoof in question a fore one or a hind one!

A reply worthy of Talleyrand—instinct, indeed, with the self-same quietly-subtle vein of wit which characterised the sly good things of the diplomatist—was made the other day by a lady patient to a well-known West-end medical man. The doctor was in professional attendance. The complaint was, probably, a chronic and puzzling one, for, after considerable investigation, the doctor in question found himself obliged, for scientific reasons, politely to inquire the lady's age. The reply was beautiful. "My age? Why, my dear doctor, you must know that. Why, my age is exactly—that of other women!" A. B. R.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

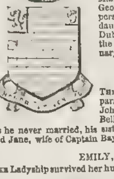
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KEPPEL, FIFTH EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

This nobleman died on the 15th instant. He was eldest son of William Charles, late Earl of Albemarle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Lord De Clifford, and grandson of George, [illegible], K.G., aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy, and bearer of the despatches announcing the victory of Culloden. The family from which his Lordship descended was originally Dutch, and became established in this country by Arnold Joost Van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, a favourite of William III., by whom he was created Earl of Albemarle, in 1696.

His Lordship was born 2nd June, 1794; and married, 4th May, 18[illegible], Frances, daughter of Steer, Esq., of Chichester, by whom he had no issue. His brother and successor is the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel George Thomas Keppel, M.P., now sixth Earl. He is married to Susannah, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart., and has one son, William Coutts, Viscount Bury, and two daughters.

SIR EDMUND WALLER, BART., OF LISBRIAN, CO. TIPPERARY.

The death of this Baronet occurred at Brighton on the 9th inst. Sir Edmund represented a branch of the ancient family of Waller, of Groombridge, in Kent, which was established in Ireland in the time of Cromwell. The Baronetcy was conferred, 10th May, 1780, on Robert Waller, Esq., of Lisbrian, M.P. for Dundalk, and one of the Commissioners of the Revenue. The gentleman whose death we record was the fourth inheritor of the title. He was born in 1797, and married—1st, 28th March, 1828, Selina-Maria, second daughter of George Waller, Esq., of Prior Park, county Tipperary; and 2ndly, 20th December, 1844, Rebecca, daughter of Arthur Guinness, Esq., of Beaumont, Dublin. By the former only he had issue; viz. a son, the present Sir Robert Waller, Bart., born 1st January, 1831; and a daughter, Eliza-Martha.



JOHN BELL, ESQ., M.P., OF THIRSK, COUNTY YORK.

This gentleman died at Thirsk, on the 5th inst., of paralysis, aged 41. He was the only son of the late John Bell, Esq., of Thirsk, and grandson of Ralph Bell, Esq., at one time High Sheriff of Yorkshire. As he never married, his sisters, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. Macbean, M.A., and Jane, wife of Captain Bayntun, become his co-heirs.

EMILY, VISCOUNTESS NEWARK.

Her Ladyship survived her husband, whose death we announced about six months since, a brief period only. The melancholy event took place at Torquay last week. Lady Newark had completed her 36th year. She was the second daughter of Edward John Littleton, Lord Hatherton; was married to Lord Newark in 1834, and became a widow, without issue, August 23, 18[illegible]0.

SIR STEPHEN REMNANT CHAPMAN, K.C.H.

This gallant officer entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1794, served in Spain and Portugal, was several years Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, and wore a medal for his good conduct at Busaco. Subsequently, he became Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda, and was made a Lieutenant-General in the army in 1846.

Sir Stephen was son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Tainfield House, county Somerset, by his wife, a daughter of Stephen Remnant, Esq. His youngest sister, Eliza-Catherine, married, in 1826, Malveysin Chadwick, Esq., of Mavesyn-Ridware, county Stafford.

THE HON. AND REV. GERARD THOMAS NOEL, M.A.

This highly respected clergyman was the second son of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., by his first wife Diana, Baroness Barham in her own right. He was born the 2nd December, 1782. His eldest brother is the present Earl of Gainsborough; his other surviving brothers are the Hon. William Middleton Noel, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Noel, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

Gerard Noel, having entered into holy orders, became eventually, in 1834, Canon of Winchester; and was, in 1840, instituted by the Dean and Chapter of that see Vicar of Romsey, in Hampshire. The hon. and rev. gentleman married, first, Charlotte Sophia, sixth daughter of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, third Baronet of Dromoland, by whom (who died on the 31st of August, 1838) he leaves five daughters. He married, secondly, on the 15th of May, 1841, Susan, fifth daughter of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart. This lady survives him. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Noel, who was much esteemed and respected in his vicarage of Romsey, died there a few days ago.

SIR JOHN TOBIN.

Sir John Tobin, who was regarded as the patriarch of the merchant princes of Liverpool, was the son of Patrick Tobin, Esq., merchant, of the Isle of Man. He was born in 1763, and, throughout his long and honourable career, he was one of the most enterprising of the merchants of Liverpool. He began the African trade, and his undertakings stretched to both the East and West Indies. He it was who built and equipped the first of the large steam-ships that crossed the Atlantic from Liverpool. The magnificent warehouses, and the mighty commerce of that town, owe not a little to the encouragement and energy of Sir John Tobin. He and his family, it is said, became possessors of more real property in Liverpool than any other single local party there. This great merchant filled the office of Mayor of Liverpool in 1819-20, and he received the honour of knighthood on the accession of [illegible] IV. He married, in 179[illegible] Miss Aspinall, the daughter of James Aspinall, Esq., of Li[illegible] leaves an only son, the Rev. John Tobin, Incumbent of [illegible] Sir John Tobin died on the 27th ult., having attained the age of eighty-eight.

The will of the late George Drummond, Esq., banker at Charing-cross, and of Wilton-Crescent, has been proved in Doctors' Commons by the [illegible] M Drummond, Esq., the uncle, and A. R. Drummond and Charles Drummond, Esqrs. His death, it may be remembered, was sudden, on his returning from church, on the 5th of January last; his will, however, had been made in November, 1845, in which he directs, that upon his monumental stone may be inscribed the 4 v. 26 chap. Isaiah:—"Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." He has left to each of the clerks in the banking house nineteen guineas, and to each porter there eight guineas, and one year's wages to each servant. To each of his daughters he leaves £300 a year; and the residue to his son, to whom he leaves the real estates. The personalty was valued at £60,000.

The late Alderman Sir John Pirie, Bart., has left the whole of his property to his widow, and she is the acting executrix, having administered to the personal estate at £30,000.

The wills of the following nobility and others have lately been administered to:—Baron de Volgeza, Lord W. Hervey, Sir Willoughby W. D[illegible], Bart., and Joanna Baillie. The estate of the Rev. Lord William G. H. Somerset, as respects his personal property, has paid duty on £30,000.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, have remained at Osborne in comparative retirement during the past week. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town for the Isle of Wight, on Friday the 14th inst., and was the guest of her Majesty and the Prince Consort until Wednesday last, on which day her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore.

The Queen and the Prince, except when prevented by the inclemency of the weather, have enjoyed their accustomed daily walking exercise in the Park and grounds of Osborne. The Prince of Wales, and the younger branches of the Royal Family, have also taken their accustomed walks and rides.

Lady Truro received a select circle of the aristocracy on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Eaton-square.

We are enabled to announce that a matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between Lord Ward and Miss Dorothy, the beautiful daughter of Hubert de Burgh, Esq. The ceremony will take place immediately after Easter.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons held his first *levée* for the present session on Saturday evening last, on which occasion a very large number of members paid their respects to the right honourable gentleman.

Mrs. Hudson gave a very brilliant ball on Thursday night, at the family mansion, Albert-gate. Upwards of 300 members of the fashionable world attended, and the festivities were prolonged until an advanced hour on the following morning.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday last, at Petworth, by the Rev. Thomas Sockett, A.M., Nigel Kingscote, Esq., eldest son of Colonel and the late Lady Isabella Kingscote, of Kingscote Park, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Sophia, fourth daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor, on Wednesday last, from Malvern, accompanied by Lady Fanny Howard and Colonel Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness travelled from Gosport by the London and South-Western Railway to the Farnborough station, and from the station proceeded in her carriage to Frogmore.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset gave an elegant entertainment on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Park-lane, to a large and distinguished party of fashionable and political notabilities. Among the company the noble hostess with several of the party repaired to Lady Palmerston's *soirée*.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Chatsworth, and is not expected to return to town until after Easter.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, we regret to learn, is suffering from very serious indisposition

The Marquis of Huntly has arrived at his residence in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, from Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Earl of Strafford, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Sir Walter and Lady Caroline Sterling, and several families of rank, are placed in mourning by the demise of Mrs. Byng, only surviving sister of the late Mr. Byng, M.P. for Middlesex, who expired on Saturday evening last, at her town residence in May Fair, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Viscountess Palmerston continues to hold "receptions" on Saturday evening, at the family residence in Carlton Gardens. The *réunions* are invariably attended by the leading members of the fashionable and political world.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On Wednesday a deputation, representing a portion of the daily and weekly press of the metropolis, waited by appointment on Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of submitting a statement of the case in support of the claim for a repeal of the advertisement-tax. The deputation were accompanied by Mr. Ewart, M.P. The Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Alderman Sir James Duke, M.P.; and Mr. Brotherton, had promised to attend the deputation; but they did not arrive in time to join the other members.

Mr. Ewart introduced the deputation to the noble Lord, proceeded to say that the subject of the advertisement duty was one in which a great number of persons as well as the press were interested, and a very strong feeling existed throughout the country in favour of a repeal of the duty now exacted. They should not have taken the liberty to trespass on his Lordship's time if they had not been aware that it was a subject of general interest. There was no class or interest throughout the country, from the owner of land to the poor woman who gained her bread by daily toil, which did not feel the pressure of this taxation. Were it removed the country would be saved, for it did not yield more than about £187,0.0. Looking, therefore, at the extremes of the case, the heavy pressure of the tax on industry on the one hand, and the small return to the Exchequer on the other, his thoughts there were strong *prima facie* reasons to support the application. He begged, however, to submit for his Lordship's consideration another reason for the abolition of this tax. Under the present system, Government is defrauded to a large amount for the tax is evaded in a variety of ways, and liable to injury, but it was well known that no duty was paid. The tax was only exacted on those published in the newspapers, reviews, magazines, and periodicals of the day. The duty was evaded in other ways; he need only refer to the new plan adopted by some of the railway stations of slotting certain space for this purpose professedly to obviate the necessity of putting advertisements in the newspapers at all. These and other modes of evading the tax, in the opinion of the deputation, formed another strong reason why the tax should be repealed.

Lord John Russell: I suppose there have always been different modes of advertising.

Mr Ewart: Yes, certainly. Many of these were no doubt adopted, not from the desire of evading the duty, but with the view to place the advertisement more conspicuously before the public. At the same time, there could be no doubt that under the present system there were many ingenious modes of evading the duty. In the country, so far as he was aware, was any duty levied on advertisements. Looking at the American papers, and the great number of advertisements which they at contained, the great advantage accruing to the community from the publication of announcements with respect to any natural produce and trade would be readily perceived

Lord John Russell: No doubt there is an immense number of advertisements in the American papers.

Amongst the various modes pointed out by the gentlemen present which were had recourse to by advertisers in order to evade the payment of the duty, one parallel from advertising in newspapers, one was shown in a prospectus published by the London and North-Western Railway Company, and put forth as an announcement to the public, that at the whole of the stations on that line. His an number, advertisements would be received not for the purpose of publication in the newspapers or journals, but for inserting them in certain vacant spaces in a conspicuous place at each station; and they had apparently in a in the Strand to attend to the business of receiving advertisements for the stations. It was added, that, no doubt, this new mode of advertising would be speedily adopted by the railway companies throughout the country. This way of attracting the notice of advertisers, the railway company also announced, that there are six mi lions of railway travellers, just as a journal might put forward the circumstance of its having another million, which was some time since to be seen in the streets, was an advertising dog. (Laughter.) The dog had his master's name suspended by the neck, the address from the tail, and the articles sold by his master were announced by placards on each side.

Mr. Pratt said, the great inequality of the tax was another cause for its repeal. The man with £100,000, seeking for an investment, and the poor servant in search of a place, were taxed equally at the same rate.

Lord J. Russell: I believe the duty was heavier at one time?

Mr Pratt: It was 3s. 6d. for each advertisement

Lord J. Russel : That was a considerable reduction.

Mr Pratt: If it were now reduced to 6d., there would be the same amount of revenue

(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pratt. The auction duty, which was equally burthensome, was repealed.

Lord J. Russell: No doubt; but there are many other taxes, for the repeal of which as many good reasons could se urged

Mr. Young: The advertisement of children's books costs just as much as Macaulay's "History of England."

Lord John Russ ll observed that it was very common to advertise new work by means of circulars and pamphlets.

Mr Ewart : Still it is necessary to advertise to a large extent in the newspapers Mr. M'Culloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," has made a calculation as to the expenses of publishing, and the cost of advertising bears a heavy [illegible] whole amount.

Mr. Young said the cost of advertising was always an element in the calculations of a publisher, and many were deterred from undertaking work [illegible] this account. The tax, therefore, proved most injurious to the man of letters.

It was added, in proof of this latter statement, that Mr. Co-burn, and other eminent publishers, consider no work proper y advertised under an expenditure of from £70 to £100. If the duty were removed, publishers would be enabled to advertise to a much larger extent. There was a great connexion between the sale of a book and the extent of its advertisement

Mr. Pratt said it need hardly be remarked that this would give a correspondent advantage to literature of the country. He trusted the deputation [illegible] convinced that his Lordship they had a very strong case.

Lord John Russell (smiling) remarked that he heard many other strong cases as well. He thanked the gentleman of the deputation for the information they had afforded.

The deputation then retired

The Thieves' Kitchen, in Gray's-inn-lane, which has long boasted a high reputation as a normal school of thieving, and a *depôt* for the reception of stolen property, is broken up. By the vigilance of two or three detectives of the G division, the greater number of the half-trainers have been convicted and transported.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—At a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company, on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, a report was read which stated the circumstances which had led to the present position of the company. The directors had raised their capital of £150,000 by means of a few capitalist shareholders who were not consumers, and nearly 700 shareholders who were consumers. They had now, within six months from the commencement of their business, supplied upwards of 4500 customers, and they were sending out at the rate of above 260,000,000 feet of gas to private consumers, at 4s. per 1000 feet. They were adding an average of 50 new consumers per week to their list, and they expected soon to be obliged to enlarge their works. The engineer's report stated, that, from the consumption since December last, they should be enabled to cut out of pocket by last year's dividend in June next, at the rate of 10 per cent., and to return to the consumers 6d. per 1000 feet, after paying the half-year's dividend of 10 per cent. The directors had always been desirous of an equitable amalgamation. They were happy to state that they had effected arrangements with the British, the Consumers', and the Chartered Gas Companies, and with the parochial and other official authorities of the district through which the company's transit mains passed from their works to the City, whereby it had been agreed that any opposition to their bill should be withdrawn. On the 11th of February they had received a reply from the City Gas Company, concluding that—

> That the committee availed themselves of the opportunity to reiterate their wish to terminate the ruinous contest, and would leave their case in the hands of others as to the best mode for securing to the public (the consumers) every advantage by an arrangement with them, and called upon them to consider the proposal offered At the same time they suggested that the Lord Chief Justice of England should be requested to name an arbitrator to decide upon the arrangement to be made.

Mr. Charles Pearson spoke in favour of the proposed amalgamation. The report, however, was rejected by the meeting, and an amendment to the following effect was agreed to, viz.:—

> That the meeting were favourable to an amalgamation of the company with the City of London Gas Company, provided it could be effected upon equitable terms, and that they were of opinion that the principles of any amalgamation should be clearly defined and should be submitted to a meeting of shareholders for their consideration; regarding in this meeting that the interests of the shareholders and consumers, which the question of amalgamation involved, were nearly too important to be left to any body of others, however honourable they also they might be.

SUNDAY TRADING.—On Monday night, a meeting was held at the Baths, in Oakley-street, Lambeth, to consider Mr. Wilhams's bill on this subject. That hon. gentleman addressed the meeting in favour of the measure, and other speakers followed on both sides. The excitement was so great, and the demonstrations both of support and dissent so energetic, that it was impossible to ascertain whether the motion or the amendment was carried. Mr. Williams retired amidst loud cheering after the meeting was over.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—Another meeting of the London seamen was held on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Princes-square, Ratcliffe-highway, for the purpose of organising a more extensive opposition to the new Mercantile Marine Act. Delegates from Liverpool (who had had an interview with Lord Stanley on the previous day, and had entrusted to his Lordship the petition of the sailors of that port now on strike for presentation to the House of Lords), Hull, Shields, and other ports, were present, with a view of uniting their efforts in seeking the abolition or modification of the measure.

SERIOUS FIRES AT ROTHERHITHE AND BERMONDSEY-ROAD.—On Tuesday night, shortly after ten o'clock, two fires broke out almost simultaneously. One was in the extensive cooperage belonging to Mr. Hux, Springcourt, Rotherhithe. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock on the premises, and the factory being composed principally of timber, the flames made such progress that a large portion of the premises was levelled with the ground, and the stock therein destroyed. The other fire broke out in the premises of Mr. John Miers, a Birmingham wire ouseman, in Little Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road. The fire could not be extinguished until the front warehouse was burnt out and the upper part of the premises much damaged. Mr. Miers was insured.

ST. GEORGE'S LENDING LIBRARY.—On Wednesday evening, a new institution of an educational character, with the above title, was opened at 17, Old Bond-street, under the auspices of the leading noblemen and gentlemen resident in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. A numerous meeting of ladies and gentlemen assisted at the inauguration. The Rev. Henry Howarth, the rector, presided, and was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Hon. Colonel Fitzroy, M.P., &c. The rev. chairman explained the proceedings with a very able and interesting review of the subject of education in general, and congratulated the meeting on the steady progress it was making throughout the country. He explained, that the new institution was not a rival establishment, was established in favour of the parishioners of the district, and was open to all residents in the neighbourhood, the opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages of a library of general interest. There was no class or subscription. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Lord Robert Grosvenor and other gentlemen. Although the design is but of very recent origin, the library already possesses a large number of volumes, and has been aided by the patronage of the Marquis of Westminster, who is a subscriber to the funds, as are the Duchess-Dowager of Beaufort, Viscount Canning, and several other members of the aristocracy. The Rev. Mr. Hall, the curate of St. Mark's, and Mr. Howarth, for their zeal and kindness in forwarding the interests of the institution, the meeting separated

METROPOLITAN WATER GAS CONSUMERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of the gas consumers of the City was held on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to take into consideration the propriety of assenting to the proposed amalgamation of the Chartered Company, and also with the "Great Central Gas Consumers' Company," upon such terms and by such means as may be agreed upon by a committee of gas consumers and the gas companies. The chair was taken by Alderman Sir Chas. Forster, when the consumers' Company took place on Monday last to consider the terms and conditions of the amalgamation, at which it was decided that a committee should be appointed to watch over and arrange the terms of amalgamation. John Dixon, Esq., took the chair. Alderman Wire read the report from the Great Central Gas Company, which recommended the appointment of a committee by the companies. Mr. Dakin stated that the principles on which the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company had been carried on should still be those of the amalgamated company, and there should be a maximum price and a minimum quality, and the profits of the company exceeding 10 per cent. should be appropriated for the benefit of the gas consumers in the reduction of the price of gas. The proposal for the two companies was no new thing, for they had been hitherto ready to do so whenever the interests of the gas consumers were properly protected; and it could not take place at a more favourable period than now. The present junction would save the expenditure of £70,000. The terms were, that the property and trade of each should be valued by referees, but the meeting of shareholders held last night decided that some fixed principles should be laid down before the amalgamation should take place.—It was then proposed that the report be received and adopted, which was carried. Mr. Deputy Hoi t moved, and Mr. Hall seconded, "That a committee of gas consumers be appointed, to consist of 21 of different shade from the ones in present use, and the printing on which will be red. The order before issued will be attached to the advice, and will bear the same printed number. When the money for the order has been paid to the party who gives the remitter, and the latter will be filled in and sent on to the postmaster who will have to pay the order. The great advantages of this plan will be, that, before an order can be obtained, the applicant will receive official advice which was joined to it before it was issued, because the counterparts and printed numbers of both advice and order must agree. As, therefore, the local postmaster will not be able to give an advice indiscriminately for any order; and as at the end of the day he will have the precise number of separate advices as of orders he has issued, he cannot possibly forget to write an advice for every order he grants, and as the numbers must agree in the order and advice, they must always correspond. Postmasters forgetting to write advices, and the number of orders and advices not corresponding, have hitherto been two very fruitful sources of error, and of complaint and inconvenience to the public.

FIRE.—NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, a fire broke out at the basement floor of No. 1, Pavilion street, Sputalfields, belonging to Mr Charles Lover, a sam-dresser. Six persons were in their bedsleep at the time. The passage having given way, Mr. Lover jun., who was sleeping in one of the upper rooms, rushed towards the stairs.

[illegible] set of flame, which set his shirt on fire. He jumped [illegible] into the back-yard, when it was found that he was so much injured by [illegible] as to be obliged to be removed to the London Hospit[illegible]. Lover being other persons in the house, in consequence of the fire-escape ser[illegible] to one of the [illegible] rooms, when he found Mr. Lover [illegible] the floor, near

[illegible] They passed him in safety down the escape, and proceed[illegible] rescue his wife, who was in the loft. While casting away the roof, the [illegible] kept falling upon the poor creature, who by crowding below. She was however [illegible] at last, and conveyed in safety down the escape Not one of the inmates has put on an article of wearing apparel. The lower portion of the building, [illegible] its contents, was destroyed, and the upper part extensively damaged. Unfortunately, none of the

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—Among the additions to the [illegible] the manuscript department of the library, during the past month, is a collection of nearly one hundred ancient manuscripts on vellum, containing theological, judicial, metaphysical, and musical treatises, the greater part of which formed a portion of the library of the Benedictine monastery of Mount St. George (Jurgenberg), near Schwartz, in the Tyrol. Among them is a copy of St. Clement's Recognitions and Epistles of the tenth century, and a copy of Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the same age. Also, a psalter of the tenth century, formerly belonging to the monastery of Stavelot, in the diocese of Liege, and a remarkably fine Greek manuscript, containing the works ascribed to Dionysius the Areopagite, and the Homilies of Gregory of Nazianzum, with scholia, written in 972.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—BAZAAR AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, CHELSEA, FOR THE COMPLETION THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—The committee of management have stated their high satisfaction, that the means for promoting the effort for the erection of the eastern wing progresses; and it is hoped, that by donations of work—such as paintings, drawings, music, autographs, annuals, botanical specimens, and other articles, together with pecuniary aid, the efforts of the committee managing the building fund will be fully attained. In addition to her Majesty the Queen, many ladies of rank and distinction have signified their intention of acting as patronesses. The Bazaar is advertised for the 17th and 18th of June next; and the completion of the building will be commenced during the present season.

MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., in the chair. In the course of the proceedings the boys of the society were marched into the room, and they received the hearty congratulations of the gallant chairman and of the whole company, to which they responded with loud and thoroughly English cheers. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Marine Society," given from the chair, was drunk with all the honours. The "Health of the Chairman" was proposed by Sir James Lushington, that of "The President of the Society, the Earl of Romney, one of the hard generation of the family which had presided over the society," was given by the chairman; the "Lords of the Admiralty," by Mr. Whitmore; the "Honourable East India Company," coupled with the name of Sir James Lushington, by Sir Charles Malcolm. The subscriptions amounted to about £450.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—A fire happened on Tuesday night at No. 16, Broadway, St. Thomas-street, Southwark, belonging to W. Archer, a commercial trader. Violent screams proceeding from the kitchen, the inmates, on running thither, found Mrs. Archer completely enveloped in flames. They were soon extinguished, when it was found that the unfortunate woman was so frightfully burned, that it was found necessary to remove her to Guy's Hospital, where she died in the course of a short time, having stated previously that the accident was caused by her clothes catching fire.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A meeting of the Governors, Directors, and Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, in the Court Room, pursuant to the provisions of a Quarterly Court, to conformity with the charter, and also for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year. The Governor, H. J. Prescott, Esq., the Deputy-Governor, T. Hankey, Esq., and the other Directors, attended by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the principal law adviser of the Bank, were present. The Governor said that he had to inform the Court that the dividend for the Half-Yearly Contract for the purpose of declaration had, Also, that another Genera. Court will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 8th of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of [illegible] for the year ensuing (which will be declared that evening), and the same Court will be continued by adjournment, and held at the same place and during the same hours on Wednesday, the 9th of April next, for the election of twenty-four directors (which will also be one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter), and the election of the twenty-four directors will be declared as soon as the scrutiny is over. He had to inform the Court that the profits for the half-year ending the 28th of February were £567,982, being £39,240 more than the profits during the preceding half-year. Adding their profits to the dead loss, the net sum should be £3,914,931; and under these circumstances the Court of Directors proposed that a dividend of 4 per cent. should be paid to the proprietors, if the meeting should approve of it. After the payment of the dividend, the Rest would be reduced to £3,914,775. He had therefore to move that a dividend for the half-year of 4 per cent. should be agreed to without deduction of the Income-tax. Mr. Marriott seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

"WE FLY BY NIGHT."—A curious match, in which a carrier pigeon was to fly from two opposite points successively to its home in the dark, came off on Sunday night last, in the presence of several hundred persons. The night was very cloudy, and anything but favourable to the bird, which was conveyed in a canvas bag to the telegraph on Bricton-hill, where the parties in charge of the pigeon waited for upwards of an hour for a suitable opportunity. Shortly before eight o'clock the bird was thrown up, and in a few seconds was out of sight, reaching its home at Bermondsey New-road in about ten minutes, being more than double the usual time. The pigeon was fed and watered very sparingly, and about nine o'clock was taken to Shoreditch Church, accompanied by a few gentlemen, amateurs, friends, &c. A vast concourse of spectators had assembled to see the bird's departure, which took place at ten o'clock, the night being still dark and foggy. The pigeon, however, made some mistake with its reckoning, as it did not reach home in twenty minutes after the start, thereby losing the stakes. The bird, it is understood, is still open to fly the two points any night for £3 or £10, and can be backed by the owner to fly ten miles in the same time. The distance between the two points the pigeon had successfully performed the flight from the two points (Shoreditch and Brixton) on the previous Friday night under fifteen minutes. The bird is what the fanciers call a Skimmum. It has been in training for a month, and always runs to be fed when it hears or sees the platform, after which it will pass through the belting-wire into the loft, where it will find the nest in the dark. A great number of bets were laid on the match.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—The annual meeting of the City Mission's Chapel district of this society was held on Thursday last, at the Music Hall, Store-street. Mr. John Bridges in the chair. The report stated that the labours of the agents employed by the society had been unusually active, from the recent attempt at aggression by the Pope, and the extraordinary activity manifested by the priests, and other members of the Roman Catholic persuasion in the various districts occupied by the agents. 2349 families had been visited during the past year, and 18,938 visits paid. They had circulated 17,350 tracts, and 101 Bibles. The financial statements showed that they had paid to the missionaries £1,000 out of £1,195. The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by several rev. gentlemen, who very forcibly explained the vast benefits which this society had conferred.

THE EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house hotel, on Thursday; J. Macgregor, Esq., in the chair; and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum declared out of the profits of the Steam-packet Company on y, unassisted by the railway company

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday, the directors of this company met at Shoreditch, Mr. Alexander Baring, M.P., as chairman, in consequence of the recommendation of the shareholders, that he should be put on the direction.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. H. Harris, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the vessels had maintained their character for speed and punctuality in the different lines on which they had been employed, without one single casualty. They had succeeded in a contract with her Majesty's Government, upon advantageous terms, for the conveyance of the mails to the Cape of Good Hope. This was the first mail contract conceded to screw vessels. The Cape service had been commenced on the 15th December last, and the first ship had returned to Plymouth after the most successful voyage, fully establishing the great usefulness of screw propeller, especially for long voyages. The report was adopted, a dividend of 8 per cent. declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

DEATHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 15:—Males, 770; females, 763: total, 1533. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 684; females, 717: total, 1401. The number of births was considerably above the corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1425. This week's return exhibits a condition of the public health in London still more unfavourable than was reported in the previous week, when the number of deaths was close to 1213 in the middle of February, when the weekly increase began; then having declined to 1148, they rose in the last two weeks to 1247 and 1401. The number of deaths in the week is 188 above the average, and only 3 short of one week to more than 2400, had nearly disappeared in March of the latter year; but its effects were still visible in the returns, and the number of deaths was then 1118, the highest in the ten weeks (of 1849) and 94 above the total of Fatal Causes, that the prevailing complaints are bronchitis, pneumonia, and that specifically described as "influenza," and the following tabular statement will show the degrees in which them have increased the mortality above the average, both to aged persons, who have suffered most, and also at the public periods of life:—

	Deaths last week.	Deaths in the corresponding Weeks	Average of ten corresponding weeks, 1841
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] proportion, nu[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] deaths has [illegible] the greatest number of fatal cases, 171 were attributed to this cause, the number in the previous week having been 160, or double the usual amount at the time. Of these deaths, 84 occurred in persons under 15 years of age, the corrected average is 154. The deaths ascribed to pneumonia, which is chiefly [illegible] children, are 128; whilst the average is about 90. Hooping-cough has risen to 68, above the average. Influenza, which in the previous week numbered 15 deaths, has increased to 38. Small-pox has declined to 16; measles remains 29; scarlatina, 16; fever, 54. The following case of [illegible] has been recorded: In St. Thomas's Hospital, on the 12th of March, a [illegible]-three years, died of Asiatic cholera. He was a labourer at the lodging warehouse, London Docks, and resided at 19, Wilmot's-square, Commercial-road, St. George's, Middlesex; "to which confined neighbourhood (says the registrar) the body was removed." In the return no fewer than six deaths are ascribed to intemperance; not cases of [illegible] injury received after excessive indulgence, but those in which a habit of drinking has produced apoplexy or other disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.660 in. The mean temperature of the week was 40°.0, which differs little from the average of the same week in ten years. At Lewisham rain fell to the depth of 1.72 in. on Saturday, between the hours of midnight and five P.M. This fall is unusually large at any time, but particularly in March.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE vast and constant amount of labour daily exercised in the interior of the Building for the last three weeks, in the smaller but not less requisite preparations for the display of the goods now stored therein, begins to be so apparent as to be directly appreciable even by the most careless observer. With the painting and decoration Messrs. Fox and Henderson have made wonderful progress; and gay, brilliant, and suitable unquestionably do Mr. Owen Jones's artistic combinations now show themselves: the exquisite atmospheric effects by daylight, passing amidst the blue and white colouring of the girders and columns, are truly peculiar to the Crystal Palace, whose walls, it is no fiction to say, "like silver sparkle in the sun." It is considered that the colouring of the whole of the interior will be completed in about a fortnight. The ridges of the roof are also occupied by painters; and the whole of the panelling of the ground-floor is being stained outside with a rich oak colour; the iron frame-work relieving it in blue and white, as already seen in the external decorations of the transept. The vertical spaces in the south transept are being lung with white cotton blinds, which will be continued throughout the Building. The roof, as previously arranged, will be protected by blinds externally. The fixing of the elegant ruling outside is also advanced, and the clearing away of the hoarding, removal of rubbish, and preparation of the public approaches, will be at once taken in hand. The main fittings erected by the Executive Committee are at present undisturbed in the foreign division; but the western, or British half of the Building, we repeat, promises well, from the energy and activity of the immense force of carpenters, machinists, decorators, and general labourers still employed thereon: this force will probably amount to between 2000 and 10,000 persons. The department of machinery continues specially forward. The great hydraulic press is fixed in its place, weighing, exclusive of the woodwork and timber upon which it rests, upwards of 60 tons; the timber consists of two guide beams, two bearers, and two bearing beams. Progress has been made in laying down the sleepers and rails for the locomotives—the Great Northern, London and North-Western, and Great Western, as we have previously noticed, are among the contributors. The foundations, &c., for the enormous screw-propeller of 700 horse-power, by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, also catch the eye of the spectator.

Crossing the nave, the visitor comes at once into the region of agricultural implements, now unpacked and ready for trial or arrangement. At the back of a very mass of frames, standing, dressing tables, hanging spaces, &c., are workmen preparing wall specimens of plaister for decoration or ordinary use, ornamental erections of slate, &c., near which is a monster contribution of anthracite coal. The great steel-safe, forbidire specimen, weighs 16 tons, which was dragged up by fourteen horses into the Park, on the 10th for a time completely blocked up the western entrance for carts. The Medieval Court, to be fitted by Messrs. Pugin, Hardman, Minton, and Myers, is now complete, the addition of a huge ornamental crucifix. The tables, shelves, and cases, in every variety of size, occupying the galleries, are very attractive. Some experiments were tried in hanging carpets in the galleries, on the 19th instant, which promise eminently in favour of Mr. Owen Jones's suggested arrangements in treating this class of manufactures. For the display of the colours, pattern, and material, no better locality could have been chosen; and those metropolitan contributors in the means to depart-ment, who wished to remove to other spaces, must have found themselves agreeably mistaken after the trial so readily afforded them. It is expected that the Kidderminster manufacturers will make a most brilliant array. The Turkey red cotton, which is to clothe the ornamental railing array. The Turkey red cotton, which is to clothe the ornamental railing of the galleries, has a very bright effect, and adds much to the decoration of the upper floor. It would be but tedious and bewildering to enumerate the character or variety of labour which is at present taxing itself to keep faith with the promised opening in May. Our hasty notes give but a poor idea of the incessant activity of all engaged in the British division: in our survey we are but too glad to congratulate our readers and the public on the promise manifested by what has been done, for that which yet remains to be accomplished.

On the arrival of the contributions from foreign parts, it has, in several instances, been found that the articles had, from the insecure mode in which they had been placed in the packages previously to shipment, bee me damaged to some extent on their way here, more especially with reference to marble figures and similar works of art. As the parties concerned have felt desirous of effecting their repairs with the least practicable delay, they have obtained a permission by which they are empowered the privilege of removing the articles from the Building for the purpose of effecting the required repairs, on a formal understanding being agreed to for their re-deposit within a given limited period, and security for the due observance of that time.

The *Journal of Design*, which has published the last arranged plan of the spaces, &c. of the interior, furnishes the following account of the notation on the columns for the convenience of visitors:—"The nature of the Building lends itself to a very simple and easy mode of notation, which will be marked throughout on the capitals of the columns. The columns are always at distances of 24 feet, or multiples of 24 feet. Every 24 feet is, therefore, used as a unit. The 24 feet spaces from west to east are *lettered*, beginning with letter A at the north, and ending with letter S at the south side. Thus, throughout the whole length of the building, say in avenue P or P, the visitor, if he only walked on, will always find himself in these letters at every 24 feet passing into a different *number*. So with the numbers southwards. Starting from the north at No. 18, or 27, or 49, he will continue in the avenues of this number, passing, every 24 feet, into a different *letter*. Thus we can be simpler: every 24 feet square thus has its own notation, and it will be possible precisely to identify every spot in the whole 20 acres. If any one lose his way in this maze of industry, he will simply have to proceed north or south, and will find himself either in the nave or at the extreme sides, where there are numerous exits."

The completion of the Catalogue in time for the opening on the 1st of May is certain. Every exhibitor, before his contributions were received, has had to forward a description of them to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes. The revision by the editorial staff of the Catalogue was, of course, indispensable for the practical usefulness of its contents, as inventors notoriously make as much as they can of the description of their contributions. There will be about fifteen thousand exhibitors; and had all been allowed to say what they liked about their own goods, the Catalogue might be as long as the volumes of the "Fadera." The *Times* says that Messrs. Spicer and Clowes had a tender for an article poem in the body of their work. Let us hope that these gentlemen, who have paid largely for the privilege, will be benefited by their undertaking, and that the public may possess a well-arranged guide of the multifarious contents of the Exhibition.

An additional space, equal to thirteen bays, on the foreign side, has been placed at the disposal of the Executive by the Commissioners for North Germany, Sweden, and the United States: it has been satisfactorily distributed.

At the meeting of the representatives of foreign countries, on the 18th, the protection to foreign contributors was considered, and subsequently embodied in a note to the Royal Commissioners; modifications were also suggested in the mode of appointing foreign jurors.

The State of Louisiana, we hear, forwarded large samples of sugar and pepper among her contributions. The sugar, after the Exhibition, is to be distributed among the residents of Greenwich pensioners; and the pepper, is to be divided between his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and the Executive Committee.

A specimen of rock salt, weighing two tons, is being polished at Norwich, for the Exhibition. We mention this contribution, as our native mineral section will be rich with gigantic specimens.

The abstract of British manufactures, &c. received up to the 20th instant gives the following:—In the Industrial Hall 191 machinery, 1303 in manufactures, 1171 in sculpture, &c., 1 in packages.

The return of the foreign and colonial goods received to the 20th in the foreign department, and 686 in the colonial division, besides 15 packages from Guernsey, and 1 from Jersey. There are amongst the former 600 cases from Gibraltarions 686 cases from France, 218 from Spain, and 102 from the United State.

One of the most useful articles to be exhibited is a walking-stick, made by Martin, of the Burlington Arcade, which will contain two or three glasses of wine and some biscuits, sufficient for luncheon. This was designed by Mr. F. Whishaw.

The following important and final notice was issued on the 20th inst by the Executive Committee as to the receipt of goods:—

1. On Wednesday evening, April 2nd, the temporary entrance into the Building for carts, waggons, and carriages of every description, will be closed, to enable the flooring of the Building to be completed; and no articles will be admitted into the Building which cannot be brought in by hand, and without the aid of machinery for lifting, &c. Even such articles cannot be admitted if they should exceed the width of the entrances—namely, 6 feet 6 inches.

2. After the 3rd April, *no packing-cases* will be admitted within the Building. Any articles brought to the Exhibition between the 3rd April and the 10th April must be delivered *unpacked*, and in such a way as to cause no litter in the Building; in fact, they must be delivered as they would be brought into a private residence.

3. On and after the 3rd April, any articles sent through carriers, which require to be unpacked, will be deposited *outside the Building*, and remain there until the owners or their agents attend to unpack them.

4 All Foreign articles must be taken to the East end of the Building; all Colonial articles to the South entrance; and all British articles to the West end of the Building

5. Although the reception of articles after the 10th April will obviously occasion great inconvenience, increased expenses, and somewhat jeopardise the punctual opening of the Exhibition, the Executive Committee will not absolutely refuse to admit them; but they feel it necessary to discourage as much as possible such late arrivals. Therefore, they give notice, that no prizes can only be received *after the 10th April and until the 20th, subject to the payment of the following Fees to the General Fund:*—

Every article weighing under 28 lb.	£0 10 0
Every article weighing above 28 lb. and under 56 lb.	1 0 0
Every article weighing above 56 lb.	2 0 0

And at the rate of £1 additional for every 28 lb., or fraction of 28 lb., above 56 lb.

6. These rules apply to all articles except those specially exempted by the Executive Committee.

7. The Executive Committee particularly request that all goods may be *finally arranged* on Monday, the 21st April, in the way it is proposed they should be exhibited, in order that the Executive Committee may then proceed to having the Building put in order for the admission of the public.

HER MAJESTYS THEATRE.

THE portal of this great lyrical establishment will be opened this evening (Saturday) Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the opera. Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of the celebrated French tenor of that name, will make her first appearance in this country, as *Lucia*, a character in which she has achieved a decided triumph at the Théâtre des Italiens at Paris. Mdlle. Duprez is not yet nineteen years of age, and it may be considered, as she was her father's pupil, that her style is thoroughly finished, and that her dramatic powers are of a high order. Duprez has written an excellent work on singing, and some of the cleverest vocalists now on the Parisian lyric boards have benefited by the valuable instructions. One of his pupils, Signor Blanchi, a basso, will make his *debût as Bidebent*; and a new tenor, Signor Romagnoli, will be the *Arturo*. Calzolari, who has gained such fame in Paris during the winter season, is the *Edgardo*; and Signor Lorenzo is *Enrico*.

After the opera, a new grand ballet, by Paul Taglioni, "L'Ile des Amours," will be produced. M. Nadaud, the leader of the ballet, and an excellent musician, has composed the music; and Marshall the scenery. *Fleurette*, a shepherdess (Mdlle Amalia Ferraris), is affianced to *Colin* (M. Charles), who has a rival, *Blaise* (M. Ehrick). Unable to obtain her hand, an impracticable relief is offered by the *Governor* of the "Ile des Amours" (M. Gosselin), dividing the population of the island, by separating the "lords of the creation" from the ladies; but the former encounter more dangerous rivals in a bevy of Cupids, who make an have, in revenge for the invasion of their territorial rights. The villagers construct traps to catch their rival deities, who are confined in a floral cage, with the ladies of the Court as turnkeys, who yield, however, to the soft persuasions of the Cupids to turn the tables, or rather the locks on their fickle captors. The *Governor's* endeavours to carry off the lovers are finally foiled by the *God of Love*, who carries them off in the midst of a brilliant apotheosis. The ballet partakes both of the ideal and of the real; the author has ingeniously employed the costumes *à la Watteau*; and there is an amusing contrast in the styles of modern and ancient dancing. The *mise en scene* will be very splendid.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the spring meeting at Doncaster, the racing campaign opened in earnest; and, looking at the amount of the sport and the extent of the fields, with excellent promise. The results of the last week at Warwick were still more encouraging; and Northampton—a right sporting county—on Wednesday and Thursday next, bids fair to fully maintain its reputation. The Calendar contains but one other meeting between this and our next publication; viz. the annual spring gathering at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The steeple-chase fixtures are, Uttoxeter, on Tuesday; the Vale of Aylesbury at Tarrington, on Wednesday; and the North of England on Friday. There will also be coursing meetings on Tuesday at the Border and Biggar—the last in the register.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A full muster of the subscribers, and plenty of events to work upon; but the entire insignificance of the amounts unimportant:—

WARWICK TRIAL STAKES	
6 to 5 against Nancy	4 to 1 against Miss Smith
4 to 1 against Unity	5 to 1 against Sunrise
WILLOUGHBY HANDICAP.	
6 to 1 against Agis	6 to 1 against Borneo
LEAMINGTON HURDLE STAKES.—6 to 1 against Combatant	
7 to 1 against Bonnie Dundee	8 to 1 against Sir John
NONCHAMPTON STEEPLE STAKES.	
7 to 1 against Bi Rosalia (t)	8 to 1 against Tha Cockhall
12 to 1 against Clothworker	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES	
6 to 5 against Greenan	4 to 1 against Sybil-s (t), 5 to 1 against Newminster
LANCELOT CUP	
8 to 1 against Rhoans	20 to 1 against Hermitage
14 to 1 —— Nancy	24 to 1 —— Harriet (t)
16 to 1 —— Italian (t)	1000 to 15 against Sir Richard (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
12 to 1 against Ruby	1 agst Jessica (t)
12 to 1 —— Agis (t)	20 to 1 —— Valiant
ST. GEORGE'S PLATE.	
10 to 1 against Martian Sylph c	25 to 1 against Storm
12 to 1 —— Yew Tree	25 to 1 —— Thorough Buck
22 to 1 —— Constellation	

25 to 1 against Flying Gust	
30 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel	
40 to 1 —— Jannock	
300 to 7 agst The Bun (t)	
50 to 1 Lady Geraldine c. (t)	
66 to 1 agst Lagnbost (t)	

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Whitehouse's c by Lanercost, out of Miss Thomasina (Wells), 1. Mr. Jones's Tonic (Francis), 2.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. T. Dawson's Mark Tapley (Cartwright), 1. Mr. T. Lister's Nancy (Charlton), 2

THE WILLOUGHBY HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. J. Parr's Clothworker (Owner), 1. Mr. Charlton's Kissaway (Mr. Bevile), 2.

THE WOODCOTE STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Thomson's Urbanity (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. W. Etwall's by Slane out of Peerless (Lye), 2.

THE LEAMINGTON PLATE of 100 sovs.—Mr. Etwall's Knight of the Thistle (T. Lye), 1. Mr. Carew's Souffle (Dockeray), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr Fitcher's Hasy (Harrison), 1. Mr Isaac Day's Captain Parry (Wakefield), 2.

TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES, of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Greville's f by Slane out of Bringtor's dam (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Fletcher's Poetess (Cricketer), 2.

THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, and 50 added. Lord Strathmore's Sunrise (Wells), 1. Mr. Etwall's Bushranger (Lye), 2.

DERBIGH STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Captain Little's Miss Mowbray (Owner), 1. Colonel Shirley's Fugleman (Mr. Davis), 2

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Bloomfield's simplicity (Kendall), 1. Lord Strathmore's Scar (Charston), 2.

THURSDAY

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.—Fugleman, 1. Hawkesworth, 2

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been inactive during the week, with a tendency to decline. Any specific cause for the unsatisfactory state can be assigned, beyond the uncertain aspect of our political affairs at home, and the certainty that the Continental demand is not yet satisfactorily arranged. On Monday, the general business was done, and closed at that price. On Tuesday, 56¾ was the quotation during the day, but, on Wednesday, the continued wet weather, and general dulness, caused a reaction of ¼ per cent. and 95¾ for Money was the prevailing price on Thursday. Exchequer Bills have been advancing slowly during the week, showing an increase in capital without employment. Bank Stock has been done at 210, the annual meeting to declare a dividend having passed off very satisfactorily, four per cent., free of income tax, being the rate agreed to. After deducting the dividend now declared, the "rest" will be £3,013,775. At the close of the week's transactions, there was rather an improved feeling prevailed, the following list showing the last official prices:—Long Annuities, to expire on Jan. 1860, 7 16-16, Ditto, to expire 1885, 21 p.; Ditto under £1000, 87 p.; Bank Stock for Account, 215½; Consols for Account, 95¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 55 p.; £500, June, 55 p.; Small, June, 55 p.

Spanish Five per Cents and Mexican have been the principal fluctuating stocks in the Foreign House during the week. Spanish improved on Monday to 20¾, which price was supported on Tuesday, and on Wednesday improved to 21 to 21¼. The general features that prevailed on Thursday caused, however, a decline to 20¾. Mexican was operated in on Monday at 23¾ for Account, improving on Tuesday to 23¾; but this brought realisers into the Market on Wednesday, and a fall of one per cent. was the consequence. Buenos Ayres and Chilian have both advanced: the latter stock is scarce, quoting 105 to 107 for the Six per Cents. Brazilian had an upward tendency, but Portuguese suffers from the systematic robbery perpetrated on the payment of every dividend. The closing quotations of the week show a slight animation in the Market, marking as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 93; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 55; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 106¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 63¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., 184, ex Jan. Coupons, 23¾; Ditto, Account, 23¾; Peruvian Bonds, Deferred, 38½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 33¾; Ditto, Account, 34¼; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20¾; Ditto, Passive, 4¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 33; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 59¾; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 91¾.

The buoyancy and continued activity in the Railway Market has received a check this week, although, at the close of transactions, the decline had in some measure subsided. For some time past an extensive speculation has doubled the value of many low-priced shares in the lines on the strength of the large dividends for years must be considered hopeless. Added to this, the increasing revenues returns upon the dividend-paying lines, honestly enhancing the value of their stock, has continued to make the official list of prices continued records of increasing value. At present, however, it is believed that the public are not largely engaged; but the matter for regret is, that whenever a reaction occurs, the holders of Stock in the old lines are too apt to become alarmed, and, Listening to sell, not only lose by forcing the Market, but help to make a panic out of the depression. The value of railway property on the leading lines has been most recently proved to be highly cheering; and it is to be hoped that the cessation (whenever it may occur) of a wanton speculation in worthless Foreign and English lines, will not again harm the holders of *bond fide* Stocks into precipitate sales and unnecessary sacrifices. At the close of business, an improvement was apparent on the preceding day's prices, the last quotations being:—For Aberdeen, 16; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 15½; Chester and Holyhead, 25; East Anglian (£25 L. and E. and L. and D.), 4¾; Eastern Counties, 7¾; Eastern Union, Class A, late E. U. shares, 6¾; Do. do., B. and C. shares, 4¼; East Lancashire, 79½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 47½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 84; Great Northern, 184; Do. Halves, A, Deferred, 6¾; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 44 x d; Great Western, 89; Lancashire and Preston, 51¾ x d; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61; Ditto, Fifths, 4¾; Leeds and Thirsk, 194; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 130; Ditto, ditto, New Quarters, 22¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; London and South-Western 90, Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49¾; Midland, 70¾; Ditto, New, £20 shares, 20¾; Ditto, Quarter, 5¾; Norfolk, 77; Ditto, New, £20 shares, 22; North British, 10¾; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19; Scottish Central, 18; Scottish Midland, 10¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 3¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 4; Ditto, Class B., 2d dis.; Shropshire Union, 3¾; South Devon, 18¾; South-Eastern, 27¾; South Wales, 37¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5¾; Waterford and Limerick, 18; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21¾; Ditto and Newcastle Extension, 19¾ x d; Ditto G.N.E. purchase or preference, 7¾ x d; York and North Midland, 47¾. Lines leased at fixed Rentals:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, without a guarantee, 97¾; Buckinghamshire, 78¾; Hull and Selby, 101¾; Lancashire Union, Guaranteed 4 per Cent., 15¾; Ditto, Rental, and Reigate, 21¾ x d.; South Stafford, 6⅝ x d. Preference Shares:—Caledonian £10 ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; East Anglian (Class 10s.), 6 per cent. 2 ¾; Do (£7,17s.) 7 per cent, Pref., 18¾; Eastern Counties Exten., 5 per cent., No. 1, ¾ p.m.; Do., No. 2, ¾ p.m.; Eastern Union, Scrip, guaran. 6 per cent., 17¾; Gt. Northern, 5 per cent, 13¾; Manch., Sheffield, and Lincs., quar. shrs., No. 1, 6¾; Do., New, £10, 12¾; Do., £6, 3¾; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birming., 6 per cent., 133; North British, 5¾; Shrewsbury and Birm., New Guaranteed, 11¾; York and North Midland, 42. Foreign.—Bologne and Amiens, 10 ¾; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 18¾; Luxembourg, 1¾; Ditto, Land-scrip, 1¾; Liege, 9 ¾; Namur, 6; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4¾; Paris and Rouen, 26¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 11¾; Rouen and Havre, 11¾; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾, Tours and Nantes, 6¾; West Flanders, 2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—From up to our market this week the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been extremely moderate, and the trade to-day has proved, and prices have ruled firm in every instance. The best foreign wheats have been off free sale, and the value of parcels of fair average quality has been well supported. Barley has been more doing in barley, especially malting samples, whilst the current prices have been fully supported. Malt has been in steady request, and the turn in beans and peas very little has been doing, yet holders have refused to sell except at full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s; Lincoln, 35s to 42s; Yorkshire, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 34s to 40s; ditto, white, 36s to 42s; rye, 30s to 34s; barley, grinding, 22s to 24s; ditto, malting, 25s to 28s; malt, pale, 52s to 56s; ditto, brown, 48s to 52s; beans, old, 28s to 32s; ditto, new, 25s to 30s; ditto, old, 26s to 32s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; ditto, green, 30s to 34s; ditto, white, 34s to 38s; tick beans, 24s to 28s; harrow beans, 24s to 28s; maple, 30s to 34s; white peas, 30s to 34s; flour, per sack, 40s to 44s; ditto, per barrel, 20s to 22s.

Foreign.—Wheat, per quarter, 36s to 44s; barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 16s to 18s; rye, 30s to 32s; beans, 30s to 34s; peas, 30s to 34s; flour, per barrel, 20s to 22s.

The Seed Market ranges unchanged. Linseed has continued to arrive from abroad rather freely, and the demand has been very dull; and, in consequence, the value of all kinds of seeds is scarcely any business is doing.

Linseed, Baltic, spot, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s; hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 6s; tares, old and new, 4s to 6d to 5s 6d; rape-seed, new, £23 5s to £32 5s per last of ten quarters, linseed cakes, English, £7 5s to £7 15s; ditto foreign, £7 5s to £7 5s per thousand; rape, £5 5s to £5 15s; coarse ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 5s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 4d to 6d per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 3d; barley, 23s 1d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 1d.

The Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 37s 3d; barley, 23s 1d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s, rye, 1s; beans, 1s, peas, 1s.

Flour.—Although 22,000 sacks have been taken off the market, the trade is fairly supplied with most descriptions at the demand is steady, at full prices. Common sound London, new import, is selling at 38s per sack.

Wool.—There are transactions have taken place in West Indian, yet the quotations are scarcely altered. Spanish, Saxon, and Mediterranean sorts are steady, at late rates. Foreign and colonial are very dull. Refined goods heavy, at 48s per cwt for brown and upwards, as sort and

Coffee.—We have had a slight improvement for most kinds, and prices are fairly supported. Good ordinary and middle Ceylon is selling at 50s per cwt.

Rice.—Jungle East India is in fair request, at fully previous rates. Cleaned rice is very dull.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady demand for Irish butter, at a decline in the quotations of 2s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 84s to 86s, Cork, 80s to 82s; Waterford, 80s to 82s; and Limerick, 80s to 82s per cwt. Foreign and English butter is in good demand, at drooping currencies. Fine weekly Dorset, 96s to 100s; middling and inferior, 84s to 88s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 10s per pound. In bacon, Fine Flitched is quoted at 62s to 66s. The bacon trade is steady, at 47s to 52s for Waterford sizeable, and 42s to 43s for heavy American sides, at 42s to 46s per cwt. Hams are in steady sale, as well as lard, the value of which is firmly maintained.

Tallow.—A large speculative business having been transacted in this market, prices continue to advance, P. Y. C. on the spot having realised 44s to 44s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 42s 6d to 43s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 33s 6d per cwt. All other qualities are a slow sale, at late rates. Rape, brown, 34s per cwt; refined, 36s per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum, fine, 1s 1d per gallon; Leeward Islands, 1s 1d; Madras, 1s 2d; Demerara, 1s 2d; Barbadoes, 1s 2d; Bengal, 1s 2d; Brandy, 1s 6d per gallon.

Hops.—Mid and East Kent Bags have ranged from 80s to 110s; ditto Pockets, 90s to 120s; Weald of Kent ditto, 70s to 90s; Sussex ditto, 70s to 90s; Farnham, 120s to 140s; Yearlings, 40s to 60s per cwt. The duty is £200,000.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 2s to £4 0s, clover to £3 0s to £4 4s, and straw, £1 4s to £1 17s per load.

Coals.—There is very little doing in West Ind a coals, prices are nearly as per 1. Wigan 30s per ton. Inferior Scotch Balls have changed hands, at 14s 6d to 16s; per great Yarmouth Brandy and corn spirits without alteration.

Meat.—The supplies of stock are moderate, with most kinds of sheep, whilst the general demand is ready, at full prices.

Hops.—Choice British wools are in fair request, at fully previous rates. In all other kinds very little is doing

Potatoes.—The supplies being in excess of the demand, last week's quotations are with little support.

Provisions.—The best Yorkshire Hogrets are selling at 58s per cwt.

Smithfield.—For each kind of meat the demand has ruled heavy, at barely stationary

Beef, from 3s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lb. to the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton are selling at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing.

Beef, from 3s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lb. by the carcass. H. HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—William Bragg Montagu, commonly called Viscount Mandeville, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS

C GRAHAM, hosier, New Oxford-street, and 37 LOCKYER, baker, Old street, St Luke's

J WILKINSON, woollen cloth manufacturer, Lindley, Yorkshire

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

BANKRUPTS.

H WATSON and J G FICH, Finsbury and Southampton-row, Kent, cement-manufacturers

T GRAHAM, Notting-hill-square, hosier. J BUTTERY, Chatham Place, Woolwich, victualler

A HOUSMAN, Mark-lane, commission agent. W J BAILEY, Woodstock, gunsmith. R W WRIGHT, and DAVID DIXON, late of Bayswater-street, Queen square, Bloomsbury, goldsmiths

J DAVIES, Aston, Warwickshire, Southam, and Leamington. J SUTHERLAND, late of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Nottingham-terrace, Inn-grove, Somers-town, and Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, carpenter

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

DURHAM, Portsoboken, shipowner. J and J STORIE, Johnston, baker. W SHARP, Alloa, merchant. J MARKIE, ale monk, draper W SCOON, Edinburgh, cattle-dealer. R S HARDING, sugar-baker, Greenock

BIRTHS.

At Midhurst, the wife of the Rev Dr Bayly, of a daughter.—The wife of the Rev Richard Parnell, Assistant Minister of the Hon East India Company's Chapel, Poplar, of a son.—In Eaton-square, the wife of Lieut-Gen. Stoke, the wife of Captain R Ayscer, R.A. of a daughter March 15th, at the Parsonage, New Swindon, Wilts, the wife of the Rev James Hodgson, of a son

MARRIAGES

J A Garcia del Rio, Esq, Consul of the Republics of New Granada and Venezuela, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and D Roberts of the Royals.—The Rev Alexander Stewart, R.N. to Martha Bayly, eldest daughter of Robert Wesley, Esq.—On the 18th inst, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr J Parry, of Oxford-street, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas, of 3, Bolton-row, Mayfair.

DEATHS

Augustus Frederick 5th Earl of Albemarle.—Jan 17, Richard Adams, aged 21.—In Lower Wimpole-street, Mary Anne, relict of the late Rev Thomas Hyde Page, of Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, in the 74th year of her age.—On the 14th inst, at his residence, Eaton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, Edmund Cox, Esq, M.D., in the 75th of his age, H.P.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

At Stockport, on Monday evening, an explosion of a steam-boiler occurred in the cotton factory of Mr. Henry Marsland, by which a large amount of property was destroyed, nineteen or twenty of the workpeople were killed, and five badly wounded, bruised, or burned.

The mills are situate almost in the centre of the town, on the Cheshire bank of the river Mersey, and are very extensive, the processes of spinning, weaving, and bleaching all being carried on there upon a large scale. In the middle of the quadrangle formed by the factory buildings, two large steam-boilers stood; and at about half-past five o'clock, whilst the hands were all at work, one of these, a large cylinder, 40 feet long, and about 12 feet in diameter, weighing eleven tons, and having its fire in the centre of one end, suddenly gave way, from the pressure of steam it contained, rose from the immense bed of brickwork in which it had been fixed, and shot like an arrow along the quadrangle, a distance of from forty to forty-five yards, plunging through the wall (2 ft. 4 in. thick) of the mill, where it exploded, scattering death and destruction all around, destroying a large portion of that front of the building, and bringing down portions of the floors and machinery. To add to the calamity, before many of the workpeople could be extricated, the boiler's fire set the building in flames, and these spreading with great rapidity completed the work of destruction. Some of the workpeople leaped through the windows into the waters of the Mersey. One man and a boy had the courage to leap from the windows of the sixth story, and [illegible] the water, but another man who essayed the [illegible] did not clear the wall, but, striking against a projection, went headlong [illegible] into the stream, and was killed. The engineer [illegible] escaped, but the fireman was killed. People were at work all Monday night and during Tuesday [illegible] the ruins of the mill, searching for bodies, several of which have been recovered, [illegible].

Three [illegible], who were [illegible] persons on either of the three lower floors at the time of the explosion, were got out very shortly after an organised attempt was able to be made to save the [illegible] of these men were at all seriously hurt. As the bricks and rubbish knocked out of the face of the mill by the boiler formed a [illegible] up to the third or fourth floor, some of the firemen and others scrambled up and got out a number of men who were only slightly covered, or who were so [illegible] frightened as to have lost their presence of mind. But when these efforts had been continued for six or eight minutes, a dense smoke arose from the ruins, and the whole of this part of the mill was instantly enveloped in flames; many of those who had been striving to aid the sufferers escaped with very great difficulty, so rapidly did the flames extend. A boy was seen at a window on the fifth story, near one end of the mill to which the fire had not extended, but from which he could not escape by means of the staircase. Several ladders were got, fastened together, and placed against the building, but they only reached a little above the third storey. A rope was then obtained, and a man having ascended nearly to the top of the ladder, at very great risk to himself, commenced to throw it to Worrall. Once or twice he failed to catch it, but he afterwards succeeded, made it fast inside, and then descended to the man who was waiting for him on the ladder. A man named James Brown was discovered among the ruins before the fire broke out; he was deeply covered with bricks, with the exception of one of his arms, which protruded. The fireman seized his arm, and commenced clearing away the rubbish, but while he was doing so the flames burst forth, and despite Brown's piteous entreaties that he might not be left, the fireman was compelled to quit the spot, or almost certainly lose his own life. Brown's body was not found until yesterday afternoon.

The inquest on the bodies commenced on Tuesday, and has been adjourned, to hear the scientific evidence of Professor Eaton Hodgkinson and Mr. James Lillie, who have been appointed to make an examination of the boiler.

The cause of the explosion of the boiler is not known. It was most probably produced by a flaw in the iron or a weakness in the stays. It was quite a new one, made by Mr. Morris, of Mottram-street, of 40-horse power, high pressure, calculated for a pressure of 30 lb. to the square inch, and had been worked at 28 lb. pressure, but is said to have been going at 24 lb. pressure when the explosion occurred. Whilst the boiler was carried by the force of the explosion to a distance of forty yards in one direction, the part of the materials of the fire-place and bricks in which it was set were scattered in an opposite direction, destroying part of the walls of a portion of the mill twenty yards distant, belonging to Mr. Stewart, manufacturer, and the windows of Mr. Clayton's cotton-mill. A [illegible] in Mr. Stewart's [illegible] rooms was struck with a brick, and badly hurt. Some portions of these materials, however, were carried over [illegible] fifty to sixty feet high, and fell [illegible] the park, at two hundred yards distance. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at £[illegible]. About [illegible] workpeople are thrown out of employment by the accident, but the remainder will be able to resume work in other parts of the mill and bleaching works.

A Correspondent, who has favoured us with the second of the accompanying Sketches, states that a quarterly meeting of firemen belonging to the West of England Fire Insurance Office took place on Monday, for the purpose of exercising the engines. They had ceased operations, and returned to the Boar's Head Inn, about two hundred yards from the ill-fated factory, in which a violent explosion took place. The boiler had burst, and in a moment was destroyed a portion of the immense building, and with it the principal or only staircase. The firemen rushed to the spot, but their exertions were in vain; the building was in flames, and the staircase, the only outlet, was speedily destroyed. Our Correspondent adds, that, in the search for the bodies of the sufferers, the firemen discovered a young woman, quite dead, in the position shown in the Sketch. The poor sufferer had died in the attitude of prayer. She was not burned, but suffocated.

The writer then observes, that the means provided in factories for the escape of persons employed therein is, in cases of sudden emergency like the present, very inadequate. In a mill, where many scores or, perhaps, hundreds of men, women, and children are congregated, working at various heights, and in the influence of [illegible], steam, and the [illegible] of combustibles, which, as soon as once ignited, no power can extinguish, [illegible] some chance of escape should be provided. Our Correspondent therefore proposes, that every separate story in each factory should be furnished with, at least, one window of easy access, to which there should be permanently attached a properly-constructed fire-escape, so that, on a sudden outbreak of fire, to which such mills are particularly subject, the inmates may descend with safety. The suggestion is one of practical humanity, and deserves the especial attention of mill-owners.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful occurrence of this kind took place, on Saturday morning last, between four and five o'clock, when the day colliers were about to relieve the night workmen, in the Victoria Colliery, at Nitshill, belonging to the Messrs. Coats, of Paisley. Upwards of sixty men and boys were down at the time, and all have perished except two. The gearing of the pit was broken to pieces by the explosion, and for a considerable time lay in a state of wreck at the bottom, preventing access to the pit.

The most destructive effects were produced in the direction of what is called the Free-trade Pit, which is about half a mile from the [illegible] of the Victoria. The scene [illegible] the vicinity of the pit [illegible] was known, was most distressing. A large crowd of female relatives of those [illegible] alive in the pit were crying bitterly and awaiting with anxiety [illegible] to learn something of the fate of those who were near and dear to them. One woman had four sons as well as her husband in the pit. The shock of the blast was felt by the colliers connected with some neighbouring pits, and they were so much alarmed that they refused to go to their workings.

Throughout the whole of Saturday and Sunday the labours of the miners above ground were continued incessantly until they established a communication with the bottom of the pit.

On Sunday it was definitely ascertained that the number of people in the pit when the explosion took place amounted to 63, viz. [illegible] men and [illegible] boys. Of these 61 were killed. Had the event occurred [illegible] half an hour later, the consequences must have been much more calamitous. Of those lost the majority were married, and they have left among them [illegible] children.

There was all along a hope entertained that, if the workings could be reached, some of the poor fellows would be found alive: for it was evident that, after the first convulsive throes of the explosion, the ventilation of the pit had readjusted itself, and the fresh air went into the down-cast shaft, and, after permeating the mine, escaped by the up-cast shaft half a mile distant.

Towards the afternoon of Sunday the men who came up from time to time stated that they were convinced they had heard the sound of voices from the bottom, although so inarticulately that they could not make out what was said. About [illegible] o'clock two of the miners came up, bringing a portion of the cage with them, and stating that the main portion of the cage was still jammed in the beams of wood, although they hoped it might soon be removed by the action of the blast. They also stated that they distinctly heard the sound of one or two voices. At this time the relieving party was still 40 fathoms, or 240 feet, from the bottom of the mine.

About six o'clock on Sunday night the miners were able to bring up a large portion of the iron cage which had so much obstructed their efforts during the greater part of the day. They were only able to remove it by cutting through the iron at the corners. Several additional descents were made, and about nine o'clock it was definitely announced that the workmen were now in communication with the two men, whom they had a prospect of saving. Previous to this refreshments had been sent down and acknowledged. About ten o'clock a supply of blankets was also sent down. After a lengthened period of anxiety and suspense, one of the sufferers, named John Cochrane, was brought to the surface. He was supported by two men into an adjoining shed, and immediately attended by a medical gentleman.

During Monday the operations continued, and another man, David Colvill, was discovered alive; two dead bodies were also brought up. On Monday night there were still 59 dead bodies in the pit, making the total loss of life 61.

Both Cochrane and Colvill are confined to their bed. They stated, when brought up, that at the time of the explosion they were working in the west level, and immediately after the noise of the blast had subsided they ran for the bottom of the shaft, which they reached with great difficulty, the choke damp being so dense. There being a pretty strong current of pure air down the shaft, the pit around its vicinity was kept clear of the after damp.

Mining engineers are of opinion that the catastrophe has been caused by a falling in of some part of the roof, by which the air has been diverted from the proper courses into the old workings, leaving the gas to accumulate in the facings or recesses in which the men were at work, and which would explode when it came in contact with the flame. The engineers state also that the pit was of such a "fiery" character that a single hour's interruption of the air courses would allow the accumulation of as much gas as would, when exploded, shatter all the erections throughout the 70 acres area of the pit. The ventilation, however, was so well conducted that not a man has had his finger burnt for more than four years; yet not a single workman had the Davy lamp. It was only used by the overman when he inspected the pit in the morning.

It is also stated by some experienced miners that the pit being on fire, any attempt to alter the present course of the air draught, which is now traversing the most direct course between the Victoria shaft and the Free-trade or ventilating shaft, would have the effect of driving the large quantity of fire-damp collected in the various ramifications of the workings upon that part of the pit which is at present burning, and produce another and more tremendous explosion. It is quite certain it will be a work both of time and danger to recover the bodies, and no reasonable hope can now be entertained of finding the unhappy men alive. The attention of the proprietors and managers of the pit has been unremitting. The bodies of the two fellow-workers of the men who were taken out alive were recovered with considerable difficulty, and the fire damp, in consequence of the want of ventilation, arising from the explosion, has gained so much that at present it would be quite impossible to approach the spot whence those bodies were taken. The effects of the explosion are very visible round the mouth of the Free-trade pit, the hedges in the vicinity being covered with soot, &c. In fact, the whole place presented a ruinous aspect.

Such is all that is ever likely to be known of this lamentable affair. There is no coroner's inquest in Scotland, and as there seems to be no one alive who is to blame, no public trial is likely to take place.

FIRE AND BOILER EXPLOSION AT MARSLAND'S COTTON FACTORY, STOCKPORT.

SKETCH FROM THE CATASTROPHE AT STOCKPORT.

Liverpool Wesleyan Reform Association.—On Monday evening, a meeting of this association was held at the Court-house, Lord Nelson-street, Mr. Samuel Quelham in the chair. The meeting was rather thinly attended. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, gave it as his opinion that Wesleyan Reform was necessary throughout the country. Mr. Dunstan, an expelled local preacher, moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting viewed the progress of the cause of Wesleyan Reform in the kingdom with pleasure, and the meeting pledged itself to use every exertion in its power to forward that cause. Mr. Dunstan attributed his expulsion to the fact of his holding reform opinions. Mr. Pratt seconded the resolution, and charged the Wesleyan authorities with perverting certain passages of the Scriptures, and instanced several cases in which it was done. The Rev. John Griffith supported the resolution; and said that in the end he thought their cause must come off victorious. He then detailed the position and prospects of the Reform party, and after a speech of great ability and eloquence, resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. The motion, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

Another Fatal Coal-pit Explosion.—On Monday morning, about eight o'clock, an explosion of fire-damp took place at [illegible] Colliery, Ashton, when, the men being nearly all at work, a young man named William Joule, a miner, took the top off his lamp. An explosion ensued, and the consequence was, that Joule and several others were severely injured; one man, named John Ogden, was killed; and another, James Andrew, has since died from his injuries. Two others are in a very dangerous state, their recovery being doubtful.

Incendiary Fire.—On Sunday night a fire, the work of an incendiary, was discovered in the farm-yard adjoining the premises of Mr. Lattimore, Wheathampstead-place, near St. Albans. About two hundred loads of wheat were consumed, and the damage sustained amounts to about £4[illegible]. The labourers of the neighbourhood used the most strenuous exertions to subdue the flames, and it was owing chiefly to their efforts that the whole contents of the farmyard, together with the surrounding buildings, were not destroyed. Two fellows, belonging to a gang of idlers who infest the neighbourhood, have been arrested on suspicion.

MEETING OF SURREY MAGISTRATES.

The Surrey Sessions were held on Wednesday, at the Court-house, before Thomas Puckle, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates.

The report of the Constabulary Committee was read, detailing the negotiations with the authorities at Guildford and other places relative to the establishment of additional police stations, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the rural police. It also recommended the appointment of another superintendent of police, and that an application should be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department upon the subject—a change which could be effected by the reduction of one chief inspector and one constable, without extra expense to the county. A special report of the Finance Committee was also read, which referred, among other matters, to the proposed election of a governor for the new House of Correction at Wandsworth, and stated, that they had selected eight gentlemen out of more than thirty candidates for that post, as competent, in their judgment, to fulfil the duties attached to it. The expediency of providing places for holding petty sessions had been considered by the committee, and the sum of £200 was to be applied for this purpose at Farnham and Chertsey, and a similar arrangement for holding such sessions was in progress in other places. Both reports were adopted.

The report of the committee appointed to frame the rules and regulations for the new prison came next before the court. With regard to the officers employed, the report stated that as small a number would be appointed as was consistent with the size of the prison and the duties to be performed, while the amount of salaries was expected to be less than the average of those paid in many other houses of correction. The prison was expected to be completed by Midsummer next, but it was desirable that a governor should be appointed as soon as possible, in order that the arrangements for the proper employment of prisoners might be speedily and effectively carried out.

Memorials were read from the Epsom Union, from the parishes of Bletchingly and Farnham, and the Hambledon Union, against the salaries to be given to the officers of the Union as set down in the report, which amounted collectively to more than £3[illegible] per annum, and complaining of the extravagant expenditure of the county money, and the heavy pressure of the rates.

On the recommendation of the committee that a chaplain with a salary of £250, and an assistant chaplain with £1[illegible] a year, be appointed,

Mr. Alcock proposed, and Captain Fitzroy seconded, a motion to the effect that one chaplain was sufficient.

This motion, after some discussion, was negatived, the numbers being 11 to 36.

Mr. Johnson then moved, that, in accordance with the recommendations of the report, the salary of the governor of the New Surrey Prison should be £600 a year, with an unfurnished house, but without further perquisites. He read a list of the salaries paid to governors of gaols in the metropolis, as well as in various parts of the country. In some cases larger salaries were given, when the charge of debtors was added to that of criminals, and large security had to be given. At Coldbath-fields House of Correction the salary given was £700, with an average of 748 prisoners; at Giltspur-street Compter, £500; Tothill-fields Prison, £550; New Prison, Pentonville, £700; at Millbank Penitentiary, £700; and in every case a house was provided for the governor, and stores allowed worth about £100 per annum. Under all circumstances, the committee had thought it not unreasonable to fix £600 as the salary to be given to the new governor, when appointed, more especially as there would be no deputy-governor to perform the more laborious portion of the duties.

The Earl of Lovelace moved, that, instead of £600, the salary of the governor should be £400. To their chief constable they gave only £[illegible], although his office was of equal importance to that held by a governor of a prison. Looking at what was paid to officers of regiments and in the navy, whose duties were of still greater responsibility, he could not but think £400 sufficient.

This motion, which was seconded by Captain Fitzroy, led to a discussion of considerable length, in which the general question of county expenditure was largely mixed up. It was supported by Mr. Drummond, Mr. Alcock, and Captain Barrett; and opposed by Mr. A. Barclay, Colonel Challoner, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Trenshire, and other magistrates.

On a division there appeared, for retaining the salary at £[illegible], [illegible]; for the reduction, 1[illegible]; the motion of the Earl of Lovelace being consequently lost.

Another division took place on a motion for reducing the proposed salary of the assistant chaplain from £1[illegible] to £[illegible], which was also lost.

A long discussion followed on the question whether the surgeon, whose salary was fixed at £22[illegible] per annum, should reside, and give his services wholly to the prison, or be allowed to have other practice, and, by a majority of 22 to 7, it was decided that he should devote his time wholly to the duties of the office.

The adoption of the other recommendations of the committee under their several heads, as laid down in the report, was then moved, and, with some unimportant alterations, unanimously carried; after which the court broke up.

Death of a Danish Savant.—The well-known Danish natural philosopher, Oersted, died at Copenhagen on the 9th inst., in his 74th year. He was the author of numerous works on physics, most of them in the Latin language. His last, which is in Danish, and entitled "Aanden i Naturen" (Spirit in Nature), caused a great sensation when it was published, particularly in Germany.

Waterlow's Autographic Press.—Amongst the most practically useful inventions which have recently come under our notice, whether we regard it in reference to the commercial world, or as an instrument in the hands of a private gentleman, "The Autographic Press," patented by Waterlow and Sons, is entitled to foremost mention. By this apparatus, any person may with facility print any number of letters, circulars, pen and ink sketches, musical notations, or other matters in which duplicate copies are wanted, the whole machinery being compassed in a neat box not larger than a lady's writing-case. The means in which the transfer is effected may be briefly described. For instance: a letter is written on prepared paper, and then transferred to a polished metallic plate by means of hand power, assisted by a "scraper." The paper is then washed off the plate with water, when the writing remains on the plate, and is charged with ink from a roller somewhat similar to the ordinary printing-roller. Paper is now laid on the plate, and upon the application of pressure, in the manner before described, the impression is derived, and the process may be repeated sixty or seventy times in an hour, the plate being subjected to the ink roller for each impression. When sufficient copies are cast off, the plate is cleaned, and ready for a fresh operation. The specimens we have seen are equal to lithography.

Improvement at London Bridge.—Mr. Dawson's plan for an arched thoroughfare beneath the south end of London-bridge (already illustrated in our Journal) has been taken into consideration by the Court of Common Council, as recommended by the Navigation Committee, to whom the report has been referred, for them to take the necessary preliminary measures in reference to the proposed accommodation, and, upon an amendment, moved by Mr. H. L. Taylor, and carried, the report has been ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to every member of the Court. We may here remind the reader, that the object of the improvement is the accommodation of persons going by steamboats from the south end of London-bridge to the West end of the metropolis, as well as the great convenience of the public generally, in enabling them to avoid the danger of crossing the bridge roadway, usually crowded with vehicles. We think the new thoroughfare would be of great service, and believe that the construction of the same might be made ornamental as well as useful. It is proposed that it shall be nine feet high and eight feet wide, so that in the daytime there will be plenty of sunlight; or, if thought necessary, there may be a gas-light in the centre. It is intended that it shall be closed at night.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

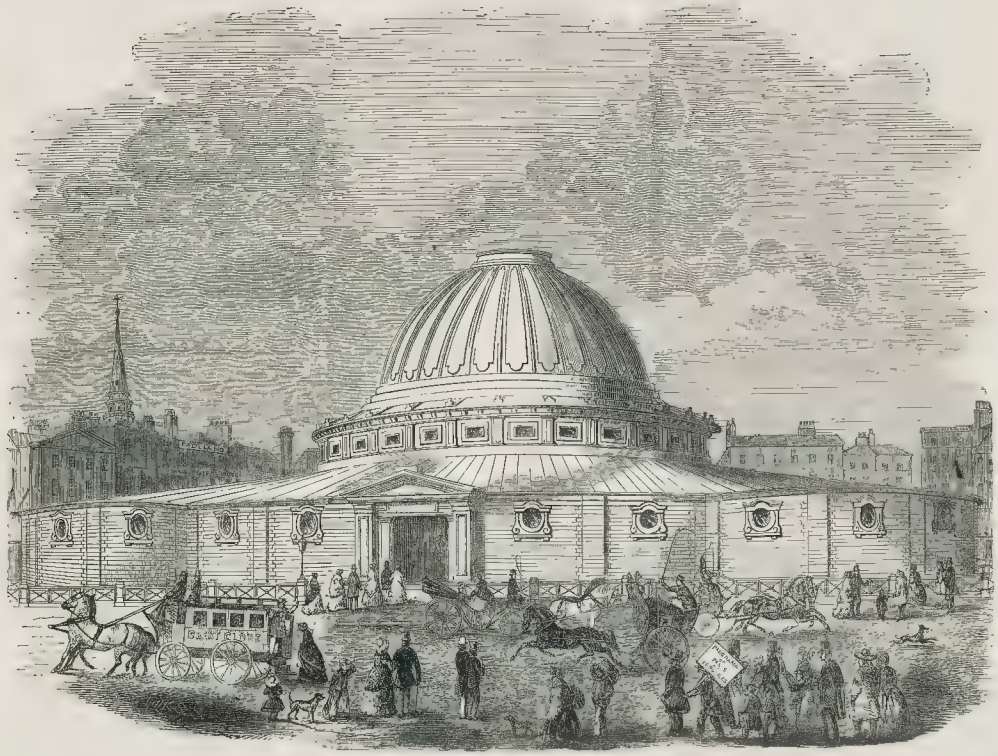
No. 476.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

TRADE MORALITY.

THERE are subjects of national importance and concern which never come under the notice of the Legislature, and which only at rare intervals excite from the press and the leaders of opinion the notice they deserve. Among these, the subject of "Trade Morality" is at the present time one of the most conspicuous as well as the most interesting. The character of the British nation in all the great affairs of commerce stands unrivalled. The word of British merchants is their bond. The commercial credit of our merchants generally, and of the nation of which they are the support and the ornament, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. But, unfortunately, this high character does not attach to the great bulk of retail traders; and some recent exposures go far to show that the morality of trade at the present time is not only lower than ever it was, but that it is in the highest degree disgraceful to a civilised and Christian country, and injurious in a thousand ways to the public.

The system of "slop" manufacture on the one hand, and of the adulteration of articles of food on the other, are the two great means by which dishonest traders make nefarious profits at the expense not only of the pockets, but of the very life of the community. By the manufacture of cheap articles, made for show and not for use, the public is daily robbed, to an enormous and increasing extent. People are obliged, in the present day, to live in slop houses, so thinly partitioned, that a sneeze or a cough is heard from one tenement to another. The furniture of the moderns is as sham rickety, and abominable as their dwellings. Chairs and tables, of an appearance equal to those that formerly did service for a lifetime, now fall to pieces in a twelvemonth; and even when new, will not bear the weight of an alderman or a dowager, and scarcely of a person of moderate bulk and weight. Everything is made upon the "slop" or show system, to cheat the purchaser into the idea that he has paid for a good article, when he has been shamefully defrauded with a bad one. The artificer and labourer, deprived of their fair rate of wages in the manufacture of such goods, "scamp" the workmanship in self-defence. Being cheated themselves, they take their revenge on their employers by cheating them in their turn. Articles of apparel fall within the reach of the same condemnation; and when it is not in the power of the dishonest trader to defraud in quality, he makes up for his lost chance by taking a percentage off the quantity. Where is the lady, who, having purchased silk, supposed to be sufficient for a dress, has not been twice robbed before it was made into a garment—first by the vendor, and secondly by the dressmaker, who has taken a yard or two for her own perquisite? There may be such fortunate fair ones in existence; but we suspect that their number is but few. Were the secrets of the internal management of the show-shops and the flaunting linen-drapers, and many other establishments, as fully exposed as they might be—a detail of ingenious, systematic, and pertinacious fraud and robbery would be laid bare, which would cause honest men to blush, and to ask themselves if the land were indeed as Christian as it is represented to be; and whether the hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum which are spent upon the open robbers that pick pockets and break into houses, are in reality spent upon the most dishonest portion of the British community.

But still worse than these are the attacks which are made upon our pockets through the medium of our unoffending stomachs. In great cities like London, and even in the rural districts, there is scarcely an article of food that is not adulterated, deteriorated, or poisoned. So keen is the struggle to live, so overhasty are poor traders to get rich, so onerous are the burdens upon shopkeepers, and so great is the certainty that a man contented with fair profits gained by fair means will be undersold, and finally ruined by his more unscrupulous competitors in business, that many a man, who thinks it wrong in a starving fellow-creature to steal a quartern loaf, thinks it all in the way of business, and at the worst a very venial offence, to sand the sugar, to water the milk, to flour the butter, or to "bob" the beer, which he retails to his customers. Upwards of a quarter of a century ago, the publication of a well-known chemist, entitled "Death in the Pot," exposed many of the mal-practices of the London shopkeepers in this respect, and created quite a sensation in the public mind. But the exposures then made by Mr. Accum are as nothing to those which have taken place within the last few months, and to which the public is indebted (if such miserable knowledge can be considered a benefit) to the industry and research of the editor of the *Lancet*. It appears that there is scarcely an article that we eat or drink that is not mixed up in some way with inferior substances, to the injury of our pockets, or with positive poison, to the ruin of our health. Butcher's meat



THE BUILDING IN LEICESTER-SQUARE, FOR MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which one would think offers some security against adulteration, is continually sold in a state unfit for food; and the daring wight who ventures upon the purchase and consumption of such articles as sausages or dried tongues, not only receives diseased flesh, highly spiced, to conceal the original iniquity of the bargain, but, in the matter of salted tongues, receives the lingual abominations of the knacker's yard. The number of horses' tongues annually cured, salted, and eaten in England is frightful. It may possibly be alleged that horses' tongues are not unwholesome; but, even in that case, the dishonesty and the injury remain. Bread, again, which ought to be the staff of life and health, is too often mixed up with ingredients both disgusting and unwholesome. A large percentage of bone dust and lime takes the place of wheaten flour in the loaves that are sold to rich and poor; and damaged wheat is compounded with a variety of substances that improve its colour and increase its weight, without depriving it of its unwholesomeness. The tea of the poor is known to all the world to be a vile mixture of British leaves, gathered from the hedges. Coffee is largely mixed with chicory—not at the low price of the inferior, but at the high price of the superior article—the vendors having the impudence to justify the fraud on the plea that chicory is wholesome, and that the public like it. Of fifty-six samples of coffee recently purchased at random in various shops in different parts of London, for the purposes of the exposure which is now going on in the pages of the *Lancet*, the microscope detected that only five were genuine. "The brown sugars of commerce," as we learn from the same publication, "are in general in a state wholly unfit for human consumption," and are largely adulterated with "blood, albumen, fragments of the sugarcane, starch granules, lime, lead, iron, and grit or sand," besides swarms of sugar acari, or mites, and the sugar fungi. Out of thirty-six samples of brown sugar, the acari, or sugar-lice, were found in thirty-five. The adulteration of milk is, if possible, even more disgusting. Were it confined to chalk and water, as in days of old, the robbery though gross would not be so very mischievous; but when the squeezings of horses' brains from the knackers' yards are known to be largely added to the article by the wretches who trade in this fiendish mixture, indignation is largely mingled with a feeling of nausea and abhorrence. The adulteration of malt liquor is perhaps still more notorious; and the poisons which are put into beer, before as well as after it leaves the premises of the brewers, give the medical men of the metropolis considerable extra practice, and add largely to the gains of the gravedigger and the undertaker. As for the port wines which are foisted upon the public as genuine, their parentage is log-wood; and more sherry is drunk in the United States alone than the vintages of Spain produce. In short, there is scarcely an article of food or drink, with the sole exception of fruits and vegetables, that retail traders do not adulterate, committing a double wrong and injury. Yet these very men who carry on these nefarious practices would prosecute a pickpocket or a burglar, if he stole their handkerchiefs or broke into their premises. These very men sit continually upon juries, to condemn to gaol or to the hulks their brothers in iniquity, between whom and themselves the greatest real difference is, that the one class pays rates and taxes for shops, and that the other does not. There is, to our shame, no country in the world where this system of adulteration is carried on to the same extent as in England; and there is no place in England where the villainy is so widely spread as in London. We are no advocates for the undue interference of the law, or for the unnecessary enactment of penal statutes; but when we consider the perilous dishonesty that seems to have been extending of late years among the retail dealers in all commodities, especially in articles of food and drink, and the mischievous results, not simply upon the morality, but upon the health of the people, we are tempted to wish that the Turkish practice could for awhile be enforced among us; and that it was in accordance with the general sentiment of propriety and justice, that a few score of such offenders should be nailed by the ears to their door-posts. The evil is widely spread; and the exposure promises to be so complete, that, if not promptly remedied by the guilty parties, the public will speedily take measures of self-defence. For this purpose the club system might well be tried. Provision clubs, with a command of capital, and purchasing through the agency of a small committee, or a paid steward, would, if extensively established and supported by the heads of families, bring the guilty parties to their senses by taking away their custom. The club system is yet in its infancy; but "flour clubs," for the supply of wholesome flour to the members at the wholesale price, are becoming common in the manufacturing districts. An extension of the system for the purchase of the principal articles of domestic use would be largely instrumental in purging us from this national disgrace. Let the retail poisoners look to it in time.

MR. WYLD'S GLOBE IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave an Illustration showing the trusses to support Mr. Wyld's Model of the Earth, in Leicester-square, by moonlight. We have since had an opportunity of lastly inspecting the progress of the building, which, although only commenced about a fortnight ago, begins to assume, with regard to its exterior, a very finished appearance; and, at first sight, reminds one of the Colosseum in the Regent's-Park.

The building is of circular form, 88 feet in diameter, and the brickwork is 22½ inches, or two bricks and a half, in thickness. The main timbers within are the large trusses, thirty-two in number, to support the Globe itself, and the vertical timbers to support the four galleries. The level of the floor of the corridor, which is formed by the external wall and the lower portion of the exterior of the Globe, varies from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches above the ground forming the old garden of Leicester-square.

In designing the internal framing, the architect, Mr. H. R. Abraham, has had in view not only strength, but sufficient rigidity to prevent the possibility of cracks in the plaster modelling itself—a most important consideration, as the slightest vibration of the flooring or other timbers would rapidly destroy the beautiful work of the modeller, for the display of which the building has been specially erected. From our hasty view of the framing, we believe that Mr. Abraham has so framed and proportioned the timbers as entirely to prevent such a catastrophe.

All the foundations and walls are finely stained on concrete. The sills on the sleeper walls, to support the trusses, are 13 inches by 6 inches; and the main timbers of the trusses are also 12 inches by 6 inches; the collars being 8 inches by 6 inches and 6 inches by 6 inches respectively. The outer struts are 7 inches by 6 inches. The floor of the corridor consists of sills, 6 inches by 6 inches, resting on 32 intermediate piers. The joists are 7 inches and 2½ inches, and 14 inches from centre to centre. Supported by the thirty-two trusses is a circular curb, 12 inches wide by 6 inches thick, from which the semi-domed roof springs. The gallery uprights, 12 inches square, in two pieces, bolted together, are 42 feet 6 inches in height, and resting in cast-iron shoes, bedded on the sleeper walls.

The frame of the Globe, which is nearly completed, is formed of horizontal ribs, averaging in scantling 2½ inches by 3½ inches, and 2 feet from centre to centre, which will be faced up ready to receive the plaster modelling. The external diameter of the Globe, from batten to batten, is 60 feet 4 inches.

The walls of the corridor, which is 19 feet in width, will be adorned by maps from the establishment of Mr. Wyld.

Neither the galleries nor the staircases are as yet commenced: the former will be four in number. The height from the ground-floor to the first gallery will be 10 ft., and from one gallery to another the same height respectively, and which will be reached by 18 easy risers to each flight. The girders to support the staircases will be cast-iron. The equestrian statue of George II. still remains, but must be removed in a few days.

From 200 to 300 men have been engaged during the last seventeen days. In one more week we may expect to see the lantern at the top, nearly if not quite completed. The covering of the semi-dome, which is of lead, is already finished; and the progress made in the erection of the structure reminds us of that effected in the Great Industrial Palace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris, we learn that the President of the Republic is very desirous of coming to an amicable understanding with the Legislative Assembly, by means of a Parliamentary Ministry; but that he finds great obstacles in forming a Cabinet to succeed the Transition Administration. Meanwhile the ministerial journals continued ardently for the prolongation of the President's time of office as the only way to escape a convulsion.

The recent drawings for the conscription have been made the opportunity for riotous manifestations in different parts of the country. At Chablis, Fleury, Chasey, St. Maurice, Larroche, and other communes, disturbances have taken place, but they were soon put down, and the ringleaders handed over to the police authorities. Riots have also broken out at Grenoble, arising from the suspension of the Mayor by the Prefect. Several persons were arrested.

The warehouse and workshop of M. Pleyel, the celebrated pianoforte manufacturer, in the Rue Rochechuart, Paris, were accidentally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss of property was considerable, but it was covered by insurance. Unfortunately three men sustained much injury by this occurrence, and all the workmen's tools were consumed.

In the journals, the topics of interest discussed during the week were the projected expedition to Kabylie, for the protection of the frontier of Algeria, and the dissolution of the Strasbourg National Guards. The discussion in the Assembly on the latter topic was most violent and tumultuous.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for regulating the nominations to the Legion of Honour, which are only to take place in proportion to the vacancies caused by death.

GERMAN STATES.

From the Dresden conferences we learn, under date the 21st inst., that the differences between Austria and Prussia on the question of Federal Constitution, are as remote from settlement as they were some months ago, and that a speedy and amicable arrangement is not to be expected.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 11th inst., and from them we learn that serious apprehensions of an overflow of the Mississippi were entertained at New Orleans on the 6th inst. The height was within three feet of last year's.

The *New York Herald* states that the junction of the Atlantic with the Pacific by the Nicaragua route, will shortly be completed by the Nicaragua Canal Company.

Great progress has been made with the surveys; and up to the last date the engineers have fixed upon routes for a ship canal between the Lake of Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean, and also for the passage of the Colorado from the extremity of the lake to the Bay of San Juan on the Pacific. Rio Lagos had been selected on the Atlantic side of the lake. Route, from New York to San Juan, by steam-ship; thence to the Castilian rapids at the San Juan river, by steam-boat; from this point to the river above the aforesaid rapids, a distance of one hundred yards or so, by land; thence by the river San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua to Virgin Bay; thence to San Juan harbour on the Pacific, a distance of twelve miles; and thence to San Francisco by steam-ship. Making liberal allowances for delays, &c., this will bring San Francisco within twenty days of New York.

From California, we have interesting accounts to Feb. 1, confirming the reports from the Gold Bluffs, as to the auriferous character of the sands in that locality. The Bluffs were some thirty miles to the northward of Trinidad, presenting to the ocean a perpendicular front of from 100 to 400 feet in height, and extending to the extraordinary distance of six miles.

WEST INDIES

Advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult have been received.

The cholera was still very bad in all the sea-ports and on the north side of the island, but on the south side it had totally disappeared. Under the head of news the only matter in the letter is the publication of a document which had created considerable interest. It was addressed to his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, by Mr. Walter Knagge, who for many years filled the office of clerk in the Receiver-General's office. The document alleged that things was a defic-ency of about £5000 in the public chest. It appeared, however, from the accounts published in the Jamaica papers, that the council's auditor had called upon the Receiver-General, and had found the money correct, and left the same in his possession. The matter had been brought before the Assembly by Mr. Smith, and it was the opinion of the Receiver-General that the document was false and scandalous. Knagge was, therefore, dismissed his office.

In the island of Trinidad a day of thanksgiving and prayer had been appointed by the Governor, for their merciful preservation from the cholera, and beseeching Almighty God to still vouchsafe his protection.

The Trinidad (West Indies) journals to the 27th ult. are filled with accounts of the ceremonies attending the consecration and installation of the Rev. Dr. Smith as the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Trinidad, which took place on the 12th. On the morning of the ceremony, the commissary of the Right Rev. Dr. Monagan as Bishop of Dominica took place; pontifical high mass was celebrated, and the Papal bull was read from the altar, appointing the Doctor to be Bishop of the diocese. The Governor caused a bishopric of the same Papal bull which constituted Port of Spain the metropolitan see of the British and Danish Islands. After reading the Papal bull, Dr. Monagan was invested by the Archbishop with the mitre, crozier, and other insignia of his office, and duly installed.

The new Vice-Chancellorship will be given to Mr. George Turner or to Mr. Kindersley; but it is said in Lincoln's-inn that the chances are in favour of Mr. Turner, who is at present member for Coventry.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SPIRITS.—A Parliamentary paper just printed, at the instance of the Rt. Hon. C. Lewis, shows the total quantity of British and Colonial spirits on which duty was paid for home consumption, in the year 1850, was 26,164,791 gallons, viz. 23,862,385 gallons British, and 2,302,406 Colonial.

The Town Council of Perth have accepted an offer on the part of the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, Dundee and Perth, and Edinburgh and Northern Railways, to give the sum of £500 per annum to be relieved from the town's customs and dues in future.

CHINESE MERCHANTS.—Two Chinese merchants, Ahung and Ry, have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England, to visit the Exhibition. They have preferred the overland journey through Russia to the sea voyage, which some of their associates are making in a junk.

The Hon. Charles Pomeroy Ponsonby has been elected M.P. for Dungarvan (Ireland), by a considerable majority over Mr. Maguire, the tenant-right candidate.

AN AMERICAN CLIPPER.—One of the most remarkable passages ever made across the Atlantic, under sail only, has just been accomplished by the new American ship *Typhoon*. She sailed from Portsmouth, Newhaven, United States, for Liverpool, on her first trip, coming over in ballast only, and entered the Mersey on Wednesday last, coming the passage in the extraordinary short time of fourteen days from port to port.

THE CHINA TRADE.—Mr. Ross, the vice-president of the Manchester Commercial Association, having addressed two letters to Lord Palmerston, calling attention to a proclamation issued by the Chinese Government, which, if acted upon, would lead to a revival of the old Co-Hong system, and would impose an additional charge, not sanctioned by the existing tariff, on tea, and also calling his attention to a system of smuggling prevailing at Shanghai; his Lordship replies that Sir S. Bonham has been instructed to require that the arrangements contemplated in the proclamation shall be put an end to, and that measures are in contemplation to put a stop to the smuggling complained of.

SCENE IN A CALIFORNIA REFECTORY.—One of the novelties of California is its Chinese eating-house; and, by the way, the celestials dish up ordinary "fodder" in a very good style. In our own market they keep a sharp look out for every choice article of food which offers from a grizzly bear to a partridge. It was a matter of curious inquiry with ourselves how they managed to understand the calls for different articles made by their customers, when apparently none of them understood or spoke our language. During one day at their table, the mystery was solved. One of the proprietors, who understood English and talked it tolerably well, posted himself, during meal time, in the kitchen, to superintend the cooking, and translate the calls of customers to the cooks; while the waiters, who were totally unacquainted with English, echoed the translation in the larger of our public rooms. One young gentleman called for a plate of "mutton chops," and the waiter, not exactly catching the sound, asked, as plain as a Chinaman could, for a repetition of the order. "Mutton chops, you chuckle-head!" said the young gentleman. "Mutton chops, you *chuckle-head!*" shouted the Chinaman to the kitchen. This caused a general laugh round the table, and considerable commotion in the kitchen. The proprietor's vocabulary of English embraced no epithets or names bearing the title of "chuckle head." This joke took among the customers at the table, and presently one of them called out, "A glass of pigeon milk, you long-tailed Asiatic." "A glass of pigeon milk, you long-tailed *satie*," echoed the waiter. "A barrel of homœopathic soup, old smooth head," shouted another. "Barrel of homopathy soup, old smooth head," echoed the waiter. "A hat full of brick!" shouted a third. "Flat of brick," repeated the waiter. By this time the kitchen was in a state of confusion, and the proprietor in a state of perplexity, perspiring with anxiety to please, and totally ignorant as regarded the character of the dishes called for; he presented himself before the hungry assembly for a description of the different things they wanted. "What do you mean by pigeon milk, homopathy soup, and de brick? How you cook him, gentlemen?" A roar burst from the table, and the shrewd Asiatic saw in a moment that they were laughing at his subordinates. "The gentlemen make you a — — fools!" said he, smiling again into the smoky recesses of his culinary department; but, whether he meant that the gentlemen were making fools of his waiters or themselves, remains one of the uncertainties consequent upon a Chinaman's incorrect knowledge of our language.—*Stockton (Cala.) Journal.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COUNTY COURTS (FURTHER EXTENSION) BILL.

On the motion of Lord ECCLESIAM, this bill went through committee *pro formâ*, in order that some additional clauses might be added.

COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, this bill went through committee, and was reported to the House.

SALE OF ARSENIC REGULATION BILL.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the third reading of this bill. He had received a great number of communications from all parts of the country on the subject of the bill, containing suggestions on the subject, one or two of which he had adopted. The bill, as it originally stood, made it imperative on the seller of arsenic to enter in a book, which was to be kept for the purpose, the name and residence of the person making the purchase, and the purpose for which he alleged that he wanted the poison. He now proposed to make it also imperative that the purchaser should sign his name, and, in certain cases, he should require the presence of a witness. This, he thought, would facilitate the means of detection if an improper use should be made of the arsenic. It had been represented to him that many deaths from arsenic took place by accident, and it was recommended that some foreign colour should be given to it. Arsenic was used extensively in the arts and manufactures, and also by agriculturists. In the former case colouring matter might interfere with the use made of the arsenic, but that objection would not apply to the purposes for which the agriculturist used it. He proposed that no person should sell less than 10 lb. of white arsenic, unless a purchaser applying for a less quantity stated that he wanted it for a purpose which the colouring matter would interfere with. He also intended to propose that it should be coloured with indigo, and, when that substance could not be obtained, with soot, which would be less expensive, and would not interfere with arsenic as used to preserve wheat from insects and for other agricultural purposes. He further intended to insert a clause to the effect that arsenic should only be sold to male adult persons, as many accidents had arisen from the carelessness of children and female servants. (Hear, hear.) In cases where any quantity less than 10 lb. should be sold, he proposed to require the signature of the purchaser, but also the presence of a witness who should know the purchaser. (Hear, hear.) From all the inquiries he had made, he was confirmed in his original opinion that it would not be desirable to extend the provisions of the bill to other poisons than those contained in the bill. He considered it better, in the first instance, to confine legislation to this common, and, at present, easily obtained poison. (Hear.)

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

FOREIGN FLOUR.

The Earl of DESART moved for returns showing the importations of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, during the years 1849 and 1850, and the first quarter of the current year. He observed that complaints were especially made respecting the importation of foreign flour, because this flour, not a raw product, but a manufactured article; and the evils which had been produced were of serious magnitude, since a number of mills had been obliged to stop work in Ireland. When the returns were delivered, he should perhaps take some future opportunity of directing their Lordships' attention to this subject.

Earl GREY admitted that the importation of foreign flour had been great, but believed it to arise from disadvantageous duties and not solely at large. It might be that our millers were suffering from French competition, but the French possessed no advantages which were not equally available to the British miller, while the British had advantages which the French miller did not possess

Lord STANLEY, in spite of the noble Earl's observations, thought the facts of the case, as exhibited in the sufferings of the millers, were entirely against him.

After some further discussion, in which Lord Brownlow and Lord Malmesbury took part, the motion of Lord Desart was agreed to.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA, in presenting a petition against Papal aggression, was about to enter upon the case of Sir Thomas Talbot, which he stigmatised as one of the greatest conspiracies ever heard of, when Lord CAMPBELL reminded the noble Earl of the impropriety of making remarks on cases which were *sub judice*.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. CAYLEY, referring to the recent accident in the Victoria coal-pit, near Glasgow, asked if any report had reached the Home-Office on the subject. He had also to ask whether the inspectors of mines had instructions for carrying out a proper system of ventilation?

Lord SEYMOUR had no report regarding the melancholy accident to which the hon. member referred, except a statement from the inspector that such an accident had occurred. The inspector had repaired to the scene of the accident as soon as he had heard of the occurrence, but a thorough examination had yet taken place with a view to discover the cause of the casualty. The inspector, however, was still on the spot in the discharge of his duty. The Inspectors of Mines had no power under the act to enforce any mode of ventilation, but were only required to inspect and recommend.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING

Mr. KER SEYMER inquired of the noble Lord at the head of the department of the Woods and Forests whether any further steps had been taken for removing the obstructions to the view of the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park were to be removed?

Lord SEYMOUR said he had received a great many applications from the Commissioners of Exhibitors, wishing to remove certain obstructions, and also from exhibitors, who stated that their space was very much confined by these trees. He had inquired into the matter, and had answered these applications by stating that it was not his opinion some of the trees should be removed, and that he purposed communicating with the Treasury on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

THE EASTER RECESS.

In answer to Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he did not think, from the state of public business, that he could move the Easter adjournment until Tuesday or Wednesday in Passion week. He also announced his intention of moving, that, after Easter, orders of the day should, upon Thursdays, take precedence of notices of motion.

CASE OF MISS TALBOT.

Mr. REYNOLDS, alluding to the case of Miss Talbot, stated the evidence on which he had ravished the assertion that the lady was not a spectator in the convent where she resided, and reiterated his confident belief that this statement was well founded, admitting, at the same time, that Mr. Craven Berkeley had some grounds for making his counter assertion.

Sir B. HALL accepted with pleasure the agreeable solution, by which it appeared, that, if one statement was right, the opposite statement was not wrong.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was resumed by Mr. FAGAN, who described the bill as the offspring of popular hatred of Catholicism; and, after urging the absolute necessity of complete episcopacy to the Catholics, defied the Protestants to restrain synodical action, or the introduction of the canon law, by this or any other bill.

Mr. SMYTHE opposed the bill, which he described as an effort to meet a sham aggression by the creation of sham pains and penalties. He argued that the policy which had dictated this law was opposed to our previous system, especially as regarded our colonial possessions. He complimented Earl Grey upon his large and statesmanlike views in reference to the religious government of those colonies, and for developing in each of them the law of property from which the colony originally emanated. He had, moreover, governed Catholic Malta in a spirit of justice, and had given to the Catholics of Ireland the same. And yet, with strange inconsistency, it was sought to prevent the English and Irish Catholics from living under Catholic law. It was, he said, impossible that this measure could be carried into execution, and it must end in a miserable fiasco. The fact, for the subject was one which legislation could not affect. It was purely a question of conscience. At the same time he admitted that the Pope's attempt had been a blunder, and that the process of producing a Christian unity in England by such a rescript was worthy of the mind which had endeavoured to produce a political union in Italy. The step had been a blunder "on the sudden," which would be repeated "on the slow." And yet he would give the Pope credit for understanding the signs of the times sufficiently to seek to erect a voluntary church side by side with a state church, and for sending over a Cardinal with a merchant's wallet under his robe. The Pope had never had more power than now—witness his being restored to his capital by bayonets furnished and paid for by universal suffrage in France, and the independent position of the Church at the present moment in Austria.

Mr. MOCKTON MILNES thought that an important act of aggression had been committed, and said he should support the bill, which he afterwards contended would place the Catholic Bishops in England in the same position as those in Ireland.

Mr. SADLEIR denied that the Catholics would allow their loyalty to be smirched by foreign influence, and maintained that the establishment of the proposed bishops was essential to their protection. He went at great length into argument in reply to various observations on the bill and assailants of the Catholics, and announced his opposition to the bill.

Mr. H. BERKELEY thought that Lord John Russell's conduct, in reference to this bill, had been very injudicious, and that he had created clear alarm of the Exeter-hall bigotry of Lord Ashley and the *dolce far niente* of Sir James Graham. He scoffed at the Puseyites, and asked the Government to bring in a stringent measure to prevent the English clergymen from introducing new doctrines or practices in the Church.

Sir J. YORKE feared, that, if put into practice, the measure would excite an antagonism which would render necessary further and stronger legislation. He doubted not the good faith of the Ministry in proposing the measure, but, considering the principles of toleration to be far more important than the effects looked for from the bill, he could not give his vote.

Mr. H. GRATTAN remarked upon the theological character of the debate, wherein the speakers had signalised their own religion by abusing that of their fathers. The bill had been confessed by Lord J. Russell to be the foundation of inferior measures, and was evidently the commencement of an anti-Irish legislation, although Ireland had shown itself perfectly quiescent and deserved no punishment. Referring at great length to the histories of the Union, and the administration of Irish affairs before and since that event, the hon. member drew from them materials for some vehement denunciation of the measure.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY rose only to repudiate, as an indignant Protestant, the accusations thrown out against the Catholics by Mr. Drummond, on whom

he resorted the charge of superstition; and, referring to Mr. Drummond's ridicule of Popish miracles, retorted by charging that gentleman with believing in a ghost which he supposed to haunt Albury Park. He announced his intention to support the bill.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said that the measure was unsatisfactory to everybody; Ireland loudly and almost unanimously declared against it. Considering it an irritating and annoying bill, he should vote against it.

Mr. A. HOPE remarked upon the difficulty the supporters of the bill had in reconciling their tremendous denunciations of Rome with any approbation of so inoperative a measure. We were trying to deal with a diplomatic and an international question, without reference to the ordinary rules which should govern our treatment of such matters. Even if we displayed an actual cowardice in fearing, with all our national and religious advantages, to face and cope with Catholic organisation in England. Having opposed the measure when a stronger one, he should now oppose it as petty in itself, and disgraceful to the nation from which it proceeded.

Mr. HORSMAN moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he thought the bill had been sufficiently discussed, twenty-six members having spoken against the bill, and twenty-two for it, and all the ablest arguments which could be adduced had been advanced upon the subject. He hoped the debate would now be concluded.

Mr. MOORE and Mr. SCULLY urged an adjournment, and declared that the Irish members had not been heard.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that fourteen Irish members had spoken on the matter for eleven hours and a half.

Mr. OSWALD wished to hear the Scottish supporters of the bill defend its introduction into Scotland.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL wished to speak, but refused to do so before a jaded audience like that around him. Lord J. Russell should be met on a division or ten divisions for an adjournment

Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY said that only seven Catholic members out of thirty-seven had spoken, and many others were anxious to do so.

Mr. REYNOLDS enumerated a long list of members who, he considered, ought to speak upon the question. Another reason for delay was, that it had already caused Lord J. Russell out of a good part of his bill, and renewed delay might produce a further beneficial effect.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, when the numbers were—

For proceeding	.. ..	414
For adjournment	.. ..	64
Majority for proceeding	.. ..	350

Mr. M. O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL then said that the House having expressed its opinion upon the subject, he should not, for the sake of peace and quietness, but should assent to the adjournment.

Further discussion arose as to the time to which the debate should be adjourned, Government proposing that it should be adjourned until twelve next day (Tuesday), and the Irish members demanding that the hour should be the usual one, five o'clock.

The House again divided, when the numbers were

For adjournment until twelve	.. ..	306
For adjournment until five	.. ..	43
Majority for adjournment until twelve	.. ..	263

Mr. KNOX urged Lord J. Russell to assent to the five o'clock proposal; that in such haste, one would imagine the measure was a "coercion bill." (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed that the debate should be resumed at half-past four next day (Tuesday), the House rose at two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The Bishop of OXFORD called attention to the state of the Church in the Colonies, on which he considered something definite ought to be done by the Government.

Earl GREY confessed that some hypothetical difficulties existed, but no practical questions had yet arisen, and, before proceeding to legislate, recommended the completion of an inquiry then being instituted, was already commenced in some of the colonial dependencies.

Lord MALMESBURY presented several petitions remonstrating against the injustice of the present assessment for the maintenance of churches upon tithes and rent-charges. These petitions the noble Lord supported on behalf of the working clergy.

Earl GREY said that the Government had no intention of introducing a bill upon the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

In reply to Mr. Mullings, Sir G. GREY said that a bill on the subject of charitable trusts had been prepared by the Government, and would be brought into the other House immediately.

SALARY OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, it had been stated that the office of Master of the Rolls was likely soon to become vacant; and he wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in filling it up, it was intended to make any reduction in the present salary of £7000?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was understood to say, that, when it was proposed to fill up the office, the salary should not be agreed to without the subject being brought under the consideration of Parliament.

In reply to Mr. Christopher, Mr. HAWES said that the presence of Sir Emerson Tennent in this country arose from circumstances of a purely domestic character. He had not seen him since his arrival, his presence here in any way connected with any inquiry at present going on.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. HORSMAN, who argued that the Papal rescript inflicted no insult, and produced no aggression, and required legislative interference. He approbended much injury from the acrimonious debates which the subject had occasioned, fearing, especially, the handle that would be given to the scoffers and infidels.

Mr. FOXTAL, in a maiden speech, dwelt upon the infelicitous scope that was given to the bill, just enough to irritate, and not enough to resist, rendering it as a measure impotent for good, but all powerful for evil. Acknowledging that the Papal act was an aggression upon the Church, he thought that the Church should not rely on the State for protection; and, proceeding to examine the measure as a piece of legislation, contended that it could not be made to work effectively.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL maintained that the bill was unjust liable, and the debate had been a mine of exploded calumnies against the Catholics

Mr. C. LAWLESS accused the Prime Minister of inconsistency, having professed to govern Ireland on tolerant and liberal principles, while in reality he passed nothing but coercion bills and penal enactments, of which the present bill was the latest specimen

Mr. MILNES dwelt on the aspect of the Christian world, where every country owning the supremacy of the Pope was less advanced than the Protestant nations, the best reason for resisting every attempt at intrusion and aggression by the Pope. He owned that very cogent arguments had been urged against the bill by Sir James Graham, but had not found his determination to support it shaken thereby

Mr. SCULLY opposed the bill, controverting the assertion that the Pope had committed any act of aggression.

Mr. HENRY had watched with pleasure the progress of recent years, in which sectarian acerbities had become mollified and governments deprived of an excuse for persecution. He therefore noted with the greater sorrow the retrograde policy of the Ministry, who, in connection with the Pope, for years; although themselves had borne a chief share in building the edifice of toleration they now seemed determined to destroy. On first reading the letter of Lord John Russell, he had sympathised with the political necessities which, he presumed, had compelled him thus to prepare employment beforehand for unquiet spirits during the session. But he found no justification for the bill now before them or for the speech by which it had been introduced by the Prime Minister, and he saw no proof that the rescript was an aggression. The establishment of the Catholic episcopacy had been urgently demanded by the English members and their faith, was currently talked about years since, and was merely a copy of the system existing and recognised in Ireland. It was children folly to adopt penalised measures, at this time of day, against an untried an aggression. The bill would create many inconsistencies in Scotland, and many difficulties in Ireland.

Sir F. TRESIGER remarked upon the opposite points from which the subject had been argued, on one side by those who saw in the Papal act an exercise of indefeasible spiritual right, and on the other by those who viewed that act as an aggression upon the religious liberties of the country. Assuming, for argument's sake, the latter position, he contended that the present measure raised no barrier against the aggression, nor provided any preventive of further mischief. On the opposite side, again, he maintained that no explanation had been given of the alleged religious necessity which was said to have existed for the serious hierarchical changes effected by the Pope's rescript. He was forced to seek for other motives, and from the tone of the debate, and from various quarters, inferred that these motives partook of a political and intrusive character. which demanded the most vigorous measures of defence. Examining the state of the law in Ireland, from the date of the Revolution of 1688, he argued that the existence of Catholic bishops in that country was at first absolutely prohibited, and had never since received a statutory permission. The appointment of such prelates in Ireland by the Pope was, therefore, as clearly an act of aggression as it was in England. Adverting then to the laws restraining the introduction of Papal bulls, he regretted the inconsiderate kindness which, since 1829, had removed all the penalties from those laws, and, by dismantling the fortress of our nationality, allowed an access to take possession. But, by repairing all the long-established safeguards provided by law, the new act of the Minister had done a great injury to the very cause it was designed to serve. He found in the terms of the rescript the assertion of a principle whose natural development would speedily lead to an universal dominion. The new episcopacy, it was alleged, would constitute a fresh barrier between the English Catholics and the Pope; but what advantage was that, if the religion itself aggrandized its power in this country? Altogether, he concluded that the Minister, consistently with the maxims that induced him to prune away the second and third clauses, must vote against his own bill, unless he admitted into the retained clause a series of exceptions so wide as to swamp the whole of the purport of the measure. For his own part, he intended to vote for the second reading; partly because he thought legislation so necessary that he would accept even a minimum measure, but principally because he looked forward to the probability of getting it largely strengthened in committee.

Sir J. GRAHAM having corrected some dates which had been impugned,

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his astonishment at the boldness with which Sir F Thesiger had repudiated the principle of coercion. Standing alone, as he (Mr. Gladstone) did, among the University members as an opponent to the bill, he could not, however, while consulting the highest interests of the Established Church, consent to be placed in the invidious position of a man who had vaunting large cases of the subjects and their religious liberty. The true interests of the Church of England and Ireland were not to be promoted by pretending to place them between our fellow-subjects and constitutional rights—equality. He conceived he had no fear for the freedom of the Queen, but he admitted that the position of the Church was one of difficulty—a difficulty, however, which could not be met by temporal legislation. He referred to the possibilities of Papal encroachment which had been shadowed forth by Lord J. Russell, and expressed his opinion that the duties of a Premier were confined to the existing necessities of a case. The language of a Pope and Cardinal had been unfortunate and vaunting—a doubt unintentionally offensive, but still open to complaint; but was that a reason for visiting it upon those who were no parties to it? As to a breach of the law of nations, Lord J. Russell would greatly have disgraced himself had he written his Durham letter while believing that such a breach had been committed. And had the Pope really committed that wrong, Government would have been perfectly justified in sending an envoy to Rome to demand redress. But the question was now one of the bill itself. None of the speakers for it had been very eager in its defence. He proceeded to examine some of the arguments adduced on the Ministerial side, and then asked whether anybody could state what would be the real effect of the measure. The Attorney-General had declared that it would not prevent synodical action, and (as he had understood) the Solicitor-General that it would. And the contradiction of opinion as to the effect of the existion of the second and third clauses, and whether the first would do their work, was still more remarkable. The public believed the bill to have been intended to maintain the rights of the Crown, alleged to have been violated by a foreign power. The bill contained no reference to this foreign power, but imposed penalties upon certain of her Majesty's subjects. And he argued that the bill was further incomplete, for we extended to certain Presbyterians and Wesleyans the right to what were virtually spiritual titles, while we proposed to refuse it to the Catholics, so that the territorial claims of the Crown were only partially defended. Denying that this measure was a necessary out of the Act of 1829, he proceeded to a refutation of other arguments previously advanced, and declared that the acknowledgment by Catholics of a foreign spiritual head gave us no claim to deprive them of the full exercise of those spiritual rights. Before interfering with the powers exercised by of the necessity of their ecclesiastical appointments. Was it the Catholics' duty to satisfy us upon this point? Surely not, if religious liberty meant anything at all. No proof had, he maintained, been furnished that the appointment of these bishops was a temporal act. He then asserted the utter impossibility of preventing Catholics from obeying the canon law—observed that they repudiated the protection which the promoters of the bill had sought to confer upon them—and insisted upon the unequal and unfair action of the supremacy principle, as they now sought to be asserted. Next adverting to what he described as a most important part of the case, he stated, and cited a long series of authorities to prove, that, ever since the Reformation, there had existed two distinct parties among the Catholics of England. The public believed the laity and the mass of the laity had always been struggling, with the sanction of the British Government, for the appointment of this diocesan hierarchy, while the regular clergy, in connexion with the Jesuits and Cardinals, had always resisted such appointment. The moderate party had always striven for diocesan episcopacy, and the extreme party had always adhered to the vicars apostolic. The course we were now taking, with a minister in the law, could not but help back the Catholics upon the Pope. The bill was a nullity as regarded the people of England, and a persecution of conscience as regarded the Catholics. He urged the House to attempt a different course with the Catholics of Ireland, and treat them kindly, as a far better mode of gaining them over. He refused to go one step backward in the enlightened course of legislation, not knowing how many retrograde steps he might, in consequence, be compelled to take. Demanding whether we were disposed, forgetting the function of England on the broad field of the earth, to spend the latter half of the nineteenth century in undoing what, with so much labour and pains, she had accomplished in the former, and urging upon Parliament to show the Pope and the Cardinals that England's principles, like those of Rome, were immutable, he concluded by declaring that the small minority to which he belonged was sustained in this struggle by the sense of the justice of its cause.

Mr. DISRAELI denied that the Pope was a Prince of no great power, inasmuch as he possessed an army of one million priests, officered by a thousand bishops, and with archbishops who could be counted only by the score. Was this the power to be compared with Wesleyans and Dissenters? But, he said, this was a mere colourable argument, used by the last speaker, who in reality meant much more. What Mr. Gladstone and his friends meant was, that Papal organisation and freedom without synodical action must be met by an order that the same liberty of synodical and other action might, upon the same grounds, be hereafter claimed for the Church of England. In other words, Mr. Gladstone was opposed to the second reading of the bill, because he did not like to examine the bill before the House, stating, that one of his objections to it was, that it admitted by implication that the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman was not illegal. He denied that the law against which the Cardinal had offended was obsolete, and said, that it was treason to the liberties of England to call a law obsolete because it was ancient. Another objection was, that the bill dealt with phrases, and not with facts; and, moreover, that it ought to have legislated, not only against the assumption of titles by Catholic bishops, but against the ascription of titles to them by her Majesty's subjects. But the bill did not assert ed no principle. He admitted that the relations which existed between himself and the noble Lord were not of that friendly character most favourable to candid criticism; but he said, that, if Lord John Russell had been a Catholic, he would certainly have spared neither his policy nor his feelings. Continuing his reference to Sir J. Graham, whom he described as a "white-robed candidate for Cardinalar honours," he accused him of threatening violent resistance whenever anything occurred distasteful to him menacing complaining farmers with the army, refractory constituencies with a new Reform Bill, and the enemies of Papal aggression with a civil war in Ireland. He announced that he should support the bill on the grounds assigned by Sir F. Thesiger, believing that the rights of the Crown, of the Protestant establishment, and of the liberties of the Catholics themselves were involved in the question.

Sir G. GREY replied. He could not regret the recent act of the Pope which had evoked such Protestant spirit, and would draw all denominations of Christians into closer and honourable union. He then reiterated the argument that the Pope had committed an aggression upon the rights of the Sovereign, and repeated the defence of the bill before the House, drawing various points in the addresses of preceding speakers, some of whom he sought to convict of inconsistency as regarded the course they had taken in reference to the measure. He dwelt on the great earnestness with which opposition to the Pope, and upon the necessity of repressing it at the outset, but denied that the proposed bill was in any way hostile to its principles of religious freedom. Insisting upon the unsuitableness of the bill with which he had asked leave to proceed, and (amid the loudly expressed impatience of the House for a division) by appealing to the House to preserve unimpaired the privileges handed down to us by our ancestors.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY rose to speak; but was informed by the Speaker that he had no right to do so, as he had already spoken in moving the amendment. (A scene of considerable uproar here ensued, and cries of "Hatchell" (the Attorney-General for Ireland) resounded from all parts of the House, accompanied by much laughter.)

Mr. P. HOWARD protested against the assumption that the Roman Catholics claimed any temporal power in the establishment of a hierarchy. He also protested against the attempt to penalise a large body of Queen's subjects.

Sir G. GREY explained that he had merely asked the House to place a brand of illegality on the recently assumed titles.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	.. ..	436
For the amendment ..	.. ..	95
Majority for the bill	.. ..	341

The announcement of the numbers was hailed with loud cheers

The bill was then read a second time.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, on Monday he would fix a day for going into committee

Mr. ROCHE said it was important that there should be a full attendance of Irish members on the committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not appoint a day for the committee before a fortnight after the Easter recess (Hear.)

The committee was then appointed, *pro formâ*, for Monday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock on Wednesday morning

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

FOREIGN REFUGEES

Lord LYNDHURST rose to draw the attention of their Lordships to what he called the reprehensible conduct of certain foreigners in this country. This country had always extended hospitality to foreign refugees; but it was the duty of those refugees to abstain from any hostile aggressions against foreign powers. There was in the city an association calling itself the Central National Italian Committee, composed of persons expelled from Rome after the insurrection. These persons had opened a loan in this country for the purpose of carrying into execution their pernicious designs of establishing a Republic in Italy, and they issued shares for this purpose, signed by Mazzini and other persons. It was quite obvious that this was a breach of the obligation they incurred when they came here to seek protection from our laws. There was another society, which, styling itself the Central Democratic European Committee, formed for the avowed purpose of exciting insurrection in Europe, had addressed a proclamation to its partisans, exciting them to insurrection: the parties to this proclamation were Mazzini, Ledru Rolin (who, as soon as he came to England, attacked the country which had afforded him hospitality in the most malignant terms), and also other persons well known in the Polish and German insurrections. There was also another committee to which he wished to draw attention: it was the Central Committee of Hungarian Refugees. At the head of this committee was an officer named Kinpka, who, at the conclusion of the Hungarian war, commanded at Comorn. This committee had addressed the Hungarian soldiers in Italy in the most shocking terms, endeavouring to induce those soldiers to rebel against Austria. He was sure the Government must be most anxious to put an end to these unwarrantable proceedings.

Earl GREY regretted that he had not been aware of the intention of the noble and learned Lord to bring this subject before the House. Had he been so, he would have planned himself in communication with an noble friend the Secretary for the Foreign Department, and his right honourable friend the Secretary for the Home Department, whose attention he knew had been directed to the subject, and who were anxiously watching their proceedings. He understood the noble Lord considered there was no remedy, save the renewal of the Act of 1848; but he would remind their Lordships that those powers were asked for and granted solely to ensure the safety of the country, and that for no other purpose should that power be exercised. As to whether those powers should be exercised for any other purpose, he would not now express an opinion; but he would say, that nothing but the most flagrant and urgent necessity would justify the Parliament in granting, or the Government in accepting, such additional powers.

The Earl of ABERDEEN thought the noble Earl ought to have expressed his disapprobation of their proceedings, because out of doors great doubts existed as to the subject. It would be satisfactory to the Governments of Europe to have a declaration of disapprobation from this Government.

Earl GREY felt humiliated in being called on in that manner by the noble Earl. (Loud cheers.) He thought, when he said the attention of his noble and right hon. friend had been directed to the subject, that their Lordships would understand that the Government distinctly disapproved of the proceedings to which the noble and learned Lord alluded.

THE CENSUS.

The Bishop of OXFORD presented a petition from some of the clergy, requesting that they might not be forced to answer certain questions put to them in relation to the census.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

The report on the County Courts Extension Bill having been brought up,

Lord BROUGHAM suggested that the bill should be re-committed, as the amendment had been only that day put into his hands.

The Bill was then ordered to be re-committed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Somerset, in the room of Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, deceased.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY gave notice of a motion for continuing the differential duties on foreign and colonial sugars for five years longer.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTY DOWN.

In answer to Mr. ROEBUCK, Sir GEORGE GREY said he had received a report of an alleged attack by the people upon the sheriff and constabulary who were employed in levying a distress upon some defaulting tenants. He would, if the report justified it, lay a copy of it upon the table.

STEAM TO INDIA.

Viscount JOCELYN then rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a committee to inquire into the question of the existing steam communications between England and India; and to report whether any improvements may be made in the conduct of those communications, previous to the grant of a further contract to any company proposing to carry on that line. He considered the subject one subject of steam communication, having for its object a line or lines connecting England, India, and Australia; and to report the most fitting mode in which such communication may be effected with due care to economy and advantage to public interests. There were many considerations which induced him to bring this motion forward, but the principal one was that the contract now in the Peninsular and Oriental Company would expire in 1853, which would give the Government an opportunity of changing or selecting a better means of communication with our Indian empire. He made this motion entirely on public grounds; he had no hostility to any existing companies; on the contrary, he thought they were much indebted to them for the accommodation which their services had given to the public, and the spirit and energy with which they conducted their trade. The noble Lord having pointed out the various routes which it would be most advisable to consider, concluded by submitting the motion

Lord SANDON moved an amendment, for the purpose of directing the inquiries of the committee to a line of steam communication with Australia, in the first instance

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to fettering the discretion of the committee.

After some remarks from Mr. F. SCOTT, Mr. MACGREGOR, and Mr ANDERSON, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the importance of the subject, and advocated the propriety of leaving the discretion of the committee unfettered.

Lord SANDON then withdrew his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

Mr ANDERSON called the attention of the House to the differential duties levied on British ships in the ports of Spain, and moved that such additional duties should be levied on all merchandise exported in Spanish ships as would serve to countervail these differential duties.

The SPEAKER pointed out an informality in the motion, and suggested an alteration in the terms, which led to the appointment of the committee for a future day. The having been assented to by Mr. Anderson,

Mr. MOFFATT seconded the motion, maintaining that it was no return to Protection principles, but was exceptional one, and intended only to meet the case of Spain, which had imposed duties upon British ships, and then was bound to adopt such measures as would compel Spain to deal liberally with Great Britain.

Mr. LOUCHERER admitted that Spain had, in an unfriendly manner, refused to enter into a fair commercial convention, but Lord Palmerston was at that moment engaged in making remonstrances upon the subject; and, if those were not sufficient, it might be requisite to come to the House of Commons for its sanction to a different course of action. He could assure the House the question would not be lost sight of by the Government, and hoped the motion would not be pressed

Mr. HUME deprecated retaliation, as never leading to the desired result; and Mr. MILNER GIBSON hoped the motion would not be pressed.

Lord PALMERSTON believed the Government of Spain was opening its eyes to the impolicy of its restrictions on commerce, and the British Government was urging the question as strongly as possible in its negotiations.

Mr. BANKES and Mr. WAWN supported the motion, and Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Cardwell opposed it, suggesting that the question should be left in the hands of Lord Palmerston

Mr. ANDERSON was contented to adopt that course; but the supporters of the motion would not consent to its withdrawal, and on division it was negatived by a majority of 98 to 53.

CHANCERY REFORM

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery. The noble Lord proceeded at some length to detail the amendments that had been made in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, since the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors, in 1813. He stated upon the great increase of business in the Court of Chancery of late years, which imperatively called for some improved arrangement. After referring to the propositions made by Lord Langdale and others, he observed, that he had, by the bill he proposed to introduce there would be more than one judge in the Court of Chancery to take some of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, and he had devote more attention to the higher portion of his office. He proposed to give him the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and one of the Common Law Judges, who, in the Chancellor's absence, might exercise his functions, under the Lord Keeper, Lunacy, or any other matter. He proposed, also, that the ecclesiastical patronage vested in the Lord Chancellor should be transferred to the Crown.

Mr. STUART DENMAN seconded the motion, and the amended purpose The Master of the Rolls would be obliged to shut up his own court in order to attend in the Court of Chancery. He also objected to the transference of the church patronage of the Lord Chancellor to the First Minister of the Crown.

Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. J. S. Wortley, Mr. Headlam, Sir H. Willoughby, and the Attorney-General took part, after which the House agreed to bring in the bill; and the House, after disposing of the other business on the paper, adjourned.

RETIREMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On Tuesday, the Rolls Court was greatly crowded, as it was understood that Lord Langdale would take his leave of the Bar on that day.

At the close of the day's business, Mr. Turner, on the part of the Bar practising in the Rolls Court, addressed his Lordship, expressing the great regret of the Bar that the state of his Lordship's health made it necessary for him to resign the office which he had for so many years so ably filled, and their sincere hope, that, in the retirement which he was about to seek, his health might be restored, and that he might continue to enjoy many years of happiness. It was not his intention to enter into a long examination of the manner in which his Lordship had discharged the duties of his office for years. He should on the one hand be betrayed into flattery which would be offensive to his Lordship, or on the other should fail adequately to express himself in consideration of it. He would merely notice the constant endeavours of his Lordship to simplify and improve the practice of the Court, and to diminish the delay and expense of its proceedings. The public and the Bar generally owed him a deep debt of gratitude; and, on behalf of the Bar, he desired to express their heartfelt good wishes for his Lordship's health and happiness.

Lord Langdale (who was greatly moved) said—I confess I am overpowered—I am deeply sensible of the kind expressions which have been used, and I am truly grateful for them. If I could flatter myself that such expressions were appropriate or fully deserved, I should feel greatly satisfied; but I cannot claim to myself any merit, except only the having used my best endeavours to perform my duty. No one can be more sensible than I am of my own short-comings in the performance of my duty, and I can attribute the kindness which has been shewn me only to indulgence to me, and a disposition to put the most favorable construction upon all that was done. At prodder moments, there will be a stricter scrutiny of conduct, and I, as all other judges, will be tested by the reports and by history, which will show how we have done our duty. Much is owing to the learning and integrity of the Bar, and to those I, as all other judges, am deeply indebted. Honest and upright men, in whatever position they may be placed, are the best promoters of justice, and little can be done to promote the ends of justice without the learning and integrity of the Bar; and nobody has ever received greater assistance than I have done, and I am truly grateful for it, and for the kind expressions which have now been used towards me, and I shall ever hold them in my grateful recollection

Sir J. Romilly, the Attorney-General, is to succeed Lord Langdale.

SKETCHES IN KAFFRARIA.

FINGOE WOMAN.

THE southern portion of the great African continent which forms the Cape Colony and the adjacent territory of Kaffraria, has, of late, excited an unusual degree of interest in England, from the fact of the colonists having steadily and successfully resisted the attempts of the authorities of Downing-street to inflict upon them the curse of a criminal population; and, still more recently, by the outbreak of a fourth Kaffir war.

We this week present our readers with some additional Illustrations, all of them portraits, taken by an officer who was for several years quartered in the Cape Colony; and we now proceed to give a brief description of the Colony and its inhabitants.

The Cape Colony, properly so called, was originally settled by the Dutch, from whom it was taken by the English in 1806, since which time it might, under a more judicious system of management than that which the Colonial-Office has bestowed upon it, have become one of the most valuable acquisitions of the British Crown, instead of involving the mother country in an amount of expenditure more than commensurate with the advantages it has yielded.

The original extent of the colony was defined in 1778 by the Great Fish River; beyond which was the Kaffir territory, inhabited by Amakosa and Amatambu Kaffirs. In 1779 Lord Macartney defined the boundary lines as follows:—The Great Fish River, from its mouth to Exerhaysen's Fort; thence along the Kags mountains to the Tarka mountains; thence to Bamboo's Berger; thence to the Zurl Berger, and to the Beacon at Zeekoe River

In 1819, Lord Charles Somerset, then Governor, extended the boundary by the Keiskamma River, from the sea to the Chumi; along the Chumi to the Kat the Keiskamma River, from the sea to the Chumi; along the Chumi to the Kat Berg; thence to the Winterberg, along the Zwart Kei River; the streams running from the west into the Chumi to be considered Colonial, and all the eastern branches Kaffrarian.

In 1835, under the Governorship of Sir Benjamin d'Urban, a further extension of territory took place, that officer fixing the line of demarcation as follows:—From the Great Kei to the White Kei; along the White Kei to the Stormberger range of mountains. A portion of this territory was subsequently abandoned, and the boundary again altered, as follows:—Along the Fish River, from its mouth to the confluence of the Kat River; along the Kat to the Chumi River; from the Chumi to the Kat Berg; thence to the Winterberg range, along the Zwart Kei River to the confluence of the Stormberger Spruit; thence along the Stormberger to the Orange River, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, where the country is of that description as not to admit of military defence; the large tract of territory immediately beyond presenting little else than a succession of arid deserts, where but few inhabitants are met with, save a solitary hunter or an occasional band of Kaffirs, intent only on the plunder of the nearest colonial farms.

The immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town is peopled by a mixed population, consisting of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers and English, the aboriginal population being Hottentot, but numbers of Malays, Fingoes, and Negroes are also located here.

The *Hottentot Waggon-driver* is exhibited in our Sketch enjoying the luxury of a native pipe, without which he is seldom seen. One of the peculiar traits of this section of the colonial population is their intense desire to ape the soldier in dress; thus our subject is seen in the cast-off coatee of a bandman belonging to a regiment of the line. His felt hat is surrounded by a wreath of ostrich feathers, bound together by a coloured cotton handkerchief, serving the useful purpose of keeping his swarthy countenance free from the swarms of flies that would otherwise settle upon it. Thus equipped, with a bamboo whip-handle some eighteen feet in length, to which is attached a thong of rhinoceros hide twenty feet long, he drives his unwieldy bullock-waggon, sometimes running beside his oxen, at others resting upon the foot-board of his waggon. It requires no small dexterity to use the waggoner's whip, which is wielded by both hands, and the report of which may be heard a mile off. Sandy plains, rocky kloofs, and steep mountains seem alike indifferent to our Hottentot driver, who wends his way for days and nights together, taking care to outspan his oxen every three or four hours to give them rest and water. The average distance a bullock-waggon travels in a day is about twenty miles.

Another of our Illustrations represents the ordinary *Hottentot of the Cape*. They are a more diminutive race than the Kaffirs and Fingoes, their height averaging less than five feet. Their complexion is a deep copper-colour; they are peaceable and industrious, and make excellent herdsmen, servants, and waggon-drivers: their great failing is a love of drink, to obtain which they not infrequently commit theft; but, notwithstanding this blot upon their moral character, they constitute a most valuable element in the defence of the colony, being courageous and capable of enduring much fatigue, excellent horsemen, and entertaining a *mortal* aversion to the Kaffir race, the great enemies of the colonists.

The ranks of that efficient body of troops, the Cape Mounted Rifles, which has on many occasions in the present and former Kaffir wars distinguished itself, is entirely composed of Hottentots, who, under the able guidance of Major-General

TAMBOOKIE MAN.

Somerset, have been brought to a state of the highest discipline, that would reflect credit upon any cavalry corps in her Majesty's service. The duties of this corps are of a most arduous nature, being detailed over an immense extent of country, guarding the frontier against the depredations of the wily and licentious Kaffir. So strict is the discipline observed, that when on patrole duty neither officers nor men are permitted to indulge in smoking, not even during the cold nights, which, on the mountain portion of the frontier, are occasionally very severe; nor will a bivouac fire be permitted under any circumstance. During the day, the horses (excellent ones they are, capable of performing a journey of eighty miles per diem) are suffered to graze, under the care of a non-commissioned officer and guards and at sun-set, or immediately previous, they are driven to head-quarters, where they are fed and groomed for the night.

HOTTENTOT HOUSE-SERVANT.

The outposts are invariably established in a valley; but, as the Kaffirs do not possess artillery, this seeming error in a military point of view is of no importance, and a certain amount of shelter is thus obtained from the intense heat of the sun. Care is taken that all posts are established in the immediate neighbourhood of a *drift*, or ford, thus securing an essential advantage in an abundant supply of water, and affording facilities for intercepting any body of Kaffirs who might attempt to enter the colony. The uniform of this corps is similar to the Rifle Brigade. The men are armed with a double-barrelled carbine, sabre, and pistols, and, when on patrole duty, they wear, instead of the Oxford grey overalls, a more substantial material, composed of yellow buckskin, and their appearance is altogether highly picturesque and novel, their swarthy faces and black ips contrasting strongly with their otherwise martial appearance.

A Fingoe Woman deprived of her Children by the Kaffirs.—The history and condition of these people cannot but excite interest. It appears that "Fingoe" is not their natural appellation, but a term of reproach, signifying extreme poverty and misery—a being having no claim to justice, mercy, or even life

FINGOE HERDSWOMAN.

in fact, an utter outcast. They are the remains of eight powerful nations, who have been driven out of their country by the victorious Kaffirs. Five of these nations were destroyed by the cruel Matiwana, and the rest by the notorious Zoola chief Chaka, or some of the tribes tributary to him.

Fingoe Herdswoman.—This Portrait is illustrative of the general costume worn by the Fingoe women when engaged in herding the flock: a band of gay beads guards the head: a small wooden snuff-box is inserted through a perforture in the ear; and the sheep-skin, as usual, completes the dress. The Fingoe women are tall and robust, and, like the Kaffir women, capable of enduring great fatigue; they lift with apparent ease a weight which would puzzle a London dragman to raise, and at Algoa Bay they carry passengers ashore through the surf in most excellent style.

The Tambookie Kaffirs inhabit a large tract of country bordering on the eastern frontier, adjacent to that of the Amatola Kaffirs, and differ but slightly in their manners and customs from their neighbours. The same predatory habits, the same cunning, faithless, and cruel disposition, mark their character. The only difference in costume consists in the head-dress, composed of a coloured handkerchief, which some trader may have bartered with them in exchange for the staple produce of their country, i.e. wool, hides, or horns. This is a fine athletic race, residing in beehive-shaped huts, constructed of wattle and daub, having a small aperture at one side, which performs the threefold office of door for entrance, light, and ventilation; and in these rude habitations an entire family of eight or ten persons huddle together, with no other clothing than a coarse blanket or sheep-skin kaross. A Kaffir village consists of an accumulation of these beehive-like huts, arranged in concentric circles, that of the chief being larger than the others, and placed in the centre of the village.

Next is a *Hottentot Woman House-Servant*. The Hottentot women are strong and robust, hard-working and faithful servants, where kindly treated; they make good nurses, and perform with alacrity other domestic offices. The Sketch shows a servant of all work carrying a *monkey*, or earthen vessel, containing water to drink, which, in order to ensure its being cool, is wrapped in a damp cloth, and hung up in a draught of air. To any one who has felt the intense heat of an African sun, it is needless to dilate upon the luxury of a cool draught of water. The Hottentot female servants adopt the costume of the European of the same rank, with the exception of the head-dress, which invariably consists of a cotton handkerchief folded in the form of a turban, which seldom comes off until it falls to pieces through constant wear. Such is their aversion to the approach to cleanliness, they have an unconquerable aversion to sleeping in the house of their employer, and generally pig together in a hut of their own construction. Their great amusement appears to consist in squatting upon the ground tailor-fashion, smoking, or playing upon the *Jew's*-harp, an instrument upon which they excel.

HOTTENTOT WAGGONER.

HOTTENTOT FROM SOMERSET.

THE "ST. LAWRENCE," IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.—UNLOADING GOODS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SINGAPORE," WITH TROOPS, [illegible] (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE "ST. LAWRENCE" AND THE "SINGAPORE."

THE pair of Engravings upon the preceding page, representing the unloading of goods from the *St. Lawrence*, and the troop embarkation on board the *Singapore* steamer, are striking pictures of the missions of Peace and War: one charged with contributions to the competitive industry of the whole world; the other bearing armed multitudes to repress provincial rebellion. The contrast is not with slight moral.

The American frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50, Commander Sands, was berthed in the tidal basin of the Southampton Docks on the 14th, and immediately commenced discharging her heavy cargo, preparatory to transmission to the Great Exhibition. The appearance of so large and fine a ship of war in the commercial docks of this town, while exhibiting in a most favourable point of view their capabilities for accommodating the largest ships, has excited very general interest, and crowds of people visiting the wharf against which the *St. Lawrence* is moored. The public were admitted on board the ship on Sunday. Three cheers were given by the crew when the first case (containing a carriage) was landed; and now the work is going on rapidly. Some of the packages being bulky, and others consisting of ponderous pieces of machinery, occupy a considerable time to lift out, from the inconvenience of getting them up the hatchways.

All the Customs regulations usually observed in reference to vessels bringing cargo were relaxed in favour of the *St. Lawrence*, and she was treated in every way as a ship of war, no tide-waiters or Customs officers being stationed on board.

The Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Singapore*, Captain Purchase, took her departure on the 17th for the East Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope. She conveys Government despatches and the detachment of troops to the Cape. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has spared no pains or expense in fitting up the *Singapore* for the reception of these troops; and, from the high steaming qualities of the vessel, it is expected she will make the run to the Cape in from twenty-five to twenty-eight days, according to the weather that may be encountered. The *Echo* steam-tug arrived in the docks with troops from Portsmouth, which were transferred to the *Singapore*. When the steamer left the dock for her final departure, she was loudly cheered by the crew of the *St Lawrence*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 30.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
MONDAY, 31.—Beethoven died, 1827.
TUESDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mirabeau died, 1791. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
THURSDAY, 3.—St. Richard.
FRIDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
SATURDAY, 5.—Goldsmith died, 1774.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1851

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m
5 01	5 20	5 39	6 00	6 21	6 42	7 04
A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
5 13	5 32	5 52	6 12	6 33	6 55	7 16

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. As on the talents of Mdlle CAROLINE DUPREZ, Mdlle FIORENTINI, Sig CARLOTTI, M POULTIER, Mdlle CARLOTTA GRISI, and MDE AMALIA FERRARIS.—It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY next, APRIL 3, 1851, when will be presented Auber's [illegible] in which Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, M. Poultier, and Mdlle. Amalia Mdme Fiorentini, Mr. Frazer and Oscar Comyn to the King Mr. Weiss as the Duke Mr. Lyall, Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. Laborie, Mr. Bracy, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Howell. In the course of the evening Mdlle Carlotta Grisi will appear in a Grand Pas created by Mdlle Assandon de Denizot. With numerous Extraordinary Divertissements in the BALLET Department, in which will appear Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Assandon, Tedesco, Dumilatre, Amalia Ferraris, and Mr. Howell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Laborie, &c. &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that the Season will commence on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 3, when a new work will be given in the form of the first Act of [illegible] in which the celebrated Mdlle. Grisi will appear as SEMIRAMIDE. The Directors have great gratification in presenting to their Subscribers a Programme for the remainder of the Season, in which Operas, well established, as they trust, to sustain the reputation of an Establishment, which, whether the talent of its individual members, or its general excellence and completeness as a whole be considered, is certainly unrivalled by any similar undertaking. During the Four past Seasons, the most strenuous exertions of the originators, the Directors, and the Artistes of the Royal Italian Opera, encouraged by a generous patronage, have been enlisted in the formation and perfection of this great undertaking, and the present Season will have not only the satisfaction of placing at the command of their Subscribers a most complete Lyrical Establishment, but, feeling confident of its undoubted superiority, anticipate the additional gratification during the ensuing Season of [illegible] of entertaining a company of Artistes assembled from all portions of the civilized World. To meet those circumstances, the Directors have made arrangements not only to produce such Operas entirely new to their Subscribers, but also, as the entertainments of the Strangers who may honour the Theatre with their presence, to give each of the grandest works of the Royal Italian Opera Repertoire at least once during the Season. This Repertoire now consists of THIRTY-THREE OPERAS, each of which is conspicuous in itself, with Music, Scenery, Decorations, and Dresses complete and appropriate to the Drama, at a few hours notice.

During the present Season, of the following Eight Operas, Five (at least) will be produced, viz.:—A NEW OPERA (Auber), founded on Auber's New Grand Opera "L'Enfant Prodigue," now performing with unbounded success at the Académie Royale de Musique, Paris. SAPPHO (Gounod), a Grand New Opera, composed expressly for Madame Viardot, and about to be produced at the Académie Royale, at Paris. IL PARIO MARCO (Pacini), for the First time at the Royal Italian Opera. Les MARTYRS (Donizetti), a Grand Opera, composed expressly for the Académie Royale de Musique, Paris; for the First time in England. LA VESTALE (Spontini), for the First Time at the Royal Italian Opera. FIDELIO (Beethoven) for the First Time in the Italian Language. FAUST (Spohr) for the First Time in England. The New Operas "L'Enfant Prodigue" and "Sappho" are the exclusive property of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera, and will both be produced during the Season.

The Engagements for the present season are:—Soprani: Mdme Grisi, Mdme Castellan, Mdlle Cassoglieno Morra (her first appearance in England), and Mdme Bosio. Contralti: Mdme Alboni (her first appearances in England), and Mdlle Angri (her first appearance these Two years). Seconda Donne: Mdlle Corbi, Tempri, Sig Marchi, Sig Zucchini, Sig Lucchesi Mdl, Sig Soldi, and Sig Tamberlik. Bassi Baritoni: Sig Ronconi, Sig Ronconi, and Sig Salvatore (from the San Carlo at Naples, and the Grand Opera at Barcelona). Bassi Profondi: (first appearance in England) Bassi Profondi: Herr Formes, Sig Tagliafico, Sig Polonini, Sig Gregorio, Sig Ferrari, Sig Rocbe, and Sig Bianchi (from the Royal Italian Opera, at Berlin, his first appearance in England).

The Orchestra will be complete, Mr. Costa, Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Orchestra will, as heretofore, be complete in all its branches The Military Band will be under the superintendence of Mr Godfrey. The Chorus will exhibit the same efficiency and perfection as heretofore

The performance of Ballets will be limited to short Divertissements, and those inclusive to Operas as last season Maitre de Ballet, M Alexandre. Principal Dancers, Sig Monplaisir, Mdme Dussetour, Mdlle Louise Taglioni. Artistes Costumiers, Mrs R Bailey and Madame Marcia. Decorator, Mr. Blanchi. Machinist, Mr Allen. Scenic Artistes, Messrs Grieve and Telbin.

Boxes and Stalls may be engaged, and full particulars obtained, at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Eleven until Five o'clock

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, March 31, and during the week, will be performed, for her Majesty's servants, an original petite comedy, in 1 act, called [illegible] In the course of A MORNING CALL: Sir Edward Ardent, Mr. Anderson; Mr. Mushington, Mr. Howe; Mr. Newark, Mr. Reuben, Mr. Vandeshoff; and Mrs. Mushington, Mrs. Newark. After which (for the first time), the gorgeous operatic spectacle of AZAËL the PRODIGAL. Cooper, Asphaltes, Miss F Vining; Nefis, Mrs W Lacy, Ila, Mdlle Victorine Legrain (premiere sujet du Grand Opéra de Paris). With other Entertainments.—Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—On MONDAY, MARCH 31st and during the Week, will be performed the new Comedy of LOVE IS MADE. Characters by Messrs. G. Kean, Hadley, Keeley, A. Wigan, Meadows, Mrs Keeley, Mrs Winstanley, and Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with the new Melodrama entitled FAULKNER, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean will perform.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will commence her READINGS of SHAKSPEARE at the above Theatre in the following order:—MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31st, HAMLET; WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd, AS YOU LIKE IT; and ADO ABOUT NOTHING. The Play for FRIDAY, APRIL 4, will be duly announced. Commencing each Evening at Half-past Eight o'Clock precisely. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Pit, 5s.; Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS, preparatory to Easter, for which the most extraordinary preparations are making. Decided hit of TOM THUMB the GREAT On MONDAY, March 31, and during the week, will be presented the highly successful Spectacle of the ISLE OF ROSES, or, the Maid of Orleans, after during the Splendid Scene and Double Company. To be followed by Batty's novel SCENA of the CIRCUS. The whole to conclude with the Splendid Farce of PIGS, Rat, CATS, CHOPS, or, a Dream at Home; in which Mr. George Wild and Miss Fanny Williams will appear.—Box-office open from 10.—on till Four. Stage-Manager, Mr T Hemmings.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS in the following towns:—Monday Evening, March 31st, Woburn; April 1st, Bedford; 2nd, Newport Pagnell, M. Tavap ton; 4th, Newark.—Vocalist, Miss Mortatt O Connor Pianist, Mr B. A. Brown.—Allletters to be addressed to H. DISTIN, Sax Horn Depôt, 3, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square London

MR. ALBERT SMITH at EDINBURGH.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH will give his New Entertainment of the OVERLAND MAIL, with Mr. W. Beverley's Illustrations, at the QUEEN-STREET HALL, on Monday Evening, March 31 at Tuesday Morning, April 1st, and Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, April 2nd and 3rd. The Entertainment will be given on Saturday morning and Monday and Evening next week at Carlisle Morning and Evening, April 7th at Lancaster, on the 8th; Preston 9th, and Bolton, 10th, 11, Percy street, Bedford-square.

HENRY RUSSELL (from America) will give his Vocal and Pictorial Entertainment, entitled the FAR WEST; or, the EMIGRANT'S PROGRESS, at the LITTLE THEATRE, RICHMOND, on MONDAY, April 7, and during the week. MUSICAL PERFORMANCE of the SLAVE TRADE at Richmond Theatre, on TUESDAY, April 8th. Tickets are ready

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—Most interesting Performances.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, 2; Evenings, 8. Miss Poole, Miss Messent (Evenings), the Misses Mc. Glan, 12; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. DARLING and Mr. STONE respectfully announce that they will give a brief LECTURE and constitute each with a variety of extraordinary experiments upon persons in a perfect wakeful state, at the above Rooms, on 5 of the following Nights, viz. Monday, March 31, Wednesday, April 2; and Friday, 4th. Admission reserved Seats 3s; Back Seats, 2s 6d. Also every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square. Doors open at half-past Seven; doors close at half-past Eight o'clock.

NOTICE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Depositors are respectfully invited to fore and their works before the 12th of April, that they may be numbered in the New Roll ten of the CATALOGUE, free of expense

The Institution is NOW CLOSED, but will be RE-OPENED on EASTER MONDAY

R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary

THE DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND MUST CLOSE NEXT WEEK, the Gallery being required for the Water-Colour Exhibition, 53, Pall-Mall, nearly opposite Marlborough House; daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Also every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square. Doors open at half-past Seven; doors close at half-past Eight o'clock.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA at BARNSLEY, DONCASTER, and HULL.—The great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, and OHIO RIVERS, the same that was exhibited before her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, opens THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, at the MECHANICS' HALL, BARNSLEY, for Four Days; April 1st, at the Guild Hall, Doncaster, for Three Days; and Monday, April 7th, at the Music-hall, Jarratt-street, Hull, for Eight Days; at 6 in the day and evening, and at 7 and 8 on the following day

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—NOW OPEN.—Her Majesty's Concert-Room, Haymarket.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S great MOVING PANORAMA, illustrating the grand Routes of a Tour through Europe, is now Exhibited daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission 1s. Stalls, reserved seats, and private boxes may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S and at Mr Sams' Royal Libraries, and at the Box-office of the Tourists Gallery.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The Proprietors beg to announce, that the DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA having been exhibited 200 times, and visited by upwards of 250,000 persons, they have determined, in order to meet a continuance of the distinguished patronage, so entirely encreasing the same, and on introducing several New Pictures: it will, therefore, be CLOSED until EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 21st. The DIORAMA of OUR NATIVE LAND, during the close of the Overland Mail, will still continue Open Daily at 3 and at 8.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

THE HIPPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is NOW OPEN, from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Ten at Night.—POPULAR LECTURES on the STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the HUMAN BODY will be Delivered by an English Medical Gentleman, at the following hours; viz. 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'Clock.—Admission, 2s.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—To Visitors to the Exhibition of 1851, and Suburban Residents on the Richmond line.

On and after the 1st of April a Train will leave the Waterloo Station Daily, at 10h 30m. at Night, for Twickenham (stopping at all stations), enabling persons to enjoy the Evening Amusements of the Metropolis to the same extent as if residing in it.

By order of the Directors
Waterloo Station, March, 1851. CORNELIUS STEVIN, General Manager of Traffic.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A B is informed that the Miss Amalia Edwards advertised as pianists at a concert at the National Hall, Holborn, is not the talented lady whose "Snowdrop Schottische" appeared in our Journal of Nov 29

A Z Nalston [illegible] not a veterinary surgeon

B N's [illegible] the Letter has not been registered in our Journal

A B [illegible] Bell is thanked for the Kaffir sketches

B H Lancaster [illegible] notice from Christmas

A SUBSCRIBER Hereford.—The interest of the Directors of the Company

O'DRAW will, perhaps, send the music Dr Layard received his degree from Oxford

VERITAS—Apply in Wardour-street, Oxford-street

SUBSCRIBER, Marlow, may receive our Journal direct from the office, by remitting the subscription in advance. 26s per annum, or 13s for six months

PHYSIOGNOMY AND CHARACTER. LATE TRAIN

JUAN Sees the idea of "Punch" has been taken from the Italian

A S. Newry, is thanked, but we have not room for the Views

COVER, and W J J, Waterford We have not the address

M R S—The Impressions can only be had in the Journal

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER Reply to the *Mechanics' Magazine*

M M M Farey domestic animals may be purchased by Leadenhall Market

PERSEUS, Dublin.—Communication received; but we have not room for the Sketch

*** Unavoidably deferred, from want of room, until next week:—The continuation of "A Story of the Present Day;" The Mitchell Testimonial; Obituary Notices; a page of Advertisements; and Replies to Correspondents

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Simon's Electro Metallurgy ——Hymns of Venice ——Life of a Fox ——Diary of a Huntsman ——Poetry for Infants ——Grammar of Mechanical Lectures, and Letters on Agricultural Chemistry ——Poetry and Poetry ——Domestic Pigs ——Lefts. By Patrick Scott ——Mosaiques. 2 Vols ——Recollections of a Fifteen's Wife ——Flowers and Gregory at Nocturnal Observations ——Chemistry of the Four Elements ——Taylor's History of Mohammedanism ——Music ——Josephine Bastille ——Moravian March ——Dove Valley Strictures ——Great Masters for Little Pupils ——Rose-Leaves

VICTORIA COAL-PIT EXPLOSION, GLASGOW.—Next week we shall illustrate the scene of this sad catastrophe with three Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

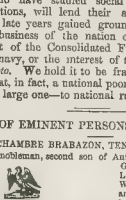
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

THE discussions on the Papal Aggression Bill have come to a momentary cessation, by the division on Tuesday evening in favour of the Government. The majority was even larger than was anticipated, but whether the numerical strength of the Anti-Papal auxiliaries, who flocked around the ministerial standard on this occasion, will not cause future embarrassments in dealing with the question, remains to be seen. It is evident, from the whole tenor of the Parliamentary discussions on this unlucky subject, that the Ministry receive neither the gratitude nor the confidence of a tithe of the members whose votes have swelled their majority; and that, while the Roman Catholics denounce them for doing too much, thefriends of the Church of England are as ready to denounce them for doing too little. In the interval that must elapse before the subject again occupies Parliament, we trust that the real business of the country will be allowed to make some progress. The petty Sovereign who nominally rules the Roman States by the favour and support of the not very religious majority in the French Legislative Assembly, may find himself suddenly left to his domestic impuissance and insecurity by the reflection that he and his advisers are, at all events, powerful for mischief in a foreign country. He cannot drive his own engine (if we may borrow a simile from the stokers), but he can place an obstruction on the rails of another line, and throw off the train and the passengers. Doctor Wiseman, if he has not done it, may be proud of what he has done. He has frightened one half of England, and disgusted the other; and has impeded by his pretensions, for the best part of the Parliamentary year, the most urgent business of the greatest nation on the face of the globe. To some trembled spirits such an achievement would seem a thing worth living for. We trust, however, that in this respect both Pope and Cardinal have done their worst; and that the Government and the Legislature of Great Britain will forget their mischief as fast as possible, and take to serious business. A little wholesome oblivion of the Roman Catholics, and of their claims to Bishoprics and Archbishoprics, would be at the present time of essential utility to the British nation.

ONE of the most important measures which the present Parliament would by this time have been engaged in discussing, if Pope and Cardinal had been humane enough to let us alone, and sensible enough to mind their own business, is the bill prepared, but not yet introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Baines, the President of the Poor-law Board. The details of his measure for the improvement of the law of settlement and removal are not yet known; but the evils which it is intended to remedy are great and notorious, and have, on countless occasions, been exposed and commented upon. The subject is one of which it is difficult to over-estimate the present and future importance to the well-being of the labouring classes, and to the interests of all the employers of labour, whether agricultural or manufacturing. The question has become still more delicate and dangerous than it might have been, by the wide-spread prevalence and growing popularity of a proposed remedy which is a thousand times worse than the disease. The evils that result in what are called "close" parishes, where, for fear of poor-rates, the proprietors of the land pull down cottages wherever they can, and will not allow new ones to be built, are many and urgent. The system not only operates injuriously upon the condition of the labourer, by forcing him to walk miles to his work, and upon the employer of labour, by creating an artificial scarcity of hands for the work to be done, but upon the adjoining parishes, which are called "open," by increasing the amounts of their rates by the whole pressure of the ejected pauperism of their neighbours. The open parishes very naturally complain; but when they insist that the only remedy is a national, instead of a local poor-rate, they rush from a great into a far greater evil. The question, which there can be no doubt Mr. Baines has duly and anxiously considered, and in legislating upon which he will require the aid of all the philosophy, common-sense, and statesmanship of both Houses of Parliament, is, how the law of settlement and removal may be remedied, so as to do justice to the aged and impotent pauper, to the willing and able-bodied labourer, to the occupier of property, to the owners and cultivators of the soil, and to the neighbours of all these in contiguous parishes? A national poor-rate, either with or without local supervision and management of the poor, might at first reduce the burdens of some highly rated parishes; but in the end it would, we firmly believe, raise all the rates in England to the present maximum of the most heavily burdened of them all, and swamp all property in one bottomless abyss of pauperism. The French Communists have never started a wilder scheme than this would be; and we trust that, on a question so important, the men who have studied social science in all its depths and ramifications, will lend their aid to dispel the delusion which has of late years gained ground, that the support of the poor is the business of the nation collectively, and to be provided for out of the Consolidated Fund, in the same way as the army or the navy, or the interest of the debt. We deny such a doctrine *in toto*. We hold it to be fraught with the most serious evils; and that, in fact, a national poor-rate would be the first step —and a very large one—to national ruin.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JOHN CHAMBRE BRABAZON, TENTH EARL OF MEATH.



THE venerable nobleman, second son of Anthony, eighth Earl of Meath, by Grace his wife, daughter of John Leigh, Esq., of Rose Garland, county Wexford, representing the ancient and eminent Norman family of Brabazon, founded by Jaques Le Brabazon, called "the great warrior," whose name occurs on the roll of Battle Abbey

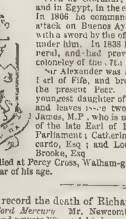
His Lordship was born April 9th, 1772; succeeded to the Irish earldom, at the decease of his brother William, in 1797; and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Chaworth, in 1831. He married 3rd July, 1800, Frances Anne, daughter of Medina Adelaide daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, and had issue a daughter, Adelaide, married in 1832 to Arel Ibald, Earl of Gosford, and four sons, of whom the eldest surviving, William Lord Brabazon, succeeds as fourth Earl of Meath: he is married to Harriet, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and has a son and heir, Reginald.

THOMAS BRAND, TWENTIETH LORD DACRE

THE decease of this Peer occurred on the 21st instant, at the Hoo, Herts. The

ancient barony he enjoyed was created by writ, and descended, consequently, to females. It originally belonged to the family of Vaux, of Gilleland, and was conveyed by Isabella, Maud de Vaux, to Thomas de Moulton, whose eventual representative, Margaret de Moulton, became the wife of the famous Ralph de Dacre, and that distinguished soldier was summoned to Parliament as Baron Dacre, of Gilsland. The title passed subsequently through the hands of Fiennes, Lennard, and Barrett, of the last-named, to heiress, the Hon. Gertrude Roper, wedded in 1771 Thomas Brand, Esq., of the Hoo, and was mother of the late and present Lord. His Lordship was born March 15, 1774; and married, December 4, 1819, Barbara, relict of Valentine Wilmot, Esq., of Farnborough, and daughter of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., but had no issue by her. His brother, the Hon. General Henry Otway Trevor, C.B., succeeds to the title of Dacre, as well as to a co-heirship of the Barony of Fiennes. He gained distinction in the Peninsular War, and is Colonel of the 31st Foot

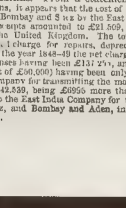
SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, BART., OF HAYNE, CO DEVON.



SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE died on the 17th inst., at his seat, Pynes, near Exeter, aged eighty-eight. He was the only son of the late Sir Stafford, the sixth Baronet, by Catherine his wife, daughter of the Rev. George Bradford, and grandson of Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., M.P. for Exeter, by Bridget-Maria his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Stafford, Esq., of Pynes. He was born 6th October, 1782; and married, 8th May, 1781, Augusta, daughter of Sir Henry Hoare, Esq., of Larkbear, by whom (who died 22nd January, 1841) he had three sons: the eldest, Henry Stafford Northcote, M.P., died 22nd February, 1845, leaving with other issue a son and heir, the present Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR ALEXANDER DUFF, G.C.H., OF DELGATY CASTLE, CO. ABERDEEN.

THE services of this gallant officer extended over a considerable period. He entered the army as Ensign, 66th Foot, in 1793, and served at Gibraltar, in Flanders, and in the East Indies, and in Egypt, in the expedition under Sir David Baird, in 1806 he commanded the centre column at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and in 1816 was presented with a sword by the officers of the 8th which he had formerly under him. In 1838 he attained the full rank of General, and died previously. In 1831, obtained the dignity of the 1st Regiment.



Sir Alexander was second son of Alexander, third Earl of Fife, and brother and heir presumptive of the present Peer. He married, in 1819, Anne, youngest daughter of James Stein, Esq., of Kilbagie, and leaves issue two sons and two daughters; viz., James, M.P., who is married to the second daughter of the late Earl of Erroll; George-Skene, also in Parliament; Catherine, married to John Lewis Ricardo, Esq.; and Louisa Tolemache, wife of Richard Brooke, Esq.

Sir Alexander died at Percy Cross, Walham-green, on the 21st instant, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

We regret to record the death of Richard Newcomb, Esq., proprietor of the *Stamford Mercury*. Mr. Newcomb was deservedly held in high esteem in public and private life, and his loss will be universally lamented.

EAST INDIA MAILS.—A statement published by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the cost of transmitting the mails and despatches between Bombay and Suez by the East India Company, in 1847-48, was £7,278 2s 9d. The receipts amounted to £21,569, and £20,000 was granted out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. The total net charge to the Company, including £6,000 for repairs, depreciation, interest, and insurance, was £26,655. In the year 1848-49 the net charge to the Company amounted to £68 9s 8d, the expenses having been £13,729, and the receipts (exclusive of the Government grant of £20,000) having been only £13,920. The net charge to the East India Company for transmitting the mails between Bombay and Aden in 1848-49 was £42,839, being £6956 more than in the year preceding. The total net charge to the East India Company for transmitting the mails between Bombay and Suez, and Bombay and Aden, in 1847-48, was £33,238; and in 1848-49, £110,804.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

A stormy meeting of the parishioners of the united parishes of ST ANDREW, HOLBORN, AND ST GEORGE THE MARTYR, took place on Monday evening, at the hall of the workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill now pending in the House of Commons, Mr Talbot in the chair. Mr Edmarsh moved the first resolution, calling for an effective legislative measure, prohibiting under severe penalties the assumption of any powers by the Pope in England, beyond the privileges conferred by the Emancipation Act of 1829, and authorising any person to prosecute for recovery of such fine. Mr Clarke seconded the resolution. Mr Lane moved, as an amendment, "That this meeting, steadfastly adhering to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, conscientiously deprecate any interference with the religious opinions of any class of her Majesty's subjects." The amendment was lost, and the original resolution carried amidst loud cheering. Mr Cooke Evans then moved a resolution to the effect, "That from Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham, and her Majesty's gracious Speech from the Throne on the opening of Parliament, her Majesty's subjects were justified in the full hope that the Pope of Rome would have received a full and effective check." Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution, which was carried amidst great uproar. It was finally agreed that the resolutions should be embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, and the meeting separated after a long and stormy discussion.

AT NOTTINGHAM, on Thursday week, a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, to petition Parliament against the Papal assumption of territorial titles. All sects and parties joined in the demonstration. The Mayor was in the chair. He quoted the declaration of Dr M'Hale, "that all who were not under the discipline and instruction of, and professing Roman Catholicism, were something worse than brute beasts and heathens;" and said the time had come when they must assert that they were neither pagans nor brutes. If there was one spot on the face of this earth that called itself Christianised, and was not, it was Rome, whence Dr M'Hale emanated.—The Rev J Edwards (Baptist) moved, "That this meeting rejoices at so large a combination of Protestants of various denominations in this empire in resisting the recent Papal aggression."—The Rev J W Brooks, vicar of St Mary's Church, seconded, and Mr Richard Morley, a borough magistrate, supported the motion, which, on being put, was carried, only one hand being held up against it. After other resolutions had been passed, disclaiming persecution, yet expressing deep indignation at the conduct of the Pope, petitions to both Houses of Parliament to repress the Papal aggression were adopted.

AT GLASGOW, on Wednesday week, an influential meeting of the inhabitants was held in the City-hall, for the purpose of petitioning against the Papal aggression, and to withdraw all endowments, and every species of State encouragement, from Popery. The spacious City-hall, the largest place of assembly in Scotland, was crowded in every part by an audience, comprising Presbyterians of every denomination. Resolutions condemning the Papal encroachments, regretting the inefficacy of the bill before Parliament, and calling for strong measures particularly not to encourage Popery in any way, were unanimously adopted.

On Thursday week, Lord Ashley, accompanied by a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen, presented an ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, signed by 65 noblemen, 110 members of the House of Commons, and 321,211 other persons, being lay members of the Church of England. It is emphatically the petition of the laymen; and, amongst other things, after beseeching her Majesty to resist the aggression of the Pope, it says:—"But we desire also humbly to represent to your Majesty our conviction, confirmed by the recent testimony of several bishops of our Church, that the Court of Rome never would have attempted such an act of aggression had not encouragements been held out to that encroaching power by many of the clergy of our own Church, who have, for several years past, shown a desire to assimilate the doctrines and services of the Church of England to those of the Roman communion. While we would cheerfully contend for the principles of the Reformation against all open enemies, we have to lament that our most dangerous foes are those of our own household; and hence we feel that it is to little purpose to repel the aggressions of the foreigner, unless those principles and practices which have tempted them to such aggressions, be publicly and universally repudiated. We are conscious that the evils to which we allude are deeply seated, and have been the growth of a series of years, and hence we entertain no expectation that they can be suddenly eradicated. But we humbly entreat your Majesty, in the exercise of your Royal prerogative, to direct the attention of the prelates and bishops of the Church to the necessity of using all diligent means to purify it from the infection of false doctrine; and, as respects external and visible observances, in which many novelties have been introduced, to take care that measures may be promptly adopted for the suppression of all such practices." After referring to the sacramental system and the "histrionic arrangements" of some churches, the petition concludes thus:—"While we feel deeply conscious that the true and effectual remedy for the dangers which beset our Protestant Church belongs to no human power, but only to the supreme Head of the Church, whose Almighty aid is to be sought by humble, persevering prayer, we are thankful that, by the constitution and the existing laws, there is vested in your Majesty, as the earthly head of our Church, a wholesome power of interposition, which power we entreat your Majesty now to exercise. The records of the reigns of your Majesty's illustrious predecessors, both before and since the glorious Revolution, furnish many examples of the manner in which the mischiefs and abuses which at various times have sprung up in the Church, have been dealt with by the exercise of the Royal authority. That it may please your Majesty, on a view of the peculiar perils in which our Protestant Church is now placed, to interpose for its defence, is our humble petition; and that it may please God long to preserve your Majesty in the full enjoyment of all your Royal authority, for the well-being of this nation, and for the furtherance of his own glory, is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's loyal subjects."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

EXETER COLLEGE.—An examination will be holden in this College on Monday, June 2, for the purpose of electing to four scholarships:—

1 and 2. [illegible] above the age of sixteen, and who if members of the University, have not [illegible] years from their matriculation.

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible] and who will not have exceeded [illegible] with preference to the kin, if any, of the late Rev [illegible]. The last tenable for six years.

Candidates are required to call on the rector on or before Saturday, May 31, and to bring with them their baptismal certificate, testimonials of good conduct, and, in case of their being candidates for either of the last two scholarships, proof of their being duly qualified according to the limitations above stated.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—On Thursday Mr William Charles Moffat, exhibitioner, was elected a scholar on the Michel foundation; and at the same time Mr Maxwell Miller [illegible] of Worcester College, was elected an exhibitioner.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Mr Henry Mitchell Hall, B.A., scholar on the open foundation, has been elected to a Bennet scholarship, and Mr Jex Blake, from Rugby, to an open scholarship of that society.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.—On Tuesday, the Right Rev Hibbert Binney was consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Chichester. The ceremony took place in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. Dr Binney sails forthwith for his diocese.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following have recently been [illegible]: The Rev William Lindsay [illegible] to Holderness, [illegible] Rev Samuel Warren to St Mary's Steps, [illegible] York; [illegible] Rev A Pardoe to [illegible], near Ledbury, Hereford; Rev T Lewis to [illegible], Montgomeryshire; Rev J W [illegible] to Hertford, Northamptonshire; Rev [illegible] to Rogart, Cornwall; Rev Abbott Upcher to Kirby Cane, Norfolk. [illegible] Rev Christopher [illegible] to Swarby, Lincolnshire; Rev [illegible] Lincolnshire.

The Rev W [illegible], B.C.L., Prebendary of Wells, Rural Dean of Chew Magna, and Vicar of Stowey, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Wells to the vicarage of [illegible] Newton, near Cerne [illegible] testimony of the important services which he has so long rendered [illegible].

VACANCIES.—St. George's Chapel Perpetual Curacy, Brighton, [illegible] J S M Anderson, resigned. [illegible] Cathedral [illegible] Dean of Lismore, Rev R Woods [illegible] Warden of [illegible] College [illegible] March 31. [illegible] of Vernon [illegible], Hants [illegible] value £[illegible], with residence [illegible] Rev F Butler [illegible] Vicarage [illegible] value £[illegible] Rev W [illegible] Curacy [illegible] Yorkshire [illegible] value £[illegible] [illegible] £[illegible] [illegible]

STATISTICS OF RECENT ORDINATIONS.—*Deacons*: Worcester, [illegible]; Oxford, 13; Gloucester, [illegible]; Chichester, [illegible]; Peterborough, 4; Manchester, 14; Chester, 21; Lincoln, 5; total, 86. *Priests*: Worcester, [illegible]; Oxford, [illegible]; Gloucester, 4; Chichester, 2; Peterborough, 4; Carlisle, 4; Manchester, [illegible]; Chester, 21; Lincoln, [illegible]; total, 74.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev Charles Rogers, incumbent of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, from his congregation; the Rev W Goodacre, by his [illegible] of Mansfield Woodhouse; the Rev James Haworth, by the congregation of Christ Church, Chester, on his retirement; the Rev Robert Nicholson, Featherstone [illegible] Oldham, Lancashire, from the female scholars who attend his Bible class; the Rev G Roberts, late of St Ann's, Lancashire, from the parishioners; the Rev J S M Anderson, upon his resignation of the perpetual curacy of St George's Chapel, Brighton; the Rev D de Boudry, late of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, by the parishioners.—The Very Rev [illegible] Dawes, Dean of Hereford, and the Rector of King's Somborne, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Very Rev [illegible] Canon [illegible] A [illegible] consisting of an epergne of the value of £[illegible] was presented to the Dean, to the purchase of which there were about 230 subscribers.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Osborne at a quarter before two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon Amelia Murray, Colonel Hon Charles Grey, Captain Hon Joseph Denman, R.N., Colonel Bouverie, and Mr Birch. The august party embarked at Cowes, on board the *Fairy*, Royal steam yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and crossed to Gosport. A special train conveyed her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal suite, to town. On arriving at the Nine Elms station, the august party entered five of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Lancers.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a levee at St James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the great officers of state.

Her Majesty wore a train of black silk, trimmed with black crape and black ornaments. The petticoat was also of black silk, trimmed with black crape. Her Majesty wore black ornaments in her headdress.

The Levee was very numerously attended both in the diplomatic and general circles.

Among the more noticeable presentations in the general circle, we remark the following:—Lieut.-Gen Sir Charles Napier, on his return from India, by the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Newcastle, on succeeding to his title, by the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Earl of Macclesfield, by the Marquis of Westminster. Viscount Malden, on appointment to Royal Horse Guards, by the Marquis of Anglesey. Viscount Ingestre, on appointment to 1st Life Guards, by Col J. Hall, M.P. Viscount Cranley, on his marriage, by Lieut Colonel Hon Peregrine Cust. Captain Lord George Paulet, R.N., on appointment to her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, by Sir F Baring. Lord Ribblesdale, by Lord John Russell. Mr Cubitt, President of Institution of Civil Engineers, by Earl Granville. Colonel J Bloomfield Gough, on promotion, and being appointed aide-de-camp to her Majesty, by Lieut.-General Viscount Gough. Mr Donald Nicoll, on appointment to the Magistracy of Middlesex and Westminster, by the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty before the Levee. After the Levee the Queen and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday evening, the Queen and the Prince, attended by the Countess of Desart, the Hon Lucy Kerr, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Alfred Paget, and Col. Bouverie, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence. Her Majesty and the Prince subsequently visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House, where the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary met the Queen and his Royal Highness.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Exhibition Building. The Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Lieut.-Col Francis Seymour, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle in the evening.

The Court changed mourning for the late Princess Elin, of Hohenlohe Langenburg, on Tuesday.

The birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was celebrated on Wednesday at Windsor and Kew, by the ringing of the church bells, the firing of cannon, and other rejoicings.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton entertained a select circle last week, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, to meet her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

Lord Broughton gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Berkeley-square.

We regret to learn that the Marchioness of Lansdowne is in a state of health which entirely precludes all hope of her recovery. Her Ladyship is not expected to survive many days.

We regret to learn that the Hon Miss Cavendish, Maid of Honour to her Majesty, has been most seriously indisposed during the past fortnight, in Paris.

MISS TALBOT, THE TAUNTON NUN.

TAUNTON, near to which the Agapemone is situated, has latterly become much talked of as the place where Miss Talbot took refuge from the cares of the world according to some, and was placed, according to others, by her guardians and friends to secure her fortune for the Romish Church. It is notorious that the family of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, have long been attached to the Roman Catholic Church, and hence, since the beginning of the last century, have not been conspicuous in the national annals. At that time the head of the family, created a Duke for his services in the reign of William III. (but that title died with him), was the chief of the Government. At Queen Anne's decease he was Lord Treasurer, Lord High Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was very instrumental in defeating the intrigue for placing the Pretender on the throne, and securing the succession to the House of Hanover. Latterly the family has only been heard of as amongst the leading members of the Romish Church in England. The present Earl has been distinguished for his attachment to his creed, and has brought some ridicule on himself for his attempts to gain credulity for two pretended miracles in Switzerland. It is right to remember the strong religious tendencies of the family and of the noble Earl, as helping to explain some features in the subsequent story.

The present Earl succeeded to the title in 1827. His half brother, the Hon George Henry Talbot, a Catholic like himself, married Miss Augusta Jones St Paul, a Protestant lady, and by her he had two children. The eldest, a son, was born on January 18, 18[illegible], and died in 1845. The youngest, a daughter, was born on June 5th, 1831, and is now nearly twenty years of age. By the grandfather's will this young lady is entitled when she comes of age to a fortune of £80,000. He left [illegible] to each of the two children, with remainder to the survivor; the brother being dead, the whole property augmented to the sum mentioned vests in her. It was burdened too with an annuity of £[illegible] to her mother, but that lady is also dead, and the property is completely unencumbered. On the marriage of the parents no stipulation was made for the religious education of the children, and they followed the father's creed. In 18[illegible] the parents separated by deed, and then it was stipulated that the young lady should remain under the sole care of her mother till she was ten years of age, and that the mother should have access to her son at all seasonable times. The father died on the 11th of June, 18[illegible], and by his will, dated June [illegible], appointed Dr Doyle, the present Bishop of Southwark, his sole executor, bequeathing him all his personal property, and constituting him sole guardian of his children. What kind of a man Mr Talbot was, and by what kind of influence a Roman Catholic priest was appointed to the exclusion of all his blood relations to this important trust, is not for us to conjecture; but weak men at the point of death, surrounded with priests, have in all ages committed very foolish acts. Against such folly no legislation can protect us.

In the month of August of the same year (18[illegible]) Dr Doyle appeared by petition before the Lord Chancellor, to ask that the arrears of the life-interest of the deceased might be paid to him, which was granted; and also to ask that the boy John Talbot, then presumptive heir to the Earldom, should be allowed to reside with the Earl and visit the Continent with him, under the care of Dr Doyle. A second petition was presented from the next friends of the children, praying that Dr Doyle might be restrained from taking them out of the jurisdiction of the court. The Lord Chancellor decided that John Talbot should reside with his uncle. Mrs Talbot, after marrying soon afterwards with Mr Craven Berkeley, another petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor by Dr Doyle to remove the daughter from her care and control. But the Lord Chancellor, on good grounds, refused to comply, and the young lady remained with her mother till the demise of the latter, in the year 18[illegible]. Since then she has been under the care of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and of her guardian, Dr Doyle, and has been brought up in the Catholic faith. In what manner she was educated is not stated; but from a letter published in the *Times*, she appears to have passed her youth in seclusion, like most Catholic young ladies, but was introduced into company last year. After being some twelve weeks in the fashionable world, annoyed, it is said, at the attentions of a suitor whom she detested, and tired, perhaps, with the dissipation and confusion of a life she was not accustomed to, she was placed, with her own consent, last September, in a convent at Taunton, called the Lodge, by Lord Shrewsbury and Dr Doyle. That she went to the convent without reluctance may be assumed, but that she has gone as a postulant, and means to take the veil, is denied by herself and her friends. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, who signs himself J. W. Hendren, has indeed declared that she could only be admitted as a postulant, and a postulant, preparatory to her becoming a nun, that the disposal of her property may fall to the Church, he appears very anxious to make her. He says, indeed, in one paragraph, that he would not allow the convent to receive such a sum as her property; but in another he says—

I think it probable, that, if Miss Talbot becomes a nun, a portion of her property will be devoted to religious and charitable purposes, and why not? In [illegible] we want [illegible] schools, and hospitals, orphan ages, &c., and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] newspapers with paragraphs [illegible] magnificent donations [illegible] made by Protestants, who are greatly praised for what they have done, and the reader is usually exhorted to "go and do likewise;" and, we ask, if it is praiseworthy in Protestants to do such things, why is it blameable in Catholics?

The Bishop obviously contemplates disposing of the property for the benefit of the Church, but he is likely to be deceived.

The Lord Chancellor, to whom another appeal was made on Saturday last, said—

In the autumn of last year, when on a visit to the Earl of Shrewsbury, a conversation had taken place between Miss Talbot and himself, which proved her to be a very intelligent person. Subsequently he was informed by the Earl of Shrewsbury that she had gone to a convent; and a statement had recently appeared, that she had done so with his, the Lord Chancellor's, consent. Now, there was no foundation whatever for that assertion, for he was not even aware of such a step having been taken until informed of the fact. He had received a letter from Miss Talbot, and he did not think it right to allow the young lady to remain in the convent, and should therefore order that such an arrangement should be made as would provide for her future safe residence and comfort during the remainder of her minority; for which purpose he should direct a reference to the Master to inquire and report what would be requisite for that purpose, and draw out a scheme in accordance. That order might be made at once. He observed in the petition of Mr Berkeley, that it stated that the young lady was a postulant in the convent, but in her own letter she stated that she was not a postulant, nor did she return to the convent with that view.

Mr Wood: It is stated in the affidavits that the abbess or superior of the convent had admitted in the presence of the young lady that she was a postulant.

The Lord Chancellor could not well understand how that could be, seeing that the young lady herself expressed her willingness to leave and come to London and enter into society.

On Thursday the case was again mentioned before the Lord Chancellor, and it was announced that Miss Talbot would arrive in town on Monday, to be taken charge of by a lady who had consented to receive her, but whose name was not published. The case is to be heard again on Saturday, when the question will be discussed whether Dr Doyle should remain guardian of the young lady, it having been proposed to remove him from that office. In the meantime, a scheme is to be propounded by a Master for the future residence of the young lady; but it was broadly intimated that she will not be allowed, or, at least, will not be persuaded, to take up her residence in a nunnery. In the course of the discussion the Lord Chancellor defended himself from the charge of negligence on this subject, by saying that he had not thought it necessary to refer to the order made by his predecessor for the care of the lady, and he presumed that a proper provision had been made.

The young lady is so unfortunate as to be a prize that others contend for. Poor lady! She is but the appendage to her £80,000, which lovers, lawyers, priests, friends, and guardians seem all anxious to get hold of, very indifferent to what may be her wishes and her affections. It is very seldom that priests are extremely anxious to make a nun of a poor girl; very seldom that lawyers trouble themselves about wards who are paupers; very seldom in high life that lovers persecute young ladies, who have nothing to bestow but their own persons, with their suits; but £80,000 is a huge prize to be fought for, sighed for, or prayed for, and the young lady, its unfortunate appendage, is made the victim of greediness under its various disguises.

THE AGAPEMONE.

THE Agapemone, or the Abode of Love, is the residence of a religious body, which calls itself the Family of Love. According to our Sketch, it looks a pleasant place, fit for such a family. It is situated at Charlinch, near Spaxton, about nine miles from Taunton, in a pleasant part of the varied and charming county of Somerset. The site is a gentle eminence backed by the Quantock Hills, and the area of the whole space inclosed is more than an acre. It was formed as it at present exists in 1846, soon after the society began, and has since been the abode of the "happy" family.

The centre building in the Sketch is the residence of Mr Prince, the chief of the sect, or family, or, as some of his disciples are accused of calling him, "God Almighty," and some others of the Brethren. On the right is the Banqueting Hall, formerly the Chapel, the gable of which is surmounted by a lion rampant, flag and staff; on a scroll are the words "Hail, Holy Love!" On the extreme right and in the distance are dwelling houses, conservatories, &c., inclosing the lawn, or pleasure-ground, on the left of which are the stables and coach-houses. In the left of the foreground is another dwelling house and aviary.

The equipage used by the Family is first-rate, and the order of the procession for travelling, or taking the air, is seen in the foreground. Occasionally, additional carriages and equestrians, with bloodhounds, which belong to the establishment, accompany the handsome vehicle shown in the Sketch.

The number of persons who composed the Family, in the summer of 1849, was about sixty, some married and others unmarried, the two classes being about equal in numbers. There were *children* in the establishment; but, in the phraseology of the brethren, this term seems to mean the unmarried, for the youngest of them was described as being about twenty-four years of age, and the eldest of them about forty. They do not call themselves a sect, but a private family. The Brethren comprise several clergymen—four at least—who have belonged to the Church of England, who have either left it or been deprived of their preferment on account of their peculiar opinions; a medical man, who attends the Family professionally; an attorney, who manages the legal business for the Family; a civil engineer, a farmer, &c. All the members of the Family appear to be persons of substance, though some of them have acquired their property by marriage. They live at their ease in much enjoyment, and rather mock at solemn professional men for their seriousness and their care. They profess merriment. They ride out for pleasure, they hunt, they play at various games, and delight in hockey, especially on Sunday. They have money in the bank, the interest of which must of course be paid by the labour of some portion of that serious, care-taking community, which does not enter the Abode of Love, nor ride in carriages, nor play at hockey on Sunday. They have purchased a farm, but it does not appear that they cultivate the land themselves. Their property is managed in common by their chiefs; they take their meals in common, and have their pursuits in common. Their creed is typified by their practices. They have converted the chapel into a banqueting-house, and substitute feasting and enjoyment for privation and prayer. "If God be not life, happiness, and love," said one of the Family, "then we do not know what God is." Every family, the same jolly fellow declared, should be an Agapemone.

Latterly, it is said, a stricter kind of discipline has been introduced into the Family, and its chief thinks it right to enforce some kind of sumptuary regulations on the Children. The ladies have been obliged, it is said, to lay aside caps, and cut off their hair, which is to be kept close shorn. The men too are treated like the Russians, and contrary to most other sects which encourage the growth of hair, they are ordered to shave close, annihilating whiskers and all, and keeping their heads like those of charity-boys. It is said, too, that one of the children of the Family having taken lessons to love beyond the walls, was seized by force and carried back to the Agapemone. Not liking his treatment he made his escape, and has since carried pistols, according to report, to protect himself from the love of his friends. These stories may be only scandal, for it is always the fate of such societies to have much said of them that is not true.

[illegible] Mr Prince and some of his chief disciples have gone about the [illegible] making converts, have visited Brighton, Suffolk, and other places [illegible] the doctrines of love; and though the Brethren have [illegible] of a certain age who possess property [illegible] transferring their property to some of the brethren [illegible] appears to have no very well defined dogmas. They [illegible] to act and do everything for his glory. They [illegible] to prayer; they sing the praises of the Lord sometimes in the open air, and sometimes in [illegible]. They [illegible]. They say the day of grace is past [illegible]. They adopt [illegible] the philosophic tenet, that each action has its own irrevocable consequences, which constitute the judgment, and the punishment or the reward of the action. Their superior, and apparently the founder of the Family, Mr Prince, was [illegible] and has travelled about a good deal, disseminating his doctrines and making converts to the system of love. Some of his disciples regard him with great reverence, and believe that what he commands is of God, if he be not God himself. It transpired at a trial which took place in the Court of Exchequer nearly two years ago, that three sisters, each of whom had about six thousand pounds at her own disposal, were convinced by the agency of the [illegible] that they were commanded by God to marry three of the [illegible]. They [illegible] to Taunton in June, 18[illegible], and the [illegible] gentlemen whom they had never [illegible] were married. The superior [illegible] recommendations are so pleasant [illegible].

The sect or Family appears to have originally been called the "Lampeter Brethren," and to be composed chiefly of members of the Church

"THE LODGE," TAUNTON.

of England, from which they have separated more on account of its discipline than its creed. The Family profess to believe as the Church of England believes. They are Trinitarians; they adopt the Apostles' Creed. Those amongst them who believe that Mr. Prince is the immortal God, as one of them is said to have believed, are regarded as crazy. Mr. Prince does not exact from them such surpassing credulity. They do every thing, they say, for the glory of God, and consider that they glorify Him when they eat and drink. They make no difference between Sunday and other days. Connected, as several members of the Family have been, with the Church of England, the sect growing out of that, it is likely, just now, when a ward of Churches is raging, to excite some scandal, and the rival faith, which is accused in Parliament of having in its convents brothels or prisons, may possibly point to the Agapemone, and say in the language of Mrs. Nottidge, the mother of the three ladies, who, by God's command, married three of the brethren, that "these people live in the greatest sin and iniquity." While we must adopt the language of the Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury on the occasion of the trial already referred to, and admit religion contains so many strange doctrines, "that all who entertain with sincerity any peculiar doctrine, however absurd that doctrine may appear to others, ought to be allowed to enjoy that opinion without interference," yet Protestants will not be able to prevent those whom they revile for strange creeds, particularly for their reverence of the ancient Pontiff of Rome, from turning on them, and pointing to the Agapemone and the belief in Mr. Prince as something more strange and startling than anything to be found in Popery. As the brethren took three sisters and £18,000 out of one family, and persuaded a fourth sister to make over her property to Mr. Prince, it may seem doubtful whether the influence of other spiritual or pretended spiritual guides is not as great and as much exercised for merely mercenary ends as the spiritual influence of those gentlemen who say it is a virtue in ladies with large properties to renounce all the duties of a wife and a mother and bestow themselves and their fortunes on a convent or an infallible church

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Julia, youngest daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., was born in London on the 4th May, 1822; and, in 1835, was sent to Harrow, which he left in 1840. Having spent a year in travelling on the Continent, he returned to England in 1841, entered Christchurch, Oxford, as a gentleman Commoner, took his degree in 1843, and, in the same year, was appointed by Lord Aberdeen (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs) *attaché* to the British Embassy at Madrid. Whilst holding this appointment, he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer (now Minister at Washington) to Tangiers, and was present at its bombardment by the French fleet under Prince Joinville.

In 1846 he was deputed by Sir Henry Bulwer to Barcelona, and remained there during the entire period of the residence of the Queen of Spain. In February, 1846, he returned to England; in the May of the same year was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; and in December, *Chargé d'Affaires*, an appointment which he held during the whole period of the Swiss war. In February, 1849, Sir Edward Lyons, previously British Minister at Athens, was appointed to the Swiss Cantons; and in January, 1850, Mr. Peel removed to Geneva, where he was residing when the news of his father's accident reached him. He immediately set out for England, but did not arrive until after the late Sir Robert's death.

Previous to the issue of the new writ for Tamworth, Sir Robert was invited to allow himself to be put in nomination, to which he consented, but did not then present himself to the electors. The writ was issued in the July of 1850, he was returned without opposition, and took his seat in August, just before the prorogation of Parliament.

On the 29th of January he met his constituents at a public dinner at Tamworth, proposed the health of the Mayor, and afterwards, in returning thanks on his own account, mentioned, that, although attained to an age when many men were practised in the discussion of political affairs, his pursuits and aims had lain in so different a direction, that he had never before addressed any public assembly. He was now called upon for the first time to explain his opinions to a constituency who had, at that very time in the previous year, and often on former occasions, been charmed by the eloquence of his father, who was wont to explain to them the political views that were eagerly waited for throughout the country, and caught up in seasons of difficulty as sources of hope and strength. For himself, he felt that the responsibility conferred upon him by his seat in Parliament, his name and political connexions, called upon him to devote his utmost energies to the mastership of political questions. His convictions were of a Liberal tendency. He would conserve all that the wisdom of our ancestors and the prudence of modern statesmen had gathered for our guidance, but would model all in consistence with the progress of calm and well-taught public opinion. He was opposed to measures of sweeping financial change, but would consult such wise and prudent economy in every branch of the public expenditure as should give the opportunity of removing all taxes oppressive to industry, or standing in the way of the sanatory improvement of the people, but always with due consideration of the dignity of the empire and contingencies, which could not be foreseen, but for which we should always be prepared. As to the prevalent religious zeal and animosity excited by the establishment and organisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, he would not commit himself by the expression of

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

views he might afterwards see reasons to change; but he certainly did not feel such serious grounds of alarm as were generally expressed though he did believe that the occasion should stir up the dignitaries of the Protestant Church to more earnest spiritual superintendence than they had hitherto exercised over the interests committed to their charge.

But Sir Robert did not long leave his constituents in any doubt as to his opinions on the Papal Aggression. He made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on Friday, the 14th instant, in support of the Government measure, although regretting that it had been shorn of some of its stringency. He held religious toleration a sacred principle. Perfect freedom should be extended to all sects and classes of religious thinkers without distinction. The bill did not interfere with the legitimate enjoyment of religious liberty. It was asserted that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was forgetful of his antecedents and his party; but to him it seemed that he was not only best consulting the interests of his party, but, what was of far greater moment, of the country at large. Apart from its political influence, there was really nothing in the Papal Aggression at which to take alarm. A priest had had his vanity satisfied. As by touch of a harlequin's wand, Cardinal Wiseman had jumped forth in scarlet hat and hose, the gaudy trappings of a spiritual prince of an imaginary see. Ireland, he thought, might have been omitted from the Bill, the fact that three-fourths of the people were Roman Catholics rendered its case different from England.

He found himself with deep regret opposed to Sir James Graham, to whom he bore a high political attachment, and to whom he looked up as called upon to occupy the place unhappily vacated, in the defence of those measures which had been gained by the country, but he could not view the question apart from its political intents. So far back as the reign of King John, he found Innocent III nominating an archbishop to the see of Canterbury, placing the country under an interdict, prohibiting the subjects from rendering due homage to their Sovereign, and finally most generously handing over England to the King of France, because John refused to recognise the bishop. The Farnese Pope Paul had promulgated a Bull asserting the Pope's authority, and excommunicating Henry in England. The same things could not be done now, but the same aggressive spirit was at work. Switzerland, the last retreat from the despotism of Europe, had been stirred to civil war, in which was spilled as gallant blood as ever warmed the hearts of patriots, by artful Jesuits and Papal political emissaries. It was with difficulty he could control his feelings in view of the iniquity and intolerance with which Rome fostered these dissensions, so as to preserve that rigid impartial observance which the noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs had absolutely imposed upon him. Rome, Naples, Florence were living proofs that with Catholic intolerance there can be no civil liberty. "Better," said Gregory VII "Spain should belong to the Saracen, than not render homage to the Sovereign Pontiff." The course of Rome still flowed unchanged through the same channels of intolerance. He believed the recent aggression was the first step of an organised attempt to enslave the consciences, shackle the liberties, and shake the allegiance of the people, and he would therefore entreat the noble Lord at the head of the Government and the House, by timely legislation, to prevent the abuse from taking root, the fruits of which would inevitably endanger the safety of the State.

Throughout, Sir Robert Peel was listened to with marked attention and, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered, and surrounded by members to offer their congratulations.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

"THE AGAPEMONE," AT CHARLINCH, NEAR TAUNTON.

SCENE FROM THE NEW WATTEAU BALLET OF "L'ILE DES AMOURS.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The interesting and attractive feature of the opening performance on the 22d inst., for the season 1851, was the first representation in this country of Mdlle Caroline Duprez. The character was *Lucia*. There were two strong inducements to hear the new aspirant for lyric glory: first, her extreme youthfulness—a *Lucia* of eighteen is rarely witnessed even by the most fervid opera-house frequenters; and, secondly, she is the daughter of one of the greatest tenors ever known on operatic boards. The house—which, by the way, has been thoroughly renovated, and looks again as bright and brilliant as when it was first decorated—was therefore crowded in excess; rank and fashion, art, science, and literature, were fully represented, and before the rising of the curtain no place was unoccupied. Except the reception awarded to Mr. Balfe, on his entrance to conduct the opera, the buzz of conversation was scarcely interrupted, until the harp solo was heard, which precedes the first entrance of the hapless heroine of Scott's powerful tale: as the symphony progressed, the excitement became intense, until the trembling girl, the "*prima donna*" of the night, faced an English audience, and then burst forth the habitual welcome extended to a *débutante*. Nothing could be more prepossessing than Mdlle. Caroline Duprez: rather under the middle height, her figure is symmetrical and elegant; and her face, with regular features, dark and full eyes, with even and arched eyebrows, and her luxuriant hair, dressed in the style of the period in which the novelist has fixed his mournful romance, were immediately pronounced to be undeniable claims for personal distinction and beauty. Her action was easy and graceful, and a few passages of recitative soon convinced the auditory that she was a vocalist of no ordinary stamp, to command their sympathies and ensure their suffrages. In the cavatina, it was felt at once that she was thoroughly capable of executing every cadence she undertook—that there were no elaborated passages beyond her reach. This is a great gift for the singer, and a rare treat for the hearer, whose nerves are unstrung too often by the fear of a break-down in the modern attempts at daring embellishments. The quality of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez's organ is sympathetic; her intonation is faultless. Her reading of the cavatina was simple, carrying out the artistic conception of *Lucia*—that of a subdued spirit in a doomed girl. This melancholy expression was observable in the subsequent duet with *Edgardo*—the plighting of her faith was depicted with a prophetic dread of a future fate. Although in this duet the act the artifice of art was apparent, there was ever and anon a flashing of the eye, indicative of intellectual appreciation of the attributes of the character. In the second act there was the same freedom from exaggeration: in the duo with the brother, the utter despondency of the heart-riven *Lucia* was portrayed without violence. In the marriage scene, the admission of her signature to the contract was made with the same tone-ing feeling—there was no contortion no hysterics—but *Lucia* was presented under Fate's influence, despairing and soul-subdued, but still a quiet victim amidst the raging elements of discord around her. In the mad scene of the last act the conception was still realised; the delirium was free from spasmodic convulsions and vaulting feats. The sweetness, delicacy, and pathos of the "Bride of Lammermoor" were beautifully developed, but Mdlle. Duprez had reserved her great display of vocalisation with great tact for the concluding scene. She then came out with a profusion of florid ornaments, striking distinct intervals, accomplishing elaborate and hazardous passages with astonishing ease. Her *fortiture* is remarkably neat, pointed, and sparkling. When it is added, that, like her father, her phrasing is perfectly finished, and her declamation is distinct, clear, and emphatic, it may be conceived that the night's triumph for the gifted *débutante* was genuine and decided. There are amateurs who can remember Mdlle. *Sidoli* of Macbean, and Mrs. Wrighton in these boards, but it may be questioned whether any one of these three *artistes* on the first night displayed more promise than Caroline Duprez. Genius on the stage is slow in expansion, however no limit in development. Mdlle. Duprez has rare natural gifts, she has youth, beauty, and a fine soprano voice, of extensive compass, with a magnificent style; she has evidently been carefully trained; and has the valuable qualification of self-possession, and it is only now a question of time for the advent of greater physical force. In the meanwhile, her appearance in every new character will be of the highest interest. Whether an artiste, every phase in whose career will be anxiously watched, so complete was the success.

The new ballet, "Life in Arcours," will be an especial favourite during the season. M. Paul Taglioni has been singularly happy in his "concetti;" his groupings are full of grace and animation. The spectator might, with no inordinate stretch of the imagination, imagine himself in the days of Louis Quatorze, when Molière wrote plots for ballet, Lulli composed the music, and the grand Monarch himself danced in them with irresistible grace, if we are to accept Voltaire's authority. Nadand, the leader of the ballet, has composed and arranged the music for this "love" of a ballet; and ingenious and charming it is, being a *mélange* of the solemn and dignified minuet school, with the modern galops and dances of action. Like Adolphe Adam, Nadand has written a light and graceful overture. Berrilla's directive of the ins and outs of the subject. To the stately *danse noble* of the Court lady is opposed the piquant *danse pastorale* of the peasant girl, depicted with archness, fascination, and spirit by the accomplished Mdlle. Berrilla. Cupids are of a large growth; but, with their quivers, bows and arrows, one of the most elegant choregraphic groupings was formed that has been seen for many a day. The pictorial departments of this ballet, in Mr. Planché's words, is entirely beautiful; witness his charming bower of flowers, in which the "Amours" are imprisoned in their golden cage. There is enough of contrast in the costumes of the villagers, the Court beauties and the fairies of "Love of the Island," and of stirring incident in the pantomime, to render the ballet a permanent source of attraction. The last scene is represented upon the preceding page.

On Tuesday night Mdlle. Duprez made her second appearance in *Lucia*, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout her performance.

The cast of "Gustavus," to be produced this evening (Saturday), is not only strong in singers, but will be strengthened by the first appearance this season of the poetic *danseuse*, Carlotta Grisi, who will have a grand *pas* in the ballet of the festival ball *masqué*, supported by Mr. Lumley in the character of "Anderson."

A version of "Gustavus" was given at Covent-Garden Theatre in 1833. The original plot was very considerably changed by Mr. Planché, and a great portion of the music was selected by him for the limited engagement of Mr. Bunn at the command of the management. It is now given in its entirety, and supported by the chief *artistes* of the theatre, both lyrical and choregraphic. There are few operas which may compare with the variety of effects contained in this opera. The music unites the mystical, the tragical, and the gay; the story is peculiarly striking, from its historical truth and romantic colouring, the scenes at the fortune-teller's, the conspiracy, and the masked ball, with the assassination, may account for its world-wide popularity.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening performance at Covent Garden Theatre has been definitively fixed for Thursday next, with Rossini's "Semiramide." Mdme. Grisi will make her first appearance this season in her favourite character of the Queen, and Mdlle Angri's return to the establishment of which she is the idol will be signalised by her delineation of *Arsace*. Signor Luigi Mei will replace Lavia in the part of *Idreno*; and Signor Salvatore's foreign reputation will be first tested, in this country, in the arduous character of *Assur*, so long depicted by Tamburini. Tamberlik and Mdme Castellan have arrived in town—the former from Russia, and the latter from Prussia. Mario is expected in a few days from Moscow.

ADELPHI.

The transition of Mr. Webster to the Haymarket stage has rendered a new venture necessary for this theatre. "The Jew Boswned, or, Heien of the Hurst," is the name of an original drama, written on the usual plan of Adelphi pieces, with an intense domestic interest, built up on the basis of social crimes. The first two acts of the play were marvellously successful; but the length of the whole will render compression expedient, inasmuch as it excited disapprobation at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Hughes acted the principal part in a manner to command praise. *Haserny* is the victim of remorse for having shot, while sporting, the husband of a lady whom he passionately loved. By way of atonement, he becomes guardian to her daughter—the *Helen of the Burst* (Miss Wyndham). The scenes of tenderness and remorse between these performers were powerfully interpreted, particularly the scene of the confession. One, also, between the penitent criminal and *Colonel Wesley* (Mr. C. J. Smith), the father of the widowed lady above alluded to, was replete with great passion. This gentleman has a son, whom he disowns, *Leonard* (Mdme. Celeste), whose West Indian blood rebels against the supposed act of parental tyranny which he is always taunted, and whose morose feelings are stimulated by a false steward, *Ironstone* (Mr. Emery), who seeks revenge for a silenced daughter. To these sources of serious interest comic underplots are skilfully supported by Mr. Wright and Mr. Paul Bedford—as *The Lurcher*, a town scamp, who comes into the country fortune-hunting, and as *James*, a fisherman turned publican, whose courtship of *Mrs. Pedd* (Mrs. Lawrence) is broadly humorous. All these characters are caricatures, but were inimitably enacted.

The story was corroborated by much fine scenery, and elaborate grouping of villagers, dancers, peasants, and xylophellites, who crowd the stage on proper occasions. In all these respects the drama is admirable; and we doubt not, that, when brought within reasonable limits, it will have a run.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday Mr. Webster appeared here in the character of *Turnstyle*. Mullins's celebrated comedy has been somewhat altered by the English stage by Mr John Oxenford, and the Haymarket company have been called upon to show their skill in adapting themselves to the precision and ease of the French stage. The comedy itself has been most elegantly rendered, and the performers exerted themselves to the utmost to sustain their parts with the requisite propriety to this they made, indeed, a close approximation. Mr. Webster himself was altogether *Turnstyle*, and was characterised by Miss Reynolds, as *Elmire*, the coquette. Next to these we prefer Mr Davenport in *Dance* and tired to like Mr. Lambert in *Orgon*, but he must moderate his style before we can altogether approve of him in the part. The *Dorine* of Mrs. Fitzwilliam was all that could be desired, as was also Mr. Rogers's *Cleante*. The rest of the characters were respectably sustained. The obvious hits contained in the dialogue ought, in these times of Papal aggression, to give the comedy a run; they were not lost on the audience.

On Wednesday, Mr William Wallack appeared in the difficult character of *Hamlet*, and performed it with an impressiveness and originality which induces us to esteem it the best impersonation that we have yet witnessed of this new tragedian. We could, however, have desired that he had observed the poet's instructions, and pronounced many passages "trippingly on the tongue," to which an undue weight of intonation, as it appeared to us, was given. There was much novelty in the business of the scene introduced by Mr. Wallack, and more final feeling thrown into the part generally than is usual with actors. With less deliberation, and a more natural flow of the passion, Mr. Wallack's portrait of the princely Dane would prove attractive. His soliloquy on death was finely delivered, for the start, and all parties "make the best" of a temporary perplexity. Mr. Buckstone was very amusing.

LYCEUM.

"Cool as a Cucumber" is the name of a new farce produced on Monday. It is the production of Mr. M. W. Blanchard Jerrold. The cool hero is, of course, Mr. Charles Mathews (*Mr. Crumpet*), who adventures up the Rhine constitute the story. He gets involved in a love affair, between *Janie Hewlson* (Miss Fanny Baker) and *Frederick Barkins* (Mr. Bellingham), which interference prevents successful; he steps behind the curtain, to lament the obduracy of *Old Barkins* (Mr. Basil Baker), and to inform the audience that he had done all he could to bring the affair to a happy issue. Scarcely has he done this, when the curtain again rises, and shows the stern father in a melting mood, unexpectedly consenting to the match. This clever claptrap was effective; and the piece may be pronounced successful.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble recommenced her Shakspearian readings at this theatre on Monday, in the tragedy of "Richard III." Mrs. Kemble's power of personating a great number of characters, and giving superior scenes with marvellous force, is undiminished. Her greatest effort was reserved for the tent scene. The declamatory and denunciatory pronounced by the ghosts of the slain and wronged on *Richard* and *Richmond* were delivered with remarkable discrimination and awful energy. The sentence "Despair, and die," was repeated with terrible effect by the audience. The audience was numerous and fashionable; and their attention was sustained to the end. A play, by such reading as Mrs. Kemble's, is given with more completeness than any acting could realise—all the parts being rendered with equal excellence

The "Romeo and Juliet," on Wednesday, was inexpressibly charming. Mrs. Kemble has so regained health, that her voice is fuller and clearer; and the variety of intonation with which she distinguished the *dramatis personæ*, showed her still unfailing power. The hushed attention and frequent applause of her accustomed audience, gave no mean discrimination—instinct to the repeated effusions of her genius. Her rendering of *Juliet* is as delicate and sweet as on the first night of her appearance on the English stage.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies at the second concert, last Monday, were Haydn's No. 11 of the "Salomon" set and Beethoven's "Eroica" in E flat, No. 3. The lovely and picturesque andante and the fiery *finale* in the former work were played to perfection. With the single hitch of the horns in the trio of the scherzo, the "Eroica" was splendidly rendered: it was never executed with greater delicacy and precision; the colouring in the pathetic funeral march left absolutely nothing to be desired. The overtures were Cherubini's "Anacreon" and a MS. overture by Schlesser, of Darmstadt. The last-mentioned composition was barren of novel ideas, although the forms are those of a skilful musician. The "Anacreon" went like wildfire; the rush of the violins at the close was a perfect tornado: Costa took it at a tremendous pace, but his forces were quite up to the mark, and nobody was distanced. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. W. H. Holmes, in Mendelssohn's introduction and rondo in B minor, for the pianoforte; and Mr. Lazarus, in a clarionet concertino, composed by Molique. The performance of Mr. Lazarus distinguished himself by a deliciously pure tone, just intonation, and by extraordinary passage playing. The pure intonation and slow enjoyment were full of expression, and the finale was long, trivial, and not intensely interesting, the orchestral accompaniments were skilful and elegant. Of the vocalisation at this concert, a single observation alone remains on the memory; the selection was unexceptionable, but the execution, save a quartet by Mendelssohn, was execrable. The want of a National Opera, to afford our concert vocalists some notion of dramatic effect every night or more apparent: with such excellent voices, our artists seem to be thoroughly incapable of intellectual and poetic expression.

Beethoven's Choral Symphony—the glorious No. 9—will be performed at the third concert, on the 7th of April; and there is a rumour of a new symphony by Cipriani Potter, and other novelties.

THE ROUND, CATCH, AND CANON CLUB.

This social and musical club held its final meeting for the present season on the 22nd inst., at Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Pyne, in the absence of Chapel Royal, whose efficiency as leader in the excellent selection he had made for the entertainment of the members. Amongst the glees, which were all admirably executed, the interweaving of Horsley's "When daisies pied," with the sweet strains of Dr. Francis, Gear, Land, and Bradbury, must be specially commended; as also Bishop's "Give me a cup," by Francis, Land, and Bradbury; Callcott's "Hail, Amphitrite!" Knyvett's earnest address in "Modern Times is beautiful, Queen of the Valley," by Francis, Lockey, Bennett, Bradbury, and Machin; and the delicate quartet, "With sighs, sweet rose." The professional members present were Messrs. Francis, King, Lockey, Hatton, Bradbury, Land, Gray, Barnby, H. Gear, and Bennett; with Mr. J. L. Hatton, the composer, as a visitor.

After the various loyal and customary toasts, the health of the visitors was given, to which Professor Owen returned thanks, paying homage to the high professional attainments of the club, which is certainly the most flourishing of the vocal societies in the metropolis. Instituted in 1843, and the ten meetings take places from November to March; the professional members are limited to twelve, and non-professional to twenty; the chairman for each night is called "The Speaker," and is selected from the professors in rotation: the treasurer is entitled "The Chancellor of the Exchequer" (Mr. C. Bradbury), and the secretary "The Clerk of the Records" (Mr. Francis, of St. Paul's Cathedral). The club being entirely managed by the professors, there is much care exercised in the selection of the music to be performed, and in its careful execution by competent singers

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The first concert of the Lyric Club, established last year, and held at the Whittington Club, took place last Monday, Madrigals, by J. Benet, Festa, W. Beale, and Wilbye; and glees, by Stevens, Horsley, Webbe, and Callcott. A selection from the music in "Macbeth," and a National Ode, by Eliza Flower. "Now may we for our country," were included in the programme. Miss Dolby presided at the pianoforte. The professional singers were Messrs Hill, Holmes, Shoubridge (conductor), and Lawler, assisted by chorister boys and ladies.

Mr. H. Blagrove held the first concert last Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall, assisted by Messrs. Dando, Watson, Clementi, Trust, Lucas, Hancock, C. Salaman, Miss Kearns, Misses Wells, and Mr. Lawler

Mr. Blagrove and his coadjutors announce musical entertainment at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Tuesday night.

Signor Montelli's series of operatic concerts are now in progress at the Princess' Rooms.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, performed Handel's "Samson," for the second time, conducted by Costa. Miss Dolby, Messrs. Birch and Delby, Messrs Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips, as principal vocalists.

M. Roussolot, on Thursday, gave his last classical performance at the Queen Anne street Rooms, aided by Mdlle. Rummell, Messrs. L. Sloper, Salmon, Cooper, Hill, Goffrie, and Baumann.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society revived, on Friday night, Handel's "Zephthah," which will be noticed in our next week's impression.

Mr. F. Chatterton will give a concert this evening (Saturday), at Sadler's Wells.

The fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be next Monday, and M. Kiallmark's last performance of pianoforte music, classical and modern.

The first meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society will take place next Wednesday

Mr. Lucas's fourth Musical Evening will be given next Thursday.

On Friday, MM. Ole Bessler and Verdavaine will commence their musical *soirees*.

Mr. Williams delivered a lecture on music, last Monday, at Benfield House, Stockwell, with pianoforte and vocal illustrations by Herr Meyer Lutz, Miss Poole, Herr Kuchler, &c.

M Silas has returned to London, from Edinburgh, for the season.

Frost and Hallé will perform at the first meeting of the Musical Union, with Deloffre, Hill, and Pratt

Mr. Ella's Belgravia Amateur Party closed the present series with a fine selection from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte," Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," Rossini's "William Tell," and Meyerbeer's "Prophète." The amateur band was assisted by Deloffre, Mori, Goodban, Le Jeune, Mount, and Bricsiadli, with Messrs Swift and Whitworth: this combination of accomplished amateurs and experienced professors produced the best result in the general execution.

Mdlle. Elise Krukitz, the classical *pianiste* from France and Germany, has arrived in London for the season. A pianoforte Number, by a typographical error, in the arrival of this clever *pianiste* was stated to be at "Lisbon," instead of here.

The death of Mr. John Hutchins Callcott, eldest son of the glee composer, Dr. Callcott, on Thursday week, at the house of his brother, Mr. W. H. Callcott, has caused universal regret in the musical circles. Mr. J. Callcott was in his 50th year, and for some years was connected with Mr. Beale in his musical tours.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Madame Sontag sang on the 17th inst. at a concert given by the Amiens Philharmonic Society, for the benefit of the poor, and was most enthusiastically received. On the 22nd she played *Miranda*, in Halévy's "Tempesta," at the Italian Opera House in Paris, supported by Rosati's *Ariel*, Gardoni's *Fernando*, and Labiache's *Caliban*.

Mr. Ambrose Thomas, the composer of the "Caïd," "Midsummer Night's Dream," &c, has been elected as successor of Spontini in the Académie des Beaux Arts; he obtained thirty votes, M. Niedermeyer five, and M. Batton three.

M. de Beriot commenced last Monday a series of concerts with his three pupils, who play violin concertos in unison, at the Théâtre Italien. MM. Fetis, sen. and jun., are also in Paris.

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" was produced at Ghent, on the 17th, with the greatest success

A M. Carré, who was playing *Edgardo* on the 18th, at Elbeuf (France), carried away by the excitement of the last scene, stabbed himself effectually; he was removed senseless from the stage; the wound, although serious, proved, however, not to be dangerous.

Madame Castellan took her leave of the Berlin audience, as *Rosina* in "Il Barbiére;" she was recalled at the end of every act, and had a special ovation at the close.

A great musical festival was to take place in Vienna, on the 26th instant, the anniversary of Beethoven's death, with 2000 executants, the "Eroica" symphony, and the "Egmont" music were included in the programme.

DIORAMA OF THE GANGES.

This diorama has been removed from Regent-street to Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square, and many valuable additions have been made to it. The entire has been painted by Mr. T. C. Dibdin, from sketches made on the spot during his residence in India by Mr. J. Ferguson. The scenery extends from the city of Calcutta, and presents, in the first instance, the whole view from the summit of the Ochterlony Monument; after which we are introduced to a party of hog-hunters, reposing after the fatigues of the chase in pursuit of the wild boars of India. We next visit the Rock cut Temples of Khundagiri, the Black Pagoda, the Temple of Juggernaut, Benares, Chunar, and at last repose under the "shadow of the banyan tree." Other scenes should also be noticed, such as the White Marble Palace of Agra, and the Taj Mahal; and the whole exhibition will well repay a visit.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

WE must confess to have seen in the same rooms better Exhibitions as a whole than this, the twenty-eighth annual Exhibition of the recently incorporated Society of British Artists. We have seen, too, a greater number of pictures in the same apartments, and by a greater number of artists. Not but that the pictures exhibited on this occasion are quite enough in number for at least one visit, for we have 693 works in all, contributed by 315 different artists; we could have been content, indeed, with fewer and better: but we must take the Exhibition as we find it; and, viewed as a whole, as the gathering together of the works of at least 250 unknown men, it is really a creditable display of the rising condition of British art.

We had been led to expect, in a year of wonders like the present, when so many foreigners and so many of our American brethren will be attracted to the great metropolis by the novelties of the Great Exhibition, that at least the members of the Society of British Artists would have stripped for greater efforts than some of them have chosen, and have accumulated more than some of them have done. With the single exception of the President (Mr. Hurlstone), none of the members are up, altogether, to the expected mark. Mr. Hurlstone, with the tact of a skilful caterer for the public, and fully appreciating the public sense of novelty of subject, as well as of treatment, has gone to Spain in search of fresh subjects for his pencil; and in some six of his eleven contributions to the collection has shown how skilfully he can enter into the feeling of the Spanish school, and how true the streets of Seville and Madrid still are to the pictures of Velasquez and Murillo. The titles of his pictures explain what he has attempted. These are—(141) "Street Scene in Seville," (184) "A Spanish Girl of Alcala de Guadaira," (222) "A Spanish Girl-Seville," (271) "A Glimpse in a Spanish Patio," (480) "Andalusian Girl with a Water Jar," (494) "A Gitana of Alcala de Guadaira." Of these, the "Street Scene in Seville" is the most ambitious, representing as it does—and with spirit, too—three boys before the door of a cafe, with a quarrel between two of them, and the part taken in the fray by a dog belonging evidently to the weaker boy. The truth of character in this picture cannot be denied; and, if the execution had been at all equal to the idea, the picture in every way would have been very little to find fault with in the whole picture. The painting, however, that is, the manual work in it, is somewhat coarse and slovenly; for Mr. Hurlstone has not that master-touch which Velasquez never failed to convey to subjects of the same character with no more work upon them. Look at the "Water Seller" by Velasquez, at the Duke of Wellington's, and see how marvellously the master-hand is visible throughout; and yet, the "Water Seller" is a picture with a deadly very little more in it than a day's work. We commend this picture to the careful study of Mr. Hurlstone. From Velasquez it is quite clear that Mr. Hurlstone will at present learn a good deal more than he is likely to learn from a further devotion to nature.

Mr. Pyne, whose landscapes have for many years formed the staple attractions of these rooms, is this year the contributor of only one picture, but this picture is in his best manner. It is called "Landing Herrings on the Yorkshire Coast," and has been painted in successful emulation of Mr. Turner's treatment of subjects somewhat akin in character. But where Turner would deluge us with yellow and blue, Mr. Pyne is content with white, and it is wonderful what he accomplishes with white alone. We should certainly have quarrelled with Mr. Pyne for sending but one picture to the Exhibition, and for his apparent idleness during the past year, had we not seen an advertisement elsewhere that he has not been idle, that he has indeed been busier than usual, that in one of the provincial theatres of the season we are to be treated with an exhibition of pictures from his pencil

We shall continue our notice next week, with Illustrations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The spring meetings up to the Northampton have afforded more than the average amount of sport, and have, in every instance, produced large fields The season, in fact, has commenced more auspiciously, and, saving that speculation has shown a decided falling off, promises to be a most brilliant one. Next week we have three meetings in the calendar, viz. Croxton Park, on Tuesday and Wednesday, with an average list; Catterick, on Thursday and Friday—the stakes not so well filled as we could have wished; and Epsom, with a magnificent bill of fare, on Friday, the steeple-chases, which promise nothing wonderful, coming off the day before. Irrespective of the Epsom affair, the only steeple-chase fixtures are Ormskirk on Wednesday, and the Liverpool Hunt (Roylake), on Saturday. The coursing season has closed.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was thronged this afternoon, but not at all to the improvement of business. Still, there was a considerable amount of betting on events, was held chiefly on the two leading favourites for the great race at Northampton, and Newminster, Teddington, and Lightfoot for the Derby.

9 to 2 agst Mr. Merry's ch. c. Newminster (t)	6 to 1 agst Logerdemain
5 to 1 ——— The Dane	20 to 1 ——— The Cockle
	20 to 1 ——— Year (t)

ALTHORP PARK STAKES.

5 to 1 agst The Greek (t)	5 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's ch. c. Newminster (t)

NORTHAMPTON TRIAL STAKES.—Even on Peep-o'-day.

POST STAKES.—6 to 1 agst Beehunter (t)

9 to 1 agst Illesus	15 to 1 agst Montague

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Sunrise	16 to 1 agst Vampire (t)
10 to 1 ——— Tatman	20 to 1 ——— Glaston (t)

9 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph (t)	100 to 1 agst Hampton
15 to 1 ——— Newminster (t)	20 to 1 ——— Constantine (t)

DERBY 1851.—2000 to [illegible] agst Newminster (t)

THURSDAY.—No betting.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Rogers's b g by Orlando, out of Insurance (Hesmus (c), 1. Major Martyn's The Swede (W. Abdale), 2

THE FIRST TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Greville's Frantic (Sebman), 1. Mr. Watson's France (W. Hobbs), 2

THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added. Count Batthyany's Valentine (Lt. Sherwood), 1. Lord Eglinton's Pandemus (Abrahy), 2

The OPEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 25 added. Mr. Rogers's Harp (S. Rogers), 1. Lord Exeter's Nurmee (Norman), 2

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 sovereigns.—Mr. Arnold's Peep-o'-day Boy (A. Day), 1. Lord W. Powlett's Priestess (S. Rogers), 2

The MAIDEN PLATE (7 st 56 sovs.—Mr. Blomfield's Simplicity (Kendall), 1. Mr. Dawson's British Boy (T. Lye) 0

Letters from New York announce the departure of a barque from Cincinnati, on a voyage direct to Liverpool. She had been towed over the falls at Louisville, and had proceeded on her voyage to the Mersey. She is named the *John Sweeny*, and will be the first ship to make the passage from Cincinnati to Liverpool.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE wild and wet weather of the last three weeks has tested the weakest points of the great Building; leakage has considerably prevailed; but, as the external painting progresses, and as notice is taken of the smallest drip, and a remedy immediately supplied, by caulking, putty, or paint, we, for our part, do not entertain the alarm, which they, who, from the first, have "developed every fear" respecting the security, &c., of the Crystal Palace, have been raising in various quarters. It is part of the contract for Messrs. Fox and Henderson to be answerable for every necessary repair, and the waterproofing of the roof and walls may be considered under this head

During the intervals of fine weather, gangs of painters, carrying their planks and scaffolding about with them, were engaged in stopping up the chinks, cracks, and repair ng the fractured glass. It has been suggested that the external colonnades should be prepared so as to be impervious to rain—a project which will be doubtless, well considered; and we expect that we have little anxiety but that the edifice will thoroughly fulfil the object for which it has been erected. The painting of the whole of the eastern portion, internally, is completed, and there remains but little on the western side. All adverse opinions of the suitability of the decorations by Mr. Owen Jones have certainly passed away

The disputes with the Foreign Commissioners, respecting increased accommodation, are now nearly all settled; and at the last interview between Mr. Sal.ndrouze de Lamornaix and the French exhibi ors, at the Conservatoire des Arts, &c., at Paris, respecting the space, the progress of the works in designs and inventions, the period of the Exhibition, and other matters, satisfactory information was fully afforded and well received. Belgium, Austria, and the Zollverein have received additional accommodation. But here let us retrench that it is imperatively necessary to warn our foreign friends that their preparations appear to us tardy, and that, without the most incessant activity, they will not be ready for the 1st of May: indeed, the foreign articles must be packed to wear the air of large warehouse bays, so little advance has been made in the requisite fittings up.

Here is a large organ, which will be placed in the nave, from amongst the French collection; and, as the Crystal Palace may be made available for sound as well as sight, the Times judiciously observes, "Organists may expanse the sublime music of the 'Creation,' may be made to circulate; and while thousands of spectators assemble to admire the chief wonders of human industry, the swelling of these instruments, as they roll through the building, will remind them of that power by whom are all things." Nice selection will be specially exercised among the French contributions, and the display of porcelain, jewellery, and silks will contain only the most expensive productions. The contributions from Tunis reflect the highest credit on those who prepared them: we have previously given a list of these productions, but we may repeat that weapons, horse-trappings, blankets, and apparel are represented in every variety. Among the entries of articles which the Bey has sent over, is the "beauty's dress on leaving the bath." Of the American specimens, those illustrative of the mineral wealth and mechanical ingenuity of the country are very varied: one curiosity is an air-exhausted metal coffin, in which a human body could be preserved without decay for ages: it contains a bouquet of flowers as fresh as when it was first placed there. The contributions of gods, besides those brought by the *St. Lawrence*, are coming in. We have engraved in this week's Journal the unloading of the frigate as she lay in the Docks at Southampton. Some of the addresses on the packages are odd enough: one, containing a grain reaper from Illinois State, bore the inscription, in large characters, "For the London Fair."

The last importations from abroad have included the following arrivals:—The *City of Rotterdam*, from Dunkirk, has brought 191 packages; the *Venceslis*, from Havre, 1 package; the *Gemsack*, from Leghorn, 1 package of wax-work, and 18 other packages, contents unknown; the *Kaiser Karl*, from Trieste, a huge rock of marble; the *Antwerpen*, from Antwerp, 30 packages; the *Miranda*, from Teneriffe, 1 case; the *Rhine*, from Rotterdam, 19 packages; the *Jem*, from Nassau, New Providence, 6 packages; the *Triton*, from Ostend, 1 package; the *City of London*, from Dunkirk, 115 packages; the *John Bull*, from Hamburgh, 50 packages; the *Magnet*, from Rotterdam, 1 package; and the *Columbine*, from Antwerp, 57 packages, consigned to the foreign consuls, agents, and other authorized persons in this country; and the ship *True Briton*, from Calcutta, has brought 239 packages of sundry articles consigned to the East India Company.

Our returns next week will give a summary of all the contributions received in the Building.

On our own side of the Building the preparations are as urgently advanced as we have previously remarked. The rails are laid for occupation by the locomotives, and the department of machinery has received fresh specimens of every variety and purpose: models to show the uses of mineral productions are also apparent. In the shape of cottage walls, chimneys, roofs, and pavements, tiles of brick, tile, &c. Part of a bay in the south side frontage is remarkable for the advanced arrangements to fitly display Mr. Jobson Smith's hardware collection: in two or three of the ground compartments specimens of machinery have been completed; walls and chimney-pieces, &c., in varieties are also beginning to be apparent. The Local Committee of Sheffield have from the first manifested a desire to interfere with the decisions and regulations of the Executive Committee. The proposal to select the principal firm in their own town (says the *Times*) truly enough awakened all the fires of local jealousy, and their last residence appeared in the shape of a plan for the arrangement of their productions, which could not be conceded to. A choice collection of drugs and chemical preparations will be arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society, but our most remarkable display, after our mechanical inventions, will be in the eight classes of textile manufactures, which are to occupy not less than 103,744 square feet. The whole of the cotton manufactures from the metropolis, Glasgow, Manchester, Bolton, &c., are very forward. In the woollen and worsted manufactures, the Galashiel tartans are very conspicuous The Spitalfields silk will form a splendid trophy of manufactures; and a trophy, connecting the silk and shawl specimens, will be arranged in the central avenue. The damasks and linens, in the flax and hemp departments, from Belfast, Leeds, Barnsley, and London, are in full operation, and the Dundee fittings are very complete. Irish poplins will be splendidly represented The hosiery trade, the glove trade, and the products of the Highlands of Scotland, will form a trophy for the *Gemsack*, from Leghorn, a package principally purchased from the printed fabrics, the fittings for which are nearly completed. The packages from Jersey contain fine specimens of cereals, local granites, and every stone of importance in the island. Some splendid specimens of oak, elaborately carved, representing the signing of Magna Charta, may be greatly commended: a gun, inlaid with gold and silver, is also remarkable, the barrels are fitted in the stock so as to serve for either gun, pistol, or rifle.

Exhibitors sending in their Catalogue forms must invariably forward the prices of production of their articles, where cost is to form an element for the consideration of the Jurors. Those who have not done so, must forward these particulars at any period up to the 25th of next month, addressed to Mr Digby Wyatt, the Building Superintendent, outside "For the Jury" with the number of the class to which the productions belong. Catalogue forms have been received from more than 10,000 exhibitors; returns from above 9000 have got to classes principally from Foreigners. The Executive Committee, in a special notice, especially recommend exhibitors not to delay forwarding their goods by wagons and carts until the closing day, namely, the 22nd of April, but to send them immediately Agriculture, and horticultural machines were to be deposited in the Building by the 20th. The selection for trial will be made by the Jury on the 1st of April, and the actual trial will commence on the 2nd

Advices from St. Domingo announce a collection of articles from Hayti, prepared by Sir R. Schomburgk: specimens of native woods, starch, grain, &c., are among the productions

Our lady readers will be glad to hear that the Executive Committee are arranging for floral decorations in several parts of the Building, to be provided by our most eminent horticultural houses. The Committee have, in respecting this very judicious addition to the sights of the Exhibition will shortly appear by advertisement.

Amongst the gossip outside, we see, by the Birmingham trade advices, that the orders for brass bedsteads are at the present time extremely numerous. The lodging-houses of London are anticipated to be prepared with great energy appropriate sleeping accommodation for foreign visitors; and it must be admitted that metallic bedsteads will be the most suitable which can be provided. In relation to the depressed silk button trade, it may be stated that deputation, who were disappointed of an interview with Prince Albert last week, have received an intimation that his Royal Highness will be happy to see them at Buckingham Palace, on the return of the Court to London. The trade are not without hopes, that, under the patronage of the Prince, visitors to Hyde park, during the Exhibition, will be decorated with "the Brummagem gilt button."

The following list of Foreign Commissioners and Agents, &c., which is officially correct, will be doubtless appreciated by many of our readers:—

Country	Name	Address
Austria	{ Baron Buol-Schauenstein, Chevalier de Buschek, Secretary	Chandos House
Bavaria	Professor Dr Neigebaur	21, Hyde-Park
Belgium	Charles Davies	20, Strand
Brunswick	Regier Werkmeister	27, Wimpole-street
France	{ Salomon de Rothschild, Labarraque, Commissioners	3, Piccadilly, Hanover-square
Greece	K. Ralli	37, Kensington-gore, Hyde-Pk
Hamburg	M. J. Schau	4, Tokenhouse-yard
Hanover		
Hesse Cassel	Chevalier Calpisbeau	3, Stratford-place
Hesse Darmstadt	M. Schaaf	
Holland	{ H. C. Camp, Amerongen, Secretary	29, Finsbury-square
Portugal	{ Antonio Valdez, Secretary	Sablonière Hotel
Rome	{ A. Jacovacci, Secretary	5, Jeffry's place
Russia	Sir Charles Trebbil	31, Newman-street, Oxford-street
Tuscany	Gabriel Kennaway	34, Russell-square, Bedford-hill
Sardinia	Chevalier Lascelles	5, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square
Saxony	Gustavus Duffeuring	8, Charlotte-street
Spain	{ Manuel de Vassel, Commissioner, J. Williamson, Secretary	5, Water-lane, Tower-street 4, Tokenhouse-yard
Sweden and Norway	Charles Scholin	2, Crosby-square
Switzerland	{ Mr. Bailey, Mr. Fitzler	29, Finsbury square
Tunis	{ Sig. Manuela Blankaddon, Sig. Ben Sarsillan, Interpreter	9, Chiln-street, Kensington-road
Turkey	Edward Zorab	1, Devonshire square
Tuscany	Don Filippo Corsini	1, Arundel-street, Piccadilly, S.C.
United States	{ C. F. Stansbury (Commissioner) Edward Riddle (Special Agent)	7, Regent street
Wurtemburg	{ N. B. Dodge (Sec. & Acting Agent) C. Belin	10, Devonshire-place, Portland-road 11, Devonshire-place, Portland-road
Zollverein	Baconess Stein	2, Adelaide-street, Hyde-Park

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PLAYER OF THREE MONTHS' STANDING is wrong in both cases

PAWN.—Neither the rules of Chess nor of courtesy require that you should cry "Check" on giving a move of discovery.

R H.—There is no apprehension of such players engaging in the Tournament

CAISSA.—Your move to Enigma No 668 is—1 B to K B 8th

J. L.—Every are both too easy, we are sorry to say.

P. P.—Look at it again, and you will find the game impracticable

J. J.—An obvious mate in three moves by first playing Q to her 4th (ch), or R takes B (ch)

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 672, by Little Neil, Sirius, Scandinli, C B S, Boldonia, Milo, Pench Irwin. Plate are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 673, by T J, of Hanworth: R S L, of Hertford, Capo Town, Ildebrando, T E F, jun; Farnwood, Margot, B B, Ernest, Solitaire, Rustic, Jerry, Alfyn, and others.

HERMES, SIGMA, R D F—The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for April will contain, we are told, the whole of the correspondence between the Umpires and Secretaries of the Tournament and the Committee of the London Club, with an appropriate commentary

S. S.—St James's-square. In Problem 674 K Black for his 3d moves take the Q. White makes a K, giving mate. If he take the Bishop, White plays P to B 8th—Mate: and if anything else, B takes K B P. Mate

GEORGE REX.—A Pawn cannot take a Pawn in passing fin the position you give; but if White's Pawn were at his Q 5th, and Black's Pawn at K 2d, and the latter attempted to play it to K 4th, White might, if he chose, take it in passing

CLYTIE. Thou shalt be duly examined

MAY FLOWER. I learnedly have written a work called the "Chess Preceptor." His work, which you should read in the original and not through any garbled tran lation, is entitled Analyse Nouvelle des Echecs, par Jos. des Legues. 2 Tl e price is 9s. Messrs. Kling and Horwitz is published at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. We have no room to give you the extracts you require

S T R.—The Committee of the Paris Chess Club have gallantly instituted a subscription among the amateurs of France in furtherance of our Grand Tournament See *La Régence* of this month

DERBYON in Enigma No 667. White's Q Bishop must be at K 6th; and in No. 668 White has a Pawn at his *King's* 3rd, instead of his Kt's 3d

W B—Try 1. R to K 8 3d

HERALD.—1. The prospectus of the CHESS CONGRESS may be procured of Mechi, Leadenhall-street; Leuchars, Piccadilly; the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, and of the porter at the St. George's Club, in Cavendish-square. 2. The earlier our Correspondents send in their memorandums, the more likelihood they have of being answered the same week

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 674, by Judy, J P H H, Sir Edmund, T D G M E R (R M C), Dr. Field, Jack of Worcester, F G R, J E Rice, of Stuttgardt; C F, of Torquay; Alfred and Conway, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by J Allies, Cape Town, Dunsforisaline, Bellary, C E B, Boldonia, T E F, jun, J P H H, Sir Edmund, Merrow, Alfred of Worcester, F G R, J E Rice, of Stuttgardt; C F, of Torquay, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 674.

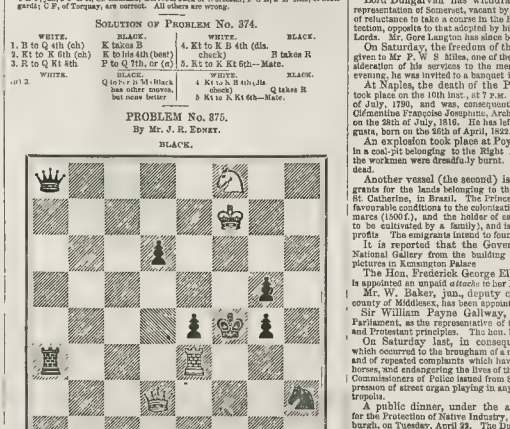
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to K 5 4th (dis.	
2. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to his 4th (best)	check)	B takes R
3. R to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 7th, or (a)	5. Kt to K 3d th—	Mate.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to B 3d	(a) Black has other moves, but none better	4. Kt to B 4th, (dis check)	Q takes R
2. Q to K 3d (ch)		5. Kt to K 6th—Mate.	
3.			

PROBLEM No. 675.

By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

MR. STAUNTON gives the Queen's Knight to the Hon. SECRETARY of the READING CHESS CLUB

(Remove White's Queen's Kt from the board.)

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	28. Kt to K 3d	B to Q B 4th (*f*)
2. Kt to K 2d	P to K 4th	29. K B to Q 3d	B takes Q R P (*g*)
3. Kt to Kt 3d	P to Q 4th	30. P takes B (h)	Kt to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	31. R takes Q P	R takes R
5. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q 3d	32. Kt takes B	R to Q sq
6. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	33. Kt to Q B 6th	R to Q 8th (ch)
7. P takes P	K Kt takes P	34. K to Kt 2d	P to Q R 3d
8. Castles	B to Q 3d	35. Kt to K 8th	P to Q Kt 4th
9. P to Q 4th	Q B P takes P	36. Kt to Q 6th	Kt to Q 6th (*i*)
10. Q to K B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	37. R to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th
11. P takes P	P takes P	38. R to K 8th (ch)	K to K 3d
12. Kt to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3d	39. Kt to K 3d	R to Q B 4th
13. K R to K sq	Castles on Q side	40. R to Q B 8th	R to Q B 3d
14. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	41. R to Q R 7th	K to K 3d
15. Q to K Kt 3d (*a*)	K Kt to his 3d (*b*)	42. P to K B 4th (*k*)	P to K B 3d
16. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to K B 6th (ch) (*c*)	43. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 8th (ch)
17. Q takes Q Kt	Kt takes B	44. K to R 3d	R to Q 3d (*l*)
18. K to R sq (*d*)	K to R sq	45. P to K R 5th (ch)	K to R 3d
19. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 3d	46 Kt to K B 5th	R to Q 4th
20. Q to K B 5th	Q R to Q sq	47. K to Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 7th
21. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 3d (*e*)	48. R takes P (ch)	K to R sq
22. Q to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 4th	49. K to Kt 5th	R to Q 5th
23. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 2d	50. R takes R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
24. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	51. R takes K B P	R takes Q R P
25. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q B 4th	52. K to Kt 6th	P to Q Kt 5th
26. K R to Q sq	Kt to Q Kt 6th	53. K to Kt 6th	
27. Q R to Q B 2d	P to K E 3d	And Black surrenders.	

(*a*) Threatening to gain at least a piece.

(*b*) His best move, we believe

(*c*) It is quite evident, that, by taking the Bishop, he must have lost his Queen.

(*d*) With an eye to playing Q to K Kt 3d, which the dangerous check prevented at the instant.

(*e*) Well played

(*f*) This was not sufficiently considered, and leads Black a place.

(*g*) Probably his best play under the circumstances

(*h*) Better, we believe, to take the Kt; although that looks well, too

(*i*) All this is cleverly played by Black

(*k*) The game is extremely difficult for both parties just now

(*l*) The object of this move, we presume, was to get the Rook on the adversary's second rank, and threaten a mate presently; but there was not time for it. Black ought rather to have played P to K R 4th, and have prevented his King being driven back.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 670 —By JUDY.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K 2d, B at K R 7th, Kt at K R 2d.
Black: K at Q 6th, P at Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 671. By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at K P 2d, Q at Q 2 6th, Rs at K B 7th and Q B 6th, Bs at Q Kt 8th and Q R 8th, Kt at Q B 3d; Pa at K R 2d and 5th, K Kt 2d, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at his B 4th, Q at K B 3d, Rs at K 3d and Q B 4th, Kts at Q Kt 4th and Q 7th; Pa at K Kt 4th, K B 5th, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

OXYGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERIC AIR.—M. Boussingault, says the *Journal de l'Institut*, has been some time occupied in resolving the following problem:—"To extract in a state of purity, and in a considerable quantity, the oxygen gas from the azote in the atmosphere, for this purpose M. Boussingault has given the preference to baryta, founded on its well-known property of remaining in oxygen of a moderate temperature, and abandoning it under the influence of a heat sufficiently intense. From the process which M. Boussingault employed, he has remarked that 10 kilos. of baryta, on being completely oxydized, is able to take and to return afterwards 730 litres of gas. This is the number indicated by theory; but for celerity of operation, as far at least as can be judged up to the present, more than 600 litres can be counted on In fact here, and in operating on 100 kilos. of matter, 6000 litres of oxygen gas might be disengaged at each disoxydization; four or five operations might be performed in 24 hours, which would thus furnish from 24,000 to 30,000 litres of gas."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with a true appreciation of what is really benevolent and humane, has condescended to become one of the patrons of that old and valuable society, the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

All the bodies of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Nitshall Colliery explosion last week have been recovered. It is uncertain when the pit will again be in working condition, but immediate measures are about to be adopted for the attainment of that end. From the extent of the pit, and the nature of the explosion, however, it will probably be a considerable time before it is put in the same state as it was before the catastrophe.

A requisition has been presented to the Marquis of Blandford, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the county of Oxford, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

An adjourned General Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England was held in the Court-room on Tuesday, to decide by ballot the amount of dividend that shall be payable for the half-year. The increase to 4 per cent. was carried.

The public debt of Prussia which bears interest amounts to 155½ millions of thalers, to which must be added a 333,000 thalers of provincial debt. The debt of the State has increased 26,909,000 thalers since 1820

The Clothworkers' company of London, of which the Lord Mayor is a member, has liberally offered to give fifteen acres of building land, near the town of Coleraine (Ireland), as a site for the erection of the proposed "Wages College;" and also the munificent donation of £3000 in aid of the fund for building and endowment

The unhappy criminals, Thomas Drory and Sarah Chesham, who at the late Chelmsford assizes were sentenced to death—the former for the murder of the girl Ann Denny, by strangulation; the latter for the murder of her husband, by poisoning him with arsenic—were executed in that town on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, in the presence of a vast concourse of persons of both sexes. Drory admitted his guilt, but Chesham persisted in asserting her innocence, having been convicted on the merest evidence, which also proved she was well known in her neighbourhood as a professed poisoner. According to the chaplain, neither of them evinced a satisfactory spirit of repentance.

Lord Dungarvan has withdrawn himself as a candidate for the representation of Somerset, vacant by the death of Sir A. Hood, on the ground of reluctance to take a course in the House of Commons, on the subject of Protection, such as that adopted by his grandfather, Lord Cork, in the House of Lords. Mr. Gore Langton has since been requested to become a candidate.

On Saturday, the freedom of the society of Merchant Venturers was given to Mr J. W. S Miles, one of the members for the city of Bristol, in consideration of his services to the mercantile body in Parliament; and, in the evening, he was invited to a banquet in the society's magnificent hall.

An Act, the effect of which is to enable Prince Adolphus Frederick, the King's uncle, took place on the 10th inst., at 7 P.M. The Prince of Salerno was born on the 2nd of July, 1790, and was, consequently, in his 61st year. He married Maria Clementine Francisca Josephina, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis I., on the 28th of July, 1816. He has left a daughter, Princess Marie Caroline Augusta, born on the 26th of April, 1822.

An execution took place at Poynton, in Cheshire, on Saturday last, in a coal-pit belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Vernon, by which a number of the workmen were dreadfully burnt. One collier was taken out of the pit quite dead.

Another vessel (the second) is about to leave Hamburg with emigrants for the lands belonging to the Princess de Joinville, in the province of St. Catherine, in Brazil. The Prince has made a concession of land on very favourable conditions to the colonization society, which has issued shares of 1000 marcs (1500 f.), and the holder of each share is to receive fifty acres (sufficient to be cultivated by a family), and is, moreover, to have a share of the general profits The emigrants intend to found a town called Joinville.

It is reported that the Government, with a view to moving the National Gallery from the building in Trafalgar-square, propose to place the pictures in Kensington Palace

The Hon. Frederick George Ellis, son of Lord Howard de Walden, is appointed *attaché* to her Majesty's Mission at Brussels.

Mr. W. Baker, jun., deputy coroner for the eastern division of the county of Middlesex, has been appointed the coroner for the Tower liberty.

Sir William Payne Gallway, Bart., has been elected to serve in Parliament, as the representative of the borough of Frome, upon Protection and Protestant principles. The hon. baronet was returned without opposition.

On Saturday last, in consequence of the recent serious accident which occurred to the brougham of a medical gentleman in North Audley-street, and of repeated complaints which have been made with respect to frightening horses, and endangering the lives of the public by the street organ nuisance, the Commissioners of Police issued from Scotland-yard a general order for the suppression of street organ playing in any of the public thoroughfares of the metropolis.

A public dinner, under the auspices of the Scottish Association for the Protection of Native Industry, is to take place in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, April 22. The Duke of Montrose or the Earl of Eglinton is expected to preside.

An auctioneer in South Durham announced for sale, last week, an eel-spear, which he grandiloquently described as "a match for the trident with which Neptune pursues the dolphin across the ocean, or guides his speed through the labyrinths of his ocean!" He also had a miscellaneous lot of "books, boards, bottles, posts, props, pump handles, and a pretty paradigm of pots, pans, and pantry pipkins!" A pretty paradigm! This beats George Robins.

The Harwich election petition against the return of the sitting members argues that he was not at the time of his seizure of an amount of the clear yearly value of £300 over and above all incumbrances, the qualification registered under 1 and 2 Vic., c. 48; that many persons voted who had no right to vote; and that bribery and bribery were practised.

The sailors on strike in Liverpool still continue to perambulate the streets in procession. On Saturday night there was a performance for their benefit at the Amphitheatre. The house was well filled.

We are happy to announce the arrival at his house, in Lowndes-square, of Lieutenant General Sir Willoughby Cotton, with his health unimpaired, after his repeated and long services both in the East and West Indies. This gallant and justly popular officer was entertained by the Hon. Court of Directors on Saturday last.

A correspondent of a morning contemporary says:—"During the past week, Dr. Pusey, one of the patrons of St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, has been on a visit to that town, with the object of preventing the secession of the clergy of St. Saviour's to Rome. In this, however, he has been unsuccessful, and some of the clergy, and at least twenty of the laymen of the church, are about immediately to go over to the Popish church."

Lord Stanley is to be entertained at dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall on the 2nd of April.

We learn by the intelligence brought by the steam-ship *Europa*, that the packet-ship *Infanta*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York a few weeks ago, had been compelled to put into Halifax, being short of provisions, and that fourteen on board had died. She had a full complement of emigrants on board when she left Liverpool.

The King of Bavaria is said to be seriously indisposed.

An accident happened to the carriage of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the 20th instant, as he was entering Berlin from Charlottenburgh: it had been driven at a rapid pace through the Brandenburg Gate, and into the Pariser Plats one of the hind wheels came off, the axle having broken. The carriage was dragged for some distance in an awkward position before it could be stopped. His Majesty alighted, and waited in the house of General Wrangel till another carriage arrived.

It is intended to bring forward Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, at present M.P. for Dundalk, as a candidate for the county of Dublin, at the next election. He will succeed Dr. Power, who has entirely lost the confidence of his constituents by his vote against Mr. Disraeli's motion.

A new Asylum for Infant Orphans has received information from A. W. Penrose, Esq., one of the executors, of a legacy of £300 by Mrs. Mary Petch, late of St. John-street-road

The good understanding that has hitherto existed between the Sultan and Abbas Pacha is not likely to be impaired, though some fears of a rupture were at one time entertained, owing to the injunctions of the Sultan to introduce certain alterations in the administration of affairs in Egypt, which would have inevitably led to the debasement of the Pashalick, and of the position of the Viceroy. The last accounts from Constantinople, however, state that the Sultan has rescinded much of his order, and that there will be no material change in the country—an object much desired by those who understand the interests of Egypt

We are authorised to state, that the announcement in the *Builder* of the death of Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., is incorrect, no such event having taken place.

The Bey of Tunis is making state, and its trade is developing itself more largely every year, the wealth of the natives increasing, the transit in a most efficient and improving condition, the security to travellers most complete; and, moreover, the Sultan of Turkey having formally recognised as hereditary in the close of the Syrian war in 1841, so long as the Viceroy governs the country properly, pays his tribute, and does not seek to extend his rule, the Sultan no ground for disturbance.

On Monday, a notice was issued by the City Commissioners of Sewers, that on and after Monday next, all further notice, in consequence of the delay in attaining a thoroughfare at London-bridge, no vehicles of any description will be allowed to pass by this bridge. The cost of repaving is estimated at about £2600

A patriarch of Lannois (Seine-et-Marne), named Gentilly, recently requested the curé of his parish to give him and his partner the nuptial benediction, as they had been married in an II of the Republic, when the municipal authorities alone took part in the celebration of marriages. The curé consented, and the aged couple (the husband being 86 years old, and the wife 83) presented themselves at the altar, attended by their son, aged 62; grandson, aged 38; and great-grandson, aged 16, the latter leading his great-grandmother to the altar.—*Galignani.*

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE ball season at Paris has terminated with the Pensioners' Ball of the old Civil List of Charles X. The principal novelties are the splendid preparations for the London season. Head-dress is particularly rich, by no means lacking lively colours, and ornamented with gold, silver, and beads We only speak here of fancy head-dress; for diamonds are always very much admired for a rare and *recherché parure*. Never have they been so well set as at the present day, both as regards elegance, lightness, and convenience. Thus, each night a lady may change the disposition of her brilliants: to-day she may form them into a band, like a diadem; to-morrow, a row of pins for the body of her dress; another time she can place them on a velvet necklace, and so forth.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Fancy Head-dresses are made of lace, blond, silk, gold, or silver. Flowers of all kinds are also worn, and above all foliage of velvet and satin, deep shaded, enriched with white or gold beads, and gold or silver fruit. We have also seen a *coiffure* of gold blond, forming a small point at the top of the head, and ornamented on each side with a branch of green foliage and golden fruit in little flexible bunches.

Ball Dresses have nearly all two skirts, which are ornamented with a profusion of flounces, trimmed with ribbons or flowers, which follow the shade of the first or upper skirt; or they are used to raise it at the sides, or on one side only. We have also seen a dress of white net with two skirts, the first (the underneath) trimmed with two net flounces at the extremity with two gathers through the middle, and satin ribbon No. 4. On each of these flounces was a trimming of Brussels application lace, with a gather of ribbon at the top, of the same width as those of the extremity. The second skirt was trimmed at the bottom with two gathers of ribbon, and one lace flounce with a ribbon gathering at the top; the body, *à la* Louis XV., was an intermixture of gathered ribbons and lace flounces

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Spring fashions are already setting in, though the shops do not yet fully exhibit their novelties. Capotes will be more in vogue than bonnets, their style allowing spangling, for which bonnets are not suited. We have seen capotes of taffeta, and ribbon applied like flounces as ornaments to the crown; these ribbons are cut into teeth or plain, but with a narrow border of much brighter shade. We have also seen very pretty capotes covered with net, made of very lively coloured taffeta. The tops of all these bonnets are widened more than they are high; however, they are drawn near the bottom, and are quite closed.

Dresses, it is certain will be open in front and heart-shaped to the bottom of the waist. Low square-fronted chemisettes suit this kind of boddice, with breast-plates of embroidery and lace. At concerts, many dresses are seen either with flounces or apron-shaped fronts; that is to say, the front breadth has a much richer pattern, and different from the other breadths of the skirt. This pattern is generally an immense bouquet, whose branches entwine to the top, diminishing in

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

size; or there are two large columns of stripes, which form undulating wreaths.

Dresses of white or other ground of taffeta warped will be the fashion this spring for walking; however, we must wait for Longchamps, at the latter end of April, to decide the question.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace cap, trimmed with flowers without foliage. African velvet dress; body with Spanish basks or skirts cut out into teeth, trimmed with a small white lace, having at the top a small gathering of ribbon No. 4; the body trimmed with lace fading, edged with a gathering of ribbon: black velvet ribbon round the neck, fastened with a diamond buckle; bracelets the same. Bonnet of pink taffeta, very plain; and plain dress of Valenciae, with festooned teeth, small felt

EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, IN THE PALAIS NATIONAL AT PARIS—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

bonnet, with bunch of ribbons; Nacarat velvet dress; trousers of cambric muslin, with English embroideries; gaiters of black cloth; and mousquetaire pardessus of black cloth, trimmed with gimp or lace put en flat.

EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, AT PARIS.

THE Exposition usually takes place annually in the Louvre; but, owing to the repairs at that palace not being completed, the locality has been changed; and this year the novelties of French art have been exhibited in a temporary building provided for the purpose in the court-yard of that scene of so many vicissitudes—the Palais Cardinal, Royal, and at present National.

The collection contains specimens of the best works of the French modern school; and we are informed that during the present season we shall have the opportunity of seeing the more remarkable of these pictures in London; a Committee being now in course of formation in the metropolis with the object of giving to French and other Continental artists the same hospitable reception which has been so liberally accorded to the industrial world in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park.

The accompanying Illustration shows one of the ground-floor saloons of the Paris Exhibition; in which, for the first time, is presented the happy combination of pictures and statues, reciprocally setting off their merits.

This portion of the Exhibition is admirably arranged, and may serve as a model for that neglected class of building, our galleries of art. The temporary barrack-like house was built in two months. The room contains but a small portion of the contributions of the French artists; for we find the catalogue to contain no fewer than 1664 names, whose productions amount to 3962, and fill 34 rooms and galleries contained in the immense building. The contributors are—painters, 1306; sculptors, 204; architects, 44; engravers, 78; lithographers, 32.

MADEMOISELLE CAROLINE DUPREZ.

MDLLE. CAROLINE DUPREZ.

IN the autumn of 1838, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was first produced at the San Carlo, at Naples, *Edgardo* being sustained by the famed French tenor Duprez, for whom the part had been expressly composed, and *Lucy* by Mdlle. Tacchinardi (now known as Madame Persiani); Signori Cosselli and Porti being *Enrico* and *Bidebent*. Soon after the production of this work, Duprez gave a dinner, at which Malibran (who was in the same company at San Carlo), Mdlle. Ungher, Signor Cosselli, and other artists were present. In the midst of the dinner, a little girl some three years of age, without being asked, began to sing the well-known air from "Tancredi," "Di tanti palpiti." The guests were thunderstruck at the excellent quality of her voice and at her precision. They asked of Duprez—for it was his eldest daughter Caroline who had thus sung in presence of such distinguished vocalists—how it was that she thus "came out" in the middle of a dinner; when he explained that it was her invariable custom to sing "Di tanti palpiti" when there was any particular dish she fancied on the table. And so it was. Caroline Duprez was born at Florence in 1823, during the period of Duprez's second visit to Italy, where he married a vocalist of that country, from her earliest infancy was passionately fond of music, and when Duprez, after his brilliant career in Italy, returned to Paris in 1837, to make his *début* at the Académie Royale, as *Arnoldo* in "William Tell," he took especial pains with the musical education of his gifted child. She was always delighted to be present at the Grand Opera, and it was in vain that her desires were checked by her parents. Whilst Duprez took charge of her tuition in singing, she studied harmony and accompaniment under M. A. Lecarpentier, and the piano under Mdlle Marten. It was principally for his daughter that Duprez wrote his work "The Art of Singing." At the age of fourteen years she was enabled to conquer every vocal difficulty, and she was left to her own juvenile inspirations.

After Duprez had quitted the Académie Royale, the great scene of his triumphs in "William Tell," "La Favorita," "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Otello," &c., for twelve years, he determined to establish a dramatic singing-school, in order to promulgate the principles of that art of which he had been such an eloquent exponent. For this purpose he selected a certain number of pupils from the "Conservatoire," at which he was professor of singing; and, after he had trained the most intelligent in his class, he gave them the advantage of dramatic experience, having erected a private theatre at his residence. When the time arrived that he had perfected a company for opera, he left Paris for a tour in the provinces. He was at Nantes, thus occupied with these pupils, when he was joined by his wife and children, who were witnesses of the success of his experiment. Here Mdlle. Caroline's irresistible desire to sing on the stage induced her father to cultivate her talents, with the promise that she should make her *début* in due course. Last year he began a fresh tour with his pupils, six of whom now occupy prominent positions in Paris and London on lyric boards—namely, Mdlle. Masson, Mdlle. Poinsot, and M. Oswald, at the Grand Opera; Mdlle. Felix Miolan, at the Opéra Comique; Mdlle. Duprez and M. Balanche, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle Caroline Duprez sang for the first time in public at L'Ile-Adam, where her father gave a concert for some inhabitants of a village near his country house, who had been burnt out. Her first appearance on a stage was at Geneva, about four months since, in the character of the *Princess Eudoxie*, in Halévy's "Juive." Her preparations for the stage were concluded at Stutgard (Wurtemberg), Nancy, &c.; and on the 9th of January last, she made her *début* in Paris, at the Théâtre des Italiens, having been engaged by Mr. Lumley, the director of that establishment as well as of Her Majesty's Theatre. Her father was the *Edgardo*, and her success was prodigious. In the same month she appeared as *Adina*, in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with the inimitable Lablache, Signori Ferranti and Calzolari, in the cast. She took her farewell of the Parisian *dilettanti* on the 10th inst., as *Desdemona*, in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," her father sustaining the Moor. On the 22d inst. she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre: a notice of her triumphal *début* will be found elsewhere. This night she is announced for the part of *Oscar* the *Page*, in Scribe and Auber's "Gustavus," an Italian adaptation of which will be heard for the first time in this country. It only remains to be recorded, leaving our Artist to afford some notion of the personal attractions of this young *débutante*, that she is highly accomplished, and that in private life, apart from the illusion of the stage she shines as an amiable and intellectual member of a most gifted family, adding intrinsic worth of heart to lyric excellence.

ORIGIN OF ST. ANDREW'S CROSS IN CONNEXION WITH SCOTLAND.—John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, reports, that in the night before the battle between Athelstan, King of England, and Hungus, King of the Picts, a bright cross like that whereon St. Andrew suffered, appeared to Hungus, who, having obtained the victory, ever after bore that figure. This happened in 819.—*From "Notes and Queries."*

The *Lancet* continues its exposures of the adulterations practised in articles of food. Of 42 samples of mustard procured from various wholesale and retail dealers in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was the same in kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of genuine mustard with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly coloured with turmeric.

FINE ARTS.

"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME." PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.

THE subject of this clever picture is thus told in the Catalogue:—

On this day the Romans take their horses, oxen, &c. to the Church of St Antonio (the patron Saint of animals), to have them blessed. The priest comes to the door of the church, and, after reading a prayer, sprinkles them with holy water. They give in return a few coppers, a candle, or some ornament for the altar of the Saint.

In the picture, the owner of the horse is just about to start for the church, his family are bidding him speed, and are in dancing spirits. The scene is altogether a very pleasing one, and spiritedly painted whilst it is full of reality.

"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE CENSUS DAY.

THE following extracts are taken from the instructions furnished to the enumerators, showing the manner in which the Schedules should be filled up—prepared under the direction of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :—

It is desirable not only that the return of the rank, profession, or occupation of every person in Great Britain should be completeand accurate, but also that the particulars should be entered on a uniform plan. The officer appointed to collect the return is requested to see in every case, before leaving the house, that the column for rank and occupation, as well as the rest of the householder's schedule, is correctly filled in conformity with the instructions he has received.

RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION

Persons of title or rank are to insert after their title, any high office they hold, or their profession, as :—

Duke of —— Lord-Lieutenant of ——	Stipendiary Magistrate
Baron of the Exchequer	Alderman, Grocer (master, employing 10 men)

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marines, Artillery, and Militia—Half-pay; and Retired Civil Officers on the Superannuation List, are to be distinguished from those on full pay and in active service, as :—

General (Half-pay)	Lieutenant (R.N.)
Major (Marines)	Private Soldier (on Furlough)
Captain (Army)	Clerk, Audit-Office (on Superannuation List)

Clergymen and Ministers who return themselves "Clerk," "Clergyman," "Priest," will have to correct their Schedules to a full description, as :—

Rector of Christchurch	Wesleyan Minister of Hands-street Chapel
Curate of St. Andrew	Presbyterian Minister, Scotch Chapel
Chaplain to Prison and Union Workhouse, Stafford	Roman Catholic Priest, St. Mary, Moorfields

Legal Profession, thus :—

Barrister	Attorney
Barrister (not practising)	Solicitor's Managing Clerk
Barrister, Conveyancer, and Equity Draftsman	Solicitor's Writing Clerk
Barrister, Common Serjeant	Solicitor's Articled Clerk
Solicitor	

Medical men should return their titles in the usual way :—

M.R.C.S., Lond ; Coroner; M.P.	M.D., Edin., M.R.C.S., Edin. (in general practice)
M.D., Castab (Consulting Physician)	L.S.A., Lond. (Practising Apothecary)
M.D., Oxon (not practising)	
F.R.C.S., Lond. (Consulting Surgeon)	

Graduates or others having diplomas, but not practising, should write "not practising" after their titles ; those practising in medicine, surgery, midwifery and pharmacy, may write either "in general practice, or "practising as surgeon, apothecary, and accoucheur ;" consulting surgeons, or consulting physicians who do not supply their patients with medicines, should write after their professional titles, "consulting surgeon," or "consulting physician." The same rule will apply to accoucheurs, dentists, oculists, and aurists. Surgeons and apothecaries who have open shops for the sale of drugs, should, after their titles, write "practising in medicine, and as chemists and druggists."

Professors, Teachers, Public Writers, Authors, and Scientific men should state the particular branch of Science or Literature which they teach or pursue. Thus :—

M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London	Historian
M.A., Private Tutor, —— College, Oxford	Geologist
Teacher of the French Language	Mineralogist
Teacher of Music and Singing	Painter
Teacher of Riding	Copper-plate Engraver
Editor of the ——	Poet
	Musician, Mus. D

Where the cultivators of Science, Literature, and the Arts are also in Professions or Trades, the names of the latter should be added

Merchants and Brokers.—The following vague and general terms are objectionable :—" Merchant," " Broker." " Agent," " Clerk," " Commercial Traveller." They should state the particular kind of business in which they are engaged, or the staple in which they deal, thus :—

Silk Merchant	Tea Broker's Clerk
Sugar Broker	Draper's Clerk
Stock Jobber	Commercial Traveller (in Drug trade)
Stock Broker	Drug Broker
Banker (Joint Stock)	Drug Merchant
Banker (private firm)	Coal Merchant
Manager of a Joint Stock Bank	Coal Factor
Brewer's Agent	Flax Merchant
Banker's Clerk	Flax Stapler

Farmers.—The *acres* occupied by the farmer are to be stated, exclusive of heath, mountain, moor, marsh, or common land—the extent of which used by the farmer should be *separately* stated. The *number of labourers* returned should include waggoners, shepherds, and all kinds of workmen employed on the farm, whether they sleep in the house or not; and when *boys* or women are employed, their number should be separately given. As—

Farmer of 320 acres, employing 11 labourers	Freeholder, Farmer of 10 acres (employing no labourers)
Bart.; Landed Proprietor, farming 610 acres (employing 20 agricultural labourers)	Farmer's Son (employed on the farm)
Farmer of 41 acres (employing 1 in and 1 out-door labourer, with a boy)	Farmer's Daughter (employed at home)

The male and female farm servants who sleep in the house will be entered in the Household Schedule, and their particular employments, as waggoner, dairymaid, &c., inserted in the column headed "Occupation."

In Trades where women or boys and girls are employed, the number of each class should be separately given. Where the master is one of a manufacturing or mercantile firm, the entry should be after this form: ." Cotton manufacturer, firm of 3, employ 512 men, 273 women, 35 boys, and 273 girls."

Baker (master, employing 4 men, 2 women)	Shoemaker (master, employing 10 men, 3 women)
Bookmaker (journeyman)	
Ironmonger's Apprentice	

Workers in Mines or Manufactories to be returned as—

Copper Miner	Engine-maker: Machine-maker
Copper Refiner	Cotton-silverer
Augre-maker	Wool-piecer
Hammer maker	Wool-comber
Fire-clay [illegible]	Wheelwright
Rag sorter: Engine-worker	Watchmaker
	Watch-finisher

" Miner," " Thrower," " Rover," " Silverer," and other entries of the sort are indefinite, and should be entered with the proper addition, as " *Iron*-miner," " *Wool*-rover," &c.

Messengers, Porters, Labourers, and Servants. to be described according to the place and nature of their employment, as :—

Queen's Messenger	Cook
Messenger (Civil Service)	Housemaid
Coal Porter	Charwoman
Ticket Porter	Cleanlying
Fellowship Porter	Footman
Dock Labourer	Gamekeeper
Railway Labourer	Gate-keeper
Agricultural Labourer	Park-keeper

Merely " Messenger," " Porter," " Labourer," are imperfect returns

Persons following no profession, but living on their property; and also persons of advanced age, who have retired from business, to be entered " Retired silk-merchant," " Retired Watchmaker " :—

Landed Proprietor	Fund-holder
Proprietor of Houses	Annuitant
Proprietor of Houses	Retired Physician

Persons of this class often return themselves " Esquire," " Gentleman," " Independent." These titles are, in most cases, quite correctly taken ; but the additional particulars here asked for are required to make the return of professions complete.

Annapeople to be returned as :—

Pauper (Agricultural Labourer)	Pauper (left to be a Tailor)
Pauper (Boot-black Street Orphan)	Pauper Lunatic

" Hawkers," " Pedlars," " Costermongers," should be returned under these names ; with the addition of the particular branch of business which they follow.

Women and Children :—

Countess of ——, Peeress; Landed Proprietor	Milliner
	Made-up
Gentlewoman, Annuitant	Nurse
Lodging-house Keeper	Errand Boy
Seamstress	Scholar
Dressmaker (Apprentice)	Scholar (at home)

The rules which have been laid down for the return of the rank and profession of men, apply generally to all women in business, or following specific occupations. The occupations of the mistresses of families and ladies engaged in domestic duties are not expressed, as they are well understood. But the information under this head should be made as full and exact as possible.

All persons resident in Great Britain up to 12 o'clock at night of Sunday the 30th inst.—including those away from their homes on pleasure or business, but who return in the morning—should be entered in the Householder's Schedule filled up by the head of the family. An individual lodger may be returned in a separate Schedule.

In the final instructions, the enumerators are desired to treat the whole of the Returns as of a confidential character, and not to allow them to be examined by unauthorized persons for any purpose whatever.

A letter dated 17th inst. from the Registrar-General, addressed to each of the registrars, says, that :—" In accordance with directions conveyed to me by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, I have to request that you will instruct each enumerator in your district to inform all persons with whom the *church* and *school forms* are left, that they are not *compelled* by the Act for taking the Census to fill up the particulars in those forms, and that they will not be liable to penalties for refusing to do so. It will be the duty of the enumerators to collect those forms on the 31st of March, and, merely to record the facts voluntarily furnished, if the returns are not already filled in by the parties with whom they are left. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that all the penalties of the Act apply to persons who refuse to give correct information respecting the particulars in the Householder's Schedule."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MARCH, 1851.—Many newspapers addressed to Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, having been recently detained at this office, in consequence of the postage due for their conveyance not having been paid, it has become necessary to call attention to the regulation under which a postage of one penny, either in money or by stamp, must be paid in advance upon each newspaper sent to those countries, and to point out that, unless such postage be paid, the newspapers cannot be forwarded

CAMBRIDGE MILITARY ASYLUM.—It is understood that the executive committee appointed to carry out this design in memory of the late illustrious Prince, are about erecting an asylum for 40 widows of British soldiers at Kew, and with the intention of purchasing, or making accommodation for one widow, at least, of each of the regiments in her Majesty's service. A number of regiments and staff departments have marked their approval of this institution by handsome subscriptions ; the sum is very little doubt that every regiment at home and abroad will come forward with contributions in aid of the asylum.

BANK OF ENGLAND LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Friday, the 21st, a highly interesting lecture on auriferous deposits was delivered, gratuitously, by Mr. Bewley, jun., M.R.I., in the lecture-room of the above institution. Henry James Prescott, Esq., the governor, presided, supported by various partners of the Bank. The room was crowded by the members, and the presence of ladies added to the interest of the meeting. The great success of this association should stimulate other establishments to afford like advantages to the numerous body who would gladly avail themselves of such opportunities of relaxation and intellectual advancement.

LAMBETH REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A crowded demonstration by the members of this association took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of advocating the principles of Mr. Locke King's recent motion, and forwarding, as far as possible, the efforts of the friends of parliamentary reform. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., took the chair. Resolutions in favour of an extension of the suffrage and the principles of free trade were passed unanimously

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting of metropolitan delegates, for obtaining the repeal of the tax on Inhabited Window-tax, was held on Wednesday evening at the Marylebone Court-house, "to take the most efficient measures in order to secure the above object." There was a large attendance of delegates, including representatives from the parishes of Lambeth, St. Pancras, St. Anne's, Soho ; St. James's, Westminster ; St. Giles's, St. Luke's, G.d-street ; and St. Mary, Islington. There were also present Sir B. Hall, M.P., and Mr. Mowatt, M.P.

ST. PANCRAS PARISH.—A meeting of the members of the Central Parochial Association of this parish took place on Tuesday evening, at the Hawardden Castle, Gray's-inn-lane, Kentish-town, to consider the nomination of vestrymen for the next election, previous to holding public meetings on the subject. There are forty-five vacancies to be filled up, of which five are occasioned by deaths or non-qualification, and forty in place of those who go out by rotation

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The quarterly meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the hospital. The business transacted was chiefly of a routine character. The number of children now in the hospital is about 500, and their general condition is in all respects satisfactory. The financial statement for the quarter ending the 25th inst. showed a balance of £14,469 2s. 11d., including the sale of £1000 stock ; and disbursements, £11,742 8s. 6d. The annual dinner of the governors of the hospital takes place in May

THE CITY OF LONDON PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this society, established for the purpose of providing a permanent relief in monthly pensions to decayed artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, tradesmen, and the widows of such persons, above sixty years of age, took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The chair having been vacated at the conclusion of an excellent dinner, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, and after them, "Prosperity to the Society." He commented on the utility of the charity, noticing the number of applications for its relief, and especially urged the economy of its administration, and the almost entire appropriation of its funds to the direct purpose of its supporters. Since its institution in 1818 it has been the means of annually pensioning from 40 to no less than 70 poor pensioners, and the amount distributed in monthly pensions up to the audit of 1850 has been £96,514 15s. Subscriptions to a large amount, upwards of £500, were received before the commencement of the musical singing interval between the speeches, and ladies in large numbers attended

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the corporation of this society took place on Tuesday, at the office, 26, Birchin-lane, Cornhill ; Mr. George Lindsay in the chair It appeared, from the report, that the receipts during the past year, including a balance of £2313 15s. 10d., amounted to £24,490 17s. 4d., and the expenditure to £22,176 5s. 8d., leaving a balance of £934 11s. 7d Receivers for the out-ports of Carnarvon, Ballina, and Coleraine were appointed

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIP LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANY.—On Wednesday, the first meeting to settle the list of contributories brought in by Mr. Hinton, the official manager, was held before his Honor Sir William Horne. Mr. Sergt. Maples and Mr. Starkie appeared for the manager, and stated that the company was established in 1846, for the general purposes of marine assurance, and was originally carried on in Hull. Mr. Petteson, solicitor to the company, on being called on to produce the deed, declined to do so, several children he alleged he had on it was first paid. His Honor said he could not compel him, but directed the manager to proceed to frame an issue upon the question. Several alleged shareholders, on being called, deposed that the signatures of their names to the deed were forgeries, and the attesting witnesses to the deed failed to prove that they were directed to sign it. The counsel for Mr. Richmond, one of the attesting witnesses and a director, was placed on the list for 250 shares. The case of Mr. Dunn, the barrister, a transferee of 30 shares, was adjourned.

THE LONDON SEAMEN AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—The seamen of the port of London held a crowded meeting on Tuesday night, at the Temperance Hall, Princes-street, Waterloo-bridge-road, for the purpose of agitating against the new Mercantile Marine Act, at which there were present delegates from Liverpool, Hull, Shields, and other ports. The seamen were urged by the speakers on the occasion to deposit their register tickets (without which they could not be shipped) in a box, which would be placed in the hall under proper care, as a guarantee that they would all aid in redressing their grievances. Other ports were ready to do likewise, and it was stated that in London they could be collected in two hours. It was also suggested that delegates should be sent to Southampton to solicit the co-operation of the mariners of that port, more especially those employed in the mail service. Mr. Neale, who had forwarded a letter to Lord John Russell, detailing the grievances of the English sailor, communicated his Lordship's reply, which briefly acknowledged the receipt of the letter of complaint. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and arrangements being made for holding meetings at Poplar and Rotherhithe, and the forming of a procession through the streets in order to bring their complaints more fully before the public, the meeting broke up.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the supporters of this movement took place on Thursday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street ; Mr. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that it was now two years since the central board had met their constituents. The various meetings of the society during the past year were then referred to, as also the numerous meetings held by the employers, which had been productive of the greatest benefit to their cause. The appeals of the society had been eminently successful, and many converts to the movement had sent in their adhesion. The report was adopted, and resolutions were moved by the chairman and several other gentlemen, on the various evils arising from long and tedious system of late hours. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Wednesday, in the Lord Mayor's court, two cases of attachment were decided, commenced at the suit of Baron Haber against Mr. Grinn, the Portuguese financial agent, as the representative of the Queen of Portugal, and the London Joint-Stock Bank, for divers sums of money, amounting, with interest, to about £19,000, alleged to have been appropriated by the Government to his use since as the year 1834. The verdict of the Jury in each instance was against the claim of the plaintiff. In the case of Mr. de Brito being held by him, not on account of the Portuguese Government, but as specially due to the bondholders.

PAPER DUTIES.—A numerous deputation of members of Parliament, consisting chiefly of Irish representatives, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting a memorial in favour of the repeal of the duty of abolishing the present duties on paper. Amongst the members in attendance were Lord Dereard, Lord Sasa, Messrs. Reynolds, Grogan, Burke, Roche, Ouseley Higgins, Keogh, M'Cullagh, Lucas, Fagan, Bellew, Barry, Lindsay, Sadleir, Fagan, Ward, Cowan, Magan, O'Go man Mahon, &c. Several paper manufacturers were also present. Mr. Reynolds, Lord Bernard, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Cameron, and others addressed the right hon. gentleman and Sir Charles Wood, and the memorial to pay every attention to the subject, but he could not at present pledge himself to any particular course

Mr. Wyatt, jun., has completed an equestrian statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which forms a companion statue to that of her Majesty lately executed by him The Prince is seated on a horse, not of large size, but of very athletic character. The likeness is said to be excellent, and the work is in most respects of high character, and particularly careful and accurate in the delineation of the details. Both these equestrian statues are intended for exhibition in the Great Exhibition

REDUCTION OF FEES IN CHANCERY.—An order has just appeared, signed by Lord Truro, abolishing certain fees he.efore payable in Chancery, and reducing others

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out early on Wednesday morning in the first floor of No. 31, John-street, New Kent-road, occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Potts. When the firemen forced open the room they discovered the lifeless bodies of the before-named inmates, almost as black as coals; and every article of furniture in the place consumed. The fire had evidently been burning for some time before it was discovered ——Another fire broke out in the dock-yard of the Grand Junction Canal Company, City-road. The flames spread rapidly, and committed sad havoc before they were extinguished.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This society held a meeting on Monday evening, at their rooms, 21, Regent-street, to consider the report of the committee on the law of patents, and to receive suggestions on the subject. Mr. J. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., in the chair. Frederic Hill, Esq., on the consideration of the report of the special committee on patent law amendment, stated that the committee had sent a copy of the report to all the societies connected with inventions and patents, and to the various Chambers of Commerce. From Liverpool they had received an answer, stating that they were not then prepared to pass an opinion on the subject ; from some places they had received no answers ; but from several of those bodies the answer received was that they were not then prepared to discuss the details, but agreed as to the necessity of some amendment of the patent laws Letters had been received from the Chamber of Commerce at Cork, to the effect that they heartily concurred in the suggestion of the society, especially that part which they considered the master grievance of the law, the expense of obtaining a patent, but they wished to draw attention to the subject. The society proposed that patentees should have the power of assigning a patent without limitation of the assignee ; to this the Manchester chamber objected. Mr Hill proposed that the report be referred to a committee for consideration. Mr Ayrton suggested that investigation should precede the grant of a patent, which should afterwards be indefensible. Minor matters could be decided by a county court. On the amount which ought to be charged for a patent more information was necessary Several gentlemen present as visitors next addressed the meeting, and the consideration of the question was adjourned to April 14.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Monday, the committee of this society assembled at No. 75, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to receive a report of the proceedings of the past year, and to open the house as a House of Industry for distressed unemployed needlewomen, a lady having taken the house, and made herself personally responsible for the rent. The chair was taken by Mr. Sheriff Moon. The report stated, that during the last twelve months the committee had met with great success in the practical object of the society. Upwards of 800 sempstresses had been registered, and the numerous applications from houses of business had rendered it necessary to advertise repeatedly for more hands. 150 of the leading houses in the metropolis had, in writing, declared their readiness to co-operate with the association. 35 females had been engaged as domestics in private families, and in all cases, except one, most satisfactory accounts had been received. The society regretted that the system of becoming security for work placed in the hands of deserving females had been discontinued. The committee did not make any reduction in the earnings of the sempstress, who took home her own work, made out her own bill, and received the full pay for her labour. Owing to the want of funds, the desirable object of opening premises for the reception of poor orphans had been very limited ; but one gentleman had undertaken to arrange for the instruction of fifty, and a lady for twenty, and it was hoped that this would stimulate others to like conduct. In consequence of a vote from a deputation, soliciting the discontinuance of prix is labour at unfair prices, the House Secretary had given instructions to that end The principals of prisons, unions, and workhouses had adopted the views of the committee, and a large amount of capital was consequently placed in the labour market. This must raise the price of labour. The object of this institution was to administer justice rather than charity, thereby encouraging sempstresses to live by their own industry. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks awarded to the lady who had undertaken the responsibility of the new establishment

MR. BENNETT'S FAREWELL SERMON.—On Sunday the church of St. Barnabas was crowded to excess, for the purpose of hearing the sermon in which the congregation understood, the Rev. Mr. Bennett intended to take a final leave of his parishioners. The rev gentleman took his text from St. John vii. 53.—" And every man went into his own house." In the course of the sermon he alluded to the differing views to the divided condition of the Church, and to the perils with which she was beset, and lamented that the great work in which they had been engaged was now destroyed. He urged perseverance in the truth, and a strict adherence to the teaching of the Church. In the evening the church was again open, and Mr. Bennett preached another sermon to an equally crowded audience, but addressed himself more to the loss the parish would sustain in the alteration of the services and the cessation of her church. These daily services, constant preachings, sacramental offering of the Lord's body in one of the churches weekly and in the other daily. There had been full intercourse between priests and people in spiritual things, and good done and carried out, some of which they knew, and some they never had heard of, and never would hear of their successors would supply what it would be unbecoming in him to add. The rev. gentleman was greatly affected during the delivery of his sermon, which was listened to throughout with the most earnest attention by the anxious congregation, many of whom manifested deep sympathy with their retiring pastor, and lingered behind to bid him an affectionate farewell. It is said that great alterations are to be made forthwith in the chancel of St. Barnabas.

ST. PETER'S, STEPNEY.—On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., was presented, from the congregation of the Rev. St. Peter's, the Rev Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., the worthy incumbent of St. Peter's, a splendid testimonial of respect, consisting of a silver tea-urn elaborately wrought after the Etruscan style, weighing 225 ozs., splendidly bound in morocco, and gilt, containing the following address :—" We, the undersigned parishioners of the above parish, desire to express our sincere and grateful sense of your unwearied exertions for the spiritual welfare of this district, which have been crowned very judiciously to the advantages of employing land for the purpose, and which have received clear light in the form of the surplus labouring population might reap benefits, from which the mere routine of parochial agriculture could not hold out hopes.

SALE OF THE COPYRIGHTS OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—On Wednesday the entire copyrights of the works of Sir Walter Scott, with the steel plates, woodcuts, and stereotype plates attached to them, were put up to auction by Mr. Christie, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The property was in the possession of the trustees of the late Robert Cadell, publisher, and comprised the novels, poetry, and prose writings of Sir Walter, with the "Life" by Lockhart, and the whole published in the various editions of those works, from June, 1829, to the present time. The whole of the copyrights, &c., were offered for sale in one lot, the purchaser to be compelled to take the entire of the printed stock now on hand, amounting to the number of 1,000,000 volumes, but if the property should not be disposed of in one lot, on what the trustees might consider advantageous terms, it was to be divided into various lots. Amongst the bidders were the Messrs. Longman, Mr Virtue, and Mr Virtue, jun., of Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), and the largest amount offered was £14,500. These terms not being accepted, the whole of the property was bought in for £15,000 by Mr. James Nisbet, the agent of the "vendors," and there was no division into lots as was originally intended.

MR. Holford, whose mansion, at the Regent's Park, was broken into some months ago, when a quantity of valuable plate took place, has recently returned from America, and has given £20 to the police and others employed in connexion with the burglary, in addition to what they had before received. He has also rewarded Mr Pirie, the solicitor, and the rest of the servants who so bravely conducted themselves upon the occasion alluded to.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending March 22 :—Males, 624 ; females, 595 ; total, 1219. Deaths during the same week :—Males, 669 ; females, 743 : total, 1412. The official report says.—" The aggravated rate of mortality in London, which marked the first two weeks of the current month, has prevailed throughout the present week, as appears by the present return. The deaths, which increased to 1247 in the beginning of March, and subsequently rose to 1401, amounted in the week ending last Saturday to 1412. Taking for comparison the corresponding weeks of 1841-50, it appears that the highest number was 1197, and occurred in 1845 (in a week when the mean temperature had fallen about ten degrees lower than usual), and that the average mortality was 979. The deaths referred according to the supposed rate of increase in the population, amounts to 1088, and the increase above this average, in the last week's return is 324. In the last week the deaths attributed to influenza, simply, or in connexion with bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, disease of the heart, or other malady, are 65: in the previous week they were 39 ; whilst the average of corresponding weeks does not exceed 12. The cases classed under bronchitis have increased from 171 to 156, and are still at least double the average ; those from pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs remain about 125, while the average does not exceed 87. The cases ascribed in the table to asthma are 39, which is also more than usual ; phthisis or consumption numbers 166 in both weeks, while the average, though corrected for increased population, is less than 200 weekly.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer decreased to 28 842 in. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 29 384. The mean daily temperature was general y above the average, and on Thursday and Friday exceeded it by about 6 degrees. The mean of the week was 44·9 deg. The wind was generally in the south-west. Rain fell in the week to the depth of 1.13 inch.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening last, by G J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent surgeon, before the Fellows of the Medical Society of London, descriptive of many points of interest connected with, and explained, and illustrated by the lecturer, was the announcement of the important discovery of a new set of organic muscles, made very recent.y by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Jabez Hogg, of Charing-cross Hospital

EASTERN COUNTIES AND NORFOLK RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the adjourned half yearly meeting of the Norfolk Railway Company, on Thursday, it was resolved that the directors should act upon the Eastern Counties Company at once to take steps for carrying out the amalgamation of the two companies, under the agreement of 1845 ; and in the event of their declining to act so, the directors of the company should take such steps as they might deem advisable for putting an end to the agreement at the earliest possible period. It was stated at the meeting that the Great Northern Company were willing to enter into an arrangement with the Norfolk Company for receiving their traffic at Dereham

THE GREAT WESTERN, THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND THE SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS.—The directors of the last-mentioned company have issued a reply to the report of the committee of shareholders, maintaining (supported by counsel's opinion) that the agreement proposed to be entered into with the London and North-Western Company is legal ; and recommending that the agreement with the Great Western and Shrewsbury and C. ster Companies should be adhered to. Mr. W. Ormsby Gore, the chairman of the Shrewsbury Companies, has also issued a letter to the shareholders counteracting similar opinions.

THE SEARCH FOR THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from a Letter from Lieutenant Hooper, R.N., to his father, dated July 16, 1850 :—

In my letter of the 8th ultimo, I told you of our intended second trip to the sea, and that we were just returning from Great Slave Lake to Fort Simpson, to prepare for the voyage from that place. A quarter of an hour after that letter was sealed, we were on our road. We reached Fort Simpson on the 3rd inst.; and until the 11th were busily engaged getting our boats and all materials readymade, which, with few hands and small resources, took up much time. On that day we quitted Fort Simpson, and descended the river to Fort Norman, which we reached on the 13th; starting the next morning for the last post on the river; as also the last place from which I can communicate with you until our return, which will probably be about the end of September. Our boats are now the *Logan* (we brought from the *Plover*), the other a river boat of the Hudson's Bay Company, the *Try Again*, in reference to our attempt this time. We are seventeen in all—Captain Pullen, second in command of the old sands, three new ones of the Company, and two Indians for hunters. We may expect to reach the sea about the 23rd of the present month; and, if we meet with no obstruction, might get to Cape Bathurst in a few days' time, and on to Woollaston, or Banks's Land, as opportunity may best serve. It is not impossible we may winter on one of those lands should provision be plentiful, in order to extend our search for as much as we can; therefore, if you do not receive an announcement of our return, which I shall not fail to give if we return this year, you must not be alarmed at our absence, nor fancy a thousand horrible contingencies; but, on the contrary, *rejoice* that we have fallen upon a never before trodden land, and are prosecuting with ardour a prolonged search, instead of confining our operations to one brief summer. We are as safe, you know, my dear father, in the greatest danger, as in a feather bed in the security of our native land; and be assured, not many of our party are easily daunted with truths. We are not sanguine of success; but we look forward with great hope, as the region we propose visiting is one which has not before been explored, and in a direction which the most experienced Arctic voyagers imagine to be the most probable situation for the missing ships. Should we find them, what delight would be ours in restoring the distressed and gallant party to their anxiously sorrowing friends. Sir J. Ross left at Fort Leopold, on the land of North Somerset, provisions sufficient for sixty men for twelve months; also a steam-launch. Now, should we reach Banks's Land, which is about 300 miles from Cape Bathurst, and find the sea to the eastward clear of ice, with a fine westerly breeze, we might, perhaps, make for that place, where the provisions would support our party for nearly four years, and enable us to search awa properly; but this is only a remote chance, and it is impossible to say what we shall do, depending, as we must, on the weather, which in these hyperborean regions can never be determinedly calculated upon. However, we take energy and determination to the task, and hope to the onset.

Enclosed is a likeness of an Indian woman of the Slave tribe, taken at Fort Simpson. The costume consists of smoked moose-skin, her belt of porcupine

quills: her knife hangs in a sheath from her neck, and she holds in her hand a canoe paddle. Her name is Clo-ill-bet-ah-see, or the Little Rabbit. These Indians have very odd names. One is called Pass-under-the-ground; another, Thirty-six Tongues—I suppose from his talkativeness, he being super-eminently loquacious.

This is a noble occupation, endeavouring to save life—far more so than destroying it; and I trust I may never be forced to that necessity, or at any rate but in a just cause. (Signed) W. H. HOOPER.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Commander Pullen, the officer in charge of the boat party from Mackenzie River, in search of Sir John Franklin, dated Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie River, July 17, 1850, in which, after stating the arrangements of the party for the further prosecution of their search, the writer says :—

We are just on the point of starting, and I hope to reach the sea about the 23rd instant. We have taken every remarkable headland or point, either on this coast or elsewhere, I shall take care to leave conspicuous notices of our visit, and perhaps a deposit of provisions. Our single, on leaving Point Separation, will consist of 2300 lb. of lead, meat, and 1000 lb. of pemmican; also half-a-dozen cases of preserved meat, which will remain so to the last.

Agreeably with the opinion expressed in the latter part of my journal, I do not think Captain Collinson's ships will be able to get along the coast from Point Barrow, if in a season so far unless the ice be further removed from the shore than at the time of our last voyage. The steam-launch will have a good chance, as drifwood is plentiful along the coast east of Cape Halkett; and, of course, boats may do amidst what boats have done before.

The season has been extraordinarily fine, and our steamers, (an intelligent man), who was on the coast in both expeditions of Sir John Richardson and Mr. Rae, is confident of an open sea. Others also, natives of the country, are of the same opinion.

Should I find provision and fuel plentiful on Banks' Land, it is possible that I may winter there, for the further prosecution of my search.

In conclusion, I beg to assure their Lordships that no efforts (as I before said) will be spared to carry out their wishes to the utmost; and hope that the determination of that season may, by God's blessing throw some light upon the whereabouts of the missing ships.

I have the honour to be, sir, yours, &c., W. J. S. PULLEN, Commander R.N.,

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NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—In consequence of certain alterations proposed in the Ordnance department here, and about to be carried into effect by that board, a saving of about £2000 a year will be accomplished. The present fearful powder magazine is about to be abolished, and the proper quantity of powder necessary for the demands of the fortifications is to be lodged in the bomb-proof magazines belonging to those fortresses—its legitimate store. At present, though the guns, with all their concomitants of rammers, sponges, &c., are in those forts, the powder is on board the *Mulgrave* floating powder magazine, some six or eight miles down the haven, and consequently nearer its entrance, so that any enemy's ship entering the port would be in possession of it long before it could be sent for by the fortifications.

DEPOT BATTALION, ISLE OF WIGHT.—This establishment is to be abolished on the 31st inst., and the following depôts, stationed at Parkhurst Barracks, are to be removed to Chatham on that day:—*Depôts* 9th, 44th, 56th, and 76th; but these barracks are still to be occupied by troops, and, for the present, the following depôts will remain there—*depôts* 97th, 30th, 32nd, 67th, 69th, and 97th. The abolition of this establishment will effect a saving to the public of £2208 a year.

THE PROOFS AT HOME KONG.—It is gratifying to find by the last accounts from this place that sickness has much abated among the troops

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.—A circular letter has lately been issued by the War-Office authorities to staff officers of pensioners, to the effect that, as these officers have facilities for obtaining information respecting residents in their districts desirous of becoming emigrants, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested that their services may be made available for that purpose, and that the same allowance will be granted for this duty as that given to the agents usually employed, viz. 20s. for each married couple, 10s. for each single female, and 7s. for each single male, finally approved and enmarked for a colony.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MUSKETS.—Captain William Henry March, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, has been nominated one of the committee for testing the small-arms at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. One sergeant and two privates of the Rifles have joined the firing-party of the Foot Guards. Mr. Sears's patent needle-gun, for loading at the breech, is to be tried again this season by the firing-party at the proof-butt in the Royal Arsenal. The trial last year with that gun was made in the marshes, and it then answered very efficiently. It will be seen how it answers when used by soldiers of her Majesty's service.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.—The opinion is very prevalent that the intricacy of the navigation at the mouth of the Thames renders it perfectly secure against the approach of any foreign ships unprovided with pilots. For the purpose of undeceiving those persons who entertain this opinion, it may be mentioned that the *Spuyrouke* (Sardinian man-of-war steamer of 400 tons, and mounting twelve long 68-pounders, lately arrived at Woolwich) found her way from Spithead, through the Downs and up the river to Woolwich, without a pilot, though not a man or officer on board had ever been up the river before.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S NEW WAR STEAMER "NIX," eight guns, having on board the Chevalier Bunsen and several distinguished officers of our own navy, made an experimental trip in the Downs on Monday and gave the greatest satisfaction both in the working of her guns and her steaming capabilities; her speed, with everything on board, being nearly sixteen miles an hour. She has been built by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, of Mill Wall. We shall engrave the vessel in our next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—One of the chief sources of complaint among the seamen of the northern ports had reference to the fees payable upon each voyage by the crew. It was argued that these fees were unequal in their bearing, for while the seamen were made out of their pockets, the owners have to pay their shillings on each engagement and discharge, those who proceeded on longer and more profitable voyages were exempted from paying more, perhaps, than once in the course of the year. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have taken this point into consideration, and the following notice issued by them has come into operation at Hull and the northern ports :—

"On the present is a black period of the year, many men are out of employ, and engagement by owners is not at all accelerated by the obstructions placed in the way by the mariners' committee, which is still sitting. The fees now in force are ignore, as far as least as they are payable by the crew, on the shipping office. They stipulate upon engagement that the fees, which would be in following owing the seamen, should be discharged by the master or owner; they refuse to sign articles at the shipping office, and the consequence is that the Seamen's Friendly Society is generally in attendance when the agreement between the master and crew is come to, in order to see that nothing is inserted in the articles which is at variance with the regulations of the Board of Trade, and the committee carry matters to such an extent as to refuse contributions from the inhabitants. The seamen have even made excursions to the neighbouring towns, and have adopted the same system there with some success.

PEACE PROGRESS.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The first lecture that has ever been delivered on any subject in the ancient and secluded town of Lydd, situated in Romney Marsh, Kent, was given on Monday evening by Mr. Edmund Fry, upon the Peace operations and the League of Brotherhood. On this following evening the same gentleman addressed the labouring classes on their present and prospective condition; and, at the close, some musical friends present sang Charles Mackay's admirable song, "The Festival of Labour," which was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the previous Saturday. It was executed in highly creditable style, and elicited great applause. Mr. Prescott, a public-spirited farmer in the town, had fitted up one of the granaries as a lecture-hall, and the building was crowded to excess by a very respectable and attentive audience.

RAILWAY RATING.—An important rating case connected with railways has just been decided. The North Staffordshire Railway Company appealed against the rating of that part of their canal which is in the parish of Stone-upon-Trent, comprising about seven miles of the line. The appeal was referred to Mr. Whitmore, the barrister, as arbitrator, and after a protracted inquiry he has given in his award in favour of the company, the rateable value by about £400. This is an important award to the company, as it will operate as a precedent in the parishes along the line, in most of which the company have lodged appeals. The canal in question is the Trent and Mersey, which the North Staffordshire Railway Company purchased when they obtained their act of incorporation.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday afternoon, a boiler burst in Rigastreet, Manchester, causing considerable loss of life. The building was a factory belonging to Mr. Harrison, and rented by Mr. G. Walmsley, who carried on there a steam-power supplied by a 30-horse power boiler working a 25-horse power engine. The boiler burst about three o'clock in the afternoon, entirely destroying the building. The neighbourhood was a scene of the greatest confusion. Many persons were injured by the falling of the brick-work, and several severely wounded. The engineer is in custody, having been intoxicated at the time of the accident, but it is not known that any evidence will be obtained criminating him as having caused the explosion by any neglect, or by any improper act connected with the management of the boiler.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—The bill brought in by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Spooner to prevent the forcible detention of females in houses wherein persons bound by religious or monastic vows are resident, and to provide for the visitation of such houses shall be registered by the clerk of the peace of the county in which it is situate; that the justices for every county in which any religious house shall be registered shall appoint six or more justices, ten inteligent much, who was one, Others also, natives of the country, are of the same opinion.

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To the Secretary of the Admiralty. Commanding boat expedition in the Arctic Seas.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—In consequence of certain alterations proposed in the Ordnance department here, and about to be carried into effect by that board, a saving of about £2000 a year will be accomplished. The present fearful powder magazine is about to be abolished, and the proper quantity of powder necessary for the demands of the fortifications is to be lodged in the bomb-proof magazines belonging to those fortresses—its legitimate store. At present, though the guns, with all their concomitants of rammers, sponges, &c., are in those forts, the powder is on board the *Mulgrave* floating powder magazine, some six or eight miles down the haven, and consequently nearer its entrance, so that any enemy's ship entering the port would be in possession of it long before it could be sent for by the fortifications.

DEPOT BATTALION, ISLE OF WIGHT.—This establishment is to be abolished on the 31st inst., and the following depôts, stationed at Parkhurst Barracks, are to be removed to Chatham on that day:—*Depôts* 9th, 44th, 56th, and 76th; but these barracks are still to be occupied by troops, and, for the present, the following depôts will remain there—*depôts* 97th, 30th, 32nd, 67th, 69th, and 97th. The abolition of this establishment will effect a saving to the public of £2208 a year.

THE PROOFS AT HOME KONG.—It is gratifying to find by the last accounts from this place that sickness has much abated among the troops

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.—A circular letter has lately been issued by the War-Office authorities to staff officers of pensioners, to the effect that, as these officers have facilities for obtaining information respecting residents in their districts desirous of becoming emigrants, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested that their services may be made available for that purpose, and that the same allowance will be granted for this duty as that given to the agents usually employed, viz. 20s. for each married couple, 10s. for each single female, and 7s. for each single male, finally approved and enmarked for a colony.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MUSKETS.—Captain William Henry March, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, has been nominated one of the committee for testing the small-arms at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. One sergeant and two privates of the Rifles have joined the firing-party of the Foot Guards. Mr. Sears's patent needle-gun, for loading at the breech, is to be tried again this season by the firing-party at the proof-butt in the Royal Arsenal. The trial last year with that gun was made in the marshes, and it then answered very efficiently. It will be seen how it answers when used by soldiers of her Majesty's service.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.—The opinion is very prevalent that the intricacy of the navigation at the mouth of the Thames renders it perfectly secure against the approach of any foreign ships unprovided with pilots. For the purpose of undeceiving those persons who entertain this opinion, it may be mentioned that the *Spuyrouke* (Sardinian man-of-war steamer of 400 tons, and mounting twelve long 68-pounders, lately arrived at Woolwich) found her way from Spithead, through the Downs and up the river to Woolwich, without a pilot, though not a man or officer on board had ever been up the river before.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S NEW WAR STEAMER "NIX," eight guns, having on board the Chevalier Bunsen and several distinguished officers of our own navy, made an experimental trip in the Downs on Monday and gave the greatest satisfaction both in the working of her guns and her steaming capabilities; her speed, with everything on board, being nearly sixteen miles an hour. She has been built by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, of Mill Wall. We shall engrave the vessel in our next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—One of the chief sources of complaint among the seamen of the northern ports had reference to the fees payable upon each voyage by the crew. It was argued that these fees were unequal in their bearing, for while the seamen were made out of their pockets, the owners have to pay their shillings on each engagement and discharge, those who proceeded on longer and more profitable voyages were exempted from paying more, perhaps, than once in the course of the year. The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have taken this point into consideration, and the following notice issued by them has come into operation at Hull and the northern ports :—

"On the present is a black period of the year, many men are out of employ, and engagement by owners is not at all accelerated by the obstructions placed in the way by the mariners' committee, which is still sitting. The fees now in force are ignore, as far as least as they are payable by the crew, on the shipping office. They stipulate upon engagement that the fees, which would be in following owing the seamen, should be discharged by the master or owner; they refuse to sign articles at the shipping office, and the consequence is that the Seamen's Friendly Society is generally in attendance when the agreement between the master and crew is come to, in order to see that nothing is inserted in the articles which is at variance with the regulations of the Board of Trade, and the committee carry matters to such an extent as to refuse contributions from the inhabitants. The seamen have even made excursions to the neighbouring towns, and have adopted the same system there with some success.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been languid and inactive during the week; and, notwithstanding the purchases of the Government broker, prices tended to a decline in the close of transactions approached. On Tuesday Consols touched 96⅞ for Money, which was the highest quotation for the ruling figure for the week. 96⅜ to ⅝. A decline to 96¼ to ⅜ on Thursday was the result of a strong demand for money in the Share Market, to assist in closing the present Account. Neither Exchequer Bi ls nor India Bonds have varied beyond a shilling or two in price, and the annexed list will show the last quotations of the Stocks at present quoted, which have been the ruling figures since. Purchases are rarely made at lower than last week. Money fetched high prices on Wednesday and Thursday, and numerous bargains were carried over till the next Account (April 16) at costly rates. The last prices of the week are, for Equator Bonds, 3½ ; Grenada Bonds, ex Dec., 1840, Coupons, 17; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, ex Jan Coupons, 33⅜ ; Ditto, Account, 33⅛ ; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 85½ ; Ditto, Account, 85 ; Ditto, Deferred, 32¾ ; Portuguese, Converted, 1841, 39⅜ ; Ditto, Four per Cents., 34½ ; Spanish, New per Cent., 1840, 21½ ; Ditto, Passives, 5 ; Ditto, Three per Cent., 36¾ ; Spanish, Three per Cent., 57¾ 25c. ; Exchange, 25f. 5c., Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54 Guild., 58½.

The Railway Market has been rather inactive during the week, in consequence of the dread of the coming settlement. On Thursday, the arrangement of the Account being in progress, most excessive rates were demanded and given for money and continuations.* A transaction in Dover shares was arranged at about 90 per cent. cost; and for Great Western, South-Westerns, and North-Westerns, very heavy rates were given. The speculation in Foreign Shares has not yet exhibited its late results, in consequence of the public having been rather large buyers. At present, notwithstanding this state of affairs, the feeling is for the rise, particularly in the dividend-paying and pleasure lines around the metropolis. The state of the Market at the close of business will be best understood by referring to the following list:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 5½ ; Caledonian, 14½ ; Chester and Holyhead, 24½ ; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 6½ ; East Anglian (£20 L. and D. and L. and D.), 5½ ; Eastern Counties, 7⅞ ; East Lancashire, 17½ ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 36½ ; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 8 ; Great Northern, 16½ ; Do. Halves, A, Deferred, 6⅞ ; Great Western, 87 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62½ ; Ditto, West Riding Union, 6⅛ ; London and Blackwall, 8⅞ ; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 86 ; London and N.-western, 128½ ; London and S.-Western, 88⅛ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35 ; Midland, 63½ ; Do., £50 Shares, 22½ ; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 36 ; Newmarket, 9⅜ ; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 1⅜ ; North British, 10½ ; North Staffordshire, 11¼ ; Scottish Midland, 10⅜ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 8¾ dis. ; Ditto, Class B, 9⅜ dis. ; South Devon, 18½ ; South-Eastern, 28 ; South Wales, 36⅜ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21½ ; Do. and Newcastle Ext., 10⅜ ; York and North Midland, 27⅜. Lines leased at Fixed Rents:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7½ ; Hull and Selby, 9⅜ Shares, 23⅜ ; South Staffordshire, 6⅝. Preference Shares.—Caledonian, £10, 6⅜ ; East Anglian (£3 10s.), Six per Cents., 2½ ; Ditto (£7 17s.), Seven per Cent., Pref., 1⅛ ; Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, 4 pm. ; Eastern Union, Scrip, Guar Six per Cent., 18 ; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 138 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent., Stock, 139½ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Linc., Quarter Shares, New, £10, 12 ; Norfolk Extension, Guaranteed Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 4¼ ; North British, 5½ per Cent. Guar. (Scr. W. Hen.), Eight per Cent., 8½ ; South Devon, 14½. Boulogne and Amiens, 10⅜ ; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 18⅜ ; Dutch Rhenish, 3⅛ ; East Indian, 15⅛ ; Namur and Liege, 8⅛ ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4⅛ ; Paris and Rouen, 30⅛ ; Rouen and Havre, 11⅜ ; Sambre and Meuse, 6⅜ ; Tours and Nantes, 6⅛.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week has been small, and of very middling quality, owing to the continued wet weather. Selected samples of fine dry qualities have, however, been readily sold at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter; whilst good clearances of the middling and inferior kinds have been effected, at late prices. There has been more doing in foreign wheats, at extreme rates. We have had a free sale for both barley and malt; but we have no change to notice in their value. The best oats have improved in price 6d per qr.; but peas next to nothing doing, but Indian corn and flour, notwithstanding that the imports of the latter are large from France, are still very extensive, have commanded rather more attention.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 38s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 38s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 18s to 22s, distilling ditto, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln, 28s to 30s; brown ditto, 25s to 26s; Kingston and Ware, 30s to 36s; Chevalier, 36s to 38s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire potato oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 17s to 18s; Scotch and Irish ditto, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; thick beans, new, 32s to 34s, ditto, old, 28s to 29s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 29s to 32s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 34s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s per sack.—*Foreign.*—Barley, red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 18s to 19s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel; French, 28s to 30s per sack.

The Seed Market.—The imports of foreign cloves seed being very extensive, there is less enquiry for that article; nevertheless, prices are fully maintained. Canary is held at full currency. Hempseed rules rather lower. Linseed is quiet, and in moderate request, but the supply is ample. Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 6s to 10s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 6s per bushel. Linseed, English, —s to —s 42s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 to £7 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4

NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

THE farmers and dealers attending Northampton have hitherto met in the open square to transact business; which being found extremely inconvenient, a new Corn Exchange has been erected for their better accommodation, at a cost of about £8000, raised by subscription. It is arranged that farmers, dealers, visitors, and others entering the Exchange during the time of business shall pay a small entrance fee or annual sum. The front elevation is shown in the accompanying Engraving. It contains a hall, 140 feet long by 65 feet wide, and 80 feet high, lighted by side windows, and skylights in the covered roof. It is approached from the Market-place by an arcade of shops and offices. There is also in the building a room for a Mechanics' Institute, Athenæum, &c. The architects are Mr. G. Alexander, of London, and Mr. Hall, of Northampton.

The Great Hall is intended to be used, not only for the market, but also for concerts, balls, public meetings, &c. Wednesday being the first day of Northampton races, the town was very full; and the Hall was opened with a concert, conducted by Jullien, ably assisted by Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, Koenig, &c; the splendid band of the 42th Regiment, from Weedon; the French drummers, &c. The performances comprised selections from Rossini, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Koenig, Listz, and Jullien. The races were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.

Next week we shall engrave the Hall.

COTTON AND COTTON WASTE.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park Gardens, March 22nd, 1851.

In connexion with the interesting subject of your leading article of to-day, on Cotton and Cotton Waste, I am induced to mention to you a circumstance which seems to deserve notice.

On paying for two half-reams of the same kind of paper a few weeks ago, to an eminent wholesale stationer in London, I observed that they were charged at a different price. A fortnight only had elapsed between the receipt of them, and I had the curiosity to inquire the cause of the later-sent half-ream being higher priced than the other, though they were of precisely the same quality and manufacture. The answer was, that during the interval paper had risen in price; and the reason assigned was, that cotton rags had become very considerably dearer in consequence of their being now purchased in England on a very large scale for the American paper manufacturers. On further enquiry, I found that this explanation was perfectly true.

Is not this a little too bad, that so valuable and so beautiful a manufacture, and in which England, with her enormous cotton trade, has every right and power to excel, should be *driven across the Atlantic* by the mischievous pressure of a stupid tax, productive of no great amount to the revenue, and which costs nearly twenty per cent in the collection? Is it not rather absurd that an article which has made one journey across the Atlantic in the raw state to be converted into calico here, should be compelled to make the voyage back again to be converted into paper?

For the sake of this paltry revenue, is it just or reasonable that a manufacture, obviously *supplementary in its nature to that of cotton*, and in which we ought to supply the world, should be taken out of the hands of our skilful artisans, and an almost incalculable source of increasing employment be dried up, and probably lost to us, as by the decreasing returns from that article of excise there is too much reason to apprehend?

I am, &c.,

C. WREN HOSKYNS.

THE LATE GERMAN COMPOSER, LORTZING.

IN our Journal of Feb. 1 we announced the death of Lortzing, the composer of "The Czar and the Carpenter," and other works of less note. He was director of the orchestra of the Vienna, Dresden, Munich, and Leipsic theatres; and for the last year and a half he held a similar situation in the Frederic-Wilhelmstadt Theatre, at Berlin. Lortzing's passing from life was attended by circumstances by no means uncommon in the fortunes of men of genius; he died poor, and left his family a public subscription. His funeral was attended by Meyerbeer and Kirstner, Dorn and Taubert, and all the artists of the Berlin theatres, who followed the funeral car. On the head of the deceased was a laurel wreath, and before the coffin was borne on a velvet cushion the laurel crown and massive silver conductor's baton presented to him by the city of Leipsic. The only beneficial effect of such honours to the dead is that they may awaken sympathy with the living, in being the means of raising some provision for the composer's family.

THE LATE GERMAN COMPOSER, M. LORTZING.

Lortzing was born at Berlin, in 1803; and he made his *début* as a tenor singer.

THE EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT STOCKPORT.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded and illustrated the lamentable catastrophe at Mr. Marsland's "Park Mills," at Stockport. We now engrave a more circumstantial view of the factory, taken from the bridge over the Mersey, by Ralph Stennett, with details furnished by other spectators. In the Sketch, two men and a boy are seen falling from the upper story of the building: the boy and one of the men on falling into the river were saved; the other individual struck against a projecting stage near an arch, and was killed.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT MARSLAND'S PARK MILLS, STOCKPORT.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

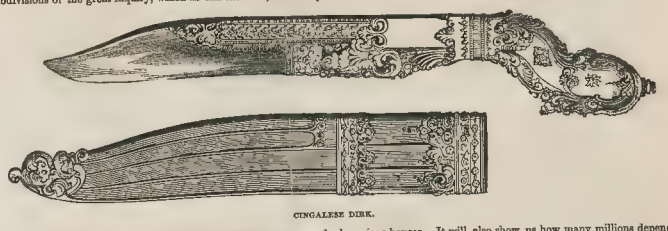
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 477.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851. [SIXPENCE.

THE CENSUS.

THE scene which was enacted on Monday morning last, throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, was an event of the highest interest in itself, and, in its future results, will be not only interesting but important. The numbering of the people, at regular intervals, is a duty which the people owe to themselves, and to the generations that are to follow them. If this duty had been performed by our forefathers, even during a period comparatively so short as that which has elapsed since the Reformation, the science of social economy, as yet in its infancy amongst us, would have ranked amongst the positive, rather than among the empyrical sciences, and the world would have been both the wiser and the better. The decennial Census of 1841, the fifth ever taken in England, is a vast storehouse of social knowledge. It and its predecessors of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, supply authentic data for the philosopher, the historian, the politician, and the legislator. That of 1851, which, in several important particulars, will be more copious, careful, and complete than either, will throw a flood of light on the real condition and progress of the British people in the intervals between them. The figures will tell tales more eloquent than words, and statistics in their most imposing array will preach philosophy in its most valuable departments.

In its first intention—the mere numbering of the people in the gross and bulk—the taking of the Census is an important act. It is instructive to know how large a family or nation we are—whether we are more numerous than we were ten years ago—whether any districts have remained stationary since the last scrutiny—whether any are even less populous than formerly—and what are the districts in which the largest increase has taken place. When the facts are known, the causes will be investigated. But the minor subdivisions of the great inquiry, which in this instance, as already stated, have been far more scientifically and carefully placed before the people for their co-operation than ever they were before, are of more practical value. The Census, when the voluminous returns collected by its army of 30,000 enumerators shall be placed in the hands of another army of penmen and arithmeticians, to classify and arrange, will show, not only how many men, women, and children we are in great Britain, but in what manner we are all enabled to live. It will tell us the number and increase of our habitations; it will inform us how many live in towns and cities, and in rural districts; how many in huts or hovels not much better than the wigwams of savages, and how many in comfortable or luxurious houses. It will also show us how many millions depend upon agriculture for subsistence; how many are engaged in those great staple manufactures of cotton, woollen and hardware which carry our name, and fame, and usefulness to the remotest regions of the globe; how many not engaged in the production of wealth, are solely occupied in distributing it, in the various capacities of



CINGALESE DIRK.

INTERVIEW OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON WITH THE NATIVE CHIEFS, AT KANDY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

wholesale and retail traders and their servants; how many administer to the luxuries, and how many to the necessities, of the world; how many are neither producers nor distributors, but live on the proceeds of realised property—upon the accumulated labour of the past—upon rent, upon stocks, and upon the interest of money generally; how many subsist idly on the compulsory dole of the nation, as paupers—how many of these are able and willing to work, if work could be provided for them, and how many are impotent and deserving of all help and commiseration. It will also show us how many criminals we nurture among us, and the extent of the feud carried on by the "have-nots" against the "haves"—that old and fierce war to which Civilisation, amid all its triumphs, has hitherto been unable to put an end. It will show, at the same time, the amount of the forces retained by the "haves" to fight against the "have-nots"—the soldiers, the policemen, all the legions of law and justice, who, were it not for this feud, would have but little or nothing with which to occupy themselves, and who might be forthwith disbanded. But all this information, important and interesting as it is, will form but a portion of the multitude of facts which will be elicited by the great inquiry of this week. It is not simply to the physical, but to the moral and the intellectual condition of the people to which those who framed the rules for the taking of the Census of 1851 have devoted their attention; and we shall see in due time the statistics which shall prove our poverty as well as our wealth, our social vices and crimes as well as our virtues, and our ignorance as well as our knowledge. If it shall be proved by these figures, that, notwithstanding our increasing wealth and our matchless industry, notwithstanding the hardworking character of our people, and the variety and prosperity of our manufactures, there is more pauperism amongst us than is consistent with sound economy and justice to all classes, it will be the duty both of our theoretical and practical statesmen, to ask themselves the reason why, and to set immediately about the remedy. If it shall be proved that there is more crime among the population than is creditable to look after, agreeable to confess, or Christian-like to permit, another duty equally, if not more important, will devolve upon the nation. We must know the reason of that also, and without any delay see what is to be done to lessen, and finally to remove it. If it shall be proved, moreover, that amid the millions of our young children—the growing generation of Englishmen—there is a greater amount of positive ignorance in consequence of the want of school instruction, than there is among the children of other nations which do not rank so high as we do among the powers and states of the world, it will also behove us earnestly to ask ourselves if we cannot remove the disgrace and the evil.

By the Census of 1831, the population of Great Britain and Ireland was found to be 24,410,429. In 1841 it had increased to 27,019,558. Neither of these inquiries embraced the important subjects of education and religion, and in these respects the Census of the present year will afford data, the want of which has long been felt as a serious drawback in all the discussions which have taken place on those subjects. Upon the whole, there can be little doubt that the results of the Census will afford reason for national gratitude and for some national reproach, and give our statesmen something to think of, far more useful and urgent than the recent no Popery squabbles in which they have been so unprofitably engaged.

One interesting fact will for the first time be made known. It has been surmised that the population of Ireland, which in 1841 amounted to 8,175,124 souls, will be found to be considerably under that number in 1851. The awful ravages of famine and pestilence, and the subsequent immense emigration of a panic-stricken peasantry to swell the side of population in the United States of America, have greatly chinned the Celtic race in Ireland. The Census returns will enable us to compare with tolerable accuracy what that portion of the population has lost by the great calamities of 1847-48, and the popular panic which followed them, and which has not even yet subsided.

Another great country, sprung from ourselves, with a boundless territory for its growing population, with immense undeveloped resources, and in the vigour of its youthful prime, is also engaged at the present moment in a similar task. The Census of the United States of America has been taken within the last month, and we shall, in due time, be enabled to compare their material and moral progress with our own, and to take warning, should we on any great point find them wiser or more fortunate than ourselves.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

On the 1st February, his Excellency Sir George Anderson, the newly-appointed Governor of Ceylon, held a Levee at Kandy, for the reception of the native chiefs and head-men of the surrounding province. The attendance on the occasion was very numerous; and the distinguishing dresses and curious costumes made it a very interesting spectacle, such as is not often witnessed

At twelve o'clock the reception-hall of the Pavilion was thrown open, and shortly afterwards became filled with a large assemblage, who were arranged in such a manner as to separate the different classes. On the right stood the Dessaves, whose costume consisted of a large four-cornered cocked-hat, richly embroidered with gold-lace, and having a curious top-knot of jewellery; a large bundle of white cotton and muslin cloths, worn in such a manner as to project very much in front, and supported by a richly-worked girdle, completed the lower garments altogether making a very strange-looking figure. At their head stood Lord Banda, being the eldest of the highest caste family in the country, and son of the late King's chief minister. The Mahomedans, or Moorish priests, who are a numerous and important class in the colony, took up their position on the left, having the High Priest at their head, holding the writhingpoha, or fan, in his left hand, used as a badge of office, as well as a sun-screen, and attended by a couple of his pupils (their dress consisted in the usual yellow robe); whilst the Raty mahotneys, or headmen, with their strange-looking head-dress, the upper part of their bodies bare, and their white cotton neither garments, were arranged in one of the side corridors, the hall being too small to accommodate all.

A guard of honour, formed by the 13th Regiment, was in attendance, and presented arms, &c., in due form on the appearance of his Excellency. As it would have been too tedious to receive all the persons individually, as is usual in all European levees, a modification of the Durbar was adopted, and a space being left vacant through the middle of the hall, allowed his Excellency and suite to pass up and down, when the most distinguished persons were introduced separately.

After the reception, his Excellency took the opportunity of addressing a few words, congratulating them on the present very peaceful state of the colony; and thanking them for such a marked expression of their loyalty: all of which was conveyed to them through the medium of the interpreter, and, judging from the appearance of the assembly, was listened to with much attention: one of the Dessaves, who appeared to be the oldest, making an offhand speech in Cingalese in reply. His Excellency then withdrew, and the company retired.

The accompanying illustration shows the scene of the reception. Beneath is represented a richly ornamented and most elaborately worked Dirk, which is a very fair example of the great ingenuity displayed by the Ceylonese in working the precious metals, and the facility they have of designing ornamental work The handle is made of silver, with gold embellishments; the blade is made of fine native iron, and the sheath is formed by two pieces of carved ivory, fastened together by a large ornamented gold ferule. This Dirk is worn at the left side of the waist, among the vast folds of their dress

The little town of Andelys, in Normandy, which all travellers will easily recollect as that in which the very loftiest feminine head-gear is reared, has at length determined to erect a statue to the man to whom this little town is indebted for lasting celebri.; Nicolas Poussin. The 15th of June is announced as the day of inauguration by the French Journals; and a Mr. Brian as the sculptor of the statue.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Two separate attempts have been made this week by Louis Napoleon to construct a Cabinet. The first was a complete failure, in consequence of the mutual jealousies and divisions which have broken up the so-called "party of Order" into numberless fractions—the leader of each being at variance with all the other leaders upon several political questions of importance, and each refusing to "bate one jot" of his peculiar views for the purpose of conciliation and the general public weal. The result of the President's second attempt to come to an understanding with the heads of parties has not yet become known. The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of rival claims will be understood from the following graphic sketch by the Paris Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:

Louis Napoleon will not hear of a Cabinet into which M Dufaure or any of the members of the *tiers parti* are admitted, because they express their determination to respect the Constitution. The Legitimist have quarrelled with M. Léon Faucher and declare war against any Cabinet of which he is a member The Orleanists disappointed at the rejection of M Duvergier de Hauranne for the result of the Bourbonne, repudiate the Legitimist leader, M Berryer was the prime opponent of that proposition The partisans of the law of the 31st of May have some repugnance to M. O Barrot, because he was at the moment of some months ago in that minister. The partisans of Parliamentary supremacy are equally determined in their opposition to M Baroche, who openly expects a coup for a month, reckoning from the 15th in the dissolution of the Barochc Cabinet, showed that he had no great respect for Parliamentary privileges, and that any one who would induce him to join in pleading that respectable body out of the window And to this the mutual hatred and distrust felt by Orleanists, Legitimists, and Bonapartists against each other, and the fact that the ultra-Republicans systematically oppose every Ministry, and the extent of the difficulty may be conceived Indeed, it appears almost impossible for any leader of a Cabinet which will not fall in places the moment that any of the delicate questions about to be discussed shall be brought forward.

The *Débats* believes that a strong Ministry can only be found in a coalition of all the sections of the majority

The Socialists in various districts continue their indefatigable efforts to excite an insurrectionary outbreak among the working classes, but hitherto without effect. The plan proposed is by the means the funds first in motion in the departments, and not in the capital. The authorities, however, are well aware of the movements of these conspirators, and watch them narrowly: so that they are fully prepared to combat the rebels whenever the latter shall commence the struggle

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday, General Bedeau, who presided, announced to the Assembly that he had received the following letter from M. Dupin, the President of the assembly.

PARIS, March 31, 1851

Gentlemen and dear Colleagues.—The incessant continuity of our labours, and the efforts which the exercise of the honourable but painful functions intrusted to me sometimes produce, have affected my health, and oblige me to take a little repose. I have therefore to request you to have the goodness to grant me a congé for a month, reckoning from the 5th of April. But at the same time, as the service and the right of the Assembly must not suffer from a circumstance which proceeds from myself, I consider it my duty to resign the functions of President

I shall resume before the end of May to take a part in our common labours, especially as regards the questions which interest to the highest degree the future prospects of the country and which assuredly deserve mature reflection.

I have the honour, &c.,

DUPIN.

M. de Vatimesnil expressed a hope that the Assembly would not accept the resignation tendered by M. Dupin. This suggestion was received with great applause, and a vote having been taken on it by *assis et levé*, it was carried by an immense majority, the Mountain alone standing up against it.

A very serious conflagration broke out at Lyons on S. nday last, when the offices of the Receiver-General were destroyed. The registrar of the public creditors was consumed by the flames, but happily a duplicate copy exists in Paris. Silver, amounting to 230,000f., enclosed in an iron safe, was buried among the ruins

An occurrence took place this week in Paris, which shows in a clear light the ideas the French authorities have on the "freedom of the press." A second edition of the *Républicain* having been printed without making the additional deposits as for another and separate publication, the editor of that journal has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200f.

HOLLAND

From the Hague, this week, we learn that the Minister of Finance has just submitted to the Lower House of Parliament the eight following important projects of law; viz —

1. A tax upon Netherland subjects of 1 per cent. upon all property shares, funds, &c., to yield Five Million florins.
2. Abolition of the tax on turf and coals from which the loss to the revenue is estimated at 2,30,,650 florins. On the other hand an import duty of 5 per cent. per 1000 on foreign coals, which will bring the revenue to 100,000 florins.
3. Reduction of the tonnage from 45 to 20 per cent This will involve a loss of 2,000,000 to the revenue
4. Increase of the duty on salt, from which the Government expects 100,000 florins.
5. Increase of the duty on sugar From this project a law, which has not yet been laid before the Chambers, the Government expects a revenue of 5,500,000 florins
6. Abolition of immunity from duty by the inland distilleries, which will probably yield the revenue 12,000 florins
7. Modification of the stamp duty reduction to one-half of the duty on bills of exchange This is to enable to yield the revenue of 100 000 florins.
8. Modification of patents This project is not yet fully drawn up, so that it is not possible to give an exact estimate of the sum which the Government expects to derive from the new project of law; nor can the sum total of the financial reform be given with any degree of accuracy

TURKEY.

In the northern European provinces of the Ottoman empire, particularly those adjoining the Russian and Austrian frontier, symptoms of popular discontent have been manifested for a long time past, and they have at length ripened into insurrection of a very sanguinary character in Bosnia. The latest advices which have been received are to the 15th of March, from Banjaluka, Pridor, and Kozarac, and are favourable to the Ottoman troops, commanded by Omer Pacha. Numbers of wounded insurgents had arrived at Banjaluka, which had been re-captured by the Ottoman troops. The Christians are reported to have suffered considerably from the presence of the insurgents at Banjaluka. Their church has been destroyed, and they have sought refuge across the Austrian frontier.

The question of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, without leading to any great complications still causes some embarrassment to the Porte. The Austrian Government insists on a continuance of the leaders being still detained at Kutaya The Porte, moved by a sentiment of humanity, as well as by a sense of its dignity and independence, refuses to admit any difference being made amongst the refugees, and declares that it cannot keep Lc leaders in the interior of the Empire while the others are allowed to go free. In addition, the Constantinople journals declare that the Porte will decline to keep the refugees in the interior of the country during the space of one year; after that period it considers itself at liberty to act as it pleases. General Dembinski was to leave Constantinople on the 6th ult., for France

UNITED STATES.

The accounts received from New York this week are to the 19th ult. The political news since the close of the session of Congress, which were noticed last week, is not of much importance, but the miscellaneous intelligence is of considerable interest.

The question of the Tariff protection to native manufactures, and the success or defeat of the various Whig or Democratic candidates at the State elections in progress, formed the principal topics of discussion in the journals. The opponents of the Tariff are gaining the majority in the new elections.

President Fillmore had removed from his office one of the postmasters in a western state for advocating abolition principles as paramount to the federal union. This decisive act is looked upon as an indication of the President's future leanings on the slavery question.

Several accidents and occurrences of a disastrous character are noticed in the present advices. On the 14th ult., the large edifice known as the Assembly Buildings, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire: loss, 30,000 dollars. While the conflagration was raging, a new and spacious church (the Rev. Dr. M'Clintock's) was opened for public worship in the same city. The crash Fortunately, no lives were lost. The loss by this fall is estimated at 15,000 dollars. It is a sad oversight, in the American cities, that building inspectors were not appointed, as many severe persons have fallen to the ground in New York and Philadelphia within the past year

The steamer *George W. Kendall* exploded on the 15th ult., on the Ohio river. Twenty one lives were lost, and eleven persons severely scalded.

New York, on the 19th ult., was visited by a severe gale, which continued, accompanied by hail, rain, and snow, until the 18th ult. without intermission, causing the Hudson river to a higher level than for seven years past. Several disast rs occurred amongst the shipping; and the packet ship *Guy Mannering* broke from her moorings, carrying away the piles of which it was formed. Fortunately, she suffered no damage. Numerous other boats, &c., were injured All the outward-bound vessels were detained in port, not being able to make headway against the wind.

Captain Long, of the United States navy, has been appointed to command the national ship which is to convey Kossuth and his companions to America.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill was celebrated in New York by brilliant and crowded festivals in various parts of the city. The severe storm, however, marred the customary out-door pageantry. At the Apollo there were at least 300 of the "Sons of Washington," among whom the names of many of the political refugees of 1848 are given.

Bad accounts have been received from the upper Mississippi country. The Indians were in many instances starving to death by hundreds.

The papers announce the death of George M'Duffie, a distinguished politician, and Governor of South Carolina.

A new constitution for Texas was framed for the State of Ohio, by a convention chosen for the purpose. It provides for the maintenance of religious freedom, equality of political rights, liberty of speech and of the press, and no imprisonment for debt. Every free white male adult citizen is a voter, and elections in all cases are to be by ballot.

General Quitman, Colonel Henderson, and other Cuban invaders, or protectors of invasion, have been discharged from all responsibility in relation to the expedition of June last, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered by the United States Court at New Orleans in each case

INDIA.

We have accounts this week from Calcutta of Feb 20th, and Bombay, March 3rd Peace reigned throughout India. The Nepaulese Ambassador, who attracted so much notice last season in London, had arrived thence, where he was received by his countrymen with profound respect and the warmest enthusiasm. He seems to have profited by his visit to England, for, upon his return to his native land, one of the first acts he performed was to plan a grand public road from the capital to the frontier, which was to be commenced forthwith It has been found impossible to obtain permission for Dr. Hooker to travel in Nepaul: when once English merchants or travellers are found in an Indian country, English troops very speedily follow

The general news received by this arrival is of little interest No discovery had been made of the £10,000 taken from the Oriental Bank, nor of the delinquents concerned in that robbery. A fraud to the extent of between £3000 and £4000 had been discovered in the collection of the assessed-tax

In the Punjab earthquakes had been felt, but they inflicted no great damage The people, however, lived in dread, last another shock should prove more disastrous. The general sett ement of the country has proceeded so far, that the Board of Administration has found time to turn its thoughts to the education of the people, and it has made a beginning in the establishment of a school at Umbair. The Sutlej and Jumna had been visited with immense floods

The construction of railways, in various localities of India, was proceeding satisfactorily. Great efforts were also being made to provide Bombay with a regular supply of water, that on the spot abundant as it is for a tropical island, falling greatly short of the wants of the population, now verging on half a million. The report of Captain Crawford had been most favourably received by the Court of Directors: he proposed a large dam across the mouth of a valley amongst the hills at Salsette, and creating an artificial lake. This would afford one hundred thousand gallons an hour in Bombay, with a minimum head of water of seventy feet. It was proposed to be brought in a 4-feet iron pipe by the line of the railway. The lake would be twelve miles from the point of delivery, and the cost was estimated at £150,000 One gentleman has offered to subscribe £40,000 of tons.

A new steamer of 80 tons, for the Surat trade, had just been launched This is the twelfth private steamer which rises from Bombay with the parts adjusting, mostly the property of natives; the oldest of which, the *Sir James Rivett Carnac*, was launched in 1843

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed

CHANCERY REFORM

Lord LYNDHURST, referring to the measure proposed by the Government for the reform of the Court of Chancery, observed that the bill would have been more properly introduced in that House, where lawyers of so high experience were to be found. He for one, he could assure Prime Minister was himself ashamed of his inefficient measure, and therefore selected the Commons for its *début*. The whole commission viewed the bill with contempt. His Lordship proceeded to condemn, in particular, the proposition of removing the ecclesiastical patronage from the Lord Chancellor to the Crown

Lord BROUGHAM upheld the right of the House of Commons to originate a measure of this character, if it was thought expedient, but declined to enter upon the discussion of a bill which had not yet been brought forward in either House of Parliament.

Lord BROUGHAM concurred in some of the censures passed upon the bill, but remonstrated against opening an incidental discussion before the measure was brought before their Lordships.

Earl GREY de cided the proposed measure, and thought it more advisable that it should be introduced into the House of Commons than into the House of Lords, which was better adapted for revising than originating bills.

After a few words from Lord REDESDALE, the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXPENSES OF ANTI-PAPAL MEETINGS.

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a petition from ratepayers in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, stating that a meeting had been held in the parish church against Papal aggression, in the month of November last, from which all ratepayers under £30 had been excluded: that a sum of £16 17s. of expenses had been incurred by the holding of that meeting, and that that sum had been paid out of the poor-rates of the parish. The petition further stated that of the £16 17s. £5 had been paid to the *Times*, £3 10s. to the *Morning Chronicle*, £3 10s to the *Daily News*, and £4 17s. for placards and posting. The petitioners prayed the House to inquire into the facts, and declare whether this sum could be legally deducted from the poor rates.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Ennisk illen, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. H. A. Cole.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that he would, on an early day after Easter, ask the permission of the House to bring in a bill to give protection to the voter by the adoption of the Ballot.

WINDOW TAX

Viscount DUNCAN postponed his motion for the repeal of the window-tax to Tuesday, the 8th of April.

PRECEDENCE GIVEN TO ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

Lord J. MANNERS had a question to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Government. In the year 1847, Earl Grey and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had issued certain instructions to the Archbishops, and certain instructions were still in force, and if so, whether there was any intention on the part of the noble Lord to recal or modify them?

Lord J. RUSSELL: The instructions referred to by the noble Lord (Lord J. Manners) are still in force, and there does not at present exist any intention of altering them. (Hear, hear)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S NEW REFORM BILL.

Mr. H. BERKELEY begged to ask the noble Lord the member for the city of London (Lord John Russell), whether, in his (the noble Lord's) new plan of electoral reform, he intended to introduce the ballot. (Laughter.)

Lord J. RUSSELL: That the hon. member must excuse me from answering the question now. (Renewed laughter.)

THE INCOME-TAX (IRELAND).

Mr. CORBALLY wished to know if the hon. member for Marylebone (Sir B. Hall.) intended to persist in his motion for extending the Income-tax to Ireland, and when it would be brought on?

Sir B HALL replied that if the income-tax were renewed as regards Great Britain, it was his (Sir B Hall's) intention to move that the tax should be extended to Ireland. The time of bringing on the motion must, of course, depend on the proceedings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on whether the House decided that the tax on income should be renewed.

THE DEANERY OF MANCHESTER.

Mr. M. GIBSON wished to ask whether, when Dr. Bowers was appointed Dean of Manchester, there had been an understanding of the duties which might be imposed on future holders of the office? The Manchester Parish Division Act had been passed last session, and the imposed duties on future holders of the Deanery of Manchester, with the proviso that they should not be imposed on the present Dean, without his consent in writing. He (Mr. Gibson) begged to ask whether there existed any understanding on the part of the Government that the new arrangements?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when the present Dean of Manchester had been appointed, he (Lord J. Russell) had informed him that he would be expected to conform to whatever new arrangements might be made; and he (Lord J. Russell) could say that he had heard that the Dean had expressed not objection to any conciliatory arrangement. He (Lord John Russell) had not, however, at the time, made any arrangement which would be binding on Dr. Bower.

THE STAMP DUTY ON MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the practice of the Board of Inland Revenue, all monthly publications containing news are held liable to the payment of the stamp duty; also, what is the cause of the delay in the prosecution of the proceedings against the publication of an unstamped newspaper, edited by Mr. Charles Dickens, and called the *Household Narrative of Current Events*?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who was not distinctly heard, was understood to reply, that the question as to whether any publications were liable to stamp duty was a matter of law, and one on which he declined to give an opinion. The delay in prosecuting the publication called the *Household Narrative of Current Events* had arisen, he believed, in consequence of some disagreement between the solicitor and the authorities of the Inland Revenue Office upon certain points

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD thought the right hon. member (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had misapprehended the nature of his question. He (Mr. Scholefield) did not wish the right hon. gentleman to decide the point of law as to what constituted a newspaper. His question had been, whether a monthly publication containing news was a newspaper?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the point was one of law, and he must decline giving an opinion on it.

SAVINGS-BANKS

Mr. H. HERBERT asked the Chancel or of the Exchequer whether the Registrar of Friendly Societies was authorised by the Government, or by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to state at a public meeting, held at St. Helen's, in April, 1850, that a bill would, or would not, be immediately passed by the Legislature, giving to depositors in savings-banks Government security for their investments, and whether it was under the sanction of either the Government or the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt that the said Registrar of Friendly Societies recommended at St. Helen's the formation of a new institution (the old one having failed), and advised parties to deposit their savings, on the grounds that future frauds would be impossible, and whether the Government will be responsible for any losses that may accrue to depositors either at St Helen's or elsewhere, who may have been induced, by the advice of this public officer, to invest their moneyin a savings-bank?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government were not responsible for any statements made under the circumstances referred to. He could not, of course, then state what views the Government might hold on the various questions relating to savings banks; but this he might say, that, although the registrar spoken of had in his private capacity made statements at a public meeting, the Government were not to be bound by them.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Colonel DUNNE begged to ask the Secretary-at-War (Mr. F. Maule) whether

the Government intended to carry out the system of relieving the regiments in India.

Mr. F. MAULE said that, as far as practicable, the Government intended to carry out the practice, so that the regiments might not remain more than fifteen years. Of course there would be exceptions made where the public service required them

SUPPLY—THE ARMY ESTIMATES

On the motion for resuming the committee of supply on the army estimates,

Mr. HUME said very much the same kind of thing as he had done on a former occasion by the select committee on military expenditure, and remonstrated against the summary way in which the votes for the civil services were passed, before the committee had proceeded to consider, and settle the country, was still kept in uncertainty respecting the Budget. He moved, as an amendment, that no further supply on be granted until the financial statement was made.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated the assurance given on a former evening, that should no unforeseen obstacle arise, the financial statement would be made on Friday. No good whatever—on the contrary, much inconvenience would arise from obstructing the business of the evening.

Mr. E ELLICE, as a member of the Committee on the Army and Ordnance expenditure, advised Mr Hume to waive his objection, and wait for a more favourable opportunity for enforcing the economical views of the committee, especially as regarded the consolidation of public offices.

Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Wakley supported Mr Hume's proposal

A division was about to be taken, but Mr. Hume withdrew his motion,

And the House went into a Committee of Supply.

On the motion that £3,921,070 be voted to defray the charge of maintaining the land forces,

Mr HUME moved, as an amendment, that £2 000,000 be voted "on account."

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. HUME protested against the favouritism displayed in the case of the Life Guards. Last year he opposed the purchase of certain furs from the King of Denmark, on the Gold Coast, and warned the country gentlemen against the probable consequences of that act. His warning was not heeded; but if the estimates were now looked at, it would be seen that there was a charge of £11,870 for the expense of troops necessary to garrison these forts

Mr FOX MAULE defended the construction of the Life Guards. The officers had no higher pay, and they found their own lodgings, and were subjected to other expenses from which the officers of the line were exempt. The Guards had been found exceedingly useful when troops were required to proceed at a moment's notice to foreign parts.

Sir DE LACY EVANS remarked, that, as regarded the chance of rising in rank, twenty years' service in the Guards on the backs of the Thames was as effections as twenty years' service in a regiment of the line on the banks of the Sutlej, or in Kaffir-land.

Colonel REID, Colonel DUNNE, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and other gallant officers, having spoken, the Committee divided:—

For Mr Hume's amendment	.. .. ..	33
Against it	.. .. ..	137
Majority	.. .. ..	—104

Mr. W WILLIAMS then moved that the vote be reduced by £81,152, being allowances to the Guards which were denied to the line.

For the amendment	.. .. ..	15
Against it	.. .. ..	84
Majority	.. .. ..	—69

The vote was then agreed to.

The following votes were also agreed to, viz. £15,939 for the Staff, and £92,747 for the public departments.

On the next vote, viz. £16 501 for the Royal Military College, Colonel REID complained of the unnecessary trouble and annoyance to which the officers were subjected by the compulsion of passing an examination. The course of study was the best education for the military officer

Mr FOX MAULE cited the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief to support the new regulations, which were necessary to secure an amount of intelligence among the officers, which would give them a proper superiority over their men, who were themselves advancing so fast in education.

After further conversation the vote was agreed to, as were the remaining votes for the "effective" services.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES

Colonel ANSON then moved the first of a series of votes for the Ordnance service. After some preliminary remarks touching the distinction between wise economy and indiscriminate retrenchment, he stated that the gross total of the votes he intended to ask for presented but a trifling diminution of £239,790 on the amount required last year. As compared with 1848, however, the saving that had been effected was considerable, being £280,000. Passing in review the various items of expenditure upon the *personnel* of the ordnance force, barrack supplies, commissariat, officers, artillery, small arms, buildings, surveys, &c., Colonel Anson explained the alterations which were exhibited in the balance-sheet of the present year. The charge for works and buildings presented the only formidable increase, namely, £30,000, arising from an occasional expenditure, amounting to £64,000, for new erections at different barrack establishments, upon which half of which was counterbalanced by retrenchments accomplished elsewhere. Upon the non-effective services a trifling saving had also been realised; and the total result differed materially from the estimate laid before the House last session.

The first vote of 14,873 men for the ordnance military corps being put,

Mr. HUME objected, not to the details of management, but to the system in general, which had led to the constant expansion of costs, and in a wasteful accumulation of unnecessary stores. In the years 1834-38, the average Ordnance expenditure was below £1,000,000, while in the years 1844-48 it afterwards, until in 1847 it had risen more than £3,000,000, and even now, after the stringent enforcement of economy, remained at £2,400,000. As the only satisfactory change in this system, he saw the proposition to have consolidated the Ordnance Department with the War Office, and the placing of the whole under the responsible authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. WILLIAMS called upon the House to sanction the extraordinary cost of certain corps belonging to the artillery service, but proposed no amendment, and the vote was passed

The remaining votes were afterwards agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE MARINE MUTINY BILL AND THE MUTINY BILL

Were then severally read a second time.

STEAM NAVIGATION BILL

Mr LABOUCHERE, in moving the second reading of the above bill, said that the provisions had been generally approved, and the objections were confined to matters of detail which might be considered in committee. He had already stated the objects of the bill, and need not repeat them; when it had been in the hands of hon. members for some time, he hoped the House would allow it to be read a second time now, and he should not propose the consideration of it in committee until after Easter. (Hear.)

In answer to Mr Hume, Mr. LABOUCHERE said, if he found there was a general wish on the part of those taking an interest in the bill that it should be considered in a committee of the whole House, he would give due time for its consideration.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 2nd of May.

APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS BILL.

The bill was read a third time and passed

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX

Mr BOOKER moved for a tabular and classed return of the amounts levied under the several income-tax schedules, declaring that the request was prompted only by a principle of justice, and was irrespective of the political faith professed by the occupants of the treasury bench. He wished to ascertain the proportions contributed by real property and different descriptions of commercial and industrial incomes, and to discover how those incomes had fluctuated under the influence of our recent policy

The motion was seconded by Mr. SPOONER, and supported by Colonel SIBTHORP

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not consent to assist in furnishing the desired information, wishing to act in consistency with the principles that had always guided the House in respect to the Income-tax, in which the most jealous precaution had been taken to avoid any inquisitorial research, or any impertinent disclosures of private business

Mr HENLEY complained that no relief was afforded to the landed interest from the burdens of the tax, even where rates and profits had disappeared

After a few words from Mr SPOONER, Mr BOOKER withdrew his motion.

PROCESS AND PRACTICE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Mr. HATCHELL, leave was given to bring in this bill.

The House rose at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CEYLON.

Lord TORRINGTON entered upon the defence of his conduct as Governor of Ceylon, according to the notice which he gave subsequent to the postponement of Mr Baillie's motion in the House of Commons. The first point to which he directed his attention was the financial condition of the colony, which he claimed credit for having so far improved as to have converted a deficiency upon the accounts of 1846 of £91,000, into a very satisfactory surplus; while, at the same time, there had been an increase in the imports and exports of the island. With respect to the rebellion, he reminded the House that the usual principles of government were not easily applicable to an Oriental population, the character of which called for an incessant watchfulness against treachery, and often rendered the extension of leniency extremely dangerous. The change which had been made in the taxation of the country formed, in his opinion, no excuse for the rebellion which had broken out; for in point of fact it was the result of political agitation, propagated by mischievous spirits supporting the ambitious schemes of the Pretender. The crimes perpetrated by those parties were great The value of the property at stake, and the peril to the British possessions, all called for the proclamation of martial law to put an end to the atrocities of the insurgents That system was not, he contended, continued too long, nor was it made use of as an instrument of tyranny on the part of the Executive Government. He relied upon the high character of his subordinates, that they would not engage in any acts of cruelty; and he referred to the addresses from the merchants, planters, &c., of Ceylon, after the crisis had passed away, as a proof of the necessity and prudence of the course he had adopted. He denied that he had ever issued a sanguinary proclamation, but admitted that he had been guilty of impropriety, in respect to certain communications having reference to Sir E. Tennent and Mr. Wodehouse With this admission, he threw himself upon the judgment of their Lordships with respect to all the other charges against him

Earl GREY complained of the unfair way in which the accusation had been got up, both in and out of Parliament, and contended that the whole case against Lord Torrington was a base and unprecedented instance of persecution

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought there were no materials whatever before the House to enable them to form an opinion of the conduct of the noble Lord. With respect to martial law, he would say, from his own experience, that it was nothing but military despotism, which it was the duty of Parliament hereafter to limit and define

After a few observations from Lord TORRINGTON, the matter dropped, and Their Lordships immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the mass of calumny, and proceedings of certain persons, not being subjects of her Majesty, but at present resident in this country, and claiming its hospitality; and whether her Majesty's Government are prepared to take any measures for further securing this country from any danger from the disturbance of its peace, or the embarrassment of its relations with friendly foreign powers, by the abuse of that hospitality?

Sir G. GREY said that the intention of the Government had been for some time directed to the subject, and he believed there was no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the tranquility of this country. Should any insane attempt, however, be made to do so, it would be immediately crushed. With respect to the second part of the question, he would say that he could not too strongly condemn as a breach of hospitality the conduct of foreigners resident in this country who should seek to form conspiracies to disturb the peace of foreign states. Such parties, however, were by the laws of the country, as they at present stood, liable to fine and imprisonment for any such proceedings.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM-BOILERS.

Lord ASHLEY asked whether the subject of the frequency of boiler explosions had engaged the attention of Government, and whether any resolution had been come to for the purpose of preventing the machinery of factories to the care of inspectors, so that life and limb might be preserved?

Sir G. GREY said the attention of the Government had been turned to the subject of the several melancholy accidents which had lately occurred in factories from the explosion of boilers. It would not, however, be an easy matter to subject boilers to the inspection of factory inspectors. Boilers stood on the same footing with machinery, and owners were bound to have their machinery properly fenced to prevent accident. In a recent case very heavy damages had been obtained on account of the machinery not being properly guarded. The state of a boiler, however, was one which no inspector could well determine.

Mr. HUME asked if there would be any objection to lay on the table certain reports on accidents in mines?

Sir G. GREY said it was unexpedient that the reports should one by one be laid on the table, but there was no objection to their production at stated times

PRIVATE LOANS FOR DRAINAGE.

Mr. B. COCHRANE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the provisions of the Private Money Drainage Act of 1849, to the advance of private money for the erection and repair of farm buildings on lands in Great Britain and Ireland. The object of the bill was to enable proprietors of land to obtain money for its improvement by a rent-charge on the estate. In Scotland there were no means of obtaining money for such purposes unless on the security of a life insurance: it was to extend the provisions of the act of 1849 to that country that he desired to introduce this measure. He proposed to limit the amount advanced to one and a half year's rental.

COAL-WHIPPERS.

Mr LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend an act for establishing an office for the benefit of the coal-whippers of the port of London.

EXPENSE OF PATENTS.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved for returns of the expenses incurred in taking out a patent in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively

Mr. C. LEWIS said, the information was already before the House, and he therefore objected to incurring fresh expense. If hon. and gallant member (after examining some returns to which he referred him for inquiry) should find that all the information he required was not to be found in them, he would not object to the production of the additional information moved for.

After a short conversation, the House divided, and the motion of Colonel Sibthorp was negatived by a majority of 70 to 39.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were severally passed through committee

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE,

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill was, on the motion of Mr. J. STUART, read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

EXPENSE OF PAPAL AGGRESSION MEETINGS.

Mr. REYNOLDS asked the Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws under what authority a sum of £16 17s was paid (out of the rate for the relief of the destitute poor of St. Luke's, Middlesex) towards defraying the expenses of a meeting held in the parish church on the 14th November, 1850, to protest against Papal aggression?

Mr. BAINES did not know anything of the particulars of the meeting alluded to, but, as regarded the money paid, he was informed by the guardians that they were sanctioned in paying it by a local act. It was open, however, for any ratepayer to object to it before the district auditor, and then to bring the case before the Queen's Bench or the Poor-Law Board.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COUNTY DOWN.

In reply to a question from Mr. S Crawford, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that a portion of the county of Down had been proclaimed as in a disturbed state, and he had no objection to lay over the information on the table of the House.

In reply to Mr. Scully, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said it was his intention to introduces a bill for the regulation of petty sessions in Ireland; not, however, the same bill as last session.

NEW WRIT.

Mr. HATTER moved a new writ for the borough of Coventry, in lieu of George Turner, Esq., who had accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor. (Cheers.)

The Compound Householders Bill passed through committee with some amendments.

EXTENSION OF THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr LOCKE KING moved the second reading of the County Franchise Bill, on which the Minister suffered a defeat some weeks since of nearly two to one.

Mr. THOMPSON, he declared, was not designed as a mere flash-in-the-pan, but as a real *bond fide* measure for extending the franchise, and he was glad that his having mooted the question had drawn admissions from Lord J. Russell and Sir J. Graham, that some alteration of the franchise was necessary. With these admissions he thought they were bound to legislate at once, and not wait, as was suggested by the noble Lord, until next year.

Mr. HOWARD seconded the motion, and Mr. P. HOWARD supported it.

Mr. F. MAULE found no objection to the principle of the measure, but contended that it was insufficient in details, and that the present moment was inopportune for its introduction, since the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Finance, the Jewish Disabilities, and other important subjects pre-occupied the time of Parliament, and afforded no chance of its being passed during the current session. He might be a advocate of reform, but he would by no means the reform party in the House at a juncture that especially demanded energy and union among them.

Sir B. HALL and Sir DE LACY EVANS also recommended the withdrawal of the bill

Mr. BRIGHT, though hopeless of succeeding, wished to go on with it. He wanted to have it discussed on the merits, and to obtain a pledge from the Ministry as to the extension of the £10 household franchise to the county constituencies

Colonel SIBTHORP rejoiced at every symptom of disagreement upon the opposite benches, but would not vote for either side.

Mr. HUME laid the responsibility of all divisions upon the Government, who had so long delayed every proposition for electoral reform.

Mr. HADDAN and Mr. RICE thought any further persistence with the measure injudicious

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE supported the second reading, having no confidence in the promises of the Ministry for future reforms

Mr. CLAY refused to embarrass the Government, who stood pledged to bring in an enlarged measure on the subject next year.

Alderman SIDNEY supported the bill

Colonel THOMPSON feared to risk the stability of Free-trade by endangering the existence of the present Administration. He would vote against the second reading

Mr. G. CRAWFORD promised his vote for the second reading.

Colonel ROMILLY could not consent to lessen the chance of a better bill next session by voting against the Government in this

Mr. B. OSBORNE believed that the present measure would, under the circumstances, be an ill-timed meat in the way of reform

Mr. MCCULLAGH observed upon the inconsistency among the liberal members, who intended to vote against the fundamental principle of their faith.

Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that it was better to wait for a comprehensive measure in the next session, than snatch impatiently now at a partial one. He reiterated his pledge to bring forward a bill for extending the franchise at the very commencement of the session next year, but declined from prudential reasons, to specify any details.

Mr. DISRAELI denied that the Protectionists were anti-reformers. He was a decided opponent of finality, but objected also to nominal reforms, designed in reality to promote party interests

Mr. W. O. STANLEY opposed the second reading.

After a few words from Mr. LOCKE KING, who left the matter with the House, a division was called for, when there appeared

For the second reading	.. .. ..	83
Against it	.. .. ..	299
Majority against the second reading	.. ..	216

The bill was accordingly lost

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr Locke

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was committed, *pro formâ*, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

The reports on the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bills were brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

REFUSAL OF THE BURIAL SERVICE TO A DISSENTER.

The DUKE of RICHMOND presented a petition from the town-council of the city of Chichester, complaining of the conduct of the Rev Mr. Kenrick, the vicar and incumbent of the parish of St. Peter the Great, otherwise called the Peas, in that city, for having refused to read the burial service over the body of Mr. Pare ne, on the ground of his having been a Separatist from the Church, and especially a teacher among Separatists: and also, with having declined to read the burial service over the remains of a woman who had destroyed herself, notwithstanding that the coroner's inquest had found that she did so when insane and distracted. The reason assigned by Mr. Kenrick for his conduct in the former case was, that he could not conscientiously perform the service over a teacher of Separatists, though he had no objection to do so over the body of a Dissenter who had not been a teacher or preacher of dissent. The reason he gave in the latter case was, that he was convinced the woman was not insane when she drowned herself. The noble Duke strongly censured the conduct of Mr. Kenrick in the matter.

The Bishop of CANTERBURY, while admitting the benevolent character of Mr. Kenrick, deeply regretted the conduct which this reverend gentleman had pursued in the matter. He had no sympathy with the reasons which he had adduced; on the contrary, he had always felt that it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Dissenters had contented themselves with erecting their own places of worship and had buried their dead in our churchyard, thus keeping up as it were a connexion with the Church, and facilitating a return from the principles of dissent to those of the Church, and he thought that no consideration should induce clergymen of the Church to throw obstructions in the way of this usage. He had repeated this to Mr. Kenrick, and also that he was guilty of a breach of duty in violating the laws of his country. Unfortunately those representations had been disregarded. The right rev. Prelate also considered Mr. Kenrick to blame in the second case, in not having accepted the verdict of the coroner's jury as the fittest judgment of the woman's sanity at the time of her death.

The Bishop of LONDON took that opportunity of stating, in reference to this subject, that it was not his intention to re-introduce the Church Discipline Bill during the present session, but next session he intended to introduce a measure to facilitate the institution of proceedings for the correction of criminal and contumacious clerks, and also for the institution of a tribunal of appeal to decide ecclesiastical causes

The subject dropped, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the re-committal of the County Courts Further Extension Bill.

The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the bill; but ultimately the bill was committed pro forma, for the purpose of inserting the amendments proposed by Lord Brougham, with a view to their consideration at a future day.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT AND TERRITORIES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Mr. ANSTEY rose to move the following resolution:—"An address to her Majesty, representing that it is now necessary that the true condition of the territories under the government and management of the East India Company, and the conduct, feelings and wishes of our fellow-subjects inhabiting those territories, as to such government or management, should be fully ascertained; and for that purpose, praying her Majesty to take measures for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, with full powers to take evidence in India as to the operation and results of the laws now in force, touching the government and management of the said territories, and to report such evidence, together with the opinions of the Commissioners thereon, to her Majesty in Parliament." He contended, that it was most important that some preliminary inquiry of this kind should be made, and that such an inquiry would be altogether different from the inquiry which he now sought. He complained that the opium and salt monopolies were continued, notwithstanding that, under the act of 1833, which renewed the Company's charter, a power was given to the Governor-General and Executive Council to reduce these monopolies; but of which power they had never availed themselves, although a promise had been held out to the people of India that those monopolies should be reduced—a measure which would confer the greatest benefit upon a population numbering 100 millions of souls

Lord J. RUSSELL was opposed to entering at that moment upon so wide a domain of discussion as the motion opened. Besides, it was by no means desirable or likely to be attended with profit, that the inquiry should be conducted in India. The Company's charter, a power was given to the Governor-General and Council to reduce those monopolies; but of which power they had never availed themselves, although a promise had been held out to the people of India that those monopolies should be reduced—a measure which would confer the greatest benefit upon a population numbering 100 millions of souls

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After a short discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Sir. J. W. HOGG, Mr. BRIGHT, and other hon. members took part,

The hon. member withdrew his motion.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord J RUSSELL moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the bill now under consideration for consolidating the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion. The question has been so much discussed that he should not enter into it at any length. On the report of the select committee showed that the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were not in the oath in the time of Elizabeth, and that they were inserted in the time of James I., solely for the purpose of adding solemnity to the oath. The exceptions made in the time of George I and George II. in favour of the Jews, also proved that without those exceptions the words could not be dispensed with, and therefore he proposed to leave it in a bill, for he could not regard the objections on religious grounds to the admission of Jews in Parliament as of any weight.

Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. Plumptre, and Mr. Newdegate opposed the motion.

The House divided—

For the motion	.. .. ..	166
Against it	.. .. ..	98
Majority	.. .. ..	—68

The House then went into committee, and a resolution on which to found a bill was agreed to, after which the House resumed.

In reply to Sir R Inglis, Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped to be able to bring in the bill on Friday week.

The Dissenters Act Extension Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket season commences on Monday, with the Craven Meeting, to which the calendar of that racing for the week is confined. There appears every prospect of an average amount of sport, but of nothing particularly exciting. The steeple-chase appointments embrace the Newton (South Lancashire) on Monday, the Grand French on the same day, the Carlisle on Tuesday, Cheltenham on Wednesday, and West Cumberland on Friday. The coursing season has terminated.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—In consequence of the Epsom steeple-chases being on, the business this afternoon was on a limited scale, admitting only of the following brief summary:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

9 to 2 agst Conrus	10 to 1 agst Naby
7 to 1 — Sweetmeat	12 to 1 — Kathleen

50 to 1 agst Skewsworm

Valentine and Rose Hamburg Gentlemen.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

7 to 4 agst Grecian

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Prince Minister	14 to 1 agst Newmeister
7 to 1 — Grecian	14 to 1 — Marlborough Bush
	16 to 1 agst Teddington
	25 to 1 — Theseus

65 to 1 agst Nosebang

CROXTON PARK RACES.—THURSDAY.

The FARMERS' PLATE of 50 Sovs. -Mr. G. March, jun.'s, g by The Sea (Green), 1, Mr. G. Parr's Cropwell (Vincent), 2.

The BEVOIR CASTLE STAKES of 15 Sovs each, with 80 added.—Mr. G. Higgins's Theseus (Rogers), 1. Mr. A. Stebbings's Knook Knoll (Bumby), 2.

The SCURRY STAKES of 10 Sovs each, with 20 added. Mr. C. L. Thorpe's Forest Flower (Count Batthyany), 1.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 Sovs each, with 50 added. -Lord Chesterfield's Humphrey (Wells), 1. Mr. T. Dawson's Tightwad (Arnold), 2.

The GELSTHORPE HANDICAP of 20 Sovs each.—Mr. H. D Bromley ns Melford (Lord Cardross), 1. Mr. Parr's Clothworker (W. Scobell), 2

The BILLESDEN COPLOW STAKES.—Oscar, 1. Lysmachus, 2

WEDNESDAY.

FARMERS' HANDICAP of 50 sovs.—Mr. Pindar's Minx.

The GOLD CUP.—Mr. Parr's Clothworker, 1. Mr. Chaney's Baroness, 2.

The FORCED HANDICAP of 8 sovs each was won by Warwick

EPSOM RACES.—THURSDAY.

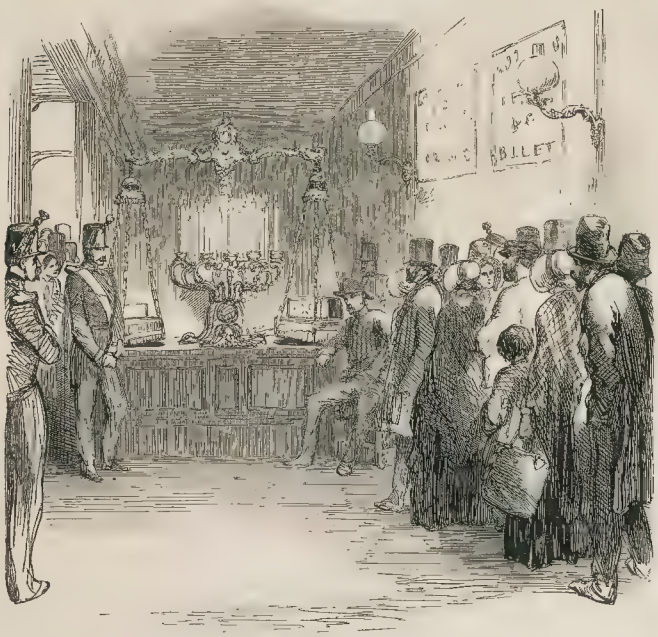
The BEDDINGTON FREE HANDICAP.—The General, 1. Trust-me-not, 2.

The FREE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE. Lord George, 1. Vesta, 2.

The SCRAMBLE STEEPLE-CHASE.—Victress, 1. Gulnare, 2.

The METROPOLITAN STEEPLE CHASE.—Lord George, 1. British Yeoman, 2.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—Lord Brougham's bill, to amend the law touching letters-patent for inventions, has just been printed. It contains twenty-two clauses. By the preamble it is declared to be expedient to make certain additions and alterations in the present law touching letters-patent for inventions. It is proposed to constitute the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and others, commissioners of patents for inventions, of whom three may act. They are to make rules, &c. After petition and report, the commissioners to cause a warrant for sign manual to be made, on which the Lord Chancellor is to issue letters-patent The specifications are to be printed. There is a list of fees in the intended act, showing that letters-patent may be obtained for about £20. Compensation is to be provided for persons affected by the provisions. This act, which is to be called the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1851, it is proposed shall take effect one month from the passing thereof.



THE "GOLD LOTTERY," AT PARIS.

"GOLD LOTTERY," IN PARIS.

Although in France State Lotteries have for some years been abolished, the French Government have lately lent themselves to "a little go," which is amusingly characteristic.

It appears that the Gardes Mobiles, who so bravely defended the cause of order in the streets of Paris during the Three Days' Insurrection of June, have been disbanded without having their services rewarded in any tangible form. This ingratitude induced M. Clary, one of their elected officers, one of the representatives, and a distant relative of Louis Napoleon, to submit to the House a motion for a Lottery to reward the poor patriots. The measure was, at first, warmly opposed, on account of its illegality; and the stimulant it was likely to administer to the gambling crowd. At length, however, the opponents were silenced, and the measure sanctioned.

The scheme was a tempting one: the price of each ticket was but one franc, the holder of which had a chance of winning several prizes, the first of which was 400,000 francs, or £16,000. Nor were the prizes flimsy paper, but veritable gold, with the display of which the crowd were baited from morning till night. At the office, in the Passage Jouffroy, the daily display took place in the form shown in the Illustration: upon the counter was the balance, containing, in one plate, the golden prize, in shape somewhat resembling a bar of soap, and impressed with the words

Lingot d'Or,
valeur
400,000 fr.

Around the upright supporting the beam was a grove of wax-lights, in handsome branches, to set off the rich lure.

The public were admitted to witness this strange scene, and filed off before the altar of chance, which, by the way, had for its guardians a staff of *sergents de ville*, and soldiers of the Garde Républicaine, or the municipal force. Thither flocked the *roue*, bankrupt in heart and fortune; the grisette, with her faded charms; the poor housewife—nay, even the *gamin* and the street vagabond—to enjoy a glimpse of the glittering prize, and luxuriate in the distant prospect.

THE NITHSHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

In our Journal of the 22nd ult. we detailed this frightful catastrophe and we are now enabled to add four Sketches of the localities of the sad event.

If anything could tend to mitigate the deplorable consequences of the coal-pit explosion at Nithshill, or reconcile the bereft relatives to their sudden and unprovided for calamity, it would be the generous and unbounded sympathy which the casualty has excited in the breast of every individual in the country, and the ready assistance which all classes in the immediate vicinity have hastened to afford in the decent interment of the dead, and solacing the almost inconsolable distresses of the living. Amongst the multitude of persons of all conditions who have been thus employed in the mission of benevolence, none have been more distinguished for their active humanity than Lord Glasgow, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, who has been hardly ever absent since the accident, by day or night, from the pit-mouth, exerting himself in producing a feeling of tranquil resigna-

THE EXPLOSION.

tion to this painful and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence. In addition to this, his Lordship has come forward with a libera donation of £300 for the temporal relief of those who have been deprived of

THE FREE-THADDERS' PIT.

PITMEN'S DWELLINGS.

their fathers, brothers, husbands, or sons; and also £50 for the compensation of those who have assisted in the recovery of the sufferers from the bottom of the pit. The Messrs. Coates, the owners of the property, who feel as Christians and men the consequences of this deplorable event, and which, it is acknowledged, they had adopted, without regard to expense, every known precaution to prevent, have headed the subscription list with £500 for the relief of the families, and £100 for rewarding those who assisted in exploring the recesses of the pit. This is certainly beginning in a laudable spirit of benevolence, and we hope it will be extensively followed by the affluent and humane in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Such was the admirable construction of the machinery in this pit, that it was considered worthy of being modelled and sent to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The Messrs. Coates, however, now decline forwarding it, as they imagine—and, we think, very rightly—that it would only tend to excite the morbid curiosity of the public.

Our Correspondent has been conversing with several miners who work in the Victoria Pit, and they all declare, that, for plenty of air and other conveniences, it was one of the best and safest pits in the country. The Messrs. Coates spared no expense in adopting every precaution for the preservation of human life. The cause of the accident is not yet made public, nor can it be until Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector, has sent in his report to Sir George Grey. This gentleman has made a most searching examination of the pit since the accident, and explored its recesses even at the risk of his life, but he very wisely abstains from gratifying public curiosity on the subject. The Procurator Fiscal, with competent assistants, has also been employed in collecting evidence, but there appears to be not the slightest blame attached to the proprietors, whose practical humanity and unostentatious kindness to the labouring poor has long endeared them to all classes of the community

One of the Illustrations shows the scene of the Explosion, which is thus described:—David Colville, one of the two men whose lives have been saved, states that at the moment of the catastrophe he was working with three others in a stone cutting at the extremity of the west level. The explosion was indicated by a tremendous rush of air, which was driven in advance of the fire-blast; and looking forward they heard and saw an immense mass of flame roaring and advancing towards them. It fortunately took, however, the first "open" which it met in the direction of the Victoria shaft, which was a distance of fifty or sixty yards short of where the men were stationed. The flame and vapour rushed up this shaft with incredible fury; but it still partially rushed on, and met the men, who were also striving for the shaft, fairly in the face. Maxwell and Mahan, after going half the distance, were fairly overpowered, and fell down dead; but Colville and Cochrane, while in a staggering state, happily got a puff of "fresh air," as they termed it, which revived them, and they were able to reach the bottom of the shaft. At this spot, after the fiery blast had ascended upwards, a full current of air rushed constantly downwards. They suffered, however, from the excessive cold, but vastly more from the agonizing suspense endured by them for forty-five hours, while they were imprisoned in the bowels of the earth. Hope was excited by the operations which they heard going on in the shaft above them; but of course their fears suggested that they might perish before the spot could be reached in which they held their sad and lonely vigils.

Since the searchers have had an opportunity of exploring with some attention the recesses of the pit, they have had their wonder excited in an unusual degree by the phenomena of the explosion, which appears to be without a parallel in the history of coal-pit catastrophes. Amongst other extraordinary circumstances, it may be mentioned that the stable in which the horses were at the time was blown to atoms, whilst the manger was found at the bottom of the pit, whole and entire, and almost uninjured. The bodies of the poor brutes were blown upwards of fifty yards away, the one being about ten yards distant from the other. Some of the human bodies were found sticking up against the coal pillars, and on being forced away, their clothes, in some instances, adhered to the surface of the column.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d ult., the whole of the bodies found were interred, except two, which were buried on Monday, in the graveyard adjoining Mr Sheedy's church, at Barrhead, where a pit, containing a great majority of the bodies, was dug. One of our Illustrations shows the mournful scene of the interment.

"In concluding our notice of this lamentable affair" (says the *Glasgow Herald*), "we beg to express an earnest hope that the public will not forget that these poor men—summoned to their account without a moment's warning—have left widows and children in a state of total destitution. All the pains of poverty are added to the distress of having lost the bread-winner and head of the family by a sudden and violent death. Mr. Coates, we learn, will head this list with a very handsome subscription; and we trust that the sum realised will be a liberal one. It is to be hoped, also, that the miners who explored the pit with so much heroism, will meet with a due reward for their exertions. We are assured that they performed acts of devotedness at the most imminent risk of their lives, to which all perils of the field of battle offer no parallel. Foremost amongst these were Sir John Maxwell's colliers at Cowglen, and those of Mr. Dixon, of Govan-hill, headed by the gentlemen already named." To these should be added the Messrs. Wilson and Sons, of Hurlet.

Novel Application in Mechanics.—Mr. Alfred Smee announces that he has contrived a piece of mechanism by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles inductively and deductively, and thus perform mechanically what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone. For the action of the machine, he so arranges the words that every word forms a half of the meaning of the word above it, and comprises the meaning of two words below it. By these means he obtains an arrangement of words having the properties of a geometrical series. When the words are expressed in their proper relations upon the machine, which is constructed upon the same geometrical plan, with the logical readings of all, some, none, the bearings of any number of actions on the machine is indicated, and the conclusion can be read by inspection.—*Morning Post.*

Taunton Lodge (engraved in the Illustrated London News of last week) is thus described by its supporters:—"The convent commonly called Taunton Lodge is a branch of the order of the first Francis, which took its rise early in the 13th century; the religious exercising every work of mercy and charity, and in many places took the charge of hospitals. This English branch of the institution settled in Belgium 230 years ago, and, as it was entirely composed of British Catholic ladies who did not know the language of the country sufficiently to take charge of an hospital, they confined themselves to the education of the English young ladies. By the first French Revolution these ladies were forced to quit Belgium, in 1794. They resided at Winchester till 1807, when they settled at Taunton, where they continue to educate a select number of young ladies, and have likewise a day-school, where a certain number of poor children are taught gratis."

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—On Saturday last, at the Bloomsbury County Court, an action was brought by a modeller, named Wild, against Joseph Wyld, Esq., M.P. for Bodmin, to recover a sum of £9 9s. 4d. alleged to be due to him for one week's wages, £4, and £1 9s. 4d. money paid on the defendant's behalf. It appeared that the plaintiff was engaged in August last as foreman of the works for erecting the great globe in Leicester-square, and to receive for his services £4 per week. In November, however, he was discharged without notice, and he now claimed a week's wages. The defence was, that the plaintiff was unable to execute the work he had contracted for; and in proof of this assertion it was stated that he had placed California in England, and Panama in Egypt. His Honor observed that this decided the case, and he thought that the defendant was justified in acting as he had done. The defendant had paid £3 into Court, which was quite sufficient to cover the plaintiff's outlay on the defendant's behalf.

FUNERAL AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BARRHEAD.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 6.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Old Lady Day.
MONDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
TUESDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Lord Clive died, 1825. Royal executed, 1747.
THURSDAY, 10.—Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.
FRIDAY, 11.—Cambridge Term ends. Napoleon abdicated, 1814.
SATURDAY, 12.—Oxford Term ends. America discovered, 1492.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 45	1 15	1 30	2 0	2 15	2 50	3 0	3 35	3 45	4 20	4 30	5 5	5 15	5 50

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 10, uniting the talents of Mdlle. Fiorentini and Mdlle Carolina Duprez, Signor Calzolari, Lorenzo, F. Lablache, and M. Poitier, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdme Petit Stephan, Mdlle Tesseleh, Alexandrine, Mariquita, Julien, Lamoreux, and Mdlle Amalia Ferraris; MM. Coulon, Elvrick, and Charles.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Mr. JAMES ANDERSON has the honour to announce that HIS BENEFIT is fixed for SATURDAY, APRIL 19, on which occasion will be performed Schiller's Play of the ROBBERS, with other Entertainments.

On MONDAY, APRIL 7, will be performed, by H.M. servants, the New Drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled the QUEEN of SPADES. Prince Koslari, Mr. Vining; Eric Kamberg, Mr. H. J. Craven; Ivan, Mr. James Anderson; Kasper, Mr. Barrett, Rutlova Nellouf, Miss F. Vining; Olga, Mrs. W. Leay. To conclude with ARLEQUIN the PRODIGAL.
Box-office open from 10 till 5 o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—The Last Six Nights of "Pauline," previous to the forthcoming Easter Novelties. MONDAY, APRIL 7th, and during the Week, will be performed the New Comedy of LOVE IN A MASK: Characters by Messrs. G. Knn, Keeley, Hanley, Addison, Meadows, A. Wigan, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Wrenehaw, and Mrs. C. Horn. To conclude with the new Melodrame, entitled PAULINE, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Horn will perform.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—
[illegible] of SHAKSPEARE'S [illegible] arrangements at this Theatre, Monday, April 7, "King Lear;" Wednesday, April 9, "Midsummer Night's Dream;" Friday April 11, "Hamlet;" being the Last Reading at this Theatre.—Commencing each Evening at Half-past Eight o'Clock precisely. Private Boxes, 3l. 3s. Private Stalls, 1l. 1s. Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed, that this Theatre is CLOSED, and will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY NEXT, April 21st, with a splendid Historic Spectacle, from the pen of H. Bedwell, Esq., with New and Extensive Scenery, Machinery, Decorations, &c. particulars of which will be given in future announcements. The Horses will be entirely newly decorated, and re-mounted, and every effort made to sustain the high repute which this establishment holds as public entertainment.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Professor J. H. ANDERSON (the originator and inventor of Modern Scientific Magic) begs to inform the nobility gentry, and the public, that he has taken the Lease of the above fashionable and unique place of amusement, which he will OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, with his Royal Entertainment of NATURAL MAGIC, the same as performed by him, at the express command of her Majesty, as Balmoral Castle, when the late Mr. Anson, by command of the Queen, presented to Mr. Anderson a highly flattering approval by the Professor Anderson.

"BALMORAL CASTLE 25th August 1849.
"Mr. Anson is commanded by her Majesty to express to Mr. Anderson the great satisfaction which her Majesty has derived from his Entertainment of Natural Magic this day, at Balmoral.
"To Professor J. H. Anderson."

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE (late MISS KELLY'S), 73, DEAN-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.—ELECTRO BIOLOGY. H. G. DARLING, M.A.M.D. will give a brief LECTURE on the following Evenings, Monday, April 7, Wednesday 9, and Friday 11, preceding each with a variety of the most surprising Experiments. Tickets, Dress Circle, 5s. 6d.; Pit, 2s. 6d. Upper Boxes may be secured on application to Mr. Dowson (Secretary for Messrs. Darling and Stoess), at the Theatre, from 12 till 3 o'clock Doors open at Half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Private sessions and practical instruction given upon application to either Dr. Darling or Mr. Stoess, 2a, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, Portman-square. Mr. J. W. STONE will give a series of Extraordinary Experiments on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday (the many Friday, and Saturday, April 7th, 9th, 11th, and 12th. Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; Bank Bills, 1s. Doors open at Half-past seven; Commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Private sessions given upon application to Mr. Stone, or Mr. Darling, at 73, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Imp ssibilities Realised at SALLE de MODE, ROBIN, 223, Piccadilly opposite the Haymarket.—Soon Parisienne and Fantastique.—THIS EVENING, and every following Evening at 8 o'clock, Mons. and Madame Robin will appear, and next Thursday at half-past 2 o'clock, a Morning Performance. There will be no Performance on Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday, but on Monday 21st of April. Tickets as usual, at Messrs. MITCHELL'S, SAMS', JOLLS', and ANDREWS' and Co.'s.—Children under 7, half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH at LIVERPOOL.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH will give his new entertainment of the OVERLAND MAIL, at Hengler's Han Seventy a Dramatic Views, at Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 2nd, and 3rd. The entertainment will be given at Carlisle on April 7th, Lancaster, 8th; Preston, 9th; and Bolton, 10th

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS in the following towns:—Doncaster, Monday Evening, April 7th; Chesterfield, 8th; Wirksworth, 9th; Derby, 10th; Leek, 11th; and Hanley, April 12th. Miss M. O'Connor Pianist, Mr. M. A. Brown. All letters addressed to H. DISTIN, Sax-Horn Manufacturer, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, will be punctually attended to.

MR. WILLY has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place early in MAY, when he will be assisted by vocalists of the choice, and the members of his CONCERT BAND.—2, Upper Seymour, Kensington.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 9, at Seven o'clock, a SACRED Vocal Concert will be given. Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Phillips. The Orchestra and Chorus will be complete as usual. Tickets, 5s. Reserved Seats in Area or Gallery, 3s. Children under 12 years of age half-price. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Exeter-Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 50, Cornhill.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—The most Beautiful, Interesting, and Diminutive LITTLE CHILD ever exhibited to the public. It is now 13 months old, stands 16 inches high, and weighs only about 1lb. May be seen daily, from MONDAY 7th, at 9, Leicester-square, from 10 to 1 and 2 to 5. Admission, half a crown; children, one shilling. Days of Exhibition, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, HANOVER-SQUARE, on MONDAY, April 7, at 8; and on Tuesday, April 8, at 3. Tickets, 5s. Stalls, 7s. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d. Family Tickets, to admit Four, 21s. Tickets may be had at the Hall; and at Mr. Love's Residence, 3, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park. Mr. Love will repeat his Entertainments at the Assembly Rooms, Wakefield, on Wednesday, April 30, at the Assembly Rooms, Wakefield, Thursday, May 1, at the same place. Friday, May 2, at the Lecture Hall, St. Ives.—Begin at Eight.

NOTICE.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Depositors are respectfully invited to forward their works before the 10th instant, that they may be numbered in the New Edition of the CATALOGUE, free of expense.
The Institution is NOW CLOSED, but will be RE-OPENED on EASTER MONDAY.
H. LONGSDEN, Secretary.

A POLLONICON CONCERTS.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Lowther Arcade.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Mornings, 2; Evenings, 8. Miss Poole, Miss Messent (Evenings), the Misses Mr and Master Collins, Mr F. Chatterton, Signor Marchesi, Mr. Graham Cooke, Mr Sedgwick and pupil.—Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s; Sofa Stalls, 3s 6d.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER.—The TWENTY-SPECIAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
[illegible] SAWLEY, Secretary.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, PAYNE'S HALL, 14, Regent-street S, and every Monday Evening at 8, and every Wednesday Evening at 8.—MR. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the Scenery of YORK, DURHAM, and NORTH DURHAM. The Diorama will be accompanied by a Descriptive Lecture, including historical anecdotes, and appropriate Music. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s., Stalls, 3s. Private Boxes, for parties and families, 10s 6d, 15s, and 21s.

THE NILE.—A GRAND MOVING REPRESENTATION of EGYPT, NUBIA, and ETHIOPIA, displaying their Natural Peculiarities and Magnificent Architectural Remains, and Pictures of their Customs and Manners, and various Incidents which together form the Charm of Eastern Travel. Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY.—The HOLY LAND DIORAMA, WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall.—The premises being required, this Grand Moving Representation of Syria and Palestine must positively cease to exhibit. It presents the route of the Israelites from Egypt, Jerusalem, the surrounding country, &c.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d. Daily at Three and Eight.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The OVERLAND ROUTE to CHINA and CALIFORNIA, by Mr. KINGDON'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, showing the highly interesting country that intervenes, with authentic Views of the great Salt Lakes. Exhibiting daily at 12 and 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s., 3s., & 5s.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The Entertainments at the DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA having been extended 100 times, and visited by upwards of 200,000 persons, they have determined in order to merit a continuance of this distinguished patronage, on entirely renovating the scene, and on introducing several New Pictures. It will therefore be CLOSED on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 21st. The DIORAMA of [illegible] LAND during the close of the Overland Mail, will be at the Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. 3s. & 5s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is NOW OPEN from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Ten at Night. POPULAR LECTURES on the STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the HUMAN BODY will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman, at the following hours; viz. 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, 2s.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—GENERAL EXHIBITIONS, WEDNESDAYS, May 14, June 11, and July 9. AMERICAN PLANTS, SATURDAYS, May 31 and June 7. ROSE GARDEN, SATURDAY, June 21. Tickets, which will admit the bearer to either of the above Exhibitions, or upon ANY DAY in the month of JUNE, except Sunday, may be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows of the Society, price, on or before SATURDAY, May 3, 1l.; after that day, 2l. or at the Garden, Hanover-gate, 2l. 2s. each. Fellows of the Society can have, on or before May 3, any number of tickets containing 20 tickets each, for 2l. to the pocket.

NEWMARKET RACES.—CRAVEN MEETING.—On SUNDAY April 6 a TRAIN will leave CHESTERFORD for NEWMARKET on arrival of the 1 35 P.M. from London.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 7 and 8, a SPECIAL TRAIN (1st class) will leave LONDON for NEWMARKET at 8h 45m A.M., calling at Shrewsbury, Bishop's Stortford, and Chesterford, returning at 6 P.M.
On APRIL 9 and 11 a TRAIN will leave NEWMARKET at 7 P.M., meeting at Chesterford the Cambridge London at 10 P.M.
On APRIL 11 a SPECIAL TRAIN (1st class) will leave NEWMARKET for LONDON half an hour after the last race.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON. Established 1806. It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this Office, that one-fifth parts of which fall due at Lady-day next, that the same should be paid on or before the 9th of April. The receipts are ready at the Offices in London, and in the hands of the several Agents.
The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to either of the above offices, or to any of the Agents who are appointed to all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director

Now ready, price HALF-A-CROWN, or sent postage free, THREE SHILLINGS each,
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RESEARCHES in NINEVEH.
The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS.
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z., Huddersfield, is thanked. The prints are, we believe, some-dilated publications.
PHILO-THAMES. Both were favourable upon the first.
A.—Newspapers addressed to Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, can only be forwarded by Post by payment, in advance, of a postage of one penny each, either in money or by stamps.
COBBIN should read "The Legend of St. Peter's Chair," just published
BOSTON HOAX.—Queen Anne's farthing, 1714, from 7s. to 10s.; there are several varieties of the crowns in her reign. Half-dollars are equal to 2s. 3d. and 2s. 9d., of our money
H. HAWKINS, Chippenham.—Your coin is a shilling of James I., of no value
JERSEY had better send her coins to Mr. Webster in a registered letter and he will send her the desired information at the same time, enclose stamps for their return.
E. M. I.—Sight shillings
HARRIED GOLD MEDAL.—We shall be glad to receive the particulars of the medal, and its presentation

WITH THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
OF SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 12,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

Containing the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the full Debate: and, in addition to Articles unavoidably deferred, several ILLUSTRATIONS, including the Brassey Testimonial, the Croxton Park Race-Plate, Balloon Ascent at Hastings, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

THE friends and supporters of Lord Stanley in Parliament entertained the noble Lord at a public banquet in Merchant Tailors' Hall on Wednesday. There assembled the flower of the Protectionist nobility, and the leading members of the party in the House of Commons, to do honour to the noble Lord, and avow their allegiance to his leadership. If the public could have forgotten the similar banquet given to the late Sir Robert Peel, in the same Hall, by the same party and many of the same persons, and for a similar purpose, thirteen years ago, the noble Lord would not have allowed them. He referred to it very emphatically in the opening of his speech, and stated the progress by which the Conservatives, then a minority, in three years became, under the leadership of Sir Robert, a majority, and, in 1841, came into power with a commanding majority. A similar career is marked out for Lord Stanley. Nor did he forget, that, in 1845-46, he could follow Sir Robert Peel no further, and that then the great champion of Protection, casting overboard all his friends—sacrificing office and power to the convictions of duty—"shattered and destroyed with his own hands" the system he had built up. Lord Stanley and Lord Stanley's friends imply that he will never be seduced into such suicidal tergiversation. He is to remain constant for ever to the principles he now professes. He believes so himself, and his followers believe it, though the noble Lord has already pursued a very devious course, and is now much less in principle and acts like the Mr. Stanley of 1824, who then entered the House of Commons as a Reformer, and took office under Lord Grey as a Reformer, than Sir Robert Peel in 1846 was like Sir Robert Peel in 1838. That Lord Stanley is one of the clearest and most forcible speakers of the day, is universally admitted; and his Lordship detracted nothing from his great reputation by his masterly oration on Wednesday. The chairman of the great festival, Mr. Thomas Baring, complimented the noble Lord on his "never having sacrificed principle to power;" and all the assembled guests confirmed the truth of the compliment, by loud and vehement cheering. But, admitting the noble Lord's great talents, and admitting his strong desire to adhere to his principles, something more is required to make a great statesman, and enable him to preserve consistency of conduct. He sees, as the noble Lord has himself, not for himself, not for his community, and can only act consistently by the possession of great knowledge of what the public now requires, and great foresight of what it will hereafter require. On these two points Sir Robert Peel, with as firm a will as Lord Stanley, was deficient; and where he failed, and was obliged to be inconsistent, the noble Lord is not likely to succeed. He co-operated with Sir Robert Peel for four years, and supported those relaxations of our commercial code which did away with prohibition, but maintained the principle of fair protection. He introduced, too, the Canada corn-law, which on one point completely put an end to Protection; and then as if there were no logic in human thought and human action, as if the whole were a chaos which some gentlemen at their pleasure can create and re-model—he stopped short, and refused to follow his leader in his inevitable course. Lord Stanley is under a fatal delusion, if he think that, by interposing his will, he can arrest the march of society, and make a policy suitable today impracticable to-morrow. That he and his friends may command, as Sir Robert Peel commanded, a majority in the House of Commons, is, we fear, very probable; but it is childish to base a national policy on the success of an election. We have no fear of the ultimate consequences. We have witnessed far greater statesmen, and more powerful Ministers, than Lord Stanley, supported by larger majorities than he is ever likely to have, obliged to yield to a principle they had taken office to oppose. Where the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel have been beaten, Lord Stanley and the Duke of Richmond are not likely to be victorious. They may by a fatal success obtain office, and try to give effect to the policy of crying "Halt" to further progress; they may pass through Parliament an act to impose a moderate duty on foreign corn: but the spirit of resistance they will arouse will fill the land, we are afraid, with serious contentions. If they look back at the steady and almost invariable progress of the principles of democratic freedom since the commencement of the first French Revolution, they will now be convinced that the present triumph they are expecting will only in the end expose them to more disastrous defeats. The next time the Anti-Corn Law League be awoke into existence, it will not limit its attacks on monopoly to the monopoly of food.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday afternoon, in St. James's Palace, when, it being the first public reception for ladies this season, it was brilliantly and numerously attended.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite. Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty received a deputation, according to annual custom, from Christ's Hospital, in the throne-room. The Queen condescended to inspect the charts and drawings of the boys, and was pleased to express her high admiration of the appearance of them, and especially of some drawings representing the ships, harbour and fortifications of Portsmouth.

Her Majesty wore a white gros de Naples train, trimmed with white crape and white bugles, and ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white gros de Naples, trimmed with white crape and white bugles. The head-dress was composed of white feathers and diamonds.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were attended by the Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Norfolk), the Countess of Desart, the Marchioness of Douro, the Viscountess Canning, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and a brilliant Court.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the whole of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and several presentations took place.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was present at the Drawingroom.

The general circle included all the leading members of the nobility at present in town, and the presentations were unusually numerous.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawingroom.

The Court is expected to leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for a fortnight's sojourn.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

In convocation, on Tuesday, it was agreed to grant out of the University chest, to the Professor of Botany, a sum not exceeding £400, towards the cost of erecting the new conservatory for the cultivation of tropical, aquatic, and orchidaceous plants, with the incidental expenses, the sum to be paid when the work shall have been completed and approved of by the garden committee.

CAMBRIDGE.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDALISTS.—The two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of the University to the two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained senior optimes at least, show themselves the best proficients in classical learning, have been adjudged as follows:—1. Ds. Lightfoot, Trinity College. 2. Ds. Burn, Trinity College.

THE ADAMS PRIZE.—The University having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's College, for the purpose of founding a prize to be called the Adams Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University, the following is the subject for the prize in 1852:—"An Investigation of the Perturbations of the Moon in Latitude produced by the Action of Venus, and particularly of the Secular Movement, and the Inequalities of long Period in the Movement of the Moon's Node." The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before July 1, 1852, privately; each is to have some motto prefixed, and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the outside, which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the candidate's name and college written within. The successful candidate will receive about £130. He is required to print the essay at his own expense, and to present copies to the University Libraries.

DISNEY PROFESSORSHIP OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—John Disney, Esq., to whose munificence the University is indebted for the collection of ancient marbles lately deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and known by the name of "The Museum Disneianum," offers to transfer to the Councellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, £1000 Three per Cent. per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the purpose of founding and endowing a Professorship of Classical Antiquities, to be called the "The Disney Professorship of Archæology," subject to certain specified conditions.

ST. PAUL'S AND ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell entered upon his ministry in St. Paul's on Tuesday by preaching the morning sermon. The service was conducted at both churches exactly according to the Rubric, except that the black academic gown was worn in preaching instead of the surplice. Mr. Liddell is a younger brother of Lord Ravensworth, and was formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, by the statutes and fellows of which society he was presented, in 1836, to the rectory of Barking, Essex, which he resigned in 1847.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconries*: The Rev. John Sandford, D.D., Vicar of Dunchurch, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, to be Archdeacon of Coventry, patron, Lord Leigh. The Rev. Thomas Law Dames, to Melbourne, South Australia. *Precendary*: The Rev. Ignatius George Abell-Senior, to St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, and Central Church of St. Patrick, Dublin. *Rectories*: The Rev. C. Carr, to Fenton, and Stoke-upon-Trent. The Rev. Baldwyn Owen Jones, to Flathin-Ward, with Llanymudd, Denbighshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Alfred Rhodes-Bayly, to Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. The Rev. Thomas Hughes, to William Cooke Denny, to Norton-Subcourse, Norfolk: the Rev. Henry William Hodgson, to Ashwell, Herts; the Rev. A. G. Newbold, to Thornton, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Henry Bircher, to Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire. The Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Great Bentley, Essex, to be a Surrogate

VACANCIES.—Ashton Gold Rectory, county and diocese of Gloucester; value £262; patron, W. Partridge, Esq. The Rev. R. W. Baddeley, promoted. Colchester, St. Runwald Rectory, Essex, diocese Rochester; value, £160; patron, C. Round, Esq.; Rev. J. I. Round, promoted. Ballyshalloe Rectory, county and diocese Down; patron, the Bishop of Derry; Rev. T. L. Coghlan, seceded. Longhope Vicarage, county and diocese Gloucester; value, £384 with residence; patrons, Archdeacon of Llandaff and Bishop of Gloucester; Rev. R. N. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bishop's Chapel, Bath, from the congregation; the Rev. William Lees, of St. Peter's, Oldham, Lancashire, from his congregation; the Rev. William Hodson Cosens, junior curate of Oldham, Lancashire, from the monitors of the Bible class; and the Rev. H. C. Casswell, clasp-pin to the Royal Scots Greys while at Canterbury, from the non-commissioned officers and privates of that regiment. The Rev. Charles Henry Hoskyn, late curate of Sherbourne, Dorset, from the parishioners; the Rev. William Lonsdale, M.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, from his pupils at the Commercial School, Duke-street, Manchester.

ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN, 1851.—June 15: By the Archbishop of York, at York; by the Bishop of London, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells; by the Bishop of Winchester, at Chester; by the Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester; by the Bishop of Exeter; by the Bishop of Lichfield; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln; by the Bishop of Llandaff, at Llandaff; by the Bishop of Manchester, at Manchester; by the Bishop of Ripon, at Newark; by the Bishop of Oxford; by the Bishop of Peterborough; by the Bishop of Rochester, in London; by the Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury; by the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester. September 21: By the Bishop of Carlisle; by the Bishop of Lichfield. December 21: By the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells; by the Bishop of Lichfield.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—There are at present engaged on the Breakwater works at Portland about 300 men, exclusive of convicts, of whom there are some hundreds. The contractor has yet to construct upwards of 1000 feet of the stupendous undertaking. Some of the workmen are suspended on a small scaf only a few feet from the water, which foams beneath them. Although but from 1500 to 1700 feet is constructed, the work is felt by the shipping in stormy weather to carry the sea off considerably

NEW PACKET STATION.—Lowestoft has been selected as a royal mail packet station, under special contract with the Danish Government. The *Fraser* and other steamers are to leave that harbour every Saturday for Hjerring and Salum, as this is the nearest route to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and the northern parts of Denmark and Sweden. The *Fraser* is quite a new vessel, of 446 tons, and of 200 horse power. She ran from the Nore to Lowestoft in 8½ hours.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—It is understood that Major-Gen. Smelt will be removed from the 63d Regiment to the 37th, and that Major-Gen. Lightfoot will be appointed Colonel of the 63d.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Doctor Spence, Medical Staff, Cork, has been appointed assistant to the Superintendent of the Army Medical Department, and is to be stationed in London with a salary of £300 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Taxes on Knowledge.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting, convened by the committee of the Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy square, was held, at the large hall there, to promote the objects of the Association for obtaining the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, and in particular the penny stamp on newspapers. The chair was taken by John Epps, Esq., M.D., who, in alluding to the repeal of the Corn-laws, with the necessary results of cheap food, impressed on the minds of his hearers the necessity of their seeking an onward progress in securing the comparative cheap food for minds. He hoped, that, at the next election, no man would be returned who was not pledged to demand the repeal of the duties on paper and knowledge. As the best way to put down error was to put up truth, so the best way of dispelling ignorance was to put up knowledge (Cheers.) Then let the people have a perfect free trade in knowledge, and this would be the most efficient mode of putting down the miserable trash and bosh which were daily issued. (Hear.) He h ped, that, in two or three years, a mighty change would ac ieved. The secretary read letters of apology for their absence from Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., and Lord Dudley Coutts stuart, M.P. Mr. Moore moved the first resolution, viz —

That, whereas all taxes which impede the spread of knowledge are highly obstructive to the popular culture and to the intellectual and moral improvement of the people this meeting is of opinion that the duties on paper and advertisements, and the penny stamp on newspapers, ought to be immediately repealed.

At the present time the question of education was one which agitated various sects; but leave the matter to an unfettered press, and the best would be the result. He believed that that meeting was more anxious for the repeal of the duty on newspapers than for the abolition of the other taxes on knowledge. He believed that, as had been said by a member of the House of Commons, there was an unworthy jealousy of the people obtaining too much political information.—Mr. Hurtley, the Chartist lecturer, warmly supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was also resolved—

That the members of the Board of Inland Revenue, in permitting a number of registered newspapers to stamp only their country edition, while denying that privilege to others, and on suppressing some un-stamped newspapers while sanctioning others, before the Board has assented a censorship of the press unknown to the laws of the land, and which this meeting judges itself to be every exertion to abolish.

Master Mariners' Benevolent Society.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark, George Scovell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that the claims on this society for shipwreck and death during the past year had amounted to £1361, being £214 less than the preceding year. The total number of cases at the present time was 1626, and the actual number of subscribing members, 930. The receipts during the past year amounted to £1724, and the payments to £1361, leaving a balance of £3683. They now invested to set aside £100 as an annuity fund for decayed persons during the next twelve months. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Asylum for Female Orphans.—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this society took place on Thursday, at the asylum, Morden Forest in the chair. It appeared, from the statement, that since the commencement of the institution, in 1726, there had been 2600 children admitted, of which number 2138 had been apprenticed or placed out. There were now in the asylum 160. The letters and testimonials which had been received from the parties who had taken children had been placed were uniformly satisfactory and gratifying. During the year the committee had made a special appeal to the public, which had been liberally responded to by an amount of upwards of £2,000, which had enabled them to maintain their average number of children. The report was adopted and a committee elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Printers' Pension Society.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. William Ewart, M.P., in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Printers' Pension Society," expressed his regret that these convivial meetings were not quite so well attended as they formerly were. Whether this arose from an alteration in men's habits, he could not say; but of this he was sure, that charity would find the place of habit, and supply the place of those who did not feel it compatible with their feelings to attend them. He considered the printer as a man to whom society was peculiarly indebted. (Cheers.) He knew that no body of men acted so much as the medium to enlighten mankind. The hon. gentleman concluded an eloquent speech by a warm appeal on behalf of the charity. The toast of "The Army, Navy, and Militia" having been duly responded to by Mr Thompson, who expressed his unfeigned regret that he could not be the only member present who was a subscriber. The subscriptions announced to nearly £300

Metropolitan Free Hospital.—The anniversary festival of this truly useful charity was held at the London Tavern Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday evening, the chair being filled by Mr. Alderman Salomons, in the absence, from indisposition, of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. The objects of the institution are to obtain gratuitous medical and surgical advice, and appropriate medicines and treatment, for poor sick persons, of all creeds and countries; and an important feature in the management—and one which is peculiar to and peculiar to the metropolis; and also, as the directors congratulated the company, capable of being worked in a more economical manner. They were expected to be elected three months, reckoning from the 1st of May, and the directors proposed at once to light about 25 miles, and had every reason to believe that that would be effected on or before the 1st of September.

Rector of Islington Election.—The Rev. R. Sibthorp, a minor canon of St. Paul's, has recently been elected evening lecturer at the church of St Bartholomew the Great. The ring took place by ballot, and a large majority—three-fourths—of the parishioners gave their support to the new, gentlemanly, and well known as a beneficed clergyman in the City. The rector, Mr Jobbs, however, has virtually set aside this appointment by refusing to allow his reverend brother to name the night, and engaging another gentleman to preach the evening sermon in the meantime. Mr. Shutte declines opposition to the rector, and has issued an address to the parishioners to that effect. The parish have taken offence at civilians upon the subject, and find that they have no part in the matter except paying the salary of the lecturer. Calvinistic doctrines and a haut of extempore preaching are said to be the cardinal objections of the rector to Mr. Sibthorp.

Destruction of a Work of Art for the Exhibition.—One of those unfortunate accidents that sometimes frustrate labour at the point of success, occurred on Saturday to one of the standing exhibitors in Hyde park Mr. M'Lachlan, the decorator, in St James's-street, had just finished a fine specimen of his art in gold, arabesque colours, chiefly on glass, in the style that with which painted glass might be used for the purpose of interior decorat on, and had placed it on a van to convey it to Hyde-park; but before any cord could now, at the end of the quarter, appear for the first time in the register-books be put upon it, a strong gust of wind, sweeping along Jermyn-street, lifted the decorated specimen quite off the van, though it was of a weight to require the strength of four men, and dashed it on the pavement, face uppermost. The consequence was, that one of the large glass panels was smashed into a hundred pieces, and a very beautiful composition, which had occupied the exhibitor's attention and labour for the past nine months almost hopelessly destroyed. The broken panel will be restored as far as possible, and the composition will be placed in the Crystal Palace.

Census of the Population.—On Monday, the schedules of the population in Great Britain were collected by the registrars and their 2190 registrars and 624 superintending registrars. In Ireland the collection extended over two or three days The registrars are to verify the accounts, and, after correction and amendment, to deliver such abstracts to the superintendent registrars, and before the 1st June those accounts are to be delivered to the Secretary of State. Abstracts of the returns are to be printed, and laid before Parliament within twelve months after the taking of the census. A table of allowances to enumerators in England is by the act required to be laid before Parliament in the month which has just expired. In Ireland the accounts are to be delivered to the chief secretary, and to be printed and produced into order" they are to be laid before Parliament. In Scotland the accounts collected by schoolmasters are to be transmitted to the Secretary of State Parishes, &c., are to be reimbursed the expenses by moneys to be provided by Parliament

Customs Regulations.—The following important new regulations have just been issued by the commissioners of customs, on a new arrangement of the business in the Long Room department of the Custom-house. Deposit of money is to be required in future on bills of sight, and such monies are to be forwarded direct to the cashier at the station where the goods are to be landed, instead of passing through the office of receipt in the Long Room as at present; and the Customs solicitor has been directed to prepare a clause for amending the law in this respect. The practice in force under the 8 and 9 Vict., cap 86, sec. 99, of restricting the claims for drawback on wine to three years from the date of the payment of duty, is to be discontinued, and the solicitor to prepare a clause for amending the law accordingly. The new regulations proposed in the arrangement are to take effect, as far as practicable, from and after the 5th day of April.

British Association.—The Marquis of Breadalbane and Sir Roderick Murchison had an interview with Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Monday, and presented an appeal from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in favour of a sufficient Parliamentary grant to ensure, within a reasonable time, the completion of a map of Scotland. The British Association made a similar appeal in 1834, when that body first visited Scotland, and yet a sixteenth part only of that kingdom has been mapped in the intervening sixteen years. The other members of the committee, the Duke of Argyl, Sir David Brewster, and Professor James Forbes, are in Scotland. The memorial was backed by the cordial approval of the Dukes of Richmond, Buccleuch, and Roxburghe, and by Lords Eglinton, Cawdor, Bute, and many proprietors in Scotland.

The British Museum.—On Saturday last, at the suggestion of Mr. Panizzi, the trustees ordered, that, from the beginning of May to the end of August, during the present year, the rooms containing the collection of the printed books shall be kept open for the first five days of the week for the public to walk through, like the gallery of antiquities or natural history. On Saturday and Sunday admission will be refused to all persons having tickets, although this arrangement is only temporary, and the former rule will be resumed on the 1st of September.

General Post-Office, March, 1851.—A mail for St. Helena will, in future, be forwarded by the *Contract*, screw steam-packet, leaving Plymouth for the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of each month, to be conveyed from the Cape, as opportunity may offer, by ships proceeding to Bengal. The mail will contain such letters and newspapers only as may be specially addressed to be forwarded "By packet, viâ the Cape of Good Hope." Letters for St Helena sent by this route will be liable to the packet rate of 1s. the half-ounce, and newspapers will be transmitted free of charge.

Malicious Obstructions on Railways.—In reply to a letter addressed to the Home Secretary from Mr. Kirk Lendall, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, pointing out the defective state of the law for preventing wilful obstructions on railways, by which all the lives in a long passenger-train may be endangered, Mr. H. Waddington, writing from the Home Office, by order of Sir George Grey, states that the amendment of the law for the punishment of persons convicted of wilfully endangering the safety of trains on railways will be considered.

The Marble Arch.—On Saturday, the re-erection of the marble arch, at Cumberland-gate, was completed, and in the course of the week the carriage drives will be opened to the public. The blocks of marble, of which the arch is composed, have all been fresh polished, and the structure has altogether a very chaste appearance. The upper part of the arch has been constructed as a police-station, and will contain a reserve of men.

Procession of Seamen on Strike.—On Monday morning the seamen now on strike in the port of London assembled in Princes-square, Ratcliffe-highway, and, having formed into procession, marched in regular order through Whitechapel and the City, carrying banners inscribed "Repeal of the Mercantile Marine Act." The procession moved over London-bridge, and paraded Southwark, Bermondsey, and Lambeth, ultimately returning back to Tower-hill, where they gave three groans for the Mercantile Marine Act, and dispersed.

South-Eastern "Exhibition" Engines.—The first of the new engines built by Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., for the South-Eastern Railway, to work their Great Exhibition traffic, made an experimental trip on Monday, from London to Ashford. The engine, which is named the *Bee*, left the terminus at Cannon-street station, conveying Mr Robert Stephenson, M.P.; Mr. James Macgregor, chairman of the South-Eastern Railway; Mr. Peter W. Barlow, engineer-in-chief; and Mr. James Cudworth, locomotive superintendent. The train made a long and rapid run, and had come to the resolution not to support the movement against the income-tax for the present, he would withdraw the petition rather than divide the agricultural ranks. Mr. Cardwell considered that the meeting of Society were of opinion, that, if a petition against the income-tax were sent up, the Government would believe that this was the only grievance which the agriculturist cared about, whereas they were unanimous in concert with all other counties, to demand and recover the general system of protection, which would go for no small relief. A discussion took place, in which Mr. Parry advised the farmers to turn their attention to the question of reform in the system of rents, as the only legitimate ground of hope.—The meeting separated without adopting any resolution.

The Bishop of Brunswick made a second attempt to cross the Channel in the Victoria balloon on Monday, at Rastrons. An immense number of spectators congregated on the ocean on. The wind prevailed from the north and north north-west, having a westward tendency, and becoming somewhat light and variable at mid-day, the weather being favourable. At one o'clock Mr Charles Green proceeded to fit up his car. He had provided an apparatus for enabling him to throw the water at a fixed rate, and to regulate the ascension of rents, as the only legitimate ground of hope.—The meeting separated without adopting any resolution.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

THE FATAL RAIL BURGLARY AT FRIMLEY.

On Monday, Levi Harwood, Samuel Harwood, and James Jones were placed before Baron Parke, at the Kingston assizes, charged with burglary, and the murder of the Rev. Mr Hollest, at Frimley, on the night of the 27th of September. The trial was not concluded until Tuesday evening, by the prisoners' admission.

Hiram Smith, their accomplice, who, in the opinion of Mrs Hollest, is the man that shot her late husband, was admitted approver.

The case was noticed so fully at the time of the occurrence, and public attention was so long fixed upon it, that it is unnecessary to detail the circumstances again as given in evidence.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty age at Levi Harwood and James Jones, and declared Samuel Harwood not guilty. The foreman at the same time said that it was the unanimous opinion of the jury that neither Levi Harwood or Jones fired the fatal shot at the deceased, but that it was fired by Hiram Smith.

The convicts were sentenced to death.

After they had been removed, Samuel Harwood was arraigned upon the charge of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of the decea sed gentleman, but no evidence being offered on behalf of the prosecution, the learned Judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty

He was taken into custody upon his leaving the court by Mr. Morton, the superintendent of police at Tunbridge Wells, upon a charge of being concerned in another burglary in that town.

The approver, Hiram Smith, was ordered to be detained in custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting him.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

—On Saturday afternoon a party of gentlemen left Lowestoft on board of the new steamer, *Prince*, of 600 tons burden, and 200 horse power, on an experimental trip to Hjorring, in Denmark, prior to the new Harwich Steam-packet Company commencing active operations. The steamer, which is commanded by Captain Hart, was built by Messrs. Willim, of London, on the plan laid down by Captain Andrews, the harbour-master at Harwich, and managing director of the new company. She is arranged for the carriage of both cattle and passengers—a large traffic in both being expected to be developed by means of the new steam-boats and the Scottish and Eastern Counties Railway between the north of Europe, London, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, and other parts of Great Britain. The passage between Lowestoft and Hjorring and ballum, the nearest shipping place to the cattle districts of Denmark and Jutland, will, it is anticipated, be performed in from 24 to 26 hours. Upon the cattle being landed at Lowestoft they will be received into sheds or stables prepared for them, immediately adjacent to the harbour, and there, being properly refreshed after their voyage, conveyed to the London or provincial markets, as may be deemed most advisable. The greatest interest will be felt by the Danish and other northern governments in the success of the undertaking, as it will open to them a direct and certain communication with England, total y independent of Germany. A regular service between Lowestoft and Copenhagen, where it will arrive on Tuesday. The vessel will leave Hjorring with the return bag on Wednesday, reach Lowestoft on Thursday night, and the letters be delivered in London on Friday. Irrespective of the saving of time and the improved state in which the Danish cattle will be brought to the market by means of the new company, it offers many other advantages, not the least of which, to a large portion of the British public, will be the opening up to the tourist an almost untrodden district, and offering to the sportsman ample opportunity of indulging in his taste. How much this route is likely to be patronised by our northern brethren, is shown by the fact that Ready, one of the vessel had started from the public office on Tuesday 50 or 60 Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians have expressed their intention of availing themselves of it on their intended visit to the approaching Exhibition.

The Manchester Educational Scheme.—The Manchester and Salford Municipal Education Association—the promoters of the plan ushered into the world by the Rev. C. Richson—has met with its first most serious check by the unanimous opinion of the Roman Catholics as a body. A declaration has been issued in the form of a circular, signed by the whole of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Manchester and Salford, in which they object that the scheme, "instead of proceeding on principles common to all, has admitted an element by which some of the provisions of the proposed measure are so qualified, that, in the first place, Catholics are not preserved into the union on terms of equality with other Protestant denominations; and, in the second place, the rights of conscience are violated in their regard. This objection consist is the adoption of a purely and essential Protestant criterion of religious education or instruction—namely, the reading of the holy Scriptures in the authorised version. Catholics are not allowed to use the Protestant version of the holy Scriptures; nor do they consider the simple reading of any book by children a proper, becoming, or legitimate foundation of religious instruction."

Dulwich College.—On Tuesday, the interesting ceremony of electing a scholar to this establishment took place. By the statutes of the founder, the warden must be a single person and unmarried, of his blood and surname, or of his blood only, or of his surname only; and the election is vested in the master and the other members of the college. The assistants are the two churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; two churchwardens of St. Luke's; and the two senior churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark. John Hensleigh Allen was the candidate selected. The children were called to the front of the altar, and the master having put into a box three rolls of papers tied with red tape, on one of which was written the words "God's gift," and having shaken them thrice, called upon Mr. Richard William Allen, who was by a few months the senior, to select one. This he did, and Mr. Allen took the other. The papers were then opened and unrolled, amid much excitement, and the important words "God's gift" were found on the paper taken by Mr. Richard William Allen, the nominee of the assistants. Mr. John Hensleigh Allen bore his disappointment manfully. The ceremony was concluded by the college authorities, the warden and assistants, the unsuccessful candidate, and a few visitors dining together. Mr. Allen will land in, the warden elect, is a near relative of Mr. John Allen, of the firm of Allen and Anderson.

Representation of South Essex.—A large party of the Conservative and Protectionist electors of South Essex, resident in the neighbourhood of Grays, dined at the King's Arms Hotel, on Tuesday, when Sir William Bowyer Smijth, to whom a requisition is now in course of signature to become a candidate for the representation of South Essex in the next Parliament, was the guest of the evening. The Rev. Charles Day, Rector of Mucking, occupied the chair. At the usual prior proceedings a resolution was agreed to, pledging the assembly to support Sir W. Bowyer Smijth free of expense to himself at the next election.

York Assizes.—The Spring assizes for this county terminated on Saturday evening last. The following is a summary of the sentences passed upon the prisoners who were convicted, including the number tried and acquitted by the jury, as well as those tried and found by the grand jury. As compared with previous assizes, a somewhat remarkable feature presents itself as respects the different degrees of punishment, namely, the fact that the most severe sentence is transportation for 15 years' and that only in the case of a single prisoner:—Transported—For 15 years, 1; 10 years, 19; 7 years, 5; imprisoned—For 2 years, 2; 18 months, 3; 12 months, 10; 6 months, 9; 3 months, 10; 7 days, 1. Acquitted, 21. No bill, 8. Total, 82.

MDLLE. ANGRI.

Elena Angri, the celebrated contralto, whose Portrait is presented by our Artist, is a British subject, having been born at Corfu on the 14th of May, 1824. Reverses of fortune of her father induced Mdlle. Angri to cultivate her musical talents, which were recognised by an uncle, a great amateur, who took his niece from Corfu to Naples, for first-rate instruction. Signor Taglioni, in that capital, was her master for a year; and then the uncle and niece removed to Florence, where she had lessons of Maestro Doglia for nineteen months. She was scarcely eighteen years of age, when the well-known Signor Ronconi, a man, according to the beauty of her voice and her astonishing execution, engaged her for the Opera-house at Lucca, where the young and energetic Angri soon became a formidable rival to Madame Frezzolini, then in her glory in Italy. Mdlle. Angri, from the extraordinary compass of her rich voice, was enabled to sustain the principal parts in the soprano as well as contralto registres. From Lucca she went to the Scala at Milan, where for three years she was the admiration and delight of the Milanese and Austrian *dilettanti*. From Milan to Verona, as the Italian theatres were under the same management, was her next trip; and she received in the Austrian capital the most flattering testimonials of her popularity, being especially noticed by the Imperial family. She was named by the Emperor Ferdinand contralto to the Court. Her succeeding engagement was at St. Petersburgh where she was so prized that her stay would have been protracted for a lengthened period, but for an attack of the cholera, from which she found a very narrow escape of her life. In 1849 she was engaged for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, as the successor of Alboni; and in that season performed *Arsace* in "Semiramide," *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere," *Malcolm* in "La Donna del Lago," *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," *Filidoro* in the "Matrimonio segreto," *Cherubini* in the "Nozze di Figaro," and the *Page* in the "Huguenots"—in each delineation achieving a signal success. In the season 1848-50 she was the *prima donna* of the Italian Opera-house in Paris, under Ronconi's direction: *Romeo*, *Tancredi*, *Cenerentola*, and *Romeo* were her great parts in the French capital. In the autumn of 1850 she was the principal vocalist of the National Concerts, at her Majesty's Theatre: in Macfarren's serenata, the "Sleeper Awakened" she had great success. In January last she made a tour with Ernst, the violinist, in Ireland, Scotland, and the principal towns in England, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mdlle. Angri has been an especial favourite with the three composers, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, and the late Spontini, the last-mentioned musician

MDLLE. ANGRI, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

MADAME FIORENTINI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

having dedicated to her an elegant sonnet, in which the extent of her manifold and numerous [illegible] Mdlle. Angri [illegible] Royal Italian Opera, and made her first appearance on the opening night on Thursday, as Arsace, a notice of which will be found elsewhere.

MADAME FIORENTINI.

Madame Claudina Fiorentini, the [illegible] prima donna at Her Majesty's Theatre, [illegible] Her first appearance on the stage was [illegible] stamped her at a stage completely in the very foremost rank of prima donne.

[illegible] Madame Fiorentini is chiefly indebted to [illegible] singing, and acting are marked with intensity of passion, and force and [illegible] of vocalisation.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "WELLESLEY."

A Ball on board ship is a very gay affair, although its appointments may not be of such finished elegance as in our rooms on land. [illegible] were the Admiral, Bar of [illegible] Edward [illegible] West India and North American station [illegible] Vice-Admiral [illegible] at St. Helena's, will come home flying [illegible] flag at the mast of the Wellesley.

[illegible]

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(*Continued from page 256.*)

Mr. Anthony, who for the last two years was such a generous contributor of very yellow landscapes to the walls of this Exhibition, has, it seems, got tired of yellow, and has fallen just as passionately fond of bright green. Among his ten contributions we may instance, as very violent in this way, an ivy-wreathed church-tower, covered with the green mantle from a stagnant pool, as if the artist, indeed, had mixed a salad with his oil. Yet, in all this provoking oddity and untruth to nature, there is no denying that he is a painter. His two "Welsh Interiors" show how much he has studied nature, Rembrandt, and De Hooghe; while his 'John of Padua Gate at Caius' College, Cambridge" —to our thinking, his best work in the Exhibition — reveals a knowledge of the way in which pictures of this kind should be treated—how the details of architecture may be pictorial, and yet true, and what way a building may be represented by an artist who feels the truth and beauty of what he sees before him. Mr Ruskin has well explained this subtility of pencil in what he says of Mr. Prout, in his recent work the "Stones of Venice"

One of the mainstays of the Society of British Artists is Mr. Baxter, always a careful artist—careful in conception, careful in execution. His circle of three female heads, occupying the centre of the great room, and called, somewhat fancifully, the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," is a charming arrangement, most sweetly and delicately painted. Another circular picture by the same artist, (228) "At the doubtful breeze alarmed," is in the same style, and hardly inferior, while the head of Mr. Topham, the celebrated artist in water-colours, is a good example of Mr. Baxter's skill in drawing the portraiture of men.

Mr. Salter, who loves to dream of classic lands and heathen ceremonies, and to paint, thinking of Titian and Poussin all the while, is this year happier than we remember to have seen him for some time. No. 170, "The Marriage Festival of Bacchus and Ariadne," by this artist, is a carefully considered picture, and in a less slovenly style of execution than has of late been too observable in his works. Mr. Frost would show more poetry, and give more delicacy to such a subject; but he would hardly give more of the ancient spirit than Mr. Salter has succeeded in supplying. A small female figure to the knee (oval-shaped), by the same artist, in another room, is graceful and delicate.

We are glad to observe that Mr. J. J. Hill still supplies us with shepherd-boys of the true Allan Ramsay and Bloomfield school. There is a small full-length, by this artist, of a shepherd-boy and his dog (No. 388), suggestive of pastorals such as Spenser wrote, and Pope ought to have written. But Mr. Hill should not confine his pencil too much to pastoral life. His "Master W. Ingram" (No. 5), a small full-length portrait boy in white, seated, shows what he can accomplish in another walk of art, and in how superior a way the looks of children may be preserved to their parents than by the too popular process of the Daguerréotype.

Mr Woolmer has been to Versailles, and renewing his acquaintance with Watteau; but, while he has much of Watteau's grace and delicacy, he wants the spirit and resources of the master, and, above all, he wants his skill and beauty of pencil in all his details. The "Sleeping Beauty" (100), by the same artist, is an imitation of Maclise.

Two small pictures, by a Mr. G. Smith, in Mr. Hunt's manner, and called "Labour" and "Enjoyment" (257 and 265), are perfect in their way. One is a boy at his lessons; the other is the same boy asleep over his lessons. Both are marked "sold." Indeed, there is scarcely a picture in the whole Exhibition at all above the common mark that has not found a purchaser, *without* the assistance of the Art-Union.

Mr. Cluter, in his "Saturday Night," has done something beyond his usual level of success in similar subjects. Mr. Herring has not lost one particle of his skill in rendering horses and ducks. While, in the landscape line, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hasell, Mr. Boddington, Mr. Tennant, and the two Wilsons add, as before, to the attractions of the Exhibition. No. 320, by the younger Wilson, a small circular picture, "Beech Trees in Knowle Park, Kent," is perfect in its way.

Among the contributions of artists but little known, we may here mention a clever (No. 329) "View from Richmond Hill," by J. P. Pettitt; (No. 480) "Venus and Adonis," by F. Cowle (much in Etty's manner) (No. 539) "The Seventh Plague," by J. Dobbin (a large water-colour drawing in the style of Martin); and (No. 469) "Fields, near Streatham, Surrey," a small oblong drawing in water-colours, by J. W. Whymper.

There is not, let us add a solitary specimen of sculpture in the whole Exhibition. Is not this an unusual feature?

PORTRAIT OF MASTER W. INGRAM.—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"POOR MARINERS."

PAINTED BY T. DANBY.

In our notice of the opening of the Exhibition of the British Institution, we thus described this contribution by Mr. T. Danby —

"A gale has just broken on the sea, tips with fire the crests of the still tumbling waves; and, shining on the sea-weed clustered ledges of a desolate reef, illuminates a group of shipwrecked mariners." The wrecked vessel is almost hidden, and some of the "poor mariners" cast at her a wistful look, whilst others crouch about the rock in despair; and their suffering is made more appalling by the red sunlight. Their sad story is fearfully told in the picture, which is full of pathos and poetic feeling.

A School of Industry has just been established at Madras, under the auspices of Dr. Hunter.

"POOR MARINERS."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

GUSTAVUS III.; OR, THE MASKED BALL. GRAND OPERA, IN FIVE ACTS LIBRETTO BY M. EUGENE SCRIBE. MUSIC BY AUBER.

The [illegible] overture to "Gustavus," with its solemn opening movement, charming [illegible] for the oboe, and sparkling allegro, is known to every amateur: it narrowly escaped an encore, on the first representation of the opera, last Saturday night, played as it was with spirit and precision by Balfe's orchestra. The curtain rose, and discovered a saloon in the palace of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, in 1792, with courtiers, citizens, artists, and peasants, waiting for audience of the Monarch. [illegible] court voluptuousness and dark [illegible] and *Ribbing* (M. Poultier), with other nobles, express their contempt at the frivolous pursuits and democratic tendencies of *Gustavus*, the "artist King" as he is styled—the marvel of the mob cracy, because he combined the qualities of a warrior, a legislator, and theatrical poet. *Oscar*, the page (Mdlle. Caroline Duprez), [illegible]'s entrance. *Gustavus* (Calzolari), after divers compliments to the painter [illegible] sculptor Sergell, the Swedish Canova, intimates in an impassioned [illegible] seeks in fine arts consolation for his passion for *Amelia* (the *Countess Ankaström*). *Oscar*, in calling the attention of the *King* to the Masked Ball of the morrow, [illegible] and a concerted piece follows, with a solo intermingled of *Gustavus*, which is succeeded by the entrance of [illegible] the fortune-teller, *Oscar* sings the charming couplets defending the witch. Mdlle. Duprez sang the verses delightfully, and distinguished herself also in the florid divisions in the *finale* of the act, in which the Monarch declares he will go to the sybil's habitation, disguised as a sailor, despite of the warning of *Ankaström*, but to the joy of *Dehorn* and the other conspirators.

The second act passes in the interior of the fortune-teller's cabin. *Arvedson* (Mdlle. [illegible]) is at a table, with groups of the people and some sailors waiting for her predictions. The solo and concerted piece descriptive of this situation, is a remarkable composition; the accompaniments are characteristic and curious, the credulous c[illegible]s of the populace being interwoven with diabolic orchestral painting. After she has dismissed the [illegible] the *King* conceals himself in a closet, and overhears the consultation between the *Countess Ankaström* (Madame Fiorentini) and [illegible]. This trio is throughout replete with dra[illegible], and was excellently sung by the three artists, Madame Fiorentini [illegible] the upper notes of the first-mentioned vocalist, [illegible]. The undercurrent of instrumentation is admirable, [illegible] use of the oboe and bassoon. In [illegible] the fortune-teller enjoins the *Countess*, as a cure for her love [illegible] at midnight to the place of execution near Stockholm, and there gather a magic plant, the *King* resolving to be present. *Arvedson* [illegible] Monarch's fortune, and warns him that he will be assassinated. Mdlle. Duprez's voice is penetrating and sympathetic in this concerted piece, in which [illegible] episode in which the dark forebodings of the witch's words are expressed. To the *King's* inquiry as to the person who is to commit the deed, *Arvedson* replies, "The first to whom you will give your hand this day." All the courtiers refuse the hand which *Gustavus* laughingly presents, but *Ankaström*, who enters the hut after the other disguised nobles, not having heard the prediction, takes the proffered hand of the Monarch without hesitation, and *Arvedson* is dismayed at hearing the real rank of *Gustavus* proclaimed, who, however, graciously pardons her, and the populace being admitted into the cabin to see their Monarch, burst forth into an inspiring finale, "[illegible] Gustavus the King." This chorus, which has quite a national character, was rapturously encored, even after the fall of the act drop. The grouping was most effective and picturesque.

The third act is the desolate waste by moonlight, in a snow-storm, near the capital, wherein the superstitious and ill-fated *Amelia* seeks the plant which will enable her to forget her attachment to the King. The stormy passions [illegible] son of the wife, resolved to be faithful to her marriage vow, are elaborately depicted in the [illegible] is full of fancy; the powerful organ of Madame Fiorentini was advantageously heard in the energetic phrases. In the succeeding duo, between her and Calzolari, the conflicting emotions of the Countess and the King [illegible] indicated by [illegible] the brief trio after *Ankaström's* entrance, [illegible] lady consigned to his care by *Gustavus*, who has been sought by the husband to warn him that conspirators are abroad to seek his life, is his wife. The Monarch is prevailed upon to fly; and then ensues a finale of surpassing interest and power. [illegible] subject is the [illegible] of the overture, being the [illegible] other conspirators, to take the King's life; they identify *Ankaström*, and seeing him with a veiled lady, commence to taunt him. [illegible] ready indignant at their foul intent to slay his Sovereign, challenges *Ribbing*, which the latter accepts. *Madame Ankaström*, rushing between the combatants, lets fall her veil, and she is recognised by her husband. The derisive laughter of the conspirators, the mingled feelings of shame, rage and vengeance of *Ankaström*, the profound despair of the wife, with appearances—although not really guilty—so overwhelmingly against her, form a concerted finale of surpassing beauty, both vocally and instrumentally; and the curtain fell on the third act amidst a general feeling of excitement.

In the fourth act, which is in *Ankaström's* house, after a duo between the husband and wife, and a despairing appeal from the latter, when on the point of immolation, to be allowed once more to see her child before death, *Ankaström* postpones her sacrifice, and an animated trio and quatuor takes place between her, *Ribbing*, and *Dehorn* (in which F. Lablache and Poultier did good service), in which lots are drawn for the person to kill the *King*, *Ankaström* having now, under the supposition of his dishonour, joined the plot of the nobles. *Mdme. Ankaström*, without knowing what she is doing, draws from an urn the name of *Ankaström* as the assassin. *Oscar*, the page, enters to invite the *Countess* to the masked ball, and a quintet of the characters just named is the *finale* of the act, a quintet cleverly constructed, in which the youthful gaiety of the *Page* is displayed in a series of brilliant variations, whilst the three conspirators organize their plan of action for the regicide of the night, and the wife is filled with dismay and terror at some dreadful future.

The fifth act opens in a gallery of the Royal Palace. *Gustavus*, rejoicing, as he supposes, at *Amelia's* safe return to her home, declares, in a flowing cavatina, that friendship alone for her shall exist for the future in his breast. The *Page* delivers to the King a paper left at the palace gates by a veiled lady, warning him not to go to the ball, a warning which the Monarch refuses to obey. In the original score, the *Page* makes his exit with *Gustavus*; but, to enable Mdlle. Caroline Duprez to have an *aria di bravura*, a scena from Auber's "Serment" has been [illegible]. It is appropriate enough for the situation, being anticipatory of the *Page's* pleasures at the ball. There is a recitative, a slow movement, and a brilliant [illegible]; in the latter are variations and [illegible] exacting immense agility. Nothing could exceed the [illegible] by Mdlle. Duprez. Every kind of musical ornament was employed by her in turn, *forte* and *piano*; in [illegible] most soft and delicate effects were accomplished by her. The animation, elegance, and precision with which the embellishments were executed by this *prima donna* of eighteen quite electrified the house; and the repetition of the concluding movement was insisted upon. [illegible] the final scene of "Gustavus" the ball-room brilliantly lighted. The setting of this saloon has been contrived with great skill in the management of the perspective: the raised galleries, in which are spectators gazing at the animated masses below, the innumerable lights in the chandeliers, and the multitude of persons on the stage, altogether create the notion that one is looking at the interior of another opera-house fitted up for a ball. As for the dance music of this act, its fame is European, for its [illegible] gaiety and its sparkling melody. It is a pity, therefore, that any portion of Auber's score should have been curtailed. The [illegible] Folies and the Grand Galop were retained—the latter, with the myriads of characters, being extremely well arranged; and, in the former, Carlotta Grisi introduced a *pas* which was received with thunders of applause, so perfect was the witchery of the inimitable *danseuse*. The *dénouement* of the opera—the firing of the pistol-shot at the *King* by *Ankaström*, the seizure of the assassin, and the death of *Gustavus*, on which the curtain falls—is carried on in a concerted piece.

The production of this opera is highly creditable to the liberality of the management, for the large outlay requisite for such a production; to the talents of Mr. Balfe, in the musical direction; and to the tact and taste of Mr. A. Harris, for the *mise en scène*. Although the cast be susceptible of improvement in one or two instances, the general execution was steady and effective, and frequently impressive and telling. "Gustavus" is the first work of the Parisian Grand Opera *répertoire* mounted at Her Majesty's Theatre, and its complete success will lead, no doubt, to the production of other masterpieces of the French school.

On Tuesday night, the second performance of "Gustavus" was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The opera was executed with the greatest spirit. Mdlle. Caroline Duprez creating an immense sensation in the interpolated air from the "Serment" (which was encored), in the invitation to the ball, and in the lively air in the last scene, in which the *Page* mystifies *Ankaström*. Madame Fiorentini's superb voice is most advantageously heard in this opera. Calzolari sings like a thorough artist. Carlotta Grisi's *pas* in the masked ball will be one of the additional attractions for "Gustavus."

On Thursday, was the first of the grand extra nights, when the new opera was presented for the third time, and followed by the pretty and piquant ballet, "L'Ile des Amours," now firmly established in public favour, as was anticipated.

Auber's grand opera of "Masaniello" will be produced on Tuesday. The celebrated pantomimist, [illegible], will make her *début* as *Fenella*. [illegible], will sustain the part of *Alphonso*, and Massol, the popular [illegible] appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in his original [illegible].

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

[illegible] the opera which inaugurated the opening of the second Italian Opera-house, at Covent Garden Theatre, in 184[illegible], [illegible] commencement of the fifth season, on Thursday night. In this instance, the [illegible] campaign with a novelty, as heretofore has been [illegible] from; although, [illegible], to be enabled to open with such *artistes* as Grisi and Angri was a great gain, [illegible] proved that nothing had been lost by fixing on such a fine work as "Semiramide," [illegible] overture, [illegible] accompaniments for [illegible] the military band, superb pieces for choral [illegible] opportunities for histrionic attributes on the part of the *prima donna*, the contralto, and the baritone. Additional interest was also attached to this performance, as it introduced Signor Salvatore in *Assur*, as the successor of Tamburini. There is likewise infinite importance assigned to the reappearance of Grisi every year, to learn whether her voice retains its wonted supremacy, and whether her varied and impressive powers as an actress have not been weakened by the hand of time. Her assumption of the Assyrian Queen has been always recognised as standing alone in its transcendent beauties, vocal and dramatic. The opera itself, lengthy as it is, and oft repeated as it has been, is so pre-eminently rich in the instrumentation, so gorgeous in its melodic themes, so rich in harmony, and so replete with the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of oriental colouring, that its advent for a couple or three times during a season is welcomed by the true amateur. Rossini is heard in his loftiest tone; and not even in his "Moïse" (Zora) and "William Tell" will be found a more sublime *finale* than that of the first act, more touching melodies than those assigned to *Arsace*, a more lusciously florid cavatina than the "Bel Raggio," more excitingly dramatic duos than in those of the *Queen* alternately with *Assur* and *Arsace*, and between the two latter characters.

There have been no changes in the internal decorations, which are as fresh and brilliant as when Albano first completed his magnificent theatre. Costa was well received on his entrance, and the overture secured its customary encore, although the orchestra has been lessened by a double quartet of stringed instruments. Tagliafico was applauded in the opening recitative of *Oroe*, but Signor Mei was a very indifferent successor of Lavia in *Idreno*. It is to be regretted that Tamberlik did not sustain this part, and restore the two tenor airs omitted since Garcia, the father of Malibran and Viardot, used to be the King of India. As apologies were distributed in the theatre claiming indulgence for the new baritone on the ground of hoarseness which was palpable enough in Signor Salvatore's singing, no judgment can be passed as to the real quality of his voice; but, in respect to style and manner of phrasing, there were sufficient signs to confirm his Continental fame as a first-rate artist. In person and face he is not unlike Tamburini. Mdlle. Angri's success was enormous; nothing could be grander than her declamation in the recitatives, more impassioned than her delivery of the lovely melodies of *Arsace*, and more finished than her execution of the immensely difficult florid passages. She was greatly cheered for her exertions. Last, but not least, in the record of Thursday's fine performance, with the two exceptions specified above, must be mentioned the glorious triumph of Grisi. It was the universal remark, that she had never been heard in finer voice. It was not merely the great volume of her rich sonorous organ, but it was in the exquisite precision and delicacy of the *piano* passages, that she won such repeated demonstrations of enthusiastic admiration. Her reception throughout the opera was one continued ovation, and the duo between her and Angri created quite a *furore*. At the end of the Opera the National Anthem was sung, the solos by Grisi and Angri. "Masaniello" will be produced next Tuesday, for the first appearances of Tamberlik, Herr Formes, and Madame Castellan.

DRURY-LANE.

On Saturday a new piece by Mr. Bourcicault was produced; it is entitled "The Queen of Spades." There was some difficulty in acting it, owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Nisbett, for whom Miss Fanny Vining had to read her part. The action of the piece is a sort of allegory, setting forth the demon of play. *Ivan* (Mr. Anderson) going into some Russian salt-mines with the *Princess Beresina*, a cripple, who personates, as it were, the said demon, and befools her victim. The drama, notwithstanding the absence of the principal actress, proved successful. It is obviously adapted from the opera of "La Dame de Pique."

Surrey Theatre.—A drama of peculiar contruction, founded upon the principle of combining strong effects with literary merit, will be the novelty at the Surrey. The play in question is the joint production of Messrs. Morris Barnett and Angus B. Reach.

It is now an announced certainty that Mr. Thackeray will deliver a course of lectures on our Comic Writers somewhere about the middle of next month. He will go to America for a similar purpose, somewhere about August; but he has received no offer or communication, as reported, from Mr. Barnum or any other speculator. The various necessary public arrangements will, probably, be under the care of Mr. Mitchell, of Bond-street, who will supply subscribers' tickets.

Mr. Albert Smith gave his "Overland Mail" entertainment with great success on Monday and Tuesday, in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio, "Jephtha," was revived on the 28th ult., at Exeter Hall, under Mr. Surman's direction. This was the last of Handel's oratorios: it was completed in 1751; but when it was first performed the composer was blind. The Rev. Dr. Morell was the author of the poem, which is bombastic in language, and in the portions which are a departure from the Scriptural text, puerile and absurd. Still, the main incident, the proposed sacrifice of *Iphis*, by her father *Jephtha*, in consequence of his rash vow, after his victory over the Ammonites, is powerfully dramatic and affecting. With the magnificent declamation of Braham, the great scena, descriptive of the struggle between devotion to the Deity and paternal feeling, was for years a standing piece at musical festivals. The choruses, few in number compared with other oratorios, are very fine. We need scarcely refer to "No more to Ammon's God," and "When his loud voice," both sublime inspirations, in the first part; "In glory high," and "How dark, O Lord," in the second, a mighty conception; and "Theme sublime," and "Ye house of Gilead," in the concluding part.

The execution was not so good as could have been desired. In the writing of "Jephtha," Handel has indulged in more difficult passages for the voices than in his other works, and the amateurs are less familiar with such intricacies, from their knowledge of the oratorios being confined chiefly to the "Messiah" and "Israel." The principal singers were Miss Birch, Miss Kenneth, Mrs. Temple, Messrs. Lockey, Young, and Lawler. The air "The smiling dawn" was nicely sung by Miss Birch; and Mr. Lockey was artistical in the "Waft her, angels." Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given on the 14th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given last Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms: Mr. Henry Leslie's Symphony was included in the programme.

M. Kiallmark gave his last concert of classical and modern pianoforte music at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Monday, assisted by Molique, Herr Hausmann, Mr. E. Salaman, Signor Regondi, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss E. Birch, Miss Pyne, and Miss Baxter.

M. Billet, on Tuesday, commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a second series of pianoforte performances. Works by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Weber, Moscheles, Cramer, Chopin, Potter, Steibelt, W. S. Bennett, and Hummel are comprised in his scheme.

The Beethoven Quartet Society opened their seventh season on Wednesday evening at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The executants were Ernst, Cooper, Hill, and Rousselot; and the quartets were No. 5, in A Major, op. 18; No. 10, in E flat Major, op. 74; and No. 13, in B flat, op. 130, composed respectively in 1792, 1810, and in 1823—thus illustrating the three musical epochs of Beethoven's career.

Mr. Lucas's fourth musical evening, owing to the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, was postponed from Thursday to last night, too late for notice in our present number.

At a concert at the Sussex Hall on Wednesday, the music and poetry of Wales were illustrated—the former by Ellis Roberts, the harpist, and Misses B. Younge and J. Vaughan; and the latter by Talhaiarn the bard.

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, performed Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Mr. Gadsby, with Mr. Boardman as organist.

Mr. W. S. Bennett, with Piatti, Molique, and Mrs. Endersohn, the vocalist, performed at a concert, on Wednesday, at Sheffield, being the birthplace of the gifted composer and pianist.

MM. C. De Beamer and Verdavainne commenced a series of *soirees*, on Friday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, for vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Henry Russell will present his Transatlantic Notes during next week at the Richmond Theatre.

On Monday next will be the third Philharmonic Concert, when Beethoven's Choral Symphony will be performed. On Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Bennett will give his last performance of Classical Pianoforte Music. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday night, the twelfth anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society will be celebrated. On Wednesday, Herr Muhlenfeldt will give a pianoforte *soirée*. Handel's "Samson" will be performed for the third and last time by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday, conducted by Costa, with the Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips, as principal vocalists.

M. Thalberg has arrived in town from Paris, for the season. His new opera is in preparation at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mdlle. Lind, with Mr. Benedict, Signor Belletti, and Signor Salvi, who has been expressly engaged by Mr. Barnum, will commence a series of farewell concerts at New York, on the 25th instant, and, at the end of June, will embark for London, to give a series of musical entertainments during the Exhibition.

The Worcester Musical Festival will take place on the 26th of August and four following days. The Rev. Mr. Sargent is the honorary secretary. Mr. Done, the organist of the Cathedral, will be the conductor.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Letters from Paris state that the new comic opera, the "Tre Nozze," [illegible] at the Théâtre des Italiens, last Saturday night, was [illegible]. The principal parts were sustained by Mdme. Sontag, [illegible] Mdme. Giuliani, Signori Gardoni, Ferranti, and Lablache. The libretto is by Signor Beretttoni, who is the adapter of "Gustavus" for Her Majesty's Theatre. The dramatic situations are very comic; and a polka, danced by Sontag and Lablache, provoked immense laughter. Alary's music is described to be full of melody. MM. Tenhaven, Schats, and Standish, the three pupils of De Beriot, were to have appeared at a concert at the Théâtre Italien, last Wednesday, to play in unison the sixth concerto of their master.

Verdi's new opera, "Rigoletto," has been produced at Venice. The poem, by M. E. Rave, is based on a French comic opera "Le Roi s'Amuse." It is less noisily scored than usual by Verdi.

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," in favour of which Fetis, the musical historian, has written an elaborate notice, is still running a prosperous career at the Paris Grand Opera.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The scene at the goods reception gate of the Crystal Palace, during the last half-dozen days, has been ludicrously bewildering. No lottery office was ever more pressed upon or thronged; and the mercilessly increasing train of carts, waggons, cabs, vans, and vehicles, reaching to the end of Sloane-street occasionally, some freighted with Titanic and towering packages, some bringing modest, retiring-looking, well-matted, closely clothed cases, in every variety of form and shape—afforded amusement, during the fine weather, to the thousands of spectators outside the walls of the great treasury. Indeed, on the night of the 31st, at the hour of closing, so lengthened was the stream of applicants that orders were issued to accommodate all the vehicles which could be admitted within the Building. This order was accordingly obeyed, and the various conveyances were packed as thick and close as artillery waggons; the horses being removed from them and sent home, and the goods remaining unloaded and unpacked till the next morning.

Inside, the scene has continued to be even more imposing; and the mind of a spectator contemplating the thousands at work getting the house in order for the objects of the tens of thousands who have worked, is utterly lost in wonder and thankfulness.

"The Voice from the Factory" of the *Household Words* utters no rhapsody in his aspiration:—

> Would I might walk beneath that dome transcendent,
>   Than old Alhambra's halls more proudly fair,
> Nay, than Aladdin's palace more resplendent,
>   [illegible]ght as if quarried from the fields of air;
> Would I might wander in its wondrous mazes,
>   Filled with embodied thought in every guise,
> See Art and Science in their countless p[illegible],
>   And bless the power that gave them to [illegible].

How, out of all the apparent chaos of confusion, the *kosmos* is to arise which is to surprise us all in the next thirty days, is alone a secret to the master minds directing the numberless operations connected with the array of the wealth of the Crystal Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert examined the vast structure and its contents on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The Prince having attended a meeting of the Commissioners, together with the Executive Committee and several of the assistant Commissioners and superintendents, received the Queen on her arrival at a quarter past five o'clock. They paid visits to the vast machinery courts, the agricultural implement division, the sculpture and fine art departments; and, after crossing to the foreign side of the Exhibition, they ascended into the galleries, and minutely noticed the costly and elaborate cases and fittings there displayed. The National Anthem was performed upon the large organ of Mr. Willis, in the western gallery, an object apparently of much interest to the Royal party. Everywhere, as they passed, marks of loyalty and respect, accompanied by repeated cheers from the workmen, were heartily offered; and such visits, it has been well observed, are of immense service at the present moment in stimulating the efforts made by all parties for the opening on the 1st of May.

The progress in our machinery department has fully satisfied the authorities at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Nasmyth's celebrated steam-hammer is to be exhibited, about which there was some hesitation; as also the calico-machine of Mr. Mather, of Manchester. Messrs. Boulton and Watt have fixed their self-acting screw-engines, of seven hundred horse-power, to which we have before alluded. Oscillating marine-engines, &c., with the latest improvements, from Penn, Stoddart, and Slaugher, of Bristol, and Atherton, of the Plymouth Dockyard, are in this section. The specimen of Applegath's steam-engine, for the Illustrated London News, is nearly ready, and Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of Blackwall, are erecting an immense sugar-mill. There is some very curious rope-machinery also preparing by the Mayor of Newcastle; together with a new construction of corn-mills, by Fairbairn, &c.

In the nave, besides the trophies of industry, fountains, and statuary, the diamond Koh-i-noor, the far-famed "Mountain of Light," is, by permission of her Majesty, to be prominently placed. There is also to be a cast-iron openwork dome, the joint emanation of the Coalbrook Dale Company and Mr. Bell, the sculptor. It is supported on six double pillars, is of elaborate rustic cast-iron work bronzed, and to the top of the weather-vane (formed by a statuette of Æolus) is 49 feet, weighing 15 tons.

A cast iron park-entrance (says the *Builder*), from the same foundry, 60 feet wide, of elaborate decoration, is to be placed across the north transept. The pillars, we are told, are of novel construction in cast iron bronzed, with finials of fine-art character, and large vases at the two ends of the fencing. In front of this last is to be a cast metal fountain of Cupid and a swan, life-size, in a tazza 7 feet across, decorated with an ornamentation of the white and yellow water lily—the whole in a basin 13 feet in diameter.

A room for sculpture has been set apart, 70 feet by 48 feet, and 30 feet high. The following arrangement of colours has been suggested by a sculptor. The floor stained dark oak, the pedestals of the statues dark crimson, the walls a warm grey, of an atmospheric retreating quality, the ceiling light grey, and a centre concentrated light of 36 ft. by 12 ft., with a thin white linen spread beneath. The neutral tint of the walls would afford a distinct yet soft fleshy outline to the marble and plaster, and the dark floor preserve the works from upward reflective brightness. No bronzes are to be admitted here. It is probable, and to be hoped, says the *Builder*, that in neither of these rooms will be admitted statues above life size, for which spaces will be found appropriate to them in the nave and transept.

For a summary of our British manufactures we shall abridge from the *Journal of Design* copious and interesting particulars, which are to be strictly relied upon.

The strongest assurances have been received from the Foreign Commissioners that they will make a creditable inaugurative display. Stalls and cases in the French departments, apparently prepared abroad, already appear. Besides M. du Seigneur's colossal group, which we this week have engraved, the colossal Bavarian lion in bronze has been uncased in the nave. Specimens of stained glass are visible in the gallery, and the large organ is also being fitted. It is with much pleasure that we hear of the good intentions of the Foreign Commissioners: most of their exhibitors' fittings, it is said, will be prepared so as to be deposited, immediately when completed, in their respective allotted spaces. The contrast, however, between the ceaseless activity displayed on the British side of the Building, and the listlessness and quiet of the Foreign compartments, is almost suggestive of despair for their promised readiness by the opening day.

The entrance for carts and carriages was closed on the 3d inst., and goods were to be received after that period at the western and eastern entrances, according as they belonged to British or Foreign visitors.

The abstract of goods and British manufactures received up to Thursday amounted to 8175 packages. In the foreign and colonial department, the number of cases received from abroad amounted to 8031. Much difficulty has been experienced in removing the goods, when unloaded from the waggons and carts, to their appropriate places. Exhibitors should invariably send with their goods persons who would assist in placing them in their allotted space; it would spare much inconvenience to the staff of the Executive Committee, and the chance of injury to the goods themselves would be materially reduced. The unpacking of all contributions will now be immediately commenced, and a notice to exhibitors respecting this step, and the removal of all packing-cases by the 10th, is to be officially issued. The active business of the Executive Committee increases, and we understand that they or their respective representatives will be found at their posts, ere long, by 6 A.M.

The Council of the Society of Arts have recommended certain measures for the entertainment specially of foreign gentlemen connected with the Exhibition. Their library and reading rooms will be thrown open to Foreign Commissioners and their agents, and foreign exhibitors introduced by their ambassadors, &c., and to provincial exhibitors recommended by their local committees. One or more evenings in the week will be afforded to Foreign Commissioners for the use of the great room of the society; and a *conversazione*, embracing musical and other intellectual entertainments, will probably be provided for the above visitors. The necessary expenses will be met by contributions from members and friends of the society.

It is at present under the consideration of the Royal Commissioners, whether the opening of the Exhibition should be accompanied by any marked ceremonial or pageant.

Extraordinary Duel.—The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* states that, prior to the commencement of M. Jullien's concert, on Tuesday last, an incident which might have been attended with tragic consequences took place. It appears that Herr Sommers, the saxophonist, and M. Gri[illegible]len, one of the French dr[illegible], had an altercation respecting some pecuniary obligation existing between them. High words ensued, and a duel was decided on to settle the dispute, which might also have "settled" the disputants as well, had fortune willed it so. Pistols were procured, and the seconds, Messrs. Winterbottom, Cioffi, Franks, and Viset, quickly measured off twenty paces in one of the passages of the Assembly-Rooms: the combatants took their respective positions, and, on a preconcerted signal, both fired. The bullet from one missed its mark, but the other passed close by the neck of his antagonist, carrying away a portion of his coat collar, which was shot through, and, striking the wall some paces off, deeply indented the brickwork. The seconds interfered, and each party deeming he had obtained sufficient "satisfaction," as is prescribed by the code of honour, shook hands, and then went into the concert-room, to take their respective parts in the evening's entertainment, with the greatest *nonchalance*. The audience were profoundly ignorant of what had transpired.

Repavement of London-Bridge.—In consequence of the anxiety [illegible]ed by the Bridge-house Estates Committee connected with the Corporation of the city of London, that that important thoroughfare, the carriage-way of London-bridge, should be repaved as rapidly as possible, Mr. Chadwick, the contractor, has put upon the work a large number of men. The new pavement will consist of granite blocks of excellent quality, larger ones, similar to kerbstones, being laid longitudinally from the southern to the northern shores of the Thames. The pavement of King William-street is to be relaid during the pro[illegible] works at the bridge. It is expected that the work will be completed [illegible] 1st of May next.

United Service Institution.—On Wednesday the first lecture of the season was given in the hall of this institution. The lecturer was Major [illegible] paper read was "On the guns and projectiles employed in the [illegible]." The hall was crowded with members and their friends, the [illegible] being filled with non-commissioned officers of the line and of the artillery; and the lecture, which was entirely of a technical character, was listened to throughout with evident attention and interest. Major Adams, to that practical knowledge which his post on attests, adds great lucidity of style and clearness of arrangement, and [illegible] manner to render it attractive even to non-professional persons. His essay on this occasion was a masterly review of the history of, and the latest improvements in, gunnery, which he illustrated by reference to models and drawings.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Wednesday, Sir Alexander Cockburn, the new Attorney-General, was re-elected, without opposition, M.P. for Southampton, and on the same day, Sir J. Romilly who has been recently promoted to the Mastership of the Rolls, was re-elected, also without opposition, M.P. for Devonport.

On Saturday, the 29th of March, a general assembly of the academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts was held at their apartments, in Trafalgar-square, when Charles Landseer, Esq., R.A., was duly elected keeper, in the room of George Jones, Esq., R.A., resigned.

As was anticipated, Mr. Turner, M.P. for Coventry, has been appointed the new Vice-Chancellor. The hon. and learned gentleman has therefore accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a writ was moved for on Wednesday to fill up the vacant seat in the House of Commons.

On Tuesday the Government until for confirming certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health was printed. These orders relate to the appointment of local boards at Market Harborough, Wolborough, Gateshead, Doncaster, West Cowes, Hartlepool, and Great Yarmouth, at which places elections are to take place on the 1st of August next.

Dr. Crofts, of Coventry, intends, at the coming Exhibition, to set the Thames on fire in reality. It appears that he has invented a composition to make water blaze on the application of flame, and will experimentalize on a portion of the Thames, and at the same time explain his invention for the benefit or amusement of the public.

The electors of Bury borough are taking steps to secure the services of a gentleman to represent them in Parliament at the general election, which it is believed is fast approaching. Mr. Walker, the present member, has never yet taken his seat. The Conservatives are desirous to bring forward Mr. Henry Hardman, a gentleman of some local influence: the Liberals have not yet made a selection, though the Reform Association is actively moving in the matter.

The Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., Minister of Percy Chapel, preached a sermon at the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, on Sunday morning last, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a highly respectable and crowded congregation, when a liberal amount was collected on behalf of the Langbourn Ward charity schools.

The *Bahama Gazette* says that the death of Stefano Pelloni, the noted chief of the band of robbers, and called "I. Passatore," is confirmed. His band was pursued by the Pontifical *gendarmes*, and after an obstinate resistance the whole of them were killed or wounded, the chief being amongst the former.

Recent Hamburg advices mention, that a new Swedish loan had been brought out for 3,000,000 marks (£230,000). The anticipation of its influence on the money markets had caused foreign bills to be much offered.

The total amount of freight money received by the treasurer of Greenwich Hospital between the 31st of February, 1850, and the 4th of March, 1851, was £322 .5s on public account, and £5584 1s. 4d. on private account.

The case of Metairie *v.* Wiseman, which has occupied the attention of Vice-Chancellor Cranworth for some days past, is fixed to be brought before the Lord Chancellor at Westminster Hall, on the first day of next November Term.

The Liverpool ship *De Witt Clinton*, recently arrived out at New York, lost thirty of her passengers on the voyage: forty were ill of fever

Upwards of twenty miles additional of the United States Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway have just been opened, making a total of seventy miles in operation.

Cholera has reappeared at New Orleans.

We have received the Rio Janeiro papers to the 2nd of February. At that time the difficulties with Buenos Ayres were still unsettled, but it was hoped that an adjustment would take place without war.

There were in the port of New York, on the 15th ult., 420 seagoing and coasting vessels, besides innumerable river steamers, sloops, and small craft. This will enable some estimate to be formed of the amount of commerce possessed by the "Empire City."

The ship *Suffolk*, Captain Snow, arrived at Boston (U.S.) lately from Liverpool, with three of her crew in irons, for mutinous conduct while at St. Thomas's. Their names are Thompson, Watson, and Brown, all shipped at Liverpool for Boston. The American Consul was signalled aboard at St. Thomas, and certified his approval of the captain's conduct.

William Lyon Mackenzie, who took such a prominent share in the political disturbances of Canada some years since, is about to return to the Canadian legislature. The action is looked forward to with great interest in the colony, as affording a test of public sentiment.

At Porto Rico, in the West Indies, three different shocks of earthquake were observed in February. One of them lasted a minute and a half, and cracked the walls of the city hall.

From Mississippi, we learn that a negro, having outraged a white lady, and afterwards murdered her and her child, had been burned alive by the citizens, who turned out *en masse* on the occasion.

Jenny Lind left New Orleans on the 10th ult., for St. Louis, where the first ticket of her concert sold for about £30.

A letter from one of the engineers attached to the Tehuantepec Surveying Company (Central America) states, that an excellent harbour has been found at the southern coast of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where vessels of all sizes may find a safe anchorage. This is in the Bay of Ventosa, about twelve miles from the town of Tehuantepec. The bay is large and sheltered in its shores around 6266 feet; the bottom is partly a compact sand, partly a mixture of sand and clay, affording an excellent anchorage. Another good harbour is found in the Bay of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific shore, about two miles to the west of the Ventosa.

Venezuela advices announce the installation of Monagas as President, at Caracas, on the 5th of February. His inaugural address was pacific, and received favourably.

Mr. W. Noble has been selected by the managing committees of the subscribers to the Salford and Tamworth testimonials to the late Sir Robert Peel, to execute the statues which are intended to be erected in those towns.

Mr. Gore Langton has acceded to the requisition addressed to him by the elec ors of West Somerset, and has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of that division of the county in Parliament. As no contest therefore is to be made a similar declaration, the return of Mr. Gore Langton may be calculated on. The day of nomination is appointed by the sheriff for Thursday, April 10.

On Monday Mr. Abernethy commenced letting the water into the Great Birkenhead Dock, of fifty acres, and it is expected in a few days to be ready for stopping.

The following Post-offices during the present month are to become money-order offices: viz. East Ilsley, Berks.; re; Greenhithe, Kent; Linton, Kent; Niton, Isle of Wight, Pinner, Middlesex; Ripley, Derbyshire; Twyford, Berkshire; Watlington, Oxfordshire; West Grinstead, Sussex; Burnham, Norfolk, Donnington, Lincolnshire; Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex; Grays, Essex; Appledore, Devon-shire; Carne, Lincolnshire; Grampound, Cornwall; Litcham, Norfolk; Rayleigh, Essex; Thaxted, Essex; Hemsbridge, Somersetshire; Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire; Badstock, Somersetshire; Alderney, Channel Islands.

A line of packets between France and Brazil is proposed to be establi-hed: they are to start from Nantes, and sail to Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro

The South Wales Railway will be opened from Chepstow to Gloucester on the 18th of June next, so that there will then be a continuous line of railway for the accommodation of the public from Swansea direct to the metropolis.

The late Mrs Butler Cole bequeathed to Mr. Dixon, surgeon, of Preston, her medical attendant, the sum of £3000. That gentleman has, it is said, declined to receive the legacy, and has executed a deed of renunciation This sum will be divided among the nephews and nieces of the deceased lady.

The *Glasgow Daily Mail* announces the demise of Lord Moncreiff, and states that the vacancy thus created on the Scotch bench will be filled by Mr. Cowan

A fine salmon, weighing ten pounds and a half, was caught in the river Derwent, Workington, on Monday, by Mr. Lancelot Pearson, with the rod and fly—the first salmon caught this season.

The *Athenæum* announces that it is Mr. Thackeray's intention, during the coming season, to deliver a course of biographical reminiscences of some of the eminent writers of our country during the eighteenth century. The course will commence about the middle of May

The Liberals of Rochdale have resolved to invite Mr. Bright, one of the representatives of Manchester, to take the place of Mr Sharman Crawford at the next election, he consenting to be put in nomination for his native town.

The Trustees of the Cholmondeley Charities, through their treasurer, have presented a donation of £25 to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho-square

Colonel Pew, of the Bengal Artillery, died at Singapore on the 2nd February, on his way to Australia. He was one of the greatest equestrians in India. In 1845 he is said to have been worth £250,000; in 1850 he was a bankrupt almost without effect.

An annual general meeting of the proprietors of the British American Land Company was held on Monday, to receive the Directors' report, &c. The report stated that the sales of land last year were 17,400 acres, at an average of 13s. 10d. per acre, being 1s. 6d. per acre more than the prices obtained during the previous year. No dividend was declared but the company was stated to owe now only £1000 in the colony and £750 in London, and is therefore considered, in comparison with former periods, to be in a satisfactory position. The report was agreed to.

The free handicap at Newcastle races has just been published, and contains no less than weights for 868 animals of all grades, commencing with Glance at 9 st., and ending with Turpentine at 4 st. Such a specimen of handicapping is really worth a place in the "Great Exhibition."

A deputation from the hotel and tavern-keepers of the metropolis had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, and presented a memorial praying for a repeal of the window-tax on their coffee and sitting-rooms, also the tax on their servants, so as to be placed on the same footing as shopkeepers and other traders.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DERBYENSIS.—A Pawn need not take a Pawn in the position specified. See some modern treatises, where you mention are quite out of date as authorities.

J. A. Sh.—Many thanks for your communication, which we have answered the same week, you should let them reach us on Tuesday at latest, or earlier, indeed, if you can

DECIMUS.—Any person may play at the Simultaneous Chess Meeting on the proper label and signature being affixed to parchment. The next week's new instances, of very inferior material and workmanship. Where did you procure them?

J. B.—I am afraid I took your letter before writing. If, in Problem 374, White gives check with his Bishop at Q B 7th, what is to prevent Black from taking the Bishop with his Queen? 2. Send the addresses of all means to Professor Staunton, 2 Cavendish-square, and he will, no doubt, return you a prospectus and list of names.

SAMUEL CLARK.—Place the Bishop at K's 4th

T. F. P.—The last is a great improvement on the former one

CAPE TOWN.—In consequence of some alteration in our arrangements for going to press, it is necessary that all communications to be answered the same week should reach us at the latest early on Wednesday morning.

BETA.—1. There is such a rule in Chess as that a player, making a false move, may be compelled to play his King. 2. A player touching a piece must move that piece, unless he touch it to adjust or to adjust its position, and at the moment crie *J'adoube*

C. HAMILTON.—No, we must see the solution.

R. R.—1. It is near enough, but the principle is a very old one. 2. You may have two White or Black Queens on the board at the same time in a problem

ALPHA.—1. For reasons in Chess you cannot apply to a more competent master than Mr Horwitz—his address we believe to be 30, Agar-street, Strand, London. 2. Your problem is impracticable.

M. P.—We must refer you to the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of the 1st of this month. In that number you will find the whole of the correspondence in question, and what to every unprejudiced person will, we believe, be considered a satisfying answer to the paltry objection which has been raised to the Manning Committee of the Tournament, and the mode in which they are discharging the troublesome duties they have undertaken.

PHILIP VELL.—In what does the idea of sending an e.sy position consist?

LOUIS LAFRENCHMEN.—The two amended Problems can be examined

NEOPHYTE.—Love Chess while you have time and too well. There is no more dangerous mistake for a young player than to suffer his whole time and attention to be absorbed in the study and practice of what after all is only an amusement: an amusement, no doubt, of a most intellectual character, but still an amusement only. Depend upon it that the man whose ambition is limited to the attainment of the highest excellence in Chess alone, must have a mind so puny that he will reach to mediocrity only even in that.

SAXTON.—There is a highly flattering club at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, the President of which is Major Robertson, of the 52nd

F. A. Bath.—Your Printer has inadvertently made Black Castle on Q's side, in our game last week. Black's 5th move was Castle on K's side. You will find every move correct

E. B.—As we have said above, Black's 12th move in the game between Mr Staunton and the Honorary Secretary of the Reading Club should be R takes on K's 4th

TIRO.—The two kings can never approach within an open square of each other

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 373, by M. P., G. S., W. P. W., are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 374, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Cape Town, Staple Simon, Valley field, R. H., Calvacon, Inverary, F. of Graham's Town, are correct

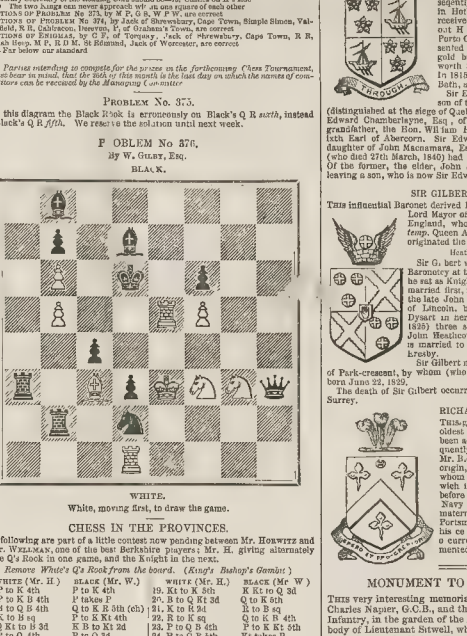
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by C. P., of Torquay, Jack of Shrewsbury, Cape Town, R. R, Uvah Beep, M. P., R. D. M., St Edmund, Jack of Worcester, are correct

M. S.—Far below our standard

*** *Parties intending to compete for the prizes in the forthcoming Chess Tournament, must bear in mind, that the 30th of this month is the last day on which the names of competitors can be received by the Managing Committee.*

PROBLEM No. 375.

In this diagram the Black Rook is erroneously on Black's Q R *sixth*, instead of Black's Q R *fifth*. We reserve the solution until next week.



F OBLEM No 376.
By W. GILBY, Esq.
BLACK.

WHITE.

White, moving first, to draw the game.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following are part of a little contest now pending between Mr. HORWITZ and Mr. WYNNE, one of the most Berkshire players of Mr. H. giving alternately the Q's Rook in one game, and the Knight in the next.

Remove White's Q's Rook from the board. (King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Kt to K 5th	K Kt to Q 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. B to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 6th
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	21. K to R 2d	B to Sq
4. K to R sq	P to K Kt 4th	22. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Kt 2d	23. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	24. P to Q B 5th	Kt takes P
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K 4th	25. B to Q 6th	B to B sq
8. P to K 5th	P takes P	26. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	27. B takes K B P (c)	K to Kt sq
10. P takes P	Q B to Q 2d	28. B to K Kt 6th	Q takes Q B P
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d	29. Q takes R	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
12. P to K sq	Q to K 3d	30. K to R 3d	P to Q B 3d
13. P to Q Kt 4th (a)	Q Kt to B ■	31. R checks	K to B 2d
14. Q B to K 2d	K Kt to K 2d	32. R to K 8th	Q to her 3d
15. P to K R 5th	Q to B 3d	33. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. Kt to K B 6th	B takes Kt	34. R to K 7th	P to Q B 4th
17. P takes B	Kt to Q B sq	35. P to K B 7th	Resigns
18. P to Q Kt 6th	Q Kt to his sq		

(a) This is a novelty The object appears to be twofold. In the first place to enable him to play his Q B as to his Q Rook's diagonal, speedily; and, in the next, to prevent the adverse Q Kt's occupation of the Q B's 3d square.

(b) The mistake is admirably sustained throughout

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

In this game Mr. Horwitz gives his Q Kt, which must be removed from the Board

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. B to Q Kt 3d	K B takes Q B P
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	12. R to Q sq	B to his 3d
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	13. R to K sq	Q B to K Kt 5th
4. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. P to K R 3d	B takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	15. P takes B	B to K R 5th
6. Castles	Kt to Q B 3d	16. R to Q B 5th	Q to K B 3d
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	17. B to Q B 2d	Q R to K sq
8. B to Q B 3d	Castles	18. B to Q Kt sq	B takes K (ch)
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P	19. Takes R	Q takes P
10. P takes P	Kt takes Q P	20. R to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d

And after a few moves, White resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No 673.—By R. R.

White: K at Q 2d, R at K sq, Bs at K R 6th and Q R 5th; Pa at Q Kt 3d, Q Kt 5th, Q R 4th, and K B 4th.
Black: K at Q B 4th; Pa at Q Kt 3d, Q Kt 6th, and K B 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves

No 673.—By R. B. W

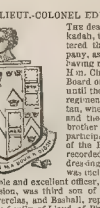
White: K at Q 5th, Q at her K 5th, Pa at K R 4th and K B 5th.
Black: K at R 6th, P at Q B.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRASSEY, THE RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.—On Wednesday, at the settlement dined at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, to celebrate the presentation of a testimonial to Mr Brassey, the eminent railway contractor. Next week we shall engrave the superb present—a silver-gilt vase—and append a report of the festival.

On Thursday week, while hunting in the Vale of Belvoir, the Marquis of Granby was kicked by a gentleman's horse inside the left leg, just below the knee. The animal's shoe cut through his boot and flannel drawers, and stripped the flesh off to the bone. Up to Sunday morning Lord Granby suffered severe pain in consequence of the injuries inflicted, but on that day the symptoms assumed a favourable aspect, and it is hoped that in a few days he will be able to leave his room

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD SAUNDERS LLOYD.



THE death of this distinguished officer occurred at Nesbadan, in India, on the 24th of January. He entered the military service of the East India Company, as Ensign in the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, having received his ensigncy from the late Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynne, then President of the Board of Control, and on joined in the same corps until the period of his decease. He commanded his regiment with great distinction at the siege of Moolt.an, where he was brigaded with her Majesty's 32d and the 72d N.I., the latter commanded by his brother Major Hugnes Lloyd; and valuably assisted by participated in the arduous and brilliant military exploits of the Punjaub On its termination, Lord Gough recorded his sense of Colonel Lloyd's services by addressing to him a letter of t anks, and the Colonel was distinguished in the general brevet promotion

The amiable and excellent officer, gifted with talents of no ordinary promise in his profession, was third son of the late Richard Hughes Lloyd, Esq., of Plymog, Gwercelas, and Bashall, representative in the male line of the ancient Denbighshire family of Lloyd, of Pyrnog; and, in the female, of the Bayns, of Gwercelas, Barons of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, and the Talbots, of Bashall, county of York

He was born at Gwercelas, 23rd February, 1806; and married, 16th April, 1844, Catherine-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Robert Wynne. Mayow, by whom he leaves two sons—Edward Wynne, born at Benares, 19th March, 1845, and Edward, born at Simla, 24th September, 1848.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, BART.

THE career of this naval Commander was highly distinguished. So far back as 1780 he served as midship man of the *Hector*, in Cornwallis's action; and in 1793, with this gun hundred seamen and one marine under his command, besieged for eight days and captured the martello tower of Genalata. He was subsequently in the Mediterranean at the siege of Bastia, and also in Hotham's action. In 1800 he was knighted, and received the gold medal for his gallantry in cutting out H M S. *Hermione* from under the batteries of Porto Cavallo, in South America. He was also presented with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box value fifty guineas; and with a sword, worth 300 guineas, by the inhabitants of Jamaica. In 1818 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in 1848 created a Baronet.

Sir Edward was born 19th March, 1772, the second son of the late Captain Sir John Hamilton, Bart., R.N. (distinguished at the siege of Quebec), by Cassandra Agnes his wife, daughter of Edward Chamberlayne, Esq., of Maresbury, co. Gloucester. His great-grandfather, the Hon. William Hamilton, of Gilliston, was brother of James, 8th Earl of Abercorn. Sir Edward married, 1st November, 1804, Frances, daughter of John Macnamara, Esq., of Langford Castle, co. Brecon, and by her (who died 27th March, 1840) had two sons, both deceased, and two daughters. Of the former, the elder, John James Edward Hamilton, Esq., died in 1847, leaving a son, who is now Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton, second Bart.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, BART.

THIS influential Baronet derived his descent from Gilbert Heathcote, an opulent Lord Mayor of London, one of the projectors of the Bank of England, who represented the metropolis in Parliament, *temp.* Queen Anne, and purchased those broad lands which originated the line of the pres-

ent baronet himself and each large-sized men

Sir G. bert was born in October, 1773, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his father in 1795. For some time he was a Knight of the shire for the county of Rutland. He married first, in 1793, Catherine Sophia, fourth daughter of the late John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, county of Lincoln, by Louisa Tollemache his wife, Countess of Dysart in her own right, and had by her (who died in 1835) three sons, the eldest of whom is now Sir Gilbert John Heathcote, fifth Baronet, M.P. for Rutlandshire, who is married to the eldest daughter of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Sir Gilbert married secondly, August 10, 1825, Mrs. Elden, of Park-crescent, by whom (who died October 21, 1842) he had a son, Arthur, born June 22, 1829.

The death of Sir Gilbert occurred on the 27th ult., at his seat, Durdans, in Surrey.

RICHARD BLOFIELD, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, at the time of his decease, was the eldest practising solicitor in the metropolis, having been admitted of Furnival's Inn in 1788; he consequently was the father of the entire metropolitan profession. Mr. Blofield came of an ancient family, of Norman origin, in the county of Norfolk, several members of whom have frequently represented the city of Norwich in Parliament. The deceased in early youth, before he was articled to the law, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman, under the auspices of his maternal uncle, Sir Charles Saxton, Governor of Portsmouth, and was with Lord Howe in most of his celebrated victories. Mr. Blofield's death, which occurred recently, in his 85th year, is generally lamented.

MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT SITWELL.

THIS very interesting memorial has lately been erected by General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., and the officers of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, in the garden of the Fort of Kohat, in the Punjab, over the body of Lieutenant Sitwell, who last year fell in action with the Affredee tribes, in the Kohat Pass. It is a plain altar-tomb, and bears upon one of its sides the following inscription:—

Here lies the Body of Lieutenant WILLIAM HENRY SITWELL, 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, who died on the bed of honour, 12th February, 1850, aged 20; young, handsome, brave, good; his spirit high and full of hope. Life was before him, with all its dreams, but they vanished as he rose gallantly charging the enemy, sword in hand, he fell; and with him Havildar Doongar Ditchiz, Naick Mahdo Sing, and Sepoys Meer-Wan Opedia and Deobund Paudy, of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry. These soldiers retreated to bear their wounded leader, and all were slain together. Together let their memory be honoured by comrades who saw their deeds, and to their glory raised this tomb. General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Cor fied, commanding 31st Regiment Native Infantry, Bengal, Captains, Henry J. Guyon, W. R. Dunmore, W. P. Hampton, W. B. Legard, George Swetenham, Samuel Rice Tickell; Lieutenants, Thomas G. Birch, E. C. Roberts, Harman B. Hopper, T. Hunter Smallpage, Henry Finch, Frederick Paynter, William Davis, C. M. Fitzgerald, R. H. Price, H. W. Norman; Ensigns, Arthur Ellis, F. A. Deakins, C. J. Nicolson, F. John Gully.

On the reverse of the Monument is a black marble tablet, bearing an epitaph by Lieutenant Sitwell's family

In a letter to the Governor-General of India, Sir Charles Napier bears this touching testimony to Lieut. Sitwell's bravery:—

The Havildar was killed, the two Sepoys desperately wounded; they were rescued by their comrades afterwards, and are now in hospital. The Naik Hosaia Khan went four times up the hill in face of the enemy, encouraged by Subedar Khan, and brought away two wounded men each time. These were great deeds of valour and self-devotion done by soldiers of humble rank; and I claim for these four men, Hosaia Khan, Subha Khan, Bahadur Khan, and Subedar Khan, the "Order of Merit" at your Lordship's hands. Alas! young Sitwell is beyond human reward. He fell, rushing against the enemy, and calling on his men to follow, and they obeyed him. When he fell, he tried in vain to make them leave him to an unsparing foe, and save their lives; they obeyed not *then*, but died with him! Heroic was the young spirit that inspired such deeds! The lieutenant who commanded the party has been struck down, and has proved himself with admirable judgment, coolness, and courage; and the enemy were defeated in this desperate combat. There was noble leading and intrepid following!

Brigadier C. Campbell, in a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, says

Ensign Sitwell, together with several of his men, was struck down and wounded by the first discharge; and so sudden and impetuous was the attack of the Mountaineers in which Ensign Sitwell lost his life, that it was with the greatest difficulty the brave sepoys of his regiment succeeded in rescuing the body of this intrepid young officer, remarkable alike for his amiable qualities and promise as a soldier, and whose loss on this occasion is so deeply to be deplored.

THE PRUSSIAN WAR-STEAMER "NIX."

OUR Engraving shows the Royal Prussian war-steamer *Nix* firing the long 8-inch guns, of which she carries an effective armament, more than double the power of any vessel of her size in the British navy. This vessel and her cognates, of 160 horse-power, have been constructed by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of Millwall, to the order of the Prussian Navy Board, at the head of which is placed an officer distinguished by his intimate acquaintance with naval affairs, his Royal Highness Prince

MONUMENT RAISED AT KOHAT BY SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B., AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 31ST NATIVE INFANTRY, BENGAL, OVER THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT W. H. SITWELL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Adalbert of Prussia. The *Nix* is only 550 tons burden, and carries four long 8-inch guns, mounted on slides, with Colonel Colquhoun's pivots, and Mr. Ferguson's gun-carriages; she is also fitted for four additional 32-pounder broadside guns. For this new system of armament, a patent has been granted to one of the constructors of the *Nix*; and by it the effective armament of a paddle-wheel steamer is rendered double that hitherto used; while she is enabled to fire two of her midship-guns, each way, parallel to the keel.

On Thursday, the 27th ultimo, the war-steamer *Nix* was tried on the Thames, both as to her rate of steaming, and the effectiveness of her armament, in the presence of his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and suite; and of M. Devrient, of the Prussian Naval Commission. With his Excellency were Madame Bunsen and a party of friends. Sir Roderick Murchison, who has long taken an interest in this peculiar system of construction, was also present; as well as several experienced officers of the Royal Navy, Captain Codrington, Captain Key, and Capt. Elliott, who were desirous of seeing whether the new system of armament could be effectively used.

On passing down the Thames, the vessel was tried at the measured mile; and it is to be observed that she was deep laden with all her armament, ammunition, stores, and water on board. She was tried with the tide and against the tide, and realised a mean velocity exceeding 14 English miles an hour. When light, her speed is 15½ English miles per hour. As soon as she gained the open sea, her firing commenced. Two of the long 8-inch guns were fired simultaneously, without producing any sensible concussion on the vessel. They were fired repeatedly with a charge of 10 lb. of powder and an 8-inch ball. But the important experiment consisted in seeing whether the guns could be fired parallel to the keel. This was done repeatedly, with perfect success. The experiment was then pushed to the extreme; and two guns, pointed at an angle of convergence of 2½ degrees with the keel, were fired at the same instant, and the shot converging crossed each other at a distance of 186 yards from the bow.

It is to be observed, that these vessels carry coals for ten days' consumption, on less than 8 feet of water.

The *Nix* is the second vessel of the same class which has been constructed by Messrs. Robinson and Russell for the Royal Prussian navy: the former vessel, the *Salamander*, sailed to Prussia during extremely hard weather last winter, with her full armament, and deeply laden with coal for the voyage; and was proved, by a naval commission at sea, in addition to her great speed and heavy armament, to possess all the qualities of a good sea-boat.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR BARBADOES.

WE lately had an opportunity of inspecting minutely one of Mr. Alexander Gordon's Cast-iron Lighthouses, as temporarily erected by and at the iron-works of Messrs. H. Grissell and Co., Eagle Wharf-road, New North-road. We believe Mr. Gordon to have been the first engineer to introduce cast iron for this useful purpose; the advantages of which, in point of economy, durability, and rapidity of execution, are unquestionable. Seen at a short distance from the above-mentioned works, it forms a handsome column of good proportions, the lantern and gallery at top giving a complete finish to the design. The figure of the column is conoidal, its lower external diameter being 18 feet 6 inches, and that of the top part under the gallery, 10 feet 10 inches. The height of the column is 82 feet 6 inches from the lowest flange to the underside of the lantern floor. The outside gallery is supported by twenty open cast-iron brackets. The shell of the tower is constructed of cast-iron concentric plates, having vertical and horizontal flanges inside, which are bolted together throughout; the meeting surfaces having been previously planed, and the whole made perfectly water-tight by a thin seam of red-lead. The lower plates are 1 inch thick, while those of the upper part of the column are reduced to ⅞ of an inch in thickness. The flanges throughout are 4 inches wide, and 1½ inches in thickness, except those which are at the top of the upper plates, and likewise those which are at the bottom of the lower plates; in these cases the flanges are 6 inches in width. In twenty-one of the plates, window spaces or openings have been left, with proper return flanges to receive the frames, which are of East India teak wood, fitted with polished glass ⅜ of an inch in thickness. All the windows are hung with strong hinges and fastenings, so as to be opened and secured closely at pleasure. The external door, which is also of East India teak wood, and 3 inches thick, is hung with hinges of gun metal,* and is furnished with a stout lock and other fastenings. In the centre of the column is a vertical hollow cylinder, to be used as a channel for the weight of the revolving machinery of the lantern, and also for raising and lowering provisions, stores, &c. It is 1 foot 4½ inches diameter in the clear, and composed of six lengths of cast-iron pipe or tube, connected together by means of horizontal flanges, bolted together as described for shell. There is a small door in each of the upper lengths of the cylinder corresponding to the respective floors. The floors are of wrought iron, 5-16ths of an inch thick, resting partly on cast-iron beams, of ½ an inch thick, with top and bottom flanges, and also on the horizontal flanges of the shell. In each floor an opening or well-hole is left for the staircase: the stairs are fixed radially round the internal columns, by means of wrought-iron stringings or carriages, the risers of the same material; the treads are of teak wood, 1¼ inch in thickness, and 9 inches in width. Wrought-iron balusters, ⅝ths of an inch in diameter, and hand-rail of the same material, and 1⅜ths inch wide, and ⅝ths of an inch thick, complete the staircases.

The external gallery is inclosed by wrought-iron balusters 42 inches in height, and 1¼ inch diameter, riveted into hand-rail of the same material, 2½ inches wide, and ⅜ of an inch thick; the lower ends being screwed into the brackets which support the floor-plates of gallery.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE, FOR BARBADOES.

The living-rooms, which are towards the top of the column, are lined throughout with 8-inch close boarding, having skirtings and cornices, which, together with all the wood-work, except that of teak, has been prepared by Payne's process, which, in many instances, has been found to be of a preservative character.

Ventilation is provided for by the introduction of four circular open-

* Copper and tin, in the proportion of about 9-10ths of the former and 1-10th of the latter.

THE "NIX," PRUSSIAN WAR-STEAMER.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING—COLOSSAL STATUE IN THE FOREIGN NAVE.

ings, of five inches diameter, covered with copper wire net-work. From these four openings as many copper tubes are conducted to the ventilators, also four in number, which are fixed in the lantern floor; valves similar to those used in ventilating stoves complete the necessary arrangement.

There is also another important provision worthy of being mentioned. Two lightning conductors of copper wire rope will be conducted from the top of the Lighthouse down into the rock on which it is to be erected.

It now only remains to describe the lantern, which is of polygonal form in plan, consisting of sixteen sides, being 11 feet in external diameter. The frame of the lantern, including the stanchions, or uprights, the sill, the top plate, and also the cross-bars, is of gun-metal, and 4 feet 9 inches high. The glass is of the best polished plate, half an inch thick, secured to the frame by means of gun-metal fillets. The roof consists of stout riveted plates of copper, which are riveted to cast-iron rafters, resting on a gun-metal plate. The roof is surmounted by a copper cowl, with vane and spindle complete; the opening or mouth of the cowl being covered with a strong copper wire grating. The plinth of the lantern, forming the light-room, is constructed of cast-iron plates, 5 feet high, and sixteen in number; being three-quarters of an inch thick, and having vertical flanges, perforated for the bolts by which they are secured together.

The revolving machine is furnished with twelve lamps, and as many powerful reflectors, which are of a paraboloidal form. The two principal wheels are each of 18 inches diameter. The driving-shaft is so arranged, that, by means of a clutch at top, the lamp and reflector frame may at pleasure be put into or out of gear as respects the machinery, which is inclosed in a neat mahogany case. The brass lamp belonging to each reflector is furnished with an argand burner, having a spiral motive arrangement for elevating the cottons when required.

The whole of the iron ternally, is covered with

pt the floors, both internally and ex- ats of paint.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

M. Jean du Seigneur has rapidly advanced his colres nave of the foreign division, representing St. Michael, the I of France, overthrowing Satan. The subject is from the des... Milton's "Paradise Lost." The group, when complete, will stand 19 ... high, the figures being 9 feet each in proportion. It is a bold and original conception. With this solitary exception, the French department exhibits a listless and culpable want of activity and provision for the opening on the 1st proximo. Little but talk seems to have resulted from the repeated meetings and confrences of the contributors; indeed, at one of those lately held it was solemnly discussed whether a sufficiently adequate guarantee to the value of the French goods *could* be provided by the Royal Commissioners, and as solemnly decided in the negative, and that, too, with Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Overstone, Mr. S. M. Peto, and Alderman Thompson amongst the members of the Commission.

THE "ABERGELDIE."

This first-class clipper-built ship, of 600 tons, has lately been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Walter Hood and Co., of Aberdeen. The vessel is named from the estate of Abergeldie, which adjoins Balmoral, and is let under a forty years' lease to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and, in appropriate taste, an excellent figure-head of the Prince, in full Highland costume, adorns the prow of this princely ship, which is

sidered to be the finest model that has yet been launched by her nt builders. It is the opinion of those well qualified to judge, that *rgeldie* will combine the properties of sailing and carrying in a hitherto unapproached by any of the fine vessels of a similar con- n which have been built at the port of Aberdeen. The vessel property of Mr. George Leslie, and is now on her voyage to

has lately been said of the feats of the *Oriental*, American ship, ons, which, carrying a cargo of about 1100 tons, has made the e from Canton to London in 98 days. There appears to have been some unauthorised boast about the matter. At the time of the *Oriental* arriving, her voyage was contrasted with that of the *Reindeer*, an Aberdeen clipper, of 328 tons, which sailed from China about the same time, and with her copper hanging loose about her, and carrying 500 tons of cargo, was only beaten five days in the passage from Anjeer; and also with that of the *John Bunyan*, another Aberdeen ship, which, in the previous spring, when perhaps more favourably situated as regards the monsoons, made the voyage from Shanghae—three days' sail farther than Canton—in 99 days; and which, though registering only 470 tons brought about 720 tons of cargo.

The *Reindeer* was built by Messrs. A. Hall and Co., and the *John Bunyan* by Messrs Walter Hood and Co.; thus showing that these great ship-building firms have attained to a high degree of perfection in their business. The *Reindeer* and the *Oriental* are now both on their way to China, and great interest is excited as to the result of their respective voyages

We are happy to learn that the ship-builders of Aberdeen are fully employed: two very large vessels are being built under cover, as in the Government dockyards, and they will very shortly be launched.

THE "ABERGELDIE," ABERDEEN CLIPPER.

BANQUET TO LORD STANLEY.

On Wednesday evening, a grand banquet was given at Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, to Lord Stanley, by a numerous body of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of the Protectionist party, to inaugurate by a marked demonstration of honour their acceptance of the noble Lord as the acknowledged leader of the Country party.

The number of guests invited was upwards of 260, and the magnificent old hall, which was crowded with rank and fashion, presented a most animated appearance; the exhibition of plate was superb; and many beautiful specimens of the new invention of silvered glass, in mirrors, globes, vases, cups, &c., the amethyst, ruby, emerald, and other brilliant colours, gave an unusual splendour to the display

The band of the Coldstream Guards, stationed in the gallery opposite the chairman, played throughout the evening. The gallery immediately over the chairman was filled with elegantly-dressed ladies.

The chair was filled by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; at whose right hand were placed Lord Stanley, Sir E. Sugden, Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Herries, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Wilton, Earl of Eglinton, Colonel Powell, Earl of Delaware, Sir C. Knatchbey, Viscount Combermere, Mr. G. A. Hamilton. On the left of the chairman were—The Duke of Richmond, Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. Croker, Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Henley, the Master of Mercers' Hall, Earl of Jersey, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Walpole, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Mr. C. C. Bruce.

The presidents of the other tables were the Earl of Malmesbury, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., Earl Nelson, and Major Beresford, M.P. The remainder of the company was as follows:—Viscount Lewisham, Viscount Stratisford, Gen. Warren, Mr. H. Baillie, Earl Somers, Lord Southampton, Mr. Sotheron, Viscount Hereford, Lord Sandys, Mr. Grogan, Earl of March, Marquis of Waterford, Mr. Christopher, Lord Ross, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Goddard, Earl of Verulam, Lord Burghley, Colonel Brown, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Davies, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. R. C. Hildyard, Col. Lowther, Colonel Wyndham, Marquis of Chandos, Col. Chatterton, Lord G. Manners, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Bayning, Earl of Sheffield, Lord Sondes, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Halsey, Earl of Aylesford, Lord Talbot, Earl of Kinnoull, Captain H. Wynn, Mr. Waddington, Lord E. Hill, Mr. Arkwright, Hon. F. Scott, Earl of Selkirk, Lord Sinclair, Mr. W. Miles, Viscount Bernard, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Baskett, Hon. Col. Legge, Mr. Hall, Mr. Sheriff Spooner, Mr. Wilby, Earl of Caledon, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Tollemache, Earl of Winchilsea, Earl of Falmouth, Ore Ward, Mr. Neeld (Gippenham), Earl of Rodenden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Powell Young, Mr. P. Miles, Mr. Cobbold, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Banbury, Mr. Sotheron, Viscount Maidenly, Lord Charles, Mr. Clive, Mr. Long, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Mainwood, Hon. G. Neel, Captain Somerset, Earl of Sandwich, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Bennett, Hon. H. Cole, Lord Walsingham, Lord Saltoun, Hon. A. Dunscombe, Mr. Deb, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Charles, Mr. Clive, Mr. Long, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Mainwood, Hon. G. Neel, Captain Somerset, Earl of Sandwich, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Bennett, Hon. H. Cole, Lord Walsingham, Lord Saltoun, Hon. A. Dunscombe, Mr. Deb, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Charles, Mr. Bickford, Mr. Duppa, Mr. Adderley, Lord Colchester, Lord Sherborne, Lord Douglas, Earl of Bradford, Earl of Glengall, Mr. Farnham, Hon. W. Bagot, Lord Teignedon, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Pole Carew, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. Du Pre, Mr. Portal, Sir J. Boyd, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Lord Bravourbrake, Earl of Bandon, Sir G. Tyler, Lord A. Lennox, Viscount Newport, Mr. T. Hildyard, Mr. Baldock, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Fellowes, Mr. Scott, Hon. E. Stanley, Col. Seymer, Mr. Wagner, Earl of Darnley, Marquis of Drogheda, One Warden, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl of Longford, Lord C. Hamilton, Lord Feversham, Mr. Colville, Sir R. Gore Booth, Lord Kenlis-ham, Mr. Wodehouse, Lord Kilmaine, Sir W. Wynn, Mr. Baronet, Sir F. Palmer, Captain Bolden, Mr. Dodd, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Beauchamp, Mr. Repton, Sir J. Trollope, Marquis of Worcester, Colonel Knox, Sir W. Verner, Mr. W. Dod, Lord Downes, &c. &c.

The bill of fare presented a most sumptuous entertainment.

The usual loyal toasts and sentiments having been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, coupling his remarks with the words: "My Lords and gentlemen, I do not ask you to join, but I ask to be allowed to be united with you in drinking, not as a mere toast, not as the merely unanimous expression of our feelings, but as the expression of a national blessing, 'Health, long life, and happiness to Lord Stanley.'

The toast was drunk with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause and cordiality, all the company standing, and the cheering was several times renewed after the noble Lord had risen to respond to the compliment.

Lord Stanley then rose, and, when the cheering had subsided, spoke as follows: Mr. Baring, my Lords, and gentlemen, so far from being ungrateful for the distinguished honour which you have this day conferred on me by the presence of this great assembly, and by the eloquent and touching speech of my honourable friend near me, and by the enthusiastic reception which was given to that speech, were indeed feebly to express those feelings by which I am at this moment excited—oppressed—as though overwhelmed. I am conscious that a few public men, to still fewer holding no official station, has it occurred to meet with such a testimony of political confidence from such an assembly, and may I venture to add, after the language of the chairman, such an expression of personal regard (Cheers.) And if any thing could enhance the deep feeling with which I receive these high marks of honour—if anything could enhance the gratification of applause and cordiality, all the company standing, and the cheering was several times renewed after the noble Lord had risen to respond to the compliment.

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following address has been published —

We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, do most earnestly and affectionately commend the following address to the serious consideration of the clergy of our respective dioceses.

C Cantuar	G Redensis	Lichfield
T Ebor	J H Glocestrensis and Bristol	T Ely
C J London	C Roffen	J Exon
E Dunelm	E Sarum	T W St Asaph
C R Winton	J Cicestrensis	J Chester
J Sodor & Man	C Nordovic	J B Lincoln
H Bangor	H Wigornien	A Llandaff
H Carlisle	A Z Oxoniens	Bickford, Sodor and Man

Beloved Brethren, — We have viewed with the deepest anxiety the troubles, suspicion, and discontents which have of late years prevailed, accompanied the introduction of ritual observances exceeding those in common use amongst us.

We long indulged the hope, that, under the influence of charity, forbearance, and a calm estimate of the small importance of such external forms compared with the blessing of united action in the great work which is before our church, these heats and jealousies, caused by mutual concessions, would be allayed. But since the evil still exists, and in one most important feature has assumed a new and more dangerous character, we feel that it is our duty to try whether an earnest and united address on our part may not, under the blessing of God, to promote the restoration of peace and harmony in the Church.

The principal point in dispute is this — whether, where the letter of the Rubric appears to warrant a measure of ritual observance which, not by long and possibly by unbroken practice, has not been carried out, the clergy are either in conscience required, or absolutely at liberty, to act each upon his own view of the letter of the present rubric than by the rule of common conformity. Now, as to this question, we would urge upon you the following considerations: First, that any change of usages with which the religious feelings of a congregation have become associated is in itself of no light matter. If it is not to be introduced without the greatest caution; secondly, that beyond this any change which makes it difficult for the majority of such a large body as the service is still more to be avoided; thirdly, that any change which suggests a fear of still further alterations is most injurious; and, fourthly, that, according to the rule laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, where anything is doubted or diversely taken concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in that book, the parties that so doubt, or diversely take anything, shall always resort to the bishop of the diocese, who by his discretion shall take order for the quieting and appeasing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to anything contained in that book!

The fair application of these principles would, we believe, solve most of the difficulties which have arisen. It would prevent all sudden and startling alterations, and it would facilitate the reception of any change which was really lawful and desirable. We would, therefore, first rely upon our own clergy, upon the affectionate earnestness the adoption of such a rule of conduct. We would beseech all who, whether by excess or defect, have broken in upon the uniformity, and restricted to rules the discretion of our ritual observances, to consider the importance of unity and order, and by common consent to avoid whatever might tend to rekindle them. In recommending this course we see the best under present circumstances. We do not shut our eyes to the evil of even the appearance of any discrepancy existing between the written law and the practice of the Church. But there are many cases where the law may be variously interpreted; and we believe that we are best carrying out her own principles in urging you to have recourse, in all such cases, to the advice of her chief pastors

But beyond mere attempts to restore an universal strictness of ritual observance, we have to deal with a distinct and serious evil. A principle has of late been avowed and acted on, which, if admitted, would justify far greater and more grievous changes. It is this: that, as the Church of England is the ancient Catholic Church settled in this land before the Reformation, and was then reformed only by the casting away of certain strictly defined corruptions; therefore, whatever form or usage existed in the Church before the reformation, may now be freely introduced and observed, unless there can be alleged against it the distinct letter of some formal prohibition.

Now, against any such inference from the undoubted identity of the Church before and after the Reformation, we feel bound to enter our clear and unhesitating protest. We believe that at the Reformation, the English Church not only rejected certain corruptions, but also without in any degree severing her connexion with the ancient Catholic Church, intended to establish one uniform ritual, according to which all her services should be administered. But it is manifest that a license such as is contended for is wholly incompatible with any uniformity of worship whatsoever, and at variance with the universal practice of the Catholic Church, which has never grown to its full proportions without necessary deviations from the Church's rule

Such harmony of action we are persuaded would, under God's blessing, be far towards restoring peace of the Church. This happy result would more clearly exhibit her spiritual character. The mutual relation of her various members would be more distinctly perceived; and our present divisions would readily acknowledge the special trust committed to us, as stewards of the mysteries of God, "for the edifying of the body of Christ." They would join with us in asserting, and, if need be, defending the rights and liberties of the Church, as true spiritual freedom of the Church. They would unite with us in a more trustful spirit, and, therefore, with a more ready will, in enlarging her means and strengthening her power to plant the great work she has to perform among the swarming multitudes of our great towns at home, and of our vast dominions abroad; and that Church which has so long received from the hands of God such mighty talents ought continues to be, yea, and become more and more, "a praise in the earth."—March 29, 1851

EARTHQUAKES AT RHODES.—Letters from Rhodes of the 8th ult. furnish details of the great earthquake which took place on the 26th of February. Rhodes has suffered considerably; the fortifications were completely destroyed, and scarcely a house was left without a trace of the calamity. Along the Anatolia more powerful villages have been destroyed, and several more have completely disappeared. At Marmorice five hundred houses were said to be a heap of ruins. Marmorice all the stone buildings have been knocked down. Two Turks have met and was lowed up. The village of Menteshe; and at Izendjik a mountain was removed into the port. The casualties are estimated at about one thousand souls. It is stated that earthquakes took place at Satalia and Tarsus

The first manufactory for spinning by machinery in Austria has just been founded at a place called Eipel, on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols, after opening at the closing prices of the preceding week, and remaining unchanged during M nday, became rather firmer at a slight advance, on Tuesday. A partial cessation of speculation in the Share Market after the last account has tended to increase activity in the English funds, and has produced this result. Consequently, on Wednesday, another improvement of ¼ was realized, Consols having been dealt in from 99¾ to 99⅞ for Money. The latter quotation was steadily maintained on Thursday, with a firmer supporting to show firmness until the close of business. Exchequer Bills have slightly improved, and India Bonds are also rather in advance of last week's prices. Next to the official lists, the last prices were:—Consols, 99⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 99 dis.; under £1000, 63 p.; Consols for Account, 99⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 53 p.; Small, June, 57 p.

Although operations have been numerous in the Foreign Market during the past week, fluctuations have been but trifling. Spanish and Mexican are the only stocks in which anything like a speculation has occurred. Mexican, on Monday quoted 21⅞ ⅞, on Tuesday received in 2-3, and on Wednesday declined to 20⅞ to 21⅛, quoting only 21 for money on Thursday. The arrival of lower prices from Madrid has been the cause assigned for this reaction. Mexican, on Monday, opened at 33¾, and continues to firmly maintain that price, quoting 34 in advance for Account. Peruvian has improved to 85¼ ex div. The Market appeared firm at the close of the week's transactions, 87¼ ⅞ quotation being offered for—Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 76¼ ex d; Do., Five per Cent., 101; Russian Bonds, 38; Do., Deferred, 4½; Mexican, Five per cent., 1845, Ex Jan Coupons, 33¾; Do., Account, 34; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., Account, 85¾ ex d.; Do., Deferred, 39½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 35¾; Do. Account, 36; Do., Small, 35½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 98½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 21; Do., Account, 21¼; Do., Passive, 5¼; Do., Three per Cent., Account, 39¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 58¾; Do., Four per Cent. Certificates, 90 ex d.

Shares have declined, speculation having for the present reached its limit. An improvement in the dividend-paying ones occurred, however, towards the close of the week, upon the revenue returns being published, showing an increased traffic. Foreign Shares have not receded in proportion, the low priced English Lines having, as might be anticipated, been the cause of, and first sufferers by, the reaction. The last prices are:—Aberdeen, 15½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 8¾; Bristol and Exeter, 82; Caledonian, 13¾; Chester and Holyhead, 22¾; East Anglian (£25, l. and S. and D.), 4¾; Eastern Counties, 7¾; East Lancashire, 93; Great Northern, 97½; Do., Halves, A, Deferred, 58; Do., Halves, B, Six per Cent., 122; Great Western, 87¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89½; Do., Quarter Shares, 18; Do., Fifths, 7⅝; Leeds and Thirsk, 17; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London, Brighton, and S. Coast, 85½; London and N.-West., 128; Do., Do., New Quarters, 29¾; London and S.-West. 88; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1⅝; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33; Midland, 61½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 21¾; Newmarket, 3½; North British, 10; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 3¾ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 2¾ dis.; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 14½; Shropshire Union, 3¾ x d; South-Eastern, 25½; South Wales, 34; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Lancaster, 16½; Ditto, G.N.R., Purchase or Preference, 7⅝; York and N. Midlands, 26½. Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals: East Lincolnshire, Guar. Six per Cent., 3¾; Hull and Selby, 103; Leeds and Bradford, 98; South Staffordshire, 6¾; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. guar., 3¾. Preference Shares:—Aberdeen, 2 dis.; Ambergate, 1¾; Boston and Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent., 1¾ pm.; Ditto, No. 2, 1 pm.; Eastern Union, Scrip, Guar. Six per cent., 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire guar. shares, new, £10, 12; North British, 3¾ x d; Shrewsbury and Chester (New W. Mer.), Eight per cent., 1¾; York and North Midland R. and S. Pref., 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (£15), Six per cent., 3¾. Boulogne and Amiens Railway, 4¾ pm. Orleans and Corbeil, 19; Rouen and Havre, 11¾; Versailles, Left Bank, 4¾; Luxembourg, 1¾. Ditto, 3¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 16½; Rouen and Havre, 11¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; Tours and Nantes, 6¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Up to our market this week the arrivals of English wheat, constwise as well as by land carriage and sample, have been on a very moderate scale, and greatly out of condition. Fine dry qualities have supported terms steadily, at an advance in the quotations of ¼ per quarter; and the value of the middling and inferior kinds has been well supported. The best foreign wheats have moved off freely, at extra rates; but the value of low samples has been well supported. Barley and seed barley has sold on rather higher terms. Oats, beans, and flour have moved steadily. The same may be said of malt. The current has run d first, at 6d to 1s per quarter more money. In beans and peas very little doing, but Indian corn and flour have commanded an improved inquiry.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 5 s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 42s; ditto, white, 36s to 46s; grinding barley, 20s to 23s; distilling ditto 23s to 26s; malting ditto, 23s to 26s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 47s to 49s; brown ditto, 42s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; chevalier, 52s to 56s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork black, 15s to 16s; ditto white, 16s to 18s; cork beans, new, 25s to 28s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; maple, 29s to 32s; white, 24s to 28s; harlers 28s to 32s per quarter. Tares—Seeds for 31s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 26s to 32s per sack.—*Foreign.* Dantzig red wheat, 40s to 44s; white, 44s to 48s; Baltic, red, 38s to 42s; white, 42s to 46s; Pomeranian and Prussian, 40s to 44s; Danish and Holstein, 40s to 44s; Mecklenburgh, 40s to 44s; Petersburgh, 40s to 44s; Archangel, 38s to 42s; Marianopoli, 40s to 44s; Taganrog, 38s to 42s; Egyptian, 34s to 38s; Salonica, 36s to 40s; Smyrna, 38s to 42s; Trieste, 40s to 44s; Ancona, 40s to 44s; Leghorn, 40s to 44s; Genoa, 40s to 44s; Marseilles, 40s to 44s; Odessa

HANS CHRISTIAN ŒRSTED.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

Spirit in Nature; being a Popular Contribution towards Illustrating the Spiritual Influences of Nature;" and in 1851 a second edition of the first part was published.

"Œrsted," writes a friend of his from Copenhagen, "was loved and esteemed by every one who knew him. Men of the highest rank were happy to associate with him, and held it an honour to be admitted to his family circle. He was learned, of the highest morality and honour, and the best spouse and father."

Œrsted did not long live to enjoy his beautiful residence; after a short illness, he died, surrounded by a numerous family, on the morning of the 9th of March, at the age of seventy-four, at the residence so recently conferred on him by his Sovereign. He married, May 17, 1814.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. C. MITCHELL.

On Friday (the 21st ult.), a massive silver tea and coffee equipage and salver were presented to Mr. C. Mitchell. The testimonial was purchased by upwards of 200 authors, proprietors, and editors of the provincial press, with a few private friends. The subscription [illegible] amounted to £170) was originated by some gentlemen connected with the "country press," who felt deeply sensible of the services Mr. Mitchell had rendered their order in various ways, particularly by the "Newspaper Press Directory," and in establishing a "Literary Agency," by means of which a regular intercommunication between London authors and publishers, and the proprietors and editors of the provincial journals, is kept up. It was also intended to mark their sense of his personal urbanity and kindness.

The presentation took place at the Essex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, in the presence of a select circle of friends; and the day appropriately chosen was Mr. Mitchell's birthday. Mr. T. Henderson, of the *Portsmouth Guardian*, occupied the chair; and the testimonial was presented by Mr. F. G. Tomlins, honorary treasurer, with an address in very good taste; to which Mr. Mitchell replied in feeling acknowledgement.

The Plate, which is of excellent design and manufacture, by Mr. Joseph Angell, Strand, consists of a silver coffee-pot, tea-pot, sugar-basin, milk-jug, and cream-ewer, all richly chased in arabesque style, displaying foliage, flowers, and acanthus scroll; also a silver tea-kettle and stand to match; and a nineteen-inch salver, surrounded by a light Grecian pierced border, and enriched with an engraved centre bearing the following inscription:—

Presented, with a tea and coffee service and kettle, to Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, and Edith-grove, New Brompton, by upwards of two hundred authors, proprietors, and editors of the newspaper press of the United Kingdom, and a few private friends, in testimony of their high appreciation of his zealous aid, and of his commercial talents and probity.—March 21st, 1851.

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. C. MITCHELL.

The same inscription is engraved upon a shield on the side of the tea-kettle. The weight of the entire service is upwards of 270 ounces.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW CORN-EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

In our Journal of last week, we described the suspicious circumstances which led to this handsome building having been erected for the corn trade and the people of Northampton, in the heart of which it is placed.

The front, which is devoted to the purpose of a Corn Exchange, consists of a Hall, nearly of the same dimensions as the Music Hall at Birmingham; the length being 140 feet, and the width 65 feet. The height is 59 feet—6 feet less than the Birmingham Hall. The roof is elliptical, an improvement in appearance, and probably also in respect of sound—no unimportant matter in a building likewise destined for musical meetings on a large scale. No galleries, as in the case of the Birmingham Hall, mar the general effect, which is light and cheerful.

The Building was opened last week for business, and a sort of housewarming took place on Wednesday evening, when M. Jullien, with his attractive corps of performers, gave a concert, which drew together a crowded audience. But a more imposing inauguration of the Exchange is contemplated, in the character of a Musical Festival, on Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, under the able superintendence of Mr. Charles M'Korkell, the organist of All Saints Church, Northampton. It is to comprise the performance of the "Creation, the "Messiah," and a miscellaneous concert, on a scale hitherto unattempted in Northampton. Upwards of thirty years have elapsed since an oratorio was performed in this town, when the Church of All Saints was then used for the occasion. Objection has of late years been made to the appropriation of a sacred edifice for such a purpose; and the present magnificent Building now affords an opportunity for the revival of first-class musical performances, which it is to be hoped will not be overlooked.

The architects are Mr. Hull (not Hall, as stated last week), of Northampton; and Mr. Alexander, of London.

MR. CALVERT, LATE M.P. FOR AYLESBURY, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LONDON: Printed and Published [illegible] Office, No. [illegible] Parish of St. [illegible] County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, [illegible] SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 478.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE AMENDED BUDGET AND THE INCOME-TAX.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has amended his intolerable Budget, and patched it into a tolerable one. The House of Commons, with no great love either for the Minister or for his financial projects, has so far yielded its confidence to him as to affirm, by a majority of 278 against 230, that the Property and Income-tax, which expired on the 5th of April, should be re-imposed upon the country for another period of three years. The Executive and the Legislative powers are therefore to be considered as once more in harmony with each other upon the great and essential question of Finance, and to have no differences except on matters of detail. It so happens, however, that these matters of detail are of such urgent public importance—notwithstanding the political complications which render it inexpedient for the Protectionists to come into office, or for the Whigs to go out—as to demand for the Budget a more rigid scrutiny than men in Parliament seem disposed to give it.

The Protectionists, with a view to the ultimate adoption of their policy by the next Parliament, resolved to oppose the re-imposition of the Income-tax. They allege, what all men feel, that it is an unfair and oppressive burden—that it was placed upon the neck of the property and income of the country for a specific purpose—that that purpose has been fulfilled—that there exists a surplus of revenue over expenditure—and that, therefore, it ought to be forthwith repealed to such an extent as the surplus will allow. Such was the sense of the motion of Mr. Herries on Monday night. The Government, on the contrary, maintained that, although the tax was grievous, it was necessary; that the purpose for which it was imposed was still incomplete; that the remission of import duties, which, without a Property-tax, could not have been effected, had operated so advantageously as to justify further experiments in the same direction at the same cost; and that, therefore, the Income-tax ought to be retained. The House of Commons, to this extent, agreed with the Ministry; and the Protectionists have been told in a decisive manner that the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel is not to be reversed; and that not even the unpopularity and injustice of the Income-tax, as at present levied, are sufficient handles to screw the country back again from a syste of partial Free Trade into one of Protection.

But although, by this division, the Ministers have settled matters with their Parliamentary opponents, they have not settled matters with the country, and their Budget remains open to criticism, and, it is to be hoped, to amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing it, expended much time and trouble in declaiming against the cruelty and injustice of breaking faith with the public creditor, and broke heaps of straw lances against the imaginary giant of a National Repudiation, which was not present to any one's fancy but his own, and which had no existence even in his own sober thought. Our over-prudent and over-scrupulous Minister thinks it right, it would appear, that the nation should begin to pay off the capital of its debt, and would rather devote his surplus to this purpose than to any other. When the Funds are at 96¾, he would rather pay a million or two borrowed when the Funds were

THE FIRST CAST-IRON HOUSE ERECTED AT NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Ans 22 april

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE.—VIEW TOWARDS MOUNT [illegible].—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at 7s. than repeal such taxes as the Excise duty upon paper, and many others which impede the industry of the people. The impolicy, not to say the downright folly, of such an investment of the surplus, is apparent to every man who is engaged in any trade, profession, or business in the country, but is not visible to the consummate wisdom of Sir Charles Wood.

But Sir Charles, retaining all the while his own conviction, that the present generation should bear all its actual taxation, not simply to pay the interest of the debt, which it can afford to do, but the capital, which it cannot, has so far yielded to the voice of public opinion as to consent to some reduction of the public burdens. The Window-tax is to be abolished, and a House-tax of ninepence in the pound on the rental on private houses, and of sixpence in the pound on shops and farm-buildings, is to be substituted. Considered with relation to the public health, this concession is a great boon. The most oppressively burdensome of house-taxes would be preferable to the hateful and cruel Window-tax, and so far all classes will be ready to admit that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has acted wisely. But why he should, in this respect, claim credit as being the friend of the people, "in the ordinary sense of the word," we are at a loss to understand. "He had," he said, "sought to give the masses cheap food and cheap clothing, and, those objects having been accomplished, he had sought to improve their dwellings. For their sakes he had, last year, reduced the duty on bricks, and this year he had proposed to reduce that upon foreign timber and upon windows; and when that should be accomplished, he should consider that he had closed his career well." That the "people" are much, if any, the better for the peddling abolition of the Excise duty on bricks, we greatly doubt; or that they—taking the word in the sense in which the right honourable gentleman himself employed it—will be any the better for the abolition of the Window-duty, we still more positively deny. Unfortunately, the great mass of the "people" of these realms live in houses too small to be taxable. Even the Window-duty—which only fixed itself on houses having more than eight windows or openings—allowed the dwellings of the multitude to go free; and hundreds of thousands of houses or hovels were built for their occupation, with less than that number of windows, on purpose to avoid the duty. These houses will not be rebuilt, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has substituted a house-tax for a window tax; and the benefit to the people in this repect will be best expressed by the simple word that the utterly bankrupt trader inserts in his schedule of effects—"NIL." And while the new house-tax has in this respect no merit, it has a serious defect in the exemption from duty of all houses of an annual rental below £20. "There needs no ghost," and no great power of prophecy, to predict, that after the passing of the Budget, the rental of £20 houses will fall one shilling, and no more. If the masses of the people were the owners of their own houses, this exemption would be a boon; but house property of this kind is owned by rich men, and often pays a better return for the money invested than houses of a more expensive character. Instances are not rare, in which the owners of the filthiest courts, lanes, and alleys, swarming with vice, crime, and beggary, derive large incomes from such property. They will have reason to thank the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his liberality in taking them from a burden which he has imposed upon others; but the gratitude will rest with them, and not extend to any other section of the community.

The people of this country were accused by Lord Castlereagh of "an ignorant impatience of taxation." Succeeding Ministers have repeated the complaint; and Sir Charles Wood, if he have not exactly expressed it in words, has shown—on more than one occasion since he has held the post which he is incompetent to hold with honour or efficiency—that he has fully participated in the feelings of his predecessor. The truth is, that the people of this country do not, and never did, object to a fair and necessary taxation, and are only impatient of it when it is unjust, and prevents the due expansion of their trade and industry. The justice of the principle of a direct tax upon property and income is universally conceded by those who pay it; and it is only the obstinacy of the Government, which persists in confounding realised property with precarious income, that causes the tax in its present shape to be so hugely unpopular. So fair is the principle of a property-tax, that, if the Government proposed to add 5 to all income-taxes whatsoever, without reference to the arbitrary line of £150 per annum drawn by Sir Robert Peel, the country would cheerfully consent to the burden, upon two conditions. The first would be, that a difference should be made between realised property and uncertain income; and the second, that the large revenue thus raised should be used as Sir Robert Peel proposed to use it, in untaxing the necessaries of life, and in removing impediments to the profitable employment of the people. It is because Sir Charles Wood is not equal to this task, that we object so strongly to his amended Budget, and consider it to be—although much superior to his first financial abortion—utterly unsuited to the wants of the people, and to the state of the country at the present time. It is in vain for him to boast that his principle has been to benefit the mass of the working classes, "remembering that Government was instituted for the advantage of the many, and not of the few;" or to assert that this has been the key of all his acts, and that he has never sought to study class interests. He has egregiously failed as a financier; and the sooner he retires into a position in the Ministry better suited to his talents, the better for the Ministry, and the better for the country. He has no business to talk of paying off a fraction of a farthing in the pound of the National Debt, when a quarter of a million of people are deprived of remunerative employment by the Excise duty on paper, and when, perhaps, as many more are prevented from getting work by the Excise duty on soap. He has no business to retain the Income-tax without at least attempting to make it just; and he has no right to call or think himself an able and wise Minister, when a surplus, which would have been another man's opportunity, has only proved to him an annoyance and an embarrassment.

IRON HOUSE-BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH the construction of houses with iron originated in England, the Americans appear to open a market for our specimens of this novel mode of building. Several cast-iron houses, we learn, have recently been erected in New York, some of which are as high as seventy feet from the street pavement to the roof. Some are of handsome design, and so contrived that a lawn can be removed at pleasure.

We have engraved the great Iron-house Factory in New York, described as "the first Cast-iron House erected and invented by James Bogardus, builder of cast-iron Houses, and manufacturer of the Eccentric Mill, &c., corner of Centre and Duane-street." It consists of four floors: the windows are slightly recessed; between each is a column, supported by a kind of fascia; the upper floor being surmounted with a bold entablature. The panels throughout the building bear the Transatlantic star-emblem.

A Correspondent, who has just returned from New York, states that the price of Iron House-building in that city is about £20 per ton; whereas the cost in London is much higher in England.

Among the large specimens shipped last year, was a large hotel for Fort Natal; two spacious houses for California, from Manchester; and another for the new land of gold, from Birkenhead, in one of the rooms of which 200 persons could dine.

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE AT HOBART TOWN.

THIS Bridge has lately been constructed across the river Derwent, in Van Diemen's Land, and serves to connect the line of communication between Hobart Town and Launceston, which had previously been effected by a tedious, and at times a dangerous, ferry. The river is spanned to a length of 2300 feet by an earthen embankment or causeway, which was constructed by the gangs of refractory prisoners during the administration of Sir George Arthur. Early in 1847 Messrs. Thomson and Blackburn submitted designs for the bridge to the Government, when their tender to perform the work for £9500 was accepted. The remainder of the year was spent in procuring timber, most of which is whole—that is, each piece has been a separate tree; and when it is known that upwards of one thousand such timbers, exclusive of the sawn timbers of small scantling, have been consumed in the structure, many of them from 70 to 100 feet long, and procured chiefly from the Dromedary Mountain, at a level of 1500 feet above the sea, and seven miles from the works, the amount of labour and skill which has been employed in procuring them will be in some degree estimated.

The works were of the most laborious description. First, roads had to be cut into the gullies on the steep sides of the mountain, where the proper timber was to be found; so that when felled it might be removed. In two gullies, the bottom and sides were lined with timber, forming a trough or shoot, into which the timber was laid at the top, and conveyed by its own gravity to a level shelf on the mountain side at the bottom. The timber was then placed on carriages and drawn along a steep and irregular road for about one mile, to another shoot made on the face of a very steep spur of the mountain: here the trees were dislodged from their carriages and placed in the shoot; and again set in motion and carried by their own gravity to the bottom of this second shoot, a distance of half a mile, and through a level of about 800 feet. The passage of the trees down these shoots has been described as a very grand sight. They were then on a road sufficiently flat to admit of the working of bullocks, who conveyed them to the water's edge, a further distance of about three miles, whence they were towed by boats to Bridgewater, a distance of about three miles still further. But to get them on shore at this point was now to cut a channel through a mud flat of about half a mile, so as to procure a sufficient depth of water.

On the 1st January, 1848, the works were commenced at the Bridge, which was finally completed and opened on the 26th April, 1849.

The bottom of the river across its whole width is composed of mud, varying from 5 to 15 feet deep, and under it is a bed of clay of unascertained thickness. The depth of the water, in the channel, or deepest part of the river, is from 20 to 26 feet.

The anticipated difficulty of the work lay in driving the piles so that they should not shift their position; but, after a month or so, they became perfectly firm and still, the clay bed in which they were placed adhering close to them; it, in the first instance, having been disturbed by the process of driving. In nearly all instances, the depth of driving was 40 feet, and in some as much as 60 feet.

The supports of the Bridge consist of piers, 8 feet broad, composed of 12 piles each in a double row, 10 of which carry the platform, and 2 are for the purposes of fender-piles. The intervals form 22 bays, of 30 feet span each, of an abutment of 28 feet long, on the southern end adjoining the causeway, of 28 piles; and on the northern end, of a pier, carrying the moving parts, or rolling bridge, of 100 feet long, consisting of 98 piles. The total number of piles driven in the Bridge is 362. The roadway is borne on longitudinal beams, five in breadth, carried from end to end by the heading-pieces secured on the piles, and strengthened by a system of strutting between the several bays or openings.

At the third bay from the northern shore, which has been made 35 feet in the clear opening, the navigation of the river is secured by the adoption of a moveable platform, or rolling bridge, which is readily removed, whenever occasion requires, to allow a vessel to pass through. It opens in the following manner:—On the pier provided for the purpose are fixed a series of large flange wheels, carried on strong timber framing; upon these the moveable part of the Bridge is run in or out. Iron rails being fixed on the underside of the longitudinal beams, which traverse upon the wheels as they turn. The space which is thus occupied by the rolling bridge, when run in, is filled up when it is run out of across the opening, by platforms upon wheels, working laterally on railways at each side, right and left. The breadth of the roadway through these moving parts is considerably narrowed, being only 12 feet, and admitting but of one vehicle to pass at a time. The method adopted for moving this Bridge is by powerful crab winches fixed on the framing below, and working moveable toothed racks, which draw the platforms apart.

The rolling bridge is formed by large timber trusses placed on either side, and further strengthened or stiffened by suspension chains from a centre tower or framing erected on the Bridge for the purpose. A double row of fender piles is driven (in addition to those already described as belonging to the Bridge) at this opening, extending up and down the stream for a distance of 175 feet, upon which is placed a stage, which answers the purpose of a towing or guiding-path for vessels while passing through the opening.

The length of the Bridge from the end of the causeway to the northern shore is 1010 feet, with a breadth of roadway of 24 feet. The height of the roadway above the level of high water mark is 6 feet, while the greatest variation in the level of the neap tide is about 3 feet. The whole work, extending to a length of 3310 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile, is the largest ever attempted in the Australian colonies. The cost of the Bridge completed, including incidental expenses, has been £7580

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Major-General Wood, C.B., proceeds by the packet of the 17th instant to Barbadoes, to assume the command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Captain G. Black, half-pay Retired Staff Corps, is to be retained in his present appointment as military secretary; and it is rumoured that Captain Deshon, of the 48th, will proceed with him as aide-de-camp.

THE CANTEEN AT THE HORSE GUARDS.—We announced a short time since that the canteen at the Horse-Guards had been abolished, and the rooms appropriated for the use of the recruiting department. We now find that the field-officers of the Foot Guards, who had a vested interest in the letting of the building, are to receive a compensation of £314 for the ensuing year, for the loss sustained on account of rent.

Captain Tulloch will leave England on the 12th instant, for Canada, for the purpose of becoming superintendent of the pensioners resident in North America. The Commander-in-Chief has declined to promise him to a majority, but has no objection to local rank being conferred upon him.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland has been pleased to approve of the county of Mayo, in the Dublin district, being added to the Limerick district

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.—Certain officers of this army were presented at the last levee by the Austrian Minister, who had been ordered by their Government to inspect into the interior economy of the British army, as regards barracks, rations and other matters, with the view of ascertaining what amount of improvement system is susceptible of improvement. The officers have received every assistance from the military authorities in this country.

COMMANDS VACANT.—The death of Major-General Sir Dudley Hill leaves vacant one of the divisional commands of the Indian army. There are among the best staff offices in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief, the salary being about £6000 a year, and the tour lasting for four years. The duty is of a nature to require the services of active officers, of whom, thanks to the delayed brevet, there are not too many now available. There are now at the disposa. of the Commander-in-Chief three regiments—the 37th, vacant by the death of Sir Alexander Duff; the 76th, by the death of Sir Dudley Hill; and the 77th, by the death of Sir John Macleod.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Letters dated Washington, March 10, publish the following passage from a letter of Lieutenant John R. Goldsborough, United States navy, formerly assistant in the coast survey. It is dated United States steamer *Saranac*, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, December 26, 1850.—"During our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in lat. 26 21 S., and long 29 17 W., we sounded, and obtained bottom at the depths of 3100 fathoms, or five and a half miles. Our sounding apparatus was a 32 lb. shot, slung with wire, and attached to a small line of 9000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of 60 lb. The soundings were as good and fair as any I have ever seen obtained, the line up and down and as taut as it could be; and, when attempting to haul it on board, after ensuring soundings, it parted about 25 fathoms from the surface. The time occupied in sounding is as one hour and five minutes."

REVENUE OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The gross income of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ended Michaelmas, 1850, was £37,124 6s. 11d. The following are the principal items of disbursements:—Salaries, and allowances of principal officers, £2340 7s. 10d.: ditto agents, £193: stewards and bailiffs, £381: annuities and retired allowances, £848: donations and other charities, including stipends and eleemosynary allowances, £1230: law charges, £1519: surveys, 1857: labourers' wages and office expenses, £3772 11s. 8d.: purchase of stock, £1673: payments made out of the revenue to her Majesty's private purse, £19,000: balance, £9402.

EXPENSES OF PROSECUTIONS.—On Monday, the Government bill, as amended in committee and on re-commitment, to amend the law relating to the expenses of prosecutions, and to make further provision for the apprehension and trial of offenders in certain cases, was printed. There are now 21 clauses in the intended Act, which is only to extend to England and Wales. Several new clauses have been added, one of which is to give parties costs in cases of common assault as in cases of felony. It is provided that clerks of the peace may be paid by salaries instead of fees.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

This week has again witnessed ineffectual attempts on the part of Louis Napoleon to construct an Administration of a permanent character. The last combination of political leaders mentioned consisted of the former Ministers, MM. Baroche, Fould, and Rouher, with MM. Bernard Say, de Crouseilhes, and other Legitimists. Various reasons, all different from each other, and some of a very improbable nature, are assigned for this (the fifth) failure to form a Ministry. A cowardly fear of consequences in case they should be unable to prevent the Reds coming into power, seems, however, to be the real cause why public men shrink from office, at a time when the political horizon appears clouded, menacing, and uncertain. An opinion seems to gain ground that the President, after so many unsuccessful endeavours to form a Parliamentary Ministry, will re..ll the Barochs Government to power. One cogent reason for this opinion is, that those who had office provisionally have expressed a great disinclination to retain their portfolios much longer; because the stagnation of trade, and consequently the number of operatives out of employ, arising out of this unsettled state of things, threaten confusion and danger, the responsibility of which they do not feel disposed to share, as they were no parties whatever to the circumstances which have placed the country in its present critical condition.

It is said that the mutual friends of the President of the Republic and General Changarnier are endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between these two individuals, which is likely to prove successful.

The publisher and printer of the report of the banquet of the French refugees in London, on the 24th February, have been condemned, the one to six months', the other to three months' imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine each.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for the nomination of a committee of thirty-two persons to attend the London Exhibition. This committee will adjudge prizes to the best French productions, and its duty will be to draw up a report of the advances made by other nations in different branches of manufacture, with suggestions as to the means of meeting them by French competition.

The bill for organising the National Guards passed its first reading on Tuesday evening, by 433 to 276.

The Assembly is to be adjourned from Saturday, the 12th inst., for eight days.

A Socialist, of the name of d'Angellers, formerly editor of the *People*, the *Réforme*, and the *Vraie République*, died in the maison *de santé* of Dr. Dubois, rue du Faubourg St. Denis, on Monday last.

M. Napoleon (Jerome) Buonaparte has sent in his resignation of the command of the second legion of the National Guard of Bastiea.

SPAIN

Advices received by telegraph announce that the Queen of Spain dissolved the Cortes on Monday last, the 7th inst. A new election is to take place in three months. M. Bertran de Lys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. The circumstances which led to this important resolution of her Majesty are not communicated.

GERMAN STATES

After all the negotiations and threats of war which have attracted the attention of Europe, for the last six months, the proceedings of the German Powers in their attempts to construct a practical Federal Constitution for the whole of "Fatherland," matters have ended just where they began, and the vicious circle has been completed according to true German theory. Prussia at last consents to return to the old Diet of 1815. The question of the Presidency of the Confederation, which was pending, is settled by a reference to the fifth article on the Bundesact, which awards the presidency to Austria.

At Berlin, a police ordinance, dated the 5th of April, and signed Hinckeldey, has been issued, and addressed especially to the Minister of Westphalia, commanding of the conduct of strangers, especially literary men (Germans), who, having permission to reside in Prussia, endeavour by their writings to excite the people against the Government. The police threaten these persons with prompt dismissal from Prussia, by virtue of the edict of June 22, 1817, or of Dec. 31, 1842, if they abuse their privilege of residence.

EGYPT.

Recent accounts from Alexandria state that a revolt had broken out in the Sennaar; the Pacha who commanded in that district, and the Egyptian troops under his orders, have been massacred. Great preparations were making at Cairo to despatch troops to put down the disturbance; but the enterprise appears to be difficult, from the state of exhaustion of the country, and the difficulties which have arisen with the Porte. As to the latter, Abbas Pacha hopes to succeed more down by the mission of Izmir Emin, who has recently been despatched to Constantinople. He will, however, have to struggle against the active and intelligent influence of Artim Bey, the disgraced minister of the Pacha of Egypt, and since his most implacable enemy.

The immediate formation of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez is officially announced. Abbas Pacha, who is said to be very much under the influence of the Con-ul-General of England, has just positively declared that he will commence the work immediately. Half the people employed on the line are to be English.

UNITED STATES

The accounts from New York this week communicate the occurrence of another of those fata. catastrophes which we notice lately as happening with extraordinary frequency at present. Upon the Ohio, the steamer *Lexell*, when twenty miles above Louisville, came into collision with the steamer *Pilot Boy*, on the 24th ult. The *Lexell* sank fifteen minutes after the accident, and fifteen of those on board were drowned. The *Pilot Boy* sustained but slight injury. The *Lexell* was loaded with 150 tons of hemp and rails, and with her cargo is a total loss.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Postmaster-General of Canada, has arrived at Washington, for the purpose of negotiating a postal arrangement with the United States Postmaster-General, for the free passage of letters both ways across the lines, whether prepaid or not.

The Indian war still continues their depredations throughout northern Mexico, the inhabitants being entirely unable to cope with them.

By this arrival we have also late accounts from the Pacific; but the only news of interest from that remote region is given by the *Alta Californa*, which states that the commander of the French frigate *Serveuse* had demanded from the Government of the Hawaiian Islands the payment of 25,000 dollars, as communication for certain collected as the French authorities aver, contrary to treaty stipulations. It is the King (Kamehameha) refused to pay, and declares that he knows himself under the protection of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The French squadron, consisting of three vessels, landed its men, and marched them through the town, which act he repeats daily. He has prevented several Hawaiian vessels from proceeding to sea, but does not disturb the commerce of other nations. This is the substance of the information, for the perfect accuracy of which the *Alta California* does not vouch.

FRENCH REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

The following letter has been published:—

"71, Dean-street, Soho-square, London, April 7.

"We, the undersigned French Republicans, refugees resident in London, lay before the English people the following declaration:

"The expulsion of the Republican exiles from Switzerland on the threats of Russia, Austria, and Prussia is now sought to be accomplished, as regards England by trickery on the part of these Powers.

"But England who had no idea of such a proceeding, would be in this case ruled by the foreign Powers.

"There is a coincidence, however, which is very remarkable. At the moment when the Governments of Europe demand of the British Cabinet that we shall be put out of the pale of humanity, the mercenary journals of the counter-revolution of France reckon its leader accustomed violence against us; and two individuals of the most equivocal antecedents accuse us of its basest and most detestable designs

"Who are these two individuals? One of them is a Frenchman, who is not a political refugee, although he has assumed that title, and whose coming to this country has not, to our knowledge, been satisfactorily accounted for. This individual, after having published a series of police articles against us, those of a most odious character against us, has since, in an official examination made by order of the superior authorities, been obliged to deny their truth, which denial has been officially recorded in a formal report addressed to the Government.

"The other is a native of this country, who has forfeited the confidence of the people, party whose cause he pretends to espouse, and who seeks to recover his lost popularity by circulating the most revolting and recently forgotten intersations. hatreds. The antecedents of this individual were, however, so well known to us, that not one among us would enter in to any communication with him, notwithstanding all the advances he made to that effect, after which we no doubt our inexplicable crime in his eyes; but the English public will have no difficulty in divining that, without our being either aware ins or incor diaries, we may be thankful to be justified in the eyes of honest men such a false democrat as Mr. Feargus O'Connor

"We, therefore, declare in the most solemn manner, that whosoever attributes to us, the French Republicans, refugees, now residing in London, designs such as those individuals have attributed to us, or in any manner similar to them, is a vile slanderer.

"We make this solemn declaration, not because we dread to be driven from the refuge we have found in this country, for the revolution which has had power in France may rely upon a great portion of the people shedding a drop of blood, without committing an act of violence, without imprisonment, and without confiscation—the world will never believe that we are assassins or incendiaries.

"J. P. Bergen	Ledru Rollin	F. Pardigon
F. Bertrand	Lionne	Petit-Jean
V. Chutelet	Labat	G. Philippe
C. Delescluze	Darcanuits	Roussier
Dubon	Lunard	Ribeyrolla
Dupont	J. Madun	A. Ricateau
Tremond	E. Peyre	Suiresu
D. Persoo	E. M. de Montjan, jr.	L. Villain
Theodore Karcher	Gustave Naquet	Gognin."
Langeron		

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 281 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Lord Montegle asked, if any objection would be made to the production of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the East India Company, with reference to the claim by the latter for the payment of £400,000, alleged to be due on account of expenses incurred in the late Chinese War.

Lord Brougham said there would be no objection.

COUNTY COURTS

Their Lordships went into committee on the County Courts Further Extension Bill.

The Lord Chancellor objected to several of the clauses, which imposed upon the County Courts duties which they were wholly incompetent to perform. The effect would be to introduce great variety in the law, as administered in different parts of the kingdom. This combined the blunder of making the Judges of County Courts arbiters of causes which required all the learning and experience of Masters in Chancery

Lord Brougham defended the clauses

Lord Cranworth gave a modified assent. He thought there were many matters which could be equitably and satisfactorily decided by the Judges of the County Courts.

Ultimately some of the clauses objected to were withdrawn, and one (the 30th) was rejected on a division. The other clauses passed through committee, and their Lordships adjourned to-day minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION

On the motion of Mr. E. Ellice, jun., it was ordered, that two witnesses, named Shaw and Birchmore, whose evidence was required by the St. Albans Election Committee, and who had absconded, having been thereby guilty of a breach of privilege, the Speaker's warrant do issue for their being committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

Mr. T. Baring begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he proposed to withdraw or make any change in the Treasury minute of the 31st of August, 1840, sanctioning the adulteration of coffee?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not his intention to alter the Treasury minute, or the practice of the Excise with respect to the mixture of chicory with coffee.

THE EASTER RECESS.

In answer to a question by Mr. H. Baillie, Lord John Russell said he did not find that there was any order of the day standing for Wednesday the 16th inst., and he should therefore, on Tuesday the 15th, move that the House be adjourned until Monday the 28th.

CHURCH RATES

Mr Trelawny moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the law of church-rates, and the difference of practice which exists in various parts of the country in the assessment and levy of such rates, and to report their observations to the House. The hon gentleman spoke at some length in support of his motion, but was quite inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. Hardcastle seconded the motion.

Lord John Russell said he thought it highly desirable that the question of church-rates should be settled; or, if that could not be done, that at all events the law upon the subject should be improved. With these opinions he certainly should not oppose the motion for a committee of inquiry upon the subject.

Sir R. Inglis looked upon the motion with great dislike, although he would not go the length of dividing the House upon it. He defended the charge of persecution alleged against the system of church-rates, and regretted that Lord J. Russell had not explained the motives which actuated him in agreeing to the committee

Mr. Baines contended that the system was one of persecution, and referred again to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the furniture of a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends in Bishopsgate-street as a proof of the fact

After some observations from Mr. A. Hope, Mr. L. Heyworth, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Fox Maule,

The motion was agreed to.

LODGING HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES

Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in a bill to encourage the construction of lodging houses for the working classes. The noble Lord referred to several documents to show the extent to which fever and other complaints prevailed in the badly-ventilated rooms in which the lower classes of the people reside in the densely-populated districts of the metropolis and other large towns. The accommodations for the migratory portion of the population were still more detestable. To remedy such a deplorable state of things he proposed the adoption of a bill precisely similar to the Baths and Wash houses Bill, which had proved such immense benefits to the working classes. A majority of two-thirds of the parishioners would have the power of bringing the bill into operation in their parish; and with the power of borrowing the requisite funds, houses in correct the evils he complained of, and also to sell those houses, should they at any time become unnecessary. The houses to be built on the plan of the model lodging houses, which were found to yield a fair remunerative, all rents rather less than those paid for the filthy and ill-ventilated rooms now occupied by labourers. While the physical condition of the people was so low, it would be impossible to improve their moral condition materially; and he did not anticipate that they could effectually improve their physical position until they should finally succeed in sweeping away altogether their present residences: for as long as they remained standing people would be found to flock into them

Mr. Slaney seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume also supported the motion, contending that the Legislature should take shame to itself for not having long since directed its attention to the subject.

Sir G. Grey gave a very willing assent to the introduction of the bill, although, as being permissive only, they could not hope it would effectually cope with an evil of such magnitude. The noble Lord had, however, himself suggested a means of co-operation by associations, which he believed would be a means of effecting more than they could hope to do by any direct legislation.

After some observations in support of the measure from Mr Stafford, Mr. W. J. Fox, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr Labouchere, leave was given to bring in the bill, and at a later hour it was introduced by the noble Lord and read a first time

STATE OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Sir H. W. Barron moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with a view to relieve the distress there existing. He proceeded to contrast the state of Ireland in 1845 with its present condition, and said, that, in the former year, the poor-rate amounted only to £310,000, which last year it amounted to £1,871,000. This was not the worst of the matter, for he found, since the year 1845, that 1,100,000 acres of arable land had gone out of cultivation, and the exportation of swine and sheep had decreased by £1,500,000 sterling in value. The very land itself, which, in 1845, would have sold for 24 years' purchase, would now scarce y bring 14, while the value of house property in towns had fallen 60 per cent. Trade was utterly destroyed, and death and emigration thinned the land of its inhabitants. All this distress, incredible by Englishmen as to its fearful extent, was entirely the result of bad legislation. The facts he had stated fully justified the appointment of the committee for which he asked

Sir I. O'Brien defended the chairman of the union of Kilrush from the attacks made upon him in that House, and also from the attacks made upon the same gentleman by the Rev. S. G. Osborne in the *Times* newspaper.

Sir W. Somerville contended that within the last two or three years there had been a progressive improvement in the miserable condition of Ireland, as was sufficiently evident from the poor law returns. In 1848, the expenditure for the poor was £425,000; in 1849 it was £905,000; and in 1850 it fell to £247,000 By a reference to the numbers on the relief list, a similar result was discernible for in 1848 the number was 585 000; in 1849 it was only 250,000, and in 1850 it was reduced to 200,000. With respect to the amount of cultivated land in Ireland, he quoted the returns of Captain Larkin to show that, in point of fact the total amount of stock land had increased within the last year. He wished he could state that Ireland was in a prosperous condition, but this he could not. He could only say, that within the last two years there were strong symptoms of improvement. In consequence of the letters of the Rev. Mr. Osborne, he should feel it his duty to lay on the table the reports of the poor-law inspectors, and also the returns of the poor-law guardians with respect to the attacks he had made upon them. They had already every information it was possible to obtain as to the state of Ireland, and he therefore hoped the House would negative the motion of the hon Baronet, the only effect of which would be to raise hopes which never could be realised.

Mr Reynolds supported the motion.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell was sorry that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland had refused his assent to the motion, though he could not agree with the extreme views taken by Sir H. W. Barron and Mr. Reynolds on opposite sides of the question.

Mr. S. Crawford moved as an amendment that words should be added to the effect that the committee should specially consider the law relating to landlord and tenant.

Sir H. W. Barron said he would not object to the amendment.

Lord J. Russell was desirable that a committee of the whole House could entertain the motion as amended, and he was quite sure that no useful result could follow.

After some observations from Mr. French and Sir H W Barron in reply, The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	.. 129
Against it	.. ..	.. 138
Majority against it	.. .. ..	.. —9

The announcement of the division was received with loud cheering from the Opposition benches.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS LATING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. A. Smith, this bill was read a second time. Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

SMITHFIELD.

Sir J. Duke moved the second reading of the Smithfield Market Enlargement Bill.

Mr Christopher objected to the plan embodied in the bill, which was drawn up under the auspices of the London corporation. The area proposed to be added to the site of the market he believed to be altogether insufficient: the dangerous passage of droves through the streets would still be continued; while the enlargement, such as it was, would cost more than a million, and must be paid for out of the pockets of the farmers and graziers from the country. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Fitzroy seconded the amendment

The second reading was supported by Sir G. Knight sy, Mr. K. Seymer, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Wakley; it was opposed by Sir H. Verney, Mr. W. Miles, and other members

Sir G Grey submitted that it was improper to throw the responsibility of selecting b tween two conflicting schemes. The commissioners had reported as last retaining the market within the metropolis, and it was for the House to choose between adopting that report, or allowing the plan of the corporation to take effect

Sir B Hall denied the right of the corporation to favour. They had waited until the last moment, and then brought forward a rival scheme to thwart the Government proposition; but the bill, if passed, contained no compulsion upon them to carry their plans into execution. He added some remarks upon the constitution of the London corporation; the absence of responsibility rendered its members unworthy to be trusted with any extensive powers.

Mr. Mackinnon opposed the bill

Mr. Masterman thought the Government measure would seriously damage private interests, and supported the bill.

Lord J. Russell vindicated the impartiality of the commission on whose report the Ministry had drawn out their plan. Private interests had been considered in the fairest possible spirit. All that the Government bill enacted was the removal of the market from its present central situation to the suburbs; but the selection of the actual site or sites was left for the select committee, who would examine into the particulars of every eligible locality. The noble Lord added, that even by the corporation scheme large expenses would be incurred, involving a necessary increase in the market tolls, and a consequent enhancement in the price of meat. No such rise in the tolls would be permitted in the new suburban markets. The question had besides a public importance, and must not be decided upon narrow and personal grounds.

Some further discussion followed, in which Mr. Mowatt, Sir H. Halford, and other members took part.

The House then divided—For the second reading, 124; against, 246: majority against the second reading, 122.

The corporation bill is consequently lost.

The motion that the Metropolis Bill, entitled "The Smithfield Market Removal Bill," be read a second time, and referred to a select committee, excited some miscellaneous opposition, during the course of which various explanatory statements were offered by members of the Government. A division was ultimately called, when the second reading of the bill was affirmed by a majority of 230 to 98 (!!!)

A warm conversation followed this division; but at length the motion, that the bill should be referred to a select committee, was agreed to

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill, as amended, was considered, and a clause added

On the motion of Mr. C. Lewis, the Annual Indemnity Bill was brought in and read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

EQUITABLE JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Lord Brougham presented several petitions in favour of an extension of the power of the County Courts. He would now introduce a bill giving these courts original jurisdiction in equity, as was prayed for by some of these petitioners. The most respectable solicitors and the members of the Law Reform Society had stated that they could not advise a suit in equity where the matter in dispute was under £1000, and therefore this was proof that some such extension of the jurisdiction of County Courts was necessary.

DESIGNS ACT EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of Earl Granville, the Commons' amendments to this bill were agreed to.

PATENT AMENDMENT BILL

Earl Granville introduced a bill for the amendment of the law of patents.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

Lord Stanley presented several petitions complaining of agricultural distress. The noble Lord complained that no promise had been done to relieve this distress, and complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had withdrawn even those offers of relief which were included in the repeal of the duty on Malt. The House was now discussing the question of the expense of maintaining lunatic asylums, thus aggravating the feelings of the agricultural community

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL

The Earl of Ellenborough wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the amendment of the Merchant Seamen's Bill. That bill had given great dissatisfaction, and he wished to know whether any further measure was to be introduced to amend the act, or to regulate the distribution of the Merchant Seamen's Fund.

Earl Granville said that he admitted the necessity for alteration in the laws regarding the Merc. ant Seamen's Fund. The Government intended to introduce a bill on this subject immediately after the Recess. The subject of the amendment of the act last session had occupied the most attentive consideration of the Government.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Earl Grey gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the House do adjourn to Thursday, the 1st of May

Their Lordships then rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

PUSEYISM.

Sir B. Hall gave notice that he should shortly after Easter call the attention of the House to the conduct of the archbishops and bishops with respect to the Tractarianism which has been prevalent with many clergymen in the Church of England.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION

In reply to Mr. Anstey, Lord Palmerston said, a communication was made to the Government some time ago with respect to the intention on the part of Prussia and Austria to propose the incorporation of territories not hitherto belonging to the German Confederation, and, as that was a measure contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, her Majesty's Government immediately stood forward, and anticipating France in the matter—said essed, as early as the 3d of December last, a remonstrance to Prussia and Austria on the subject. The Government, in fact, protested in a formal manner against the proposed alteration, and the remonstrance was communicated not only to Vienna and Berlin, but to each and all of the States composing the Germanic Confederation. But knowing, as they must all do, the fine feeling which existed between Austria and Prussia have always attached to the Treaty of Vienna, and to the strictness with which those Governments ought in principle to obey their engagements; and seeing, moreover, the great importance it was necessary to those two Powers, that the Treaty of Vienna, by which so many of the states of Europe held their present possessions, should be respected, he could not himself entertain a doubt, that, in the result, that treaty would be obeyed, and that those intentions, which seemed to have been hastily and lightly adopted, probably, without sufficient attention to the stipulations which were contravened, would not be pursued in or carried into effect (Hear)

Mr. Anstey wished to know whether the noble Lord would have any objection to lay the papers before the House.

Lord Palmerston said he was sure the House would agree with him, that it would be inconvenient and injurious to the public service to lay the papers on the table with regard to a pending negotiation.

THE CATHEDRAL.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume,

Sir G. Grey said, that arrangements had been made for opening St. Paul's Cathedral free of charge, and no order in Council would be necessary, but in the meantime he understood that the Dean and Chapter had thrown open the cathedral to the public.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

Sir W. Molesworth moved the following resolutions.—

1. That it is the opinion of this House, that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure, on account of the colonies, with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations not connected with them.

2. That it is expedient at the same time, to give to the inhabitants of the colonies which are neither military stations nor convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.

Mr. Urquhart seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Hawes said the Government could not adopt the policy proposed by the hon. Baronet. They had already effected considerable reductions in the expenditure for the colonies, and were prepared to effect whatever could be further done in that respect with safety. As, however, the motion was not carried by a spirit of hostility to the motion of the hon. Baronet, he would meet it by moving the previous question

After considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. Cobden supported the motion, and Lord J. Russell opposed it, the debate was adjourned

The House shortly afterwards rose, at a quarter past one o'clock.

A return to Parliament has been printed, showing that on the 7th of March, last year, there were 27,251 boys in the workhouses of England and Wales, and 22,838 girls, making 50,819!

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic University.—The most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate, in the names of the committee of the proposed University, has issued an address "to the clergy and people of Ireland," thanking them, "in the name of their religion and country, for" the prompt and noble generosity with which they responded to the appeal on behalf of the Catholic University," on the 16th of March last. The address, which is signed "Paul Cullen, Archbishop, &c., chairman," contains the following passage in reference to the debates in Parliament on Papal Aggression:—"A glance at the Parliamentary debates on the penal bill which now occupies the attention of the Legislature, would be sufficient to show the necessity of an institution such as we here contemplate. To behold an assembly that represents the intellect, rank, and property of the three kingdoms, rivalling the lowest arena of polemical controversy in its fanaticism and acrimony; echoing the ravings of Exeter Hall as the maxims of political sagacity; citing as historical facts what all the great critics of modern times have long since exploded as fal e and untenable; libelling the fairest characters that ever adorned the page of history, though already vindicated by the most distinguished Protestant scholars of the age; heaping up the pyramid of calumny in the face of all that can give weight to human testimony or satisfy oaths and declarations; to behold such a spectacle as much as age, must arouse the coldest and most apathetic to a sense of the obligations we are under of providing, in de ence of our holy religion, every intellectual bulwark which an enlightened zeal can suggest. Against such a host of opponents, is it not absolute y necessary that we should have a Catholic institution, where the science of theology be expanded and defended by all the resources of learning where a literature may be created free from the alloy of sectarian prejudice or calumny, and where the Catholic youth of the country, who may be hereafter destined to protect her interest or maintain her rights, may receive that higher species of religious instruction that not merely elementary and catechetical, but scientific, literary, and historical knowledge of religion, which we dread enable them hereafter, when the occasion might call for it, to vindicate the truth of its dogmas, and the purity of its doctrine? But such an institution is not only necessary as a measure of self-defence it is imperatively required to give completeness and perfection to the system of Catholic education. You behold the educational systems of other religious denominations in these countries perfect and harmonious, each according to its respective creed. The Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Dissenting patron of our fellow-subjects have each an uniform and peculiar system, from the elementary school to the university. In the whole course of their educational training, all is characteristic, consistent, and accordant; and in the vast majority of instances, where the State has made such ample provision for these institutions, care has been taken to consult not only the spirit, but the letter of their respective tenets. But, of course, the numerories of superstitious" denounced by us such fostering care. These it must be not only the dictate of policy, but the duty of conscience, to destroy and eradicate, and that, too, in the most ingenious and effectual manner."

Representation of Cork.—Mr. W. F. Fagan, M.P., has signified his intention of resigning his seat for Cork this week. Mr. Maguire, proprietor of the *Cork Examiner* who was lately beaten in the Duke of Devonshire's borough of Dungarvan—will solicit the votes of the electors.

Longford Election.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that Mr. Serjeant Shee—the choice of the council of the League, as a candidate for Longford—has himself constrained by private arrangements to forego the honour intended for him by the electors of Longford."

Representation of Galway.—The *Galway Mercury* contains the following paragraph, that Captain French, whose return to this county was recently announced, will stand as a candidate for the representation of this town at the next election. He has filled several public employments in India with credit, but was not aware of the political principles which he professes"

Representation of Clare.—The *Limerick Examiner* says—"Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kilrush-house, Care, will, it is said, again offer himself as candidate for the representation of his native county at the next expected vacancy occurs. The friends of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., who was unseated by Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P., also speak of his intention to come forward."

Mr. More O'Ferrall, the ex-governor of Malta, has been selected by the Liberal club of Longford as their candidate for the county, Mr. Serjeant Shea having declined the honour. The election commences on Monday.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration, say the Drogheda papers, is beginning to flow from this neighbourhood, and we are likely to have few labourers left except those who are more fit for a poor-house asylum than for labourers of the field. About 400 persons, many of them respectably dressed, passed through Drogheda in one day. Some took shipping at Liverpool, but the major part proceeded to Dublin, to take shipping from that port.

Russian Investment of Capital in Ireland.—His Excellency Baron de Schopping, the Chargé d'Affaires for Russia at Lisbon, has transmitted to Ireland £50,000, to be laid out in the purchase of encumbered estates. The Baron is a great-grandson of Field-Marshal Count George Browne, Governor-General of Livonia Riga; and has appointed his cousin, William Browne, his solicitor and law-agent, to approve of such investments, title.

Fatal Epidemic among Horses.—The Cork papers say:—"During the last few days several valuable animals, the property of gentlemen in this city, have died apparent y suddenly. The horses of several jingle drivers have also died. The disease is an epizootic of a very fatal character, and has been prevalent for some months."

Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.—It appears by a Parliamentary paper, printed on Wednesday, that the income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended the 31st of December, 1850, was £50,059 3s. 2d. The disbursements include the following items:—Payments made to the use of the Prince of Wales, £35,000; salaries of officers and officers of the Duchy, including charges of management of estates in Surrey, Hertford, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, £2483; salaries to officers engaged in management of other estates, £1000; expenses of collecting revenue, £1000; superannuation allowances, £1000; expenses of mineral property, £703 1; superannuation allowances and annuities, £2895; "donations and charities, £345 1s. 2d.;" "repairs and improvements, £1170 7s. 10d.;" balance in the Bank to the credit of the Prince of Wales, £8603 15s 8d

THE KAFFIR WAR OF 1851.

(To the Editor.)

Cape Town, 11th January, 1851.

Presuming that it will be inquired how it is that another war should have broken out, when so short an interval has elapsed since an enormous expense was incurred to subdue these formidable foes of our South African possessions, and when the abilities of Sir Henry Pottinger and the generalship of Sir H. G. Smith were exerted to free the colony from their aggressions, I will endeavour briefly to give an explanation of the occurrences which have caused this new disaster, for a long time past expected by the most experienced frontier farmers.

Sir Henry Pottinger, at the close of the last year, had reduced the Kaffirs to the last extremity of distress, and they were literally starving in the bush. Among those chiefs of influence, Sandilli, the chief of the Gaikas, how our Beda amagazabis, was a prisoner. What steps Sir H. Pottinger would have taken to secure the permanent peace of the frontier districts cannot be said, as he was relieved from his command by Sir H. Smith, one of whose first proceedings was to release the captive Kaffir chiefs, with sund y personal haunts which none of them have forgotten. The peculiar situation of the Kaffir people, in the immediate vicinity of the English and Dutch farmers, whose wealth consists almost exclusively in their flocks and herds (the only possessions which the Kaffirs covet), renders the mana ement of our relations with them exceedingly difficult. It is easy for persons who do not know the Kaffirs, who cannot understand their simplicity, believe in their perfectibleness, nor appreciate their dogged adherence, in spite of insurances, to their own customs, to recommend their civilisation; but the question is, how a is this to be accomplished?

It may be urged that the early settlers of America defended themselves against the Indians without any assistance; and we know that some of the lonely blockhouses in which stout harderers held their own against the dusky warriors of the Far West still exist. But the circumstances of the American farmer were differe. t from ours; their flocks and herds were few, they were easily collected in their homesteads; they had not to be driven many miles for a drought of water; and these were not the only means of subsistence of their owners. The Kaffir at every successive war has had the range of his cattle still more limited; and, unless he turn his attention to the cultivation of the ground, a pursuit new to his habits, and hitherto left wholly to his wives, he must starve. The late drought caused much suffering, and perhaps induced Sandilli to speculate upon the effect which might be produced by the prophet, who, there is little doubt, he encouraged to predict the expulsion and overthrow of the white man by Sir H. Smith was perfectly aware of the treacherous character of the Kaffirs; yet he entrusted a number of these men with arms, treated them, and set them to watch their fellow-men, and to follow the spoor of cattle stolen from the colony. This step was viewed at the time with great alarm, by many of the old frontier farmers, which has been justified by the discretion of about 1000 of them, a day or two after the attack on Colonel Mackinnon's detachment, in a gorge of the Amatola mountains, compelled to retreat with severe loss from the attack of an invisible foe. The remainder have been accordingly disarmed; but many who deserted must be reckoned equal at least to three infantry soldiers, from his local knowledge and peculiar training.

While the Kaffirs were aware that there was a body of men like the Rifle Regiment among them, these wily savages were peaceable enough; and the vaunted frontier system worked passably well. In less than three months after, troops were withdrawn, and the number left was reduced to about 1600 rank and file of regiments of the line, which Sir H. Smith had stated publicly in Cape Town, and no doubt also in his despatches, were quite sufficient for the security of the colony; but there soon appeared unmistakable symptoms of a fresh outbreak. The warnings were, as usual, slighted by the military authorities. Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, shortly after the Governor had pledged his life, in his proclamation, for the safety of the farmers, removed his cattle from his farm, and secured his books and furniture. He is now urged to remain in the colony to head the farmers, who will follow him with confidence and zeal; and if they are left entirely to his direction, they will do far more good than they will if they are fettered by the orders of military officers, who neither understand their language nor their mode of warfare.

The actual state of the eastern districts is most critical: the utmost the troops

BUSH-FIGHTING IN KAFFRARIA.

at present in Kaffirland can do is to keep their position, a great portion of them being cut off from any direct communication with the colony, except by sea, they are maintaining the line of the Buffalo River, which Sir Harry says must be preserved, "*coûte qui coûte*," from East London, at the mouth of this river, is a long day's march (30 miles) to King William's Town. From King William's Town, Fort Cox must be provisioned, and that very soon; but this operation, it is feared, will not be effected without loss, as the country near the fort is favourable for Kaffir warfare.

Sir H Smith has only with him at present about 700 men, the rest of the troops being garrisoned at Forts Peddie, White, Hare, and Cox; and the towns of the colony and the farmers are left entirely to themselves as to their defence. Behind this line of forts, and much nearer Graham's Town, the Kaffir chief, Hermanus, who was suffered to remain in the Blackwater district, within the borders of the colony, is plundering and murdering the farmers in his vicinity; and, unfortunately, there is no available force near to crush him.

Major Burnaby, at Graham's Town, has guns, but no men. The Hottentot levies from the west, and the volunteers, are dispatched by steamers to Buffalo Mouth and King William's Town. They amount to nearly 2000 men, used to the climate, and are a remarkably fine soldier-like corps; and on their arrival at King William's Town Sir H Smith will be able to assume the offensive. In the meantime, the inhabitants of Fort Beaufort, Alice, and other places on the frontier, are exposed to great danger from the possibility of a large number of the Gaikas making their way into the colony, as they have done before, and carrying ruin and desolation in their track.

20th January, 1851.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received of the death of Hermanus, who was killed in an attack on the town of Fort Beaufort on the 7th instant: about fifty of his people also fell. The Fingoes and the civilian volunteers fought bravely; the small detachment of the 91st Regiment in the place do not appear to have been engaged. This success is of the greatest importance just now. The Government steamers *Ibis* and *Hermes*, and the *Phœnix*, which runs to Algoa Bay, have all sailed within a day or two of each other, carrying 1500 Hottentot levies. It may here be remarked, that the musket and bayonet with which they are armed appear singularly ill-adapted for bush fighting. The Kaffirs are not likely to wait for a charge of bayonets, and our auxiliaries will not have to form in squares to resist cavalry: whilst it seems ridiculous, though quite according to precedent, to furnish a Hottentot, five feet high, with a musket, to him heavy and unwieldy, and though some of them are fine, tall fellows, a short rifle and sword, or rather cutlass, would be a more suitable equipment for the service they are engaged in. It is expected that nearly a thousand more of these native troops, a great part of whom have volunteered from the missionary stations where their families reside, will be ready here and at Mossel Bay in about ten days.

In conclusion, the reported march of the Zulu warriors to threaten the Kaffir tribes with an attack from the side of Natal, is also a circumstance which may lead to consequences of great importance.

EDITORS.

[The Supplement published with the present Number contains a view of the mouth of the Buffalo, and of Waterloo Bay, with a sketch of a Zulu Warrior; and the accompanying Illustration shows the mode of Bush-fighting in the Kaffir country, and also the character of the district through which Sir Harry Smith had lately to force his way.]

EMIGRANT'S COTTAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THERE are few instances of self-denial in the life of an emigrant that are more striking than the facility with which he becomes reconciled to change of habitation, in his transit from the luxurious accommodation of the mother country to the bare location of her newly settled colonies. The accompanying Illustration is of the latter phase, representing, as it does, the Cottage (*warri*) of a gentleman who has recently located himself upon the banks of the beautiful Molyneux River, in the district of Otago, New Zealand.

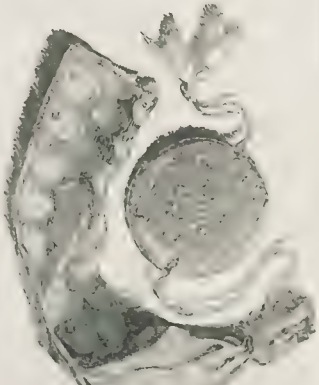
On the extreme right (says our Correspondent) is the large *fatta*, containing all our boxes of wearing apparel, hardware, and, in short, everything but eatables. The extraordinary looking tree next to it represents the ti-palm, with the stems of which the walls of the house are made. Next is the hen-house and dog-kennel. In the centre is the dwelling-house, the walls made with the trunks of the ti-palm, split up the middle and placed standing on end. Instead of lime, moss is used to fill up the interstices between the slabs, which has a very neat and picturesque effect. On the right of the house is the large chimney of the kitchen: the dimensions externally 12 feet by 8 feet, internally 10 feet by 6½ feet. At present, the house is only divided into two compartments, but ultimately a third will be added. The dimensions of the house are 43 feet by 14 feet; height to the ceiling, that is, the cross-beams, 7 feet. The walls internally are lined with totara bark, intended to look like oak paneling. The tree on the left of the house is a good representation of the fern-tree, which in New Zealand grows to a considerable size, and is one of its most graceful productions.

The background shows the splendid "bush." The trees are of immense size, and nearly all totara, with here and there a few black pines. The girth of some of these trees runs from 14 to 18 feet, and an occasional one is met with of even greater dimensions. The foliage is all towards the top, leaving the trunk perfectly clean and bare. In the foreground, on the left, is the famous flax-plant, which grows in such abundance throughout New Zealand. At present, the only mode of cleaning and rendering it fit for any purpose of manufacture is that adopted by the natives, and consists in merely scraping it with a shell. If a more wholesale mode is ever invented for attaining this object, New Zealand may become the largest exporting country of flax in the world. The natives make beautiful mats of it, which they wear as shawls: the common mats make first-rate carpets. The trees lying in front of the house are to be cleared, when the ground will be laid out as a garden.

EMIGRANT'S COT

SEAL OF GOOLAB SING.

THE accompanying is a sketch of a "khureetah," or letter of congratulation, sent by Goolab Sing, the ruler of Cashmere, to the Governor-



GOOLAB SING'S SEAL.

General of India. The letter itself, written on gold besprinkled paper, [illegible] in the case shown in the Engraving. This case is formed of "kinkob," or gold tissue, and is generally covered with a piece of white muslin. Goolab Sing's seal of state is attached: the centre writing is in the Persian character, and contains the words "Sri Ram Jee Sudahi Maharajah Goolab Sing," which means, "May an all-wise Providence watch over Maharajah Goolab Sing." The seven words are written round the edge, in the Nagree character. These letters are sent in all cases of state from one native Prince to another, and the letter is obtained by cutting open the case at the end, opposite to that to which the seal is attached. The accompanying "khureetah" has been forwarded to us by an officer of the Indian army, lately returned from Cashmere. The seal bears the impression only on one side. The date which [illegible] corresponds to our 1848.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, ESQ., M.P. FOR SHREWSBURY.

The honourable member, eldest son of the late Robert Slaney, Esq., of Hatton Grange, near Shepnal, in Shropshire, a country gentleman, and for many years magistrate of the county, was born at the Grange in the June of 1792; received his first education at home under a private tutor; in 1810 entered Trinity College, Cambridge; in 1812 married his cousin Elizabeth, only child of the late W. Hawkins Maccleston, Esq., M.D.; quitted the University; spent the greater part of a year in travelling over the Continent; on his return entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, in 1817 was called to the Bar, joined the Oxford circuit, and continued to practise until 1826. At the general election under the Liverpool Administration, which took place that year, in the midst of severe distress, and after the orders in council admitting all corn in bond duty free, Mr. Slaney, at the desire of a considerable number of its constituents, became a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of Shrewsbury, the chief town of his native county; and, after a severe contest, in which the poll was kept open for four days, was returned with Mr. Panten Corbet—the numbers being, Corbet (T.), 627; Slaney (W.), 387; Bigcute (T.), 263.

On entering Parliament, Mr. Slaney at once gave his support to the Whig party, then led by Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Tierney, and Henry Brougham. He was not, however, a mere party politician, and beyond his vote took no part in political questions; his attention was from the first devoted to social reforms. On the 12th of June, 1827, he made his first speech in the House, in which he brought forward an unanswerable array of facts and figures in condemnation of the then state of the Poor-law, pointing out that the depressed condition of the labourers in the southern counties of England arose, in great measure, from making up the wages of able-bodied men to a fixed amount, paying the rent of cottages, and making various illegal allowances from the rates, which tended to depress wages, to increase intemperance, and encourage imprudent marriages at the expense of the rate-payers. The speech, in that session, had no Parliamentary result. It, however, opened the eyes of members to the subject; and, in the following year, Mr. Slaney obtained a select committee to consider the abuses of the Poor-law. The committee went at length into evidence; and, in accordance with the views of the committees of 1817 and 1819, reported the existence—especially in twenty-six counties south-east of a line drawn across the kingdom from the Humber to the mouth of the Severn—of the abuses urged by Mr. Slaney, to which, however, no remedy was applied until the amended law of 1834.

He supported Lord John Russell's motion of the 26th of July, 1828, and which was carried by a majority of 44, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and, subsequently, for Catholic Emancipation.

In May, 1829, Mr. Slaney moved for a select committee to consider the restrictions on malting, and the sale and supply of malt liquor to the working classes. He entered into long and elaborate statements to show the impolicy and injustice of the heavy duties and restrictions on the second necessary of life; pointed out, "that, whilst wealth and numbers increased rapidly, the consumption of malt liquor scarcely augmented at all; and called on the country gentlemen to aid (for their own sakes) in assisting their humbler fellow-subjects. Mr. Goulburn, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised a committee should be granted. This was afterwards done, and led to facilities for the supply and sale of malt liquors, the improvement of the licensing system, and the removal of many restrictions.

Early in 1830, Mr. Slaney moved for a committee on the fluctuations of manufacturers' employment, and made a long statement showing of what consequence it was, that artisans, manufacturers, and others should have facilities afforded them to provide and insure themselves, from high wages which they gained at one period, against low wages and want of employment at another; and that such facilities would often prevent riot and disorder, as well as misery and suffering. The committee was granted; Mr. Slaney was Chairman, and was much assisted in it by Lord Spencer (then Lord Althorp). The report suggested facilities for the end desired, and stated that there was evidence to show that in the three great manufactures of England (cottons, woollens, and hardware), the wages on an average of several years were ample to provide the workmen employed with all requisite comforts, but there was no means by which they could safely provide from the high wages at one period against half employment or the want of work at another. Self-supporting societies for this purpose were suggested; but legal obstacles and jealousies have hitherto impeded them.

At the general election following the death of George IV., the June of this year, Mr. Slaney was again returned for Shrewsbury, after a contest which kept the poll open for three days, the numbers being—Jenkins (T.), 754; Slaney (W.), 563; Corbett, 445. This Parliament met for the despatch of business on the 2nd November, 1830. On the 12th, the Ministry were defeated on their plan for the settlement of the Civil List. On the following day the Duke of Wellington announced their resignation. Earl Grey was sent for, and within a week completed his Administration. On the 1st of March in the following year, Lord John Russell, who at that time held the office of Paymaster-General, and was not in the Cabinet, brought forward the Ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform; the 299 votes for, and 291 against, showed that the measure could not be carried in that Parliament. The excitement, both in the House and out of doors, necessitated a dissolution. On the 10th of May the King in person prorogued, and on the 11th dissolved Parliament. Mr. Slaney supported the Reform measure, and had again, there being this time two Whig and two Tory candidates, a hard fight for Shrewsbury, but was returned (the election lasting but one day) at the head of the poll; the numbers being—Slaney (Whig), 178; Jenkins (Tory), 175; J. Pugent (Tory), 124; Potter (Whig), 103.

MR. R. A. SLANEY, M.P. FOR SHREWSBURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN

In 1832 came the general election after the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. Slaney had again to stand a contest; the numbers polled were—Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. (Tory), 808; Slaney, (W.), Pelham, 6[illegible]

In the session of 1833, still occupying himself with questions of the increase of comfort, health, and the means of enjoyment of the people, Mr. Slaney obtained a committee on the establishment of public walks in the vicinity of populous cities. The committee went fully into the subject. The report dwelt upon the insufficient provision made in the existing West-End parks for the increasing population of London, and suggested several appropriate sites for public walks on the north, east, and south of the metropolis. Of these, Primrose-hill and Victoria-Park have since been established; Battersea-Park is in course of formation; and several of the large provincial towns have followed the recommendation of the report, and purchased ground, and laid it out in parks for the people.

By 1835, the Reform Ministry, supported in 1832 by an unprecedented majority in the House, had, from its neglect of practical measures, fallen into disfavour. Various changes had occurred, amounting almost to a break-up of the Cabinet. The death of Earl Spencer, and consequent removal of Lord Althorp to the Lords, necessitated Ministerial changes, instead of sanctioning which, William IV. informed Lord Melbourne that he had resolved upon a change of Ministry. Peel (then in Rome) was sent for, his first Administration formed, and Parliament dissolved. At the general election of 1835, Mr Slaney found that party politics were more popular with his constituents than measures of social amelioration, he was for the first and only time defeated at Shrewsbury. Sir J. Hanmer and Mr Pelham were both again candidates, and, at the close of the poll, the numbers stood—Hanmer, 760; Pelham, 627, Slaney, 584.

At the general election of 1837, following the break-up of the Peel Administration, Mr. Slaney was again returned for his native county town. There were four candidates, and the numbers were—Jenkins, 700; Slaney, 697; Pelham, 685; Dashwood (a new Whig candidate), 537.

In the session of 1837 Mr. Slaney obtained a committee on the state of education of the working classes in large towns, and which, after hearing much evidence, reported that adequate education for the children of the working classes in great towns was lamentably deficient; that in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, instead of one in eight of the population being furnished with education, only *one in twenty-five less than one-third* of the requisite number) was so provided. The evils of this neglect were pointed out and lamented, but the difficulties of improvement were found very great from religious and political differences, and all that could be done was to recommend greater facilities and extended grants of public money through the existing school societies, chiefly the national and British systems.

In February, 1840, Mr Slaney moved for a committee on the health of towns and densely-populated districts. This was granted; and, after hearing much evidence, a report was produced stating the extensive and severe evils suffered by the inhabitants of great towns, especially the *working classes*, from the neglect of reasonable provision for their health and comfort, in cleansing, draining, and a good supply of water. The loss of life and strength thence arising was insisted on, and the true economy to all classes pointed out from adequate well-considered reforms. This report excited general sympathy at the time, and laid the foundation of important sanitary reforms.

At the general election of 1841 Mr. Slaney did not come forward as a candidate, and Mr. Disraeli was returned in his stead for Shrewsbury. Mr. Slaney's proposals, however, were not forgotten. His report of 1841 was followed by that of Mr. Chadwick in 1842, and by a general awakening of public attention to the condition of the working classes; and in 1843 the late Sir Robert Peel, who in 1842 had returned to office, issued a Royal Commission—naming the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lincoln, Mr. Slaney, Major Graham, and nine other gentlemen—"to inquire into the causes of disease, and the best means of securing the public health in great towns." On this commission, as an unpaid member, and without any cost to the country, Mr. Slaney served with the most assiduous attention for about three years.

It was determined by the commission that some of the members should personally examine the state of the largest and most unhealthy towns, and report on their condition. This was done: fifty of the largest towns were examined (containing near three millions of persons), and it was found that of these *above forty were lamentably wanting* in all adequate provisions for cleansing, drainage, and a supply of water requisite for the health and comfort of the people. Of these towns, Mr. Slaney examined personally and reported on the state of fifteen, comprising Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other large towns of the Midland districts. This report was printed, with the other Local Reports, at the end of the Second Report of the Commissioners, in vol. 1., p. 197 *et seq.* Two long and laborious Reports issued from this Commission—the first, in 1844, "On the Causes of Disease;" the second, in two volumes octavo, in 1845, "On Remedial Measures." From these reports there has since resulted the Health of Towns Act, and many local acts have led the way to extensive improvements.

At the general election in 1847 Mr. Slaney again came forward for Shrewsbury; the other candidates were Mr. E. Holmes Baldock and Mr. George Tomline, and the numbers polled were—Baldock, 769; Slaney, 748; Tomline, 732.

In 1848, Mr. Slaney moved for a "standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider measures (apart from political subjects), from time to time, likely to improve the condition of the working classes." His statement went to show the great increase of crime and suffering, and the necessity for some impartial tribunal to weigh suggestions for improvement. In 1849 the same subject was brought forward. Being disappointed of success, in 1850 he moved for a committee to suggest means for removing obstacles and giving facilities to investments of the middle and working classes. This committee was granted, heard evidence, and reported (in July) in favour of such facilities being given. A strong opinion is expressed in the report, that existing legal obstacles to the sale or mortgage of land should be removed; that industrial combinations of peaceful workmen should be free from unfair legal disabilities; and that charters should be given to limit the liability of partners in useful undertakings with more facility and much less cost. Some of these recommendations appear to be approved, and will probably be carried out.

In February, 1851, he moved for a committee on the law of partnership, and the propriety of introducing limited liability in certain cases, "with a view to encourage useful enterprise and the additional employment of labour." This committee is granted, but has not yet assembled. The hon. member by his statement seemed convinced that the existing state of the law is unfair and hostile to all combinations of capital of the middle and working classes, fetters their industry, and forces capital into great towns and the hands of the few, at the cost of the many.

We hope the hon. member may be able to succeed in some of the subjects which have engaged his attention; but he must be content, if he meets the usual exciting topics of party warfare to wait long and be often neglected before any success will attend him. Yet we trust that the *attempt* to benefit others is itself a source of consolation amid disappointment, or in the evening of life. Mr. Slaney has also published a few works, most of them on subjects identical with those which have busied him in public life—an "Essay on the Employment of the Poor,"* an "Essay on the Beneficial direction of Rural Expenditure," a "Plea to Power and Parliament for the Working Classes." Besides these, he is the author of an "Outline of the Smaller British Birds."

The hon. member has thus, during a period of thirty-four years (thirty of them in Parliament), devoted himself to the advancement of the people, labouring to disclose and have removed the causes injurious to the public health, and to increase the means of instruction and healthful recreation of the working classes. Free Trade and political reforms have had his constant support; but he has preferred to all party contest on the amelioration of the social condition of the people.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

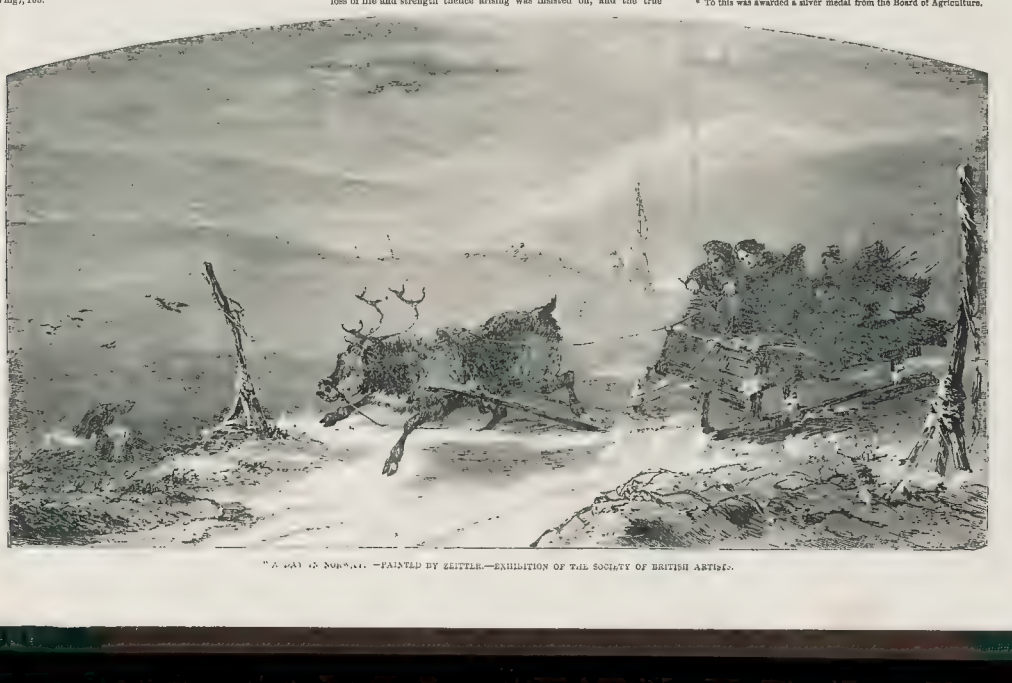
EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"A DAY IN NORWAY." Painted by J. ZEITTER.

This is one of Mr. Zeitter's fifteen contributions to the present Exhibition, which are mostly painted with great spirit and startling reality. The present scene is a landscape of dreary winter—a snow-clad roadway, denoted by poles, along which a reindeer speeds with a rude sledge at a fearful rate, though the family party are at ease, as the snow is ever and anon whirled up as they proceed.

The benefits of the reindeer to man have not been overrated. The weight which it can draw, when harnessed to a sledge, is said to be 300 lb., but 240 lb. form the general limit of the burthen. The tales told of its swiftness when thus employed would appear almost incredible, if

* To this was awarded a silver medal from the Board of Agriculture.



"A DAY IN NORWAY."—PAINTED BY ZEITTER.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

not so well attested as they are. In a race of three bear, with light sledges, started by Rietet, who went to the north of Lapland in 1769, the first performed 3089 ft. 8 in. and 56-100ths in two minutes, making a rate of nearly 19 English miles an hour; the second went over the same ground in three minutes, and the last in three minutes twenty seconds. Journeys of 180 miles in 19 hours are said not to be uncommon.

Now ready, price HALF-A-CROWN, or sent postage free, THREE SHILLINGS each,
TWO SAMPLE VOLUMES of the
NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY; viz.—
BOSWELL'S LIFE of DR. JOHNSON, Vol. I.
RESEARCHES in NINEVEH
The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS will be published with the Second Volume of "JOHNSON," on the 1st of Maynext.
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 13.—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
MONDAY, 14.—Bishop Fortuus died, 1809.
TUESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.
THURSDAY, 17.—Maunday Thursday. Abernethy died, 1831.
FRIDAY, 18.—Good Friday. American Revolution, 1775.
SATURDAY, 19. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. No	A. At	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
Tide	Noon	1 0	1 25	1 49	2 9	2 31	2 52	3 13	3 36	3 58	4 19	4 46	5 30

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-street. — On EASTER MONDAY, and during the Week will be performed the New Comedy of LOVE IN A MASK. Characters by Messrs C. Kean, Keeley, Harley, Addison Meadows, A. Wigan Mrs. Keeley Mrs. Warner (by, and Mrs C. Kean After which, a New Grand Spectacular Extravaganza

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Mrs FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE. Final Arrangements MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, HAMLET and THE LIED GHOST, and on Wednesday Evening numerous applications for a MORNING READING TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 15, THE TEMPEST The Evening Reading on WEDNESDAY in Passion Week, APRIL 16, and on Morning Reading at Half-past Two o Clock. Stalls, 7s Reserved, 5 Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed, that this Theatre is CLOSED; and will RE OPEN on EASTER MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 21st, with a Variety of Entertainments, including the pas de G. H Rodwell, &c., with New and Extensive Scenery, Machinery, Decorations, &c.; particulars of which will be given in future announcements. The Theatre will be entirely newly decorated and re-embel ished, and every effort made to sustain the high regute which this establishment holds in public estimation.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. THE SIXTH CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, when will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, the PASSION, and for the first time in this country A Tantum ergo, of Rossini; to be followed by the Sanctus Hosanna and Benedictus of Chas Gounod (first performed at the Tuileri Monday) Pergolesi's Stabat Mater, and Mr. Horsley's Reading at Half-past Two o Clock. Stalls, 7s Reserved, 5s Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre

HENRY RUSSELL, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, will give his VOCAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY APRIL 14, and during the Week (Friday excepted), entitled THE FAR WEST; or, the EMIGRANT'S PROGRESS. Illustrative "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery" In the course of the evening, the "Gamble s Wife," "Ship on Fire," &c.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERT.—MR. WILLY begs to announce that a GRAND CONCERT will take place at ST MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, at which a variety of eminent Artists will assist. Full particulars in the Bills of the Concert Room, 27, Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

APOLLONICON.—Addition of the GREAT TUBA MIRABILIS, Daily, at 2 Mr Mathe's esteemed Illustrations, Juvenile Harpists, Messrs Nordmann and Barton, Concertinas Resident Professor, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, at the APOLLONICON, with Six Performers Rossini's STABAT MATER Miss Poole Miss Messent the Misses, Mr. and Master Collins Mr. Graham Cooke, and Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at the ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 Thursday, April 17, and Saturday, April 19, and Mr. LOVE will appear as the QUEEN'S SECRET, at the ROYAL SURREY THEATRE in his original Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, or, the delivery of Portraits Lab to followed by notes in the Harp, by that a no dinary talent. Mr. Thomas Mr. Love will appear in several characters Toconc lude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, and other Entertainments are Grand Pantomime, Cam ile Colonar —Mr Love Monday, April 21, Mr. Love will appear at Wednesday, April 23, at Sheffield Friday, April 25 at Cheltenham Saturday, April 26, at Worcester Monday, April 28 at the Theatre Royal Preston Tuesday, April 29, at the Music Hall, Lancaster, Wednesday, April 30, at the Music Hall, York Sunday, May 4, at the same place; Friday, May 2 at the Public Hall at Leeds

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS in NATURAL MAGIC, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of Mr. ANDERSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry and Public that he will open the above Elegant and Fashionable Theatre, and give his Royal Entertainments, the most astounding that has yet been introduced in this country as wonders in Natural Magic.—On EASTER MONDAY and during the week, Professor Anderson will appear in his Magic Temple, and perform his wonderful Natural Magic. His son will also appear during the Entertainments, and perform in his respective feat of the Invisible Bell. The wonder of the Whole World is but Years of age His performances to the Science of Magic are truly incredible.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Sale de Mons. ROBIN, sole Lessee and Proprietor, 222 Regent-street, next to Hayward's, and Miss Robin, from Paris, have the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that they have made arrangements with Mr. Lumley, for the engagement of the celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE of JUVENILE FRENCH DANCERS, at Eight o'Clock, and every following evening, except WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at Half-past two, a Morning Performance Tickets as usual, at Mrs MITCHELL'S, Bond-street, and at Mrs. ROBIN'S.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE (late MISS KELLY'S).—ELECTRO-BIOLOGY. Mr. GEORGE VINCENT DRURY-LANE will commence a Series of LECTURES on the Wonderful Phenomena of the Electro-Biological Sleep—Medical Men are invited to attend the first lecture, at 7 precisely each with a variety of Patients, many experiments to be performed, which must convince the Sceptic. Doors opened at Half past 6 Private Boxes to be secured at Mr. Jones's, Bookseller, 28 New Piccadilly Price Half-a-Crown.

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE will give a Series of ANATOMICAL EXPERIMENTS at the MANSION HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, APRIL 15, and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, Towards a new Physiological Science, on the Evenings of Tuesday April 15, Wednesday April 16, Thursday, April 17, and Saturday, April 19, upon Persons previously selected from the Audience. A numerous Body of Medical Gentlemen, in London, have been at their last seven Lectures at Anatomical Lectures. Private Stances and Practical Instruction given on application to Mr STONE at Dr DARLEY'S, at 29 Duke-street, Manchester-square.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of APRIL next, at One o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of considering and approving, to enter into the Agreement for carrying into effect an Arrangement with the Newmarket Railway Company for the working by this Company of their Railway in connection with that of the Ambridge Company, upon the terms and conditions which will be laid before the Meeting

And it is also proposed to consider, and if approved of, to authorise the Directors to carry into effect, an agreement with the Eastern Union Company for the construction of the branch line of railway from Colchester to Harwich, upon the terms and conditions stated in the Notice convening the Meeting

By order, DAVID WADDINGTON Chairman
Bishopsgate Station, April 1851 PETER BONEY, Secretary

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, April 14th day of APRIL next, at One o'Clock precisely for the purpose of considering and approving, to enter into the Agreement for carrying into effect an Arrangement with the Newmarket Railway Company for the working by this Company of their Railway in connection with that of the Ambridge Company, upon the terms and conditions which will be laid before the Meeting

And it is also proposed to consider, and if approved of, to authorise the Directors to carry into effect, an agreement with the Eastern Union Company for the construction of the branch line of railway from Colchester to Harwich, upon the terms and conditions stated in the Notice convening the Meeting

By order, DAVID WADDINGTON Chairman
Bishopsgate Station, April 1851 PETER BONEY, Secretary

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM.—The FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, April 28th, 1851.
The Right Hon JOHN WILSON CROKER, LORD MAYOR, President
Charity, in the chair.

STEWARDS

Robert Walter Carden, Esq. Aldermen	Sheriffs of London
Edmund Graham Ward, Esq.	and Middlesex.
Broadhalent, the Most Noble Marquis of, K T F R S	Walter Capon Henry John Ley Pocock, Esq. Richard Taylor, Esq. Robert Bell Wyld, Esq. D Jones Frederick, Esq. F.L.S. F.S.A. Isaac Hodgson Chas. Esq Samuel Smith, Esq
Bardolphe, William, Esq.	
Brooke, Henry Boultby, Esq.	
Burrell, Sir Chas M, Bart, M.P.	
Clarke, John, Esq	
Gilbert John Wm, Esq. F R S	
Grosvenor, Right Hon Lord Robert, M P.	Stuart, right Hon Lord Dudley Coutts, M.P.

Dinner on table at Half-past Five for Six o'Clock precisely
Tickets, One Guinea each. To be had at the London Tavern; or of T G Simmons, Esq, Secretary, Infirmary; or 52, King William-street, City

ASYLUM for IDIOTS.—APRIL ELECTION.—The Subscribers are earnestly requested to send their PROXY PAPERS in favour of ANN TUTTLE, aged 12 years, to Mrs JOHN HODGE, 38 UPPER GOWER-STREET, London. This distressing yet hopeful case is strongly recommended by the Hon Arthur Kinnaird, Robert Leaman, Esq, M.D., G. Hitchcock, and Thos. Spalding, Esqrs

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Incorporated by Royal Charter. The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until dusk. Admittance 1s.—Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East J. W ALLEN, Secretary.

VIEWS of the FALLS of NIAGARA and of JERUSALEM, as HURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—WILL BE OPENED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, the above astounding and eminently interesting Views, in the Large Rotunda.—Admission, 1s to the two Views. In order to meet the present unprecedented season. The Views of the LAKES of KILLARNEY and of LUCERNE are now open Admission, 1s each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, Half-price. Open from 11 till dusk

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 114, Regent-street.—The Proprietors beg to announce, that the DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA having been exhibited 900 times, and visited by upwards of 200,000 persons, they have determined in order to merit a continuance of this distinguished patronage, on entirely renovating the same, and on introducing several New Pictures, it will therefore, be CLOSED until EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 21st. The DIORAMA of OUR NATIVE LAND, during the close of the Overland Mail, will still continue Open Daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s., Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is NOW OPEN, from 7en o'clock in the Morning till Ten at Night POPULAR LECTURES on the STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the HUMAN BODY will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman at the following hours; viz. 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 o clock.—Admission 1s.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS in the Regent's Park are OPEN to Visitors every day in EASTER WEEK, except SATURDAY, on payment of SIXPENCE each person

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 285.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

FOR upwards of thirty years the question of the removal of Smithfield Market from the heart of the old City of London has been before the public. For upwards of thirty years the continuance of the nuisance has been condemned by everybody except by the ancient Corporation of the City, and by those having a direct pecuniary interest in the market. Corporations, as a great legal authority remarked, have no conscience; they have nearer souls to be saved, nor bodies to be castigated, and their members, in a collective capacity, do or sanction deeds, which, as individuals, they would blush to be concerned in. Their opposition to the removal of the Market is, therefore, not surprising. In the same way the opposition of those who have a money interest in the abominations of Smithfield, was natural enough; but so strong and obstinate has been the defence which has been made against a measure which the public health and the public convenience, the public decency and the public safety, have alike demanded, that the first decisive step which has ever been taken to make the London of the nineteenth century as wholesome and decent, in this respect, as the London of five hundred years ago, was taken latately as Wednesday evening last. The plan of the Corporation of London for enlarging the present market, and for perpetuating the nuisance with a slight reform, was rejected by a large majority of the House of Commons. Upon this occasion Lord John Russell, although member for the City of London, did not forget that his duties extended to the whole Metropolis and to the whole kingdom, manfully opposed the scheme of an influential portion of his constituents. So decisive was the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, that the public may now reasonably anticipate that the first great parliamentary step for the removal of the Market will be an effectual one. A majority of 122 against the bill of the Corporation for enlarging the Market, and of 165 in favour of the measure of the Government for removing it altogether, is a fact of no slight significance for the public of the ultimate result. It is to be hoped that the Government will use its victory with sufficient vigour to carry their bill, in all its stages, during the present session.

THE REVENUE.

The usual abstract of the Revenue accounts of Income and Expenditure for the year and the quarter ending April 5, 1851, have been published. We thus learn that the amount of the Income for the year just ended was £50,939,365, and for the quarter £11,072,191; and that the increase of income for the year over the income of the year ending April 5, 1851, is £446,119, while the increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1850, is £288,851.

The various branches of the Revenue exhibit the following comparative results; viz.—

Customs an increase on the year of £195,299, and on the quarter of £115,682

Excise, an increase on the year of £332,811, and on the quarter of £121,067.

Stamps, a decrease for the year of £248,805; while on the quarter there is an increase of £3883.

Taxes, an increase on the year of £17,752; but a decrease on the quarter of £9447.

Property-Tax, a decrease on the year of £62,869; but an increase on the quarter of £20,342.

Post-office, an increase of £58,000 on the year, and of £41,000 on the quarter.

Under the head *Crown Lands* there is no return; and under the *Miscellaneous* head there is a decrease of £45,844 on the year, and of £25,986 on the quarter.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 16th George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus over the charge for the Consolidated Fund, Great Britain and Ireland beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1851, amounted to the sum of £2,978,[illegible] and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that £41,701 10s. 9d. (being one-fourth part of the said surplus) will be applied under the provisions of the act above-mentioned between the 7th of April, 1851, and the 5th of July, 1851, to the following purposes, viz

To be applied to the purchase of Stock	£644,701 10 9
Add Interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock ..	2,036 15 5
	£646,809 6 2

The notice is signed "A. G. Spearman, Comptroller-General. National Debt Office, April 2, 1851."

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—A valuable Parliamentary paper obtained by Mr. Cardwell has been published by order of the House of Commons. It contains an account of the public income and expenditure for each year since 1822, showing the amount received into the Exchequer, the expenditure under its several heads, the surplus or deficiency of income; the amount of taxes repealed, reduced, or imposed, distinguishing the principal items; the total capital of debt, funded or unfunded; and the balance in the Exchequer at the close of the year. Since 1822, taxes have been repealed or reduced to the amount of £36,848,503, and taxes have been imposed to the amount of £9,864,756, leaving a balance of taxes reduced or repealed to the amount of £27,083,747. Between 1822 and 1850 the net reductions amounted to £17,078,409; between 1830 and 1849, to £5,2586,03; and between 1840 and 1850, to £4,746,730. The total revenue for the year 1822 was £54,180,743; and for 1850, £52,810,680. From a statement of the value of our imports and exports during the same years, it appears that in 1822 the value of imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was £30,520,663; and of exports, £38,464,122. In 1849 the value of the imports was £105,874,607; and that of the exports, £130,101,394.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

We have much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty the Queen, with a laudable desire to give an impetus to the trade of the metropolis, has caused an announcement to be made in the *London Gazette* of the Royal intention to hold three Drawingrooms more during the ensuing month. The days fixed are—Tuesday, the 6th of May next; Thursday, the 15th of May next; and Saturday, the 31st of May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawing-room on the 31st of May Her Majesty has also announced her intention of holding a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 18th of June (Waterloo Day). And we have also authority to announce, that it is her Majesty's intention that State Balls shall take place on Monday, the 5th of May, and on Monday, the 19th of May; and a concert on Monday, the 12th of May.

On Monday last the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Countess of De arr, the Hon Flora Macdonald, Colonel Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have had frequent dinner parties during the week, at which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has generally been a guest.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Helena, were received by appointment at Holmes, at the residence of Karl Wood. On the same day the Queen and the Prince inspected the engravings, by Mr. Lewis (life size), of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from Winterhalter's picture, which were submitted by Mr. Moon. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The alterations to the front of Buckingham Palace being now completed, all guests and visitors to the palace will enter through the iron gates next the centre gate of the enclosure to the east of the Palace. The entrance gate will be that to the eastward of the centre; and that of exit, to the north.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace.

His Excellency Count Schimmelpennink, Minister for the Netherlands, left London last Saturday week for the Hague, in consequence of which his Excellency was unavoidably absent from the Drawing-room. The Count is expected to return to Claremont in the course of the present week.

The marriage of Viscount Goderich, son of the Earl and Countess of Ripon, with Miss Henrietta Vyner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, was celebrated on Tuesday morning, at the residence of Earl De Grey, grandfather to the bride and uncle to the bridegroom, in St. James's square. The youthful and beautiful bride is 18 years of age, and the noble bridegroom is in his 24th year.

We understand, that, in the course of the season, the Earl of Kintore will lead to the hymeneal altar, his cousin, Madeleine Louisa, second daughter of Captain F. Hawkins, brother of the late Countess of Kintore.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LOUISA EMMA, MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

THE death of this lamented lady took place at Bowood, in Wiltshire, on the 3rd instant. The Marchioness, who was born June 27, 1785, and had, consequently, now completed her 66th year, was fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Leicester, and co-in to Charles James Fox. Her marriage to the Marquis of Lansdowne (then Lord Wycombe) took place in 1809, and its issue consisted of two sons and one daughter; viz. 1. William Henry, Earl of Kerry, born March 24, 1811, who married, in 1834, Lady Augusta Fitzmaurice, daughter of the present Earl of Besborough, and died August 21, 1836, leaving an only child, Mary. 2. William Thomas, born March 15, 1816, Charles A. Grey. 2. Henry, born March 2, 1819, who married in 1849, and his

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Family Colonisation Loan Society.—This excellent institution, which was called into existence by the benevolent exertions of the poor emigrant's friend, Mrs. Chisholm, and which only requires to be generally known in order to receive from a charitable public that efficient support to which its meritorious objects and purposes so justly entitle it, has resumed its active operations for the season. On Tuesday evening, a family group meeting of the emigrants who are about to sail in the *Blundell* early next month, took place at the Royal British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road, for the purpose of being introduced to each other, and arranging all the preliminaries for their voyage. It appeared from proceedings on the occasion, that 230 persons are going out by the *Blundell*, 64 of whom have brothers and sisters in the colonies: and [illegible] parents, who have been sent for by their children, who in most cases had forwarded £5 towards the expense of their voyage. The expense of each individual was £12, and this society lent £4, on the payment of which the party repaying it nominates a relative, to whom £4 is again lent, with an additional pound, so that the debt from the family became increased as they became more known to the society. The payments from the working classes amounted to between £150 and £200, and the society could send out five ships by September next, if they could advance a sufficient number of £4 loans to each adult. The sum of £1242 9s. had been paid by the parties now about to sail, and every attention would be paid to their comfort and accommodation. The number of children going out this voyage amounts to 60, and a school-room will be fitted up for them on board, so that the time passed on the voyage may not be thrown away. A sort of friendly compact was established amongst the intending emigrants at the meeting, and various arrangements were agreed upon with a view to their comfort on the voyage.

City of London Pension Society.—A general meeting of this society took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of four additional pensioners from a list of thirty-five candidates; Jas. Harmer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated the great pleasure it afforded the directors to be again enabled to present to the benevolent supporters of this charity an opportunity of exercising their privilege of voting in the election of an additional number of pensioners. Since the foundation of this charity it had been the happy instrument of affording relief in old age to no less than 878 poor pensioners, thereby distributing in monthly pensions the sum of £56,214.

Equalisation of the Land Tax.—The Land Tax Commissioners for Westminster assembled on Monday at the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster Hall, to assess the land tax for 1851. Mr. Cafe was voted into the chair, which he reluctantly took, as he thought the meeting a very unusual one, and, indeed, scarcely knew why it was called. Mr. Rogers was then appointed clerk, and Mr. Coppock, amid much interruption, explained the authority under which the meeting was convened, and advocated an equalisation of the land tax. He moved "That the unredeemed portion of the land tax now payable in respect of the sum of £63,092 1s. 5d., which by the act 38 Geo. 3., c. 5, is stated as the quota for the city of Westminster and liberty thereof, and offices executed in Westminster, be raised, charged, and assessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the land tax within the city and liberty of Westminster." Mr. Wood objected to the resolution proposed by Mr. Coppock, on the ground that, however desirable an equalisation of the land tax might be, they (the commissioners) were not capable of re-adjusting it, and because he believed that any attempt on their part so to do would involve them in endless litigation, without leading to any profitable result. Mr. Wood ultimately moved an amendment, declaring the meeting illegal. On a division, the numbers were equal, 12 to each; but the chairman gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Wood, and the meeting, thus declared illegal, was dissolved.

Shoe-Black Society.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the friends and promoters of this society was held at the Grotto-passage Ragged Schools, High-street, Marylebone, to receive the first report of the committee. Mr. W. J. Maxwell took the chair, and observed that great advantages were likely to arise from the praiseworthy efforts of this society, inasmuch as the superintendents of the ragged schools found considerable difficulty in finding employment for the boys under their control. The great end and aim of some of the ragged schools was to afford to boys the means of emigration; and the occupation which was offered to them by this society would afford them an opportunity of discovering their merits, and of deciding how far they were entitled to encouragement. The report stated that the committee commenced their labours with the design of supplying employment to boys from the schools in connexion with the Ragged School Union. They had, therefore, sought the co-operation of the managers of these schools, and the result had been that candidates had been furnished them from these schools, the number of boys sent being 34. These candidates were received by the committee at the depository, in a court near Charing-cross, and those who were approved by the inspector and the committee were sent out to their duty in the streets. Of the 34 mentioned, 17 had been under instruction; and of the 17, six were now daily at work, while nine were still in training. On the 31st of March four boys only were employed, and on that day they earned on an average 1s. each. The amount of earnings had since been considerably increased, and now averaged 8s 6d. a week for each boy; and their stations were regularly interchanged, so that their earnings might be as far as possible equalised. The mode of appropriating the money was as follows:—Each boy received every day 8d. out of the society's funds, and the amount earned in the day beyond 8d. was divided into three parts, of which one was retained to defray current expenses, another was given at once to the boy, and the third was kept for him at the bank. The total amount of subscriptions amounted to £89 14s. 4d., and the expenditure to £32 13s. 11d. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions calling on the friends of ragged schools to promote the objects of this society were unanimously passed.

Omnibus Servants' Provident Society.—A very full meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. After a few observations from his Lordship on the objects of the meeting, the secretary read the report, which stated that the society was formed by Mr Sculley, by whose perseverance, although it had only been established two years, the funds amounted to £900. There were several noblemen and gentlemen contributors to the funds, as well as omnibus proprietors, and it had so far increased in public estimation that Prince Albert, through his Secretary, Colonel Phipps, had only last Monday week forwarded to Mr. Sculley a cheque on Messrs. Coutts for £25 in aid of the society. At the conclusion of the report, his Lordship said he had, on being requested to preside, considered the matter, and, from inquiries made, had come to the determination to consent, believing that no other class of men had been so much maligned, were so hardly worked, and were better worthy of support. There were no less than 3000 omnibuses running, employing above 11,000 men; and Sir Charles Wood, who no doubt would be a subscriber to the funds of the society, in his budget, stated that there was paid to the revenue, as hackney-carriage duty for the number of omnibuses he had named, no less a sum than £400,000. Besides this, wages were to be paid, vehicles and horses bought and fed, groomed, and shod, together with numberless incidental expenses, which no less a sum than £2,000,000 a year, paid by the public for omnibus travelling, could meet. He highly approved of the society, which he should henceforward himself support, and endeavour to make his friends do likewise. The adoption of the report was carried unanimously, and several resolutions in furtherance of the objects in view of the "Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Benefit Society" were passed.

Female Aid Society.—The annual meeting of this society was hled on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The establishments supported by the society are three in number:—1. A home for friendless young females of good character, in Ormond-street. 2. A home and registry for female servants, Milman-street, Bedford-row. 3. A home for penitent females, in White Lion-street, Islington. The report contrasted the present position of the society with its condition seven years since, by which it appeared that the number of inmates in 1844 received in the Indigent Refuge was limited to 16, while the Friendless Home now accommodated 35. The Penitents' Home was then limited to the admission of 40 inmates; now it received 60. The report then referred to the favourable change in the financial position of this society, it being for the first time since its commencement free from debt, and suggested an improvement in the Penitents' Home, by which a better system of probation and classification would be secured, by making an additional ward at the cost of £500. The Home for Friendless Young Females had always been regarded as most important and interesting. Every succeeding year the number of applicants increased. During the past year, 66 had been placed in service, and there were at the present time 30 in the friendless home, and since its commencement 988 young persons had been trained and placed out at service. The Home and Registry for female servants had also been most encouraging in the progress and success which had attended its formation. The lodgers, during their stay there, were placed under the influence of Christian privileges and instruction, independent of having a comfortable and respectable home, possessing the advantages of the kind and judicious counsels of the ladies' committee. The number admitted as lodgers during the past year was 165, and since the commencement of the society, 1520. 311 had been supplied with situations from the Registry during the year; and since the commencement, 3304. In the home for penitent females 167 had been admitted during the past year, out of whom 20 had been restored to their friends, and 19 sent out to service. Since the commencement of this establishment, 2160 outcast females had been admitted, and upwards of 900 of them had passed through their probation most satisfactorily. The receipts during the past year, from the various resources, had amounted to £3533 7s. 8d., and the expenditure [illegible] 2s. 7d., leaving a balance of £268 5s. 1d. Previously to April, 1852, the society would require £3000 to maintain the charity in its present state of usefulness. The report having been adopted, resolutions were agreed to in accordance with the objects of the meeting.

A meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Insane took place at the residence of the treasurer, 26, Cavendish-square, on the 2nd instant, when the premium of twenty guineas was awarded to Thomas Coutts Morrison, Esq., resident medical officer of the Royal Lunatic Asylum Montrose, for the essay entitled "On Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence in reference to Insanity."

Great Metropolitan Fairs.—On Wednesday the allotment of space at the "monster fair" to be held at the Hippodrome, Bayswater, during the Exhibition, commenced. The ground marked out exceeds 25 acres, all of which will be covered with booths and shows. Messrs. Nelson and Lee, who have the management, specially agree, before granting the ground, that no gambling or Sunday trading will be permitted. At Battersea park upwards of 50 acres of land have been portioned off for the holding of a fair. On Kennington-common a large fair will be held, another on Stepney-green, and one in Primrose-hill-park.

The Land Tax.—An adjourned meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex was held on Tuesday, at the Clerkenwell Sessions-house, to fix the quotas of the divisions with a view to their equitable adjustment, and with the object to receive from the divisional clerks returns of the several parish rentals. Mr Woodward was proposed as chairman by Sir J. Hamilton, Mr. Offer by Mr Coppock. Mr. Woodward was chosen by the Commissioners. Mr Burchall, the clerk, was then called upon to report progress. He stated that, as directed by the former meeting, he had forwarded the resolution passed on that occasion to the Board of Inland Revenue. He had received thence the following reply:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset-house, April 7, 1851.

Sir,—The Board of Inland Revenue have had under consideration the resolution passed at a general meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex, "That the [illegible] redeemed portion of the land tax payable by that part of the county of Middlesex described [illegible] Geo. III., c. 5, as the rest of the county is charged with the sum of £107,602 11s. 7d., be assessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the tax, within every hundred, lathe, wapentake, rape, ward, or other division within that part of the said county." I am directed to observe that the board deem it necessary to communicate to you, for the information of the commissioners by whom the resolution in question has been adopted, the view which the board take of this matter. With regard to the proposed alterations of the sums now charged on divisions, the board hold that it does not admit of any doubt that the commissioners of land tax are precluded by the Land Tax Act, 38 George the Third, chapter 5, section 7, from altering the sums or proportions charged on each hundred or division of a county, where the sums have been charged in the terms of that enactment "in proportion to the sums which were assessed upon the same hundreds or divisions respectively by the act 4th William and Mary, c. 1." And with respect to an alteration in the quotas charged on the several parishes within a division, I am directed to observe that the land tax has been assessed in the present mode, and the quotas charged on the division have been assessed in the several parishes in the same proportions as are now charged therein during a period of nearly two centuries. Property has been bought and sold, and otherwise dealt with, on the faith of the permanency of the practice which has so long prevailed in that respect, and any attempt now made to alter that practice would, in the opinion of the Board, not only be attended with difficulties almost insuperable, but, if successful, would operate with great injustice. Under these circumstances, the Board cannot but consider it highly inexpedient that any new mode of charging and assessing the land tax should be adopted, whereby any alteration would be made in the amount payable in the parishes without any division. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Thomas Keogh.

The reading of this letter gave rise to a new discussion on the question decided at the last court, Sir J. Hamilton asking what more they were to do, with the authorities and the law against them; Mr. Coppock asserting that the law was on his side; and another commissioner vehemently protesting that he, at any rate, would sign no distress-warrants while there remained the present inequalities in the rates. Mr. Payne then moved, and Dr. Sayer seconded, a resolution recommending an adherence in the present year to the assessments of the past, and thus negativing the motion passed on the 28th ult. Mr. Coppock admitted the necessity, under existing circumstances, of bowing for a time to the judgment of the Board of Inland Revenue. He, however, abated none of his opinions either as to the illegality or as to the justice of the system of taxation against which he had so strenuously protested. He pledged himself, therefore, to bring the matter before the highest tribunals, and, in his own person to seek a satisfactory decision. If unsuccessful so far, he had at least enjoyed the pleasure of eliciting from a majority of the commissioners an expression of opinion in accordance with his own views. Other speakers followed, and Mr. Payne's motion was agreed to.

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.—A public meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making certain alterations in the constitution of the charity, with the view of increasing its usefulness. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided. Mr. Buckler, the secretary, read a special report from the committee, which stated that the asylum was originally established for the protection of orphans from the earliest period of life until eligible for those institutions which are intended for their reception at a more advanced age. The benefits of the charity as it is at present constituted were thus confined exclusively to the case of infants under the age of eight years; and as the number annually leaving the asylum had of late years greatly increased, the consequence was, a large proportion were, upon the expiration of that term, again thrown upon the world, and in many instances failed altogether in obtaining admission into other institutions, or only succeeded after the lapse of so long a period as greatly diminished the effect of the moral and religious training, and other advantages received during their residence in this asylum. It had been found upon inquiry, that, out of 159 children who left on the completion of their term, from January 1, 1848, to December 31, 1850, only 19 went direct to other charities; 55 left as candidates for other asylums, or intending to become such; and 85 were returned to their relations or sureties. With regard to those who proposed seeking admission into other institutions, it appears from their latest election lists, that out of 44 applicants from this asylum, 11 only were successful, of whom 10 had already left for periods varying between six months to nearly three years; and of the 33 remaining to renew their efforts at the succeeding elections, after intervals of six months, 30 will have quitted for various terms, the greater part from one to nearly three years. Under these circumstances, the directors appeal to the friends of the charity to enable them (while maintaining the institution in all its integrity as an Infant Orphan Asylum, and without contemplating any diminution in the large number of infants annually received) to extend its benefits, by continuing its protection to a portion, at least, of the children until they have attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years. After some observations from Messrs. Capel, Lynes, and Ridgway, who refused their consent to the proposed alterations, on the ground that the meeting was acting irregularly, and contrary to the provisions of the charter of the society, the report was adopted almost unanimously. A series of resolutions was proposed and briefly supported by Messrs. Phillips, Chamberlaine, Norton, and other gentlemen, making the necessary alterations and amendments in the rules of the charity, and empowering the committee to take the necessary measures for an extension of the act of incorporation, if it should be found necessary to do so. The proceedings then terminated.

Society of Schoolmasters.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Saturday last, at 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; the Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. It appeared from the statement, that this society was first formed in 1798, on the principle of life assurance. A charitable fund was, however, at the same time instituted for the relief of distressed subscribers, [illegible] widows and their orphans. In 1821, the assurance society was dissolved, and the institution became purely charitable, and its aid, which had been previously limited to subscribers, was more generally extended. Their present amount of funded property was £7900, but their resources were by no means adequate to the applications for assistance, which were daily increasing both in number and urgency; while, through the lapse of time, the loss of all its early advocates and many annual subscribers was deeply felt and regretted. Schoolmasters, who had been subscribers, and their families, were regarded as having the first claim to consideration, but a great portion of their income has been expended in annual grants to widows of non-subscribers. During the past year 47 cases were relieved, and the receipts had amounted to £502 9s. 3d., and the expenditure to £443 2s., leaving a balance of £58 7s. 3d. The report was adopted.

St. James's Literary and Scientific Society.—A public meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Ann's, Soho, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Wednesday evening, to take measures for founding an institution under the above title; the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. Dr. Lankester read a report from the preliminary committee, which stated, that measures having been taken for the establishment of the society, 101 gentlemen had expressed their intention of becoming annual subscribers, and 22 life subscribers, besides which, several ladies had expressed their intention of supporting the institution. The committee had not hitherto felt themselves justified in taking premises for the society; but should sufficient support be extended to them, they proposed to take premises in Sackville-street, every way fitted for the purpose. Donations of books for the library had been promised them by Mr. Bentley, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Nickisson, and various other gentlemen in the parish, while lectures had been promised by Professor Edward Forbes, Professor Ramsay, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Milman, and other gentlemen of eminence. Upon the motion of Sir Henry de la Beche, seconded by Dr. Lankester, the report was adopted. A series of resolutions were subsequently carried, approving of rules for the governance of the institution, appointing the first officers, &c. A number of members having been enrolled, a vote of thanks was given to the noble chairman, and the meeting separated.

Fistula Infirmary.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and patrons of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman Hooper in the chair. The report stated that the past year had been one of unexampled prosperity: within the last three months one individual had presented them with the munificent donation of £3000, accompanied by no restrictions, but merely a suggestion that the donation should be applied towards purchasing a site for erecting the intended new hospital, and that all unnecessary expenditure should be avoided for the external part of the building, in order the better to provide comforts for the sufferers destined to become inmates within its walls, and that no part of the funded property of the institution should be applied for the purpose of the building; also one condition that the name of the donor should be withheld. A legacy of £1000, free of duty, had also been left to the institution by the late Jeremiah Olive; and one of £100 from the late Mr J. Jones. They had obtained a site upon which they would be enabled to erect an hospital capable of accommodating 50 inmates; but the committee recommended that the building should not be commenced until the amount of subscriptions towards that fund had reached £5000, independent of the cost of the site. They had now in hand for that purpose, including the £3000 above alluded to, £4300. During the past fourteen years 6500 patients had been relieved by this institution, 2500 of whom had been under cure by operative surgery. An auxiliary society, consisting of the poor patients who had been relieved by this institution, had been formed, and presented this charity annually with between £40 and £50; and one patient at Newmarket had during the past year collected in small sums £21, which he had sent as a donation to this institution. The total receipts for the past year, including a balance left, and £660 belonging to the building fund, amounted to £2508 13s. 11d.; and the expenditure to £1206 11s. 0d. The surgeon's report stated that of the 537 patients during the year, 246 had been discharged cured; 173 materially relieved; 5 incurable; 33 discharged for irregularity, leaving 80 still under treatment.

Sunday Trading Bill.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the master butchers of Westminster, Clare Market, and other parts of the metropolis, was held at the Blue Anchor Tavern, York-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, M.P., for the suppression of unnecessary Sunday trading. Mr. Henesgo, of the Broadway, Westminster, who was in the chair, observed that the Sunday Trading Bill had his most cordial support. Several other members of the trade also spoke, and a unanimous resolution was adopted in favour of the measure.

A joint-stock company is about to be formed, under the auspices of influential parties in the City, for manufacturing iron and steel in India.

Bank of England.—A court of proprietors met on Tuesday morning, in the Bank parlour, for the election of a governor and a deputy-governor of the Bank. For the former post Mr. Thomas Hankey, for the latter Mr. J. G. Hubbard was the only candidate. Both were elected.

East India House.—On Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot to be directors of the company:—viz. John Cotton, Esq.; John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq.; William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.; Henry Shank, Esq.; and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. The out-going directors are William Butterworth Bailey, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; and Major John Arthur Moore. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to John Shepherd, Esq., chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

London Hospital.—The 111th anniversary of this well-known and justly esteemed institution took place on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern; Mr. Buxton (in the absence of Sir E. Buxton) in the chair. The cloth having been removed, the chairman briefly introduced the usual loyal toasts, and then commented upon that embracing the topic of the evening—the utility of the London Hospital. He stated that the number of in-patients during the past year had been 3894, and of out-patients 16,403. The expenditure had amounted to £14,472 12s. 11d.; but, with an increased revenue, there might be an increased area of benevolence. Liberal subscriptions were announced, and the party broke up.

London Homœopathic Hospital.—The anniversary of this institution took place on Thursday evening, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street; the Marquis of Worcester presiding. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, expatiated very largely on the amount of benefit that institution had afforded during the short time it had been in operation. During the past year 1800 patients had been received, 156 of whom had been admitted as in-patients. Subscriptions to the amount of £600 were announced by the secretary; and, after several toasts had been proposed and responded to, the party broke up.

Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday last, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Robert Pugh in the chair. The report stated that there was a balance against the society of £162 3s. 3d.; and, in addition to that sum, there was also due to London tradesmen £665 1s. 11d; making a total of £737 4s., towards which there was in hand £179 6s., making the liabilities of the society £559 17s. 4d. It was resolved, that a committee of seven members should be appointed to report as to the present state and condition of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, and to suggest such alterations in the rules and regulations as might appear most conducive to the future success of the institution. The meeting was then adjourned till the 30th, the infirmary remaining closed for want of funds.

Equalisation of Poor-rates in the City.—On Monday, in the forenoon, a deputation of gentlemen, connected with the City Association for establishing an equalisation of the rate for the relief of the poor throughout the city of London, waited, by appointment, upon Mr. Baines, M.P., at the office of the Commissioners, Somerset-house. Alderman Sidney, M.P., introduced the deputation, which consisted of gentlemen belonging to the board of guardians of the city of London. Mr. Baines was attended by Lord Courtenay, M.P., Mr. Nicholl, and Mr. R. W. Gray, Esq. In introducing the deputation to the Chief Commissioner, Alderman Sidney said he had been desired to state that the gentlemen who accompanied him upon that occasion appeared as a deputation from the City "Poor-law Association," the members of which were of opinion that an equalisation of the tax for the relief of the poor was exceedingly desirable. The corporation of the city of London had twice adopted resolutions strongly condemning the existing laws, and had also presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of union rating. The deputation wished to suggest the desirability of bringing the bill for the regulation of the rates into Parliament before the Easter recess, if possible, for several reasons. Alderman Sidney then entered at length into the question, after which a variety of facts were brought under the notice of the board by several of the guardians, explanatory of the injustice of the working of the existing law. After some further conversation as to minor changes, Mr. Baines said, in reply, that the Commissioners had been for some time impressed with the necessity which existed for a material alteration in the Poor-law rating and the law of settlement, and he thought it was right that the Legislature should step in to make the necessary alterations in the statute. They were most anxious that this should be done, and he (Mr. Baines) would give his best attention to what had fallen from the deputation, so that the truth and justice of the case might be met as soon as possible. At present, however, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, he could make no further promise upon the subject. The deputation, after thanking the board, withdrew.

The Metal Button Trade.—The operatives of Birmingham are now availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the great influx of foreigners the Exhibition of 1851 will bring to this country, to resuscitate, if possible, the metal button trade, which formerly flourished, and afforded employment to many families in that town. A deputation, on Saturday last, waited by appointment on Prince Albert, who most graciously received the deputation, and, after hearing the memorial read, expressed himself highly gratified to learn that his patronage on a former occasion had proved so beneficial to a deserving body of operatives, and graciously stated that it would give him great satisfaction if the same result followed his support on the present occasion, by again promoting the revival of the fashion of wearing gilt buttons. His Royal Highness assured the deputation that it would afford him much pleasure to encourage the manufacture of such beautiful articles as those then exhibited. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept several sets of gilt buttons, and on his own behalf, and on that of the two Royal Princes, thanked the artisans presenting them, and expressed his intention of wearing them, and of the two young Princes doing the same. The deputation have also had the honour of an introduction to the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship specimens of their trade, and to solicit his patronage of the same. His Lordship most kindly received the deputation, and expressed to them the great pleasure it would give him to assist them as far as lay in his power.

Crown Estate Paving.—A bill has been brought in by Lord Seymour and Mr. Cornewall Lewis, to transfer the duties of paving, lighting, watering, and cleansing part of the Crown estate in the district of the Regent's Park, and certain streets and places in Westminster, to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests. The commissioners will have power to appoint additional commissioners, and will have all the powers and property, and be liable to all the debts and engagements, of the old commissioners.

Foreign Lodgers.—Some of the large number of foreigners which the "Great Exhibition" has brought to the metropolis, have been, during the last few days, victimising respectable parties in the following manner:—Persons having apartments to let are applied to by a well-dressed man, who wishes to take two or three rooms, as the case may be, and, in lieu of giving a reference, offers to pay three months' rent in advance. This is usually considered satisfactory, the rooms are let, and in the evening, on the tenant's arriving, the unfortunate householder finds that his rooms are to be tenanted by a host of dirty, hirsute foreigners, who smoke, drink, quarrel, and sing "Vaterland" and the "Marseillaise" all day, and sleep on the floors at night. In a house at Pimlico, three rooms were taken, and *seventeen* lodgers arrived. In another case four rooms were taken, and *thirty-three* occupants filled them, who, however, departed on receiving back the rent they had paid, together with a bonus named by themselves, the obtaining of which is, no doubt, the object of these gregarious gentlemen.

Vacancy at the National Gallery.—The situation of housekeeper of this institution has become vacant, by the sudden decease of Mrs. Braybrooke, the late occupant.

Births and Deaths.—In the metropolitan districts the births registered for the week ending Saturday, April 5, were:—Males, 808; females, 752: total, 1560. Deaths during the same period—Males, 571; females, 479: total, 1059. The average number of births in the six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1333. It thus appears, from the official report, that the last week has witnessed a great improvement in the public health—the deaths in the metropolitan districts, which had ranged above 1400 in the last three weeks of March, having fallen to 1059. But this is still a high rate of mortality, not only as compared with what prevails in country districts, under conditions more favourable to health, but also with that which the population of London usually suffer at this period of the year. In none of the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, with the exception of that of 1850, did the number of deaths exceed 1028, while the average of these weeks was 946, which, if a correction be made for increase of population, will become 1032. Compared with the latter estimated result, the deaths registered last week show an increase of 27. A decrease in the mortality from complaints which have lately been prevalent, is now perceptible. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, which comprises hooping-cough and influenza, with nineteen other forms of malady, has declined from 245 deaths, which it numbered in the previous week, to 180 in the last. The class of diseases of the respiratory organs, from 272 in the preceding week to 220 in the present return. The tubercular class, which includes scrofula, tabes mesenterica, phthisis or consumption, and hydrocephalus, has remained nearly the same in the two weeks; while complaints of the digestive organs show precisely the same amount. Last week 95 persons died of bronchitis, 81 of pneumonia, 25 of asthma, only the first of these diseases showing more than the usual fatality. 59 children died of hooping-cough, which is more than the average of corresponding weeks. The cases in which the fatal cause is specified as influenza have now sensibly decreased: the number in this return is 23. The progress and decline of influenza during the last six weeks may be traced in the deaths registered, which were successively 8, 15, 38, 65, 37, and 23. The fatal effects of diseases of the "respiratory organs" (phthisis not being included in this category) may also be traced during the same period in the following weekly numbers: 281, 321, 352, 350, 274, and 220. Small-pox has further declined, and last week the deaths of only 7 children and 1 adults are ascribed to it, measles also exhibits a more favourable result; and only 6 fatal cases of scarlatina are recorded.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Monday and Tuesday. The mean of the week was 29.907 in. The mean temperature was 43·5 deg., which is about the average of the same week in 10 years. The mean daily temperature varied little during the week, but it fell to 39·6 on Saturday, which is 5 degrees below the average. The direction of the wind varied from south-west to north during the first four days, and was chiefly north-east during the remainder.

FINE ARTS.—VERITÉ.—PAINTED BY VIDAL.

MAZURKA

WALT

Vivace quasi allegro

grazioso

"FLOWERS."—PAINTED BY VIDAL.—(SEE NEXT

decidemente

senza rall.

FINE ARTS.

"FRUIT," AND "FLOWERS," PAINTED BY VIDAL.

The charming impersonations upon the preceding pages are from a pair of crayon paintings by M Vidal, a pupil of Delaroche, and who ranks for his portraits as the Lawrence of Paris. These, together with other of M. Vidal's pictures, have been engraved in a very nice manner, and are published by Vibert and Goupil, of Paris, who have done so much towards the establishment of the Art-Union of France and America

The figures here illustrated are very characteristic. "Fruit," who bears a basket of luxuriant fruit, is pressing the luscious peach to her lips: her hair is dressed with fruit; and the overflowing basket beside her, with the distant fruit-tree, are fitting accessories.

"Flowers" is a very May Queen, who is garlanded with floral beauties, and wears a crown, or turban, most fantastically wrought. Her path is strewed with flowers; and the background is composed of the same natural wealth. The flaunting gaiety of the maiden is delightful.

MARTYR PAINTING AT THE PANTHEON.

A picture by Messrs. James and George Foggo is now exhibiting at the above gallery, manifestly designed to stimulate the public feeling against the Papal Aggression, by a pictorial appeal to the eye. Its subject is the martyrdom of William Tylsworth, which took place at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, in 1506, and the distinguishing point of it is the circumstance that the daughter of the martyr was herself compelled to kindle the pile. A group in the foreground describes this act. The poor girl is in the custody of two friars, who force her to apply the torch to the faggots on which her father is placed. Behind them a Doctor of Canon Law is declaiming against the heretic; while above, on a platform, the Sheriff of the county, with the Bishop's chancellor, presides over the terrible scene, evidently compassionating the sufferers, but without the power to prevent it. The figures are highly characteristic, and very artistically grouped. Altogether, it is a powerful picture.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

After four highly successful performances of Auber's "Gustave," Bellini's "Sonnambula" was represented last Tuesday night, for the first appearance of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez in the interesting character of *Amina*, and for the return of Coletti as *Count Rodolfo*.

An *Amina* of eighteen, with considerable personal attractions, and with a thoroughly accomplished style as a vocalist, could not not fail to win the enthusiastic suffrages of an audience, even if the reading of the young and gifted *artiste* did not develop the histrionic genius of her more practised predecessors. Like her *Lucia*, the *Amina* of Mdlle. Duprez was remarkable for its simple and earnest grace, and for its careful attention to the dramatic details of the passing action. In the first act, *Amina* was rendered more retiring than obtrusive, the coquetry was more childish than artful, the sentiment for the lover more subdued than vehement. This quiet interpretatation had its charm, as well as the buoyancy and vehemence of other versions have had their attendant excitement. The vocalisation of Mdlle. Duprez was exquisitely beautiful Her ornaments in the "Come per me sereno" were sparing, but highly graceful she prudently reserved her powers for the outbreak of joy, "Ah! non giunge," in the finale; and herein she revelled in elegant embellishments of such captivating influence, as to exact the universal demand for its repetition: the neatness, finish, and precision of her cadenzas could not be surpassed.

It was delightful to listen to the musically toned organ of Coletti again. In a flowing and melodious cantabile he has now no equal; his method is perfect, his accent is so pure, the sentiment so chase and intense, that there is but one feeling of unalloyed gratification inspired by him; and as an actor he frequently rises into sublimity, as in the last scene of the aged *Foscari*, at the moment when the deposed *Doge* hears the fatal knell, proclaiming his successor.

Carlotta Grisi danced the Truandaise, from the ballet of "Esmeralda," to the ecstatic delight of the audience, so fascinating is her style, and so piquant is her pantomime in this *pas*.

On Thursday night, Auber's five-act opera, "La Muette de Portici," known in this country under the title of "Masaniello," was produced. The characters were thus distributed:—*Elvira* (betrothed to *Alfonso*), Madame Fiorentini; *Fenella* (a dumb girl), Mdlle. Monti; *Masaniello* (brother to *Fenella*), Signor Pardini; *Pietro* (his friend), M. Massol; *Borella*, Signor Lorenzo; *Selva*, M Balanchi; *Alfonso*, Signor Scotti, *Lorenzo*, Signor Mercoriale. With the libretto and music of this masterpiece of Auber the musical public are now perfectly well acquainted. Containing so much beautiful dance music, it is not surprising that the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre should include such a work in the *répertoire*, unrivalled as are the choregraphic combinations at this establishment; and as Mr. Lumley has secured M. Massol, the original *Pietro*, besides the services of one of the most celebrated dramatic mimes of Italy, Mdlle. Monti, there was also the additional inducement of presenting her in the part of *Fenella*, with which the name of the once popular *danseuse*, Pauline Leroux, is associated with such glory. Two new tenors of Continental note—Pardini, from Berlin, and Signor Scotti, from Italy—made their *débûts* on this occasion. For the Guaracha and Bolero in the first act, Mdlles. Kohlenburg, Soto, Aussandon, Pascalis, Lamoureux, Mathilde, M. Ehrick, &c., were enlisted; and the chief dancers in the Tarantella of the third act were Amalia Ferraris and M Charles, assisted by Mdlles. Allegrini, Soldansky, Rosa, M. Ehrick, M. Gouriet, &c. As Mr. A. Harris, who mounted this opera for Covent-Garden Theatre, is now the director of the *mise en scène* at Her Majesty's Theatre, the actions and groupings of the spectacle were, of course, admirably arranged, each act ending with a splendid *tableau*. He was indefatigable in his exertions, costumed as a fisherman; and his animated dancing before the horse of *Masaniello*, in the procession, at the end of the fourth act, added much to its effect. The Guaracha and Bolero were encored, so picturesque were the figures and so neat the dancing. The overture, executed with much spirit and precision, was re-demanded with one voice. The prayer in the market scene, sung with due attention to the *pianos* and *fortes*, was also encored. Pardini was well received, and was encored in the barcarole, which he sang nicely. He is an actor of intelligence, but he must moderate his action, which is too abrupt and angular. Massol was greatly applauded on his entrance. The great duo he had nearly all to himself; and never were his rich mellow tones heard to greater advantage. In the concluding passage he threw out his powerful organ with electric effect, and the encore was irresistible. He gave the barcarole in the last scene beautifully Lorenzo's *Borella* had considerable merit in its savage energy But the great feature in the magnificent mounting of "La Muta" was the representative of *Fenella*; and to see the exquisite pantomime of Mdlle Monti would be alone a source of attraction for the opera. It is quite an original conception. The public have been accustomed to see the pirouettes and gyrations of *danseuses* in this part, but Mdlle. Monti, in the first place, does not dress it like a ballet-girl, but like a Neapolitan peasant, as it ought to be presented; and, secondly, her gestures and by-play are those of nature. She speaks eloquently with the eyes—every emotion is depicted on her varying countenance: she does not distort the limbs and use the arms like a windmill, according to stage convention, but she makes you feel that she is a wronged woman, who has loved not wisely, but too well. Her tale of woe and suffering in the first act was most touching—her denunciation of the seducer full of force. Her great hit was in the scene of pardon of *Alfonso*, in the tent scene: it seemed to thrill the audience, who before had scarcely comprehended the novel mode of rendering this character. Mdlle. Monti is the daughter of the celebrated sculptor Monti, of Rome. Her fame in Italy has been great, and she retired from the stage some two years since, after a brilliant career, having been married to a gentleman of fortune at Venice. Her visit to this country will be indeed right welcome

"La Muta di Portici" will be repeated this night (Saturday). Alary's new comic opera, the "Tre Nozze," will be the earliest novelty after Easter; and Thalberg's new opera will follow immediately

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Semiramide" was given twice, leaving nothing to be desired as regards choral and orchestral execution, superb *mise en scène*, and efficient representatives of the Assyrian Queen and *Arsace* in Grisi and Angri; but most lamentably marred in the *ensemble* by the false intonation of the *Idreno*, and the loss of voice (whether from cold or from a chronic cause, is not quite clear as yet) of the *Assur*.

On Tuesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the revival of "Masaniello" with their presence. This opera is one of the grandest musical performances of this establishment: it is worth while going a hundred miles and more, to hear Costa's band perform the overture, and to listen to the singing of the chorus in the beautiful prayer in the market scene. It is needless to add, that both these instrumental and choral displays of excellence were rapturously encored; the brilliant quality of the phalanx of instrumentalists came out magnificently, and the *pianissimo* in the prayer was accomplished with incomparable delicacy and precision. The cast of the principals, with the exception of *Alfonso*, the representative of which sang awfully out of tune, and nearly ruined the first act, is extremely strong Madame Castellan returned from her triumphs at Berlin in the somewhat ungrateful part of *Elvira*, singing her florid air in the first act, and cavatina in the fourth act, with brilliant effect Herr Formes appeared for the first time as *Pietro*, and achieved a great success by his rugged bearing, his picturesque action, nervous energy, and emphatic singing. He gave the barcarole in the last act with the feverish anxiety of the excited fisherman, placed by the turn of the revolutionary wheel in the gilded saloon. Formes and Tamberlik, in the great duo of the second act, the invocation to liberty of the insurgent fishermen, quite electrified the house; never were the patriotic strains of Auber in this duo delivered with more fervour, and the concluding passage was provocative of an explosion of cheering, renewed again and again even after the encore. Tamberlik has returned with all his powers. He is unquestionably the most dramatic singer of his age, and has special qualities to distinguish him. Even those who hesitated at first to record his merits, apprehensive of the occasional tremulousness in his organ when delivering passionate phrases, have now placed him in the highest rank of tenors. With the most finished and refined style he combines a wonderful energy, with which he can thrill his hearers in forcible passages, having such a wondrous command of the high notes (in the last mad scene of "Masaniello," on Thursday, he ascended to C sharp in alt). In the opening barcarole of the second act he was encored, as usual, but did not accept it. In the cavatina of the fourth act, the invocation to sleep, his vocalisation was perfect; the ease, grace, and certainty with which he executed the ascending scale to B, and descending to the octave below, were beyond all praise. The enthusiasm he created was unbounded; his manly bearing, graceful pantomime, and general conception of the part, adding to the impression of his vocal exertions. Polonini was an able *Borella*. The *Fenella* of Mdlle. Ballin is more forcible than poetical.

On Thursday was the first extra night, on which occasion selections from "Semiramide," and "Masaniello," with the exception of the two last acts, were performed. This night (Saturday) Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," with Grisi, Castellan, Tamberlik, Herr Formes, and Signor Stigelli (his first appearance), will be given, being the last performance before Easter; after which, the earliest novelty will be Beethoven's "Fidelio," for the first time in its Italian form, the principal parts to be sustained by Madame Castellan, Signor Tagliafico, Herr Formes, Signor Stigelli, and Signor Tamberlik.

ADELPHI.

On Thursday, a new farce, in one act, entitled "London Fog," was produced. It is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Mark Lemon, and consists almost entirely of humourous dialogue. The plot, or rather "plan," of the farce is simple enough:—*Mr. Frank Copal* (Mr. Bedford), a sign-painter, mistakes his lodgings in a fog, and finds his way into those of *Mr. Simple* (Mr. Wright), by whom he has been sued for a bill, and to whose niece he is affianced *Simple* arrives in due course, and is made to believe that the fog has misled him—the pictures in the room having been altered by the intruding artist. However, he is induced to stay, and is treated to supper with his own viands and wine, during which he reveals his purpose of forgiving his niece and her lover, of whose person he is ignorant. Being then put to sleep in an arm-chair, and the furniture restored to its former position, the "old fogey," as he is called in the bills, thinks that he must have been dreaming; and on the re-appearance of the delinquent parties is made the dupe of their pretensions, grounded on the information already given by himself. The farce was successful

Sir Bulwer Lytton's new comedy having been read by Mr. Macready, and the parts cast, is now in the hands of the amateurs for the study of their respective *rôles*. The production bears some similarity to the author's "Money," and is full of what are technically termed "character parts." Mr. Webster has the superintendence of the costumes and appointments, and the ultimate right to the performance.

The Italian Opera in Paris.—Mdlle. Cruvelli has appeared in Verdi's "Ernani," with triumphant success. Her youth and handsome person won the favour of the audience before she had uttered a note; but the beauty of her voice, which is of wonderful compass—little, if anything, short of three octaves—occasioned equal surprise and delight; and her first cavatina was followed by rapturous and prolonged plaudits, which did not cease until the fair *débutante* had thrice appeared before the public. Her success was as decisive as any ever witnessed at the Italiens. In the same opera Mr. Sims Reeves also appeared In *Ernani*, his noble voice was, for the first time, heard to advantage, and his very first air was given with a power and pathos which at once decided his high rank as a singer. The last scene between these two *artistes* was a genuine ovation for both, nor was the enthusiasm of the public satisfied until they twice re-appeared before they finally retired. Colini, too, who cannot be said to have made much progress in Parisian favour, sang so well in this opera as, for the first time, to give an idea that his reputation in Italy was not undeserved. He sang the part of *Carlo V.* beautifully. The whole opera went off in a style which promises a most splendid termination to Mr. Lumley's first season in Paris.

Princess'.—The Easter piece to be produced at this theatre is by Mr. Albert Smith, and is entitled "The Alhambra; or, the Three Beautiful Princesses."

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Idol worship in art is certainly to be deprecated; but, if exception were made in favour of any composer by the Philharmonic Society, most assuredly should it be for Beethoven, whose symphonies have been a mine of wealth as well as of artistic glory for the institution. The immortal composer has, however, been treated by the society very cavalierly in regard to his last symphonic production, familiarly known as the "Choral No. 9." Yielding to the instances of the directors in 1822, Beethoven agreed to compose a symphony for the Philharmonic Society; and the score was duly transmitted through Mr. Neate—the composer, in 1825, sending his final corrections and instructions for its performance. Beethoven, in the plenitude of his genius, thought proper to emancipate himself from all conventional forms as to symphonic writing, and to substitute for the ordinary finale, the fourth movement, a choral piece of large proportions, to carry out in musical notation the poetical ideas in Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The "big wigs" of the profession, in 1825, were horror-struck at Beethoven's daring innovation—just the same as they were first staggered by the C minor Symphony; frightened at the second Mass in D; and absolutely horrified by the posthumous quartets. M. Fétis, the musical historian, to this day raves against Beethoven for his "insanity" when the Bonn musician was alive, it was styled "presumption." "Who says I am wrong?" once exclaimed the indignant Beethoven, at some criticism on his extending the domain of art; "I, Beethoven, say I am right;" and the small fry of critics became dumb at the voice of the master spirit of his age. However, the ninth symphony, inefficiently interpreted in 1825, was pronounced to be a failure; and Mr. Neate alone had the moral courage to revive it at one of his concerts, for some years. Another musical institution, the Società Armonica, essayed to perform it, with praiseworthy intentions, but with imperfect means. The Earl of Westmorland, also, was so convinced of the real grandeur of the work, that he had it executed at a concert of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1837, after a long agitation by one or two amateurs, the Philharmonic Society awoke from its lethargy, and it was performed. Then a new light broke in upon the "big wigs" and "glee amateurs;" they ascertained that the three orchestral movements were, at all events, unexceptional—that the adagio was sublime—that the scherzo was a marvellous piece of powerful imagery; but that the chorale finale was impracticable. In the same year, however, the Earl of Westmorland, true to his text, had the ninth symphony played with a band of 100 players, and a chorus of 112 voices, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the occasion of the benefit to raise funds for the Beethoven monument, which was inaugurated at Bonn, in 1845, in the presence of our Queen and Prince Albert, and copiously illustrated in our columns. The work appeared at distant intervals, at the Philharmonic Concerts, until 1847, when Costa took the matter in hand, and, for the first time, a thoroughly intelligible interpretation of the composer's conception was given. The Symphony then made a decided step in advance in public opinion; and, if it had been inserted in the first instead of the last part of the third concert on Monday, much greater progress would have been made to render its intricacies and to penetrate the design of the composer of this mighty musical epic. But a fatality appears to attend the councils of the seven directors—they take no heed of the past; they are utterly regardless of the future. A rich and varied selection of brilliant and exciting pieces was made for the first part of the scheme, occupying more than two hours in the execution; and then, at a late period of the night, the amateurs, fatigued with their previous attention and enthusiasm, were called upon to listen for one hour more, for such is the time occupied with the Ninth Symphony, to one of the most abstruse combinations for orchestra and voices, that have emanated from any writer living or dead. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from such policy—that it is not the intention of the Philharmonic directors to popularise this work (written expressly for the Society), and that they have no feeling for art beyond the trading spirit of the sale of tickets. They announce the Symphony as an especial attraction, and they place it in the programme at a period of the evening when half the auditory, with the lamentable impatience so characteristic of our country to escape before a performance be concluded, commences to leave the room in detachments. Produced in this way, the appearance of a Choral Symphony in a Philharmonic programme can only be considered as a delusion—a mere *ad captandum* proceeding to entrap a few extra guineas, and not as a solemn and conscientious tribute to the intrinsic beauties of a sublime composition, and to the distinguished musician who honoured the Society by leaving it as a legacy to what has hitherto proved Vandalian hands.

We feel too depressed and too disheartened, by having to renew our earnest and indignant protests against the directional policy, to dwell on Monday's execution, except to record that Costa achieved what was possible, with the limited time allowed for the production, and there were fewer mishaps than usual in the choral portion, and that there were not wanting amateurs, sincere in their appreciation of the sublimities of the Symphony, to listen with deep reverence, to appreciate with profound feeling, and to applaud with unbounded enthusiasm.

The selection in the first act comprised the overture (encored) and introduction to Sphor's "Jessonda," Mozart's Violin Concerto in E flat (admirably executed by Sainton); and the overture, scherzo, song with chorus, "You spotted snakes," Notturno, and Wedding March, and Final Chorus from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The solo singing was unexceptionable, in the choice of pieces and in the execution. Miss Louisa Pyne essayed the difficult task of giving Mozart's "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," in the original key, and was highly successful in the effort; whilst Miss M. Williams sang the "Pagu fui," from Winter's "Proserpina," with a depth of feeling well worthy of imitation by our concert-singers in general, who are too regardless of dramatic sentiment. Mr. Lockey and M. Jules Stockhausen gave efficient aid in the concerted pieces. The next concert will be on the 28th of April.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first concert of the seventh season began on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of Prince Albert; the presidency of the Duke of Leinster, vice the late Duke of Cambridge, the vice-presidency of the Earl of Westmorland, and under the control of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom are the Earls of Falmouth and Belfast, Lord Saltoun, Generals Sir A. Barnard and Sir John Campbell, Sir G Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Hon. L. Parsons, Hon. Major Legge, Messrs. Freeling, Perkins, Clerk, Lukin, and Ellerton. Mr. John Ella is the acting director. There are nearly 300 members of the aristocratic, literary, and scientific circles, subscribers to the Union, amongst whom are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Prince and Princess Czartoryski, Viscountess Combermere, Dowager Countess of Essex, the Earl of Cawdor, Marchioness of Douro, Marchioness of Downshire, Lady F. Bentinck, Lord G. Fitzgerald, Viscount Mandeville, Dowager Lady Rivers, Viscount Templetown, Lord Trimleston, Dowager Lady Wharncliffe, Earl of Wilton, Dowager Countess Somers Cocks, Earl and Countess [illegible], Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Hon. Mr. Parsons, Rev Sir F. Ouseley, Bart., Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Bart.; Sir John and Lady Harington, Dowager Viscountess Hereford, Marquis of Kildare, Viscountess Lifford, Hon. General Upton, Generals Gabrel and Mercer, Sir W. Newton, Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Lady C. Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, Sir R Brownrigg, Bart., Baroness Bassett, Lady Freemantle, Rev. Dr. Young, H. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A; Sir W. and Lady Medlycott, W. Marshall, Esq, M.P.; Sir C. [illegible] F. Hare, Bart.; Rev. Dr Young, Rev. C. Wyndham, Hon. Mr. O'Calaghan, Professor Owen, Owen Jones, Esq., Sir J. Gibson, Bart. &c. It is useful to mention the above names, as an illustration of the great advance of classical chamber music in this country. In what are termed the "fashionable circles," a large body of accomplished amateurs are now to be found. As her Majesty is an excellent vocalist and pianist, and Prince Albert is an able organist, as well as a clever composer, and both the Queen and Prince Consort are accomplished connoisseurs as well as practical amateurs, a great impetus has been given to the fine execution of superior works; and this impetus has not only been remarkable in chamber music, but has been extended also to the lyric drama. All that is now wanting, to complete this gratifying evidence of musical progress, is the formation of a National Opera, on such a permanent basis as to secure the invaluable practice of a dramatic school for our rising singers.

Tuesday's programme comprised Haydn's quartet in F, No. 48, executed by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Beethoven's wonderful Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, admirably played by Ernst and Hallé; Mendelssohn's Presto Scherzando in F sharp minor, rendered by Hallé to perfection; and Mendelssohn's quintet in B flat, Op. 87 (posthumous), interpreted by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, and Piatti. The novelty was the last-mentioned quintuor, for two violins, two violas, and violoncello, consisting of an allegro in B flat major, an andante scherzando in G minor (in place of the usual minuet), an adagio in D minor, and a *finale molto vivace* in B flat. The andante is remarkable for its originality, the slow movement for its dramatic and pathetic intensity, and the opening and concluding ones for their fire and vivacity. The quintuor severely taxes the powers of the executants; but, with the poetry of Ernst's style, the mellow richness of Hill's viola, the skilful co-operation of Deloffre and Mellon in the second violin and viola parts, and the delicious intonation and elegance of Piatti in the violoncello part, a fine interpretation was secured. Hallé performed a charming notturno and impromptu by Chopin, as a *bonne bouche* at the close of this engaging concert. The second meeting will be on the 29th inst.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary festival was celebrated on Tuesday, in Freemasons' Hall; the president of the society, J Evans, Esq., in the chair. There were nearly 150 amateurs present, besides the ladies, who filled the gallery after the banquet. The choir comprised about 32 tenors, 30 basses, 14 altos, and 18 cantos. Amongst the amateurs and professors were Messrs. Donald King, Land, Smith, Barnby, Howe, Coward, Fitzwilliam, J. L. Hatton, E. Taylor, Machin, Robertson, King, Rev. Mr. Helmore, Netherclift, Banting, H. F. Chorley, Grüneisen, Calkin, Gibsone, Oliphant, Gray, Spencer, &c. Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, was the conductor; and the boys of the Chapel Royal, &c., assisted in the choir. The selection comprised, after "Non Nobis Domine," Dr. Green's anthem "Oh, clap your hands," Dr. Croft's anthem "Cry aloud and shout," and madrigals by Luca Marenzio, T. Weelkes, F. Pilkington, W. Byrde, J. Wilbye, R. Edwards, and Saville. It was a very gratifying meeting, and several of the madrigals were encored; Pilkington's "I sigh still doomed," for its pathos, and Byrde's "Come let us sing," for its gaiety, exciting special admiration. The customary loyal and occasional toasts were given, and the health of the chairman received with much applause.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

There will be no dearth of musical entertainments for the evenings in Passion Week. The Amateur Musical Society, on Monday, will give their sixth concert. On the same evening, and during the week, Mr. Russell will present his new vocal panoramic entertainment, "The Far West, or the Emigrant's Progress," for the first time in London.——The London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Monday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. Surman, with Misses Birch, Stewart, L. Baxter, Messrs. Lockey, Seymour, Banks, and Phillips.——Mr. Allcroft opens the Lyceum Theatre, during the week, for concerts, under the direction of Signor Negri and Mr. Lavenu. The celebrated Sivori, the violinist, will make his first appearance in this country since his return from America.——Concerts will also be given on Monday and Tuesday at the Surrey Theatre.——On Tuesday, M. Billet, at St. Martin's Hall, will have his pianoforte performance.——On Tuesday night, the Beethoven Quartet Society will have their second meeting; and on Wednesday evening Mr. Hullah will give the sixth of his monthly concerts at St. Martin's Hall. On this occasion M. Gounod's "Sanctus ad Benedictus," that created such a sensation on its first execution, will be repeated; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," Haydn's "Passione," and "A tantum ergo," by Rossini, will be included in the scheme.——Mr. Sedgwick's concert will take place on Wednesday night, at the Adelaide-street Music Hall.——On Wednesday night, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the "Messiah," at Exeter-Hall, conducted by Costa.——The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this morning (Saturday); as also Mrs. John Macfarren's *matinée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; Mr. J. W. Sharp's concert at the Surrey Theatre; and Mr. F. Chatterton's concert at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

At the Apollonicon Concerts, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the vocalists have been Misses Poole and Messent, and the Misses Collins; and the solo instrumentalists Mr. F. Chatterton, his pupils, the Lockwood family, and the Collins family.

The "People's Concerts" at the Holborn National Hall on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Graham, have been well attended.

Mr. Muhlenfeldt had his concert of classical and modern pianoforte music on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, assisted by Ernst, Rousselot, Lindsay Sloper, Misses Williams, Watson, and Herr Mengis.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday night, performed Handel's "Samson," for the third time, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips, as principal vocalists.

Madame Goffrie, an accomplished *pianiste*, and Herr Goffrie, a clever violinist, gave their annual concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. The vocalists were, Mdlle. Mangner, Mdlle. Lavinia, Miss Bassano, Miss Rummell, Miss Messent, Miss Haywood, Herr Mayerhofer (basso), Herr Stigelli (tenor), Herr J. Stockhausen (basso), Signor Marchesi (baritone), Herr Mengis (baritone): the solo players were Herr Müller (the contra-basso from Darmstadt); Madame Parish Alvars (harp), a most finished player; Master Joseph Parker, pupil of Madame Goffrie (piano); and Herr Goffrie (violin). There was a band, of which Mr. John Day was leader. Herr Rummell and Herr Goffrie were the conductors.

Mr. W. S. Bennett gave his third and last performance of classical pianoforte music, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. He played selections from his own works and those of Bach, Handel, and Mendelssohn, besides taking a part in Mendelssohn's trio in C Minor Mr. Bennett had the co-operation of Ernst, Piatti, and Mr. R. Barnett (piano), with Mrs. Endersohn as vocalist, who was encored in Mr. Bennett's ballad, "The May Dew."

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Mr. Lumley was to have terminated his season at the Italian Opera-house in Paris on Thursday last, or this evening (Saturday) at the latest. It began on the 9th of November last, but the next campaign will begin at the usual period, on the 2nd of October, and finish by the 1st of April. The operas added to the existing repertory have been Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," Halévy's "Tempesta," and Alary's "Tre Nozze." The company has included the talents of Madame Sontag, Madame Fiorentini, Madame Giuliani, Mdlle Ida Bertrand, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, Mdlle. Rosati, Signori Gardoni, Ivanoff, Calzolari, Lablache, Colini, Scapini, Ferranti, M. Duprez, Mr [illegible] new opera was a great success, and will be transferred to Her Majesty's Theatre after Easter

At the Grand Opéra, in Paris, Signor Maralti, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, has appeared as *Fernando* in Donizetti's "Favorità," after his success in Halévy's "Juive" and Rossini's "William Tell" Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which had been withdrawn during the run of the "Enfant Prodigue" of Auber, was revived with extraordinary success, the receipts being more than 9000 francs (£360). Madame Viardot's *Fides* was as much applauded as ever. The large sum of nearly £29,000 had been received during 87 representations of this work in Paris; and it is now playing at thirty-two theatres in Germany. The King of Prussia has just made a present to the composer of his bust in marble, by the sculptor Rauch, mounted on a magnificent pedestal, and accompanied by an autograph letter. M. Vieuxtemps is in Paris, on his way to London.

Berlin letters mention that the performance of Auber's "Masaniello" had been prohibited by the Government.——Herr Von Kustner, for forty three years director of the theatres at Dresden, Leipzic, Augsburgh, and Berlin, has resigned his post of Intendant-General of the Theatres at Berlin. Herr Husbrig, formerly an officer of the Royal Guard, will be his successor.——At the Berlin Grand Opera, a posthumous and unpublished comic opera, in one act, entitled "The Return from Abroad," by Mendelssohn, is in preparation: it was composed by him on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of his parents, and had only been performed in private, by amateurs.——The King of Prussia has supplied, it is stated, to Madame Birch-Pfeifer, the idea of a libretto, the subject of which is the taking of Fleurance by Henri Quatre, in 1578.

Miss Clara Novello and Madame Stöltz played *Semiramide* and *Arsace* fifteen times at the Italian Opera in Lisbon, this winter

Mr. Henry Russell has given his "Vocal and Pictorial Entertainment," entitled "The Far West," at the Richmond Theatre, during the past week, with great success. The scenes, some 14 in number, picture the emigrant's progress from the Old Land to the New; and the narrative is interspersed with songs and recitative, given by Mr. Russell in his vividly dramatic style. There was also a morning performance, entitled "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery. Mr Russell will give the above Entertainment at the Olympic Theatre, next week, when we shall illustrate one of its most striking *tableaux*, and detail the vocal performance, which, with the pictorial illustrations, will doubtless prove very attractive.

Music Hall, Adelaide Gallery.—Mr. Gratton Cooke gives his first benefit concert on Easter Monday, under the patronage of Colonel Macdonell and the officers of the 2d Life Guards. The band of the regiment will attend, under Mr Cooke's direction, and perform several *morceaux*. Miss Poole, the Misses Collins, Messrs. Richardson, Arban, Menghis, and Chatterton, with his pupils, give their services, combined with the apollonicon

Death of John Parry, Esq. [illegible]—The death of the [illegible] John Parry the vocalist, on Tuesday last at his house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in his 76th year, has caused the deepest regret in the musical circles.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday, Mr. Geach, of Birmingham, was elected M.P. for Coventry, in the room of Mr. Turner, appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor. Mr Geach had a majority of 686 votes over his opponent, Mr. Scrutt, late M.P. for Derby, the numbers being—For Mr Geach, 1669; for Mr Scrutt, 1104. Mr. Geach expressed his intention to support Sir James Graham's views on the subject of Papal aggression

Levi Harwood and Jones, the two men sentenced to death by Baron Parke at the Kingston Assizes, on Tuesday week, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, at Frimley, are to be executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at nine o'clock. A petition signed by the whole of the jury has been forwarded to Mr. Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey, for presentation through the Home Secretary, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death. It is based upon the strong conviction of the jury that neither of the men, Levi Harwood nor Samuel Jones, fired the shot, but that it was fired by the approver, Hiram Smith. No results yet been announced as to the result of the memorial.

On Monday the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the metropolis, in order to afford every facility to the numerous strangers who will shortly visit the Great Exhibition, commenced re-writing the names of all the streets within that parish. St. James's, Westminster, and St. Georges, Hanover-square, are understood to be about to follow the example. In the City it has been found that nearly 150 places therein are without any visible designation at the west of each street: index-hands will be painted, and the letter N, S, E, or W., according to the point of the compass it may lead towards.

The directors of the Universal Screw Steam Shipping Company, encouraged by the success which has attended the opening of the postal service between this country and the Cape of Good Hope by their screw ship, have determined upon the establishment of the line to the Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, which will be carried out without delay by ships of 1700 tons burden and 300 horse-power (by Maudslay), now in the course of construction by Mare and Co., of Blackwall, for this service.

Monday last being the first day of the official year, the arrangement for the annual supply of the several dock establishments, quays, and warehouses, and embarcadero with the Thames, with landing officers of the Customs department for the ensuing year, took place. By this arrangement, a certain sufficient number of searchers and other landing officers are stationed at each of the great dock establishments for the general landing purposes, and also at the Custom house for the shipping of the quays and wharfs on either side of the river. Omnibuses being retained to meet the general requirements of the trade of this vast port.

Arrangements are far advanced for the erection of an extensive range of Assembly rooms in Edinburgh. They are to be driven by steam, and will be provided with the most recent improvements in the art of lighting. The site chosen for the buildings is on the western outskirt of the city.

The London and North-Western Railway directors have determined to accommodate the densely thronged district of Euston-square with railway accommodation. The people of Kilburn have long coveted this boon.

We understand that Mr. Hodges, M.P. for Kent, purposes to bring in a bill to relieve the hop growers; it is to be optional to the farmer, by giving proper notice according to rule laid down, whether he pays an acreage duty of £3 per acre, or 1d. per lb., as may suit.

The deliveries of tea last week in London were rather smaller, being 541,588 lb. There has been a fair business doing in the article.

Several respectable persons, who had obtained admission into the Great Exhibition building by using exhibitors' and workmen's passes, found themselves, during the past week, in the somewhat disagreeable position of the custody of the police, and were conducted by them to the Executive Committee, the members of which, being disposed to deal leniently with their first offence, ordered them immediately to leave the building. The most rigorous measures will now be adopted to prevent the admission of any person who is not actually an exhibitor or person employed in the building.

The third monthly soiree of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern on Monday night (Sir Joseph Walmsley, M.P., in the chair), when Mr. Edward Miall delivered a lecture on the extension of the franchise as the means of training the people to a better understanding of their political rights, and appreciation of the constitution under which they were governed. The proceedings of the evening were, as usual, diversified with music.

A society is about to be formed in Paris under the patronage of the Archbishop, the object of which is to supply bread to the poor at the lowest possible cost, under the regular price.

On Saturday last, a woman, named Esther Curtis, was killed near Gloucester, by her husband, under circumstances of great brutality. The unfortunate woman called upon the fellow at a public-house, where he was carousing, and attacked her with such ferocity that she died in half an hour from the injuries which he inflicted. He is now in custody, awaiting the result of a coroner's inquest.

We regret to state that little doubt now remains as to the fate of the splendid New York liner *Independence*, and her officers and crew, respecting whose less grave apprehensions have recently been entertained. Accounts have been received in Liverpool from Savannah, stating that the ship *John Diamond*, whilst on her passage from Boston to that port, on the 12th inst., in lat. 30-34, long 71, a quantity of wreck, and picked up a broken oar, upon the blade of which the word *Jeanbee* was stamped. Bales of cotton and casks, with the private marks thereon, had also been picked up. The *Jeanbee* was a fine ship, of about 1300 tons register.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that her Majesty's ship *Juno*, on which left home islands in June last, in search of Sir John Franklin, returned from the polar regions to Honolulu, Kauai, on the 10th of December; and having refreshed there, was, on the 26th, only waiting a fair wind to proceed to Hong-kong, thence to return to the Arctic seas, in April.

The following secessions of clergy and laity connected with Deeds, to the Roman Catholic Church, late York peace; viz those of the Rev. Mr. Ward, formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds; the Rev. Thomas Allies, late vicar; the Rev. J. C. L. Crawley, late curate; the Rev. Mr. Rooke; the Rev. Mr. Coombes, late curate, all of St. Saviour's; and the Rev. W. Lewthwaite, incumbent of Clifford, near Tadcaster. These secessions and conversions were formally received into the communion of the Church on Sunday evening.

It is said that the greater portion of the shellfish standing in Hainault, Epping, and Waltham Forests will be cut down during the ensuing year, and the land will be enclosed, and other beneficial the cultivation or disposed of, as the interests arising from still some other Crown lands are hardly sufficient to meet the expenses incidental to their management

Mr. Alderman Salomons has expressed to the rector of Ashburst his intention to build, at his own own expense, in that parish, a schoolhouse and teacher's residence, similar to those erected at Kordzombe-green, in the parish of Penshurst. This benefient work you accomplish an important service, for the poor of the parish of Ashburst, which has hitherto been without a school of any kind.

The Master King Leopold has issued his authorisation for the institution of a National Collection of Works of Art, to be held at Brussels in the autumn of the present year. The day fixed for the opening is the 19th of August.

On Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, a man of respectable appearance suddenly mounted the parapet of Blackfriars-bridge, and plunged into the water. In his descent the unfortunate man's head struck against the third abutment from the Surrey shore. An alarm of fire was raised, but after that nothing was to be seen of him. The persons who were close to him describe him as about forty, dressed in black, with white cravat.

It appears by the abstract of accounts of loan societies in England and Wales to 31st December, 1850, that the total number of societies of this description in active operation in England and Wales is 220. These societies circulated during the year sums varying from £10,000 to £20,000.

On the 26th of January, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Guerrero, in Mexico. It continued about three seconds, and immediately afterwards a tremendous noise of thunder was heard, resembling the heavens, illuminating brilliantly the whole valley. It was observed to fall on a neighbouring mountain, and on its coming in contact with the earth, a loud explosion ensued.

Mr. Mullings has brought in a bill in the House of Commons, to authorise the service by post of all notices relative to the proceedings of charitable institutions. The preamble of the bill declares that great inconvenience has been occasioned, and may be occasioned, to hospitals and other charitable institutions in England, by reason that courts, boards, and meetings of members or shareholders, and directors, presidents, patrons, treasurers, auditors, physicians, surgeons, and other officers have taken place, of which notices have been issued through the post, the service of which it is difficult to prove

A bill in the House of Commons has been introduced to improve the law of landlord and tenant, in relation to emblements, or growing crops seized in execution, and to agricultural tenants' fixtures. The tenant may remove fixtures seized by him, unless the landlord tenders to him the proper move.

The situation of stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool is vacant by the death of Mr. Edward Rushton, who has filled that office since 1838. Mr. Rushton's salary was £1600 a year, but it is understood that the borough council of Liverpool, which possesses by the act the power of retiring the number of justices, as well as the salaries paid to those officers, will recommend the appointment of two justices instead of one, whose united salaries will be £2000 a year.

The splendid estate of Closeburn has just been purchased by Douglas Baird, Esq., Gartsherrie, for the sum of £460,000. This, with his previous purchase of the Shaws estate, at £45,000 (being originally part of Closeburn), will form one of the most princely estates in Scotland.

One of the collectors under the Census Act, in the neighbourhood of Holme, received a blank return from one man; and, his was asked why it was not filled up? The reply was, that nobody had slept in the house the preceding night. "Was the house empty, then?" he inquired. "No," was the rejoinder; "but my wife was confined of twins for the third time, about ten o'clock, and nobody has ever slept since!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F C W.—1. A player cannot claim the stalemated pawn, because he has placed him which can be played. 2. For a description of Castling, see any treatise on the game.

J W. A Indian.—"Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5s, published by Bohn. 2. Other books like.

CONVEX HOUSE.—Your Solution is quite wrong.

ARBITER.—You may see the correspondence between the Managing Committee of the Chess Tournament and the London Club in the April Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* (there can be no two opinions among sensible persons upon the subject).

JUVENIS.—The prospectus of the Tournament can be procured gratis of the porter of the St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square, or London Assembly, and Mechanics' Institutes.

G M.—To decide who is to have the first move the London players adopt the same plan you mention only they put *average* the men as playing fashion, and if the player of White tosses a White that the drawing is to go to the right hands of his opponent, he moves first; if the hand he touches can also a Black Pawn, then his opponent begins. In treatises on the openings the move is generally given to White, but not invariably, and there is no reason why White should move first any more than Black.

H E L N A.—STRATAGEM, No. 2, is right. They shall be examined.

D D.—In giving the odds of all the men for the privilege of moving twice each time, you may compel your King to the next square on which the adverse King stands and then move him away again.

H H C—Next week.

ISOSCELES.—A player touching a piece must play it, unless, at the same moment, he say "I adjust," or words to that effect.

H S W. P of Graham's Town.—The full solution shall be given in our next.

W G.—The circulations you propose on two positions in Messrs Horwitz and King's must able work shall be seen and

S N L. Y. K. may be Pin's p in the situation you state Black would give a lawful check by discovery.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 873, by H C, Snape Somers Arms, of Norton, Malvern; Rev. R. Bigsby, D. Alpha, Marsden-road, Burnley; F. S., J. W., A Fool and Conway, F. Lyon, W. S., I. W. M'Gee, Town, A Veteran, S. Edmund, Bury, Jno. Jackson's Head, Islington; Rev. J. Abbott, Bishop's Hull, Taunton; Jack of Worcester, S. K., F. R. and Conway.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 874, by H. P., E. C., Osmerton, W. F. W., C. E. H., J. W. P., A Fool and Conway, Dr Field Cape Town, A Veteran, Bury, S. Edmund, P. of Graham's Town, A Fool, R. D. M., Bury, F. G. H. are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 875, by Judy, Alfred and Conway, Cape Town, St Edmund, P. of Graham's Town, Talbot, Uriah Heep, B. D. M., Dr Field, Bullary, Jack of Worcester, are correct

**** Parties intending to compete for the prizes at the forthcoming Chess Tournament, must bear in mind, that the 30th of this month is the last day on which the names of competitors can be received by the Honorary Committee*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 875.

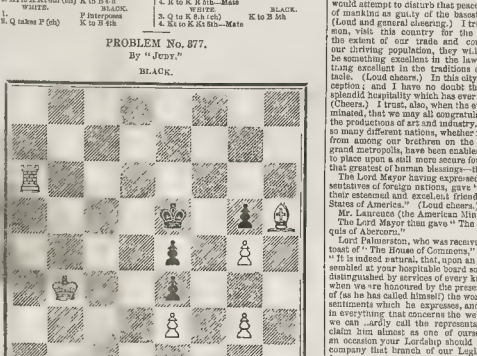
WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 3d (dis ch)	K to B 4th, or (a)	3. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to B 4th
2. Q takes K P† (ch)	K takes Q	4. R to K R 5th—Mate

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. R to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 4th	2. Q to K B 4th (ch)	P takes Q
	K to B 4th	3. R to K R 5th—Mate	
(b) 1.	WHITE. P interposes	BLACK. 2. Q to K 8th (ch)	BLACK. K to B 4th
	K to B 4th	3. Kt to K 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 877.

By "JUDY."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in seven moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Well fought Game, in which NEWHAM, of Nottingham, gives the Pawn and move to the Rev. J. RHODES, the best player in Bath.

(Remove White's K B's Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
1 P to K 4th	P to Q 3d	35. R to K 8th	Kt to Q 2d
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	36. Kt to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	37. P takes P	P to Q R 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	38. P to Q B 6th	Kt to Q B 4th (d)
5. K B to Q 2d (a)	P to K 4th	39. R takes K P	R takes Q B P
6. P takes P	P takes P	40. R to Q 8th (e)	P to Q Kt 5th
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q R 5th	41. P takes P	P takes P
8. K Kt to K 2d.	Q B to K Kt 5th	42. R to Q 2d	Kt takes K P
9. P to K B 3d	P to K B 4th	43. P takes Kt	R to K 8th
10. Castles	P to C R 3d	44. R to Q Kt 2d	R to Q B 5th
11. Q B to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d	45. K to B 3d	R to B 5th (ch)
12. P to Q R 3d	R to Q B 2d (ch)	46. K to B 4th	P to Q Kt 6th
13. Q B to K B 2d	Q to her 1st	47. P to K 4th	K to Kt 3d
14. B takes B	Q Kt takes B	48. K to K 5th	K to B 2d
15. Kt to R sq	Q R to Q sq	49. K to B 5th	P to K R 3d (ch)
16. K Kt to Q B sq	Castles	50. K to K 5th	K to his 2d
17. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes B	51. P to K R 5th	P takes P
18. Kt takes Kt	Q B to his 5th	52. P takes P	R to K R 6th
19. Q to K 2d	Q to her 5th	53. K to K B 4th	R to Q B 6th (f)
20. Q Kt to Q B 2d	B takes K Kt's	54. K to B 5th	K to B 2d
21. P takes B	Q takes P	55. K to K 5th	K to his 2d
22. Q to Q Kt 2d	Q to her 3d (b)	56. K to B 5th	R to Q 3d
23. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K 4th (c)	57. K to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
24. Q K to Q sq	Q to K R 3d	58. P to K 6th	K to Q B 5th
25. Kt to K 2d	R to Q 3d	59. K to B 6th (g)	R to K B 6th (ch)
26. R takes R	Q takes Q	60. K to K 7th (h)	R to K R 6th
27. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	K to B 2d	61. K to B 7th	R takes K R P
28. B to Q sq	Q to K 2d	62. P to K 7th (i)	R to K 4th
29. Q to Q 3d	R to K B 3d	63. P "queens"	R takes Q
30. Q to Q 6th	Q to Q 3d	64. K takes R	K to Q B 6th
31. P to K 4th	R to K B 3d	65. R to K R 2d	P to Q Kt 7th
32. K to Kt 2d	Q to Q 2d	66. P to Q 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th (k)
33. P to K B 3d.	Q takes Q	67. R takes K R P	
34. P takes Q	K to K B 2d		

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle

(a) To take the Q Kt P is tempting, but not as best a superior player would have been hardly

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
5. Kt takes P	P takes Kt	9. Q takes Q Kt P	might as well play Q to her Kt 3d, with a fair view of entangling the Queen)
6. B to Q 5th	Kt to Kt 3d		
7. P to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2d (best)		
8. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3d (if		

The game is about even

(b) We should have preferred taking the K Pawn with the Kt.

(c) Q to her Kt looks better.

(d) This part of the game is instructive and interesting

(e) Kt to K 3d would have been better play.

(f) This looks to us like losing line.

(g) Why not have played R to K B 3d? How, then, could White have saved the game?

(h) Kt to Kt 8th is, we think, certainly wrong

(i) Again, R to K 8d appears to us the proper move.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
(k) 66.	K to B 7th	68. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
67. R to B 3rd (ch)	K to K 8th	69. R takes Q	K takes R
68. R takes K R P	P "queens"	And the game is equally drawn.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 674.—By A. B. SYDENHAM.

White: K at his Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th, B at Q sq; Ps at K B 4th, K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at his 3d, B at K B 5th; Ps at K B 4th, Q 2d, and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 675.—By J. P.

White: K at Q 2d, B at Q Kt 8th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3d, and Q 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at K B 8d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, Q 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CIVIC BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion-house, the members and friends of the Government, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at present in London, &c.

Amongst the company present were Lord John Russell, the Hon. Elizabeth Lyndon, Countess of Minto, Sir George and Lady Grey, Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Marquis of Abercorn and Viscountess Melgrund, Earl and Countess Effingham, Lord Broughton and Miss Hobhouse, Lord Overstone, Chevalier Bunsen, the American Minister and Mrs. Laurence, Count and Countess Schimmelpenninck, Count a Beverwaar, M. De Marcscalchi, *French Chargé d' Affaires*; Right Hon. F. Maule, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lady Heslop and Miss Elliott, Admiral Berkeley and Lady Charlotte Berkeley, &c.

Upwards of fifty distinguished guests, expected at the banquet, were prevented from being present from illness and other unavoidable causes

There was a sp endid display of plate; and many remarkable, from its beauty of form, was the celebrated cup and cover presented to the Goldsmiths' Company in the reign of Charles II., by sir Samuel Pepys, then master, and of which company the Lord Mayor is a member.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured,

The Lord Mayor gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupling therewith the name of Lord John Russell.

Lord John Russell (who, on rising with his right hon. and noble colleagues present, was received with prolonged cheers) having acknowledged the compliment, proceeded to contrast the prospects of April, 1848, with those of the present month of April. He observed:—We can all recollect the doubts and misgivings which were entertained on the evening previous to the 10th of April. The question then was, how might be some violation of the public peace—fears even that there might be loss of life on the ensuing day; but on the evening of that ensuing day we found ourselves perfectly safe; and safe, not, I will venture to say, because of the armed force—although the small armed force which was then in London would, no doubt, have done its duty, had there been occasion for it—not on account of the armed force within the metropolis, but because the people themselves were averse to any such violation of the public peace and disturbance. They rose to maintain, not to subvert, the institutions of the country; and I trust that on any similar occasion the same spirit will be manifested by that great body, knowing the benefits we enjoy under our free institutions, we shall be ready to defend those institutions, and transmit them intact and unimpaired to our posterity. (Loud cheers.) We are about to see large numbers of foreigners assembled in this country, at what, I trust, will be one of the most interesting sights the world ever witnessed. (Hear.) It has been remonstrated and the rumour has been mentioned elsewhere—that advantage will be taken of that event by some of those who will come to visit this country to disturb our internal peace; but I feel confident that that peace will be preserved, and by the strong arm of the law and of justice, but because I feel that any persons who, on such an occasion, being our guests in this country, would attempt to disturb that peace, would be condemned by the universal voice of mankind as guilty of the basest ingratitude, and that when they look upon our thriving population, they will see reason to be convinced that there must be something excellent in the laws, something excellent in the spirit, something radiant in the tradition of the people who can exhibit such a spectacle. (Loud cheers.) In this city I am sure they will meet with a cordial reception; and I have no doubt they will have reason to be grateful for the splendid hospitality which has ever been a characteristic of the City of London. (Cheers.) I trust, also, when the event to which allusion has been made is terminated, that we may all congratulate ourselves, not only on the exhibition of the productions of art and industry, but upon the fact that so many persons of so many different nations, whether from Europe and the Eastern hemisphere, or from amongst our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, meeting in this grand metropolis, have been enabled by the interchange of friendly sentiments to place upon a still more secure foundation that that upon which it now rests, that greatest of human blessings—the peace of the world. (Vehement cheering.) The Lord Mayor having expressed his regret at the absence of several representatives of foreign nations, gave "The Foreign Ministers, and the Health of their esteemed and excellent friend, Mr. Laurence, Minister from the United States of America." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Laurence (the American Minister) returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Lords, and the Health of the Marquis of Abercorn."

Lord Palmerston, who was received with marked applause, responded to the toast of "The House of Commons," observing, as he addressed the Lord Mayor, "It is indeed natural, that, upon an occasion like the present, when you have assembled at your hospitable board so many distinguished men of the country—distinguished by services of every kind, both civil and military—at a time too, when we are honoured by the presence of that most distinguished re resentative of (as he has called himself) the world—the foreign world—but who, from the sentiments which he expresses, and from the cordial interest which he takes in everything that concerns the welfare of this country, as well as of his own, we can equally call the representative of foreign Ministers, though we may claim him almost as one of ourselves—it is natural, I say, that on such an occasion your Lordship should call to the remembrance of this assembled company that branch of our Legislature, the House of Commons. For, my Lord, you, who are at the head of this great commercial metropolis of the world—you who, at this moment, represent to us the "merchant princes" of England—cheers—must feel the value of that legislation of which the House of Commons has so long been the advocate. For in what other country be possessed of inexhaustible resources—in vain would it boast of the intelligence of its people, and the skill, and the capital of its merchants, if the laws of the country did not give freedom at home, and security for the enjoyment of the fruits of industry. (Hear, hear.) It is the dispensation of Providence that mankind should be divided into rich and poor—that the rich should be comparatively few, and the poor comparatively many. But, thanks to human legislation can alter that arrangement, it is in the power of law—given so to enact that the poor shall be protected from oppression by the rich, and that the rich shall be defended against violences from the poor. (Cheers.) From day to day the Parliament of England has amply and successfully performed. (Cheers.) Hence it is, that while we have seen all the nations of Europe convulsed with disorder—whilst we have seen industry dispersed—whilst we have paralysed institutions, civil and political, overthrown —whilst we have seen fields, that ought to have been trodden only by the peaceful husbandman, beaten down by the tramp of the iron heel of armed legions—whilst we have seen the pavements of cities with the blood of kindred through conflicting armies, the people of this country have exhibited an example of tranquility, of order, and of obedience to the laws, which as long as the history of these times shall endure, will command the admiration of mankind (Cheers.) I say, therefore, my Lord, that it is natural you should pay to the House of Commons the compliment you have bestowed upon them, and I am sure that House will respond to the sentiment which has animated your Lordship in proposing this toast. (Cheers.)

The remaining toasts were, the "Health of the Lady Mayoress," "The English Fleet and the Attorney-General," "The Members for the City of London," "The Magistrates of the City."

Walter D. Jones, Esq., who possesses considerable property in the purlieus of Norton-street, will offer himself on Conservative and Protectionist principles for the representation of Rochester, in opposition to Mr. Weston Hodges, and every prospect of success appears secured to the Protectionist cause in his person.

The Swiss journals announce that on Saturday last the French refugees residing at Lausanne were summoned to the Prefecture, and to d that the federal Government had given orders that they should be sent into Eng and, or, if they preferred it, that they might go to America.

BALLOON ASCENT AT HASTINGS.

THE recent aérial voyage of the Duke of Brunswick with Mr. Green, in his Vauxhall balloon, has been already noticed in our columns. The Duke and his more experienced companion do not, it will be remembered, a short time since, ascended in the above balloon, from the West-End of London; but, owing to adverse winds, alighted at Gravesend, whence they journeyed to Hastings, where they arrived on the 22nd ult., and remained until the 31st, the wind in the meantime blowing hard from the south-west. On the latter day it shifted to the north-west, right point; and at a quarter to eight in the morning, the process of inflating the balloon was commenced, in a space adjacent to the Hastings Gas-works. Meanwhile the ascent was announced through the town to take place at ten o'clock. This brought many persons to the vicinity of the Gas-works and the West-hill, from whence a fine view was obtained.

Mr. Green had provided his apparatus for sea voyages. It consisted of a gutta percha line, rather more than 200 feet in length. A log of wood was secured to the extremity of the line, and two others higher up, each log being a few feet from the next. The section of this apparatus was to be as follows:—After getting clear of the land, gas was to be let off till the balloon came down to a short distance from the water. The gutta percha line was to depend from the car, and during the logs as above described. It is obvious that immediately a log became immersed in the water, it would cease to be a weight to the balloon. Were the balloon to descend low enough, a second log would be immersed, and the balloon would be further relieved. On sinking still lower, the third log would float, and the weight would be still less. Thus the weight of the balloon would be lessened without loss of ballast. When the right weight was obtained, so as for the balloon to sink no lower, it would have attained a stationary height, and would glide onwards, drawing the logs after it, at an uniform level. This plan was designed to be still further carried out by means of the grapnel, which was attached to the usual rope. Two ins vessels, sailed, were secured to the grapnel, and

ASCENT OF THE VICTORIA BALLOON, AT HASTINGS.

sundry skin bladders were to be tied to the rope. Thus the grapnel, when depending from its line, would float upon the surface of the water, and act after the same manner as the logs. If, with all this apparatus floating upon the sea, Mr. Green should wish to have a still lower level, he would only have to pull one of his ropes, and raise some portion of the floating material, when the balloon would at once fall from the increased weight. Thus a descent would be obtained without loss of gas. The stores placed in the car consisted of a few biscuits, and five or six cwt. of ballast, consisting of oil-skin bags filled with sand.

By midday there could not have been less than 5000 out-of-door spectators of the scene, to say nothing of the great numbers who were able to view the spectacle from the windows of the houses which commanded a view of the Gas-works. The Castle-hill was studded with a line of eager spectators.

At about ten minutes to one the inflation was complete, and the car was attached; and forthwith came the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. T. G. Smith, the Baron Andlau, and Mr. Pereda. The Duke was clad in a suit of oil-skin from head to foot. Without a moment's delay he jumped into the car, in which were then placed a speaking-trumpet and a walking-stick (so simple an article as the latter having once saved Mr. Green's balloon from destruction); the word was then given, and the balloon was released. His Highness sat firmly in his seat, while Mr. Green kept his legs, waving his hat, and returning the huzzas of the assembled multitude. The machine rose steadily and majestically from the earth, and cleared the Castle-hill with a beautiful sweep: it then stood off in a south-eastern direction, entering some distance into a watery cloud in a few minutes. It afterwards appeared more distinct, and remained in sight for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

On leaving Hastings, the balloon took a course to the south-east for a distance of about twelve miles. The current then set to the south, and prevailed in that direction till the balloon reached mid-channel, when it became becalmed, and took a low level. Several fishing-boats got nearly under it, and the aeronaut could converse with the crews.

While in the mid-channel, after floating becalmed for some time, a current to the south-east was again obtained. By this period the balloon had changed her level, and she attained the highest elevation arrived at during the voyage, namely, 4000 feet. This ascent was occasioned by the action of the sun's rays, which expanded the gas in the balloon. On reaching this elevation, the rarity of the atmosphere at so great a height caused the gas to expand still more, and it commenced escaping through the safety-valve at the bottom of the balloon. The balloon then gradually descended, till the guide-line and logs again touched the water, when a fixed level was obtained, and the aeronauts went sailing majestically over the water.

On gaining a distance of about twenty miles from the land of France, the coast was visible towards the west, trending out into the sea, and terminating in a point, which Mr. Green believed to be in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg.

At length, while bearing upon the south-eastern course, the voyagers approached the land. The tide was low, and the sands were of great width. The grapnel was lowered, and drew after the balloon together with the guide-line. At this juncture, two men were observed walking on the sands; and, as the trailing ropes emerged from the sea and passed over the sand, they caught at them. The result was that the first man was dashed to the ground with fearful violence, and the second performed a complete somersault in the air; but they soon recovered themselves.

The land beneath the balloon, after the shore was crossed, was observed to be of a very undulatory character, resembling a number of lime-kilns. In the distance appeared a lofty hill, which Mr. Green cleared by an altitude of about fifty feet; and then rapidly descended on the other side, the grapnel tumbling heavily down the steep, and almost getting ahead of the car. A village was observed close at hand, and the peasantry were perceived to be on the alert. On approaching the bottom of the valley, the Duke shouted directions to the crowd through the speaking-trumpet. The balloon presently touched the earth, but the shock was so slight as to be almost imperceptible. It immediately shot up again about thirty feet, but was soon so secured that the Duke was enabled to alight in a field of fallow land; after which the balloon took another short flight, and Mr. Green descended at a few minutes after six.

The voyage so successfully completed was then found to have terminated in the neighbourhood of Neufchatel, about 12 kilometres, or 7½ English miles, south of Boulogne.

A railway-station was close at hand, on the Boulogne and Amiens railroad. Hither the Duke proceeded, and almost immediately entered a train *en route* to Paris.

Mr. Green, having discharged all his gas, packed up his balloon, and proceeded with it in a cart to Boulogne, where he arrived at ten o'clock that night, and took up his quarters at the Hotel des Bains. Between eight and nine on the following morning he went by the steamer to Folkestone, and thence to Hastings by railway; where, however, by mistake, he did not arrive till eight in the evening, when he was gladly welcomed.

FIRE IN THE THAMES BANK DEPOSITORY.

It is well known to most of our readers, that, for some time past, an immense range of buildings has been in the builder's hands, to be fitted up as a sort of barracks, or sleeping *depôt*, for the accommodation of some hundreds of persons who intend to locate themselves in the metropolis during the ensuing Great National Exhibition. The establishment is named "The Mechanics' Home for 1851," and is situated in Ranelagh-road, near Vauxhall-bridge, on the Middlesex bank of the Thames. The premises occupy an area of two acres, is surrounded by roads on three sides, and is in a perfectly airy situation, and admirably ventilated. The plan has been recommended by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition; and the arrangements were approaching completion, when, on Monday morning, we regret to state, the premises were greatly injured by fire.

It appears that, at the time of the disaster, a few minutes after seven o'clock, the Depositary was filled with valuable property of nearly every description. In order to keep the articles in the place free from damp or mildew, a hot-air pipe passed along the ceiling of each floor, and it is generally understood that the heat of this pipe caused the great destruction of property.

At the time above stated, some of the men who were at work in the yard perceived smoke issuing from one of the windows in the Depositary, facing the model sleeping-rooms; and, upon entering the first-named building, flames were found raging, and portions of the burning materials were falling among the many hundred packages in the premises. Messengers were dispatched for the fire-engines, during which time Mr. Smith (the chief clerk to Mr. Harrison, the proprietor), with Messrs. Smart, Iced, Atkinson, Thompson, and a body of the B police, did all they possibly could in endeavouring to stop the flames and rescue some of the property. Unfortunately, the furniture was packed so closely on either side of the premises, that barely sufficient room existed for two men to pass up the centre, so that their exertions were greatly retarded.

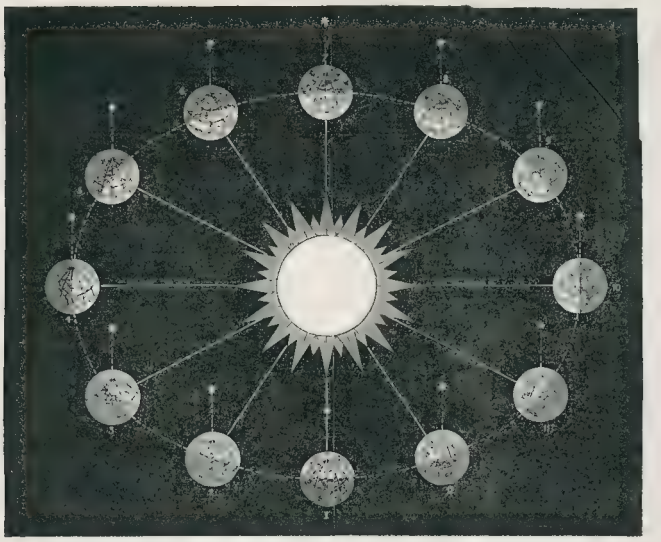
In a very brief period, numerous engines of the London brigade, with that of the West of England Insurance-office, and a powerful body of firemen, reached the scene, but, unfortunately, 15 minutes elapsed before water could be procured from the Chelsea mains, which run through the district. During that interval two of the engines were taken round to Bramah's Dock and set to work; but the flames had previously rushed through a loop-hole in the ceiling, and were doing great havoc among the valuable articles in the upper floor.

By noon, however, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire, when it was found that scarcely an article of furniture in the Depositary where the flames had entered had escaped damage of some sort, and many of the costly goods were entirely destroyed. The premises (a brick building, 130 feet long, being termed fireproof), and their contents, were not insured.

A great crowd congregated on the spot throughout the day, and it required a strong body of the B police to keep them out of the way of the firemen.

As the Mechanics' Home promises to be a most serviceable establishment, we hope the above damage will be speedily repaired. The accommodation will be good provision for sleeping, and security of luggage; a culinary department, from which the visitors will be supplied with breakfasts, dinners, &c., in a large and well-ventilated eating-room; and there will be a news-room and smoking-room—the latter provided with music.

THE THAMES BANK DEPOSITORY, RANELAGH-ROAD, PIMLICO.

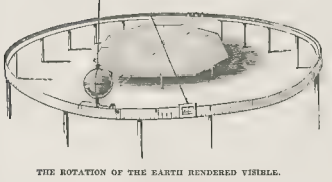


MR. C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE

Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry conviction of all who are versed in the principles of natural philosophy, to the masses the physical phenomena by which this great truth has been established admit of simplification. This has been accomplished by an experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses. The arrangement for this purpose is briefly as follows:—

To the centre of the dome of the Pantheon, a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrical with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter,



THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.

the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by the diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is, that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table from minute to minute, and from hour to hour; so that, if such point were a pencil, and paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during 24 hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table; and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15°, being the 24th part of the circumference. Now, this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practised eye of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has in common with the earth under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or, rather, the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations.

Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless, the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in 24 hours round its own centre; for although the table be turned in common with the surface of the earth round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in 24 hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in 24 hours under it.

(To the Editor)

The interesting experiment now in operation in the Pantheon, at Paris, by which the motion of the earth is rendered tangible to the senses, suggests to me the possibility of converting it into a perpetual clock, by the aid of galvanism. It appears, all that would be necessary would be to construct a circle of magnets, adopting the same arrangement as for the single magnet used at present in Bain's and Shepherd's voltaic clocks; and the experiment itself, I think, is not unworthy of the noble site that may be found under the dome of St. Paul's.

I am, &c.,

W. LITTLE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE "MONMOUTH TREE."

MANY are the memorials which exist to this day of the "unfortunate" Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., and whose popularity with the nation, still more than the presumed partiality of his father, made him a somewhat formidable competitor for the succession, in the actual circumstances of the legitimate heir.

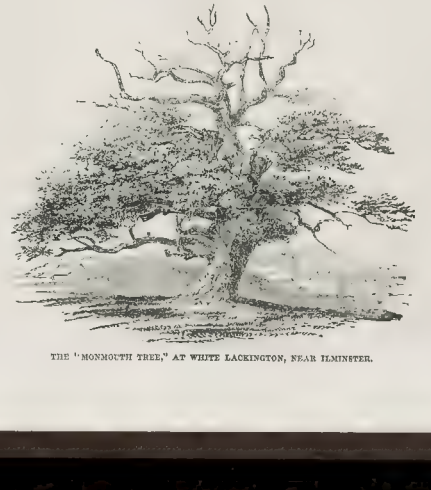
The present relic, a noble Spanish chesnut-tree, in the park of White Lackington House, one mile distant from Ilminster, is associated with the Duke of Monmouth's memorable progress into the West of England, in the summer of 1680. His Grace journeyed as a man of pleasure, who accepted the hospitality of his distinguished friends, but never expressly assumed the political character. His visits were exclusively to the estates of the country party, who, if in Parliament, owed their seats to their provincial importance, as distinguished from courtiers, lawyers, and dependants on the nobility. The gentlemen of the Court party shrank from contact with one whose connexion with the opposition and democratic members was so notorious.

In August, 1680, the Duke of Monmouth went into the country to divert himself, visiting several gentlemen in the West of England, by whom he was received and entertained with a gallantry suitable to the greatness of his birth, and the relation in which he stood with his Majesty; incredible numbers flocking from all the adjacent parts to see this great champion of the English nation, who had been so successful against the Dutch, French, and Scots. He first went into Wiltshire, and honoured the worthy Squire Thynne, of Longleate House, with his company for some days.

From Longleate, Monmouth went to White Lackington House, the seat of George Speke, Esq., in which progress he was caressed with the joyful acclamations of the country-people, who cried "God bless King Charles and the Protestant Duke!" In some towns and parishes through which he passed they strewed the streets and highways with herbs and flowers especially at Ilchester and South Petherton, others presenting him with bottles of wine.

We have abridged these interesting details of the progress from Mr. George Roberts's "Life, Progress, and Rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth," &c., wherein the precise locality of the annexed Illustration is thus described:—

"When the Duke came within ten miles of White Lackington House, which is one mile distant from Ilminster, he was met by two thousand persons on horseback, whose number still increased as they drew nearer to Mr. Speke's. When the company arrived there, they were computed to amount to twenty thousand. To admit so large a multitude, several perches of the park paling were taken down. His Grace, his party, and attendants, took refreshment under the famed sweet Spanish chesnut-tree, now standing, which measures at three feet from the ground upwards of twenty-six feet in circumference. The old branches have been mostly removed by the ravages of time; but there are others attached to the stock which produce large timber, as well as a quantity of fruit every year. White Lackington House is now a farm, the property of Lee Lee, Esq., late M.P. for Wells. A great part of the house has been pulled down."



THE "MONMOUTH TREE," AT WHITE LACKINGTON, NEAR ILMINSTER.

ADAMS'S ORRERY.

DURING the ensuing (Passion) week, Mr. C. H. Adams will deliver his customary annual lecture on Astronomy, at the Haymarket Theatre, which deserves to be well attended. This is the lecturer's twenty-first year in London; and his merits as an expositor of the sublime science are too well known to need our eulogium. We have, however, illustrated one of his diagrams.

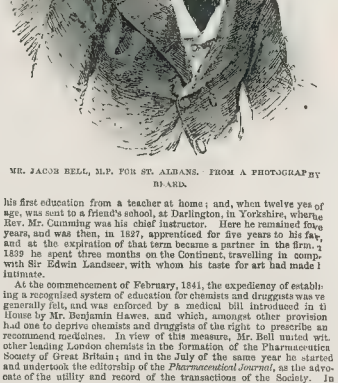
The elliptic orbit of the Earth is exaggerated merely, we believe, to occupy all the available space afforded in the theatre, of the proscenium of which this, as well as several other scenes, occupy almost the entire area in this diagram the Sun is seen, surrounded by the Earth in twelve parts of its orbit: each globe is represented as having its north pole inclined upwards to the amount of twenty-three degrees and a half. One hemisphere being shaded, the phenomena of the seasons are readily explained, thus:—Suppose the globe (No. 3) most removed, on the left hand, from the Sun, to represent the vernal equinox, it is obvious that, as the line separating the illumined from the darkened hemisphere now intersects either pole, night and day are equal. On or about the 21st of April, the Earth will have arrived at that part of its orbit represented by the globe No. 2; about the 20th of the following month, May, the globe No. 1 marks our position; and on the 20th or 21st of June the Earth has arrived at that part of its orbit where the north pole is most turned towards the Sun, when to all inhabitants north of the Equator the days are of the longest duration. This position is shown by the globe lowest in the scene, or at No. 12. Our situation at the latter end of the months of July and August is shown by the globes Nos. 11 and 10; and the autumnal equinox is represented by the globe (No. 9) most removed on the right hand. The globes Nos. 8 and 7 show the position of the Earth towards the end of October and November; and No. 6 represents the winter solstice, where we have the north pole most turned from the Sun, when to the northern inhabitants the days are at the shortest.

The principal object, however, which Mr. Adams has in introducing this scene, is to show the enormous distance at which the nearest fixed star must be, and this he illustrates in the most popular manner by merely asking his auditory to imagine that a line drawn from the globe No. 3 shews the direction in which a fixed star is viewed through a telescope carefully adjusted, say, as in this case, on the 21st of March. As the observer is carried onward in his annual course about the sun, these observations are to be repeated until he arrive at that part of his orbit diametrically opposed to that at which he commenced his observations, namely, at No. 9, the autumnal equinox, when, on or about the 23d of September, to the manifest astonishment of those who are not already aware of the immense distance at which the star is placed, he finds the same star, certain corrections having been laid aside, occupying precisely the same situation in the field of his telescope, having ascertained previously, from an ingenious and very clear problem introduced in the early part of the lecture, that the observer is now 190 millions of miles distant from the position he occupied on the 20th or 21st of March; and yet, "with line stretched out so far," no sensible difference in the line of direction of the fixed star, the conclusion at once is, that, as the instrument used gives no visible angle, the stars are by his means seen to be immeasurably distant. Allusion is then made to be more happy discoveries of the lamented Bessel, with his delicate instrument, the Fraunhofer Heliometer, which set the question at rest by determining, with what may be called, in no vast a distance, something like precision. The lecturer then proceeds to relate the particulars respecting the double star, 61 Cygni.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JACOB BELL, M.P. FOR ST. ALBANS.

THE recently elected member, eldest son of the late John Bell, chemist, of Oxford-street, by the eldest daughter of the late Frederick Smith, chemist and druggist in the Haymarket, was born in London, in 1810; received



MR. JACOB BELL, M.P. FOR ST. ALBANS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

his first education from a teacher at home; and, when twelve years of age, was sent to a friend's school, at Darlington, in Yorkshire, where Rev. Mr. Cumming was his chief instructor. Here he remained four years, and was then, in 1827, apprenticed for five years to his father, and at the expiration of that term became a partner in the firm. In 1839 he spent three months on the Continent, travelling in company with Sir Edwin Landseer, with whom his taste for art had made him intimate.

At the commencement of February, 1841, the expediency of establishing a recognised system of education for chemists and druggists was very generally felt, and was enforced by a medical bill introduced in the House by Mr. Benjamin Hawes, and which, amongst other provisions had one to deprive chemists and druggists of the right to prescribe and recommend medicines. In view of this measure, Mr. Bell united with other leading London chemists in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and in the July of the same year he started and undertook the editorship of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, as the advocate of the utility and record of the transactions of the Society. In 1843 the Society was incorporated by Royal Charter, but with the intention, from the first, of obtaining an act of Parliament (not yet had) obliging all chemists and druggists to pass an examination before the Society; and with the purpose of establishing the importance of such a measure, he published in the same year a history of pharmacy in Great Britain, from the first medical act of Parliament (3rd Henry 8, c. 9), passed in 1511, to the incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Society, in 1843.

In 1845 Mr. Bell was elected to the Marylebone Vestry and Board of Guardians, and selected as one of the parochial Commissioners of Public Baths and Wash-houses. There several public pursuits, and especially the agitation of the question of Medical Reform, drew his attention to Parliament. Last year, it was intimated to him that he could be returned for St. Albans, if he would allow himself to be looked to as a candidate on the next vacancy; and accordingly, on the death of Mr. Raphael, in December last, Mr. Bell came forward as a Liberal in favour of prompt measures against the recent Papal Aggression, general reduc-

tion of taxation, immediate abolition of the Window-duty, extension of education among the people, and progress ive reform. For some time Mr. Bell was unopposed, and seemed in a fair w ay to have a walk over. St. Albans, however, for reasons of its own, must have a contest Alderman Cardon was brought forward, and the numbers polled were — Bell, 276; Cardon, 147. A petition was threatened, but has not been presented

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SIR GEORGE GREY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The following letter has been addressed by the Home Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury

Whitehall April 1

My Lord Archbishop,—I have received the Queen's commands to transmit to your Grace the accompanying address, which has been presented to her Majesty signed by a very large number of the members of the united church of England and Ireland, including many members of both houses of Parliament.

Her Majesty places full confidence in your Grace s desire to use each means of your power or influence to maintain the purity of the doctrines taught by the clergy of the Church, and to discourage and prevent innovations in the modes of conducting the services of the Church not sanctioned by law or general usage, and calculated to create dissatisfaction and even among a numerous body of its members.

I am therefore, commanded to place this address in your grace's hands and to request that it may be communicated to the Archbishop of York and to the suffragan Bishops in England and Wales, who, her Majesty does not doubt, will concur with your Grace in the endeavour by a judicious exercise of their authority and influence, to uphold the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship of our Reformed Church

I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant,

G GREY

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese:—

[illegible] appointed [illegible] of our Church for the means [illegible] its application [illegible] provisions made for their proportion settled between the numbers of [illegible] with feelings of great thankfulness that I acknowledge the large measure of success which [illegible] to the Lord, both our Head and Master, who, I may add, has [illegible] Since the first appeal was made in July to members and friends, when I ventured to hope [illegible] building, or existing to build, 38 the sum of £240 000 has been collected and [illegible] of £415,000. Six additional sites have [illegible] most of which have been [illegible] built upon them as soon as the requisite [illegible] for purchase and church [illegible] which was subscribed for the erection of ten new churches in the parish of Bethnal-green was raised for schools as well as churches. The remainder of the general fund has been expended in churches parsonage-houses, and endowments, and the above-named sum includes the cost of twelve parsonage-houses, twelve sets of schools, and five small endowments. In addition to the churches which have been already specified, two others have been erected by the pecuniary assistance of individuals; one in Westminster, with an endowment, parsonage-house, and schools; the other in the parish of St. George in the-East. Another church is building in Westminster, at the sole charge of one of the persons just named. But these additions will not fully meet the deficiency which existed when the fund was first set on foot, and alone that time the population of the metropolis has been increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year. In thirteen of the most destitute parishes, containing, according to the census of 1841, a population of about 270 of not fewer than one hundred additional churches would be required to carry out with full effect the parochial system of two hundred of persons are required for a vigorous effort is required to provide our Church. It is therefore, manifest that a renewed and vigorous effort is required to provide with the means of grace for the spiritual wants of the people who are now living beyond the reach of the Church's teaching and are in by the providence of God. In the course of passing events, unpredictable as it is made up from the liberality of [illegible] and we have our brethren to look to ourselves on the side of the [illegible] and we to have our brethren to look to ourselves on the side of truth, or the one hand, or to socialism and infidelity on the other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those results, what has taken place in one parish [illegible] In an address presented to me last year by the churchwardens of Bethnal-green upon the occasion of the completion of the last of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.

The trial of the prisoners, who were committed last winter, for riot, and resists ing the police in their attempts to preserve order on the occasion of a "Papal Aggression Meeting," at Birkenhead, on the 5th of November last, was brought on at quarter, before Mr Justice Williams, on Saturday last, and occupied the whole of that day, and Monday and Tuesday.

The affair was passed so prominently before the public at the time, that it is unnecessary now to repeat the details.

The prisoners were principally labourers, or persons in an humble condition of life. Their names are Peter Fitzsimons, Matthew Griffin, William Haggarty, John Feehan, E. ward Smith, and John Brown. Brown, Griffin, and Feehan had been out on bail, and surrendered; the other prisoners were brought up from the gaol.

Mr. Evans, Q.C., Mr. Davidson, and Mr. M'Intyre, conducted the prosecution. Mr Roscoes, Q.C., defended Brown, Haggarty, Feehan, and Smith. Mr. Wrangh appeared for Griffin and Fitzsimons. Sir George Stephen also appeared for the prisoners. (Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, who had been retained for the defence, was detained by business at Liverpool Assizes.) A neatly constructed model, in wood, of the scene of the riot was produced and "admitted" by both sides

Evidence was given at great length, and on Tuesday evening the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an hour's deliberation, they found Fitzsimons, Griffin, Haggarty, Feehan, and Smith guilty, and Brown not guilty. The foreman added that the jury recommended the prisoners to mercy

Mr. Justice Williams: On what grounds, gentlemen?

The Foreman: It was the wish of the body of the jury, and I can only say that the conduct of the prisoners was "called upon" by the clerk of arraigns, reminded the Court that the defendants Fitzsimons, Haggarty, and Smith had been in prison since November, and prayed the Court to take that circumstance into consideration in passing sentence.

Mr. Justice Williams then briefly addressed the prisoners previous to sentence. His Lordship took occasion to say that the conduct of the police at the first disturbance was not only unreasonable, but unjustifiable: they had gone beyond their duty; and, by so doing, had, in a degree, exasperated the mob. But, though the Court took that circumstance into consideration, it could not regard the conduct of those who pursued the mob in the rio as other than most reprehensible. Two men had been beaten almost to death; and if they had died, the position of the parties concerned would be very different from what it now was. His Lordship then sentenced Griffin and Feehan to one year's imprisonment, and Fitzsimons, Haggarty, and Smith (who had been in prison since November) to nine months' imprisonment.

There were no other indictments against the defendants for common assaults; but Mr. Davidson said, that, after the result of the trial, it was not intended they should be proceeded with.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to represent

this borough in Parliament took place on Thursday, in the County Hall. Mr. Roughton having retired, Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Bethell were the only competitors. After having been duly proposed and seconded, both gentlemen addressed the electors, amidst a scene of great uproar. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bethell, who was proclaimed on behalf of Mr. Ferrand. The contest is expected to be a close one

THE OPERATION OF THE PATENT-LAWS.—A meeting was held on

Tuesday evening, at the Town-hall, Manchester, of the members of an association recently formed in that town for the purpose of procuring an alteration of the law regulating the grant of patents. Mr. William Fairbairn, the gentleman mentioned by the prosecuting counsel on the trial of Newton and Pellatt on the application (asking Parliament for a sufficient alteration in the Patent-laws), which is to be placed in the hands of Lord Brougham for presentation in the Lords, and of Mr. M. Gibson for presentation in the Commons; the local members being requested to support its prayer. The chairman objected to the sum of £140, named in Lord Brougham's bill, as being so large that it would prevent many inventors among the artisan class from bringing out valuable inventions; and the decided feeling of the meeting was that £10 would be quite sufficient as a first charge.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. — On Tuesday

evening, one of a series of ward meetings in advocacy of the National Public School Association was held in the Odd Fellows' Orphan School-room, Falkner-street, Manchester, Mr. Councillor Goadsby in the chair, to hear and discuss on the advantages offered by the secular system. He believed it to be the best, the most tolerable, and the most practicable system of instruction to the public. He would meet parties who doubted the efficiency of the secular plan to pay a visit to the school-room in which they were assembled, where about ninety children of all denominations were seated, Roman Catholics, and received the greatest diversity of creed. Dr. J. Watts, who spoke at some length, considered that one reason why education was not more common was the difficulty of getting children together in consequence of the expense. The full mental development of the youthful part of the population was necessary, in order to enable them to earn their own living, and to become useful members of society. Dr. Watts pointed out the propriety of the ratepayers having a control over the management, and showed that this was an advantage peculiar to the National Public School Association, and was the case in the proposed Manchester school, but denied at present. He regarded the National Public School Association as being the most practical scheme ever brought forward, and proceeded to detail the mode of electing the school committee, the county board, &c. The schools would be free of expense, and the doors would be open for all who might choose to come. The chairman read the copy of a petition to the House of Commons, praying that an act might be passed for the establishment of a general system of secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by local authorities, elected by the ratepayers specially for the purpose. Its adoption was unanimously carried.

VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LEITH BURGHS.—

These burghs are now without a representative, the Lord Advocate to the Bench. The electors have been bestirring themselves for some time past, and a keen contest is expected.

The Court of Sessions for Surrey has elected, as governor of

the new county prison, Mr. Richard Onslow, late deputy clerk of the peace. He is to enter upon the duties of the situation

CHATHAM v. BURGLARY.—On the report of the new prison committee of

magistrates of the county of Surrey recommended that, for the prisoners, instead of being employed on the tread-wheel, hard labour should be substituted by the employment of a handicraft, for such prisoner—the plan being better adapted for carrying out the intended separate system, it being impossible to prevent prisoners from communicating with each other on the tread-wheel. The committee propose to erect six large revolving yards on the same pan as the model prison at Pentonville; but the idea had never abandoned, as they were of opinion that it would be better to form a large circular walk, the cost of which would not exceed more than £600, and a saving would be thereby effected of £900, the original estimate. The prison will be ready for the reception of male prisoners before Michaelmas next.

The Cheshire magistrates have voted a sum of £10,000 for the pur-

pose of extending and altering the House of Correction at Knutsford, and building a new prison for females.

NOCTURNAL BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night a lady was discovered

walking along St. Anne-street, Liverpool, in her night-dress. She was fast asleep. Some gentlemen passing got a car and conveyed her home.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—On Tuesday, Samuel Harwood, one of the

persons who had been charged with the murder of Mr. Thomas Hall, a farmer, who was acquitted on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Kingston, was brought before the magistrates, at Horsham, Sussex, charged, with James Hamilton, one of the Uckland burglars, by Mr. Biddlecombe, the gaoler of the county gaol and house of sessions, with having broken and entered the dwelling-house of Mrs Harriet Skinner, of Cuckfield, Sussex, on the 4th of June last, together with James Jones, Lewi Harwood (now under sentence of death in Horsham gaol for the murder of Frimley murder), John Sloness, *alias* Smith (transported for life for the Uckfield burglary), and Thomas Smith, *alias* Sloness, the magistrates might consider whether they would accept Hamilton, who has made a confession of his guilt, as an approver against Harwood, the inquiry was adjourned.

ANOTHER BURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday information

was received by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, that the private residence of Mr. Charles Pickup, of Birken, near Pontefract, a farmer, was lately, during the temporary absence of himself and Mrs. Pickup, broken into by five men, all wearing long smock-frocks and masks. They forced the inmates, consisting of two servant girls and a lad, into the cellar, and, after maltreating them, the man added a gag and threatened to shoot the parties if they made any further alarm. The three servants, for fear of being shot, were obliged to remain in the cellar with a man standing over them, with a gun in his hand, whi st the other four men ransacked the house, taking and carrying away with them six silver tab e-spoons, ten silver tea-spoons, al. marked "P," a silver dessert spoon, marked "M. P.," £7 in cash, consisting of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver, and several articles of wearing apparel, which cannot, at present, be described. No accurate description of the burglars can be given.

THE NITSHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The sum of £1926 has been

subscribed for the families of the men recently killed, and £187 for the workmen in a separate pit, making in the latter M cheerful contrast to the sordid conduct of the owners of the colliery now partially burned in that town for the purpose of procuring an alteration of the law regulating the grant of patents. Mr. William Fairbairn, the gentlemen mentioned by prosecuting counsel on the trial of Newton and Pellatt on the application (asking Parliament for a sufficient alteration in the Patent-laws), which is to be placed in the hands of Lord Brougham for presentation in the Lords, and of Mr. M. Gibson for presentation in the Commons; the local members being requested to support its prayer. The chairman objected to the sum of £140, named in Lord Brougham's bill, as being so large that it would prevent many inventors among the artisan class from bringing out valuable inventions; and the decided feeling of the meeting was that £10 would be quite sufficient as a first charge.

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pose of extending and altering the House of Correct on

MR. JOHN SIMESTER.—If Mr. John Simester, of [illegible] of England, and who resided in Prince Edward's Island for a few months, and left Charlotte Town in 1843, will apply at the Office of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand he may hear of something which may probably prove to his advantage.

WOOD-ENGRAVING. — WANTED, an OUT-DOOR PUPIL, in the above Art. A taste for Drawing indispensable. The premium regulated by the ability of the applicant. Also, an ASSISTANT WANTED, accustomed to the finest book-work.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. W. WHIMPER, 20, Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road.

TO be LET or SOLD —REGENT'S-PARK-ROAD, GLOUCESTER-ROAD.—Pleasant and convenient HOUSES, of 11 to 13 rooms, and good offices, close to the station for forming from the City to the Hampstead road by the Blackwall and Birmingham Railway Junction. Particulars on the premises, or of Mr Knapp, Circumscriber-place St Marylebone

MOOR PARK HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, near Farnham, Surrey By Dr METHUEN, author of the "Principles and Practice of Hydropathy," and late Editor of the "Water-cure Journal." Terms, 2½ to 3½ guineas per week. One hour and a half from London by rail.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

A CLERGYMAN, married, beneficed, and who graduated with both Canonical and Mathematical Honours, wishes to receive a well-bred BOY, of from Twelve to Fifteen years of age, to be EDUCATED with the son of a neighbouring gentleman and friend. He will attend to the regular instruction of the Advertiser, the two Boys will thus to the regular instruction of the Advertiser, the two Boys will have the advantage of a special Tutor, whose time and talents will be exclusively devoted to their improvement. The highest references—For further information, apply, by letter, to B. J., care of Mr CALDER, 1, Rathbone-street, Berners-square, Middle-Parade Rooms.

SALISBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH. Number of Boarders Limited to 24

Head Master—[illegible] H. Humphreys LL.D. &c

Second Master—J. S Kearney, Esq., B.A., of St John's College, Cambridge (20th Wrangler in 1850)

Third Master—Rev John Lyall, A.M

Commercial Department, with Mapping and Land-Surveying—Mr Cadwell

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, with Fortification—J Ruthven, Esq., C.E.

French Master—Mr G Surenne, author of the "French Pronouncing Dictionary &c

German Master—Herr Lowenstein

Landscape Drawing—Mr G. T Surenne

Fencing and Gymnastics—M Francalanza

The Winter Session will commence on the Wednesday, the 16th Day of April, and terminate on Monday, the 28th of April There are also a few Vacancies for Boarders

E R RUMPHREYS, LL.D, Head Master

March 29, 1851.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOME and ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, 30, PARLIAMENT-STREET.—A person [illegible] Society (aged 30) may, by payment of £18 annually, insure to his Widow Annuities equal to £100 a year; and a clerical member, by an additional payment of 10s. annually to the Building Fund, may secure a respectable residence for his Widow, with Rent Free Gardens for Annuity. WYNDHAM HOSTE, Secretary

CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK, CAPITAL PAID UP, £75,000. The DIRECTORS of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having accepted the Agency in London of the [illegible] of GOOD HOPE BANK, NOTICE is hereby given that LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK RE-[illegible] GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at Sight upon the Bank to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any charge whatever.

J. B. ESDEN, Chairman

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR, Regent-street.—The public are most respectfully informed that a BAZAAR, fitted up in a style of [illegible] elegance never before attempted in this or any other country, will be OPENED about the end of the present month, in the premises fashionably known as the west part of Regent street.—[illegible] for counters must be made to the Manager, at the Office, 309 and 310, Regent-street, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock daily, where a printed form of the rules and regulations can be obtained All letters must be post paid

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS are prepared to BORROW MONEY on DEBENTURES for periods not exceeding Five or Seven Years, bearing Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary

Bishopsgate Station. March 21, 1851

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

COAL TRAFFIC.—The Directors of the Great Northern Railway hereby give notice, that Mr COLES CHILD has been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale of the Silkstone, Thornclife, Stanley, Barnsley, and Wortley Coals, (specially worked by the Company's [illegible]

By order, J. R. MOWATT, Secretary

Secretary's Office, King's-cross Station, 20th March, 1851.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

COALS from YORKSHIRE.—The Proprietors of the Silkstone, Thorncliffe, Hoscar, Barnsley, and Wortley Collieries, having completed the arrangements with the Great Northern Railway Company for the regular carriage of their Coals to London, the undersigned have been appointed the SOLE METROPOLITAN AGENT for the SALE of COALS consigned to the King's-cross Station, and from and after the 1st instant, will be prepared to supply the Public at the following prices; viz.

	Into Carts Delivered within		
	at	5 miles, in sacks	
	King's-cross	or in bulk	
First-class House Coals	15s 6d	17s	Beyond 5 miles 6d per
Second-class ditto	13s 6d	15s	ton per mile extra.

Purchasers may send their own wagons and sacks

Cash to be paid on giving the order.

These Coals are the produce of the best pits in the South Yorkshire Coal Fields They are of good quality and free from dirt, and are loaded from the same waggons which originally receive them at the Collieries, they are delivered in the consumer in excellent condition

Coal Department, King's-cross Station

CRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ORDINARY and "DECLINED" LIVES.—Offices, 37 Old Jewry, London

TRUSTEES—Matthew Marshall, Esq.; Stephen Oking, Esq., Wm. Harris, Esq.

The Profits will be found highly eligible for every description of Life Assurance

Security security is guaranteed by an ample paid-up Capital, subscribed by persons of the highest character and responsibility

The Policies are indisputable, unless proved by fraud; and claims are promptly and liberally paid.

Policies may be effected without loss of time, the Directors, together with the Medical Officer, being in attendance at the Office every day.

The lives of Individuals who are [illegible] are accepted at equitable rates, and who, though neither diseased nor strongly [illegible] in constitution, have been declined by other offices, assured at equitable rates; hence the probability of lives being rejected by the "Gresham" is reduced to the narrowest limit.

Policy Holders may obtain Loans on real or personal security

The Funds of the Society are invested, in the most careful manner, so as to promote security, and to afford the largest possible Bonus to the Assured at the periodical Investigations

The Management of the Society is conducted in the most economical manner, as is shown by the Annual Accounts

Upwards of Two Thousand Proposals for Assurances were received in the two years ending July, 1850, amounting to the large sum of nearly a Million Sterling; and the Directors were enabled to carry upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds to the Reserve Fund during the Second Year alone- chiefly from the Premiums taken during that year

A liberal Commission is allowed to Agents and Solicitors.

Applications for Agencies may be addressed in Districts where the Society is not already represented to

THOMAS ALFRED POTT Secretary.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

NOTICE to all Persons who intend to LET LODGINGS, SUITES of APARTMENTS, and Furnished HOUSES, as well as HOTEL BOARDING-HOUSE, and COFFEE-HOUSE Keepers, &c.

THE CLASSIFIED REGISTER of HOUSES for the accommodation of VISITORS to the GREAT EXHIBITION will be published early in April, and will be circulated throughout the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and the United States of America. It will be forwarded free by post on the receipt of six postage stamps, thereby affording Individuals and Proprietors throughout the country the opportunity of securing comfortable accommodation during their stay in London All persons who intend to afford such Visitors are recommended to secure space in the CLASSIFIED REGISTER forthwith

The charge for insertion of any species of accommodation is 5s 6d for a notice not exceeding thirty words (the charge for the Advertisement Duty of 1s 6d.) Each additional line thirty in fifty words, 2s 6d

Centre, Registration-office, No. 8, Exeter-change, Cathcrine-street, Strand

GENERAL MANAGER, Mr. H. T RAYMOND

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Mr J W GREEN.

ACTING SECRETARY, Mr F MELL

THE GAS-FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, with a view to illustrate its economy, convenience and cleanliness of GAS, have arranged that a portion of the Royal Polytechnic Institution should, during the period the Great Exhibition remains open, be set apart for the EXHIBITION and ILLUSTRATION of APPARATUS, comprising any [illegible] of Gas for Culinary Purposes, Chemical or Manufacturing purposes, Improvements in Burners, Modes of Lighting, Ventilation, &c., and Meters, which shall be shown in [illegible] operation (such not being permitted at the Great Exhibition) by means of models in gold and silver will be awarded to [illegible] of the greatest public utility. A Sketch and description of articles prepared for exhibition should be sent to the committee Apparatus is to be received at the Institution from April 3rd to 7th inclusive, to be removed at the termination of the Exhibition of Arts and Sciences. Applications for admission must be made to the Manager, at the Office, 309 and 310, Regent-street, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock daily, where a printed form of the rules and regulations can be obtained All letters must be post paid

J. B. ESDEN, Chairman

IN ANTICIPATION of EASTER.—The Queen has prepared an ample supply of his well known and approved SURPLICES, from 20s. to 50s. each; various devices in DAMASK COMMUNION LINEN, well adapted for presentation in Churches. An Illustrated PRICED catalogue sent free by post to the Clergy, Architects, and Churchwardens, on application. GILBERT J. FRENCH, Hoiton, Leicestshire.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Patentees and Inventors of the Paletot, like those popular garments, the Use and Two Guinea Registered Paletots, will also effect much economy and improvement, style comfort and durability. London: Only in Regent-street, from 114 to 120 (inc.unive), or 22, [illegible]

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVERCOAT.—This well-known garment combines with every other quality essential to a really comfortable coat, the establishing reputation of being thoroughly impervious to rain. Price 45s and 50s (or non-waterproof, 2 guineas). A very large stock for selection at all prices of every description. 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill

LIVERIES.—Footman's Suit, £3 3s 0d.; Groom's Suit, £3 15s 0d.; Coachman's Suit, £3 10s 0d., Page's Suit, £1 15s. 0d., best Quality.—DOUDNEY'S, Tailors to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, 17, Old Bond-street 24, Burlington Arcade; and 49, Lombard street—Established, 1784

NOT SOLD BY ANY HOSIERS OR DRAPERS

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not Sold by any Hosiers or Drapers, and can, therefore, be obtained only at

No. 1, 38, STRAND, LONDON.

They are made in two qualities, the first of which is fit the half-guinea, and the second 5s 6d the half dozen.

List of Prices, with Directions for Self-measurement, sent post free.

R. FORD, 38, STRAND.

EASE and ELEGANCE in SHIRT COLLARS.—Those gentlemen who study the above, will find their combined [illegible] SHIRT COLLAR, which is the only one that possesses in the shape under any extra exertion on the part of the wearer It is adapted to every style of Cravat; but to those who have found the neck, it is the only suitable Collar yet invented.

May be purchased of every respectable Hosier and Draper in the United Kingdom. Wholesale only of G. R. WOOLCOTT, 36, Woodstreet, London

CORAZZA SHIRT, CAPPER and WATTERS, Inventors, 76, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending their measure, (taken round the neck, round the wrist, round the waist, and height of wearer.—Excellent Long Cloth Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts, Gathers and Wrists, ready made, 3 for 31s., 6 for 60s., or 12s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 2s. to 4s. Sample Shirt, with Fronts and Wristbands complete, in any part of the kingdom for remittance of money order for price of the Shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 31s 6d. and 42s 6d the Half Dozen

The most comfortable and perfect fitting Shirts extant, combining the highest degree of excellence in every requisite.

Superb Dress Shirts, for evening wear, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d each

Also, Colonial Shirts, 6s 6d. or 7s 6d. each, and to measure, 42s the Half-Dozen A choice of 200 new designs

The general ready-made stock of Shirts is the best, the cheapest, and the largest in London, and satisfaction (as usual) guaranteed, or the money returned.

Illustrated lists, with directions for self-measurement, and patterns of the new coloured shirtings, gratis and post free

RODGERS and Co., 32, Strand Corner, No. 26, Martin's-lane, and No. 29, at the corner of New-street, Covent-garden, London. (Established 60 years.) R.R. Boys' Shirts in all sizes

ARTISTS in HAIR and MOURNING JEWELLERY.—TESSIER and SONS, 32, Conduit-street, Bond-street, and 57, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, beg Manufacturers, effect [illegible] per cent., which advantage their customers derive in the [illegible] assortment kept, and sent for approval to any part of the kingdom

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer of every description of Hair Jewellery, beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, Devices, &c., at charges the most moderate, and forwards the same carefully free to any part of the kingdom A book of Patterns sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.

CAUTION .To Ladies. No person is appointed to receive commands on town or country

DEWDNEY, 177 [illegible]-street London

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS. at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The movements are jewelled in the most effective manner, and the Cases manufacturers or any other house, for these articles—Lists sent free by post on application. Or a book of Patterns sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.

Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent carriage free to any part of the kingdom.

HAWLEYS, 284, High Holborn, WATCH-MAKERS and GOLDSMITHS (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street—Manchester Gold WATCH, presented by Prince ALBERT to the latest improvements [illegible] Watches [illegible] Chronometers [illegible] Watches [illegible] Chronometers [illegible] £2 2s.; Silver, to £4 4s each HAWLEY begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and the public, that he has no connexion with any house assuming that name

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £6 10s., very moderate for the value, is presented with each watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, jewelled in [illegible] holes, maintain power for [illegible] hours, and all recent improvements A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed, which is a sufficient quality.—[illegible] WATCH Manufacturers, 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Bank of England Observe, 17 and 18 Cornhill. Watches [illegible] with perfect safety, upon the receipt of a remittance

SAMUEL ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE. SAMUEL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill solicit an inspection of this [illegible] metal, which continues to maintain its unrivalled superiority as a substitute for silver. The unsurpassed stock has lately been enriched with many admired novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services. The spoons and forks despatched to any part of the kingdom are made in solid silver Orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. Pamphlets, with sketches and prices, can be obtained gratis at the Manufactory 17 and 18, Cornhill

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—[illegible] SAVORY and SONS'S PAMPHLET of PRICKS with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free, if applied for by a [illegible]

new and second-hand silver spoons and forks, new and second hand tea and coffee services, waiters, silver-edged glass goods, and the electro-silver plated spoons and forks—[illegible] COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, [illegible] seven doors from Exchange-street.

THE best ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their STOCK of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which can be highly recommended by themselves in their own house in silver cases, with the full jewelled movement, chronometer balance, and compensation for half six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large sizes for the Indian climate. Every other description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly suited to his pocket. Every watch warranted.

SILVER TEA-SERVICES, of New Patterns. —A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank), have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, of the most [illegible] design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, [illegible]	The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly engraved—
Strong Silver Tea-pot .. £18 10 0	Strong Silver Teapot .. £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 5 5 0	Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 5 5 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 5 5 0	Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 5 5 0
Ditto Coffee-pot 16 16 0	Ditto Coffee-pot 17 17 0
£43 6 0	£47 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-rooms, including every variety of pattern from 2l to upwards.

KNIGHT'S CELEBRATED "LANCET" COFFEE.—The [illegible] especially inferior [illegible] this COFFEE, to the purity and [illegible] which the Analytical Sanitary Commissioners have given to the "Lancet" [illegible] to be had at 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., and 2s per lb Every other article of grocery [illegible] from adulteration. Country orders [illegible] to [illegible] in London Address, KNIGHT and SON, Tea-dealers and Grocers, next the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street.

ROYAL OSBORNE SAUCE, prepared by [illegible] Purveyor to the Royal Yacht Squadron, is decidedly the best and cheapest [illegible] ever introduced to the public, entirely different from all [illegible] of the same colour as the sh, is not perceptible It enables dear persons to enjoy conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies, the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Also invaluable newly invented Spectacles The most powerful Telescopes, Opera, and Race Glasses. A very small, powerful waistcoat Pocket Glass, only the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from four to five miles. 6, and 9, SOLOMONS, Aretina and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DOUSET and CO., Chemisiers, 21, Rue de la Paix, Paris (established 1817), have opened a Branch Establishment at 135, Regent-street London — Flannel waistcoats, drawers, cambric handkerchiefs, dressing cases, morning costumes, collars, dress stocks, cravats, &c

THE QUEEN'S PARASOL, REGISTERED BY THOMAS EVANS AND CO., FEBRUARY 19, 1851,

is the most elegant style ever produced To be had of all Drapers and Milliners [illegible] also at the Manufactory, No. 19, WOOD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE [illegible]

LADIES' STRAW BONNETS elegantly Trimmed [illegible] per [illegible] Bonnets, Hats, and Caps, at the Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE, 76, BETHEL WARE, Straw and Millinery Bonnet Manufacturer, 317, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD. Wholesale Warehouse, 69, Aldermanbury, City

M. CLACK and CO., Niece of the late Mrs. CLACK of Temple-bar, respectfully solicit Ladies to inspect their SILVER GOODS,

3, LUDGATE-STREET, near St PAUL'S,

in which will be found every article of LADIES UNDER CLOTHING, CHILD-SED LINEN, and JUVENILE DRESS, at such prices as M. C. and Co.'s unrivalled PARIS WOVE STAYS at 10s 6d

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY Ladies are respectfully informed that to avoid the disappointments usually attendant upon the most fashionable and the most becoming Millinery Bonnets that can be produced, fully and fashionably trimmed in every variety of shape, and in every material, either in Glacé Silk, French Satin, Reversphane, or plain Crepe, at the low price of 21s each Bonnet. Rich Fancy Bonnets, 25s 6d to 31s 6d; new shape Dunstable Straws, 2s 6d to 4s 6d., fine Rice Straws, 2s 6d to 5s 6d; White Chip Hats, 1s 6d to 2s 6d Children's Leghorn Hats in every shape, from 1s 6d to 4s 6d and the largest stock in London to select from, at CHANSOURE'S, BONNET, No. 20, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.—Perfumery by ROWLEY and Co.

SEWELL and Co., FOREIGN and BRITISH SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and LINEN DRAPERS to her MAJESTY, in anticipation of the great influx of visitors to London during the present season, have laid in a large and superior Stock of SILKS, SHAWLS, LACE, DRAPERY, CARPETS, and CURTAINS, which, having been purchased on very advantageous terms, will be offered at prices generally under the usual rates. The terms will be offered at prices generally under the usual rates. The terms will be offered at prices generally under the usual rates. The terms

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.] SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE "JAMES BOOTH," ABERDEEN CLIPPER.

THE "JAMES BOOTH" ABERDEEN CLIPPER

This splendid ship has been recently launched at the port of Aberdeen, and is remarkable fine specimen of the clipper built vessels, now considered in the mercantile world to combine great carrying capacity with speed fully equal to the American clipper of the *Oriental* class, to which so much public attention has been directed of late, and a portrait of which appeared in this Journal some few weeks back.

The *James Booth* is 636 tons register, and is calculated to carry 1,000 tons of Calcutta cargo. Her extreme length is 155 feet; breadth, 30 feet 9 inches; depth, 20 feet. She has been built expressly for the East India trade by the old established firm of Alexander Duthie and Co., distinguished for their models of beauty, symmetry, and strength.

Amongst the vessels built by this firm belonging to the port of Aberdeen, may be mentioned the *Reliance*, of 551 tons register, and the *Jane Pirie*, of 427 tons register. The former vessel, was on her first voyage, made, in her outward passage from London to Port Philip in the short space of eighty-seven days, and the latter vessel, the *Jane Pirie*, has, since she was built, in 1847, regularly performed her voyages from London to Calcutta and back in eight months and a half, a considerable detention necessarily occurring at Calcutta in the discharge of the outward, and loading the return cargo, the ordinary time occupied over the voyage being ten to eleven months. This vessel was commanded up to the last voyage by Captain James Booth, one of the most experienced navigators out of the port of Aberdeen; and, to evince the estimation in which his valuable services and high character are held by his co-owners, the fine ship here represented has been named after him.

There are also other ships built in, and belonging to, the port of Aberdeen, that have acquired a public reputation for the invariable speed with which they perform their voyages; two of them, the *John Bungate* and *Countess of Seafield*, are engaged in the China trade, and were mentioned in the discussions occurring at the time the *Oriental* was brought so much under notice. It would be well if our merchants in India would afford similar encouragement to British built ships of this class, by making their shipments in them at increased rates where it is an object to ensure the arrival of their merchandize speedily at a market. This distinction would create an increased competition in the art of naval architecture, now rendered so essential to the maintenance of our mercantile naval supremacy, by the throwing open of our carrying trade to the shipping of all nations.

The Aberdeen clippers possess this advantage over their American rivals, viz. a combination of great carrying capacity with speed: the *Oriental*, being 1654 tons register Aberdeen measurement (1,775 tons register English measurement), delivered 1115 tons of cargo from China, making the voyage from Hong-kong to London in 97 days.

The *John Bungate*, 466 tons register new measurement, delivers about 720 tons of cargo; making the voyage from Shanghae (three days' sail further than Canton) in 99 days.

The *Countess of Seafield*, 541 tons register new measurement, delivers about 760 tons of cargo, making the voyage in 102 days from Woosung to London, about 1000 miles further up the country than Canton.

The *Jane Pirie*, 427 tons register new measurement, delivered from Calcutta 397 tons of cargo. But, as yet, we have no opportunity of contrasting the speed and carrying capacity of these vessels and the American clippers from this port, the cargo being one of a much more trying nature to the ship than from China, which, being chiefly composed of teas and silk, is of the most favorable nature.

THE CROXTON PARK RACE PLATE.

CROXTON PARK RACE PLATE

This superb Prize was contested for on Wednesday week. It is a shield 26 inches diameter, the outer border composed of a rich Grecian fret. The centre group, which is gilt, represents the "Chariot of Aurora," after Flaxman, R.A. This classic work has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., successors to the late B. Smith, Dyke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

THE RITUAL OF THE RUBRIC.

Sir B. HALL asked Lord J. Russell whether, during the last six weeks, he had had any communications with the archbishops and bishops of the Established Church in reference to the continuance of certain forms introduced into our churches by different clergymen, and against which certain of the bishops have charged their clergy; and whether it is the intention of the archbishops and bishops to take any effectual steps for the purpose of suppressing such practices, which the Bishop of London, in a recent charge, has denounced as illegitimate performances?

Sir R. H. INGLIS protested against making that House the arena for such theological discussions as these questions would force upon it. He moved that the House, at its rising, should adjourn until Monday, as no matter had been mentioned without being out of order, might express their opinion upon the subject.

Sir B. HALL said that public opinion had been pronounced against Puseyite practices in the Church, and yet no steps had been taken by the right reverend prelates of the Church to put an end to such practices.

Lord J. RUSSELL was sorry that this case should have been brought before the House by his hon. friend. He had spoken to the Archbishop of Canterbury with respect to the practices complained of, and since then he had had no communication from his Grace. An address to the Crown had been recently presented by the bishops, praying that these Puseyite practices might be abolished, and an answer had been returned stating that her Majesty disapproved of any practices in the Church not in conformity with the law; and he had no doubt that the Archbishop would act upon that letter, and he would not therefore at present interfere on the subject. He deprecated bringing such subjects at all under the consideration of the House of Commons.

It was then agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn until Monday next.

THE AMENDED BUDGET.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded to state his amended financial scheme. He observed, that time having been afforded him to reconsider the proposals he had made to the House, he took advantage of the opportunity to make such alterations in the plan of financial policy which Lord Stanley was prepared to pursue. The two proposals were before the country, which could decide which was more conducive to the welfare of this great empire. He adm ted that his proposals had not created general satisfaction, but he had been surprised at the manner in which they had been received in some quarters. The main demand made upon him had been for a remission of taxation to which he felt it impossible to accede consistently with the maintenance of public credit, and the establishments which were necessary for the welfare of the country. The all-prevading objection to his proposals was, that he had thought it necessary to retain some margin of the surplus to meet sudden emergencies—a policy the wisdom of which had the first experience—and to maintain the public credit, the only available sinking fund at present a surplus of revenue. Mr. Hume had suggested the conversion of the debt into terminable annuities; but there was no essential difference between terminable annuities and permanent annuities accompanied by a sinking fund for their extinction. Were the circumstances of the country such as to justify a complaint of the pressure of taxation? He believed he very reverse. Whatever the amount might be which the changes in our commercial policy had put into the pockets of the people, to that extent the community had become richer, and it was demonstrable that the pressure of taxation must be infinitely less than it was ten years ago. He had seen no reason to vary the estimates he had given of the probable income and the probable expenditure for the ensuing year, which showed a probable surplus of 1,892,700*l*. He had been told, that, with this surplus, he ought to have done something which would have produced an effect upon the country, but he had considered what were the cases which were most objectionable. The large duty he was blamed for not dealing with namely, the duty upon tea; but this, though a high, was not a protecting duty; and besides that the malt duty connected with the tea duty, he thought there were other cases which had a prior claim; and, if large sums were selected, a remission of minor duties must be postponed. The principle of his Budget, and of all his financial proposals, was to do that which was most beneficial to the mass of the people to the many, and not the few. The Legislature had cheapened food and clothes; there remained another source of comfort to those cases their dwellings. For their sakes he had last year repealed the duty upon bricks, and he now proposed to reduce the duty on foreign timber, and to improve their sanitary condition by affording them air and light. Observing that he was unwilling to force the relief in respect to paper duties, and the question of the duty on seeds, upon those who were indisposed to receive them, Sir Charles justified the other reductions of duty he had proposed, on coffee and timber, on the ground that they were in accordance with the entire commercial policy which had been approved by the House and the country. A land demand, he said, had been made for the unconditional repeal of the window duty, amounting to 1,406,000*l*., and if in assenting to it he should leave himself without a surplus of 40,000*l*. to meet any demand for the Kaffir war, and he must disregard other claims of far more pressing importance to the community. It was not the amount of the tax, but the mode in which it was levied, that rendered it so obnoxious, and he had thought that if he substituted a tax on the value of houses he should obviate this objection. After considering, also, many minor considerations. His proposal would likewise afford a material relief, since no person would have to pay more than two-thirds of what he paid before. He admitted that the principle of imposing the same duty upon houses and old houses and new, was the most just, though it would not afford equal relief; he, therefore, now proposed, excluding all reference to the number of windows, to charge a uniform duty of 9*d*. in the pound upon houses of 20*l*. rental, 10*s*., and 6*d*. upon shops, victuallers' houses, and houses used in the occupation of land, whether old or new, exempting houses under 20*l*. The result would be this: He got rid of all reference to windows, and included the number of houses paying the tax from 500 000 to 400,000, he gave a benefit to shops and other tenements, and he removed a large number of houses from tax altogether. The loss of revenue would be 1,136,000*l*., which, added to the other reductions, amounting to 400,000*l*., made an aggregate loss of 1,536,000*l*., leaving a permanent margin of 356,000*l*. surplus for the ensuing year. In the present year half the window duty would be receivable—namely, 668,000*l*.—making a total surplus of 1,024,000*l*. Those were the proposals he now made to the House, if it assented to the renewal of the income-tax for a time to be limited. Mr. Herries, he remarked, had given notice of a proposition to renew only such a part of the tax as would suffice to provide for the expenditure and maintain public credit, which was the first step to Lord Stanley's policy, and which he (Sir C. Wood) thought wrong. He admitted that the tax was, in the first instance, imposed for temporary purposes and to meet an existing deficiency of revenue, but in 1845 it was renewed for different objects—to improve our financial legislation, repeal impolitic restrictions, and to remove duties which checked the development of the national industry. That experiment had been to a certain extent successful; but its partial success reproduced upon the continuance of this tax; and he believed we might confidently look to an augmentation of the revenue, by the elasticity of trade, which would permit the repeal or the reduction of the income-tax. (The right hon. gentleman, after moving the resolution respecting the income-tax, resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN read the resolution, as follows: "That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the respective duties in Great Britain on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland granted by the acts passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, and which have been continued and amended by several subsequent acts, shall be further continued for a time to be limited."

Mr. HERRIES complained that Sir C. Wood had departed from the understanding of the preceding night, that his proposition should be reserved for discussion on Monday; and he contended that his Budget was an announcement to the country that the income-tax was to be perpetual.

After a short discussion, in which Lord R. GROSVENOR, Mr. HUME, and other hon. gentlemen took part,

Mr. T. BARING said that he should fear for the national fundholder if he had no better security than direct taxation, which in time of distress would be thrown off. The Treasury would retain an ample surplus to meet only such exigences; but the present Government were weak, and sacrificed the principles they recognised to pressure from without.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, Sir C. Wood had calculated upon a surplus of 900,000*l*. at present, and 350,000*l*. in future; but, besides this, a reduction of duties gave an impulse to the revenue, which became thereby more productive. Mr. Baring had indulged in invective against the Government, forgetting that the administration under which he acted in 1846 had a surplus of only 90,000*l*.

Mr. DISRAELI charged the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with holding out a delusive prospect of our finances, and complained of his withdrawing the small relief he had in his former plan proposed for the agricultural interest, and of bringing a financial scheme to England in which not the slightest relief was afforded to the acknowledged sufferings of the owners and occupiers of land.

Lord ERSKINE spoke in commendation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's most able and most courageous speech.

Mr. FREWEN described the distress of the landed interest

Mr. WAWN objected to the mode in which the timber duty was proposed to be dealt with

Mr. LABOUCHERE defended this part of the Budget, and observed, that, whilst only 10,000 tons of foreign shipping had been registered in England, in London alone more than 10,000 tons of iron steamers had been built on foreign account during the past year.

Colonel THOMPSON opposed the renewal of the Income-tax.

Colonel DUNNE and Mr. ALCOCK spoke generally in favour of the new financial plan

Mr. HUDSON denied that the ship-building interest was prospering, and claimed the repeal of the whole duty on timber

Mr. HEYWOOD advocated direct taxation, which would equalise the burdens upon rich and poor

The resolution was then agreed to, and reported to the House.

The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Act Repeal Bill was committed.

Adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CHURCH BUILDING ACT.

The Earl of CARLISLE brought in a bill to amend the Church Building Act which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second

PARISH SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the second reading of the Servants and Apprentices Bill. In doing so he reminded their Lordships of the recent cases of Sloane and Bird, and stated that the measure had been devised to provide against their recurrence. The bill made it compulsory upon poor-law guardians to visit parish servants and apprentices, and to institute summary and immediate prosecutions for infringement of its provisions. It proposed to punish ill-treatment and criminal neglect of such servants and apprentices with a maximum of three years' imprisonment, and to levy a penalty of £20 upon any person in the service of guardians of the poor the power of removing children or servants subjected to neglect or ill-treatment.

Lord BEAUMONT did not object to the principle of the bill; but he believed that masters and employers would be dissatisfied with the constant visitation on the part of the guardians of the poor to which it proposed to subject them; and that they would therefore seek their servants and apprentices anywhere but in the union workhouse

The Earl of CARLISLE would willingly adopt in committee any suggestion that would tend to better the bill; but he should, he confessed, be very loth to give up the power of inspection.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

MUTINY BILLS

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were severally read a second time, and ordered to be committed

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION REFORM

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition, numerously signed, from the ward of Farringdon Without. The petitioners represented that the City of London had been excepted from the operation of the Municipal Act, and that no reform had since been proposed in that corporation, although the petitioners alleged that it required reform as much as any other corporation in the country. He (Lord Brougham) thought the petitioners had understated their case when they said that the corporation of London required reform "as much" as any other corporation dealt with by the Municipal Act. These were certainly not the words he should have used in speaking of that corporation. The petitioners, moreover, said that the corporation had remained unreformed up to the present time, although they had expected that some measure of reform would have originated with the corporation itself. The petitioners applied to the unexpired franchise had dwindled to a number hardly greater than that of the municipal constituency of a fourth-rate city. The petitioners prayed that the basis of the franchise might be extended, and generally for reform in the corporation. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for the Louth Burghs, in the room of Mr. Rutherford, who has accepted the office of one of the Judges of the Sheriff Courts in Scotland.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION COMMITTEE

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar, and informed the House that he had on Saturday received into his custody the body of William Lynes, charged with prevarication before the committee on St. Albans election. He had since then received a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable at three o'clock that day; but he had made no return to the writ, deeming it advisable to consult the House before replying to it.

Mr. ELLICE brought up the report of the committee on the St. Albans election, stating that the committee had determined that William Lynes should be committed for prevarication. He had, however, answered the questions asked of him, and he therefore moved that he be discharged from custody

The motion for the discharge of Lynes was then agreed to.

Mr. ELLICE then stated that George Seeley Waggett had awaited every attempt to be served with notice to attend before the committee, and that two other persons had supplied him with money to enable him to do so. He had, therefore, to apply for warrants against George Seeley Waggett, Henry Edwards, and John Hayward, for breach of privilege.

Sir G. GREY suggested that the report should be printed, and taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. GREENE said the fact of giving money to keep away witnesses from giving evidence before a committee was manifestly a breach of privilege, that delay was unnecessary.

After some observations from Sir B. Hall and Mr. H. Adair, Mr. SOTHERON moved that the parties so keeping witnesses away were guilty of a breach of privileges.

Mr. G. CLERK seconded the motion

Lord J. RUSSELL said there could be no doubt about the fact that such parties were guilty of a breach of privilege.

Sir R. BOLDERO said they were guilty of a breach of privilege, but also of a breach of the law of the land.

The motion of Mr. Sotheron was then agreed to, and orders were issued for their apprehension.

Sir G. GREY then moved that in the case of William Lynes, the Sergeant-at-arms should make a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and appeal to the writ a copy of the warrant under which he had been apprehended Agreed to

THE WINDOW DUTY.

Lord DUNCAN postponed *sine die* his motion for the repeal of the window-tax, which stood for to-morrow, in consequence of the alteration in the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Lord DUNCAN asked the First Commissioner of Woods, Forests, &c., whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any terms of the present session, to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown, and for the direction of public works and buildings; and if so, at what period of the session it was likely the bill would be introduced?

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill upon the subject as soon as the state of the public business would permit

In reply to a question from Sir T. DYKE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that if warehouses and other buildings not inhabited would be exempt from the new house duty

MANAGEMENT OF CHURCH LANDS

Mr. E. DENISON wished to know whether the Bill for the better management of church lands, and when it would be laid on the table of the House?

Sir G. GREY said a bill had been prepared by the commission which had been appointed; but it had subsequently undergone considerable alterations. However, it was now in a state to be presented to the House, and he believed it would be presented before Easter.

THE INCOME-TAX

Upon the question that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the following resolution be received: "That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the respective duties in Great Britain on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by two acts passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, and which have been continued and amended by several subsequent acts, shall be further continued for a time to be limited,"

Mr. HERRIES rose to move by way of amendment, "That it is the opinion of this House, that 'the progressive duties in Great Britain on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and the stamp duties in Ireland, granted by two acts passed in the sixth year of her present Majesty, and which have been continued and amended by several subsequent acts,' were granted or limited upon the ground of a distinct declaration by Parliament, and that it is highly expedient to adhere to the declared intentions of Parliament when these duties were granted and continued; and, in order to secure their speediest practicable cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of them to such an amount as may be sufficient, in the existing state of the public revenue and expenditure ascertained by experience, to meet only such of the due maintenance of public credit." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that he had observed with the greatest satisfaction the announcement in the public papers that the revenue for the quarter just ended had exceeded the expectations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as expressed when he last addressed the House. Mr. Herries rejoiced at the circumstance as an indication of the prosperous state of the country. It added weight to the course which he was about to recommend the House to adopt. It was the prosperous state of the country which afforded the House the means of doing an act of justice to the public by not urging the opposition as a question of free-trade or protection. It had nothing to do with either. In one sense it was a question of pure economy, but involving points of good faith and of sound policy. He would exclude from his own share in the discussion, at least, all inquiry into details. He would not involve himself with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a controversy of figures; and, in order the more effectually to accomplish this end, he would accept as perfectly correct all the statements that had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his estimates as to expenditure, and his conclusion as to the surplus, with this one difference, that, according to the announcement to which he had just referred, he would venture to put the surplus of the current year, not at 1,892 000*l*. with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his last statement, but rather at 2,300,000*l*. (Hear, hear.) He would premise, that, in the observations he was about to make, he assumed that the property and income-tax which the House was invited to continue, as to three years, was the property and income-tax with which the House had been acquainted since 1842. He assumed that, because he was perfectly sure that, had there been any intention of proposing an amended or altered tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have made such a proposition a part of his statement to the House. (Hear, hear.) In any other case, he should accuse the right hon. gentleman of that which was most improbable to him a want of frankness in dealing with the House. He assumed, then, that the property and income-tax with which he had to deal was that tax with which the country had been acquainted since 1842. ("Hear, hear," from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) He was glad to have this information from the right hon. baronet, that the income-tax, with all that was objected to in it, was the tax upon which the House had now to deal. In order that he might make his arrangements as clear as possible, and put them in the most compact practicable shape, he would briefly review the history of the existing property and income-tax, in order to show that the present was, in point of fact, the first legitimate occasion which the House had had, since the imposition of the tax, of really considering the question whether or not it was to be adopted as a permanent tax. The original commencement, the necessity of this tax, was in the ma administration of the finances during the five or six years preceding the fall of the Whig Ministry in 1841; but for that misfortunate circumstance, there would, he believed, have been an income-tax. During that period there had been this extraordinary picture of financial government exhibited to the country:—There was an almost yearly increase of expenditure; there was a very large proportion of indirect taxation; towards the end of the period an effort was made to repair the losses created by the abandonment of taxes; but, upon the whole, taxes to the extent of three millions some hundreds of thousands of pounds had been abandoned; while, on the other hand, there was an increase of expenditure to an almost equal amount. The result of all this was, that the finances of the country were handed over to abler hands. Sir R. Peel, on accepting office, found himself under the necessity of repairing the mischief which had been occasioned by the mismanagement of the Whigs, of remedying deficiencies which amounted, in the aggregate, to not less than 10,000,000*l*.; and for this purpose he, with great wisdom, great sagacity, proposed a 7*d*. per cent income tax, and the House had no alternative but to adopt the proposition. Sir R. Peel accompanied that proposition with plans for the future improvement of the revenue, for freeing commerce from unnecessary restrictions, for taking off duties which pressed on the springs of trade; and he was perfectly wise in thus developing that policy which he had then pursued for freeing commerce and trade from restrictions, always with a due regard to existing interests. (Protectionist cheers.) Sir R. Peel, then, proposed the income-tax as a temporary measure—a special measure, to meet a special emergency. He then stated that a period of less than five years would not, he believed, answer the purpose he had in view, but he said he would take the tax for three years only, in the hope that perhaps three years might be found sufficient, trusting, that, if at the end of that shorter period it should be necessary to take the extended term he had originally intimated, Parliament would not oppose its doing so. In 1845, Sir R. Peel came down to the House, and stating that the three years had not been found sufficient, applied for the extension of time which he had in the former occasion intimated as possibly to be required for the great object in view. The House assented, though not without considerable opposition, especially from gentlemen who now sat on the Treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) The tax was then no breach of faith on the part of the Government of the country towards the House or the country, as to the duration of the tax. In 1848 there occurred another extension of this tax. But that was a year of such peculiar character that those who proposed the renewal of the tax then were justified in seeking that prolongation on account of the great distress which then prevailed, a distress sufficiently oppressive and difficult to create an emergency for the sake of which no one could deny. In 1848, however, not content with seeking the prolongation of the tax, the noble Lord opposite, with some levity, proposed also its augmentation to five per cent. That augmentation the House at once most peremptorily refused, and the Government found means to do without it. This brought him to that period to which the extension of the tax was on that occasion limited. Before he stated his reasons for asking the House not to accede to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would take the liberty of reading some brief extracts from the speeches of persons of great weight and authority, now supporting an income-tax as Ministers, who, in 1845, resisted in opposition the extension of the tax. (Hear, hear.) He did not desire to quote these speeches merely as *arguments ad hominem*, but as containing in themselves sound, true judgment, on the subject. It would not be necessary for him to read—for those would be in the recollection of the House—the terms in which Sir R. Peel first introduced the income-tax, nor those in which he proposed its extension. Suffice it to say, that those terms would be taken, by any impartial meeting the revenue, to effect the cessation of the tax. Sir R. Peel did not, when he made that proposition, receive unqualified support. Those who now sat on the treasury benches, being at that time in opposition, expressed themselves very strongly upon the subject, not so much upon the renewal of the tax, because that rested upon obvious grounds, but upon the character of the tax. They agreed to the renewal, but the language and sentiments which fell from such expressions of opinion as should induce them to hesitate before, in the present circumstances of the country, they proposed its extinguishment. The witnesses he should call upon this occasion would be, not Mr. Hume, not Mr. Cobden, not Lord Howick, Sir F. Baring, and last, not least, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir C. Wood. The words used by the First Minister of the Crown, when speaking upon this solemn question in 1842, were deserving of all attention. The noble Lord said—

> The evil of a tax such as the income-tax was not confined to the sum drawn from the ... mately from every objection in the shape of direct taxation. It was the same thing with ... was a better argument against it than the most refined that could be used in that House viz. ... ways been of opinion that ... vexation, and fraud were inherent in it.

(Hear, hear.) And the noble Lord went on to say—

> But the strongest objection of all was, that it had always been considered everywhere as a tax to be resorted to only in a case of extremity.

In 1845 the noble Lord's opinion was not at all changed, except that, if anything, it was rather stronger The noble Lord then said

> ... consequences which ... necessary, indeed in times ... at the same time it ... tax subjects us to ... and ... [illegible] ... ways been of opinion that it ... vexation, and fraud were inherent in it.

In 1845 the noble Lord asked for the continuance of that tax in the midst of the great distress which had prevailed throughout the country throughout the country, and he said modestly that he did not think he was asking too much when he proposed a temporary increase and a continuance of the present tax, in the face of the remembrances of almost unparalleled difficulty and distress which the previous year. That was the only ground the noble Lord could give for the renewal of that tax, and it was a period of unparalleled distress. But such was not the case now. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then left President of the Board of Trade, whose judgment in matters of this kind was naturally looked to with great confidence, was one of the most strenuous opponents of this tax on account of its character. The right hon. gentleman said—

> God forbid that under the present circumstances the financial difficulties of the country when it appeared to be right to resort to the property-tax, should induce any minister to resort to almost any other means before I adopted a scheme of taxation which was alien to the habits of the people of this country, would excite in an inquisitorial manner, and therefore which must be attended with vexatious prosecutions, and would be annoying then the most serious taxes from their pockets.

He hoped the right hon. gentleman was of the same mind; but present circumstances were different indeed from those under which he uttered those sentiments. We were now prosperous—we had a surplus—we were not under the pressure of any difficulties as the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and surely, those arguments would apply with tenfold force at the present time. (Hear.) A noble Lord now in the other House, whose opinion must have weight with a Cabinet of which he was so distinguished a member, also took an opportunity not long since of expressing his opinion of the character of this tax. In 1849 the then Lord Howick said,

> I think that upon every principle of justice, and of good policy, we ought to resist the imposition of any new burdens, and more especially that of a tax in its very nature so exceedingly odious as that proposed to us.

And again he said:—

> We are told taxation ought to be equal: can anything be more monstrously unequal than the tax recommended to us?

That was the same tax that the House was now called upon to continue. In 1845 the noble Lord expressed similar sentiments. The First Lord of the Admiralty had always been a consistent and strenuous opponent of this tax; and in 1845 and 1849 he said, that he felt the grave objections to it, and that if he stood alone he would record his dissent from it. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Herries) did hope, notwithstanding that right hon. gentleman's change in position, that nothing would be heard in the House or out of it to cast a doubt upon the honesty and integrity with which he had always conducted himself in that house, that he might safely challenge his vote upon the present question. (Hear, hear.) He would not read the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he had referred to it on Friday night; he put it fearlessly to the noble Lord as the head of the Government, and he hoped that he should receive a distinct answer to it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now sought, in this tax, in times of no emergency, but with such a surplus in the Treasury, to the House to continue this same unequal, vexatious, and fraudulent income-tax? He asked, also, of those opposite, the Chancellor of the Exchequer he had read who had changed their sentiments, and believed now that it was a tax in which there was not inherent vexation and fraud, because, if not, why did they propose to remove the tax from off the articles of which it created the greatest pressure by removing it? It was too true that it was a tax full of vexation, injustice, and fraud. The landlord who paid upon his supposed rental more than he received, felt it to be unjust. The tenant-farmer who was called upon to pay the income-tax, not upon his gains, but he might almost say upon his losses, felt it to be vexatious and unequal. The manufacturer, the merchant, and those engaged in trade who had an occasional exceptional income, upon them felt it to be irksome, vexatious, and injurious; and the professional man who earned a moderate income by great exertions and great talent, who was unable to accumulate money, and to whose ill deposited confidence the exercise of talents that he might be deprived of at any instant, felt it to be a monstrous injustice and inequality. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. Peel proposed was strictly consistent with that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had moved on a former night respecting the maintenance of the public credit, which depended, as the right hon. gentleman said, very much indeed upon a good surplus. At the same time, however, by yielding to pressure from without, the right hon. gentleman had conceded the means of obtaining that surplus, and reduced that credit. If he were to mix up the question of Free Trade with this for one moment, he should say that the Budget of the right hon. gentleman did not fulfil any of the purposes of Free Trade. If by no means proposed to reduce duties which pressed upon commerce, or to create cheapness, it only proposed to deal with a direct tax—the window-tax; and the right hon. gentleman had entirely failed to show, that, of the direct taxes that were competing for reduction, the window-tax had any prior claim over the property-tax. (Hear, hear.)

Certainly, it was not merely on the ground of policy, but on the much higher ground of the obligation which the House had contracted with the country when it imposed the income-tax, that, so soon as it had the power, it would remove that burden, that he proposed the amendment of which there was any value in good faith on the part of a Parliament—if there were any importance in securing the respect and confidence of the people by a faithful adherence to the declarations made in Parliament, then no said it was of the utmost importance that [illegible] should be consequence of passing this act for an indefinite period, and making the tax a permanent one? In such an event, he asked them if they did not themselves see the fairness and indisputable necessity of extending the property of the same description in every part of the United Kingdom? (Hear, hear.) The income-tax was a tax on property, and why property in Ireland should not be subjected to the same taxation as similar property in England was what no man had yet discovered. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. Peel exempted Ireland on account of the peculiar condition of that country at the time, and he supported that exemption as an equivalent for it. Those duties being found inapplicable, however, were removed in the following session, but Ireland still remained free from the income-tax. He must frankly say that, if it were not intended to extend it now, with all its inequalities, frauds, and injustice, to Ireland, he should say "No"; but for the same reason he said that he would not endure it in England. It must be altered and amended, and then, if at all, it ought to be applied equally to all parts of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He turned to those friends of his who were the followers of the late Sir R. Peel, and he must say that he expected from them, in respect to his memory, in consequence with his intentions, in fulfilment of his promises, in execut on of his engagements, concurrence in the measures which he now proposed to the House; for he believed that if that great man were now among them (and he spoke on the most sincere knowledge, having been consulted by Sir R. Peel upon this measure), he would have been the first to have supported, if not to have made the motion for, the extension of a tax which he for temporary and special purposes alone had induced the House to grant. He was unwilling to insist upon that which appeared to be so perfectly clear and manifest to admit hardly of enforcement, for there were considerations to the case that could be urged on the other side to justify the imposition of that tax under circumstances of prosperity and a surplus revenue. He trusted that he should have the satisfaction before last night ceased of finding the House more attentive to the calls of justice and honour than to any agitation which could be pressed upon the Government from without, and of fulfil the expectations of the people, and commence the reduction of a tax which, at the best (and these ought never to exist. But he must state shortly what would be the effect or the res on which he now proposed. It was to declare that no more of the property that should at any time be contributed to the income-tax ought to be preserving the establishments of the country and the due maintenance of the public credit. He supposed he might take the surplus at about 2,000,000l. (Dissent from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) The right hon. gentleman shook his head. He had himself stated it at 1,900,000l., and the produce of the year had exceeded its expectations by 300,000l. or 400,000l. However, he would make a compromise, and would take 2,000,000l. as an undoubtedly fair surplus estimate for the next year. The property-tax at present levied was at the rate of sevenpence in the pound upon all incomes. The amount of money that produced about 780,000l., and he contended that there was room, therefore, with the present surplus, and having a due regard to the maintenance of the public credit, for a reduction of at least two-pence of the property-tax. If his proposition was accepted, therefore, the country would be relieved from property-tax to the amount of 1,560,000l. The window-tax was an old tax, to which the country had been pretty well reconciled, but still it was one which he would be glad to see reduced. The abolition of that tax had been recommended upon sanitary grounds, and he thought the case might easily be met by passing an act allowing all persons to open what new windows they pleased without being subjected to any additional duty. If such a boon were accompanied by the removal of 1,560,000l. of income-tax, it would, he was sure, give the utmost satisfaction to the country. The House had now to decide between the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that which he (Mr. Herries) had submitted to them. The latter he had offered to the notice of the House as a reduction of the income-tax with a little effects. On the other hand, he (Mr. Herries) proposed that they should afford relief from direct taxation by abstraction of the property-tax instead of adhering to the income-tax. He remembered that when the House assented to the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the country was doomed to bear the income-tax for an indefinite period; but, if they determined to adopt the course he would ask the noble Lord opposite to act consistently with his duty, at a period when there was no danger of foreign war or of internal disaffection, with a surplus in hand which afforded the means of materially reducing the property-tax, he could propose the continuance of an impost which had been so generally and so justly stigmatised. (Cheers.)

The question having been put,

The Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk rose to address the House. He did not know, therefore, how he could be accused of inconsistency, for he had stated in the first instance that he was prepared to support the income-tax if it were imposed for a given purpose. How could he be accused of inconsistency, when, in 1845, he announced in the imposition of the income-tax for the purpose of trying the great experiment of the reduction of other taxes? It is not necessary to justify his own conduct; and that of his colleagues, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would ask permission to quote the language he used in 1845, and which he was prepared to repeat, because he thought it was a perfect answer to the charge of inconsistency brought against him. In proposing the renewal of the income-tax in 1845, he said:—

"In general, while I have been a most strong opposition, that the income-tax was the last a [illegible] to pay for the benefit which we were to receive from the abrogation which was then proposed. But I said in 1842, as I repeat to-day, that it was a necessary [illegible] to the duties on corn, timber, and other articles of consumption. I should be ready to vote for direct taxation, and vote for the income-tax. Now, the question arose then, and must arise now, as to the conduct which I, and those who acted with me, would ratify the imposition of an income-tax have contained, and, therefore, with perfect consistency with the principles I maintained in 1842, I have acted in the renewal of that tax."

On the same principles, he now proposed the renewal of the tax, and he contended that the principles on which he proposed its continuance were in full conformity with those of the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel), who proposed the income-tax in order to carry out a change of taxation, hoping that, when that change was accomplished, it might be in the power of the House to dispense with the tax. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr Herries) had said that this was the first legitimate opportunity that had occurred for the repeal of the income-tax, because now they had prosperity and a surplus; but in 1845 that tax might have been entirely swept away. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman that the objections to the inequality and injustice of an income-tax applied as strongly to a small as to a large income-tax, but those objections might have been got rid of in 1845 by sweeping away the income-tax altogether. A few nights ago an honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. T. Baring) seemed to think that they would destroy the credit of the country if there were no better security than direct taxation. Lord Stanley had stated most frankly and openly (and the Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the frankness and openness of the declaration most creditable to the noble Lord—that he proposed to reduce the income-tax to Ireland—he (Sir J. Graham) did not understand the amount. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Herries) now proposed to reduce it not quite one-third—about 2d. in the pound. That right hon. gentleman would reserve the taxation to the amount of 1,560,000l. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) proposed to surrender taxation to the amount of 1,560,000l. He would ask the right hon. gentleman how his conduct would assail the Government on the ground of inhumanity, when he—the leader, upon financial matters, of a large body of hon. gentlemen opposite, and the confidential friend of Lord Stanley—came down to propose a repeal of taxation greater than that proposed by the Government himself? He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought it must be admitted, that the dishonesty was at least as great on one side of the House as on the other. He had been charged with risking the national faith because he proposed to rest it upon direct taxation, and this, too, when, of the reduction of 1,500 000l. which he proposed to make, no less than 1,100,000l. would be effected upon direct taxation. There was, indeed, some discrepancy of opinion between the two hon. gentlemen to whom the party opposite were most ready to appeal upon financial and commercial matters, and those gentlemen had confounded his policy in their respective arguments. The argument of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) was founded mainly on the supposition that the proposal which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had made was one of temporary expedience. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had never said a syllable which bore out that supposition; but he had invariably spoken of the tax as one imposed in order to meet certain alterations and modifications of duties. He now proposed to renew the income tax, as it stood, for a limited period of three years He was quite aware of the difficulty, he might also say of the impossibility, of modifying that tax; and if that tax was to be renewed, for a limited period, it would be unwise and inexpedient to attempt any modification. He thought the opinions of the late Sir R. Peel on this point had been somewhat misrepresented, because he distinctly remembered that that right hon. friend said, in the House that he thought it would be a most dangerous precedent to endeavour to modify the rate of taxation upon the different schedules. The propositions which had been made of it were most widely different. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) had complained of the injustice of schedules A, B, and D, and the gallant member for Lincoln (Colonel Sibthorp) had given notice of a motion which would make a material alteration in Schedule E. If a certain reduction were effected in all the schedules, the result would be very much what it was at present; and he would recommend hon. gentlemen, before they made up their minds that one schedule should be reduced, to consider what effect would be produced upon other schedules when might have an equal, or perhaps a better, claim to exemption. Upon the point he thought it better to postpone the discussion until they came to the consideration of the schedules in committee. He might say, however, that no one who had ever attempted to deal with this tax had ever found it possible to modify the schedules. Mr. Pitt originally carried that tax. (Oh, oh, hon. member: "In time of war.") Yes, but its justice or injustice did not depend upon that circumstance. When Mr. Addington suggested a modification of the tax, it was strongly opposed by Mr. Pitt; and it was, indeed, carried by the force of the debates, they would find that he defended the general justice of the measure [illegible] (Chancellor of the Exchequer) proposed that this tax should be [illegible] years, because he thought it would be most expedient and unsafe that a large an amount of taxation should depend upon an annual vote of the House. If, however, the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) should ever happen to fill the office (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) now occupied, the imposition of the tax for three years would not prevent the right hon. gentleman from then proposing the reduction or the repeal of the tax, if he thought fit to do so.—("Hear, hear," and a laugh) —for he considered that any gentleman occupying such an office should not be fettered in the exercise of his discretion. With respect to imposing the tax upon Ireland, the right hon. gentleman observed that it had been said that, if continued for three years, this tax must necessarily be extended to Ireland. He would say directly the reverse. He did not at the moment remember the grounds the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) stated for exempting Ireland from the tax when he proposed it; but certainly the grounds now were as strong as then. Ireland had not then gone through the fearful calamities which had since befallen that country; there was a great depreciated in value, and the main part of the proprietors barely recovering from a depression unexampled in recent times. Whatever grounds of exemption existed in 1842, existed in a two-or-three fold greater degree in 1851; and how unjust to impose that tax upon Ireland now. (Hear.) The right honourable gentleman then entered into details as to the [illegible] which he had in reducing duties upon articles of consumption and upon industry, observing that the more popular, a tax was, the more productive it would prove. Under the income-tax the country had never been so first step in the policy of Lord Stanley, who had therein shadowed forth a duty upon corn; and he called upon the House to vote, not a permanent measure, but merely a tax for three years, for objects connected with the interests of the country.

Mr. Fraser observed that the Government, whether there was a surplus or a deficiency, was always at liberty, according to the right hon. Baronet, to say that but not any fixed principles, they were like a ship at sea without compass. He denied that the Budget was founded upon the principle professed by the Government, the benefit of which was to be confined to one class only. He disputed the economical theory of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was not, he contended, fairly carried into practice. He condemned upon principle a tax for three years, and should answer to the proposals of the Government, he should vote for the motion of Mr. Herries.

Mr. F. Peel said the conclusion to which he had brought his mind obliged him to dissent from the amendment of Mr. Herries, and to support the motion of his unqualified approval of the financial policy of her Majesty's Government. The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed a net deficiency, laying aside the income-tax, of about 1,877,000l. The expenditure was about 3,650,000l. in future years, and it was to cover this deficiency he invited the House to re-impose the income-tax for three years. He was favourable to the principle of an income-tax, which combined the principle of indirect and direct taxation, making the wealthy classes pay their due proportion towards the public expenditure. He was aware of the immense advantages which the flourishing classes had derived from our late commercial and financial system, and of the changes given to industry by the removal of duties which weighed upon the sources of employment. In nine years, taken upon the average, the raw materials, and food, to the amount of 3,500,000l., had been remitted, while the great branches of the revenue remained as large as in 1842, and the declared value of British exports, which had been nearly stationary from 1838 to 1842, had rapidly increased from 52,250,000l. in 1843, to more than 71,000,000l. in 1850. There still remained a large amount of indirect taxation which pressed upon the productive classes; and the inference was, that, if 9,000,000l. was not raised by direct taxation, the Legislature must in effect revert to the system of protection which had so long obstructed the development of our resources. Mr. Herries had alleged that the Government, in proposing to discontinue this tax after a limited period; but he (Mr. Peel) took a preliminary objection to Parliament entering into a compact for the future. The policy of 1841, under which the income-tax was imposed, was to remove duties more vexatious than that tax. this policy had not been brought to a conclusion, and the country was not prepared to repeal the tax. The inducements which the Government held out for its continuance were, that it would enable them to repair a deficit, retain a surplus, and remove taxation. Mr. Peel concurred in the observations of Mr. Fraser, and thought the proposed window-tax, which would not directly benefit the working-classes, he could not, he said, approve the abandonment of that duty, which was a direct tax, paid in the proportion of expenditure to property, and brought to be levied by a collection of the income-tax. Regarding the income-tax as a great lever to elevate the moral and social condition of the country, he should be most reluctant to relinquish it as unpleasant by which so much good had been, and might be effectuated.

Mr. T. Baring expressed his belief that the reduction of the income-tax would be better even for the classes than the proposed window duty [illegible] dence of the returns under Schedule D showed that it was the honest men who paid the tax while the dishonest escaped. Considering the partial character of the tax, he should vote for the amendment. He believed of the two it was better to reduce the income-tax than to remove the window duty.

Mr. Wilson declared that the resolution now before them brought into antagonism two great parties, one wishing to rempose protective duties, the other desirous of following out the policy that had actuated the Governments of sometimes of Sir R. Peel, and of Lord John Russell, and commended the history of the country since the prevalence of free-trade principles, showing how rapidly the public revenue had filled up the chasms occasioned by reduction, and how vain had been the hopes in many quarters of a return to the system which was known to British commerce. Denying the validity of the doctrine that any tax, if public in itself, was to be repudiated merely because it had been collected wastefully, the hon. member complained that the agriculturists were most unjustly [illegible] with their share in the general advantages from a diminution of burdens, but required some exclusive boons devised for their benefit as a class. The census tables proved that the increase of the population for the last ten years had not been perpetually decreasing; he enlarged upon the necessity of throwing open the channels of industry in other directions.

Mr. Brooks regretted, on the House the deep responsibility it would incur by giving to the Government the means of pursuing a suicidal policy, in the imposition of an iniquitous tax, which bore with peculiar severity upon the middle classes. He protested against the doctrine that the greatness of England depended solely upon her commerce. While emigration was going on to a vast extent, pauperism was increasing, which must not be put down in human labour, but in the enormous increase of mechanical power.

Mr. Shaner, on the other hand, was deeply convinced that it was for the benefit of agriculture that the present liberal system of policy should be upheld, which had relieved the masses of many millions of taxes, and had, in thirty-five years, doubled the value of the property of the country.

Mr. [illegible] Bankes [illegible] present Ministers, when not in office, had declared the income-tax unjust, unequal, and fraudulent.

Mr. Reynolds, intending to oppose the renewal of the income-tax, which he had supported on a previous occasion, explained the considerations wherein he had arrived at his new opinion.

Lord C. Hamilton found that the vote for three years was equivalent to a renewal of the income tax to perpetuity, and called on the House to refuse it, unless some attempt were made to smooth away its injustice and inequality.

Mr. S. Crawford also declined to vote for the tax in all its oppressiveness, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not be persuaded to modify.

Sir R. H. Inglis urged various objections to the details of the income-tax, but confessed that the proposition of Mr. Herries left all the evils it contained uncorrected. Believing that the finance scheme of the Government offered much relief to the industrial classes, he reluctantly consented to support them.

The House divided on Mr. Herries' Amendment.

For the original motion	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
Majority	44

The amendment was consequently lost.

Mr. Disraeli's amendment stood next on the paper; but after some conversation it was agreed to take the debate upon that amendment on Friday. The purport of it is, the necessity of devoting the surplus to the relief of the owners and occupiers of land.

Mr. Hume repeated the notice he had given of an amendment for restricting the renewal of the income-tax to one year

Mr. Cobden wished for some opportunity of taking the sense of the House upon the question whether the assessment of the tax could not be improved

The report was then brought up and agreed to.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar, and intimated that he had executed the Speaker's warrant in the case of Henry Edwards, a witness required to be in attendance before the St. Alban's Election Committee

On the motion of Sir G. Grey, it was ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms should retain Henry Edwards in custody, and produce him before the committee sitting on the St. Alban's election whenever required.

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock

[The report of the Parliamentary proceedings is continued on page 238 of the Number with which this Supplement is published.]

THE SAVINGS OF THE POOR.

In the whole range of experience, there is nothing more worthy of commendation, more deserving honour, than the poor hard-working man, with a bare sufficiency of food to keep him in health, and of clothing to keep him in comfort, resisting daily and hourly the demands of nature and society, in order to save something for a time of sickness [illegible] that he may be independent of his richer neighbour, and save behind him some little provision for his decent interment, and for [illegible] assistance, however temporary, of his family. Few persons are aware, because our working population are continually censured in the mass for the excesses of a very small number, how largely this virtue is practised by them. From a little pamphlet just published,* we can state that the total number of so ieties to which the working classes contribute with this object is not less than 33,282, and the number of contributors not less than 3,982,000. They have a capital of no less than £21,380,000, and an annual income derived from these contributions, and interest on them, of no less than £4,380,000. It is of immense social advantage, and productive of great comfort to individuals, that this heroic disposition of the mass of the people should be encouraged by [illegible] ard, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great regret that we have to state that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] obtained. Between 1795 and 1[illegible] [illegible] rules with clerks of the peace. On the expectation of life at eighteen years, not one of these societies ought, in thirty-seven years, to have died a natural death; yet, in 1836, only 1640 of them were in existence, the others having become defunct, or bankrupt. The lodges of the "Odd Fellows," a great society which began in the early part of the present century, have not had an average duration of fifteen years a period obviously insufficient to fulfil the purposes of such a society. In 1848, 226 lodges closed for want of funds, and many more applied for help. In 1847, 81 lodges, and in 1848, 138 lodges—on an average more than 100 a year—were broken up, from the funds being insufficient.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, which is the most flourishing, and having a committee in almost every parish, with a clergyman at its head, consists of 7000 members, and has accumulated a fund of £70,000. About a year ago its affairs were submitted to an actuary, and he pronounced it insolvent; and another party, who at first denied the insolvency, was compelled to admit that it would require £40,000 to enable it to fulfil its covenants. Is would require, [illegible] Mr Nelson, a well-known actuary, £10,000,000 to bring the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows out of their difficulties, and if they went on at their present rates of contribution, £10,000,000 would be required to fulfil all their engagements. In Manchester itself, he has paid, that there are no lodges, established on an average now for years, containing 590 members, and possessing just £91 13s. 6d.—less than one-twelfth of the entrance-money which must have been paid into the lodges. Again, there are twelve other lodges, established for an average period of four and a quarter years only, and containing 623 members, and their total amount of funds is only £313 15s. And, further, out of 100 lodges, containing 1039 members, the whole of their accumulated capital does not amount to 15s. per member. At all these societies, a member must have paid some guinea, or more, for entrance; so that all the funds for purposes of relief have been exhausted, though their duration has been so short. In what state are the lodges generally? I know that in every district there will be found one or two popular, favourite, or, what are sometimes called, 'shirt-neck' lodges, in which honorary members are made, where respectable tradesmen enter, and which, from their popularity, attract a large number of young members, thus securing for a while longer time a healthy, or rather less diseased appearance; but I know, also, that these are rare exceptions—' few and far between.' The rule is insolvency, and the great mass of the lodges are not in a condition to meet the full demands coming upon them. Truly,' he concludes, 'these so-called Friendly Societies are more lotteries, where those who sick the soonest, or die the youngest, have all the prizes, while the blanks are reserved for those who contribute the longest, and have therefore the most powerful claim upon their full share of the funds.'

The great cause of all these failures is not actual extravagance of management, though some societies indulge in carved chairs and furred gowns, like the Peers on the opening of Parliament; of dishonest defalcation, though some secretaries have been swindlers; but ignorance of the conditions on which alone such societies can flourish. They all covenant to pay more than they receive. Exclusive of the little and low augmentations of the sum paid in, by the interest it bears, a part of which must in all cases be absorbed by management, it is clear, that to insure 1s. a contributor must pay 12s.; but these societies have gone on the rule of promising to pay 1s. for 6d. received. They have now come, or fast fall sick, get the promised shilling, and those who are the most healthy and some last lose their 9d. In most cases the loss falls on the young, for these societies, as the rule, admit members at eighteen years of age and subsequent to that age, merely a difference of a few shillings entrance-money. The more aged fall soonest sick, and the young have to pay for them. The young are deserved, and often, by such a misfortune, are made careless and improvident, till they become paupers. All the rules of payment in these societies are based on imperfect data, or vague hopes, while the promises made on these data are required by inexorable facts to be fulfilled. The managers underrate past sickness and past disasters, and overrate future health and future prosperity. Hope guides their conduct, and the facts of the material world after a season convince them that the indulgence of hope is more dangerous in money matters than in love. The numerous bankruptcies of such societies has led to the creation of the errand, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"SHADE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

THIS is an effective impersonation of that dark phase of privation which is not unaptly termed by the painter, in the Catalogue, "Shade." In that emphatic monosyllable, how great an amount of human suffering is expressed; how many blighted hopes and dreary prospects—the canker-worm of care, and the touching plaint of hunger, and wretchedness, and woe. The painter has personified the sufferer with considerable power: she is clinging to the bar for that support which, perchance, the thoughtless crowd have refused her; for she is one of that vast number whom the poet has so vividly apostrophised—

> How many drink the cup
> Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
> Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry winds
> How many shrink into the sordid hut
> Of cheerless poverty?

"THE ELEMENTS."—BY CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

THIS highly poetic composition is from the collection of drawings by the Sketching Society, now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. It represents a terrific scene of the warring elements; a magnificent city has its superb temples consumed by fire and overtoppled by earthquake; the black storm rages in fearful contrast with the vivid conflagration; and the despairing people are tossed upon the tempestuous sea: altogether forming a picture of desolating fury, and abounding with masterly touches of the painter's art.

HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO CHARLES I. HIS THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. Painted by R. HANNAH. Engraved by HENRY LEMON. Published by Lloyd Brothers and Co.

This impressive picture has just been completed, in the highest style of line engraving, and presents a striking pictorial record of an incident in the life of a great man: it will serve to extend a knowledge of one of the most important discoveries in science, as well as to preserve in grateful memory one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Harvey, it will be recollected, was physician to Charles I., and was treated with regard and favour by his unfortunate Royal master; and the King's attachment to the arts and sciences contributed to promote and encourage the pursuits of the philosopher. Charles's passion for stag-hunting enabled him to supply the physician with animals for dissection; and the King and his [illegible] are stated to have been frequent witnesses of Harvey's demonstrations.

The scene of the picture is Harvey's apartment in the palace. The King is seated in the front; the courtier who stands behind him, with his hand familiarly resting on the back of his chair, indicates the attachment and devotion of the cavaliers in those times of danger to the King. Behind the group are the skull and the nearly spent hour-glass. The Prince has suspended the perusal of Harvey's favourite author, for the greater excitement of his friend and tutor's demonstration. The courtier behind is *permitting* himself to be entertained by some of Harvey's opponents.

"SHADE." PAINTED BY J. SANT. EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Artist has taken great pains to preserve the likeness of Harvey, and was guided by his excellent portrait by Cornelius Janssen, in the College of Physicians.

The picture is the property of Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-Park, who has most kindly and liberally lent it to the publishers for the purpose of engraving.

PRINTING IN OIL.

Mr. Kronheim, of Paternoster-row, has invented a new adaptation of lithography, which is designed for the Great Exposition, by which the *chefs d'œuvre* of art may be transferred to engravings with their original colours. Each description of tint is transferred to its separate stone, and the requisite filling-in is effected by means of a chemical ink, and the desired shading accomplished. By the application of aqua-fortis a raised surface is caused, and then all colours are made to pass over the stone by rollers, arrested, however, by the ink, which secures the needful amount of shading to the utmost nicety. The colours from the stones being then printed off upon paper, the exact tints are produced by printing one colour over the other; and thus an exact copy of the original picture is obtained. It may be added, that the invention is reduced to a certainty.

More than one copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross" is exhibited at Paternoster-row, as examples of the process, and the result is indisputable. The expense to the public of such a coloured engraving will, too, we understand, be cheap: while it serves almost the purpose of an original, the cost will scarcely exceed that of a common co[illegible].

ENGLAND TO PARIS.

This route forms the subject of an extensive panorama, partly consisting of dissolving views, in which we have successively presented representations of the Russian fleet, Eddystone Lighthouse, Bay of Biscay, Bordeaux, city of Auch, Toulouse, Marseilles, St. Barb, Paris, the Place de la Concorde, and the Louvre. The pictures served for illustrations to a lecture delivered by Mr. John J. Clarke, who, in addition, introduced a series of experiments illustrative of the harmony of colours, and exemplified his theory by some dissolving views of pictures by the old masters.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

A series of dioramic views at the Hall of Illustration, High-street, Whitechapel, is on a new principle, having a foreground moving at the same time as the canvas on which the pictures are painted. It describes the proposed Government route for emigrants from London to Australia; commencing at the railway station, Waterloo-bridge-road, and ending at the town and harbour of Sydney; and a fifteen feet high, and two thousand feet long. Among the most fine views that are exhibited we may particularly notice that of Southampton Docks and water [illegible] view of Lisbon, Cape Trafalgar, Mal[illegible], Boulac, Ceylon, Hobart [illegible], and Sydney. It is pleasant to see these means of instruction becoming as popular at the east end of the town as at the west. With such information held out to all classes the education of the million proceeds at a rapid rate; and the spread of intelligence will tend to the moral improvement both of society and the individual.

The estates of the following nobility, clergy, and gentry lately deceased have paid stamp duty on the amount of their personal property:—Dowager Countess of Charleville, £12,000; Countess of Athlone, £12,000; A. M. Middleton, £40,000; W. Berrall, 30,000; Rev. J. Penrose, £30,000; Lord Stanley, £7000; W. Malten, £50,000; T. Guy, £30,000; Rev. J. T. Robinson, £20,000. The estates of Lord Nugent, the Hon. C. Vansittart, and the Hon. S. M. John have been administered to.

"THE ELEMENTS."—BY C. STANFIELD, R.A.

SKETCHES IN KAFFRARIA.

THE BUFFALO MOUTH.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketches of the *Buffalo Mouth*, or *East London*, and *Waterloo Bay*, on the coast of Kaffraria, by Commander C. Codrington Forsyth, R.N., who served on shore with the army during the late war in that country. By his means, these places were surveyed previous to a landing being effected. The whole of the stores had to be brought round by land from Algoa Bay, a distance of nearly two hundred miles (by waggons, at an enormous expense, each waggon costing Government at the rate of £1 per diem), through a most rugged country invested by large bodies of Kaffirs, who not unfrequently succeeded in cutting off the supplies.

The *Buffalo Mouth*, or *East London*, is within less than forty-five miles of King William's Town, and close to the scene of the present line of operations against the Kaffirs. No doubt, all the troops and stores will be landed there, which at times can be effected with ease; but it has happened that nothing could be got on shore for nearly a month. The entrance to the river is generally very shallow; a sand bank extends from the eastern to within a few yards of the western shore. The country around is at present occupied by the Kaffirs of "Pato's" tribe, who, Sir Harry Smith says, "have promised to assist us in the war." The road to King William's Town is, in many places, very dangerous, the kloofs running close up to it giving good shelter to the Kaffirs lying in ambush, which they have been keen enough to take advantage of on several occasions: even at the Buffalo Mouth the landing was not effected without some sacrifice of life. The schooner *Gaika* parted from her anchors and was wrecked in the entrance of the river, and every soul perished; several boats were also swamped in the surf, during eight or nine months thirty men were drowned. The great advantage of this landing place is, that it allows us to throw at once our troops, &c. into the very heart of the enemy's country.

Waterloo Bay (if bay it can be called) is on the eastern side of the Great Fish River, forty-five miles from Graham's Town, and twenty-three from Fort Peddie: it can scarcely be called an anchorage. In August, 1846, her Majesty's ship *Apollo*, Captain Ratcliff, was nearly lost here in attempting to land the 73d Regiment. The rollers set in during a calm. The ground being very foul, she parted all her cables. At this critical moment a light breeze sprang up, which enabled her to claw off the land. The 73d Regiment and their gallant colonel, Vandermalen, were thanked by his Grace the Duke of Wellington for their valuable services in assisting the crew in working the ship in her perilous situation.

FORT ARMSTRONG.

This Fort, engraved in the Illustrated London News for the 15th ult., and prominent in the news just received from the seat of war, stands at the base of lofty mountains, on a natural rampart, formed by an indent of the Kat River, which flows in a serpentine course through a valley of much beauty, surrounded by stupendous mountains, whose outlines present the most grotesque forms, the most conspicuous being the Didima Berg. Such is the altitude of the Didima Berg, that it is distinctly visible from the top of Boother's-hill, a distance of upwards of eighty miles.

On attaining the summit of the rock upon which Fort Armstrong is erected, you discover a comfortable brick house—the only one at the post: this is the commandant's quarters, the other officers occupying wattle and daub huts. The position of this post is well chosen; for though it is commanded by the adjacent hills, it is in other respects free from any danger from assault, and its proximity to the river protects it from the danger of being reduced from want of water. It was said by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, that "the finger of God was upon Major Armstrong (whose name it bears), of the Cape Mounted Rifles, when he selected this site for a fort."

ZULU WARRIOR.

The Fort consists of a brick-walled enclosure. It is entered by a wooden gate, where a sentry is always posted. It contains a magazine, gun-shed, and guard-room. The armament consists of a 9-pounder iron gun and a 12 pounder howitzer. At the back of the Fort stands a martello tower upon a slight eminence. The garrison consists of a captain and 20 men of a line regiment, with a subaltern and twelve rank and file of the Cape Rifles, a bombardier and gunner of the Royal Artillery, a small detachment of Sappers, together with an officer of commissariat, and a staff assistant-surgeon and medical charge, this being an hospital station for sick soldiers. The stables for the horses of the Cape Mounted Rifles are well constructed: indeed, throughout all the stations in South Africa much greater care is bestowed upon the horses in this respect than upon the soldiers of all arms. A good waggon-road, of ten miles in length, winds along the most level portions of the country to the nearest port, called Eland's River Fort. Outside the village are kraals for their cattle, which graze upon the adjacent hills during the day, and are confined within enclosures of dried bushes at night, when a fire is always kept up to scare away the numerous varieties of wild beasts that usually take that period to prowl in the vicinity of the village in search of their food.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Cape journals to the 9th of February have come to hand; but they add little information to that last received. No mention whatever is made of the movements and determinations of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith, or of Major-General Somerset. No engagement appears to have taken place between the colonial troops and the Kaffirs since our previous advices. Orders had been issued for a column of 2200 men, under Colonel Mackinnon, to move on Forts White and Cox on the 30th of January—the main object being to throw supplies into those places. Letters from Graaf-Reinet, to the 31st of January, speak of the alarming aspect of affairs in the divisions of Cradock and Somerset; but about 300 or 400 men would proceed immediately to the relief of the former, under Mr. S. Meintjes. News had come from Fort Armstrong, that the rebels had got possession of the buildings, except the tower, to which place all the loyal people had fled for refuge. These were hemmed in. Their sufferings had been great, and report said that they had been without provisions during three days. Measures were in train by the people of Fort Beaufort, assisted by the Fingoes, to effect their deliverance. Further accounts from Fort Hare state that the Fingoes were much exasperated at the atrocities of the Hottentot rebels. It was said that many of the latter had expressed a wish to return to their allegiance, and that Colonel Sutton had given them a few days to present themselves in Beaufort and deliver up their arms. It was further said that Jan Hermanus, eldest son of the late rebel chief, had requested to be permitted to come in; but whether the request had been complied with or not, was not known. It was stated, on what was considered good authority, that the Hottentots were very short of ammunition.

Cape Town papers of the 10th of February announce the relief of Forts Cox and White, which had been effected by the column commanded by Colonel Mackinnon. Just before the post left Graham's Town, an express arrived from Gen. Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* of February 10 states, "The intelligence by yesterday's frontier post announces the relief of Forts Cox and White."

WATERLOO BAY.—GREAT FISH RIVER.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

(*Continued from page 232.*)

CHAPTER VI

SOMETHING BETTER THAN SILK-WEAVING

If a few hours had worked their evil in the weaver's home, they were also doomed to work their good. On the bed of suffering, with the lips close pressed in pain, lay the crippled parent. By his side stood the sorrowing daughter, her breast inspired with a devotion that was ready for the struggles that should prove the greatness of her love. It was now that the miserable garret was to become the school of virtue; when the sick father should forget his pain in gazing on the heroism of his child; when he should bless Heaven for visiting him with an affliction that had brought into play virtues so patient and ennobling, that the heart should swell with admiration rather than sympathy, and feel itself to pity so noble an act were to insult the magnanimity that prompted it.

Poor old man! it was now that all the noble principles that had made a hard toilsome life pleasant, came flocking to his aid, to soothe him in this bitter trial. As he saw his girl kneel, weeping, by his side, he would try to comfort her, forgetting his own sufferings in the sorrow they occasioned in her he loved; and even when the muscles of his face would grow fixed with agony, he would still, between his gasps, endeavour to point out to his child the future blessings that would outweigh their present miseries.

As in the stillness of the night she watched by her father's pillow, she busied herself in forming the plans that were, for weeks to come, to enable her to support the old man in his sickness. It would be a hard struggle; but then, those that love much can endure much. In nothing for his sorrows, she would learn to bear her own; and in her trials she would be buoyed up with the delight of knowing that each day would decrease her hardships whilst it increased and strengthened her virtue.

The room that had lately been so cheerful, was now silent with grief. A curtain had been fastened over the window, to shut out the strong light, and nothing was heard but the ticking of the clock and the cracking of the fire. The little children, as if frightened with what they had seen, crept close to their father, who, deep in thought, sat nursing the baby by the fire. The loom was deserted, for fear lest the noise should distress the sufferer; and, when any one moved about the room, it was done stealthily, stopping even if a board creaked, and listening in fear, lest the sick man was disturbed by it. Sometimes a gentle rap would come to the door, and Kitty, on tiptoe, would creep to open it an inch or two, and whisper to the kind neighbour how the patient fared. If the old man spoke a word, every one was instantly on the alert; and directly Kitty shoved herself from behind the curtain, she was anxiously questioned as to what he had said. Then when the doctor came, how they would all creep to the bedside, and watch him as he examined the broken thigh. As he questioned the sufferer, they would hold their breath, for fear of losing a syllable of what was spoken. And when he, at last, told them the encouraging news, every face would brighten up, and they would attend him to the very bottom-most stair, as if in gratitude for the relief he had given them.

Tim Bradley had been basking up his mind as to what sacrifice he could make to show his fondness for the old weaver. At length, one day, he beckoned Kitty to him

"We've got enough to go on for two days more," he said, in a whisper, "and I've been thinking that, if I was to muffle the batten, the noise wouldn't shake him at all. You see, as we shall want every penny we can get hold on, it won't do to go taking another room. So you see, miss," he continued nervously, "this is what has struck me—if my little ones ant in the way" (and he looked at her inquiringly)—"why, with his chance of work and mine too, I could keep the loom a-going all the week round, and it 'ud be pretty near the same thing as if he were at his post. Do you see, miss?"

She could scarcely answer him, for her lip quivered with emotion What had she done to reserve so much kindness? People that she had scarce spoken to were now offering her kindnesses that only a long friendship could have expected. One had given her old linen for bandages; another had brought their only pillow; some had sent their children with offerings of tea and sugar; and now there was a friend beseeching her by looks, even more than words, to share his earnings with him. Oh! it was too much goodness, it was; and the tears filled her eyes as they sparkled with thankfulness

The old man was right when he said that suffering was the creator of virtue

But sickness soon empties a purse; and, although Tim's plan of muffling the heavy batten was successful, still, work and save as they would, the drugget took nearly all their time.

Kitty, who long since had finished the work that had been given her on trial, was anxiously waiting for an opportunity when the patient's health would permit her absence. At length, one day, after having stupefied Tim with directions as to what he was to do when the old man awoke, she ventured on the journey

She found Mrs. Lucas and her room in just the same state as on her last visit. The lady herself, to be sure, was not in quite such a good humour

"Why, ma'tarling," said the Jewess, in answer to an inquiry as to her health, "pat padly, pat padly. Ma poor legs is dreadful pad about de calf. Ah! mornin' won't pay poor lame people for their sarvicements. Constitushuns aint like tradesfolk; ven vonce dey are proke, all de monish and compoishuns in de vorld von't set dem up again."

She looked into the fire with an air of patient suffering, and slowly shook her head for a second or two.

"Have te brought te coat, ma tear. If te dont vork quicker, ma pet, you vont earn te tripping you cats on yer pread pon ma vord you vont, ma tarling." As she was putting on her spectacles, to look at the coat Kitty handed to her, she said coquettishly, "Ma eyes aint as fine as they used to pe, ma pet. Dey's at least dirty per cent. vorse, ma tear; and even ten, I take half te amount in spectacle."

Kitty stood tremblingly watching her face as she examined the work. She had taken such pains with it, that she felt almost certain that no fault could be found with it.

"Oh! dis vill never to; never, ma pet!" said the lady, still poring over the coat. "It's too good—much too good! You vould run te bushiness. Tey vould never vear out. Ah! yer must vork quicker, ma pet."

The girl assured her that she would. The next should be made so badly, that Mrs. Lucas should be delighted with it; but the lady only shook her head.

"I shouldn't have te face to take it in," she said, "only tey might keep it as a shample. It's pit for a ghast case, it is. Fear, tear! you vill ruin me, you vill."

Kitty again tried to quiet her fears. She would even make another one on trial. This pacified Mrs. Lucas, who lost no time in taking advantage of the offer.

Then came the old question of the security. This seemed to be the most difficult matter to arrange of all. The fact was, that Mrs. Lucas did a little business in the money-lending line, and by exacting a security from each of "her dear lambs" she had been able to enrich the hand she traded upon. She shook her head, until her earrings looked as if they would fly from her ears. Kitty was in despair. She told the tale of her father's illness, and pleaded her case as pathetically as she could. But the earrings only swung about more violently than before. As last the lady appeared to be melting under the warmth of the girl's manner, and in the end the matter was arranged by Kitty consenting to be docked one third her earnings, to make up for Mrs. Lucas's loss in not boarding with her

"It makes ma heart bleed, ma tear, to do it," said the old hag in a whining voice, "pat I must live, ma pet. Vom of ma gals has left me, and I could find blenty of vone pleace. Put as you say your father is so pad, yy I must give way. Put you must make me another coat, yer know, for nothing. I shall lose py it, put I shupposes I must give vay!"

Every day the old man seemed to be gaining strength. His daughter had told him of the work she had obtained, and now she would sit at the foot of the bed, plying her needle, and chatting with her father, whilst Tim was hard at work, velvet weaving. He as yet had not been far out in his conjectures. Between the two houses they worked for, the loom had not been idle a single day. Kitty found, too, that after a month's practice, she had become such a clever seamstress, that by working early and late she could make as much as four shillings a week. It wasn't much, to be sure, but then housekeeping was not much either; and the help, small as it might be, was not to be despised.

But it seemed as if they were doomed to be unfortunate. The work Tim had until now been so successful in obtaining, ceased suddenly. There was a stand-still in the trade, and upwards of three hundred weavers were thrown out of employment.

"It's a sad thing," said Tim, after he had told her the bitter news, "it's a sad thing; and, though I am promised the very first work there is, there's no tellin' when it may come. May be to-morrow, may be in a month or two."

However, fortunately, Kitty did not lose courage. She rose with the difficulty—it only spurred her on to greater exertion. Let her work as hard as she would, there would still be a vast difference in the weekly revenue; but, if the day was not long enough, she must take from the night—that was all.

Every morning Tim walked to the warehouse, "to try his luck," as he called it, and every morning he would come back with empty hands and a careworn look on his face, that, smile as he would, was always uppermost. Then his only employment was to help Kitty as well as he could—get her thread ready, wax it, and bungle at the window for ten minutes trying to thread the next needle. Then Kitty's laugh, like the rich jerks of a canary, would set the old man laughing, making a curious compound of faces as his leg gave him twinge after twinge; and the children would point at their father, as he rolled the thread in a long black point and tilted at the poor needle's eye with the vigour of a prize-fighter.

To mend matters, Tim, having nothing to do, fell head over ears in love with Kitty. After he had got some half-dozen needles ready, with knots in the thread as big as cricket-balls, he would sit opposite to her without speaking a word, looking at the girl as she jerked the needle through her work. He could scarcely keep himself, and yet he was thinking of supporting a wife. This is often the case among the poor. Many a bride-groom has had to borrow the coat he was married in, his own having been pledged to obtain enough to pay the wedding fees. Poor things! they find a comfort in having some one to struggle with them—their sorrows grow lighter for being shared. The rough road is easier to travel over in company; it is when you are alone that you begin to flag and feel footsore.

There was something that appealed to the heart in seeing the poor seamstress as she sat singing over her work, her long curling hair swinging at every stitch she took, her face so joyful, that to look in it was to feel encouraged. Not a sigh, not a murmur would escape her, but she would talk and laugh with the children that followed her about the room, clinging to her gown with fondness. To think, too, that it was her thin hand that earned the bread that nourished a sick father, and still preserved the home, poor and miserable as it might be!

"It will never do," thought Tim to himself, after a week had passed, "for me to remain idle. Our savings will not last the longer for it; so, without saying a word, he took his hat and went out in search of any work that would bring in a penny or two

He had scarcely gone, when there came a low rap at the door. It was Joe, the pigeon-fancier, who crept in, holding a... his hand a couple of plucked birds.

"I have brought 'em to you, miss, for the old gentleman," he said, holding them up by the legs; "they're as fat as prize 'uns if I hadn't a killed 'em, they'd a died. I've dried the bread they would a had. If you put 'em in about a gallin of liquor, they makes slap up broth; as strengthening as a cross-beam, they is? Tim got into work yet, miss?"

"Not yet, Joe," she answered, as she took the plump birds. "They are fat! I'm sure, Joe, I don't know——"

"Never a word, miss; never a word. Why don't Tim try the Docks? he might get a bit o' portering. Will you tell him of it, miss? Thank... so, without saying a word, he took his hat and went out in search of any work that would bring in a penny or two

He had scarcely gone, when there came a low rap at the door. It was Joe, the pigeon-fancier, who crept in, holding a... his hand a couple of plucked birds.

"I have brought 'em to you, miss, for the old gentleman," he said, holding them up by the legs; "they're as fat as prize 'uns if I hadn't a killed 'em, they'd a died. I've dried the bread they would a had. If you put 'em in about a gallin of liquor, they makes slap up broth; as strengthening as a cross-beam, they is? Tim got into work yet, miss?"

"Not yet, Joe," she answered, as she took the plump birds. "They are fat! I'm sure, Joe, I don't know——"

"Never a word, miss; never a word. Why don't Tim try the Docks? he might get a bit o' portering. Will you tell him of it, miss? Thank... For, without saying a word, he took his hat and went out in search of any work that would bring in a penny or two

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TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE political atmosphere still continues murky and uncertain, and the impression increases in strength that we shall require one good storm at the ver. least to clear the air. Those vague spheres called "political circles" are consequently in a great state of restless motion as so many jugglers' rings; and, like jugglers' rings, they are every now and then to be found mysteriously interlacing and inter twisting themselves, so as to form apparent bunches and chains, which, however, a single shake and a single jangle suffice to fling out of all connection, rolling in different directions upon the floor. The fact is that we are still passing through a modified crisis, a sort of chronic political fever. The acute disease lasted for more than a week, when we had an absolute interregnum; but the disorder still lingers in the body politic, and another tight brush, perhaps more than one, will have to be encountered before it regains its normal state of wholesome energy. Meanwhile, the Exhibition, going ahead with gigantic strides, will fairly take the shine out of the Parliament. It is strange to contrast the progress of the two, or rather the progress of the one with the immoveability of the other. In St. Stephen's, nothing done to-day that can be put off till to-morrow In Hyde Park, nothing put off till to-morrow that can be done to-day. In St. Stephen's, all talk and no work; in Hyde Park, all work and no talk. The political machine is indeed strangely disjointed. It has to be stopped every night or two for repairs. Such oiling, and greasing, and patching, such hammering, and clouting, and tinkering, are here remembered by the oldest engineer. And with all this botching, the mechanism is still hardly fit for work. It creaks, and wheezes, and totters, and jingles along, amid general derision and as general surprise that no less crazy piece of machinery can be got hold of and set vigorously to work in its stead.

The creakers about the Crystal Palace have had a Godsend in the late remarkably long and rainy weather, which has never been found to stop way into the interior of the glass. It is curious to note how a certain small class of small-minded people pull long and dismal faces, and hoot, and moan, and gibber like so many birds of ill omen, over anything bold, or daring, or new. These are the gentlemen who are always on the look out for species about unheard-of plagues and pestilences which are to ravage London during the summer. To such people we owe the establishment of certain strangely lunatic journals, which demonstrate how it is perfectly possible for 100,000 French soldiers to be sent over in plain clothes, with their uniforms in their carpet-bags, to be simultaneously assumed at a concerted signal—half an hour after which the tricolor would be flying from Buckingham Palace, the Tower, the Bank, and the Mint. The partial sprinkling of some of the packages during the last fortnight has therefore been "nuts" to these people. They can't understand how anything should be done which has not been done before. They agree with the Quarterly, when that far-seeing journal informed the world that people would as soon travel astride of congreve-rockets as trust themselves to a locomotive going twelve miles an hour. They perfectly coincided with Dr. Lardner, when that *savant* proved by arguments declared to be perfectly unanswerable, that no steamer could or would ever cross the Atlantic. And now they are quite as certain that Mr. Paxton is a humbug that Messrs. Fox and Henderson are deluders that the rain has beaten them—and that, as soon as the rattle of the falling water is heard upon the acres of roof, the Crystal Palace becomes a synonyme for a shower-bath. It must have been one of the most practically-minded of these gentry who tried the other day to accomplish their predictions by choking up the drainage pipes. He must have been their disappointment when they were informed that the water which had found access came through 12,000 broken panes, that these would be speedily repaired, and that the Palace of the Park would be rendered as sound, comfortable, and water-tight as the most conventional brick and mortar palaces could have made it.

So, among the many ancient novelties which of late years have become fashionable, among the many revivals of mediæval decorations, usages, and doctrines which have gained ground in certain fanciful classes of society, we are to have a resurrection of the ancient art of hawking. The office held by the Duke of St. Albans, of "Hereditary Grand Falconer," is perhaps the sole existing relic we have of the good old times, when it "was thought sufficient for noblemenne to winde their horne and carry their hawk fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people." It is to be hoped, however, that the ingenious revivalists of the notable sport of "falconrie" will not attempt also to revive the laws by which it was protected. Our excellent ancestors had strange notions about the sacredness of a country gentleman's diversion. In Edward III.'s time it was felony to steal a hawk; and any person taking eggs from the wild eyrie was to have the good old times, when it "was thought sufficient for noblemenne to winde their horne and carry their hawk fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people." It is to be hoped, however, that the ingenious revivalists of the notable sport of "falconrie" will not attempt also to revive the laws by which it was protected. Our excellent ancestors had strange notions about the sacredness of a country gentleman's diversion. In Edward III.'s time it was felony to steal a hawk; and any person taking eggs from the wild eyrie was to have the right eye pulled out, and to be imprisoned for a year and a day, besides a fine at the king's pleasure. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the offender was to suffer two months, but imposed upon the unlucky amateur of falcons' eggs the necessity of finding security against a repetition of his bird-nesting exploits for no less than seven years. Stealing hawks, as I have been saying the ancient parliament of the new Hawking Club, to the ancient authorities upon the science, the course of study which the neophytes must (if they would become proficient in the art) undergo, appears to be somewhat of a light one. Hawking, in fact, had a strange lingo of its own. Not that a considerable technical science is furnished with a longer and tougher technical vocabulary. Not a limb, feather, or claw of the bird, not a cry, swoop, or flutter, but is duly translated in the orthodox *patois* of the transmogrified gentlemen curiously perverse as when, for instance, we are told that the legs of a hawk are "arms," the long wing feathers "beams," and the shorter "flags." Do the members of the new Club intend to become initiated into all these mysteries? Hawking, it is to be supposed, will be nothing without them; so that we may expect the speedy renewal of such controversies as that between Roland Graeme and Adam Woodcock, as to whether an "Eyass ought to be fed with washed or unwashed flesh." The decline and downfall of hawking may be traced to tolerably obvious causes There must have been an enormity of trouble taken and expense to get a partridge were struck by a soaring peregrine. Pure mathematics has been defined as going ten miles to market to purchase an axe to chip an egg; and certainly the notion of rearing up hawks, taming them, teaching them, becoming a skilled bird-fancier, in fact, learning a new language and becoming initiated in a new science—all this was terrific preparation for the chance of seeing the bird of prey strike down a harmless bird of peace. The pedantry of hawking in the old days was wonderful Dame Juliana Berners, whose medieval shade will it is to be presumed, henceforth hover over the fires of the new Club, informs us that every rank of man had its own particular hawk, from the Emperor down to the "holy water clerk." The question whether so many varieties of the bird could be got from, but elaborately preserved, and which were probably produced an infinite number of sagathy differing species, now most likely become extinct. The greater number of the sporting hawks anciently in use are now, I believe, rarely to be found out of the mountains of Wales, Scotland, or the Lake country. Many a barn-door feathered with their gay and graceful plumage, has borne testimony to the change in the fortunes of the hawk tribe since the days when, in the reign of James I., upwards of a thousand pounds were given for a "cast of birds." However, the race is to be brought into fashion again; and certainly the vision of a gaily galloping hawking party, bugles at their belts, dogs at their heels and falcons on their wrists, hallooing to the graceful bird as she wheeled circling in the sunny air, is a picture, and a far less painful spectacle, than a coarse, murderous *battue*, where pheasants are shot by the hundred their own lengths from the muzzle of the gun.

Whether the following story be credible, is nothing to the purpose. It is too good not to be able to command appreciating belief. Most readers, now-a-days—thanks to Thackeray's portraits—understand the class of shaky old dandies, elaborately got up by their tailors and valets, who go prading grizzled dyed heads along the sunny side of Pall-Mall, or bask in the biggest bow-windows of the clubs, and totter about in the lobbies or the *coulisses* of the Opera at night, looking dashing young fellows of the last generation. Such people only are meant, when it is said that every rank of man had its own particular hawk, from the Emperor down to the "holy water clerk." The question whether so many varieties of the bird could be got from, but elaborately preserved, and which were probably produced an infinite number of sagathy differing species, now most likely become extinct. The greater number of the sporting hawks anciently in use are now, I believe, rarely to be found out of the mountains of Wales, Scotland, or the Lake country. Many a barn-door,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 479.—Vol. xviii.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. [Sixpence.

THE MINISTRY AND THE INCOME-TAX.

When the Property and Income-tax was originally imposed by the late Sir Robert Peel, the opposition was loud and general, both in and out of Parliament. It was represented by one party as a war tax, that ought not to be resorted to except in time of great emergency or national peril, and by another as liable to so many serious objections, from its vexatious and inquisitorial character, as to be intolerable, except to avoid a deficit in the public revenue still more intolerable than itself. Sir Robert Peel, having a great object to carry, endeavoured to obviate some of these objections by stating that the imposition of the tax was experimental and temporary; and that the classes upon whom it appeared to press most heavily would benefit by the reduction in the price of articles of comfort or necessity, to a larger extent than the amount of the tax. In order to catch popularity and to coax the support of the great bulk of the people, for the series of measures of which the Income-tax was one, he exempted from its operation all those whose incomes did not reach the sum of £150 per annum. The politic Minister knew what he was about. The patient swallowed the pill. The disagreeable impost was submitted to—not without murmurs, but certainly not without hope, on the part of those affected by it, that at the end of three years the burden would be removed. The hope was groundless. The tax was again imposed, and the same equivalents as before were promised to the hard-working and struggling people who had to pay it. Extension of trade and commerce—the liberation of industry from Excise and other fiscal fetters—and the continued reduction of the cost of living—these were the advantages the country was to purchase by submission to a war tax in time of peace. To a considerable extent, it must be admitted that these promises were verified. But a change in the fiscal policy of the Government has taken place. The tax having expired on the 5th of April last, it is to be renewed, not altogether on the same pleas as before, but as if it were a matter of course. It has been imposed so often—the Government holds so firmly by it—and the current of opinion among statesmen and financiers runs so strongly in favour of the direct mode of taxation, that there seems every reason to believe that the Property and Income-tax must be considered for the future a permanent, and not a temporary mode of raising the public revenue. It is true that the Protectionists promise to free the country from the nuisance whenever they shall have a chance; but, as one of the clauses in their agreement is to supply the possible deficiency by a duty upon foreign corn, it is likely that their good intention in the first respect will be so poisoned by their bad intention in the second, as to make the country submit with more patience to the disease of the Property-tax than to the remedy of taxed bread. Sindbad may, therefore, be considered to have got the old man on his shoulders; but, if Sindbad is not to be strangled by the old man's legs, he must perforce make the tormentor sit a little more easily. If he do not, there is danger of a stopper to Sindbad's breath. If the necessities of the State are such that we are to be always afflicted with this tax, so much the worse; but, in this case, the sooner it is converted from an oppressive into an equitable one, the better for all classes of the people.

Sir Robert Peel continually refused to listen to any suggestions for the better levying and fairer adjustment of the impost. Those who were aggrieved by it did not think it worth while to quarrel with a powerful Minister for a temporary tax, by means of which he was doing so much good. But the case is widely different at the present time; and the Russell Administration, which imitates Sir Robert Peel in stubborn refusal to do justice to the professional and trading classes, should learn to imitate the good as well as the bad policy of that illustrious Minister, and should remember that his plea of the temporary duration of the tax is not one which they can now urge with any show of reason. To allege, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does, that it is impossible to make a distinction between realised property and precarious income, is either tyranny, obstinacy, or stupidity: tyranny, that imposes its will on the country in spite of reason and justice; obstinacy, that will not investigate: or stupidity, that, having investigated, is unable to see that which is perfectly obvious to every tax-payer in the country. There are five hundred actuaries and accountants in the City of London, who could show the Government how to assess precarious incomes in an equitable manner; and the alleged difficulty and impossibility of making the tax a just one, exists only in the easy insolence of the Ministerial mind, and has no other *locus*.

The principle of the tax is not unpopular. Even those who pay it concede that it is a just thing that people should contribute, directly as well as indirectly, according to their means. But to submit patiently to it, these classes require two things: first, that it should be fairly levied on all property and all income; and, secondly, that the surplus of revenue over expenditure which it is the means of putting annually into the Exchequer should be expended in the reduction of other taxes that interfere with the health, the comfort, the industry, or the subsistence of the people. The present Government refuses on the first point to make any alteration. This refusal is highly impolitic and unjust. It is impolitic because it estranges an influential class of men, whose opinions and feelings no Government can long set safely at defiance. It is impolitic, also, because, by a fair re-adjustment, and the extension of the tax to all incomes, a larger amount of revenue might be raised than at present; and it is unjust for a thousand reasons which the Ministers

GOOD FRIDAY CROSS BUNS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

themselves were at one time as ready as other people to confess. Were the tax fair, few, if any, would seek to evade it. As at present levied, it is felt to be so iniquitous, that men think it no sin to deceive a Government that obstinately refuses to remedy a glaring injustice. Until the tax includes all incomes, whether under or above £150 per annum, and levies a higher percentage upon realised property than upon the income dependent on health, sanity, and life, so long will the tax be evaded, so long will complaints be raised, and so long will the Government be exposed to the danger of a downfall.

The day for botching and patching up the national finances is gone by. The whole system of taxation calls loudly for revision and reform; and, although the members of a stop-gap Ministry like the present may refuse to lend themselves to the great work, their refusal is a sacrifice of the best interests of the country to their own ease and convenience, for which—stop-gaps as they are—they will be called upon sooner or later to render an account. The Income-tax is demoralising the country, and exasperating, at the same time, the classes amongst whom the greatest industry and the greatest intelligence exist. History should teach a wise Government that subjects like this are not to be trifled with.

GOOD FRIDAY CROSS BUNS.

THE pleasing domestic picture upon the preceding page is a seasonable Engraving which tells its own story with truth approaching homely pathos, but may be accompanied by a few illustrative notes.

The popular observance of the most solemn fast of our Christian year, by the eating of "hot cross buns," has received comparatively little illustration from the chroniclers of our national customs. The appellation of *Good* to the day appears to be peculiar to the Church of England, and so was long thought to be its commemoration by the eating of buns characterised by impressed the sign of the Cross; and this evident mark of union with the day attributed to early Catholic times satisfied inquiry. With the increased means of elucidation placed within our reach by the researches of antiquaries of late years, however, a new light has been shed upon the Good Friday custom; and its buns have been traced to the very cradle of the world's civilisation. The Cross has been used as a sacred symbol from the earliest times of the ancient Egyptians, and the word *Bun* is derived from the early Grecians; it was a sacred cake, marked with the cross, and offered to their gods, all which is fully confirmed by representations of these cakes in Greek sculptures and paintings. The early existence of these cakes (says Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A.) is placed beyond a doubt by the remarkable fact related by Wieckelmann, of the discovery of two perfect cakes at Herculaneum (destroyed A.D. 79). He describes them as both of one size, a span and a half or five inches, in diameter. They were marked by a cross, within which were four other lines, according to the usual style of the Greeks from the earliest period. Sometimes they had only four lines, when they were called *quadra*. This bread had rarely any other mark than a cross, which was on purpose to divide it and break it more easily.

In Bryant's "Analysis" we obtain a little more information on the subject, particularly as regards the name. He says,

The offerings which people in ancient times used to present to the gods, were generally purchased at the entrance to the Temple, especially every species of consecrated bread, which was denominated accordingly. One species of sacred cake, which was offered to the gods was of great antiquity, and called *Boun*. The Greeks, who changed the u in final into o agreeably, expressed it in the nominative Boos, but in the accusative, more truly *Boun Boun*. Hesychius speaks of the *boun*, and describes it a kind of cake, with a representation of two horns. Julius Pollux mentions it after the same manner, a sort of cake with horns. Diogenes Laertius, speaking of the same offering made by Empedocles, observes that the chief ingredients of which it is composed "He offered one of the sacred Libu, called a *Boun*, which was made of flour and honey." To all of these characters that he first offered up this sort of sweet bread. Hence we may judge of the antiquity of the custom, from the time in which Homer is referred (1040 B.C.) The proper name of these cakes was that of the time in which when he is speaking of the Jewish women at Pathros in Egypt, and of the worship which they in all which their husbands had ordained to them. The women, in their supplication upon his rebuke, tell him, "Did we not make these cakes to worship her, and pour out drink offerings unto her, to make us cakes to worship her, and to pour out drink offerings unto her, without our men?" Jer. xliv. 19. We only mention the name and form of the *Boun*; the sacred uses are no more.

Descending to the earlier Catholic times, Fosbroke, in his *British Monachism*, describes "Eulogiæ, or consecrated loaves, bestowed in the church as alms, and to those who, from any impediment, could not receive the Host. They were made from the dough when the Host itself was taken, and given by the priest to the people after mass just before the congregation were dismissed, and were kissed before they were eaten. They were marked with the cross, as our Good Friday Buns are."

The Good Friday trade at the Chelsea Bun-house was formerly so great as to create occasional disturbance. It was opened at one o'clock, and before eight it was not unusual for the crowd to amount to 80,000 persons at length it became necessary partially to close the Bun-house, to prevent tumult, as well as to print cautions and station constables around the premises. The old Bun-house was taken down in 1839, and its collection of curiosities dispersed, but the shop, &c. were rebuilt, and the Good Friday sale of buns is still very considerable

WATER SUPPLY BY PUBLIC AGENCY OR PRIVATE COMPANIES.—A memorial recently addressed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Association to Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, just published, contains a correspondence between the association and Mr. John Stuart Mill, the eminent writer on political economy, on the question, "To what authority should be entrusted the water supply of the metropolis?" Mr. Mill's opinion is, that whilst generally in favour of municipal government in the abstract, yet in the case of the metropolis he is of opinion that it would be wholly ineffectual; that the parties who at present compose parish vestries are not the parties to whom should be given the management of difficult, expensive, and elaborate works. He does, indeed, suggest that if such a body existed as the Municipal Commission of Paris, men of superior qualifications would be candidates for the honour of having seats at the board; but, if that were the case, it does not appear by any means certain that beneficial results would ensue, for if the condition of Paris, under the direction of this commission, be compared with that of London under the present imperfect system, the former will be found to be infinitely worse than the latter. On the question that central government Mr Mill shows that all matters concerning local administration should not be taken as separate parts, but be treated as a whole; to ensure efficient works, they should be carried out under one system and under one management. "This would," he concludes, "be in itself the best mode of providing for questions of local administration, similar to that of water supply; and when a local body, such as I have described, shall exist in London, I am of opinion that the water arrangements should, under some such securities as I have suggested, be delivered up to its charge. For the present, it seems to me that the authority to which the work may most fittingly be entrusted is a commissioner, appointed by the Government and responsible to Parliament, like the Commissioners of Poor-laws. Whether this officer should reform the water system of London by the formation of new arrangements, or by employing under a rigid system of control, the existing water companies, is a question, not of principle, but of practical expediency, which can only be decided by those who are accurately acquainted with the matters of fact on which it depends."

THE CELEBRATED MONTES, the greatest *matador* Spain ever saw, died in the beginning of this month at Cadiz. An unfortunate *pensionat* for the bulls hastened his death; and it will be a long time before his place in the ring will be filled again, uniting, as he did, consummate skill, great energy, and wonderful presence of mind.—[From a Correspondent.]

THE WAVERLEY COVINGHTS.—The whole copyrights, stock, &c of Sir Walter Scott's works, which were offered for public competition in London a few days ago, have now been transferred to the hands of an eminent publishing firm in Edinburgh—Messr. Adam and Charles Black, who, it is understood, for the sum of £27,000, or £10,000 under what Mr. Cadell paid for copyrights alone. The highest offer last month for copyrights and stock was £24,000.

FIRE AT THE THAMES BANK DEPOSITORY.—In the account of this catastrophe, in our Journal of last week, it was erroneously stated that the "Woolmans' Home" had been considerably damaged, whereas that building is separated by a road from the premises in which the fire broke out, and to which it was entirely confined; the loss, we are glad to add, is small compared with the valuable property saved. The "Seamen's Home," which thus escaped uninjured, will soon be ready for the reception of visitors, and the applications from most parts of England have already been very numerous.

NORWEGIAN GAME.—Within the past week or ten days, considerable quantities of game have been imported by the numerous vessels which have arrived from the Norwegian ports, of a peculiar description indigenous to that northern state of Europe. There were some years since some trifling importations of game from Norway, but they have lately been very few in number and small in quantity, and these numerous simultaneous arrivals of white game from that part of Europe at the present time are remarkable, and of a considerable interest.

CURIOUS AND COSTLY WORK OF ART.—The *Brussels Herald* has the following:—A rich landholder of the Walloon Provinces has just ordered from MM. Depaepe Brothers, of Bruges, an artistic work which will take them 20 years to execute. They have received instructions to copy in Gothic letters "L'Imitation de Jésus-Christ," by the Abbé d'Assance. This work will fill 670 pages, each of which will be of about three-quarters of a yard in height by eighteen inches wide. They will have to execute 114 engravings, forming copies of the most masters of the Flemish school, viz. Van Eyck, Memling, Porbus, Claeswerg, &c., for the purpose of which which will be displayed the "Imitation of Jesus Christ" will be encircled with garlands and other ornaments, in blue and gold. MM. Depaepe have already begun their immense undertaking, and the first year of their contract has commenced. The title-page alone requires several columns for the descri, tion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

At length the difficult problem of the formation of a Parliamentary Administration has been solved by the following gentlemen, undertaking the functions of the various offices attached to their names respectively; viz. Foreign Affairs, M. Baroche; Justice, M. Rouher; Finances, M. Fould; Interior, M. Léon Faucher; Commerce and Agriculture, M. Buffet: Marine, M. Chasseloup-Laubat; Public Instruction, M. de Crouseilles; War, General Randon. Public Works, M. Magne. The latter two belonged to the "Transition Ministry" which has just gone out. Of the other members of the new Cabinet four, namely, M. Baroche, Fould, Rouher, and Buffet, held office in the Administration which was broken up in consequence of the vote of the Assembly blaming the policy of the Government in dismissing General Changarnier, and of encouraging the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

M. Léon Faucher was Minister of the Interior in 1849, from January to June, when he resigned, in consequence of the vote of censure passed upon him by the Assembly, for the use which he made of the telegraph at the period of the elections in May of that year. The remaining two, namely, M. Frosper de Chasseloup-Laubat and M. de Crouseilles, have never been members of any Cabinet, but the former was for many years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis Philippe, and was considered a Liberal; while the latter was a Peer of France, and considered a Legitimist

The programme or profession of political faith and purposes which all new ministries in France make on their accession to office, was read to the Assembly by M. Léon Faucher.

The document, however, was not very explicit. It merely stated that the new Cabinet would be the energetic defender of order, and that it would endeavour to remain all the functions of the majority; and to obtain by its acts the confidence and sympathies of that party. It further stated that the new Cabinet would show as much vigilance as firmness, and that, feeling that its strength depended on the support of the Assembly and the sympathy of the country, it hoped to succeed in calming the public mind, in restoring commerce and manufactures, and in giving to the country all the benefit of order and of peace.

At its conclusion, M. de Sainte Beuve proposed a vote of want of confidence in the new Ministry, the composition of which, as being chiefly formed of men whose conduct and tendency the Assembly had already blamed, he termed an insult to the Assembly

M. Léon Faucher briefly defended the Ministry. The Assembly then, amidst great agitation, proceeded to a division, the result of which was a majority of 52 in favour of Ministers, the numbers being 397 and 378

Notwithstanding this vote, the general feeling amongst the party of order is one of coldness, or at least of indifference, to the new Cabinet

M. Brennier, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the first class.

An official denial has been given to a statement which appeared in the *Bulletin de Paris*, that M. Faucher had sent a circular to the prefects to convoke the municipal councils, in order to ascertain their feelings regarding a revision of the Constitution.

The quarter's indirect revenue shows an increase of 7,423,000f. over the same quarter of last year.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has become the property, by purchase, of M. Guizot and other distinguished members of the late Louis Philippe's Administration. The object in view is said to be to bring about a fusion of the two expulsed Royal families.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are most gloomy, and serious fears are entertained that, if this state of things continue, the public tranquility will be disturbed

According to the *Siècle*, M. Barocbe has placed in the hands of Lord Normanby certain documents respecting the evil designs contemplated by the French refugees in London during the forthcoming Exhibition.

It is reported that the exiled Socialists in London have selected a mechanic, of the name of Anthony, by trade a cabinet-maker, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in 1852.

The opening of the ceremonies of Holy Week took place on Sunday last at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Before the morning service the Archbishop of Paris walked in procession, and placed on the high altar the various relics which are preserved in the treasury of the cathedral, and which consist, according to old writers, of several large pieces of the true cross; the crown of thorns; and two considerable portions of the nails which were used at the Crucifixion. The crown of thorns was given in 1238, to Saint Louis, by Baudouin II., Emperor of Constantinople. It was brought to France with great pomp, and placed in the Sainte Chapelle which had been built for its reception. The two fragments of the nails now possessed by the Cathedral Church of Paris came, one from the treasury of the old Abbey of St. Denis, and the other from that of St. Germain-des-Près. These different relics remained open to public view during the week.

A dinner was given on Sunday, at the Hôtel de Pozzo di Borgo, to Generals Dembinski and Chrzyanowski, the former recently returned from Turkey, and the latter from Italy, by a number of Polish emigrants. Prince Adam Czartoryski was in the chair. Toasts were given to the distinguished guests, and to the fraternity of Schaves. Count Teleki, the only Hungarian who was present, proposed a toast to the health of the Sultan and the speedy return of General Bem. The whole of the company present loudly expressed their gratitude to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and wishes for his long reign. They considered that it was owing to the firmness shown by the grand vizier in the case of the refugees that they had the pleasure of again seeing General Dembinski among them, instead of his being now undergoing captivity.

The journals announce that the Count de Paris of the Duke de Levis, the confidential adviser of the Count de Chambord; it is supposed on a mission to negotiate with the fusionists, who have still hopes of effecting their object, and of inducing Louis Napoleon to become a party to their scheme.

PORTUGAL

Accounts from Lisbon, to the 10th inst., furnish intelligence of startling interest. The Marquis of Saldanha and the Count das Antas were at the head of a revolutionary movement, having for its object the overthrow of the Government of Count Cabral. Count Thomar. Saldanha was very popular with the army, and had succeeded in bringing over to his views the whole corps, except a regiment which was obstinate in her support of Cabral; and both were so unpopular, that it was feared if the movement succeeded she would have to abdicate. The Duke's first step was to proceed through Cintra to Mafra, on the 7th inst., and thence it was supposed he had gone to Santarem. Some men had been killed in a skirmish at Mafra and Da Ulos.

The King had taken command of the forces to oppose the insurrection, and preparations had already been made to occupy Santarem, which, however, would, it was supposed, have been reached first by Saldanha

The British squadron, which was about to sail, had been detained, at the urgent request of the Portuguese Government

UNITED STATES

According to the advices this week from New York, which are to the 2nd inst., a reaction against the Fugitive Slave Bill had strongly set in. The Ohio legislature had passed resolutions by a large majority in favour of a repeal of the obnoxious law, or, at least, a modification of it. The denial of juries to slaves put upon their trial was condemned in a very emphatic manner. In addition to this expression of feeling from one of the most important states of the Union, a state convention for the whole northern portion of the party had been called, to assemble in Boston on the 8th of April, to express the feelings of that State in favour of the repeal of the Fugitive Bill.

The legislature of New Jersey had enacted a law prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in factories, and providing that ten hours shall be considered a legal day's labour in all manufacturing establishments

Another collision between the citizens and the police of New York had occurred, below Wheeling, by which fifteen lives were lost, and one of the boats completely destroyed.

Generals Scott and Cass had been nominated for the presidency—the former by the Whig Convention, in Michigan, subject to the decision of the National Convention

The advices from Texas principally to the Indian difficulties, but give no news of importance

The number of passengers to the Crystal Palace were about to leave New York; few berths were vacant in the steamship *Canada* from Boston, on the 9th, and the *Baltic*, from New York, on the 10th inst.

CANADA

From Canada there are rumours that the Government intend closing Welland's canal against American or United States vessels, as a measure of retaliation for the refusal of the American Congress to practise reciprocity.

The "free-school" principle had at length been adopted at Toronto, and the high church party promised to keep clergy and religion out in amongst all denominations of professing Christians in proportion to their numbers.

A special arrangement has been effected between the United States and Canada, which is to be carried into effect without delay. Sealed bags are to be made up for the principal offices on each side of the line, with the same rate of postage; that is, five cents from any part of the United States to the line, and five cents to any place within the province.

INDIA.

We have accounts this week from India, dated Bombay, March 17th, and Calcutta, March 8th, from which we learn that the Marquis of Dalhousie, who was at Calcutta on the 8th of January, had left Barrackpour, and Simlah in May, was suffering from ill health. He issued a general order on the 15th of February, regulating the pay of officers and men in the Punjaub, and reforming the military organisation of them. The army of the Punjaub is to be placed under the orders of a Brigadier, at a fixed salary of 2000 rupees a month

Captain Grant, aide-de-camp of her Majesty's 86th, had been severely wounded by some robbers, who attacked him whilst out riding in the neighbourhood of Peshawur in company with a young lady. He was left for dead on the ground, but hopes were entertained of his recovery. The outrages of the robbers on that frontier were of the most audacious character and of frequent occurrence

A skirmish had taken place at Burrow, in the mountains near Kohat, between some robber hordes and a Punjaub regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back. These are the only matters of a warlike character mentioned in the present advices

An order was shortly expected from the Governor-General, prohibiting military officers from holding situations as directors, secretaries, and auditors of the Indian bank

The ship *Buckinghamshire*, Captain Macgregor, was burnt in the Hooghly on the 3rd of March, whilst sailing down the river to start for England. She was insured for £18,000, and cargo for £70,000 in London insurances. Two passengers, invalids, perished

A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, the object of which was to murder Jung Bahadoor, and the young minister lately in England. The conspirators were his own cousin and brother. The general was a favourite with the army, whom the conspirators had in vain endeavoured to gain over.

Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. Laverne Gower, and Mr. Egerton had been received on a visit by the King of Oude, who had given a tiger and buffalo fight in their honour.

Admiral Austen, in command of the naval forces in the Indian waters, had arrived at Calcutta

General Sir Dudley Hill, commanding the Sirhim Division of the Bengal Cavalry, died of apoplexy, at Umballa, on the 21st of February

The obituary also mentions the death of Captain J. D. Cunningham, of the Engineers, the son of Allan Cunningham, and author of "History of the Sikhs," published two years ago.

A heavy thunder-storm burst over the Presidency of Bombay on the 8th of March.

CHINA

The latest intelligence from Hong-Kong is dated Feb. 27, and according to it the insurrection in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, about 60 miles from Canton, the object of which was to get rid of the present dynasty, was spreading fast, and began to threaten the deposition of his Imperial Majesty. Some embarrassment between the Chinese and British Governments was expected, from its having been discovered that the Chinese authorities had rewarded natives in the Chinese Chut-Apoo, denounced by our Government to that of China, as the murderer, in February, 1849, of Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer. The culprit was in custody.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—SMITHFIELD.

On Monday, Mr. H. L. Taylor brought up the report of the Markets Improvement Committee, which had considered that subject since the close of the session on the 12th of last month, the committee had taken measures to inform the public and members of the House of Commons of the advantages of the plan agreed to by the court for improving and rebuilding Smithfield Market, and that it would obviate any objections which could be made to the present market. That the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill, the Smithfield Enlargement Bill, and the Smithfield Market Removal Bill, came on for second reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday the 7th inst.; that the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill was unopposed without a division; the Smithfield Enlargement Bill, always supported by numerous petitions, and by several influential members of Parliament, including ten of the metropolitan members, was lost on the motion for the second reading, and the Smithfield Market Removal Bill was also lost carried. That the Smithfield Market Removal Bill is referred to a committee of members to be nominated by the committee of selection. The committee being of opinion that the Smithfield Market Removal Bill should be opposed in every stage, have directed the Remembrancer to prepare the draft of a petition to the House of Commons, to be heard before the committees to whom that bill is referred, and having approved the form thereof, we submit the same to this honourable court

The petition, which was very long, urged the antiquity of the City's rights in Smithfield Market; the charter of Edward III., and the supplementary charters and acts of parliament by which it had been confirmed; the opinions expressed by the judges at the instance of the House of Lords, and the large sums expended on Smithfield by the corporation, in favour of the right of duty to retain the control of the market. It then impugns the correctness of the statements set forth in the preamble of the Government measure, and points to the irresponsibility of the proposed commission, and the magnitude of its powers. The great injury to be apprehended to the interests of the citizens and the public is then enumerated on, and the petitioners pray that the bill may not pass into a law, and that they may be heard by counsel against its preamble.

Mr. Taylor moved the adoption of the report of the petition.

Mr. Anderson seconded the motion. He contended that the course proposed by the Government could not be sustained, as it was contrary to the act of Magna Charta, upon which all their liberties and customs were based

Mr. Deputy Harrison moved an amendment to the effect that the Markets Improvement Committee be instructed to watch the New Markets Bill, and to use their best endeavours to secure equitable compensation to all parties who may be injured by its establishment.

Mr. W. A. Rose seconded the amendment.

Mr. James Duke supported the motion of Mr. Taylor, claiming for the public residing in the neighbourhood of Smithfield the compensation in the event of the market being removed. In conclusion, Sir James called upon all parties members for the metropolis Government proposal, promising to do all in his power to assist them in their efforts to maintain their rights and privileges

Deputy Harrison, Mr Dakin, Mr de Gex, Mr Jones, and other gentlemen, warmly supported the motion. Mr. Deputy Benham, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Clark, Mr. Brook, and others, opposing it, amidst a scene of confusion seldom witnessed within the walls of the Council Chamber. At length, after the Lord Mayor had been repeatedly called upon to declare the numbers,

Mr. Taylor replied very briefly, seeing the lateness of the hour, when a division was called for, and the numbers proved as follows:—

For the motion	..	..	..	.. 74
For the amendment	..	..	..	.. 70
Majority in favour of petitioning against the bill				.. 4

The Court very shortly afterwards adjourned.

EASTER TERM

The opening of Easter Term this year, on Tuesday last, was signalised by the formal entrance upon the discharge of their high functions of the two new Equity Judges, Sir J. Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir George Turner, the Vice-Chancellor, who succeeds Sir James Wigram, lately retired, in consequence of ill-health

In the morning, Sir J. Romilly entertained the Masters in Chancery, the Registrars, and other gentlemen usually invited on such occasions, at his residence in Gordon-square, where they partook of an elegant *déjeûner*, and afterwards in Master of the Rolls' carriages, with the Judges, proceeded to Eaton-square, the residence of the Lord Chancellor, who had given reception to the Judges, law officers, &c.

The whole party then formed a procession to Westminster Hall.

The Lord Chancellor was accompanied to the Court of Chancery by the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth, the Vice-Chancellor Turner, and Masters Sir George Rose, Kindersley, Bunn, and Hemmpy. The Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor Turner made the customary declaration on being appointed Privy Councillors, and retired to their respective courts.

Vice-Chancellor Turner sat in the Court of Chancery, and Sir J. Knight Bruce, and was attended by Master Kindersley and Master Humphry

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE LONDON SOLICITORS.—An address has been presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his residence, in Eaton-square, by Mr. Clarke, the Solicitor of the Ordnance, late President of the Incorporated Law Society, and Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Rose, of Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie, and Co., on the part of the attorneys and solicitors of the superior Courts, practising in London and Westminster, for the purpose of offering to his Lordship their congratulations on his elevation to the woolsack, to the office of Lord High Chancel or of Great Britain, and the deputation at the same time requested his Lordship to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society. His Lordship replied in the most courteous terms, and expressed the great pleasure he felt in according to the desire to have his portrait placed in the Society's hall.

DEATH OF THE JACKSONIAN PRIZE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Mr Samuel Jackson, surgeon, of St George's-in-the-East, having married a second lady, retired from practice in the year 1840, when he addeddiver to the College £300, the interest of which every year was to be given as the best essay upon a practical subject, to be settled upon and decided by the council. The subject determined upon in this year was "Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux," and in his last will he intimated that the annual prize for reading the surface of the daguerreotype with a kind of transparent enamel, which effectually excludes the air, renders a glass unnecessary, and permits, moreover, the application of colour more effectually than by any mode previously attempted. We may, indeed, now regard these sun-pictures as capable of the high and elaborate finish attained by the old, whilst they enjoy the indestructible adjuncts of a metal plate, with a vitreous facing—the likeness sanly lodged between the two, undimmed and undamageable by time.

On Friday week (last week), as a railway guard or servant was engaged in moving some trucks into a siding on the North British Railway, to the east of the North Bridge, in order to prepare for the arrival of the London train, he accidentally stepped in front of an engine in motion, the buffer of which threw him down, and the wheels passing over him, his head was instantly severed from his body. The accident was the work of a moment, and seemed to have arisen from want of due precaution on the part of the unfortunate man

Lord Bury (son of the Earl of Albemarle) is about to discharge the functions of private secretary, without salary, to Lord J Russell, in the place of Mr. W. B. Grey, M.P. for Tynemouth, lately appointed one of the secretaries of the Poor-law Board.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Lord Brougham took occasion of a motion for certain returns relative to the salaries of the judges and officers of the County Courts to complain of the delay in the preparation of the Criminal Law Digest. He regretted that the Government had allowed the Criminal Law Commission to expire. Every one was aware that the labours of the Commissioners were very great; and even if it was not renewed, he hoped advantage would be taken of what it had already done. He wished to ask his noble and learned friend whether the Commission was to be renewed?

The Lord Chancellor stated that the Government were of opinion that it was not necessary to renew the Commission.

CHURCH BUILDING ACT.

On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, the Church Building Act Amendment Bill passed the second reading

BRITISH GUIANA.

Lord Stanley presented a petition from British Guiana, signed by 5000 persons, praying for the introduction of a more liberal system of representative government into that colony. The noble Lord strongly supported the prayer of the petition.

Earl Grey said that the petition did not contain the sentiments and wishes of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants. He was of opinion that the condition of the great mass of the people did not make it safe to extend to them a large share of political power. He would, however, recommend to the governor of the colony to promote some measure for the extension of the franchise.

After some conversation, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Their Lordships then adjourned over from Thursday, the 1st of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Bethell, the new member for Aylesbury, took the oaths and his seat. He was introduced by Mr Rounsell Palmer and Mr. Hutt.

HAINAULT FOREST BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

In answer to an hon. member, Lord Seymour stated that the part of the forest which the public were accustomed to frequent for purposes of recreation was not proposed to be enclosed.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION

Mr. Ellice brought up a special report from the St. Albans Election Committee, declaring Mr. Bell duly elected, but suspending a petition to the effect that extensive bribery had evidently existed during the election, but the testimony by which it could be proved had been kept out of the reach of the committee, and recommending the appointment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the subject

The adjourned debate on the consideration of the minutes of proceedings of the St. Albans Election Committee was then resumed by Mr. Aglionby, who moved that Mr. Edwards, who was in custody on a charge of being implicated in the suppression of evidence, be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, without payment of fees

Mr. G. Hankey supported the amendment for calling him to the bar of the House.

The Attorney-General thought justice would be satisfied by allowing Edwards to be discharged, but not without the payment of fees.

Mr. Rounsell Palmer said the case was a serious one. The contempt of Mr. Edwards had not only been a great one, but it had been successful in defeating the ends of justice. and he thought, therefore, he should be called to the bar and questioned as to any explanation he might be able to offer of his conduct.

Sir F. Thesiger said, if Edwards was guilty of so serious an offence, he ought not to be discharged; and if innocent, he ought not to be compelled to pay his fees

After considerable discussion, in which several hon. members took part, the House divided upon a motion by which Lord J. Russell concurred, for adjourning the question until next evening. The adjournment was carried by 108 votes to 87

In reply to Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would propose the second reading of the Income-Tax Bill upon the first Thursday after Easter.

BEER-HOUSES.

Sir J. Pakington gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 15th of May, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to houses for the sale of beer.

NEW RIDE IN HYDE-PARK.

Mr. B. Denison wished to ask a question of the noble Lord the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests relating to certain arrangements which had been made in the parks with regard to the large increase of visitors to the Great Exhibition. He understood that it would be necessary to give up that portion of the park which had hitherto been allotted to persons taking horse exercise, for the purpose of forming a road for carriages and foot-people. While he concurred in many of the arrangements, however, he thought it would be only fair to the equestrians that other drives should be formed; and he wished to ask the noble Lord if any arrangements had been made to afford this facility to the public.

Lord Seymour stated, in reply, that some time since he had received commands from her Majesty to set out a ride in Kensington-gardens; but a great difficulty arose from the admission of the public. He had not yet formed any plan, but he hoped before long that he should be able to do so. (Hear, hear.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR INVENTORS AT THE EXHIBITION

Sir De Lacy Evans, pursuant to notice, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any facilities would be afforded in appropriating unoccupied space in the Great Exhibition to inventors who had hitherto been prevented from making any application in consequence of the delay in passing the Designs Act Extension Bill.?

Mr. Labouchere said, every one who required space for exhibiting works in the Great Exhibition had sent in their claims before the 31st of October last, and all the space at the disposal of the Commissioners had been duly allotted to such locality. Whenever any inadvertent space had since occurred, in consequence of the non-arrival of the articles intended for it, or from other causes, the Commissioners had endeavoured to distribute it in such a manner as would be most just to those who had any claim to consideration. With respect to the extension of the Act to any other exhibition, the Board of Trade did not at present think they would be justified in doing so, although they did not mean to preclude themselves from considering any fair claim which might hereafter arise

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

Sir R. Inglis wished to know what Government intended doing with respect to this bridge, which a committee of the House had recommended to be pulled down five years ago.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, after the discussion which had taken place on the subject of the existing bridge, an unpaid commission had been appointed to examine the matter. They had as yet come to no conclusion on the question, and, therefore, no distinct reply could be given to the hon. Baronet.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON

Mr. B. Cochrane wished to know whether any communications had been received by the Government from the four great powers, complaining of the political conduct of foreigners resident in London?

Lord J. Russell said, if the hon. member gave notice of his question, he would be prepared to answer him

Mr. Cochrane.—Then I give notice I shall ask the question to-morrow.

Mr. Cochrane said, as he then saw the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Palmerston) in his place, he would beg to ask him whether any complaint had been received from the four great powers of the conduct of the foreigners here?

Viscount Palmerston.—No such note has been received. (Hear.)

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS

Sir B. Hall wished to ask whether any hope could be held out that a reduction would take place in the management of the above commission? He saw by returns that the receipts were £91,000, and the expenditure £67,000, while the cost of management alone amounted to £21,000 annually.

Viscount Ebrington said it ought to be remembered that the Commission of Sewers was not only an expending body, but also, necessarily, a collecting one, in order to supply the funds necessary to carry on its operations. The double function made the expense of management greater than it would otherwise be. He had looked over the last year's accounts, and he saw that the expense of collection alone exceeded £2000.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The House then went into committee on the Assessed Taxes Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the resolution for changing the mode of assessment, as based upon the number of windows into a poundage calculated upon the annual value of houses, when above £20.

After a short discussion upon details, the resolution was agreed to.

COFFEE AND TIMBER DUTIES.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the Coffee and Timber Duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the preliminary resolutions necessary to the bringing in a bill enacting the changes in the above-mentioned duties, which he had indicated when explaining his finance scheme for the year.

The resolution for reducing the duties from 6d. on foreign, and 4d. on colonial coffee, to 3d. per lb. in each case, was then put.

Mr. T. Baring opposed the motion so far as the removal of the differential duties on coffee was concerned.

Mr. Fininsay coincided in believing that the change would seriously prejudice the interests of the coffee planters in Ceylon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended his proposition, arguing that the differential duties hampered the trade and impeded the importation of superior qualities of the article. He did not believe that their removal would injure our colonists

Mr. Stanley declared that differential duties were necessary to enable our planters to compete with the slave-holding growers in Cuba and Brazil.

Mr. Labouchere vindicated the change, as forming part of a commercial policy which had been fully recognised, and ought not to be reversed.

Mr. Warley denounced the practice of adulteration which so extensively prevailed in the coffee trade He quoted medical opinions as to the injurious qualities of chicory, and called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to protect the fair dealer.

Other members having taken the same view of the question,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer relied upon the very strong professional opinions on the other side to support him in the belief that chicory was not deleterious; and he therefore persisted in pressing the resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bernal then read the resolution on the timber duties, which was passed without a discussion

The House resumed.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The motion for going into committee of supply on the army estimates having been put,

Sir De Lacy Evans referred to the decorations of the new chamber for the Commons, which, he said were executed under the orders of the architect, in complete opposition to a resolution which had been passed by the members of that House.

Mr. Scholefield explained the interpretations which Mr. Barry had put upon the instructions received from the House. He had not conceived them to convey an absolute prohibition from all coloured ornaments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had sent orders to the architect to stop his ornamental works as soon as he discovered that they were still proceeding.

A miscellaneous discussion occupied some time, in the course of which Colonel Rawdon read the following explanation, which he had received from Mr. Barry:—

"Mr. Barry has not been made acquainted with any declared wishes on the part of the members of the House as to the decorations of the new House of Commons, and knows nothing of the existence of such a declaration collectively or individually. Mr. Barry is not partaking in carrying into effect the "so called" internal decoration of the House, which was suspended at its being objected to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Heraldry is absolutely essential to the character and the full expression of the Tudor style of the design adopted by Parliament, and it is the only means of giving historic interest to it which, in a great national edifice devoted to the purposes of the new palace at Westminster, is most desirable for many reasons A display of heraldry and suitable historic decorations has always formed an essential feature of the design and ornaments of the building sanctioned by Parliament; and I have never received any intimation, either written or verbal, to forego the use of it.

After the above letter he (Colonel Rawdon) thought he was justified in complaining of the terms of the gallant Colonel's motion.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes on the Army Estimates were agreed to.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was postponed till the 7th May.

The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

THE PROPERTY-TAX BILL.

Second reading postponed to Monday, the 28th instant.

The Sale of Arsenic Bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills bill passed through committee.

The Indemnity Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was ordered for Boston, in the room of Capt. Dudley Pelham, deceased; and for the city of Cork, vacant by the acceptance by Mr. Fagan of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

MORTALITY IN WORKHOUSES—IRELAND.

Mr. Monsell drew attention to the mortality in the Kilrush and Ennistymon Unions, in the latter of which, in two weeks, there had been 253 deaths out of 3893 persons—a proportion unexampled, he said, in the history of charitable institutions in this country.

Lord J. Russell said, the Government had heard of the great mortality prevailing in some of the unions in Ireland; but, although the facts seemed very painful, he was sorry there did not seem to be any immediate mode of preventing those evils.

Mr. F. Scrope wished to know whether any inquiry had been set on foot with respect to the state of the poor in Kilrush? The complaint was, that the law was not enforced.

Colonel Dunne said, the reason the poor were not supported in those districts was because the country was wasted and the property in it distributed. And, moreover, the means at their disposal had been badly administered by those who had to lay them out. He wished to ask the noble Lord whether the complaint made by the ratepayers of the Ennistymon union against the assistant-commissioner for having made an improper report was well founded; and whether the statement made by Sir Lucius O'Brien was true or not?

Lord J. Russell said, not having had notice that the question of the Kilrush Union would be discussed that day, he had not yet had to the papers connected with it; but it seemed to him that the duty of the Poor-law Commissioners was to see that poor and destitute persons should receive relief sufficient for their support. Their statement was, that relief had been given in such a manner as referred to, according to the ordinary rules of workhouses. He would be disposed to inquire into the immediate subject referred to. (Hear.)

Sir L. O'Brien said the famine had been unexpectedly into the limits of a few distressed unions; and, though he readily allowed that the House had been liberal in the extent of the assistance which it had afforded, he thought it was the duty of Government to do something for these still suffering districts.

Mr. Moore said, the poor—which meant the whole population of some districts—were at the mercy of the guardians, and he was glad to hear stated that was, that, according to the rate of mortality now going on, the whole of the population was liable to be swept off in less than a year, and yet at the hope that the Government had held out to the people, it would be seen that it was made into the facts, but that he saw no means by which the evil could be met Such an answer was unworthy of the Minister.

Lord J. Russell had heard no such statement as that referred to by the hon. member, and therefore, he could have made no reply to it.

Mr. F. Scrope rose to address the House; but, having been met by loud cries of "Spoke," resumed again his seat in silence.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Lord Mahon wished to ask the noble Lord a question, also having reference to Ireland. He wanted to know why school-books were issued in Ireland at the public expense, thereby interfering much to the detriment of the private and resident publishers in London—Messrs. Longman and Murray—had written three times since the beginning of last year to the noble Lord at the head of the Government on this subject, but the only answer they received was an acknowledgment of their letters

Lord J. Russell said that was a subject which he had thought came properly under the consideration of the Committee of Council on Education, and he had referred the publishers' first letter to that body on its first meeting after his receipt of it. He found, by the arrangement entered into by the Committee of Council, that it was not desirable to print books, but to enter into treaty with the different publishers respecting school-books, in order to have them as cheaply as possible. They had accordingly entered into correspondence with a great number, about twenty-seven publishers, and the result was that they had obtained books 43 per cent. lower than they had ever before got them. With respect to Ireland, the Commissioners of Education had published books there, and any one who remembered the character of the school-books formerly issued could not but feel grateful to them for the different class of books which they now put forth.

Sir R. H. Inglis said, it was admitted that a great monopoly for the manufacture of school-books had been created by the Government in Ireland. Now, although he was not a Free-trader, he should like to see that monopoly broken in upon. (Hear.) The question, then, was not whether they had had school-books twenty years ago, but had they good ones now? (Hear.)

Mr. Hume was gratified to find the hon. Baronet took part in the ranks of the Free-traders, although he seemed to forget that he had a monopoly of the printing of the Bible in his own University. It was a shame in the age in which the hon. Baronet could object to a monopoly of school-books, when his own University had the monopoly of the most important of all school-books—the Bible

Sir R. Inglis reminded the hon. member that he had distinctly stated that he was not a Free-trader

Mr. Hume thanked the First Minister for having obtained the free opening of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, and expressed a hope to continue his efforts to have all our great national buildings opened free to the public. Seeing that we were about to be visited by strangers from all countries, it was most desirable that the occasion should be taken to render access to our national monuments perfectly free.

Lord J. Russell said, he would consider whether anything further could be done.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In reply to a question by Mr. G. Clerk, Lord J. Russell said that the course which he should propose for public business after the Easter recess was the following:—On Monday, the 28th of April, he would move the second reading of the Income-tax Bill. On Thursday, the 1st of May, he would move the second reading of the Jews Bill; and on the same night he would, if possible, proceed with the navy estimates. On Friday he would move the committee on the Income-tax, and on the following Monday he would move the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

Mr. Aglionby then moved that Mr. Edwards (who is in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for giving money to witnesses to induce them not to give testimony before examined before the St. Albans Election Committee) be called to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged on the payment of his fees.

Sir F. Thesiger said there was no motion for the punishment for so grave an offence, and moved as an amendment that Mr. Edwards be committed to Newgate.

The Attorney-General seconded the amendment, agreeing entirely with Sir F. Thesiger

Mr. Aglionby, seeing the feeling of the House, said he would not divide on his motion.

After some conversation the amendment was agreed to, and the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant to commit him to Newgate.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE KAFFIRS.

Mr. Adderley moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint one or more commissioners with instructions to proceed to South Africa, to inquire and report as to the best mode of adjusting the relations between this country and the Kaffir tribes; and also of determining the engagements entered into by her Majesty's High Commissioner in his settlement of the extended territory. The hon. gentleman contended that for two years there had been no such thing as a government at the Cape of Good Hope. The Governor was compelled to act on his own responsibility, and it appeared that the policy pursued towards the natives had altogether failed. He thought, under the circumstances, that the commission which he proposed to be sent out to make inquiries on the spot was more likely to be attended with beneficial results than that which the noble Lord at the head of the Government suggested—namely, the appointment of a committee of that House. He looked upon the war which had broken out in consequence of the improper course of proceeding adopted by Sir H. Smith towards the natives as one of a very serious and alarming character, for, although with a force of 9000 men, he was a prisoner in William Town. He was the only channel of information which the Government possessed with the colony, and it was therefore the more necessary that a commission should be appointed instead of a committee.

Lord J. Russell defended the conduct of Sir H. Smith, and, sketching the history of the colony, showed that Sir Harry was only following up a policy which had been previously entertained and acted upon by former governors. The war which had recently broken out was similar in character to former wars, and could not, therefore, be attributed to any changes of policy on the part of Sir Harry Smith, who was charged by some parties with having acted tyrannically towards the natives, while by others he was blamed for being too lenient. The point upon which they required to have an inquiry was as to the proper policy to be pursued in the colony, which could be best considered by a select committee; and he therefore moved, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Adderley, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kaffir and other tribes on our South African frontier.

Mr. V. Smith objected both to the motion and the amendment, being of opinion that the matter was one which should be left entirely in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. F. Scrope, in supporting the amendment of Lord John Russell, said he regarded it in the light of a censure upon the Colonial Office.

Mr. Mackinnon argued that no blame was to be attributed to Sir H. Smith or his subordinates for the recent events at the Cape. They were incidents always attendant upon intercourse between civilised and savage nations, and not the result of bad government.

Mr. Gladstone said there might doubtless be evils attending the commerce between civilised and barbarous communities, but they might be obviated or removed altogether by prudent management. He thought there were strong objections to the appointment of a Parliamentary committee, one of which was, that it went to shift the responsibility from the Executive, to which it properly belonged. The objection pressed with more than ordinary force in the present case; and there was yet another evil that the appointment of a committee would hang the subject up for a period of one or two years, and would come on for discussion when the emergency had wholly passed away. It was a step in a wrong direction, for whatever was to be done must be done on the spot, and experience proved that select committees were bad instruments for disentangling colonial embarrassments.

After some observations from Lord Mandeville, Colonel Thompson, and Sir E. N. Buxton,

Mr. Roebuck said, it was folly to talk of justice to the natives when the first thing they did was to take their country away from them, and when they were now about to exterminate them altogether. It was a hypocritical pretence to say that there was any other object than that of extermination of the natives. It had been the case wherever the white man placed his foot by the side of that of the brown man; and it was well. It should be so, for he admitted the validity of the excuse—that they were about to plant in those savage settlements a superior intelligence. But there was an absurdity in pretending to blame the savages for protecting their rights, or to talk of treating them with justice and humanity, when we commenced with a violation of justice, and proceeded onward in violation of both justice and humanity. He could not understand the policy of the noble Lord in abdicating his functions by throwing on a committee the responsibility of what was to be done at that time. If his Government was too weak to enable him to resist a motion which encroached upon the proper business of the Executive, he should at once resign the reins of Government, instead of transferring them to a committee of that House.

Mr. Labouchere said the Government was justified in the course it pursued by former precedents almost numberless, many of which he enumerated, and proceeded to contend that it was the duty of the Government to watch over and protect the aborigines from the aggressions of the colonists. He opposed the sending out of a commission, as calculated to weaken the authority of the Governor at the very time when it was requisite to strengthen and sustain it. The object of the committee would be not so much to inquire into the disputes which led to the war, as to consider and report upon the best policy to be adopted with respect to the proper line of frontier to be maintained at the Cape. He hoped, therefore, the House would aid the Government by the appointment of the committee which had been moved for by the noble Lord at the head of the Government.

Mr. Hume contended that the Cape colonists should be allowed to manage their own affairs, which they would do without asking for assistance from this country

Mr. J. Bell condemned the sentiments expressed by Mr. Roebuck as unchristian and heathenish, and insisted that the principles laid down by the hon. and learned gentleman should be reprobated by every man possessed of kind, humane, just, and proper feeling.

Mr. S. Herbert said the precedents quoted by Mr. Labouchere were not cases at all in point; but, without reference at all to precedents, he denied that the present case was one which should be sent to a committee. Of the two courses, a commission was the better, but he was opposed to both, as tending to cripple the authority and proceedings of the Governor.

Mr. Hawes said he could not but think that in this instance shown sufficient energy in dealing with this emergency, and he would therefore give them his vote with great pleasure

Mr. Lucas supported the necessity of appointing a committee; and, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Roebuck, said he believed it was quite possible to colonise without such confusion leading to the extermination of the natives.

Mr. Adderley shortly replied.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the original motion	.. ..	59
Against it	.. ..	129
Majority	.. ..	—70

The House again divided on the amendment of Lord J. Russell, which now became the original motion, and the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	128
Against it	.. ..	60
Majority	.. ..	—68

Lord J. Russell's motion was consequently agreed to

LAW OF MORTMAIN.

On the motion of Mr. Headlam, a select committee was appointed to consider the policy of extending the Law of Mortmain, so as to inhibit personal estate, and generally to consider whether any alteration should be made in the law as it affects testamentary or other dispositions in favour of religious, charitable, or permanent objects

Lord H. Vane obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the fees paid to county and other coroners, and for providing for the payment of such coroners by salaries.

SMALL TENEMENTS RATING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, and several clauses, moved by Mr Ellis, Mr. Geary, and Mr. Hume, were brought up and added to the bill.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

COLONIES.

The adjourned debate on the estimates was postponed.

ASSESSED TAXES ACT

The report of the committee on this act was brought up and agreed to, as was also the report on the Coffee and Timber Duties Act.

The report of the resolutions passed in committee of supply were brought up and agreed to.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Indemnity Bill were each reported.

The House, at one o'clock, adjourned for the Easter recess, to Monday, the 28th instant.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF VICTORIA BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Victoria Bridge, which is to occupy the site of the old wooden bridge, and is already somewhat advanced in erection, took place in presence of a vast assemblage of the citizens of Glasgow, and numerous parties from adjacent localities, and came off with great *éclat*

About mid-day the principal streets presented a scene of unusual gaiety and bustle, and those leading to the Bridge became densely thronged by well-dressed people. At the Bridge large platforms were erected, for the accommodation of those engaged in the ceremony

From large stalls were attached to the works now going on was gaily enwreathed from top to bottom with a spiral belt of evergreens, and was surmounted by a flagstaff fixed on its summit, from which waved the ample folds of an immense union-jack.

The various civic bodies and the lodges having heard an eloquent sermon in the Cathedral, then formed in procession to the Bridge site. The foundation stone was then laid by the Duke of Athol, with full Masonic ceremonies, which were concluded amidst enthusiastic cheers.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a grand banquet in the City Hall, at which there were 350 guests; the Lord Provost in the chair. There were present not less than 300 ladies, for whom refreshments were provided. A grand Masonic festival was also held in the Trades Hall

At the City-hall banquet, Mr. Walker, the engineer, stated that the Victoria Bridge would be 40 feet, or a few inches wider than the Glasgow Bridge, and 6 feet wider than New London Bridge; so that Glasgow would, he believed, have the two widest arched bridges of any city or town in Britain. He might state that the number and spans of arches must be controlled by the height of the banks of the river. If these were low, arches of great span would either, by their lowness at the point of springing, or their height in the middle of the span, make the river near the sides inconvenient for navigation, or the approach too steep for land traffic. Mr. Walker explained this by reference to the drawing that was exhibited in the room. The centre arch of Victoria Bridge would be 80 feet, the arches on each side 76 feet, and the two land arches 67 feet, being a clear water-way of 366 feet.

THE BRASSEY TESTIMONIAL.

THIS magnificent and perfectly original gift (the presentation of which was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week) consists of a silver-gilt shield, 36 inches diameter, weighing nearly 500 ounces, its ornamentation being in the style of Louis XIV., or a period somewhat more recent. The centre of the shield, surrounded with an elaborate wreath of oak leaves, contains the inscription, and the arms of Brassey, as derived from an uninterrupted line of ancestry dating from the Brasseys, of Bulkeley, in county Chester, 1340. The next portion of the circle, which is concave in form, is divided into twelve arch-headed niches, richly sculptured, from the key-stone of which are suspended medallions containing miniatures of the engineers under whom Mr. Brassey has executed railway works. Above these arches, on the flat margin of the shield, and immediately over the portraits, are twelve other oval tablets, each one being a miniature picture of some great work of the respective engineers before mentioned. Beyond these views, and forming the outer edge of the shield, is a beautiful chaplet of laurel leaves, divided by thirty-six bands, or ribbons, each bearing the name of one of Mr. Brassey's agents, also enamelled on gold. The whole, therefore, forming a perfect epitome of characters and events connected with Mr. Brassey's career as a contractor. The embellishments are as follows; viz.—

Portraits (all enamelled on gold): 1. G. Stephenson, 2. R. Stephenson, 3. Locke, 4. W. Cubitt, 5. Brunel,* 6. Bidder, 7. Rendel, 8. Robertson, 9. Errington, 10. J. Cubitt, 11. Dockray, 12. Bruff.

Views (all enamelled on gold) in connexion with each of the foregoing; viz. 1. Grand Junction (Mr. Brassey's first contract), 2. Chester Station (Chester and Holyhead), 3. South-Western (Windsor), 4. Great Northern (Welwyn Viaduct, 5.* (Not yet completed), 6. North Staffordshire (Harecastle Tunnel), 7. Cheshire Junction (Frodsham Bridge), 8. Chester and Shrewsbury (Dee Viaduct), 9. Caledonian (Eden Viaduct, Carlisle), 10. Great Northern (Ouse Bridge), 11. Buckinghamshire (Brockley Bridge), 12. Eastern Union (Manningtree Viaduct)

The whole was designed by Mr. H. P. Burt, Mr. Brassey's London agent; modeled by Mr. W. F. Spencer; and executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

* Mr. Brunel's portrait is completed, but the view which should have accompanied it is not yet finished.

THE BRASSEY TESTIMONIAL.

The Portraits were enamelled on gold by Mr. Simpson, miniature painter to her Majesty.

The Views were executed by Mr. Auld, under the management of Mr. Newenham, and enamelled on gold by Mr. Simpson.

In addition to the above, the Testimonials consisted of portraits, full length, of Mr. and Mrs. Brassey, by Newenham, and an Engraving of the former by Zobel; and also a Ruby Goblet, properly emblazoned and ornamented, being similar to his Royal Highness Prince Albert's cup at York. The entire cost of the Testimonial is nearly £2000.

The presentation of this superb testimonial took place at the London Coffee-house, on the 2d inst., after an excellent dinner; Mr. H. P. Burt, Mr. Brassey's London agent, in the chair; supported on the right by Mr. Brassey, Mr. Brunel, Mr. R. Rendell, Mr. Bidder, Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P.; and on the left by Mr. Cubitt, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Jackson, M.P., &c.; together with nearly 200 of Mr. Brassey's agents, superintendents, friends, and workmen.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts having been disposed of,

The Chairman said, that, in requesting Mr. Brassey to accept the testimonial which they were about to offer him, he might be permitted to say that that gentleman had engaged in works of enormous magnitude, of the greatest extent in money value, and of the highest importance in a national point of view, that probably any one man had been engaged in. If he were to speak of what he had done in railways alone, he would have to enumerate about a thousand miles of road, and the number of men who had been employed on these works would far exceed any estimate he could then make. One great thing in connexion with all Mr Brassey's contracts was, that all the men he had employed had been duly paid. He would not speak of those men of science who were there to do honour to their guest, for his duty was to call attention to the claims of Mr. Brassey in the various classes who had been dependent upon him, and who were desirous of expressing their sense of the tangible advantages which that connexion had conferred upon them. But he might add that Mr. Brassey had obtained the confidence of the principal engineers of the kingdom, and all of them were satisfied when they had him to carry out their works. In the ledger of the merchant, too, no man had more wages at his command than Mr. Brassey; and at the Bank his paper was always good. The agents, the sub-contractors, and all who were engaged under him, were always confident, for they knew he had the greatest consideration for them. And the "navvies" invariably said, "We have worked for many a master, but Brassey is the man for us." He called upon them, in return for the benefits they had derived from their connexion with Mr. Brassey, who for twenty years had devoted his attention to their interests, to join him in drinking to that gentleman's health.

Mr. G. Meakin, as the senior agent, was then called upon to make the presentation in due form; which was accompanied by an appropriate address in confirmation of all that the chairman had expressed in behalf of Mr. Brassey's claims to the grateful consideration of his numerous staff.

Mr. Brassey's health having been drunk with due honours, that gentleman, in returning thanks, said that the greatest pleasure the success he had achieved gave him was that it had been the means of raising others to a higher position than that in which they had been when he first met them. He felt highly honoured on the occasion, that those who had contributed to his welfare, and happily to their own, should be combining with some of the highest professional talent of which the country could boast to pay him so high a compliment.

Mr Jackson, M.P., proposed the next toast, "The Railway Engineers present." He alluded to the great genius which characterised the engineers of this country; and, referring to the position of many of high station, spoke of the advantages which this country presented over most others in the opportunities it afforded for men to rise from the lowest ranks to the middle, and even the highest. It should be a subject of pride to this country, that not only Europe, but all the world, acknowledged our superiority in railway enterprise. Within the last month the Pacha of Egypt had thought fit to give Mr. Stephenson a *carte blanche* to execute a railway in his territory. He had refused it to the company who had proposed it; but that he had confided the work to a British engineer, was a just tribute to the genius of this country. Again, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, and Africa—all were indebted to English engineers for their great railway works. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of those Engineers who had honoured Mr. Brassey with their presence."

Mr Cubitt returned thanks.

Several other appropriate toasts were given, and the company separated at a late hour.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

CONSECRATION OF THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, ST. ALBANS-PLACE, ST. JAMES'S.

CONSECRATION OF THE WESTERN SYNAGOGUE.

On Saturday afternoon, the Western Synagogue, St. Albans-place, St. James's, was consecrated, in consequence of its having undergone complete repair and internal decoration. The building, which was originally erected in 1837, is of an oblong form, with a gallery across the lower end, and two narrow side galleries running throughout the whole length of the edifice. Inside, the ark stands on a kind of dais, approached by steps, at the further end of the building fronting the entrance, and is surmounted by two tablets inscribed, in Hebrew, with the initiatory words of each of the Commandments: on this occasion, was added a curtain of crimson velvet and gold, bearing an inscription, in Hebrew, stating it to have been presented by the ladies of the congregation. The reading-desk and the choir are situate midway between the ark and the entrance. The interior was brilliantly illuminated with wax lights from richly-gilt chandeliers. The whole effect was exceedingly striking. The galleries were exclusively occupied by elegantly dressed ladies, whilst the floor of the building was appropriated to the male portion of the congregation. Amongst the audience we noticed Sir Moses Montefiore; the Rev. the Rabbi Abraham Belais, one of the ecclesiastical conclave of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation; the Rev. W. D. Marks, chief minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, the Rev. Mr. Barnet, of St. Helen's Synagogue, City (who officiated as reader), and Messrs Aaron Goldsmid, S. L. De Symons, S. A. Hart, R. A. J. Barnett, Solomon, of Poland-street; J. Dyte, Z. Jewell, J. P. Salomons, S. A. Nisch &c. The choir from St. Helen's Synagogue attended, and at intervals sang several beautiful chants in a highly creditable manner, under the leadership of Mr. M. Moss, master of the choir of the New Synagogue.

The Consecration service, conducted by the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, assisted by the Rev. Mr. L. Levy, commenced shortly after four o'clock. The Chief Rabbi, followed by the wardens and other honorary officers of the congregation, among whom were Sir Moses Montefiore and

"HALT—SMUGGLERS"—PAINTED BY H. P. PARKER.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

the Venerable Rabbi Belais (upwards of ninety years of age), brought the Rolls of the Law to the door of the Synagogue, where, standing under a canopy, the Rabbi exclaimed, "Open unto me the gates of righteousness; I will enter them, and praise the Lord!" The doors being opened, the Rabbi and the rest entered in procession, with the rolls in their arms, saying, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles, O Israel!" O Lord! I have ever loved the habitation of thy house, and the dwelling-place of thy glory. We will come into thy tabernacle, and worship at thy footstool." The procession, followed by the boys and girls from the charity-schools connected with the congregation, then returned unto their seats, the choir chanting the psalm beginning "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." The offerings towards the repairs and decorations were then announced, among which was the sum of £50 given by Sir Moses Montefiore

The afternoon service followed, and after that an eloquent sermon by the Chief Rabbi. The service terminated at seven o'clock.

The repairs, &c., have been executed under the direction of Mr. C. F. Maltby, architect, Leadenhall-street

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION, PORTLAND GALLERY

EVERY season appears to increase the number of exhibitions of contemporary art, and the means which the artist possesses of bringing his works before the public. Extending downwards from the Royal Academy, there now stretches a long series of minor expositions, some of them devoted to departments of art, others owing their origin to the not very uncommon splits and quarrels which prevail in the artistic world; the nucleus of others formed of the rejected by exhibitions of previous standing; the principal contributors to others, again, being young artists, often of talent and promise, who have not yet climbed up the long staircase of minor exhibitions, to, perhaps, the honour of the "line" in the Academy. The National Institution is one of the most recent of the formations in question, this being, we believe, only the second year of its existence; while so far as regards quantity, the progress of the association has been rapid. The amount, indeed, if not of artistic talent, at least of artistic taste and turn, in the metropolis, must be something marvellous. The number and the variety of exhibitions which each season brings round, and the real merit which here and there lurks even in the humblest of them, prove an immense existing mass of the raw material of which artists are made, and frequently develop a really cheering prospect of future excellence. The National Institution, for instance, boasts of no less than 440 pictures. Their average merit is certainly not high; and there are a mass of crude landscape attempts which never ought to have found their way into the humblest gallery; but there are here and there a clever hand and a promising picture, indicating, at all events, what in future days the painter may do. Landscape, as usual, forms the staple of the gallery, the subjects selected being the ordinary class of soft English scenery, as developed in rural lanes arched over with spreading trees, or snug and wooded farm-yard glimpses. The pictures of high pretensions are very few, and their pretensions are very far above their performance. Sea pieces abound, but show no great merit; and very few of the *genre* pictures are successful.

So much for the general character of the Exhibition: it occupies three good-sized rooms, a fourth, small, being devoted to water-colour sketches. We reserve our details of the pictures for next week. Meanwhile, we engrave one of the best works—Mr. H. P. Parker's "Hall—Smugglers." The drawing is good, and the grouping of the figures natural and effective; while the background of Kentish and Sussex coast scenery is painted with great truth, and a nice feeling for air and distance

SECOND EDITION OF THE VOLUMES OF THE

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

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Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, April 13—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 21—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 22—Easter Tuesday. Duke of Sussex died, 1843
WEDNESDAY, 23—St. George. Shakespeare born, 1564; died, 1616.
THURSDAY, 24—Old Christmas Day.
FRIDAY, 25—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.
SATURDAY, 26—Jeremy Collier died, 1726.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 50	2 15	2 30	2 55	3 6	3 31	3 42	4 7	4 18	4 43	4 55	5 20	5 34	5 59
10 16	10 39	10 54	11 20										

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First Appearance of Signor LABLACHE.—Mdlle DUPREZ as ADINA—It is respectfully announced that on TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1851, will be presented (the first time this season) Don zio's Opera, L'ELISIR D'AMORE, Adina, Mdlle Caroline Duprez; Nemorino, Sig Calzolari; Belcore, Sig Colletti; and Dr Dulcamara, Sig Lablache (his first appearance this season). To conclude with the admired Ballet of LES METAMORPHOSES: Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Rosa, Mdlle. Lamoreux, Mdlle. Augri, Herr Formes, Signor Taglioni, Signor Palconi, Signor Ferrari, Signor Newton, Signor Mot, Signor Soldi and Signor Merie. SANTA BRIGIDA (First Night of "Roberto il Diavolo!") On THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 24th will be performed, for the First Time in England, Meyerbeer's Grand Romantic Opera, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, with the following powerful cast: Alice, Madame Grisi; Isabella, Mdme. Castellan; Bertram, Herr Formes; Raimbaut, Signor Marini; Roberto, Signor Mario. SANTA BRIGIDA will make her first appearance since in Donizetti's Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Alary's Opera, "Le Tre Nozze," recently produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris, will speedily be presented.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY, April 24, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera LES HUGUENOTS. The principal characters by Madame Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Angri, Herr Formes, Signor Taglioni, Signor Polonini, Signor Ferrari, Signor Newton, Signor Mot, Signor Soldi and Signor Merie. SANTA BRIGIDA (First Night of "Roberto il Diavolo!") On THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 24th will be performed, for the First Time in England, Meyerbeer's Grand Romantic Opera, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, with the following powerful cast: Alice, Madame Grisi; Isabella, Mdme. Castellan; Bertram, Herr Formes; Raimbaut, Signor Marini; Roberto, Signor Mario. SANTA BRIGIDA will make her first appearance since in Donizetti's Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Alary's Opera, "Le Tre Nozze," recently produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris, will speedily be presented.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—First Appearance of Signor MARIO.—First Night of LES HUGUENOTS. The Directors have the honour to announce, that, on TUESDAY NEXT, April 22, Signor Mario will make his First Appearance this Season, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's beloved Opera LES HUGUENOTS. The principal characters by Madame Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Angri, Herr Formes, Signor Taglioni, Signor Polonini, Signor Ferrari, Signor Newton, Signor Mot, Signor Soldi, and Signor Merie. SANTA BRIGIDA will make her first appearance this season, in Donizetti's Opera, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. Mr Balfe's new Opera, entitled "The Bohemian Girl," is in active preparation, and will be produced on THURSDAY, MAY 1st.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—Mr. James Anderson begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has determined upon the following great REDUCTION in the PRICES of ADMISSION on and after Easter Monday:—Stalls and Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Half-Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Half-Price, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.; and Half-price to the Gallery. Private Boxes, reduced from £3 3s to £2 12s 6d., from £2 12s 6d to £2 2s, from £2 2s to £1 14s 6d., from £1 14s 6d to £1 1s.

An immense attraction for EASTER MONDAY, when will be produced (for the first time in London) Schiller's magnificent Historical Tragedy of MARIA STUART. The English version made by Mr. Anderson, with numerous new Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. Queen Elizabeth, Miss Vandenhoff; Maria Stuart, Mrs. James Anderson; Leicester, Mr. Moore; Mr. Cathcart, Mr. C. W. Walton; Burleigh, Mr. Stuart; Hawkins, Mr. G. Bennett; Rawlins, Mr. Howard; Paulet, Mr. Bedford; Drury, Mr. Cathcart, jun.; Mortimer, Mr. Graham; Davison, Mr. Ryder; Melvil, Mr. Cathcart, sen.; Hannah Kennedy, Mrs. Stirling; Page, Miss Cathcart. After which (for the forty-fifth time), the immensely successful Grand Operatic Spectacle of ARAEL, THE PRODIGAL.

Box-office open daily from Ten till Five o'Clock

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—18.—The Proprietor begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the Circus has undergone a complete redecoration and embellishment.—Mr Batty has also the honour to announce that he has been determined not to be surpassed, has engaged a host of the most eminent and famous artists of the great establishments of the continent, and on the present occasion, on EASTER MONDAY, the evening's Entertainments will commence with a Grand equestrian, equestrian, entitled ELEANOR the AMAZON, or Queen of France and England. To be followed by Batty's Scenes of the Circle. Concluding with the splendid Scene of SHOOTING THE MOON; or, the Cave of Cork.—Box-Plan open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be performed the New Comedy of LOVE IN A MAZE. Characters by Messrs O Smith, Cooke, Harley, Addison, Meadows, A Wigan, Mrs Keeley, Mrs Westanley, and Mrs C Kean. After which, a new Grand Spectacular Extravaganza (taken from a Tale by Washington Irving), called THE ALHAMBRA; or, The Three Mermaids Princesses; in which Messrs. Keeley, Harley, A W gan, Wynn, Cooke, Fleamore, Miss Murray, Miss Vivash, Miss Robertson, Miss Daley, Miss Lockey, Miss Keeley, and Mrs Keeley will perform.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that the above Theatre will be re-opened for a short Season, for the production of Comedies and Vaudevilles, on SUNDAY, APRIL 20, and will be continued for Fifteen Representations only, ending May 30. The engagement of the eminent Tragedian, Mdlle RACHEL, will commence on Monday, June 2, for the first Performance on Monday Evening, April 28, will consist of a New Comedie en 3 Actes, entitled BATAILLE DE DAMES, and on the same evening will be given a new Comic Vaudeville, entitled L'AMOUR A L'ANTIPODES.

The Subscription until the end of May is to be arranged, for Stalls, Ten Representations on Mondays and Fridays, Five Guineas; Fifteen Representations, including Wednesday-Seven Guineas; Private Boxes, Mondays and Fridays, Forty and Thirty Guineas. An immediate application for Season Subscriptions is respectfully solicited.—Royal Library, 39, Old Bond-street.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—A SERIES of MORNING READINGS Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will commence a Series of Morning Readings at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on MONDAY, APRIL 28th, by Shakspeare's Play of the MERCHANT of VENICE. The Readings will be continued on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, commencing each day at half-past Two o'clock precisely; and, as the strictest punctuality will be observed, Visitors will accompany their ordered before the commencement of the Reading. Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 39, Old Bond-street

MR. WILLY'S CONCERT.—Mr. WILLY has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at St. MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 5, when he will be assisted by eminent Vocalists and members of his Concert Band. Reserved Seats, in each; or Reserved Seats, 5s.; Admit Six Persons, Half-a-Guinea; Seats, 3s; Back Seats, 2s, may be obtained of Mr. WILLY, 22, Trigon-terrace, Kennington, and at the principal Music Shops.

MESSRS. G. and J. CASE beg to announce that their GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd, 1851, under the distinguished Patronage of Miss Rosa Newton and Miss Dolby. Mr Henry Drayton. Herr Regondi. Mr. Howell, and Mr. Blackland. Pianoforte, Miss Emma Newton. Conductor, Mr. Lucas. In the course of the evening the Overture to "William Tell" will be performed on twelve Concertinas. Tickets, 5s; reserved seats, 5s; to be had at Mr. Case's Concertina Repository, 22, New Bond-street, &c.

ROYAL APOLLONICON ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE. Mr. ALFRED PHILLIPS'S NEW LITERARY VOCAL and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a Sparkling Chaplet of Original Melodies, entitled THE EARLY BIRD, on Tuesday, the Ghost's Causeway, Lugubraw, Arklow, Powerscourt Waterfall, with many other Wonders. Dance of Castle, the Black Valley Meet pig of the Waters, Glendalough, Abbey of Holy Cross Mr. Phillips, muddy Rocks, realising the vision of "Kate Kearney."—Performance at Three and Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.

APOLLONICON.—Addition of the GREAT TUBA MIRABILIS, Daily, at 3. Mr Mather's esteemed Illustrations; Juvenile Harpists Messrs. Reginald and Herbert Constantine; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. Evenings at 8 APOLLONICON, with Mr. Mather's Illustrations. Romeo, STANLEY. Mad Tom, Miss Messent, the Misses, Mr., and Master Collins; Mr. Grattan Cooke, and Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton. ROYAL MUSIC HALL, Mitchell's Lower Arcade.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS in NATURAL MAGIC, illustrating scientifically by the fallacy of Witchcraft, Necromancy, and Demonology. J. H. ANDERSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy, begs to inform the Nobility, Gen ry, and Public, that he will open the above Elegant and Fashionable Theatre, and give his Royal Entertainment, the most astounding that has yet been announced in his country as worthy the Patronage of the EARL of CARLISLE, on SUNDAY, and during the week, Professor Anderson will appear in his Magic Laboratory, and perform his feats in Natural Magic. His Son will also appear during the Entertainment, and perform his incredible feat of the Invulnerable Child This wonder of the Mystic World is but 7 years of age. His performance in the Saloon of Mirrors is unparalleled and unequalled

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Salle de Mons. ROBIN, late Lesseo and Proprietor of 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket. Mons and Mdme Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such distinguished patronage, will feature their performances with a SECOND and ENTIRELY NEW Series of their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES on EASTER MONDAY, at Half-past 7, Lecture to commence at 8.—Tickets, Dress Circle, 3s 6d: Pit and Upper Boxes, 2s

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE (late MISS KELLY'S).—ELECTRO-BIOLOGY Dr. DARLING will give a brief LECTURE on the following Evenings.—Monday, April 21st, Tuesday, 22nd concluding each with a variety of Extraordinary Experiments, made use for the first time on any stage. Commencement each evening at Half-past 7. Lecture to commence at 8.—Tickets, Dress Circle, 3s 6d: Pit and Upper Boxes, 2s

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE will give a Series of EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on the Evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th of April.—Doors open at Seven; to commence at Eight. Admission—Reserved seats, 5s; back ditto, 3s. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.—Private Lessons and Practical Instruction given, on application to Mr STONE or Dr DARLING, at 26, Duke-street, Manchester-square

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENT.—On MONDAY EVENING, April 21, Mr. LOVE will commence a Series of Musical Illustrations on Tuesday, April 22 at 8 o'clock. Admission to each Evening, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open at Half-past 7. Lecture to commence at 8.—Tickets, Dress Circle, 3s 6d: Pit and Upper Boxes, 2s

EGYPTIAN HALL.—HOLY LAND, and NILE. The GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the Holy Land, Jerusalem (removed from St. Paul's), and the MOVING PANORAMA of the Nile, will be exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, April 21st. The Holy Land at 3 o'clock; the Nile at 12 and 8. Admission to the Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 1s.

ON EASTER MONDAY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, will Open an entirely NEW DIORAMA, illustrating Col. FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, just completed from very late Sketches, showing the Golden Country and its Cities as they appeared last season. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s.; stalls, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—EASTER HOLIDAY RECREATION.—The GRAND TOUR of EUROPE—GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LAIDLAW, FUERSTE-SQUARE, Tottenham-court-road. Descriptive Lectures, by Mr. Laidlaw, illustrative of the most remarkable scenes in Europe, Rome, Venice, Switzerland, Switzerland, over the Alps; Napoleon's Great Work, the Tunnel and Gorge of Gondo of the Simplon Pass, the Lakes, and the sublime Rhine Boat Excursion down the Picturesque Rhine and Moselle; the White Cliffs of Britain, accompanied by Beautiful and Appropriate Pieces of Music. Doors open during the matinée at Two and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, One Shilling

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA having been entirely renovated, is now open daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. In addition to which will be presented to the Public, the TAJ MEHAL (from drawings taken on the spot by Captain W. Barnett) in the Interior of the Extraordinary Building by Moonlight, the Beautiful Gateway called the Kaun Serwaza, leading into the Gorgeous Interior; lighted by crystal and golden lamps, as in the days of the Great Moguls. The new Dioramas of OUR NATIVE LAND is still exhibited daily, at 11 and 7 o'clock. Admission (to each), 1s.; 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic, from Nine o'clock in the morning till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOVELTIES ON AND AFTER EASTER MONDAY.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY of PRACTICAL SCIENCE, INSTITUTION.—The ROTATION of the EARTH DEMONSTRATED by FOUCAULT'S recent experiments, as exhibited at the PANTHEON in PARIS.—An ORIGINAL LECTURE on the HARP, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS, assisted by Miss Blanche Young, R.A. of Music, and illustrated by Drawings of the Harps of various nations. LECTURE by H. D. Hoppe, Esq., illustrating the nature of FLAME and EXPLOSION, with brilliant experiments.—LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Dr. Bachhoffner. TWO SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS.—One series entirely painted by Charles Smith, Esq., &c., &c.—Open every morning and evening.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

THE CELEBRATED CHINESE COLLECTION, ALBERT-GATE, HYDE-PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—The Nobility Gentry, and the Public are most respectfully informed that this surpassing Exhibition, so favourably known, and distinguished by the patronage of Royalty, is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the Original Admission Hour, the whole having been re-arranged, enlarged and beautified, forming a complete Japanese Museum in the Interior, and a perfect Chinese Garden Exterior, the Council have made arrangements to keep the Exhibition open EVERY EVENING, illuminating the Grounds with 2,000 Chinese Lanterns, and a Grand Display of Fireworks. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets (not transferable), Half-a-Guinea. Five Children each.

ART UNION of LONDON.—The Annual General Meeting to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the year, will be held on the THEATRE in the MUSEUM (by the kind permission of Charles Bethune, Esq), on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at Eleven for Twelve precisely. The receipts for the current year will probably not admit of a second distribution.

111, West Strand, April 16, 1851. GEORGE GODWIN } Hon. Secretaries.
LEWIS POCOCK }

ART UNION of LONDON.—With a view to giving strangers visiting London, in anticipation of the Exhibition of 1851, an opportunity of participating in the Subscription List, the Council have made arrangements to keep the LIST OPEN until SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th Instant.

March 31, 1851. GEORGE GODWIN } Hon. Secretaries.
LEWIS POCOCK }

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM.—The FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, April 28, 1851.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
President of the Charity, in the Chair.

STEWARDS

Robert Waithman, Esq.	Alderman, } Sheriffs of London
George Bridges Hodgkinson, Esq.	} and Middlesex.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Arthur Murray, M.P.	Madan, Captain
Bell, John, Esq.	Mann, John, Esq.
Harvey, William, Esq.	Pulford, Robert, Esq.
Hodgkinson, Henry, Esq.	Rawes, Alexander, Esq.
Rose, Colonel Hart, M.P.	Salmon, Frederick, Esq., F.L.S., F.S.A.
Clarke, John, Esq.	Sandeman, George Glas, Esq.
Gibert, James Wm. Esq. F.R.S.	Sewell, Benjamin, Esq.
Grosvenor, Right Hon Lord Robert M.P.	Stuart, Right Hon Lord Dudley Coutts M.P.

Dinner on table at Half-past Five for Six o'Clock precisely

Tickets, One Guinea each. To be had at the London Tavern; or of T. C. Simmons, Esq. Secretary, Infirmary, or 54, King William-street, City

[APRIL 19, 1851.

MR. ALBERT SMITH at LIVERPOOL.—At the PHILHARMONIC HALL, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30; and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1st, 2nd, 3rd.—The Entertainment will be given at Warrington, on April 29; Birkenhead, May 5; Chester, 6; Wrexham, 7th; Oswestry, 8th; and Shrewsbury, 9th.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H H the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at the GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water are recommended to go early. Admission ONE SHILLING. on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

SOYER'S UNIVERSAL SYMPOSIUM, GORE-HOUSE, KENSINGTON, the residence of the late celebrated Countess of Blessington.—This magnificent and unique establishment is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will be OPENED to the public at the latter part of the month; a description of the interior and exterior, and a comprehensive scale of prices, will shortly be issued. Season tickets for admission to the new Soyer's Universal Symposium will be issued in a few days. Single season ticket, one guinea; double ticket, two guineas and a half; family ticket, admitting four, three guineas, none of which are transferable.—The season tickets will be procurable at Mr. MITCHELL'S Bond-street; Mr. SAMS'S, Pall-mall; and at all the principal libraries and music-sellers.

DEPARTURE of the MAIN BODY of CANTERBURY COLONISTS for 1851. The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all SHIPS forming the Main Expedition for 1851 will SAIL from the Port of LONDON between the 8th of MAY and 15th of JUNE next, inclusive; and that intending Colonists desirous of availing themselves of the privileges with regard to cabin and steerage passage of land, which have been granted to persons emigrating with the aforesaid Main Body, should make immediate application for passage, stating about the time at which they wish to sail between the days above mentioned inclusive, so that their convenience may be consulted in the engagement of ships and distribution of cabins

By order of the Committee,
H. F. ALSTON, Secretary.

Office of the Canterbury Association, Adelphi-terrace, April 7.

FOR PORT LYTTELTON, CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, with liberty to land passengers and goods at the undermentioned ports in New Zealand, the first class passenger ship, the ANSON, 1,200 tons register, CANTERBURY and WELLINGTON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, and will sail on the 8th of MAY. Lying in the East India Docks, chartered and provisioned by the Canterbury Association. Rates of passage—Chief Cabin, a whole Cabin between one and three decks, 45l; second Cabin, 21l; Children under fourteen one-half. Each ship carries an experienced Surgeon. For eligible passage or other information, apply to Duffy and Co., 12l, Fenchurch-street. Steyner, 1, Fenchurch-street; or to Frederick Young, Manager of the Shipping Office of the Canterbury Association, 74, Cornhill.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST AND DINNER.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of MAY, a Banquet of English fare will be given to the Colonists and the Working Classes who are to sail for New Zealand on the following day, in the first expedition, of ships of the entire body of Canterbury Colonists for 1851. At the same time and place, the Cabin-passenger Colonists of the main body will meet at a PUBLIC BREAKFAST, which their friends, and the friends of the Canterbury Association, at a Public meeting at the Mansion House on Friday last, decided upon, and which Committee are invited to attend. The place of meeting is a building adjoining the ships in the East India Import Dock, close to the Poplar Gate, and near the Poplar Station of the Blackwall Railway. All the ships of the expedition ready for sea will be open for inspection during the morning and the chair at the Breakfast, which will be taken by Lord Lyttelton, at Two o'Clock. Tickets for the Breakfast, prices half-a-guinea, and five shillings for children under fourteen years of age, may be obtained at the Office of the Associated Adelphi Banks, and the Shipping Office, 74, Cornhill, from Messrs. Baillie and Broach, of the London Tavern, and at Saunders' Colonial Library, 3, Charing-cross.

As the accommodation of room is limited, it is particularly requested that early application should be made for tickets By order of the Committee,
Office of the Canterbury Association, Adelphi Terrace, April 10, 1851. H. F. ALSTON, Secretary.

WIMBLEDON PARK.—FREEHOLD BUILDING-GROUND.—A SALE of several plots of Building Ground within this charming property will take place in the month of MAY, of which full particulars will shortly be announced. There is no spot within many miles of the metropolis which possesses so many attractive qualities as Wimbledon Park. Its commanding situation, its beautiful undulations of surface, its spacious lake, its oaks, and, above all, the proverbial salubrity of the air, render it a most desirable spot for the residence of gentlemen engaged in business. The estate is within twenty minutes' ride from London, by the South-Western and Richmond Railways, several gates of the Park forming within a few yards of the Wimbledon, Putney, and Wandsworth Stations. It is supplied with the purest Water, by an Artesian Well, which has been sunk to a depth of 600 feet. Further particulars may be obtained upon application at Tilpott's Lodge, Putney Heath, and of Mr. WOOD, at the County Fire-Office, 50, Regent-street.

WITH
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
OF SATURDAY next, APRIL 26, will be published
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS;
With several Illustrations; the continuation of "A Tale of the Present Day;" the Obituary; Replies to Correspondents, Advertisements, &c., unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

LITTLE or no light has been thrown on the state of affairs at the Cape by the discussions which took place on Tuesday night, on the motion of Mr. Adderley. The country knows that it will have to pay a long bill for defending the colonists against the Kaffirs, and that is all the real knowledge which it is at present likely to gain. It has, it is true, acquired an additional proof of the weakness and irresolution of the present Government; but this was a piece of knowledge that was clearly neither necessary in itself nor agreeable to the present and constant occasion. Mr. Adderley moved an address to her Majesty, praying the appointment of commissioners to proceed to the Cape to inquire and report as to the best mode of adjusting the differences between the colonists and their troublesome neighbours. Lord John Russell, after a very luminous and interesting sketch of the history of the colony, from the days of Sir Benjamin D'Urban to those of the present Governor, Sir Harry Smith, proposed an amendment that a select committee of the House of Commons should be appointed to inquire into the whole matter. This amendment was carried by the large, and, for the present Ministry, stupendous majority of 68. Every one asks what can be the use of this committee? It will be at least two years before it can report to the House; long before which time, we imagine, the present Parliament will be numbered among the things that were, by the election of a new Parliament, having, possibly, very different views on colonial policy from those which prevail in the existing assembly. It is probable that the war in Caffraria will have been concluded before that time; or the financial surplus of 1851—52—53, if we are to be blessed with such good fortune, will be expended in the construction or carrying out the enlightened commercial policy for which we are to sacrifice the profits of Property and Income-tax. In the meantime, the appointment of a committee is a farce; or, as Mr. Roebuck characterises it, "a miserable subterfuge" on the part of the Government. It is even more than this; it amounts to a shirking of responsibility, and an addition of duty.

Mr. Roebuck's speech contained some home truths well put upon the subject of colonisation generally, which it would be well it all parties would consider. To assure the colonists at the Cape that Great Britain would protect them from all hostile aggressions of the great nations of the earth seward, but to leave them to protect themselves against the Kaffirs and all the other native tribes, would be unjust and impolitic. The Indian army fact of their occupation of it, is the true policy which the country ought to pursue Great Britain has no business to wage war with savages; nor would such a war have been necessary if the colonists had been treated like men competent to manage their own affairs, instead of being held in the tutelage of the Colonial-Office, and treated like children. The sturdy Anglo-Saxons who colonised North America defended themselves against the Red Indians; and if the Cape colonists would imitate the example, if they were told, once for all, that the security of their landward frontier was their business, and not ours. But, as long as the present war continues, there is no hope of such a consummation. Great Britain must fight—and *pay*. The country, nevertheless, should not shut its eyes against the fact that, however successful the present Kaffir war may be brought to a termination, it will not be the last. Between the Kaffirs and the colonists there may be a truce, of greater or less duration; but there never will, in reality, be peace. It may shock our feelings, it may outrage our religious faith and principles, to admit the fact; but, whenever we take forcible possession of, and resolve to hold, a country possessed by an inferior race, of savages or of semi-savages, we commence a war of extermination. Mr. Roebuck eloquently reminded the

House of this fact. The question of colonization in every part of the world is neither more nor less than a history of a war to the knife, waged by superior against inferior races. The result in all cases is the same. There may be a temporary lull in the storm of hostility, but the war is sure to break out from time to time, until the inferior race—like the Red men of the North American continent—fade away from the face of the land which was the inheritance of their forefathers. As regards the Cape—which we are at all events bound to through no pressure difficulty—here is, in addition to this source of war, a constant inducement to the Colonists to encourage hostilities. The expenditure of two or three millions of British money in such a place is a bait which Colonial virtues—as existent among jobbers, contractors, suttlers, and all other traders who profit by the presence of an army—is not likely to resist; and little wars are marvellously soon fanned into great ones by the efforts of patriots who share the plunder, but not the expense of hostilities. But, with the right of self-government, and the assurance that Great Britain would only protect them against seaward aggression from the civilised nations of the world, the wars with the native tribes would soon cease. If they did not cease, they would, at all events, be less expensive and more decisive.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's ship *Propontis*, which left the Cape on the 7th of March, and arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, brings intelligence of a successful attack made by Major-General Somerset, at the head of 1200 troops, and of the capture of a large number of Kaffirs

The general tenor of the information derived from the passengers is averse to any expectation of a speedy termination of the war—the skill and caution of the Kaffir Dissector, urged with natural cunning, having, in many recent instances, baffled the efforts of the regular troops.

Sir Harry Smith was at King William's Town, and has, in all, about 3000 troops under his immediate command. There are only seven artillerymen at Cape Town.

Major Somerset's attack was at Fort Armstrong, on the Kat River settlement, whence, with the aid of the burgher forces, the enemy was ejected with great slaughter

The colonists at Cape Town call the war a Government and not a Colonial war, and not one meeting of the inhabitants has as yet taken place, neither has any other public demonstration been made in approval of the movements of Sir Harry Smith

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE

The Queen and Prince Albert left town on Wednesday for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness quitted Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Helena and Louise followed in another carriage. The royal suite occupied three carriages, and consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Hon Miss Macdonald, Hon. Miss Seymour, Lord Byron, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Bowles, Captain Hon. F. Seymour, R.N., Colonel Wylde, Dr. Ashley, and Mr. Birch. A detachment of the 16th Lancers formed the escort from Buckingham Palace to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness. Her Majesty and the Prince and the royal party arrived at Windsor shortly after four o'clock, and immediately proceeded in several of the Royal carriages to the Castle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty on Wednesday evening

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen had a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. At the Court the Archbishop of Canterbury had an audience of the Queen, and presented an address to her Majesty on Church Extension

Mr. William Pare Wood, Solicitor-General, was presented to the Queen as an addition to the Duchy Hon. Mr. George Seymour, appointment, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty. Mr. George James Turner was presented to her Majesty at an audience, on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, by Secretary Sir George Grey. The Vice-Chancellor received from the Queen the honour of Knighthood

The Queen gave audiences to Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell.

The Court was attended by the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Marquess of Anglesea, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Wylde, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Duke of Devonshire with a visit at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, on Saturday afternoon. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Seymour, the Earl of Listowel, Colonel Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon

The Lady Harriet Anson, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, is about to be led to the hymeneal altar by the Hon. Augustus Vernon eldest son of Lord and Lady Vernon

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD

ARNOLD PRIZE.—The Arnold Prize, for the encouragement of the study of history, ancient and modern, founded last year in honour of the late Dr. Arnold, has been awarded to Adam Storey Farrar, B.A., of St. Mary Hall

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, on the following days in the ensuing term; viz.—Wednesday, April 30; Thursday, May 15; Thursday, May 22; Friday, May 30; Saturday, June 1. No person will, on any account, be admitted [illegible] any degree, whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Charles John Way, from his friends at Isleworth, on his leaving the curacy of that parish. The Rev. H. H. Dembrain, incumbent of St. George's Chapel, Deal, from a numerous body of the congregation. The Rev. John Hughes, from the parishioners of Warkworth, resident in Amble, Warkworth, and neighbourhood, upon his departure. The Rev. Rees Jones, incumbent of Courtybella and Argoed, Monmouthshire, from his parishioners. The Rev. H. Carpenter, from the parishioners of Great Glemham, on his departure.

A very handsome brass chandelier has just been presented by Miss Ward, of Sa le Vue, Ulverston, for the use of the Dalton parish church.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CHICHESTER.—The Rev. J. Garbett, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Clayton, Sussex, has been appointed to the archdeaconry of Chichester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. E. Manning.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A committee has been appointed in London for the purpose of receiving donations, which will be applied towards the assistance of any churches in course of erection or to be erected, or towards any special similar object which the donors may intimate. The subscriptions already announced are most munificent. We give a few of them. The Archbishop of Canterbury, £3000; Bishop of London, £1000; Lord Robert Grosvenor, £3000; the Misses Seymour, £1000; C Freake, Esq., Brompton, £5000 G. J. Bevan, £5000; A Friend, £5000, another Friend, £5000; W. Page Wood, Esq., £1000; H. Vallance, Esq., £.000; Rev. J. Fotcher, £1000; Barclay and Co. £2000, Truman, Hanbury, and Co., £1000; T. Baring, Esq., £500, Sir E. Sir Buxton, £500; R. C. Bevan, Esq., £500; J. Labouchere, Esq., £500; W. Coston, Esq., £500, and many others equally liberal

The Lord Bishop of Durham attained his eighty-first year on Saturday last. His Lordship is in excellent health, and will short y leave Auckland Castle for London

At a meeting of the Church Restoration Committee, held in the vestry of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, on Tuesday last week, an offer of the munificent sum of £1000 was communicated by the rector from anonymous benefactors, on condition that the £6000 remaining to be raised in order to complete Mr. Hardwick's design should be previously obtained

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. Charles Evans, Great Melton, Norfolk; the Rev. William Hughes, to Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, Merionethshire; the Rev. Henry George Hand, to Hepworth, Suffolk; the Rev. H. W. O. Polhill, to Hington, Norfolk; the Rev. John Hardy Raven, to Worlington, Suffolk; the Rev. Edward Sayers, to Cold-Ashton, Gloucestershire; the Rev. William Young, to Croxton, with Eltisley, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Robert [illegible] Bathurst, to Birchanger, Essex. *Vicarages:* the Rev. George Beardsworth, to Selling, Kent; the Rev. Ryan Evans, to Bettws-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire; the Rev. Henry Pumble, to North Mundham and Runston, Sussex; the Rev. W. Smith, to Keddington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. D. Starpoole, to [illegible] Haxwell, Essex; the Rev. G. W. Holt, to Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE [illegible] BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The committee of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, IN HYDE-PARK.—SKETCHED FROM KENSINGTON-GARDENS BRIDGE.

EASTER AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Easter holidays will be this year supplied with an additional lion in the mighty Building in Hyde-Park; not, indeed, that the mass of holiday-makers can hope to penetrate the portals, to all but the favoured few as impregnable as the guarded gates of the citadel of Badajoz, or that they will have the wildest chance of even a passing glance into that interior in which the ingenuity and the skill of the world is now rearing the great industrial trophy of the age; but, at all events, there is the Building itself, palpable not merely to the favoured few, or the lucky holders of season tickets, but patent to the investigation of the scores of thousands who, during the approaching holidays, will probably swarm round Mr. Paxton's transparent palace. The 1st of May will, no doubt, see a magnificent pageant. All the west of London will be one flutter of curiosity and admiration; but in the remoter districts of the north, the south, and the east, there will hardly be anything like a general holiday. It is not often that we can afford to fling the great social industrial machine out of gear. Our non-working days are few and far between, hallowed all of them by old use and wont, and forming one of the best legacies of our ancestors. The principal of the yearly eras in question is now at hand, and it will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by tens of thousands for the inspection—outside, at least—of the Crystal Palace. The far-spreading wastes of Islington and the north, the vast outlying district east of the City, known only to people of "the world" by the flying trips sometimes undertaken across the roofs and among the chimney-pots, when the summer time is bright, and whitebait in its glory at Blackwall; the not less important southern districts, spreading to the very foot of the Surrey hills—all these great metropolitan regions will, during the ensuing holidays, pour forth their masses, eager to behold, for the first time perhaps, the great modern marvel of iron and glass, now all but completed, and rapidly being stocked with the wonderful "plenishing" which will crowd it.

During the last few days immense progress has been made in every department, constructive and exhibitive. Mr. Owen Jones has all but completed his decorations. Stalls are rising as if by magic; many of them perfect industrial temples, got up with the most finished taste and the most liberal outlay, and, of course, to be correspondingly garnished. It has not been, however, until now, at the last moment, that the trees which formed so great an obstacle, and so complete an eyesore to the symmetry of the Building, have been got rid of. They were allowed to remain, our readers will recollect, at the outset, in consequence of the idea being generally entertained that the Crystal Palace would not be a permanent structure; but that, the Exhibition over, and the excitement burned out, it would vanish like the "exhalation of a vapour." This notion, however, soon weakened and died away. The more the merits of the Building were perceived—the more its singular and unwonted features were understood—the more its artistic symmetry and mathematical proportion and fitness were appreciated, the more rapidly the notion grew, that common sense would revolt at the idea of pulling down a structure showing such beauty and such skill, and affording such notable proof that at length the world was about to make a step in architecture. The trees then were universally felt and admitted to be nuisances. They cumbered not only the ground, but the space above the ground. Their intrusion was as impertinent as it was ungraceful, and loud was the cry raised for the application of axe and saw. We take our time, however—doing nothing quickly (unless it was to build the Crystal Palace)—and weeks and months elapsed, and the old elms stood firm amid their unwonted engirdling, very much surprised, as we may presume, at the scene of bustle and confusion around them, until at length the long-called-for mandate went forth, the woodman was instructed "not to spare that tree," and crash went the axe to the roots.

Saturday, the 19th, is announced as the last day upon which goods for exhibition will be allowed to remain unpacked. If the owners do not attend at or before that time to unwrap their contributions, the Commission and its agents will relieve them of the trouble, and proceed to take the task upon themselves. The last day for the reception of goods is past, and the illustration appended gives some idea of what a busy day it was. Along Piccadilly the procession of waggons clashed unwearedly on from morn till eve, disappearing in the all-absorbing jaws of the Labour Palace, where *employés* by the score, and porters and assistants by the hundred, hospitably received the never-ending consignments, and welcomed them to their place of destination. All fear of a postponement or of a premature rising of the curtain is now over. The 1st of May will be the day. The glories of a State procession, the arrangements for which will, no doubt, be of the most elaborate description, will inaugurate the festival. Her Majesty, attended by all the great officers of State, and girt with all the trappings and insignia of Royalty, will proceed personally to fling open the doors of the most marvellous Palace upon earth; and the bravery of the show will, no doubt, correspond with the grandeur and significance of the occasion.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—CUTTING DOWN TREES IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

The transept is now rapidly filling with its magnificent decorations: sculptured stone and bronze; machines, so beautiful in their workmanship and so perfect in their finish, as almost to take rank among works of art; fountains and models; elaborate triumphs of carving and device. With such productions as these—semi-artistic, semi-industrial—the grand central corridor of the Palace will be appropriately set off. Meantime, the unpacking and arranging of the more subsidiary and individually less striking goods, the drawing up in battle array of what we may call the "rank and file" of the Exhibition, proceeds most prosperously. Russia, we believe, is a little behind hand, in consequence of the frost blockade still continuing round her coasts, but allowances will, we trust, be made for such exceptional cases. The show from America will, we hear, principally consist of agricultural implements and raw material. The fact is characteristic and significant of an empire the greatest proportion of which itself has yet hardly emerged from the condition of raw material. The American exhibitors have, until lately, been backward, but, now that they have got rid of their differences and fairly buckled to work, a notable specimen of the national quality of go-aheadism may reasonably be looked for.

In the Crystal Palace at Hyde Park, then, the Easter visitors will see the last wonder of the world. The expression is often used with sufficient carelessness and vagueness. But, certainly, if we recollect that the largest building forming one compact and symmetrical whole upon the earth, has been constructed of a material, hitherto upon a grand scale at all events absolutely untried, and in a space of time which is often exceeded by that required for the erection of a paltry group of common-place broken cottages—the enregistration of the Crystal Palace in the respectable old bead-roll of marvels in question appears to be anything but unreasonable or inappropriate. Mr. Disraeli, in one of his novels, when alluding to our architecture—if, indeed, we are impudent enough to describe as

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—LAST DAY OF RECEIVING GOODS

architecture the feats of bricklaying and stone-cutting which we occasionally achieve—discusses the question, what hope there is for architectural progress. "Fear," he concludes, "fear has its inspiration as well as genius. None of our Admirals lost a battle after the death of Byng Why not apply the principle? why not hang an architect?" But no architect has been hung; and here we have made a grand forward step; achieved, with perfectly new materials, and in a perfectly new style, a building, the like of which, an especially rare thing now-a-days, has never before stood upon the earth!

THE Queen repeats her pleasant visits to the Great Industrial Palace, in Hyde Park, evidently with increasing satisfaction; and her subjects sympathise with this courteous encouragement of the great and active mass of the community by the loyal and hearty manifestations of respect with which they greet her on these occasions.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a full meeting of the Commissioners on the 15th, and it was then officially announced that her Majesty would go in state to open the Exhibition, on the 1st of May. It is believed that the Lord Chamberlain will direct the proper formalities, and that invitations will be issued from his office. This visit of her Majesty is a worthy, impartial and crowning act of grace: for, as Lord Carlisle eloquently said, "from the Throne of England downwards there is not a single class, order, or industry, and one whose life itself is not promoted, embellished, and sustained by the sweat of the brow, the strength of sinew, the skill of hand, and the resources of the brain, which go to constitute the wonder-working industry of Britain." The notice issued on the subject by the Commissioners has for its principal paragraph the following remarkable regulation: "Her Majesty having been pleased to signify her intention of visiting the Exhibition on the occasion of its opening, on the 1st of May, the doors of the Building *will not be opened to the public on that day but will be closed*, at which hour the holders of season tickets will be admitted." Subsequently the doors are to be opened at ten o'clock and close at six o'clock, except on Saturday, when the doors will not be opened until twelve o'clock. The Commissioners happily add, that, should they find any modifications of their notice necessary, they will specially signify their intention As to the prices, our readers will have been thoroughly made acquainted with them some time back.

We sincerely trust that the resumption of exclusively season ticket days, and keeping her Majesty, as it were, in official privacy, to our minds evidently proposed after the *precedent* (not at all analogous to the present occasion) of semi-state visits to the Royal Academy, &c., and similarly suggested and adopted by the Cabinet rather than the Royal Commission, will not be persevered in We can add nothing to the high-spirited and magnanimous remarks of the *Times*. We can only quote their language with cordial reciprocity of the *real* patriotism and loyalty which dictates them; impressing, however, the strong point on our readers, that the deprival of half the opening-day to the season ticket holders would be a personal affront to those purchasers of season tickets who had wished, by their presence, to mark their sense of her Majesty's consideration in opening the great festival:—"Queen Victoria receives every day the strongest evidence of the loyalty and affection of her subjects, without attempting to banish them from her presence upon an interesting and solemn occasion. As far as regards any isolated attempt at violence which might occur to the forcible ingestion of French or German Socialist, surely it is not necessary that a person with such intention should gain access to the body of the Building in order to carry out his purpose. Her Majesty would not be otherwise in danger inthe Crystal Palace on the 1st of May than she was yesterday, or will be to-morrow, whilst she drives out for an airing in the public streets. Is it seriously part would these nervous advisers cause the Queen of England to play! Surely Queen Victoria is not Tiberius or Louis XI., that she should be smuggled out of a great glass carriage into a great glass building, under the cover of the truncheons of the police and the broadswords of the Life Guards! Where most Englishmen are gathered together, there the Queen of England is most secure!

"Let a reasonable number of season ticket holders be admitted on the 1st of May, but let every one else be excluded. Let the Commissioners [illegible] Queen of all enjoyment in the spectacle by banishing her subjects from the But ding? What satisfaction can it afford her Majesty to be introduced into a monster upholstery warehouse, or entire-ironmongers, attended only by a few gold sticks and silver sticks? One thinks involuntarily of Wordsworth's famous description of

> A party in a parlour,
> All silent, and all damned!

But what is the silence of a parlour to the silence of the Great Exhibition, when not a sound, save perhaps a faint murmur of discontent, shall be heard from the thousands of excluded ticket-holders who are flattening their noses against the outside watscoting or canes? What does the number of 6000 or 7000 persons signify within the area of this vast building? They would scarcely be noticed, even by her Majesty a hearty cheer worthy of the Crystal Palace and the occasion. We trust most sincerely, on a l accounts, that her Majesty's advisers will consider this resolution. Better, far better would it be, to forego any public ceremonial whatsoever, than to carry it out in a form so offensive to the feelings of every Englishman. This is to turn Queen Victoria into a puppet, to mock her. The Building and immediately sold. It is hoped that during the Easter holidays workmen will attend to prepare for whatever may remain to be done.

It would be invidious to comment upon the advance to be observed on our side of the Building. The space apportioned to the Colonial contributions seems most backward. In the carriage department, for the making of which we have such immense locomotive from the London and North-Western was safely deposited on the 17th, being drawn up to the Building by no less than twenty-two horses); in the agricultural collection, comprising ploughs, reaping machines, mowing machines, threshing machines, grinding mills, straw cutters, &c., in the sections for decorative manufactures, for hardware, cutlery, philosophical instruments, naval architecture, musical instruments, drapery, silk-mercery, and general manufacturers' displays, the progress is simultaneously astonishing The Mediæval Court is thoroughly supplied, and there is a marked activity in the fine arts department: the trophies and wonders which occupy the nave are as forward as they need be in time for the opening.

In the Foreign half of the Building contributions still continue to arrive. Up to the 17th, the number of packages received amounted to 9850. Heavy machinery from Belgium and from France have been received since our last notice. Upwards of fifty waggon loads of French productions are reported to be waiting at Dunkirk for shipment. Several of the more valuable and costly goods from Russia will not arrive in time, from the navigation being closed. Great activity and alertness has been shewn during the week in fitting the stalls of France, the Zollverein, and Austria. the counters, &c., have a very light, fragile, and elegant appearance, contrasting with the solid mahogany built cases principally used on the British side. Specimens of the art of lace-making, from Valenciennes appear in a very interesting co lection. Carved works and mosaics from Rome have also been unpacked; and the splendid suite of rooms furnished by the Viceroy decorator are nearly perfected, the work having been dragged on in the midst of the articles being deposited. The Piedmont contributions have been all examined, the Sardinian Minister being perfectly ready for the inspection: raw materials, chemical productions, velvets, silken tissues, furniture, bronzes, &c., are mingled with fine wood carvings, and bronzes are noticeable. There is an extensive display of articles of German hardware. The great organ in the nave is nearly eased in. Various pieces of statuary have been placed, both in the nave and in the transept. Indeed, we think that, with few exceptions, the repeated promises from foreign commissioners, to keep their time for the opening day, will be realised. The contributions from Tunis are very select: silk dresses and rich Moorish costumes, including sirtups, stilettos, knives, &c.; gold and silver ornaments of the Bedouin Arabs; horse-furniture, Moorish cloaks, tents, and carpets, are in course of arrangement.

The whole of the jurors for the different classes of articles were elected on the 15th; their names will shortly be published. They comprise the most eminent men in science, machinery, manufactures, &c. In the course of the week suites of ladies will also be appointed to discriminate the merits of the branches of industry within their sphere, such as fancy and industrial needlework, lace, &c.

The specimens of sculpture which we perceive have been selected to adorn the transept are headed at the entrance by an Ippenrinnel bust upon her Majesty's equestrian exercise, in the shape of a young girl seated on an ill-formed horse; otherwise, several of the figures collected there will not shame us in the eyes of our foreign visitors. Baily's pirates occupy a good position, and Gibson's barberine elms, Osler's fountain, and the floral decorations, will agreeably catch the eye of the entering visitor.

The *Journal des Constantinople* states, on the 22d ult., "the Sultan went to the hotel of the Minister of Commerce, to inspect all the articles which were to be forwarded to the Great Exhibition in London. His highness commenced his examination by that of the cotton goods of Tchiaout, which have already made the rick silks spun by steam, brought from the Lebanon, as well as those from the manufactories of Brousse. He then proceeded to the Grand Council Chamber, where the richest productions of the empire were also sent. He was particularly struck with the magnificent carpets, the silks, the embroidered dresses, particularly a superb velvet cloak, embroidered in gold, the picturesque costumes of Albania, &c. The Sultan next proceeded with the greatest care the varied collection of natural productions, particularly the minerals. The Sultana Validé has also announced her intention to inspect the different articles, after which they will be immediately packed up and despatched to London by a Government steamer, which was in readiness to receive them.'

At the reception by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 14th, of the Foreign Commissioners, M. Sa-androuze de la Mornaix was deputed to express the sentiments of the Governments severa ly there represented. In his energetic expression of their respect, the Commissary told the Prince, that, thanks to the influence of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, "the era of barbarous warfare might be considered as terminated; but new lists for combat were offered to the world, in the struggle of progress and civilisation, to overthrow, by their overwhelming moral force, the remains of former antipathies and prejudices". His Royal Highn s acknowledged, with his usual good taste, this spontaneous compliment from the Foreign Commissioners, and addressed a few remarks to each upon the nature of the contributions of their respective countries

There is a Madrid company for conveying visitors to and from London to the Great Exhibition; they will be allowed to stay in Paris: the time to be occupied is 33 days, and the first-class expenses will be 1950 francs. The directors of the line between Berlin and Cologne will start express trains, so that the journey from Berlin to London will occupy 34 hours. Besides various arrangements amongst the continental steam-boat companies, we find that extra boats are to be placed on the Indian station, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company.

GENERAL HOLIDAY ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Have the goodness to launch the idea of a general holiday. Holiday or no holiday, there will be no business done, so the employers may as well come forward with a grace in good time.

I perceive that the Queen intends to open the Exhibition; and, should her Majesty's customary good fortune attend her with respect to the weather, thousands of her loyal subjects will wend their way westward from this hive of industry, with the instinct of bees in search of their queen

Sympathising with you in loyalty to the crown, honour to the constitution, and love to the people, I am,

City, 14th April. A BEE-MASTER.

IRELAND.

EMIGRATION.—The *Cork Constitution*, referring to the extensive emigration at present going on from that part of Ireland, says:—"All the roads leading this city (Cork) are crowded daily with emigrants, with car loads of luggage, boxes, bags of potatoes, &c., for America. Many of them are comfortably clad, others look very poor, but with scarce an exception they are a healthy-looked, and appear to be agricultural labourers, servants, &c. Saturday, there was an unusual rush of emigrants for Liverpool by steamers, thence to take shipping for America. It was computed that on that day no fewer than 1100 persons, male and female, left this port. This week there is a similar rush, as the emigrants are leaving by sailing vessels. The barque *Royal Captain* Jones, left Queenstown with emigrants for New York, and that vessel was followed by the *John Frances*, Captain Deaves, with emigrants for Quebec. Again, on Wednesday, the *Berlina*, Captain Carthaus, left for Quebec. Several other vessels are preparing to follow, and owing to the means for emigration each will have its regulated number. From Limerick we learn that 2311 persons have sailed as emigrants since the opening of this season. From Galway 1600 have sailed From Waterford the rush of emigration far exceeds anything ever witnessed there. From the port of New Ross, in the county of Waterford, upwards of 1000 persons have recently left for America.

ENNISKILLEN ELECTION.—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., has been returned for Enniskillen, the numbers polled being—for Mr. Whiteside, 89; for Mr. Collum, 64; majority, 25. He has thus turned a minority of 17. The gross number of electors is stated to be 172, while 153 only recorded their votes. There was no essential difference between the candidates as to their political views, and the great point involved in the contest was the question of the support by the supporters of Mr. Collum to the system of nomination on the part of Lord Enniskillen

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY.—The *Cork Examiner* announces that resignation of Mr W. Paren with one of the representatives of that city. The same journal contains an address to the electors from Mr. Serjeant Murphy, offering himself as a candidate, in which he says—"Whatever opinions I (in common with others of your community) may have entertained as to the question of Protection, events have considerably modified them. I am of opinion that any attempts to re-enact it now might, in the manufacturing districts of England, lead to no one consequence; but, however, I do not shut my eyes to the fact that there are many heavy burdens which press on the agricultural interest of Ireland, and I will readily join in any plan that may be devised for affording substantial relief. I therefore will offer myself to the consideration of the Government of the 'Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.' I need not say that the bill shall have my most strenuous opposition." There is a rumour that Mr. B. W. Q.C., will be in the field on the Conservative interest.

It is said that during the Easter recess arrangements are intended which will procure the resignation of Mr. Curran, one of the Inselvent Commissioners in Ireland, and that the Attorney-General, Mr. Blackall, will succeed him. Mr. Hughes will thus be made Attorney-General, and either Mr. Serjeant Howley or Mr. Keogh will have the office of Solicitor-General

MEDICAL RELIEF.—It appears from the Parliamentary return printed on Wednesday, at the instance of Sir W Somerville, that the total number of dispensaries, fever hospitals, and infirmaries, for which county presentments were made in 1850, was 723 dispensaries, 48 fever hospitals, and 34 infirmaries The sums presented for dispensaries amounted to £34,324, for fever hospitals, £8574; and for infirmaries, £...

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF AN EAST INDIAMAN. AND LOSS OF LIFE

On Wednesday it was announced at Lloyd's that the *Buckinghamshire* Indiaman, a splendid ship of 2000 tons burden, was burnt, on her homeward voyage from Calcutta, a few days after she set sail, on Thursday, the 1st of March last. Her crew amounted to nearly 100 hands, 30 being Englishmen, and 70 Lascars. She had on board, as steerage passengers, about 70 of the 80th Regiment of Foot, with their families, and a detachment of the 10th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Sealy and Lieutenant Wilkinson, who had command of the invalids; Lieutenant Turner, Lieutenant Mason, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Payne, Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Murray and son, Mrs. Maxwell and six children, Mrs. Church and one child, a lady's name unknown, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Macfarlane and child, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. John Glenfal, Mr. Rich, Mr. Casey, and Mr. Chambers. The passage from Calcutta down the Hoogley passed agreeably, and on the evening of the following Monday, the pilot was taken on board, and the ship was all ready to discharge the pilot, off Canterbury Point, about ten miles below Diamond harbour. The wind came, and most of the passengers and soldiers were on deck, singing, dancing, and otherwise amusing themselves. Shortly after they retired to rest, about ten o'clock, the vessel was discovered to be on fire in the forehold, and in a short time the flames extended over the whole vessel

A steamer quickly arrived to their aid, and thus the greater portion of the crew and passengers were saved; but some of the unfortunate, in the night, on the first alarm being given, threw themselves overboard, were drowned. The noble ship continued burning the whole night and two following nights and days before she grifted into deep water and sank. None of the passengers saved even a change of clothing. Many of the families were reduced by the calamity to an absolute state of destitution

It is as yet impossible to say how the ship caught fire. But by many it is supposed that she was wilfully set on fire by some of the Lascars, but no evidence has been adduced to confirm this report

The ship was valued, with her valuable cargo, consisting of East India produce. The total loss is calculated to exceed £120,000.

A MAGNIFICENT BRIDE CAKE has been shown during the week to the City of Belgium. Richard Dunter's establishment, in Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, preparatory to its being exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The cake itself, exclusive of its elaborate ornaments of refined sugar, weighs 2 cwt. The base is square, and there are four compartments being filled with bas-reliefs, allegorical of the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, the intervening three being devoted for the initials and cyphers of the bride and bridegroom. The ornamentation of the principal figures is highly relieved. At the artist weddings, each containing an allegory of the career of the God of Love; and also shields for the emblazoned heraldic arms of the contracting couple, and the arms of their respective houses. The top of the cake remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the grooves, and the machinery is put in motion. The runner on the, little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres

REMARKABLE CONVICTS.—Hobart Town papers of December notice the arrival of Lieutenant Pate, under sentence of transportation for seven years for the assault upon her Majesty. It is said he displayed no symptoms of insanity during the passage. Smith O'Brien had arrived at Hobart Town from Port Arthur. He was cheered by his countrymen, and escorted by a deputation to the Freemasons' Hotel New Norfolk was to be his future residence. O'Doherty, another of the men transported for the attempted insurrection in Ireland, had received permission to reside in Hobart Town, where he would practise his profession (medical).

AMERICAN MONSTER BALLOON.—The *Boston Transcript* states that Mr. the American aëronaut, is engaged in constructing another monster balloon, to be about three times as large as the "Hercules," used last summer, with which he intends "to prove the certainty of his ability to cross the Atlantic and circumnavigate the globe."

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON ON PROTECTION.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, whose fame as a man of letters is widely spread, after dwelling for some ten or twelve years in the peaceful ways of literature, has again stepped into the troubled arena of politics. In the united characters of a labourer and a landlord, both of which he has honourably filled, he has published a Protectionist pamphlet.* He writes now in the later character, and vindicates the opinions he expressed and the vote he gave "ten years before he was a landlord," and when "his income was chiefly derived from labour." He then recorded the opinion he now professes, viz. "the total repeal of the Corn-laws would ultimately prove injurious to society." It is his case, though he writes in behalf of the community, that Free-Trade is in him a personal injury. No one can say he is inconsistent, or will quarrel with motives thus honestly avowed; though it may be doubted whether his have not, in his absence from politics, subjected to profit by the events and varied experience of the last ten years, and whether his continued adhere nce to opinions which all the leading statesmen—Whigs and Tories, Melbourne and Russe l, Peel and Graham—long ago deserted, be anything more than consistency in error

His pamphlet opens with a humourous attack on the Whigs, John Bull's servants, who are "intelligent and honest," and "only want a comfortable situation —wages no object." It is remarked throughout by great perspicacity and great moderation; it has several political economists very hard, by merely contrasting their statements with one another and with facts; it justly blames the Legislature for having, by various acts, created in the hands of the ex-lords of the soil the idea that protection from the foreigner is necessary for their existence, and suddenly removing all on which it had taught them to rely. Sir Edward quotes several great authorities, and the practices of several states, in defence of protection; ridicules with some success the idea that a "fiscal regulation," as he calls free-trade, cannot be easily altered; and he advocates as congenial to public opinion, as necessary to equalize the burdens on land and other property, and as an act of justice to the landowners and farmers, a imposition of a fixed duty on corn. He makes out, it must be admitted, a very strong case against the Legislature, which pampered and deluded the agriculturists, and then cruelly struck from under them the crutches on which it had taught them to lean; but he is not equally successful in showing that it would be just, safe, and practicable to return to Protection. Sir Edward seems to suppose they are identical; but they are as different as a wrong committed on one case, and a wrong proposed to be committed on another. The hybridity caused, as Sir Edward shows, by rearing up the farmers to rely on Protection, cannot be corrected by the vigour by returning to that medicine. It may be readily admitted that the Legislature, under the influence of landlords, has inflicted a deadly injury on the farmers, without the conclusion being necessary that the injury will be remedied by restrictive legislation, that inflicts an injury on all the other classes.

The leading idea of the first letter is, that society now requires a conciliator, and Sir Edward offers his mode of conciliation; and he goes back to Protection and a fixed duty. When he was in Parliament, and Lord Melbourne in office, a fixed duty would have been a great concession on the part of the landlords, and would have been accepted as conciliatory. But since they undeniably relied it, and resisted every concession. In 1841 they obtained a Parliament after their own hearts; but, nevertheless, they were compelled to yield more than their opponents had demanded. To free trade in cattle, free trade in corn and free trade in shipping were added The country gentlemen "refused all terms" with the other classes, and have lived to repent it. They fought stubbornly against justice, and were defeated. Now to give them what they would not formerly conceded, would not be a concession to stop an aggression, but a yielding up of the fruits of victory to a defeated party. What all the aggressive parties would have accepted as a conciliatory concession when Sir Edward was in Parliament, would, now that they are victorious, be only an outrageous recommencement of a terminated contest. Sir Edward's assumed character and his recommendations are in contradiction to each other; and, instead of being a practical conciliator, he is a short-sighted partisan of an exploded and ruinous policy.

He overrates five-fold the number of persons injuriously affected by the repeal of the Corn-laws. He includes in them all the agricultural labourers; but, since the laws were repealed, the price of their bread has been lowered much more than their wages, and their enjoyment has increased rather than diminished. They were never better off, nor more contented, within our recollection, than at present. Their condition under the Corn-laws was as bad as possible. A fixed duty would not restore employment, nor increase the openings in towns for the employment of their children. Nor have to interest in the restoration of Protection; and the landlords and farmers who clamour for it are, in point of numbers, an insufficient portion of the community. In the imagination of Sir Edward the interest favourable to Protection assumes a portentous magnitude, from including the labourers, who are the greatest sufferers by it, and its bitterest opponents.

From the sufferings of landlords and farmers, Sir Edward concludes that the whole community is in a sad condition. He sees "divisions between classes, inroads and hostile feelings between neighbours," an "universal reaction of the everlasting multitude," and "social questions discussed that no factory bill has settled, and no repeal of the Corn-laws, after its first novelty is passed, can lull into rest." We see no such symptoms. We will not say that discontents, and especially those of the farmers, are not peculiar to our age. What can Sir Edward say to the reign of terror—to the wars of the Roses against classes—that prevailed in England, as in France, though not with equal violence, at the first Revolution? "the first Revolution" was of 16 and 1819, and 1830, when all the southern counties were in a blaze? He remembers, for he took a part in it, the agitation for Parliamentary reform; and, if he will consult the records of the sixty years, he will find as much fear, and, notwithstanding the present religious dispute, to which the Prime Minister gave all the encouragement in his power, as much discontent and as great contentment in the community, than have prevailed since the Parliament began, in 1842, to put an end to Protection. There is certainly some discontent between landowners and their tenants; but the former, in spite of the clamour, returned a number to Parliament for South Notts, and turned to do the same for other counties. This is very alarming to the landlords, but not to the mass of the community. It is only more than now exists in the Church, in Parliament, in the public journals, and amongst a few landlords and farmers. All that, too, which is much more noisy than dangerous, is quietly passing away to an end. Even Ireland is dismayed by poring over the "tenants" accounts, with which his table is covered." He writes, too, rather from memory than observation, and as he might have spoken in 1840. Since then he has been returned, and since have relied away, and of all their mighty progeny he takes no notice. He glories in having stood still, while every other man of mark, particularly those who had responsibility cast on them, have yielded to necessity and gone forward with the tide of civilisation.

Lord Langdale, the late Master of the Rolls, has, we regret to state, been attacked with paralysis, and is seriously unwell.

WHITE'S PATENT TUBE-TUG HARNESS.—By this improvement the horses can be taken up or let out without large buckles; this is done by slipping each trace into a tube, the security it by a brass tongue or plug, when, by working in a straight direction, it does not creak in the holes in the hardest contrary work. There are avoided the objections to the old-fashioned hame ring, which must necessarily be made three inches wide, and the thickness of the trace, the large buckle of which frequently rubs the horse's sides, and cuts the shafts. Specimens of this improvement will be shown in navel tactics

ROYAL HENLEY REGATTA.—This great rowing meeting, which has been recently honoured with the august patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been appointed for the 17th and 18th of June, and bids fair, by the character and variety of the entertainments, to surpass many that have preceded it. The time has been happily chosen to suit the convenience of both University and London crews; there will be no doubt, will dispute their claim to aquatic superiority on Henley's beautiful reach of water. Added to this and the ordinary attractions of this *recherché* gathering, the Champion prizes, of one hundred sovereigns each, will be contended for by four-oared boats, formerly the great feature of the Thames regatta, will form a portion of the sport at the Henley meeting, and add considerably to its aquatic celebrity, and the entertainment of the visitors

COLOSSEUM.—The alterations necessary for producing the two grand panoramas of "London by Day," as a morning, and "Paris by Night," for the exciting exhibition, in connection with this establishment, which has been so much celebrated, will open on Easter Monday.

MODEL DEBATE.—The *Prince of Wales* yacht, belonging to the Greenwich Hospital Schools, is now lying at Woolwich, and will be ready in a week or ten days, when she will proceed to Spithead in the wakes of the queen, the large buckle of which frequently rubs the horse's sides, and cuts the shafts. Specimens of this improvement will be shown in naval tactics

The case of Miss Augusta Talbot, which has excited so much attention lately, is likely, we understand, to receive a very happy and legitimate solution. It is confidently expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Tuesday next, will consult the records of the Lambeth Palace, and, if not duly registered, will grant a dispensation, which has been already intimated, will open on Easter Monday.

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* "Letter to John [illegible] Esq., on Affairs connected with the Landed Property and the Agricultural Interest." By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. John Cowan has been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Mr. Moncrieff, promoted to the office of Lord Advocate.

The death of the Hon. Dudley Pelham has created a vacancy in the representation of Boston, and Mr. Alderman Wire is again renewing his efforts to win the suffrages of the electors. It is believed that, at present, there will be no opposition to Mr. Wire's return.

On Monday, Mr. Moncrieff, the new Lord Advocate for Scotland, was elected for the Leith district of boroughs. Mr. Moncrieff thus succeeds to the seat just vacated by his predecessor, Mr. Rutherford.

During the sitting of the Liverpool Sessions Court, on Friday week, a thief entered the robing room and carried off the coat, waistcoat, and £4 in cash of the Recorder.

A letter has been received by Mr. W. R. Collett, stating that circumstances will prevent him from appearing at the next election to solicit the suffrages of the electors of Lincoln

On Monday afternoon a fire broke out in an extensive cotton-shed, situated in Beaconsfield, near the Nelson Dock, Liverpool, known as Hughes' sheds. The flames soon gained a frightful ascendancy; and before any effective check could be put to their fury, little short of £5,000 worth of cotton had been destroyed.

Very extensive alterations are at present being effected in the petites galeries of the Louvre, at Paris. One of the most important improvements is that by which the Long Gallery is lighted from above—a measure which has been long called for, and by which the noble paintings which it contains will gain considerably

At Gibraltar, some ten days ago, an action took place between a Spanish guarda costa and an Eng ish smuggler. The cap.ain of the former was killed, and two of the crew of the latter were wounded. An angry dispute has arisen in consequence

It is said, "Great preparations are being made at the West-end of the metropolis to receive 3600 of the French National Guards, who are expected to arrive in this country from Paris on the meeting of the Queen's Parliament on the 31st of next month. Application has been made to the Horse Guards to permit the state band of the Royal Horse Guards to escort them into the metropolis from the Kew and Richmond railway station."

On Saturday, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the carriage-drive opposite Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, was widened fifty feet, and a new footpath through the plantations. A number of the trees, in consequence of this alteration, will be removed. The alteration has given an open area similar to that at Hyde-park-corner, and removes the obstruction to the view of the Wellington triumphal arch.

Captain Matthews, of the steam-ships *Great Western* and *City of Glasgow*, has accepted the future command of the screw steam-ship *Great Britain*. She will resume her career on the ocean, it is anticipated, in the month of September.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and their son, the Prince of Condé, arrived at Cologne on the 9th instant, and alighted at the Royal Hotel. On the following day they embarked on board a steamer for Mentz, from whence they were to proceed to Turin by Berne, Geneva, and Mont Cenis, and arrive at Naples at Easter week. The Prince de Joinville, who accompanied them to Belgium and up the Rhine, left them at Bonn to return to England *vid* Arnheim and Rotterdam. The Prince will not again quit Claremont until the return of his brother.

A gentleman of Devonshire has just accomplished an arduous task. He has visited every church and episcopal chapel in the county of Devon, to the number, including the Cathedral, of 350, and has taken notes of the architectural features of the structures of all the monuments, with every inscription, and of all the armorial bearings, with their multiplied quarterings. The result of this labours is comprised in five quarto volumes of manuscript, with an index to every name

The following are the returns of the number of Coroners' Inquests held in the principal towns in England in the year 1849, according to a Parliamentary paper printed at the instance of Mr. Sotheron:—Birmingham, 357; population in 1841, 182,698. Kingston-upon-Hull, 108; population, 67,093. Liverpool, 302; population, 319,683. Manchester, 200; population, 242,982. Nottingham, 86; population, 52,164. Plymouth, 55; population, 26,527. Shrewsbury, 34; population, 14,680. Westminster, 346; population, 207,761. York, 33; population, 29,435.

From the amount already collected towards a fund for a testimonial to the late lamented Liverpool magistrate, Mr Rushton, whose family are left in rather straitened circumstances, it is fully expected that the sum will shortly reach £10,000.

An evening paper states that the tenant farmers of Oxfordshire are bent upon returning one of their own body at the next election. They are taking steps to secure the election of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Waterperry, near Oxford. It is purposed to do this by subscription. It is stated that there are three hundred farmers willing to subscribe £10 each towards the election of Mr. Roberts, who is a strong Protectionist, and a tenant of Mr. Henley, one of the present members for the county

The total quantity of guano imported from 1841 to 1850 inclusive was as follows.—1841, 2881 tons; 1842, 20,998; 1843, 3002; 1844, 104,251; 1845 283,300; 1846, 89 233; 1847, 82,359; 1848, 71,414; 1849, 83,433; 1850, 119 993. The greatest quantity was imported from Peru; the Western coast of Africa; but a small quantity was impor ed from Norway, Prussia, and Belgium.

A Parliamentary return relating to the collection of poor-rates in the manufacturing districts, shows that the amount evied to the poor-rates in Bristol, in 1850, was £72,000; in Ashton, £8241; Bolton, £4,308; Liverpool, £123,450; Manchester, £111,948; Oldham, £9141; Preston, £17,987; Rochdale, £11,3.9; Salford, £26,373; Leicester, £23,163; Birming.am, £52,150; and Leeds, £51,090.

The number of actions in ejectment brought in the Irish courts, in 1849, was 4712; in 1848, 4027; and in 1847, 3294: total, in the three years, 11,963. The judgments in ejectment, in the three years, amounted to 9677. The total number of proceedings in ejectment by way of civil bill, entered at quarter sessions in the three years, was 32,531.

The total amount which has been advanced by the Treasury for arterial drainage and land improvement in Ireland, under Mr. Labouchere's letter, is £199,870; viz. £67,603 2s. 2d. to Ulster, £67,345 12s. to Leinster, £46,642 9s. 11d to Munster, and £18,279 8s. 1d to Connaught. The loans are repayable in twenty instalments, the outstanding principal carrying interest at the rate of ½ per cent., the proprietors having the option of paying off the amount in one sum.

The total number of advertisements inserted in the 159 London newspapers in the year 1850 was 891,650; and the duty at 1s. 6d. each amounted to £66,873 15s. In the 229 English newspapers there were 879,631 advertisements inserted, which produced £59,072. In the 103 Irish newspapers there were 236,128 advertisements, yielding a duty, at 1s. each, of £11,806, and in 110 Scotch newspapers the advertisements numbered 249,141, and the duty amounted to £18,680 11s. 6d.

We read in the *Statuto* of Florence, of the 4th, that Monsignor Arrigoni, Archbishop of Lucca, who has always manifested a violent aversion to the laws of Leopold I., which impose certain restrictions on the liberty of the clergy, lately waited on the Grand Duke, in the costume of a Franciscan, and declared to his Imperial Highness that he would not resume his cronier unless the introduction of the Leopoldine laws was prohibited in the duchy of Lucca. The Grand Duke has yielded to his energetic remonstrances, and the said laws are to be the subject of a negotiation with Rome

The total number of newspaper stamps issued in the year 1850, in England and Wales, was, of penny stamps, 85,741,271; and of halfpenny, 11,084,423. In Ireland, 6,302,728 penny, and 43,856 halfpenny; in Scotland, 7,643,643 penny, and 341,264 halfpenny

The import of foreign grain, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 9th April, 1851, was 89,792 bushels of wheat, 2375 bags ditto, 49,494 bushels of Indian corn, 35,504 barrels flour, 2424 sacks ditto, 137 casks cheese, 194 cases ditto, 366 boxes ditto.

Mr. William Barrey, of Abney House, Little Marlow, killed, on Saturday last, a pike, in the river Thames, fronting his residence, which weighed nearly 25 lb. It was a female fish, and rather out of season. Had it been taken a little earlier in the season, it must have weighed upwards of 40 lb. Mr. Barry, after three-quarters of an hour's sport in an ineffectual attempt to land it, was compelled to shoot it. The fish has been stuffed by Mr. Fisher, of Eton, and inspected by hundreds of the Waltonian fraternity

On Saturday the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue issued no fewer than thirty-seven informations against different licensed victuallers, charging them with having adulterated their ales and beer.

At a meeting of the Lincoln magistrates, on Thursday morning, Mr. Thomas Nangon, residing at Dorking, in Surrey, was fined £5 for an assault on the Dean of Lincoln

The London Model Yacht Club intend having their first match on Monday, the first instant, on the Serpentine, Hyde Park.

The Junior United Service and the Army and Navy Club intend following, it is stated, the example of the Senior United Service, in allowing foreign officers of distinction to become honorary members during the continuance of the Exhibition.

A man who had earned the title from the police of being a "first-rate swindler," was tried this week at the Manchester Sessions, and transported for ten years. The man has had an experience of penal settlements which falls to the lot of but few, this being his third sentence of transportation. When taken by the police, he and two companions were starting on a new expedition, having a carpet-bag containing 27 skeleton keys, very ingeniously constructed, and other implements suggestive of the business on which they were intent. Silk handkerchiefs, value £3, were also found in the bag, which he had stolen. He had but recently returned from transportation

In consequence of the great number of letters directed to the crews of vessels on the sea-coast never reaching the proper parties, orders have been issued from the General Post-Office, that up such letters, for the future, shall be left at the residence of consular and shipping agents, unless they are specially addressed to those places; and that letters for ships' crews shall only be delivered to their respective captains or commanders, or to persons authorised by them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W G—The proper course is to send the solutions to the authors themselves. You may readily suppose we have quite enough to do at this moment without being subject to unnecessary trouble

HEPPO—1. You may obtain a small treatise on "Double Chess" from Leuchars, of Piccadilly. 2. For the Chess Magazine, apply to Skeet, 32, King William-street, Charing Cross

ARDENT. A new edition of Mr Staunton's Chess celebrated "Handbook" has just made its appearance, we are informed, in 8vo

JUDY—Always most welcome. "La Favorite" shall have an early place

CLERICUS—They are not forgotten. The enigma referred to is being re-examined

W H D—White, we think, was justified in law, if not by courtesy, in taking the Pawn or Piece

SIMPLE SIMON—Your solution of July's beautiful Enigma 670 is the true one

CAPE TOWN—In Enigma 670, try 1. B to K 8th. The other we have not got at hand

PAX—Next week, if possible

R B W, Oxford—Look again at your Enigma, No 673

DERBYON—With such a multiplicity of correspondents, we cannot ensure receiving a given letter in due time. Your few communications only reached us this week

LETTER LETTERGOLDING—A smart little game

CIVIS, AMATEUR—Send us your name to the committee, without fail, *on or before the* 26th. Nothing of form is necessary. Mr Hampe puts his name down to the Managing Committee of the Chess Tournament, and being desirous to compete for the Generals (Provincial) Prizes requests that his name may be inserted in the list of combatants, will be quite sufficient

ARGALUS, M. D, Nap. 8th would be premature to publish a list of the competitors until after the 30th instant, by far receiving names. We are happy in being enabled to state that among the latest accessions are Major Jaenisch from St Petersburgh, and Messrs Anderssen and Meyet, from Berlin, who have signified their intention to take part in the joustes

E. S. Kennedy. Received, with thanks That with You our Golfic makes us desire more from the same quarter

P, of Streatham & Lewes—In Enigma 671, the first move is—R takes R (ch) The other shall be re-examined

VIDA—Try 1 d to K 8th for the first move

J C W—High Praise, indeed. It shall have an early place

S K, Reading—JUVENIS and W G, Waterbury—Now under consideration.

VOX O, Ber in; Major J, St Petersburgh; K——y, Paris—The names have been duly handed to the Committee

L N D—A list of the Subscribers shall be given the moment we can spare room for it. In the mean time, we are honoured by the assistance of the following solvers in details; but I cannot lose so much time in returning them the proofs. Robert Longbottom, Esq, 9, Cavendish-square

J C, Paris We can assure you that Mr Kieseritzky's meritorious exertions to promote the Congress are fully appreciated by all true friends to Chess in this country. An acknowledgment has been forwarded by post

NEOQUITE—Set the matter down to the Pool-game, just published, by Horwitz and Kling. No chess-play rules the winner

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 674 to W H D, Jack of Worcester, Warrington, Cubitt-son, R M of Greenwich Dorcas, Miss Edmund Stuttgard, F L S, M D, Sutters, Merlin, Finder, C T D, H T S, Argo, Pax, Pax Vobiscum, D D Rees S, T U, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 677, by S D D, Graham's Town, Pride-Chase, M P, L M, Miles, Sigma, M, How H A B, de Tavoy, Finder, Cape Town, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA by Jack of Worcester, Cubitteson, Cape Town, P of Grahams's Town, Vida, Dorcas, Miss Edmunds, Argo, E S, Mr Field, R S, of Ashford St Edmund, Judy, J W, Sigma, Miss Anderson

* * We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from E A M M, of India, as a contribution towards the Tournament fund

Problems suiting to compete for the prizes in the forthcoming Tournament, must bear to mind, that the 30th of June inst. is the last day on which the names of competitors can be received by the Managing Committee

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 676.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. B checks (granted by Kt or Pawn)	K moves
3. R takes P	If Black "Queen"

his Pawn, White draws by perpetual Check, or is Stalemated. If he make any other Move, White will have the better game. It is, therefore, Black's interest to consent to "Draw."

PROBLEM No. 678.

By Mr. Horner.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following instructive game is one of a match recently won by Mr. Horwitz, of Mr. Hodges, the Hon Secretary of the Reading and Berkshire Chess Club. Mr Horwitz giving the odds of the "Pawn and two moves."

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. Hodges).	BLACK (Mr. Horwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Hodges).	BLACK (Mr Horwitz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q sq
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. R to Q 4th	Q to her 3d
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 3d	22. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d	23. Q to her B 2d	P to Q B 3d
5. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	24. Q K t to Q 2d	B to Q Kt 7th
6. P to K B 4th	Kt to K R 3d	25. K t to Q B 3d	R to Q R 8th
7. P to K B 3d	Q to Q 2d	26. P to K B 5th	R takes R
8. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3d	27. Kt to Q R 3d	R to K sq
9. P to Q R 4th	P to K Kt 3d	28. P to K R 3d	Q to Q B 6th
10. Castles	Kt to K sq	29. Q to Q R 2d	R to Q Kt 7th
11. P to Q 5th	K P takes Q P	30. P takes P	B takes Q B P
12. P to Q Kt 5th	Q K P takes P	31. B to Q B 3d (c)	Q takes B
13. K P takes P	Q takes P	32. Q to her B 5th (ch)	K to B sq
14. B to Q R 3d	P to Q Kt 6th (a)	33. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
15. P takes P	B takes Q B	34. K to R 2d	Q takes P (ch)
16. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 5th	35. K to R sq	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
17. Q to K sq (ch)	Q to K 2d	36. K to R 2d	Q to her R 8th
18. Q to her 2d	Q to her B 4th (ch)	37. Q to her 1	B to K 4th (ch)
19. K to R sq	Q R takes P (b)	38. P to K R 4th	Q to Q Kt 7th

White resigned.

(a) The position is highly critical and interesting

(b) All the portion of the game is well played by Black.

(c) is the vain hope of drawing by perpetual check

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 679.—By J. L. P.

White: K at K B 3d, Kts at K 5th and Q R sq

Black: K at K B 8th, R at K R 8th, P at a K 7th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 680.—By A. Lilleaz.

White K at K R sq, R at K 6th, B at Q 7th, Kt a. Q Kt 2d, P at Q 3d.

Black K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves

LONGEVITY.—(From a Correspondent.)—Died, at Stagshawbank, near Hexham, on the 31st ult (the day on which the census was taken), Mrs. Jane Hardman, aged one hundred and six years. She was born at Bewshaugh, above Falstone, Northumberland. Her maiden name was Hedson. The writer saw her in February last, when she repeated to him the 23d Psalm in the Scottish version throughout, and several lengthy portions of Scripture. She looked quite as old as she said, and could not be much less, as she had a widowed daughter in the house with her in her eighty-fourth year, a hale and active woman. Mrs. Hardman's portrait was taken very recently, and hangs in Stagshaw-close-house. The subject of George II. was born at Candlemas, in the '45

THE NEW CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSOLITE."—On Sunday this beautiful vessel arrived in the Mersey from Aberdeen, where she was built. She is intended for the China trade, and though of comparatively small tonnage, measuring only 440 n.m., she forms a splendid contrast with the American-built ship the *Typhoon*, lately arrived in Liverpool. On her arrival opposite the landing-stage the *Chrysolite* dropped anchor, and attracted the admiration of crowds of spectators, by the beauty of her form and her buoyant and man-of-war-like appearance. She is ship-rigged, her tall and tapering spars slightly raking aft, and is altogether a superior specimen of the skill of the Aberdeen ship-builders.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT OF ARMS.—A very distinguished company assembled on Monday in the Riding-school of the Regent's-park barracks, for the purpose of witnessing an assault of arms by the non-commissioned officers of the Life Guards. The display included the usual sword exercise and sabre feats, in addition to which the picked men of both regiments engaged in a variety of single combats, in which marvellous skill and dexterity were exhibited. The spirit with which the mimic warfare was carried on excited much applause on the part of the spectators, among whom were a great many leading members of the aristocracy. Colonel Hall, M P., the commanding officer of the first Life Guards, by whose permission the "assault" took place, was warmly congratulated, at its conclusion, on the extraordinary proficiency of the men belonging to his regiment.

LADY FRANKLIN is again fitting out, at Aberdeen, an expedition in search of her lost husband and his Arctic followers

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—It is in contemplation to reduce the naval forces in the Mediterranean from five to four sail of the line. Her Majesty's ship *Caledonia*, 120, is ordered to England to be paid off.

THE SENIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB AND OUR FOREIGN VISITORS. The members of the Senior United Service Club have decided that all field officers, captains, and commanders, in the service of America or other foreign states, who may come to England on duty, or properly accredited to their own Minister or Ambassador, shall be admitted honorary members of the club, and entitled to all its privileges during their stay in England.

A new description of fuel for steam purposes, called consolidated coke, has been introduced to the Admiralty, the owners claiming for it superior properties for generating steam, and maintaining the necessary heat with less destruction to fire-bars, &c. The Admiralty have entertained the application of the projectors, and have ordered the authorities at Woolwich to report upon the qualities and applicability of the fuel.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—By the appointment of Major General Brown to the colonelcy of the 77th Regiment, a saving of £500 per annum has accrued to the public, being a personal allowance which was to cease on General Brown obtaining a regiment: a pension of 700 per diem is also extinguished.

AUGMENTATION OF TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF THE METROPOLIS. —The strength of the cavalry force in the neighbourhood of London will soon be increased to three, viz. The 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers are about to embark for England; the former will be stationed at Woolwich, the la ter at Windsor. The Horse Artillery will be moved nearer the metropolis during the Great Exhibition," but it is not known where they will be quartered. Further changes are in contemplation.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.—Great alterations will shortly take place in the dress of the army. It is in contemplation to supersede the scarlet shell jacket of the infantry by a frock coat of the same colour, and the "bobtail" coats of the heavy cavalry by a full-skirted one. An order has been received to supersede the red stripes of the undress of the dragoon guards and heavy dragoons by yellow ones; except in the case of the carabineers, who are to wear white.

PRIZE MONEY.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* gave notice to the late officers and crew of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Ardent*, the Hon. George Fowler Hastings, Captain, that an account of bounties, &c., received for the undermentioned captures, will be forthwith deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty; viz. *Rum Successo*, captured 25th December, 1848; *Esperanza*, captured 10th May, 1849

SIR W. PASSELIN.—A return to Parliament was printed on Tuesday, showing that on the 1st of January last there were registered 259 steam-vessels in the United Kingdom, about one-half of which are built of iron.

Major-General Henry Godwin, C.B., has been appointed to the staff of the army serving in the presidency of Bengal, vice Major-General Sir D. St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., deceased.

Brevet-Colonel William Turner has been placed upon the list of Lieutenant-Colonels receiving a special allowance of £100 a year, vice Colonel Falla, deceased.

THE GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.—The installation of Governor Bonham as Knight Commander of the most Hon Order of the Bath took place at the Government Office, Feb. 22, with all the usual ceremony. Major-General Staveley, under a warrant from Prince Albert, the head of the order, invested Sir George with the insignia.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.—Major-Gen. Godwin, C.B., is to succeed the late Major-General Sir Dudley Hill as one of the two general officers in command of the Queen's troops in the Bengal Presidency. The other general officer in command there is Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G C B.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

RICHARD BETHELL, ESQ., Q.C., M.P FOR THE BOROUGH AND HUNDRED OF AYLESBURY.

THE honourable member, eldest son of Dr. Bethel, of Bristol, by Jane, daughter of John Baverstock, Esq., of Bradford, Wilts, was born at Bradford, June 30, 1800, and, at eight years of age, was sent to the Grammar-school at Bristol, but was chiefly indebted for the exceptional rate of his education to the care and anxious superintendence of his father, under whose instruction he had learned to write by the time he was four-and-a-half years of age. At thirteen, he left school; and, after a year of preparation under his father, entered Wadham College, Oxford, at the age of fourteen. After some difficulty, on the score of his youth, he was permitted immediately to reside; and on his fifteenth birthday (as appears from the college books) was elected a scholar—a distinction, the pecuniary advantages of which enabled him to complete his education at the University, where he took his degree of B.A. in the May of 1818, before attaining eighteen years of age; and obtained a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics

In 1820 he was elected Vinerian Fellow, and in the following year Fellow of his College. In 1822 he came to London, and began his studies for the profession, having previously entered as a student at the Middle Temple, at which he was called to the Bar in 1824, and practised as a conveyancer and equity draughtsman in the Court of Chancery. One of the earliest cases, and a very important one, in which Mr Bethel was engaged, was the famous one, in 1827, of the Attorney-General *v.* Brasenose College, the entire conduct of which was placed in his hands through the present Bishop of Chichester, at that time principal of Brasenose, and who had been Examiner at the University when Mr. Bethel passed for his degree. The case involved the most important rights of Brasenose, and of all the Colleges in Oxford founded anterior to the Revolution; and it was generally considered at the Bar that Mr. Bethel's able preparation and lucid argument of the case, which resulted in a decision in favour of the College, led to his subsequent rapid professional success in the Court of Chancery, to which his practice was entirely confined. In January, 1840, Lord Cottenham conferred upon him the honour of a silk gown. He was immediately elected a Bencher of the Temple; and in that capacity strenuously exerted himself for the establishment of a sound system of legal education; and to his suggestions are due all that has of late been done by the Inns of Court in that direction

In 1846, upon the death of Sir Charles Wetherell, Mr Bethel was appointed counsel to the University of Oxford. At the general election in 1847 he contested Shaftesbury, and was defeated by a small majority; and, on the recent decision by the committee in the Aylesbury case, he was enabled, at the suggestion, we believe, of his friend Mr. Gurney, to become a candidate; and, after a sharp contest with Mr. Ferrand, was returned by a majority of 26, the numbers being—Bethel, 566; Ferrand, 540.

Mr Bethel's speech at the nomination, in defence of the principles of Free Trade, and advocating protection to the farmers, not by the now impossible plan of imposing a duty on food, but by relief from the burdens under which the land groaned, gained upon his hearers until their attention was completely riveted, and he carried the entire assemblage with him, so as to calm even his excited opponents, and win the show of hands in the proportion of eight to one.

The honourable member affords a remarkable instance of the advantage of early university education and entrance upon professional studies. At the time when most men are leaving school he had taken his degree, and was a rising man at the Bar at the usual age for leaving the University. At the Bar, Mr. Bethel is unsurpassed in knowledge of equity law, and brilliant clearness of arrangement in the statement of facts and argument of cases.

He could not have chosen a more fitting time for entering the House of Commons. He is known to entertain views in favour of an extended system of education at the Universities, and his practical knowledge will serve to ensure measures of real Chancery reform.

The hon. member married, in 1829, Elinor Mary, daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq, of London, and has by her a numerous family of sons and daughters.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

ERRATUM.—In our last week's Number, p. 300, line 6 from the top (Memoir of J. Ball, Esq.), it is stated, "A petition was threatened, but has not been presented." It should be "A petition against the return has been presented, but has been decided in favour of the sitting member."

It is understood that the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company decided, on saturday, at a meeting of the board, to reject the overtures made by Mr. Ricardo, as chairman of the Electric Telegraph Company, to secure a monopoly of that line for the wires of the company over which he presides.

MR. R. BETHELL, Q.C., M.P. FOR AYLESBURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

PERFORMANCE OF ACTS FOR DEGREES IN MUSIC.

THE theatre of the Irish University presented, a few days ago, a scene of unusual interest. The Board of Trinity College having resolved, at the request of the University Choral Society, to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Music on Mr. Robert Prescott Stewart, conductor to the society, and organist of Trinity College Chapel, and of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Wednesday, the 9th instant, was appointed as the day on which that gentleman was to publicly perform the Acts required for the Degrees. The University Choral Society was established in the year 1837, for the cultivation of vocal music in Trinity College, and for nearly five years Mr. Stewart has filled the office of conductor in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. During this period, also, at a concert promoted by that society for the relief of the poor of the city, he conducted a board and chorus of 200 performers, chiefly members of the different musical societies of Dublin. As a token of the gratitude felt by the Choral Society for the services Mr. Stewart had rendered them, and of their admiration for the genius he had displayed, the society memorialised the board to confer the above degrees on their conductor, with a remission of the University fees, all other expenses being defrayed by the Choral Society. The members also determined to assist in the performance of the exercise which Mr. Stewart had composed for the occasion. Many of the leading artists of Dublin at the same time volunteered their services, and preparations were accordingly made for performing the acts in a manner and style which had never been attempted before. Mr. Stewart is indeed well entitled to every honour or distinction of the kind. Brought up in the school of the ancient Cathedral of Christ Church, in which the celebrated Stevenson had also received his education, from an early period of his life he evinced most decided ability. His celebrity as an organist is not confined to the sister kingdom, and his compositions bid fair to give him a high position among the musical writers of the day. In the year 1846 he produced a full Cathedral service, written in the strict and severe style of the 16th and 17th centuries; and another, in the florid style of a later period, which, in the words of the *University Magazine* for this month, "has placed Mr. Stewart in a position second to none of his contemporaries," was last week performed as the act for his Bachelor's degree. In 1848 a glee of his composition obtained the St. Germans prize; and his part-songs, which gained the two Novello prizes in January and February last, were adjudged to him from among a host of competitors of different nations. But it is on the exercise for the Doctor's degree that his fame for the present may rest. It is an elaborate realisation of that splendid subject, the 107th Psalm. The words are a *scena spirituale*, and afforded full scope for the effect which Mr. Stewart has produced. It opens with a double chorus in C, in eight real parts (as required for the doctorate), *andante maestoso* set to the first verse; and at the second verse it breaks into a fugue of a joyous description. This is followed through some verses by a soprano solo. At the words, "He led them forth," written in A minor allegro, the principal theme is bold, expressing confidence, while the bass marches forward majestically. At the words, "He brought them out of darkness," the instrumentation is admirably wrought, vividly suiting the sound to the sense. This leads to the charming passage in F andante, which is frequently heard through the composition, "Oh, that men would therefore praise the Lord." A bass recitative follows at the 16th, 23rd, and 24th verses, accompanied by chords on the brass instruments, giving a most truthful interpretation to the psalmist. This breaks into a chorus descriptive of a storm, portrayed in the 25th and 26th verses. The storm clears away at the recitative for soprano, "So when they cried unto the Lord," &c.; and an andantino movement in 6-8 time of a melodious and gentle character succeeds, descriptive of the stilling of the waves. The instrumentation of both these choruses is masterly and finely contrasted. This is again succeeded by the soprano solo (accompanied by chorus) allegro molto, "Then are they glad." Again, the theme, "Oh that men," &c., is heard; and a maestoso succeeds, followed by a choral recitative in which each class of voices is separately heard, declaring in succession the various works of God, in the words of the 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th verses. A tenor solo, to the 39th, 40th, and 41st verses, comes now of a different character from anything else in the work, the andante being in E minor, and the allegro in E major, in which latter, at the words "maketh him households like a flock of sheep," the flute is made prominent in a sort of pastoral style. The chorus breaks in with a bold modulation to the key of C, with which the work opened, and is now concluded. This is Handelian, constructed in massive harmony, set to the last verse, so suggestive of reflection—"Whoso is wise will ponder these things, and they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord."

Whilst the fashionable auditory were assembling in the theatre, a scene of the greatest interest was engaging the attention of those most deeply interested in the proceedings of the day.

The Lord Chief Justice (Vice-President), the Lord Chancellor, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the other Members of the University Choral Society, assembled in the Commons Hall, about half-past two, when the Professor of Music to the University was called forward, and the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice read to Professor Smith a congratulatory address, and at its close begged his acceptance of the academical dress of a Doctor in Music. The worthy Professor having read his reply, was invested with the magnificent robe. It is a rich white figured damask silk gown, lined and faced with crimson satin; the sleeves wide and open, turned up with crimson satin; a double hood of white damask silk lined with crimson satin, and a black velvet round cap.

The Lord Chief Justice next read an address to Dr. Stewart, conductor to the University Choral Society, and presented him with the academical dress of a Doctor of Music. Doctor Stewart replied, and the robe was placed upon him: it is similar, in every respect, to that of the Professor.

Those who took part in these interesting proceedings then formed a procession, and walked to the theatre in full academics, with hoods. On the procession arriving at the theatre, the performance commenced. The orchestra numbered 120 persons, and was composed of the performing members of the society, the leading artists of Dublin, and several amateurs of high rank and station, among whom we observed some of the clergy of Christchurch Cathedral. The execution of the different vocalists and instrumentalists was in every way worthy of the subject: and the eminent artists who assisted on the occasion fully sustained their high professional reputation. At the conclusion, the vast audience assembled in the theatre dispersed, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day—a day such as was never before witnessed within the walls of Trinity College.

THE LATE MR. PARRY.

THE late Mr. Parry, whose decease was announced in our columns last week, was born at Denbigh, in North Wales, on the 18th of February, 1776. His musical talent was manifested, as a boy, by making a fife from a piece of cane, and, without tuition, playing on it the popular airs of the day. From a dancing-master he received a few lessons on the clarionet, on which the boy was in the habit of accompanying the church singers in psalm-tunes. He joined the Denbigh Militia in 1793; and from the German master of the band young Parry took lessons. In 1797 he became in turn band-master; and he made himself acquainted thoroughly with every wind instrument in a military band, and studied also the harp, piano, and violin, although the clarionet was still his favourite instrument. At the benefit of Mrs. T. Dibdin, in 1805, Mr. Parry made his *début* in London, by performing "All's well" on two flageolets, and "Viva Tutte" on three flageolets in distinct parts. Such was the success of this feat, that Mr. Parry, in 1807, took up his permanent residence in London, and from that period was identified with our principal musical societies and institutions. He

THE LATE MR. PARRY.

wrote and composed songs for Vauxhall Gardens for many years. In 1814 he wrote the pilot and dialogue, and composed the music of a farce called "Fair Cheating," for Lovegrove's benefit, at Drury-lane Theatre. At the desire of Mr. Arnold, he composed the music for T. Dibdin's "Harlequin Hoax," which had such an extraordinary run at the Lyceum Theatre. "High Notions," a farce, was written, in 1814, for Drury-lane Theatre, by Mr. Parry; and in the same year he composed the music for "Oberon's Oath," at Covent-garden. At this theatre he produced a musical sketch, "Helpless Animals," in 1818; and in 1821, "Two Wives, or a Hunt for Husbands," at the Lyceum. He also adapted the music for "Ivanhoe," at Covent-garden Theatre. Innumerable songs were both written and composed by Mr. Parry, in his day, for Braham, Incledon, Sinclair, Fyne, Phillips, C. Taylor, Knight, Harley, Munden, Collyer, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Dickons, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Bland, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, &c. Mr. Parry being a quick and ready poet as well as musician, his powers were often put in requisition for the Theatrical Fund dinners, &c., and very frequently extemporaneously. He wrote the songs for Braham and others, sung at the *fêtes* given to the Allied Sovereigns, the Prince of Orange, &c.; and "Arthur the Brave," in honour of the Duke of Wellington, for which he received a letter of thanks from his Grace. The Cambrian Society presented Mr. Parry with a medal for adapting English words to Welsh melodies. In 1821, at a *Gorsedd* (assemblage of Welsh bards), a bardic degree was conferred on Mr. Parry, who from that time was denominated *Bardd Alaw*, or master of song. He wrote an historical essay on the harp, on the antiquity of Welsh music, and Pennillion singing. He published two volumes of the "Welsh Harper," and edited the old edition of Jones's "Bardic Remains." Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Cornwall, Baron Wilson, and other writers, wrote English words to Parry's arrangement of the melodies of Wales. Mr. Parry composed the music of a farce, "A Trip to Wales," for Drury-lane Theatre, in 1826. In 1[illegible] he arranged the music for the "Welsh Girl," a piece played at the Olympic, by Madame Vestris, with great success. The popular "Jenny Jones" ("Cadair Idris") was published by Mr. Parry in 1820. He was the conductor of Eisteddvods, or bardic meetings, in Wales: at Wrexham, in 1820, Brecon, in 1822 and 1826; Denbigh, in 1828; at that held at Beaumaris in 1832 (her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent being present); and at Cardiff, in 1834; as also at all the meetings in London under the auspices of the Cymmrodorion, or Royal Cambrian Institution, from 1822 to 1836. Mr. Parry was for many years hon. treasurer to the Royal Society of Musicians, and hon. secretary to the Melodists' Club. He assisted the Royal and noble directors of the Ancient Concerts for many years. He was hon. assistant secretary also to the Royal Musical Festival held in Westminster Abbey in 1834.

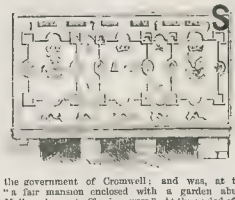
Mr. Parry was indefatigable in the cause of charity, and no concert ever took place for a musician or his family in distress, without the active co-operation of the kind-hearted Mr. Parry. He was a general favourite in the musical circles, from the Royal amateur down to the humblest member of the profession. He was not a profound musician, but he was an agreeable melodist, and many of his simple ballads will outlive much more ambitious efforts. An attack of paralysis, about two years since, compelled him to retire from active life; and a second attack, on the 8th, removed him from a world in which his career had been one of universal kindness. He has left a widow, who is at the advanced age of eighty, and, out of a large family, only one son survives, the celebrated John Parry, the vocalist, who, from being a very serious basso, has originated a novel and refined school of comic singing, in which, as yet, he is unrivalled, combining, as he does, such great powers of execution as a pianist with such vocal and dramatic imitative faculties.

The Portrait of the late Mr. Parry is from a miniature by Cornelius Durham.

GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE THEATRE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SCHOMBERG HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

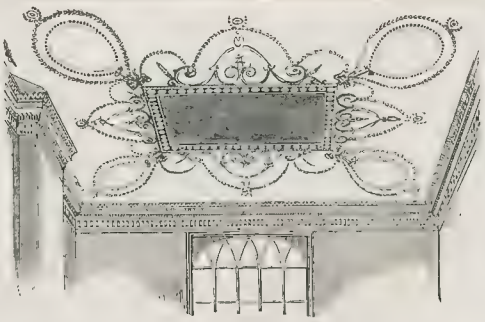


SCHOMBERG HOUSE is, perhaps, one of the most interesting of the few remaining mansions of the seventeenth century in the metropolis. With the history of this mansion are associated many of the most remarkable passages in the lives of those distinguished persons who occupied it at successive periods. The house was built about the year 1650, during the government of Cromwell; and was, at that time, considered "a fair mansion enclosed with a garden abutting on the Pall-Mall, and near to Charing-cross." At the period of its erection, Pall Mall was planted with elm trees to the number of 140, which the Survey Commissioners described as standing "in a very regular and decent manner on both sides of the walk." In 1660, on the restoration of Charles II., the house was occupied by several of the Court favourites; and, subsequently, by Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Chamber, and by the Countess of Portland.

Le Serre, who speaks enthusiastically of the beauty of St. James's Park, and of the King's pleasure garden, tells us that the houses at the south side of Pall-Mall, of which there were not more than half a dozen, were surrounded "by large meadows, always green, in which the ladies walked in summer time." The Royal gardens, now the private grounds of Marlborough House, stretched immediately behind; and here it was that Charles amused himself by feeding his pet animals, and "discoursing familiarly," as Evelyn writes, with Mrs. Nellie, an "impudent comedian," and the Duchess of Cleveland, "another curse of our nation." Nell Gwyn then resided next door to Schomberg House (now No. 79), where the house had a terrace and "mount" at the end of the garden, from which she used to speak to the King, he "standing on ye greene walk under it."

In the reign of William III. Schomberg House was thoroughly repaired and beautified by Frederick Duke of Schomberg, who employed Peter Berchet to paint the staircase. The third Duke, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, also made it his residence: and here it was

SCHOMBERG HOUSE, PALL-MALL.



CEILING OF SCHOMBERG HOUSE.

that the Duke of Cumberland—the "hero" or the "butcher" of Culloden, as the case may be—passed many years of his life. During the rebellion of Lord George Gordon the House was twice threatened with demolition; and that, too, at a moment when the King's troops were encamped under canvas in the Park at the rear of the building. The mansion, however, survived the troubles of the period, and was spared for many years, to become a store-house for the arts, and a rallying point for much that was celebrated in the world of literature and *belles lettres*—"Astley, the Beau," as he was termed, lived here for many years, and

STAIRCASE OF SCHOMBERG HOUSE.

painted some of his most conspicuous works. He erected, in the upper story, a suite of apartments accessible only to himself, and built on the roof a large painting room facing the park, which he called his "Country House." To this room he was in the habit of repairing; and, as he had several smaller apartments, and a separate staircase adjoining, he used to shut himself up for several weeks, without being visible to any but special friends. Richard Cosway, the painter, subsequently became the occupier of a portion of the house; and the apartments now used by Messrs. Harding and Company as their showrooms were the saloons in which the accomplished wife of the painter received the most distinguished *dilettanti* of the day. Here, too, in later days, Gainsborough took up his abode, and enjoyed the society of all the celebrities of his time; including the friendship of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, with whose loveliness he was so much struck, that he in vain attempted to paint her portrait. Gainsborough died in a room in the second floor of the west wing, exclaiming that he "was going to heaven, and that Vandyke was there." Schomberg House was subsequently occupied by the well-known Robert Bowyer, the author of the "Historic Gallery," and also by the eccentric Doctor Graham.

The mansion, which has been for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Harding and Company, the eminent silk-mercers, is now destined, in its turn, to give place to a modern structure, better adapted to the wants of the owners, and more suitable to the requirements of the present day.

We give a view of the exterior of this curious mansion; of one of its ceilings; and the principal staircase. Appended to the initial is a fine old lead cistern upon the premises

PASSION WEEK.

Among the Lenten Entertainments, that of Mr. Russell, at the Olympic Theatre, claims pre-eminence. In his fertile brain, he has conceived an entirely new kind of entertainment, not only highly suggestive in itself, but capable of being carried out to important issues. He has blended the picturesque and poetic in intimate union; and shown how each may be made mutually to assist the other, through the medium of music.

Mr. Russell presents the public with two dioramas in one evening. The first represents, under the title of "The Far West," the emigrant's progress from the Old World to the New. While the scenes succeed each other, Mr. Russell first describes, and then illustrates them, by singing or chanting a poem written by Dr. Mackay. The chief recommendation of the scenes themselves is their reality. Mr. Russell himself is their warrant that they are "transcripts from nature."

Some of the poetry by Dr. Mackay is exceedingly beautiful. The first piece, entitled "The Parting Tear," is touching; the second, called "Cheer, boys, cheer" is thrilling; and the third, named "Far, far upon the sea," is telling But having arrived at New York, the poet parts with the Old World altogether, and sends forth a joyous spirit, delighting in the present, and full of hope for the future. Aloud he singeth, like Chanticleer ushering in a new morrow:—

To the west, to the west, to the land of the free,
Where mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea,
Where a man is a man, if he's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

Arrived at Niagara the poet's soul is awakened, and thus, in tones of inspiration, he gives voice to her impulses:—

NIAGARA.

Mighty Niagara! whose voice we hear
Bursting its thunder-call sublime and clear,
Thy glorious waters take an awful roar,
From the blue heaven to overflow the world
They speak high language to the listening flood,
No roar of billows battling with the sky
No thunder leaping from the hill-tops high;
No voice of Nature, warring or at rest,
Can equal thine, O river of the West!
The tempest's voice grows silent on the sea,
But thine, O flood, exults eternally!
The cloud-born thunder stills its wildest roar,
But thine, perpetual, rolls for evermore.
And evermore the waters seem to say,
"We rolled rejoicing, as we roll to-day,
Four thousand years ago, when Earth was young,
And Noah's sons their first glad anthems sung,
Long ere the foot of man disturb'd the wood,
Or human eye beheld my mighty flood,
To mourn and nights my voice sublime was raised,
In ceaseless gratitude, and God was praised.
On! ever on! my gathering waters flow
Men live and die, the nations come and go,
Race follows race, and change comes over all,
Fill us with wonder, as we stand afar,
Humbled to think how small and mean we are.
And as they rush, and foam, and burst, and roll,
My mighty flood shall thunder as to-day,
Its strength and beauty heedless of decay.
Be it to me to thank, and let me hear
The song of pleasure in the voice of cheer,
From our strong shores, run for evermore,
And float your navies to the ocean shore
Pass on, pass on, and work with heart and will,
And health and fortune shall reward you still.
The world is yours, enjoy it as you can,
And give your thanks to God, your help to man."

ILLEN CRAFT, A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The painting of the Falls of Niagara is very effective. It is followed by pictures of the emigrant's settlement in the western states, of the backwoods, of the inundation, of the rolling prairie, of the sleigh in the winter season, and of the emigrant's domestic happiness increased by the receipt of letters from dear Old England

The second diorama represents "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery." The poetry illustrative of the scenes is written by Mr Angus B. Reach. Both begin with descriptions of a Negro village in the interior of Africa, where

The plumed and painted savage may boast that he is free.

SCENE FROM MR. HENRY RUSSELL'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE NEGRO FESTIVAL.

Next, we have the slave battle, and the chase of the slave-ship; soon followed by a slave sale in Havannah, slave labour in the sugar and rice plantations, and the fugitive slave pursued by bloodhounds and riflemen. Other scenes, such as the forest on fire, the Mississippi, the planter's house, the Negro village, and the Negro-dancing festival (of which we give an illustration), conclude the exhibition.

Mr. Russell, in the recitative and vocal department of his entertainment, exhibited his usual tact and talent introducing the customary varieties, for the sake of a jest or an anecdote. He may, with his present materials, set an example of a superior kind of exhibition, in which a single subject, judiciously chosen, and the powers of the poet and the vocalist in connexion with the worthiest theme. It contains an idea which, in its real station, might bring fame and fortune to one who was willing to serve his generation by the regulation which it implies

On Monday, at the Adelphi Madame Thillon and Mr. Hudson gave their well-known and popular entertainment.

At the Haymarket Mr. C. E. Adams delivered his highly useful lecture on Astronomy—the subject being completed to the present time by the addition of the nine new planets to the Orrery: and Mrs. Fanny Kemble read "Henry VIII." at the St. James's: followed, on Tuesday morning, by the "Tempest."

At the Music Hall, Store street, Mr. Henry Nicholls has also read, during the week, "Othello," "Macbeth," and "The Merchant of Venice." This gentleman's vocal is exceedingly fine, and he reads with great judgment and effect. At Crosby Hall, Mr. Newman has ventriloquised, and at the Beaumont Institution, Mr. Jacob has wizardised; while, at the Soho Theatre, Dr. Darling has electro-biologised their several astonished audiences.

Such have been the amusements of Passion Week.

FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY.—REMARKABLE RETURN IN THE CENSUS.

We are reminded by Mr. Russell's powerful denunciation of Slavery of a remarkable instance of its baneful effects, which has just been illustrated by means of the census return in Yorkshire. It appears that William and Ellen Craft have lately been relating, at the Wesleyan Mechanics' institute, a touching account of their escape from slavery; and as they sojourned with Mr. Wilson Armistead, of Leeds, on the 30th of March, it was requisite that their names and places of nativity, as well as their rank and profession, should be inserted by him in the Government Census paper to be filled up and returned on the 31st. These two individuals were accordingly entered by Mr. Armistead under their real designation "*Fugitives from Slavery in America the land of free natives?*" This is a startling entry, perhaps more extraordinary than any in the new return of our population.

The particulars of the escape of these fugitives from slavery are of the most romantic character. William and Ellen Craft were reared in Georgia, under different masters; but, living near to each other, they became eventually man and wife. William is a black man, but his wife Ellen is only white. Whenever they met, after their marriage, they contrived and discussed plans of escape; and in 1848 this was accomplished: the wife, with her hair cut off, and wearing a gent's spectacles, disguised herself as a young man, and became master and he slave or servant. They first travelled to Savannah, and then took the steamboat to Charleston, in Carolina. After escaping many dangers of betrayal, and having now expended their savings in obtaining their liberty, they settled in Boston, William to work at his trade of cabinet-making, and Ellen to work with her needle. In this way they maintained themselves, learned to read and write at evening schools, until they fancied they were in safety from pursuit, and on the very first evening they attended the school the warrant was issued for their apprehension, and the slave-catchers were abroad in Boston. The excitement and agitation of the three or four days' hunt in Boston were extreme; but William and Ellen ultimately succeeded in getting on board a British vessel, while the kidnappers were at New York.

The fugitives arrived about four months since in Liverpool, where, for the first time, they set foot on really free soil. They are very interesting and intelligent persons. Ellen is twenty-four years of age, and as fair as most of her British sisters. William is very dark, but of a reflective, intelligent countenance.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The season before Easter terminated on Saturday last, with the second performance of Auber's "Muta di Portici" (Masaniello"). The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, were present, in addition to a very fashionable assemblage. The opera was signalised by the appearance of two richmonds in the field, the *Masaniello* of Signor Fortini played the second and third acts, and M. Ponitier the fourth and fifth acts, the former having been attacked with indisposition on the night of his *début*, and being obliged to abandon his exertions, on the second occasion, in the middle of the opera. M. Ponitier, who sang the part of *Rubivy*, in "Gustave," is the celebrated *tenorhier* of Rouen, whose advent on the lyric stage in Paris, at the Académie Royale, created such a sensation some ten years since. His *Masaniello* was regarded as his best effort. In the air of "Sleep," in the fourth act, he produced an immense impression; but stage fright, and the novelty of the language, quite frustrated his powers last Saturday. To the general audience, who, of course, most unfortunate for the execution; but Mdlle. Monti's *Fenella*, eloquent, expressive, and novel pantomime, and Massol's spirited *Pietro*, were consolations for the disappointment.

The activity displayed by the management since the opening night on the 22nd ult. has been prodigious. The production of two grand three-act operas, Auber's "Gustave" and "Masaniello," in less than three weeks, is one of the greatest lyric achievements within our recollection, and reflects the highest credit on the musical director, Balfe, the indefatigable *régisseur en scene en scène* (Mr. Harris), and the artists engaged in the costs. "Gustave" has been given four times, and "Masaniello" twice. The *débût* of Mdlle. Dupres—her very appearance in *Lucia*, her serious one in scene, and four repetitions of the *Page*—has been most triumphant. The return of Coletti, and the *débût* of Massol, are the other events of moment. A new and beautiful ballet, "Life on Amazons," has been added to the choreographic attractions, and Carlotta Grisi has returned with renewed grace, if possible, in her style of dancing.

Next Tuesday, the Titan of bases, the unrivalled Lablache, will administer his nostrums to his patients, as *Dulcamara*, and Mdlle. Pauline Duprez will appear as *Adina*, in which she was so well received at the Parisian Italian Opera House: there will be a new barytone, Signor Ferranti, for *Belcore*, with Calzolari as *Nemorino*. The *débût* of Mdlle Alaymo, from the Pergola at Florence, is fixed for saturday next, as *Lucrezia Borgia*; and Madame Sontag will return on Tuesday, the 29th, as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," with which she has been obligingly the Parisian and-cores during the winter. Alary's "Tre Nozze," and Thalberg's new opera, will be the earliest novelties

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The directors were under the necessity of presenting Rossini's "Semiramide," for the fourth time, last Saturday, for the same reason as on the previous Thursday, namely, the indisposition of Tamberlik. This change, from the announced representation of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," occasioned much of discontent and disorder during the overture and introduction to "semiramide," and the demands for the appearance of Mr. Gye were vociferous. The storm, however, died off on the entrance of Grisi, and her singing, combined with the exertions of Artgi, ultimately restored peace and quietness; although the opera went very flatly, Salvatore's hoarseness rendering the *cantabile* anything but gratifying. It should be explained, that, up to late in the afternoon, Lopez and been entertained, as her Majesty and Prince Albert intended to have been present at the performance of "Robert," of Tamberlik being sufficiently well to have undertaken his part.

Next Tuesday, Mario will make his first appearance this season, as *Raoul*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," Grisi, Goldi an, Angri, Herz, Ferranti, Tamberlik, and Tagliafico being included in the cast. On the succeeding Thursday, Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be performed, for the first time in this country, in Italian, the principal characters sustained by Madame Castellan, Tamberlik, Tagliafico, and Herr Formes

The prices of admission are to be reduced at Drury Lane, on and after next Monday. The ostensible reason for the change is, that foreign visitors, after the assimilation of the prices to the continental theatres. We shall thus have at the national theatre a two shilling pit. This is a reform which ought to have been commenced much sooner. Cheap theatres, and plenty of them, are the true means for the regeneration of the drama than all other means combined. Mr. Anderson revives Schiller's boy-play of "The Robbers," and himself performs *Charles Moor*. How is it that this gentleman, in going off the English stage, selects his earlier and worst pieces?

The subject of the burlesque at the Haymarket is "The Bohemian Girl" by the Brothers Brough. It will be produced on Monday. Mr. H. W. Mclack is announced also in "Richard the Third."

At the Adelphi, the fairy burlesque of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies" will be produced; in many parts necessarily re-written, owing to the loss of the original MS. in the *President* steamer, with poor Power.

We have already announced the new pieces at the Surrey: Mesers. Anglo-[illegible] Lyceum: [illegible] Queen's: [illegible] Olympic: [illegible] Sadler's Wells: [illegible] Princess's: [illegible] Strand: [illegible] Adelphi: [illegible] Lyceum: [illegible] Haymarket: [illegible] St. James's: [illegible] Princess's: [illegible] Soho: [illegible] Music Hall: [illegible] Crosby Hall: [illegible] Beaumont Institution: [illegible] Soho Theatre: [illegible] Dr. Darling: [illegible] Adelphi: [illegible] Haymarket: [illegible] St. James's

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

April 19, 1851.] 317

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXECUTION OF THE FRIMLEY MURDERER.

On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, the two men, Levi Harwood and James Jones, who were convicted at the last assizes at Kingston of having concerned in the murder of the Rev. George Hollest, at Frimley, suffered death in front of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in the presence of between 7000 and 8000 persons.

The murderers have confessed their guilt. The confession of Jones to the chaplain of the gaol was as follows:—There were in the room at the time of the murder, Smith, myself, and Levi Harwood. I held Mrs. Hollest round the waist. I had a pistol in my hand, and might have shot her, but never intended to do it. Levi Harwood was then standing at the foot of Mr. Hollest. The second time Mr Hollest was stooping to pick up the poker, and Levi Harwood was the man who fired the shot." He said with emphasis, "I am certain of that. Smith and Levi Harwood both ran out of the room, leaving me the last person in it. I followed as soon as I could get away from Mrs. Hollest. Then I immediately left the room, and went down into the garden on the side of the turnpike-road. A4 four. namely, Levi Harwood and Samuel Harwood, Smith, and myself, came on together. After I had left the premises and had got into the main road, I heard the sound of fire-arms, as from the house of Mr. Hollest. The account given by Smith of what took place in the room is quite true, and Mrs. Hollest is mistaken in sewing me as to her belief that it was Levi Harwood who held her, as it was me. Myself and Samuel Harwood parted from Smith and Levi Harwood about four miles from Frimley, and came on together. Samuel Harwood was the man who fired the shot."

The confession then detailed the circumstances attending the apprehension of the burglars, as already known to the public.

On the morning of the execution, a few minutes before eight o'clock, Levi Harwood, who had up to that time refused to make any admission, sent for the Governor, and said, "The truth has been spoken by Smith. What was done was never intended to be done." He was asked by the Governor, "You mean the murder was not contemplated?" Harwood's answer was, "Yes, that is what I mean."

With respect to Smith, the approver, he will be detained in Horsemonger-lane Gaol until the Surrey summer assizes, when he will be arraigned on the coroner's inquisition: but it is probable that the Government will not offer any evidence against him respecting the murder of Mr. Hollest. After the gaol trial for a burglary at Farnham, in the same county, no sufficient evidence will soon be adduced to prove his connexion with a recent robbery there, in company with Samuel Harwood and the parties who were executed. He is also connected with them in the burglaries in Sussex.

THE LATE EXECUTION AT CHELMSFORD.—The body of Sarah Chesham, who was recently executed for poisoning her husband, was given up to the relatives of the deceased, but, on being taken to Clavering, the clergyman refused to read the usual burial service, and the body was taken back to the Chelmsford gaol, to be buried in the churchyard. Some correspondence, it is said, took place between the ex-gryman and the diocesan, and, pending the issue, the coffin, containing the corpse, was temporarily placed in a grave dug for that purpose, and covered with boards. During the night the body was stolen, and no traces of it have been discovered.

THE FRIMLEY MURDERERS.—APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER BURGLAR.—Saturday last having been appointed by the magistrates at Horsham for the re examination of Samuel Harwood, one of the persons charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, and James Hamilton, the latter appeared at the Uckfield burglary, the Town-hall was crowded to excess. The prisoners having been placed in the dock, Mr. W. H. Biddlecombe, the chief superintendent of the Surrey constabulary, said from circumstances which had come to his knowledge it was necessary that he should at once apply for a remand. He came there that morning prepared with evidence which, after it had been heard, would justify them in committing both the prisoners, but in consequence of a communication he had received that morning—that John Isaacs had been apprehended the day before at Frome in Somersetshire, and whom he charged as one concerned in that and the Uckfield robbery if the bench would grant a remand it would enable him to place the man in the dock with the other prisoners. The magistrates asked Mr. Biddlecombe what remand he required? —Mr. Biddlecombe thought a week would be sufficient. It was necessary that he should apply to the authorities at Tunbridge Wells to allow him to place Isaacs in the dock with his fellow prisoners. The prisoners were then remanded the prisoners to the last instant. It is stated that some extraordinary disclosures will be made at the next inquiry. The man Isaacs is one of the clerks who assisted the Messrs Harwoods's house, near Uckfield, in December last, the other seven having been tried and transported at the last assizes at Lewes. It is stated that he was one of the party who broke open the iron-safe with sixty quarters of corn, five ricks of corn, ten pigs, nearly 200 head of poultry, a vast quantity of farming implements, &c. The granary, though in the midst of the flames, escaped, and the fire was extinguished before the furniture was much injured by removal. It is much feared that the fire was not accidental. The labourers asked on with apathy; some, indeed, stole a barrel of beer, and cut slices from the burning bullocks. The whole country for miles round was lit up by the flames.

REPRESENTATION OF PLYMOUTH.—The electors of this town have determined, according to the local paper, to reject Mr. Bremridge, and have their representative as soon as possible, and to return a staunch Protestant in his place. Mr. Collier has been named; and Mr. George Eve has offered himself as a candidate, and will visit the borough in a few days.

REPRESENTATION OF OXFORDSHIRE.—At a meeting of the Oxfordshire Conservative Association, held on Tuesday, at the Star Hotel, Oxford, it was agreed unanimously, in the absence of a dissolution of Parliament, to put in nomination Lieut.-Co.. North, a very popular landowner of the county, in opposition to Lord Norreys. The Colonel, after great solicitation, has consented to be put in nomination

MR. BRIGHT AND THE REPRESENTATION OF ROCHDALE.—Mr. Bright, M.P. for Manchester, has addressed a letter to Mr. W. Chadwick, the chairman of the meeting of electors, at which a requestion to Mr. Bright was agreed upon. In this letter, Mr. Bright declines to accept the invitation to become a candidate for Rochdale, at the next dissolution of Parliament, on the ground that he does not conceive it consistent with his public duty voluntarily to abandon the post which he now occu

The Government has decided on making Deptford and Plymouth the emigration depôts. The South-Western Railway Company offered to convey emigrants and all their luggage from London to Southampton, and place the whole on board ship in Southampton Docks, at 6s per head, if Government would make Southampton the depôt; and enable the emigrants to avoid the dangers and delay of that part of the Channel voyage between the Thames and the Isle of Wight.

GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING IN SCOTLAND.—A public dinner is announced to take place on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at the Music Hall, in Edinburgh, for the purpose of discussing the principles of fair protection to native and colonial industry. The Earl of Eglinton will take the chair. It is expected that many of the members of the House of Commons, and others favourable to the objects of the meeting, will be present, and take part in the proceedings

A shoal of porpoises were seen disporting in the sea on Wednesday morning, off Brighton, within gun-shot of the shore. So numerous a shoal has not been seen off Brighton since the coming of the railroad.

An extraordinary and fatal accident occurred in Greenock on Tuesday, in Bank-street, in the family of Mr. Duncan Brown, cloth merchant. He had gone into his own bath-room to take a tepid bath, and had remained beyond the usual time. The servant of the family in the flat below observed water coming through the plaster, and went up stairs to Mrs. Brown to ascertain the cause. On Mrs. Brown entering the room she found her husband drowned in the bath, and the water overflowing.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A fatal accident occurred at the Cavendish Bri ge Brewery, near Burton-on-Trent, a few days ago. John Sheffield, one of the men employed at the brewery, fell into the vat, which was filled with porter. Though speedily got out, all efforts to restore him were quite in vain. Deceased was 60 years of age. Mr. Eaton, the proprietor of the brewery, declared at right, notwithstanding the great loss to him, to run off the contents of the vat into the Trent: and this course was adopted in the presence of the clergy of the parish, the coroner and jury. The waste of the porter was estimated at upwards of 80 barrels (2880 gallons), and valued at from £150 to £200.

A park of 70 acres in extent, with a considerable frontage to the river Dee, is about to be opened in the city of Chester by a private individual.

CAPTAIN J. D. CUNNINGHAM.—The papers brought by the last India mail announce the death of Captain J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, author of the only good "History of the Sikhs," and eldest son of Allan Cunningham, the Scottish Curator and poet. The thieves (or half his life), unmerruptedly, in every climate of India; but his death was mainly occasioned by a sense of ingratitude inflicted upon him by the East India Company, in removing him from his post of political agent at Bhopal, for making "unauthorised" use of official documents in his "History of the Sikhs." Captain Cunningham had applied to the Court of Directors for permission, and thought, in common with others, that he had obtained such permission.

On Friday week information was received by the metropolitan police, that a large Ordnance powder-mills at Waltham Abbey had been barbariously entered and plundered of a large amount of property. The thieves (or half his life), uninter

"THE PRINCE," ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR DENMARK.

THE DANISH PORT, HJERTING.

year as his Majesty, married another daughter of Frederick VI. At the interview we are describing, the King conversed in French, making such inquiries relative to the particulars of the journey as showed him to be thoroughly conversant with the entire scope of the expedition in its bjects and details. He

INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF DENMARK.

was dressed in a plain dark green military frock coat, and had a small hanger-shaped weapon, rather less than a foot in length, suspended from his girdle. One side of the room was occupied with a sort of raised throne, over which was a canopy of crimson velvet; and the apartment, without any pretensions to regal sumptuousness, being not only carpeted (rather novelty, even in a Danish Palace, it will be seen hereafter), but also otherwise well furnished and well warmed, had an air of comfort about it most consonant with English notions, sharpened, as these were, to the highest appreciable point by the hyperborean aspect of things out of doors, and in the approach to the Royal presence. In the ante-room was an open fire-place, wherein glowed, not the light cheerful blaze of the wood of the country, but the more lurid, and, to the strangers, the more luxurious flame of coal, the only specimen of that estimable mineral seen by the party during their Danish exploration

After a rapid and animated conversation of about a quarter of an hour, the Englishmen bowed themselves out with the usual ceremonial of "advancing backwards" observed before all crowned heads on such occasions; but it may be remarked that there was nothing whatever *exigeant* in the stipulations of the Lord Chamberlain as to the costume of the visitors, white gloves comprising the only distinctive feature of the toilet insisted upon. The affable mien and cordial demeanour of his Majesty immediately put the party at their ease, and they took leave of him impressed with a vivid sense of his high breeding and discriminating intelligence, their *amour propre* being probably not a little additionally flattered on learning that Frederick had declined a game at billiards with a performer of European celebrity, and to which his Majesty had specially invited that individual, in order that he might render the honour of an interview to the representatives of the English press. Shortly before the period now being spoken of the King had returned from fishing—an amusement for which he has a strong predilection, as indeed he has for all the national pastimes: hence, no doubt, one main element in the great popularity of Frederick, at least among the middle and humbler classes, upon whom the curtailment of certain invidious immunities among the aristocracy has recently conferred substantial advantages, in which the mercantile, trading, and burgher ranks have also largely participated. After leaving the King's presence, the journalists were entertained at the table of the Lord Chamberlain Berling, in an apartment adjoining the Royal suite.

In the King's billiard-room is a collection of portraits of the Monarchs of Denmark and their wives, amongst the latter being Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., and sister of George III., and whose alleged criminal intimacy with the Minister Struensee (beheaded, with his accomplice Brandt) occasioned so much discussion some eighty years ago, and is still one of those political puzzles wherewith the historical speculator delights to bewilder himself, for "there is much to be said on both sides" this once fiercely debated question. She was a great favourite amongst the poor in the neighbourhood of her various residences; and by the humbler ones she is held to be entirely guiltless, though, if she were not, a sufficient justification would be found in the memory of the Danes on the ground of the weak, false, and cruel character of her husband.

The party, on leaving Frederickesborg, proceeded to Elsineur—whose Shakspearian and historic associations were, of course, productive of the usual topographic investigations due to the *genus loci* at the hands of all Englishmen.

From Elsineur a portion of the party, including the writer of this notice, proceeded across the Sound to the Swedish town of Helsingborg, where they were received with extreme urbanity by several of the principal inhabitants. After an interchange of civilities, the enquiries of the Swedish gentlemen were directed with the most lively interest to the proceedings connected with the Great Exhibition, and they appeared exceedingly pleased at the prospect of their being able to reach that universal centre of magnetism by the medium now being opened up.

Returning to Copenhagen, the party waited on the Postmaster-general, with whom they had a long interview, the result of which was a reassurance on the part of that functionary that the Danish postal department of the Government would do all in their power to promote the objects of the new route. There is every probability, in consequence, that a new road, for a portion of the distance between Hjerting and Kolding, will be at once made by the Danish Government; and there is, moreover, a prospect of a railroad connecting those two places, a project towards that end having been set on foot; and from the few engineering difficulties, and the moderate price of materials, with every appearance of success.

Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of this new and interesting route, with Views of the principal towns, with Sketches of costume and other characteristics of the people.

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No. 480.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT. GRATIS.

A REMONSTRANCE WITH THE DAILY PRESS.

IT has been said that the character of a people is reflected in its press, and that the public journals of any nation are never much before nor much behind the intellect of the age and the country in which they are issued. A brutal people loves a brutal press, a frivolous people will not encourage sober journals, and a nation of warring factions will transform public writers into violent partizans. Not only opinions, it is said, but manners, are faithfully reflected through the press; and a vicious age not only requires and creates a vicious literature, but a vicious literature reacts upon the public sentiment of the age, and degrades it with an unhappy fatality into a still lower depth of pollution than that which was its own origin. But while there is much truth there may be much error in this as in some other sayings that have acquired the currency, if not the validity of established axioms. If any intelligent foreigner among the tens and hundreds of thousands of visitors whom we may daily expect on our shores, were to judge of the British nation by this rule at the present time, he might draw a picture of us from the columns of our daily press, which would be anything but flattering to our self-love, creditable to our taste, or just to our morality and intelligence. If he took up the great daily sheets that aspire to guide the public opinion of England, and cast his eye over the advertising columns—by the profits of which they are enabled to pay able writers, accurate reporters, and active foreign agents and correspondents—he would find announcements of the most disgusting kind, couched in language that renders them unfit for the perusal of women, and which, were there no other objectionable matter in their broad superficies of print would render it a duty imperative on the head of every father of a family to keep them from the sight of his untainted family circle. If the intelligent foreigner, instead of confining himself to the editorial articles, those diurnal essays of a brilliancy which, fifty years ago, would have been sufficient to give their authors a lasting and honourable place in the literature of their country, were to investigate still more closely the records of the public tribunals, which the journals make it a point of preserving and presenting to the world, he would be still more disgusted, still more shocked, and still more puzzled to know, by means of the rule we have quoted, what sort of a people the English were. He would find details of the most prurient and abominable vice broadly and unreservedly printed, that all the world might read. The slang, vulgarity, and blackguardism of the police-courts would form the smallest and most inoffensive portion of the foul pabulum daily served up to the breakfast-tables of those who are wealthy enough to buy or borrow a leading London journal. All the odious details which the Common Law, the Ecclesiastical, and the Appellate courts are compelled to extract from unwilling witnesses, in cases where the honour and happiness of wives and husbands are concerned, he would see in unblushing type, and in the very language of the brothel: and, from the unnecessary minuteness and particularity with which the reporters of these unhappy cases dwell upon the incidents and circumstances of the criminality of the one party and the degradation of the other, he might also be justified in the belief that these *employés* of the journals were expressly ordered to hide nothing, but rather to exaggerate and display, than to soften and generalize them. Even in the preliminary and *ex parte* investigations before the police magistrates—of which the statements very often turn out to be the unfounded assertions or mistakes of complaining parties—the same rule would be found to guide the judgment of the reporters who write, and of the editors who publish; and our intelligent foreigner might be tempted to inquire, if the English were in reality the well-informed, the moral, the decent, and the religious people which they are represented to be? "Surely," he might say, "there must be a large and degraded public, that has a taste for such garbage, or the leading journals of the country would not so industriously supply it."

But our foreign critic would be wrong. We are convinced that the great body of the English people, so far from seeking such details in the newspapers, disapprove of them, and that the daily journals injure their own sale by this unworthy pandering to the readers of the pot-house, or of worse places. The daily journal, instead of being a welcome guest in the families of the upper and middle-classes of society, is banished to the counting-house, the club, the

VISIT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING (SEE NEXT PAGE).

tavern, and the beer-shop; and the homes of the people are deprived of the daily history of their age and nation, lest in taking the food of wholesome politics and elegant literature, the young and the innocent should be polluted with the moral poison of the stews, and familiarized with modes of vice, of which but for these vehicles of corruption they would be ignorant of the very name.

Within the last three weeks the daily journals have afforded a greater number of more glaring examples of this abuse of the liberty of printing which we fortunately enjoy in this country, than we ever remember to have seen. The evil which has grown to this height, and which we feel bound to notice, is one of comparatively recent introduction. Eight or ten years ago, the great leading newspapers made it a rule to omit all offensive details of the kind to which we allude, and contented themselves, in painful cases, with a general statement that the evidence was unfit for publication. But, now-a-days, nothing seems unfit for publication in their columns. They appear to vie with each other as to which shall give the most prurient and filthy examinations and cross-examinations, as if they themselves took a pleasure in such disclosures of misery and profligacy, and expected their readers to do the same. It will not do to allege in extenuation that the publication of the evidence in our law and assize courts is attended with advantage. There can be no doubt of the general fact; and we should be sorry to see the day when the records of the courts of law should be sealed books to the great bulk of the people. But the journals that claim to be public instructors ought to practise decency, and exercise a moral supervision over their columns. Even the judges of the land, who are compelled, in the exercise of their functions, to sit and hear these cases, order their courts to be cleared of women and children, when evidence unfit for their ears is about to be given; and it is rather too bad, that newspapers, which are under no such compulsion as the judges, should put themselves out of the way to make public that which good feeling, if not common decency, should conceal. They lay themselves under an imputation which we are sure they do not deserve—that they parade such cases because they imagine they will pay. We, on the contrary, believe that the newspapers do not act upon this principle; but, that what they do they do through inadvertency, or from a misjudging idea of the necessity of full publicity and impartiality. But it is high time the evil should be checked; and we think that it only requires a little consideration on the part of the proprietors and conductors of our first-class journals, to insure a return to the comparative delicacy and scrupulousness which were the rule among them until very lately. To think that the public enjoy or approve of such details, is to wrong the intelligence of the age. If a bookseller were to publish a book with half the indecencies that appear in the daily newspapers, he would be scouted by the trade and by the public, besides being liable to a prosecution. We do not see why the newspapers should be less careful. On the contrary, they should be more anxious to avoid offence, because their power for evil is so much greater. While the book has but one reader, the newspaper may have hundreds, or even thousands

For ability, for enterprise, for honesty, and for independence, the daily press of England stands unrivalled and unapproachable. It would lose nothing in the estimation of men, if it were rendered fit for the perusal of women; and would cease to be as powerful for good as it is at present, by becoming more careful in the exclusion of that moral filth which lawyers must investigate, but which there is no necessity should be laid bare to our wives and children. And while its influence upon the mind of the nation would be better and purer, its admission into those family circles—whence in self-defence it is now banished—would be a benefit, because both its sale as a public speculation, and its usefulness as a public institution. It is not enough that the press should be free and honest. The intellect and the feeling of this age and country require that it should be decent.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING

SUNDRY and manifold have been the episodal passages in the history of the progress of the Great Exhibition Building, to be chronicled hereafter in the true Boswellian spirit. Not the least striking among the characteristic incidents will be that portrayed by our Artists upon the preceding page.

Among the visitors to the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday week, was the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro. After walking through the high-arched transept, the noble and gallant Duke proceeded eastward to the Foreign Department, where he paused to observe one of the exhibitors removing from an oaken case various costly articles of gold and silver plate. At the moment of the Duke's approach was uncovered a pair of silver equestrian statuettes of the Duke himself and his once formidable rival, Napoleon. The great Captain smiled at the incident; and, to an enquiring look of the exhibitor, quietly nodded assent. The news instantly spread that the Duke of Wellington was within "the French territory;" and, in a few moments, probably for the first time in his life, the noble and gallant Duke was surprised and surrounded by a body of Frenchmen. Their national character for politeness prevailed over other feelings; the hats and caps of the bearded foreigners were as once raised to the British hero; and the Duke, having returned a military salute, passed on to the next department.

The incident is fraught with food for reflection, and highly merite pictorial commemoration, which instantly appeals to the mind's eye Many a poem has been penned upon a less impressive dictum of the world's history; and we question if there will occur a more suggestive scene within the cosmopolitan area of this Palace of Peace

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Royal Commissioners, after their meeting on the 22nd, published the programme of the state opening by her Majesty. The regulations declare that—

"Exhibitors' attendants appointed by the Executive Committee will be admitted between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock at doors specified on their cards, and will immediately take their places by the counters, &c., of their employers

"Holders of season tickets will be admitted at all doors on the south side, and west of the building between the hours of 9 and half-past 11 o'clock, and will take their places, subject to police regulations, in the lower part of the building and in the galleries assigned to persons ranked in the nave and transept.

"A platform, with a chair of state, will be raised to the north of the centre of the transept.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners will assemble at half-past 11 o'clock in the transept, opposite the platform, together with their Executive Committee and the Foreign Acting Commissioners, in full dress, or in plain evening dress

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, her Majesty's Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, will take their places on the platform to the right and left of the chair of state, in full dress, also at half-past 11 o'clock.

"Her Majesty, proceeding in state, with the Royal Family, foreign guests, &c., and her and their suites, from Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, and down Hyde-park, will enter the Exhibition Building by the north entrance precisely at 12 o'clock She will take her seat in the chair of state, and a choir will sing "God save the Queen."

"Then his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Royal Commissioners, will proceed to the platform, and read a declaration to her Majesty a short report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the catalogue of the articles exhibited. Her Majesty will return an answer, handed to her by the Secretary of State; and Prince Albert will take his place again by the side of her Majesty. The Deputy of the Corps Diplomatique will read an address to her Majesty on behalf of the foreign contributing nations, which her Majesty will answer. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will then say a prayer, followed by a short anthem by the choir

"The Royal Family, and the Commissioners, turns to the south, and to the centre of the nave by its north side, return to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the end of the transept, and come back to the centre along the north side of the nave. During the procession the organs appointed will play marches, taking the music up at the queen's approach.

"On her Majesty's return to the platform, the Queen will declare the Exhibition opened," while will be announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and a Royal salute on the north of the serpentine; will hoist upon the nave, will be thrown open, and the [illegible]

[illegible] by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Steward, by which she came. All the doors, which will have been closed at half-past eleven o'clock, will, upon her Majesty's departure, be opened again."

Spectators of all classes, without and within the Building, are thus accommodated, and we trust that the usually propitious weather which attends her Majesty's progresses and ceremonials will lend its sunshine to the thousands who purpose making holiday at this inauguration of our Great Industrial Temple. Were the municipal authorities, or any of the great City guilds, by subsidiary processions, to add to the splendour and character (both derived from and bound up with) our commercial enterprise) of the festival, the attractions and solemnities of this unspeakable and unprecedented event would be vastly increased, and the popular share of the out-of-doors spectacle would be greatly augmented. Of course, according to street etiquette, the guard of honour which will attend the Queen will be chosen from her household troops; but we would suggest that some special position or function should be selected for the trusty, efficient, active, and intelligent Sappers and Miners, who have materially advanced the growth and settlement of the World's Fair. The officers of the Engineers and Artillery, and indeed the whole military staff, are worthy of public commendation, thus marked as the opening day and its glories.

The Building was closed on Good Friday, and very little work was accomplished by any save some of the foreign exhibitors. The location of articles of sculpture and statuary has been finally entrusted to Mr. John Bell, vice Sir Richard Westmacott. Most of the principal groups and figures have been transferred to the transept; but it would have been as well for the favourable impression of the spectator entering at the south, to have simply decorated the space up to Osler's great glass fountain in the middle, with flowers and shrubs. The statues at present in this area are of very important or striking size, and the first object which arrests the eye is the girlish effigy of her Majesty on horseback, to which we have previously alluded. The advance in the British division removes nearly all apprehension as to the completeness of our home contributions. Mr. Punch's artist has made a flagrant mistake in this week's caricature on Britannia's great party, which represents Britannia as unprepared for her guests. Though indicrous, the point of the joke is impertinent and untrue. There is also a false statement in the assertion that the Executive Council were responsible for the original arrangements of her Majesty's State visit These gentlemen, from the first, strongly advocated the admission of the assembled nobility during the Queen's presence. We willingly transfer to our columns, however, "Mr. Melody's Account of the Sights of the Crystal Palace:" it gives a capital impression of the wondrous and diverse appearance of the collected results of ingenuity and labour, and where these are so prominently observed

There's holy saints,
And warfare saints,
By Mayfield Pugin,
A Scarborough Jones
Did paint the trees
Of yellow and gamboge in.

There's fountains there,
And crosses falls
[illegible]
turrets.

There's statues bright
Of marble white,
Of silver and of copper;
And some in stone,
And some I think,
That is an error proper.

There's stayen eglooes,
That stand in shoe,
[illegible]

There's casts and gigs,
And pipes for pugs,
Parr's children and there's
harrows;

And ploughs like toys
For little boys,
And elegant wheel-barrows

For them genteels
Who ride on wheels,
There's plenty to indulge
them;
There's Broslyn stair
[illegible]
And varyle-s from Bulgium.

There's cabs for stands
And shandy-dan[illegible]
There's vehicles from New
York here;
There's Lapland sleighs
Have crossed the seas
And standing cyare from Cork
here.

[illegible]
From glass to glass,
[illegible]
From woodthorn grows
to tree now
in this sublime Museum

Look! here's a fan
Of Indian design,
A native from Damascus
There a shawl we got
From far Thibet,

And Cotton prints from Glasgow

There's Gorman flutes,
Marooky boots
And Naples macaronies
Bobsynas
Has sent Bolzay
Polonia per potatoes.

There's granite fonts
That's quite luminous,
There's sacks of coals[illegible]
tum;
There a swords and guns,
And soap in cums
And ginger-bread and jewels.

There's tay pots there,
And canisters tar
There's coffins filled with
sore—
There's canvass tents,
Iscose instruments
Mountains of clothes by Moss

There a tea, as sure
Of it ups a store
But then I don't remember;
For cold chicken,
Did I compose
From May time to November!

The British galleries have received the greater portion of the contributions to be there displayed. The models and specimens of machinery in motion are numerous and choice; the variety of clocks, watches, and timepieces very rich. Musical instruments are hardly yet arranged. Surgical and philosophical instruments are visible in abundance. Glass, pottery, and ceramic manufactures are being uncovered and set in order; but little of the shawls, tabby, or carpets are as yet exposed. Precious metals, too, remain in their cases, but the arrangements for these will be but a brief affair.

In the Foreign galleries, stained glass is at present the principal attractive feature: vestments, bronzes, and light furniture are visible in several spaces. The counters for the new Courts of Egypt and Nubia are rapidly erected. It is however, in the nave of the Foreign department that the scene is most attractive, the statues and works of art which we have, from time to time, noticed, are nearly all complete and placed on their proper pedestals. The glass, bronze, jewellery, and furniture spaces for the Zollverein, Belgium, and France, are considerably in progress with; but no material next week. In order to guide readers a synoptical, though cursory, account of the most remarkable objects in the Foreign compartment. The courts for the East Indies and Canada exhibit evidences of increasing activity. In the former animal and vegetable kingdoms the display is varied and valuable, in dyes, pigments, resins, oils, gums, grain and wild-fruit, timber and fancy wood; and, indeed, a profusion of raw produce is remarkably extensive. The goldsmith's works, [illegible] shawls, muslins, and carpets are splendidly interesting, and the toys and [illegible] ivory are the native arms, tools and implements of different tribes, and specimens of their peculiar handicraft, and some of their [illegible] jewels (not over delicately set) will be remarked with interest. [illegible] minerals, ores, and manufactured articles of Canada are striking: [illegible] canoes, sledges, harness, wood, furniture, &c., are contributed; and, in the general produce of agriculture, mines, fisheries, and forests, the display is commendable. We have noticed that the new colonial departments are in progress, and we trust that they will be sufficiently forwarded their arrangements, and which have agreeably deceived us No commendation could surpass the collection of our own navy, steam-vessels, cables, tools, &c. The carving section also is well filled. Great activity is now observable in the printed wool and in wool fabric courts. The metropolitan furniture has received extremely interesting articles—those of Gillow's are choice beads, and cabinets. Mr. Jobson Smith's stove and grate compartment deserves especial notice, for its forward condition. The Medieval Court will undoubtedly be ready by the opening day, and our Sunday survey we must not forget to assure our readers that the noble industrial specimens in the British nave will not be arranged in time for the first of May. We must be excused from entering into further detail of the various paragons of human skill collected, as we repeat, we shall probably furnish to the visitor next week some hints for his first attempt to view the numberless attractions of the treasures spread before him

Let us conclude by [illegible] that, under the provisions of the Protection of Inventions Act, the Attorney-General has appointed Mr. R. Stephenson, Dr. I. Taylor, Mr. Woolrych, and Mr. Reve Protection commissioners for duly [illegible] the award of certificates of registration to exhibitors who would avail themselves of the benefit of the act just passed.

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF CIVILIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. I have not for some time been called to the Rappists and the Mesha, by which we now have constant communication with the spirits of the other world. The privilege of holding converse with the departed is no longer confined to the Fox family They have made so much progress in the south, which left them for business, and now there are actually thousands engaged in communicating with the dead As the circle of communication widens, the means are multiplied as they now, besides rapping, have a table and alphabet, by which involuntary movements of the arms, mute alphabets, and writings on paper thrown under tables on the floors Such journals as the *Voice* are already upheld almost solely by and [illegible] their communications. There is a newspaper published at Auburn in this state, which is solely represented by its proprietors to be edited by the apostles the medium, and nothing, say they, is inserted on any [illegible] but their wishes. The [illegible] is of no importance has, as yet, not been satisfactorily posed, certain it is, that the revelations of the opinions of Fénelon, Luther, [illegible] Franklin, and Washington are of the highest interest. Other communications have prevailed ever honesty. *New York Correspondent of the Daily News.*

PUFFING IN FRANCE.—A curious specimen of what may be called the *genre litteraire* of puffing has appeared in a few days ago before a court of justice, in the course of some squabble between two tradesmen. Leon Gozlan, well known to the public as a dramatist, lately received a commission for the fabrication of one of the [illegible] Hermodes of puffing. He was to furnish a detailed account of the plot he intended to employ, with descriptions of the principal scenes and incidents. He then charged an advertising agent to carry his document round to the different [illegible] and to obtain their terms for insertion (of course for a consideration) to introduce their names and addresses, with puffs of their wares, in particular places. His prospectus ran somewhat in this way:—"Chapter I. Marriage of [illegible] Here will be introduced the name and address of the former's tailor and of the latter's milliner, with a glowing description of the excellence of the garments.) Chapter [illegible] The husband is decoyed from his wife's couch, rushes up a [illegible] pistols and poison, that she will choose which death she will die. (Names of [illegible] to come in here.) Chapter 21. She dies, and is to be [illegible] Now is the moment for Turveydrop to be on, as a tenant, and is [illegible] In short there was not a single chapter a single incident which [illegible] opinion author did not propose to make the [illegible] Open one, [illegible] the literary value of this [illegible] move, writing; but at least a [illegible] in admitting that it is bold and [illegible] advance in the noble art of advertising.

[illegible] imported into London, 185[illegible]—From France, 1st quarter, [illegible] 2nd quarter, 109 437 cwts; 3rd quarter, 135,872 cwts.; 4th [illegible] 201,676 cwts From United States 1st quarter, 4,979 cwts.; 2nd [illegible] 2,264 cwts; 3rd quarter, 30,[illegible] 4th quarter, 69,764 cwts

The editor of the *Bangor Mercury* says that h[illegible] two individuals who are connected, having [illegible] name whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers were sisters, and whose wives are sisters. He challenges the whole world for a similar coincidence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The suspension of the sittings of the Legislative Assembly during the Easter recess has left the Paris papers little to do but to speculate on the future: and although the revision of the Constitution, the prolongation of the President's powers, and the fusion of the two branches of the ex Royal Family, are subjects which have been so repeatedly discussed, that they seem to be quite worn out yet, for want of more enlivening topics, they have become the almost daily text for editorial disputation; but they cease to attract much public attention. In the *Constitutionnel*, which may be regarded as the organ of the Bonapartists, an article has appeared which has excited some notice in political circles. It leads to the inference that the Government are hastening on a crisis by preparing strong political measures, which it is intended immediately to introduce into the Assembly, that will probably produce great agitation out of doors; but that, in the event of any attempt at insurrection arising therefrom, the Executive will be fully prepared to put it down promptly and effectually.

The *Constitutionnel* also strongly recommends the adoption of a plan, which has been set on foot by the partisans of Louis Napoleon, for opening a register in all the communes of France for consulting the wishes of the citizens, on the most extensive and unrestricted scale, with regard to the question of a partial revision of the constitution. The signatures of each citizen attached to a simple "yes" or "no" is to be attested before delegates of the municipal authority.

Among the rumours prevalent in Paris during the week, was one to the effect that the French Government had addressed a note to the Cabinet of London, requiring the expulsion of Ledru Rollin, and other French refugees, whose presence facilities of communication with Paris and the departments are found exceedingly embarrassing to the French Government, and calculated to add dangerous complications to the present critical state of affairs.

It is announced that M. Guizot is about to enter the lists for the representation of the Landes, the elections for which department open on the 11th of May.

Arrangements were being made on a grand scale for the celebration of the anniversary of the Constituent Assembly on the 4th of May

The President of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of the Marine, has awarded a silver medal of honour of the first class to Mr. Andersen, pilot master in the English Royal navy, commanding the coast-guard station at Downderry, for having, at the risk of his own life, the crew of the *Pilcara*, of Plymouth, on the 19th of January last

An engagement took place on the 10th inst. at Oued-Sahel, in Algeria, between the French and the insurgent Caboul tribes of the Beni-Zeiaves, under Ben-Salem-ben-Bou-Baghla, when a number of the latter were killed, and the remainder took to flight. The victors afterwards set the village of Selloum on fire, which was soon destroyed. The French troops had one officer and ten men killed, and one officer and thirty-six men wounded.

PORTUGAL

The Duke of Saldanha's insurrectionary movement, according to accounts from Lisbon, of the 19th instant, has not met with that success which appeared to have been generally anticipated at first by all parties. He failed in reaching the important post of Santarem before the King took possession of it, and this primary want of success seems to have deterred many, whose loyalty to the throne was very doubtful, from at once joining him. The said, too, which he had expected from the Oporto junta was not accorded to him, whether on account of a want of unity of sentiment between him and the Oporto leaders or from any other cause is not stated. It is said, however, that Saldanha has addressed a letter to Count Cassal, the military governor of Oporto, with the hope of inducing him and the garrison to join his band, and that the Count had rejected the proposition, owing to promises made by the Queen, that he was to have the title of Marquis conferred upon him, and that Baroness Sobrero upon his youngest daughter. The last report of Saldanha's movements states that he was in a critical position, in the neighborhood of the city of Vizeu Colonel Antonio Bento, at the head of the Municipal Guards, had not succeeded in effecting a junction with the Duke, although he had managed to cross the river Tagus and Zezere. He was subsequently flanked by the first brigade of the Queen's troops, and compelled to retreat towards the latter river.

The Spanish Cabinet had offered assistance to the Portuguese Government both military and naval, in the shape of a force on the frontier, and two Spanish steam frigates, which had been ordered to proceed to the Tagus.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 8th inst. from which we learn that the threatening disturbances at Galveston, on the subject of the fugitive slaves arrested there, had subsided. Large meetings of the populace were been held, and the speakers urged violent resistance to the laws, but the prisoners were safely guarded by the military. &c., and no rescue occurred on the 7th inst. Judge Shaw refused a writ of *habeas corpus*, applied for on the petition of Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave, whose case had originated the popular excitement. It is stated that fugitives were also discovered by the commissioners living upon the flesh of their dead companions

A new steam-ship, *Pioneer*, of 2700 tons, intended to carry passengers Europe to the Exposition, was launched at New York on the 8th inst.

Several new and somewhat threatening *crevasses* had occurred on the Mississippi

The Hungarian colonists in Texas have met with a most cordial reception from the citizens of Galveston.

The Indians continued their work of plunder and murder in the valley of the Rio Grande. The planters on the banks of the river are in the greatest alarm, and many families have removed to the Mexican side.

From California we have advices to the 8th of March, which present rather favorable pictures of the spirit of popular turbulence, and violence which is manifested at times in the "wild justice" of Lynch law. A young Englishman named Ellis, who had been in the employment of Sutter, was taken and arrested and brought to trial at once; but the impatience of the populace for his execution was so great, that, after clamorously besieging the court during the trial, they broke into the room, dragged him from the prisoner's box, and in spite of the opposition of the authorities, and at half-past nine o'clock at night hanged him from a tree at the corner of one of the streets of San Francisco

Another execution had taken place since the time mentioned, one long in two men suspected of almost murdering a merchant named Jansen, in his store and robbing him of 2000 dollars. Ultimately, the jury disagreed, and the people, after great deliberation, dispersed

Political affairs were also in an excited condition, arising from the struggle to elect a senator to the United States, in the room of Colonel Fremont. Although one hundred and forty-four ballots, the joint convention to effect adjournment *sine die*.

Though there had not been any remarkable discoveries of gold, yet the general terror of the news from the interior is decidedly favorable to the miners. The quartz mines are being worked with much success, and the accounts heretofore published of the richness of the *placers* at Trinidad Bay are corroborated by the arrival. Miners were going to the Gold Bluff in great numbers. Gold that was already arriving somewhat more free, at San Francisco, and the assayers were fully employed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Chagres we have accounts to the 29th, and from Panama to the 26th ult. On the 25th, a shock of earthquake was felt on the island of Tobago, at Panama from which the storehouses and property of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company were barely saved. Some thirty houses were destroyed. On the 26th, the shock was slightly felt at Panama, but there was no loss of life or damage to the city.

Another robbery has been perpetrated at the Isthmus of Panama. The *Panama Star and Herald* of the 22d ult., gives the following account of the matter:—"The English mail carrier, brought by the steamer from the south, which left this city for Gorgona on Thursday morning last, was robbed a few miles from here of one mule load of about 320 pounds of silver. The mule was taken into the woods by the robbers, and there they had the whole possession of the animal; but after carrying the silver bars some half mile or so, they found the load too heavy, and were compelled to abandon them. The silver was recovered, but no evidence has yet been obtained of the party or parties by whom the robbery was committed by a white man and a negro, the negro, it is supposed, is well known in the city. There are various stories in town in regard to the robbery, but this is about the correct statement as to the affair, as near as we can learn"

The accounts from the survey of the route on the Isthmus for the Tehuantepec Railroad are highly encouraging. It is supposed that the work will be completed in about four months. The members of the expedition remain in excellent health. They have discovered a deep, well sheltered, and spacious harbour on the Pacific shore, a few miles south-east of the town of Tehuantepec.

CANADA. NEW BRUNSWICK, &c.

Montreal advices, to the 7th instant, communicate the fact of the Post-office department having been transferred, on the 5th, from the British to the provincial authorities. The transfer was effected without any fuss or éclat.

The annexation feeling has lately shown some symptoms of revival in Lower Canada. A public meeting has been held in the county of Huntingdon, which resolved between the predecessor and the Assembly, and announced that he was prepared to introduce a responsible government into the colony immediately if he were able to surrender the disposal of her Majesty's Crown revenues when the Legislature shall have agreed to certain conditions [illegible] on the part of the Crown

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence to New York has been received from Jamaica to the 31st ult. The colera still lingered at Lucia and Montego Bay, although the disease had in those places worn itself out, and the malady had reappeared in the Lucidas Bale district. Numerous deaths are reported

His Excellency the Governor had transmitted to the House of Assembly a letter despatch from Lord Grey on the abour supply question, on which [illegible] discussion was expected

The *Kingston Morning Journal*, of March 25, publishes the budget, as pr

sented to the House of Assembly. The liabilities of the island are estimated at £248,300, of which about £24,000 are for interest and salaries. The income is calculated at £215,850, leaving a deficiency of revenue of £32,460.

CALIFORNIA.

(From a Cor[illegible])

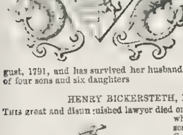
Stockton-street, San Francisco, [illegible]. 26, 1851.

We arrived here Feb. 1; landed, and presented myself to a settler, who gave me and my partner a room for a few days, and me employment as a labourer for a week. Earned 10 dollars. Left to get better pay on ships in port, at 1 dollar per hour per job, and 6 dollars per day. Got goods of Neustadt and Hort, Brothers; traded, averaged till now 5 dollars per day. Went to Sacramento, up river 150 miles, to sell cigars; cleared 70 dollars, or 35 dollars each. He generally makes more than I, but is too small for labour. Sold my gun for 20 dollars; cost 5 dollars. Now preparing for the mines, six or seven of us, two men to one mule. Expect to get one clear ounce per day. Know the lucky fellow whose good fortune you must have seen in the *Times*; he dug out 1700 dollars in one day; he is one of our party. Klamath and Scots River is our spot, at present in four feet of snow; cost 100 dollars to get there, including tools and rations. I know all the dangers, but all the rich men begin this way; 12,000 vessels in harbour; a magnificent city, built in three years. Saloons, the largest and finest in the world; evidences of wealth all over the city, all exposed, protected only by Judge Lynch; all the stores over-crowded with goods; trade unusually dull. It is winter, and the worst time, but the old times will never return, they say. Lovely climate, weather, scenery, and best of eating; all drinks very bad. Infamous police, and law wretched: a timid man dare not enter any place of amusement or public-house after dark; everybody carries pistols and knives; men shot down for nothing, say it was in self-defence, get witnesses a dollar each to swear to it; plenty of Sydney villains, bad enough, but get all blame. The Americans are worse; intensely vulgar, and conceited scum; their swagger disgusts; they never steal; but cheating, treachery, and murder are with them virtues: a black man and an English one are the same to them. Hitherto I have escaped them, although constantly associated. I'm very civil, and almost ashamed to say, avoid owning my country, and, like them, go armed, which I hope never to use. But, knowing you see the *Times*, and that their intelligence is better than mine, I conclude. Have seen the celebrated Mission Dolores. Mexicans, Chilians, natives, grizzly bears, and other game innumerable; and, going up the Sacramento, the grandeur of fire on the prairies at night.

I always have been to the post on arrival of mails, but find that my labour might have been saved: to stand in a line from daybreak, as I did on Monday, till four o'clock. I thought it was my lucky day, and refused four dollars for my place; all I got was an Illustrated paper and a letter from Plymouth.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DOWAGER LADY TREVELYAN.

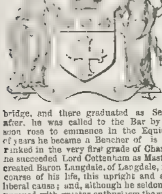


MARIA LADY TREVELYAN, widow of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, county of Somerset, and mother of the present Baronet, Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, was youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of East Bourne, county of Sussex. Her eldest sister wedded Lord Arden, and her second, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, who was assassinated in 1812.

Lady Trevelyan married in August, 1791, and has survived her husband just five years. Her issue consisted of four sons and six daughters.

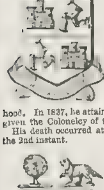
HENRY BICKERSTETH, LORD LANGDALE.

THIS great and distinguished lawyer died on Good Friday, at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had gone, on his retirement, scarcely a month since, from the Rolls Court, in the vain hope that rest and change of scene would have rallied his sinking energies. His Lordship was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, 18th June, 1783, the second son of Henry Bickersteth, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Batty, Esq., and was originally destined for the medical profession, in which he completed his studies with success, and travelled on the Continent with the family of the late Earl of Oxford. On his return, induced by the advice of friends who appreciated his talents, to embark on the more ambitious career in which he eventually attained distinction, he entered Caius College, Cambridge, and there graduated as Senior Wrangler, in 1808. Three years after, he was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, and soon rose to eminence in the Equity branch of the profession. In course of years he became a Bencher of his Inn, was made a Queen's Counsel, and ranked in the very first grade of Chancery practitioners. Eventually, in 1836, he succeeded Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and was at the same time created Baron Langdale, of Langdale, in Westmoreland. Throughout the whole course of his life, this upright and able lawyer was ardently devoted to the liberal cause; and, although he seldom appeared in the arena of politics, no man pursued with greater enthusiasm the work of general as well as legal reform. His famous speech on the administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery and on the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords will long be remembered, and referred to as an authority on the subject to which it refers. As a judge, Lord Langdale brought to his high office personal dignity, unsullied reputation, and vast legal knowledge; and he discharged its functions, for fifteen years of indefatigable labour, with the highest honour, and with subservience to none but the loftiest motives of action.



His Lordship married, 17th August, 1835 (being then 52 years of age), Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of Edward, late Earl of Oxford, and leaves an only child, Jane Frances, born 7th November, 1836. His peerage is consequently extinct.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MACLEOD, K.C.H.

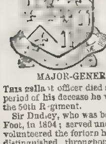


THE Macleods of Macleod, of which Sir John was a descendant, have been, time immemorial, associated with the military achievements of their country. The gallant officer whose death we record was son of Donald Macleod, Esq., of Berneray, county Inverness, and great-grandson of Sir Norman Macleod, of Berneray, third son of the famed Sir Roderick Macleod, of Macleod, so well known as "Rory More."

Sir John entered the army, as Ensign in the 78th Highland Regiment, in 1793; and, in the next year, served in Holland through the arduous campaign under the Duke of York. He was present at the capture of Fort St. André, the bombardment of Nimeguen, and the sortie, attack, and defeat of the army at Beirren Mansel, Guilder Mansel, and Thuil. In 1814, Colonel Macleod served in the campaign under Lord Lynedoch, and commanded the brigade which carried the village of Merxem, 14th January, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1815 he became a Companion of the Bath; and, in 1832, received knighthood. In 1837, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; and, in 1840, was given the Coloneley of the 77th Foot.

His death occurred at his residence in Montague-street, Portman-square, on the 2nd instant.

THE HON. DUDLEY WORSLEY ANDERSON PELHAM, M.P., CAPTAIN R.N.



THIS gallant officer, who was midshipman of the *Dartmouth* at Navarino, died on the 13th inst. He was only brother of the present Earl of Yarborough, and son of the late Earl, by Henrietta Anne Maria Charlotte his wife, second daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and niece and heiress of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. Captain Pelham was born 20th of April, 1812, and married, 15th of October, 1839, Madelina, daughter of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., and leaves a daughter, born in 1849. At the period of his decease he represented Boston in Parliament.

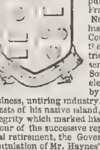
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DUDLEY ST. LEGER HILL, K.C.B.

THIS gallant officer died suddenly at Umballah, in India, 21st February. At the period of his decease he was Major-General on the staff at Bengal and Colonel of the 50th Regiment.

Sir Dudley, who was born in 1790, entered the army, as Ensign in the 82nd Foot, in 1804; served under Sir Samuel Auchmuty in South America (where he volunteered the forlorn hope at the storming of Monte Video), and was highly distinguished throughout the Peninsular War. At Roleia he was severely wounded, and subsequently took part in the battles of Corunna, Talavera, Coa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian. In the course of the campaign he was wounded severely seven successive times. In 1815 he received the decoration of a Knight of the Tower and Sword; in 1816, was knighted by his own Sovereign; in 1839, was made Commander of St. Bento d'Avis; and, in 1848, created a K.C.B. In 1834 he proceeded as Governor to St. Lucia, and returned home in 1838. In 1841 he attained the rank of Major-General.

Sir Dudley was the eldest son of the late Dudley Hill, Esq., of the county of Carlow, by Miss Clarges his wife, daughter of the late Colonel Clarges, who was descended from a family nearly connected with that of Monck, Duke of Albemarle. He married, first, the third daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew; and, secondly, Mrs. Davies relict of Mark Davies, Esq., of Tarnwood, county of Dorset.

ROBERT HAYNES, ESQ.



THIS gentleman, for several years Speaker of the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, died on the 18th inst., in his 82nd year. He was the descendant of an ancient English family, that was forced for its Royalty to emigrate to the West Indies in the time of Cromwell.

Called at an early age to fill offices of trust in the House of Assembly, as well as in the militia of his native island, Mr. Haynes was promoted successively to the highest dignities in both these departments of the public service, and in two emergencies—the threatened French invasion in 1805, and the insurrection of the Negroes in 1816—he gained universal approbation for his wisdom and skill. On the latter occasion, the Council and Assembly tendered him their thanks, and the officers of the combined Corps of the Midland districts of St. John's and St. George's, Barbadoes, presented him with the appropriate testimonial of a sword. Some few years later, Mr. Haynes was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. Distinguished by great energy of character, singular aptitude for business, untiring industry, loyalty to his Sovereign, and devotion to the interests of his native island, he carried to the discharge of his public duties the integrity which marked his private conduct. Qualities such as these won the favour of the successive representatives of the Crown in Barbadoes, and, on his final retirement, the Governor, Sir James Lyon, was pleased to make the recapitulation of Mr. Haynes' services the subject of a general order, in which was set forth the high sense entertained by his Excellency of their importance, and the unusual privilege allowed to Mr. Haynes of retaining in his retirement the local rank of Lieutenant-General. Mr. Haynes leaves three sons: Richard Haynes, Esq., of Clifton, county of Gloucester; Robert Haynes, Esq., of Thimbleby Lodge, Northallerton, county of York; and Henry Haynes, Esq., of Barbadoes.

SIR CLAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER, BART.

WE have to record the death of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., which took place at his residence, Mortimer Hill, Berks, on Easter Day, in his 77th year.

Sir C. S. Hunter was the youngest son of Henry Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hill, in the county of Berks, and of Mary, the daughter of William Sloane, Esq., the great-nephew of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. He was sent at an early age from a school of much celebrity at Hackney, to finish his education with a Protestant clergyman in Switzerland; and, on his return to England, entered as student of the Inner Temple, but subsequently commenced practice as a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, in partnership with George Richards, Esq. In 1797 he married the only daughter of John Free, Esq., and in 1804 became a magistrate of the City of London, and was unanimously elected Alderman of the Ward of Bassishaw.

In 1810, he altogether withdrew from the profession of the law; having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Regiment of the Royal London Militia, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and Colonel of the West Regiment of the Royal London Militia.

In 1811, he was elected Lord Mayor. His inauguration was celebrated with more than usual magnificence, many ancient ceremonies which had fallen into disuse being revived on this occasion. In 1812 he was created a Baronet; and in 1819, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

Sir Claudius Hunter had been the Senior Alderman of the city of London since 1841; and, by his unwearied attention to the interests and privileges of his fellow-citizens, as well as by seniority of office, deservedly gained the honourable title of "Father of the City." Until within the last five years he regularly attended at the Court of Aldermen, discharging the duties of his office with much of that energy and zeal which characterised the early part of his career.

In 1841, he married, secondly, Janet, daughter of James Fenton, Esq., his first wife, Penelope Maria, having died in 1840, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter, all of whom he survived, his eldest son, John, only leaving issue, Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, who succeeds his grandfather in the Baronetcy.

Sir C. S. Hunter was distinguished by great benevolence and urbanity of manner, the strictest integrity and honour, and devout attention to his religious duties.

GEORGE LIDDELL, ESQ.

MR. LIDDELL was born at Durham, in August, 1771, his early occupation being in the proctor's office, in the cathedral of that city. He took up his residence at Hull in 1795, and entered as clerk in the bank of Messrs. Pease, Knowsley, and Wray, popularly known as the Old Bank, and established in 1754 by Joseph Pease, Esq., great-grandfather to the present senior partner. In this post of responsibility and trust, Mr. Liddell displayed those habits of unvarying punctuality and the closest attention which procured his reception, in 1801, as a partner in the bank. Mr. Liddell devoted himself almost wholly to business pursuits, and entered very little into public life. He took scarcely any part in politics; filled, we believe, no municipal offices, and, with the same engrossing attachment to business, refused nomination to the magisterial bench—a post which most men of Mr. Liddell's station look forward to as a mark of honourable distinction. The perseverance, energy, and great tact uniformly manifested by the deceased could not fail to be attended with eminent success, and was shewn in the rapid accumulation of a colossal fortune, estimated at considerably more than half a million.

The deceased gentleman was a director of the Dock Company and of the Hull and Selby Railway; and at the opening of the Victoria Dock, in July last, the health of Mr. Liddell, as the father of the dock corporation, and its senior member, was drunk with great feeling, he being looked on as one of the chief promoters of the prosperity of Hull.

In November, 1801, prior to his becoming a partner in the bank, Mr. Liddell married Miss Dorothy Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, Esq., merchant. He leaves three sons and a daughter living. A sister of Mrs. Liddell married the late Stephen Gee, Esq., of Cottenham, father of the present Joseph Gee, Esq.

The deceased gentleman was found dead in bed about seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., when life appeared to have been extinct for at least three or four hours. His funeral, at Sutton Church, was attended by the mercantile aristocracy and most distinguished inhabitants of Hull.

MONUMENT TO JAMES WATT.

On Friday week, a general meeting of the subscribers for the erection of a monument in Edinburgh to commemorate the late James Watt, was held in the saloon of Gibb's Hotel, Edinburgh. Amongst those present we observed Lord Dunfermline, the Lord Provost, Lords Cunninghame and Dundrennan, Leonard Horner, Esq., Professor Pillans, Dr. Maclagan, J. Beveridge, Esq., Mr. Cunningham, Mr. James Milne, brassfounder, &c. The Lord Provost occupied the chair.

Mr. Gordon, the secretary, stated that he had sent notices to 92 subscribers to the Watt Fund, being all those whose places of residence he could discover.

A report from the joint committee of the Watt Fund subscription and the directors of the School of Arts was then read, from which it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions to the Watt Fund amounted at the 31st December to £1626 17s 4d, while the sum subscribed by the School of Arts was £630, making in all £2256 17s 4d. The report also stated, that, since the appointment of the joint committee five years ago, they had been on the look-out for a suitable site for the proposed building, but had as yet been unsuccessful in procuring a proper site which would do honour to the memory of Watt. The only sites that could be found were in such localities as would be too expensive, considering the amount of funds they had at their disposal. In these circumstances they were compelled to report their inability to accomplish the object of their appointment. The directors of the School of Arts submitted a memorial to the present meeting, in consequence of the failure of the committee to procure a suitable site. The memorial was to the effect, that, as sufficient funds had not been raised for the purpose of completing the monument which was agreed to be built to the memory of Watt in this city, and as the lease of the present premises occupied by the School of Arts expired in 1852, the directors suggested that these premises should be purchased, and any alteration made upon their exterior appearance that might be considered necessary, and that this should form the monument to the memory of this distinguished individual. This suggestion has been brought under the notice of the Watt Subscription Committee, and had by them been favourably received, and they now brought it under the notice of the present meeting.

Lord Dunfermline proposed a resolution to the effect, that, as the total amount of the disposable funds is entirely inadequate for the erection of any edifice capable of accommodating the School of Arts, it was desirable that an endeavour be made to purchase some existing building in a situation convenient for the class of students who attend the School of Arts, which will afford suitable accommodation for that institution; that such addition or alteration may be made on the frontage as shall seem necessary, and that this building shall constitute a monument to James Watt.

Leonard Horner, Esq., seconded the motion. He said that though there was no building in Edinburgh which would be so suitable as the one which was at present occupied by the School of Arts, yet the present proprietor might put such a value upon it as would place it beyond their reach. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that he had heard the Lord Provost say that a situation could be easily obtained at George IV. Bridge, and that the under buildings could very readily be taken possession of. He was glad to think that they would not be driven into a corner, and that if the proprietor should put such a price upon the present building as would preclude them from purchasing it, they would still be able to procure a site which would be quite as suitable for a permanent monument to Mr. Watt.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry the proposed plan into effect.

ORNAMENTAL WRITING-PAPER.—We have before us some ingenious elegances in paper manufacture, by Messrs. Bancks, of Wenhouse Mill, and Piccadilly. They consist of a letter in water-mark, showing the practicability of producing in writing-paper an autograph signature, or other distinguishing mark, likely to prove extremely useful in large consumption. The ivory surface paper, with multiform damascene patterns, is another novelty worthy of special recommendation.

From Chili, in South America, accounts to February 25 state that the Valparaiso and Copiapo railroad was making satisfactory progress, and the survey of the route to Santiago had been carried fifty miles with favourable results.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PAROCHIAL EXTENSION.

An address on parochial extension was presented to her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 14th inst. It is entitled "The Humble Address of the undersigned Prelates, Lords of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and others, Members of the United Church of England and Ireland," and proceeds to show that in many parts of England and Wales, where the population has outgrown the provisions originally made by the Church for the religious instruction of the people, there is an absolute and immediate necessity for an extension of the parochial system, that "it has been ascertained by 'your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing all densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales,' that there is a pressing demand for the erection of 600 new churches, which should, in most cases, have parishes assigned to them, and these, of course, involve the appointment of one clergyman at least to each; 600 additional churches, therefore, with as many clergymen attached to them, is the first great want towards rendering effective our parochial system. It is estimated by your Majesty's Commissioners that these churches would cost, on an average, £3500 each if built in that simple ecclesiastical style, both internally and externally, which suits the dignified simplicity of our reformed worship. The total cost of these 600 sacred edifices would, therefore, amount to £2,100,000. The commissioners are of opinion, that if a sum of about £1,000,000 sterling could be supplied from some general fund, local subscriptions and the liberality of Churchmen (as experience hitherto has shown) would supply the rest.

"Again, to provide every clergyman with a stipend of £200 per annum would require an income of £120,000, and to endow every church with £50 a year more, for the maintenance of the fabric, would require an additional yearly sum of £30,000; £150,000 a year, therefore, must be provided for the support of the 600 new churches and their officiating ministers; but, further, it would be desirable in all cases, and in some necessary, to attach residences, or parsonage-houses, to the new parishes. In many cases, where the labours of a faithful pastor were duly valued by his flock, it might be expected that a residence would be provided for him; but taking each parsonage-house to cost, on an average, £800, a sum of £120,000 (supposing a like sum were granted by the bounty board) would be sufficient to make a grant of half the cost of each parsonage, leaving the rest to the liberality of the cong[illegible].

"The founding of schools for the poor in every new parish and district will follow as a matter of course upon the erection of the church and the appointment of a minister: for this important object, the Committee of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education will be ready to contribute its aid; and with the help of local resources and other contributions it might reasonably be expected to see, in a few years, increased school accommodation for more than 200,000 children.

"An important class of men, which has lately been introduced into the Church with the sanction of the bishops, will not be omitted in any scheme for extending parochial efficiency: the Scripture reader is now acknowledged to be a valuable auxiliary to the clergyman—his salary is from £50 to £70 a year; and if even there were no public funds available for introducing 1000 such men into the new-formed parishes, it might safely be left to the laity, in their respective districts, to furnish the small stipends required for these useful agents. From the same source would flow free-will offerings, sufficient to maintain with food, shelter, and clothing, godly women who might be disposed to undertake to visit the dwellings of the poor, to soothe the hours of sickness, to take the neglected children by the hand and conduct them to the school, and to supply what is wanting in our district visiting associations."

With respect to the sources whence funds might be derived for those objects, they refer to the reports of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of Church property, and the means of increasing its efficiency, as suggesting important measures "by which a large amount of money, both in capital and revenue, might be obtained for the purposes contemplated.

"In the first place, it is proposed that the patronage of a portion of the benefices in the gift of the Lord High Chancellor of England should be resigned in favour of the proposed new parishes, and the value of the advowsons applied in successive years to the erection of churches.

"Should this be considered inexpedient," they then "express a hope that some other mode may be devised, by the wisdom of your Majesty's Government, for giving the Church, where her ministrations are needed, the full benefit of these resources.

"It is also shown, on the same authority, that, by a better system of managing Church property, not less than £500,000 per annum might be obtained, in the course of a few years, for the support of the additional clergymen which our crowded towns and widely-extended parishes require."

The document is signed by—"The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Manchester, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Blandford, M.P.; Marquis of Douro, M.P.; Viscount Mandeville, M.P.; Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Winchilsea, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Talbot, Earl Cadogan, Earl of Bandon, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Verulam, Earl Howe, Earl of Effingham, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Roden, Earl of Cavan, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Lanesborough, Earl Jermyn, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.; Lord John Manners, M.P.; Viscount Sydney, Viscount Lorton, Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; Viscount Seaham, M.P.; Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Viscount Lewisham, M.P.; Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lord Naas, M.P.; Lord Bernard, M.P.," &c.

THE ALTAR FURNITURE AT ST. BARNABAS AND ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A case has been submitted to counsel for opinion, by Sir J. Harrington, late churchwarden of this parish, as to the legality of the removal, by his co-churchwarden, Mr. Briscoe, of the crosses which were on the altars of those churches, and as to whether Sir J. Harrington was bound to have them restored. The opinion (which is by Mr. Edward Badeley), points out the great difficulty and uncertainty there is in defining what the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese in the matter is, and concludes by advising Sir J. Harrington "to restore the crosses to their original position, and leave the Bishop to proceed against him, if he sees fit to do so; giving notice to his co-churchwarden that such removal was improper, and that he will not allow them to be again disturbed without a formal process of the ecclesiastical court."

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES.—Lord Carlisle has brought a bill into the House of Lords, which has just been printed, for the management of episcopal and capitular estates and revenues in England and Wales. There are as many as 112 clauses in the bill, the object of which is to give effect to the recommendations, in a modified form, contained in two reports to her Majesty, by the commissioners appointed some time back to inquire into the revenues arising from the real property of the Church, and also into the incomes of the archbishops and bishops, so as best to secure to them fixed instead of fluctuating annual incomes. It is proposed that the Church Estates Commissioners shall be commissioners for the purpose of executing the intended act. They may summon and examine witnesses; and their reports on the property of the Church, as to leases and other matters, may be confirmed or varied by her Majesty in council. All episcopal estates are to be under the management of the commissioners, and salaries and incidental expenses are to be defrayed out of the revenues of the sees in respect of which they are incurred. It is also proposed that after existing incumbencies the commissioners may pay fixed incomes to every bishop. The measure has reference to the property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and has been framed in accordance with the suggestions set forth in the report to the Queen on church matters.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—CELEBRATION OF DIVINE WORSHIP DURING THE EXHIBITION.—On Tuesday, the following notice was promulgated by the Dean and Chapter:—"Divine worship on Sundays, at 10 and 3, daily, quarter to 8, 10, and 3. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—Easter-day, Whit-Sunday, Ascension-day, Trinity-Sunday, the first Sunday in each month, after divine service, at 10, and every other Sunday at 8 o'clock in the morning."

A very beautiful stained glass "lancet" window, twenty feet by four, intended for the north transept of Salisbury Cathedral, is to be erected by the officers and survivors of the 62d regiment, in memory of their brother officers and men of the same regiment who fell during the Sikh war. This beautiful work of art will first be shown at the Great Exhibition.

The Bishop of Llandaff has declined to institute the Rev. Mr. Brand to the living of Michaelstone Vedw, on the ground of the rev. gentleman's ignorance of the Welsh language.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. James Garbett to Chichester. *Rectories:* The Rev. B. L. Cubitt to Catfield, Norfolk. The Rev. W. Hughes to Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, Merionethshire. The Rev. J. Hutchinson to Great Berkhampstead. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Kirkman to Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. John Jones to Llanarmon-yn-Yale, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. Nathaniel Arthur Garland to Sibbertswold and Coldred, Kent. The Rev. John Winter to Postling, Kent. The Rev. A. T. G. Manson to Glossop.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. H. S. C. Crook, Vicar of Upavon, from the friends of Evangelical Protestantism residing in the vicinity; the Rev. Alfred Hewlett, of Astley, Lancashire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Thomas Bull, from the parishioners of Corby; the Rev. Richard Twigg, from St. Peter's Sunday-school children, Bywell, Gateshead; the Rev. Frederick Wooley, of Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. O. Robinson, from many of the most respectable inhabitants of Stow-on-the-Wold, on his departure for the West Indies; the Rev. John Polehampton, assistant curate at Sneuton, near Nottingham, upon his retirement; the Rev. T. Bainbridge Calvert, curate of St. Paul's, Compstall, from the teachers and monitors of the Sunday-schools, on his departure.

One of the edifices which suffered most during the siege of Rome was the ancient basilica of St. Pancras, situated on the Janiculum, outside the city walls. By the active exertions of Father Ignatius, of St. Philip Neri, the work of restoration has gone on so rapidly, that its re-opening was fixed for the 27th ins.

The municipal council of Paris have resolved that the contractor for the letting of chairs in the Champs-Elysées shall not be allowed to receive more than ten centimes for each chair (on *fête* days and Sundays, as well as other days), under pain of 50f. fine. In the course of last year the cabmen of Paris had given up articles found in their vehicles of the value of 22,095f.

A census of the number of cattle in each of the departments of France is about to be taken. The result of this operation will be to ascertain the resources of France with regard to the supply of animal food.

THE NEW ROUTE TO DENMARK.

KOLDING.

CONFIRMATION DRESS. BRIDAL DRESS FISHERMAN'S WIFE.

COSTUMES —ISLAND OF FUNEN

(*Continued from page 318.*)

IN our Journal of last week we briefly explained the object of the recent experimental trips from London, by way of Lowestoft, to Hjerting, in Jutland, and thence to Copenhagen; but, before we proceed to illustrate the journey, it may be as well to detail the circumstances which have led to this new enterprise.

A glance at the map will show, that, at least on geographical grounds, Hjerting and Lowestoft are the natural termini of any chain of connexion between the Danish and British metropolis; and on commercial grounds the advantages are no less obvious. Up to the present time, English travellers to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have been compelled to encounter the long and tedious distance from London *viâ* Hamburgh, or otherwise the wearying passage from London, or Hull, steam, to Copenhagen. The latter, in addition to its occupying at le three days and a half, is available not more frequently than once twice a month; while to reach Hamburgh occupies an average of fif five hours, and the traveller is then distant from Copenhagen about 2 English miles. The advantages now eligible are, therefore, immediate apparent: for from London to Hjerting requires only from thir three to thirty-eight hours, and thence to Copenhagen is only about English miles. But rapid transmission of passengers was only a mi object with the new Company. The immense plains and marshes of J land, and the fertile tracts of Funen and the other Danish islands, he long been known to be peculiarly favourable to the rearing of cat repeated importations of which have been and are continually made i England.

These importations have been hitherto usually by way of Hamburg This, however, entailed the necessity of the beasts being driven so thing like 200 miles before embarkation, and they had then the voy of fifty-five hours to undergo. The consequence was, that they arri out of condition, losing in weight to an extent almost incredible to p sons unacquainted with the trade, and many even dying in bad weath By the Hjerting line, all this is avoided. The cattle have only a f miles inland to traverse before reaching shipboard, and then the voya as we have already seen, occupies considerably under thirty hou Moreover, on their arrival at Lowestoft, they are received in she whence they are at once turned into the pasture-grounds of Norfolk fatten, or are otherwise immediately conveyed to London by railwa and the *Prince* steamer, on her first voyage, conveyed from Hjerting Lowestoft 60 head of cattle and 162 pigs, the condition of which may inferred, from the former realising, at Smithfield, an average of upwa of £1 per head beyond the prices brought by similar cattle that h arrived by way of Hamburgh; besides which, the *Prince* conveyed barrels of pork, and 60 barrels of beef.

Last week our narrative of the land journey was omitted, in order detail the very interesting reception given by the King of Denmark the representatives of the English press, on their arrival at Cop hagen. The port of Hjerting was, however, described and illustrat and from this point we take up the descriptive particulars of the cour through which the visitors journeyed to Copenhagen.

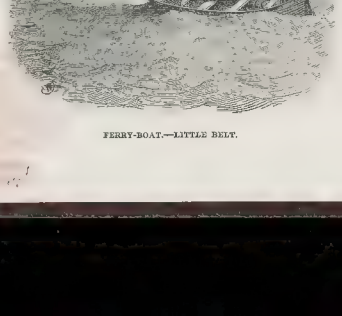
From Hjerting the party proceeded to

KOLDING,

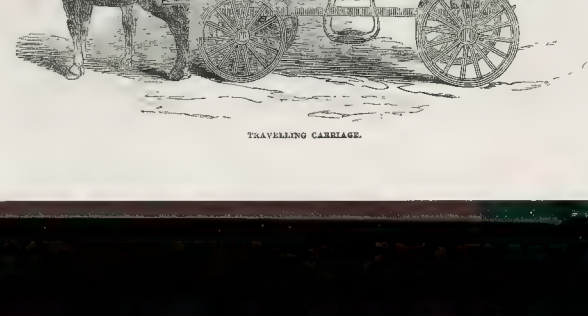
situate on the Little Belt, a distance of about 40 miles, traversing the en with of the peninsula of Jutland. The town derives some importance fr its vicinity to the passage of the Little Belt; and it figures in the hist of Denmark as the place whence, at the establishment of the Refor tion throughout the united kingdoms of Denmark, Schleswig, and H stein, a code of laws, entitled the "Recess of Kolding," was promulga by Christian III.

Kolding, though so little known to the general tourist and the co mercial statist, that its name is not mentioned in our latest and b gazetteers published this year, is a place of very considerable importa to the Danish traveller, and is possessed of no mean interest on score of historical reminiscence and picturesque attractiveness, b landscape and architectural. It is situated in the province of No Jutland, and is the focus of many routes to various parts of the Den territories; viz. 1st, the one we are traversing, direct to Copenhagen, Odense and Neyborg, to Korser and Roeskilde; 2nd, from Neyb through the Islands, which are exceedingly numerous, abounding beauties of many kinds, and especially rich in Scandinavian antiquit 3rd, through Christiansfeldt, down Schleswig and Holstein, to Hambu and, lastly, round Jutland. The castle, whose ruins are very p turesque, was built in 1248—a highly prized memorial of the civilisa and power of the victorious Norsemen, remaining almost perfect u 1808, when it was accidentally burnt by the Spanish troops quarte there, owing to their efforts to create the atmosphere of their na Mediterranean in the frigid Baltic.

The first portion of this journey lies across a heath, sixty miles length, and between twenty and thirty wide. The farm houses are merously scattered about, and seem extremely comfortable habitati The Jutland farmers are mostly landholders, and nearly all compa tively wealthy; but, their tenure is exceedingly peculiar, its tran



FERRY-BOAT.—LITTLE BELT.



TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

giving rise, in innumerable instances, to a very embarrassing species of agrarian agitation when the owner attempts the enforcement of arbitrary lines. The holdings for the most part consist of from one to two hundred acres; but, as these are almost universally held only for life, the accumulation of money rather by penurious than a liberally judicious treatment of the land becomes the engrossing object of the occupant, and hence it reverts to the landlord rarely if ever improved. The Jutland roads are only tolerable, though, from the abundance of material for their construction, they might be easily improved, as doubtless they now will be when the traffic justifies the enterprise. The country is nearly flat, but the journey is by no means without its peculiar attractions. Our Artist has sketched a few specimens of the

COSTUMES OF THE PEASANTRY.

From Kolding, the party, after skirting the shore, crossed the ferry to Middlefart, in the island of Funen. This ferry affords some of the most beautiful scenery throughout Denmark, the Belt here being about an English mile wide. The high road, or, as it is called, "the Royal route," then runs through Odense, which traditionally derives its name from Odin, the chief of the Asas, and is the most ancient and considerable of the provincial towns of Denmark, besides possessing an extensive modern interest in the circumstance of its being the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen the author, and Jerichau the sculptor. From Odense to Nyeborg is about eighteen miles, where the road terminates on the shores of the Great Belt.

We here Engrave, as a sample of the Steam Navigation, a

STEAM FERRY-BOAT,

such as constantly plies between Neyborg, the eastern extremity of the island of Funen, and Korser, in Zealand—the water flowing between constituting the Great Belt. About the middle of the passage is the little island of Sprogöe, on which is a telegraph for the transmission of news when the Great Belt is frozen over, and an inn for the accommodation of ice-bound travellers—the place and the predicament being so uncommonly uncomfortable as to give rise to a Danish malediction, "I wish he were at Sprogöe."

The whole island of Funen is in a high state of cultivation, and the scenery in many parts bears a great resemblance to the English rural landscape of our midland counties, being moreover the only portion of Denmark where the fields are enclosed with hedges. Our Artist has sketched a specimen of the usual modes of inland communication, by

FERRY-BOAT AND PUBLIC CARRIAGE

From Nyeborg a ferry crosses the Belt to Korsör, in Zealand, a distance of about eighteen miles. These and the numerous other ferries in Denmark are all regulated by Government, and the fares are very moderate; but payment is attended with some inconveniences to strangers unacquainted with the currency, which, however, is by no means complicated. It consists almost entirely of silver, gold being very scarce; but the notes issued by Government may be taken with safety; they are for sums as low as one rigsbank dollar, or 2s. 3d. English. These amounts, although almost ludicrously small compared with our English paper money, are a formidable sum when contrasted with the notes of

STEAM FERRY-BOAT—GREAT BELT

COPENHAGEN, FROM FREDERICKSBERG.

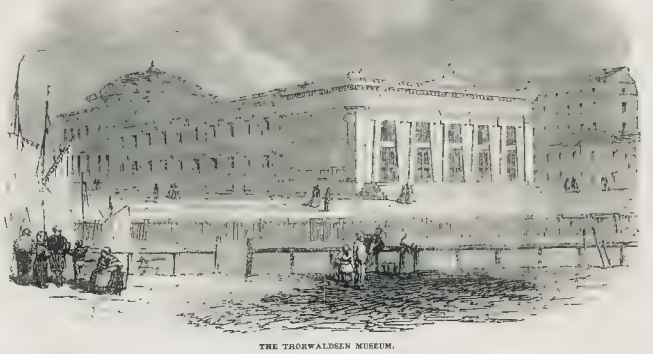
Sweden, which are as low as 2½d. of our money. The traveller in Denmark will, however, after a short acquaintance, find little difficulty from the currency, it consisting of dollars (2s. 3d.), and marks (4½d.), six of which make a dollar, a specie dollar being two rigsbank, and worth 4s. 6d.

As the new route we are describing will doubtless be seized on by intending tourists forthwith, it may be as well to state that from Hjerting the traveller can proceed, as he may desire, either by the public conveyance or, as is most usual, by post. This latter mode is remarkably moderate in price, being about 6d. per mile (English) for a covered carriage and pair of horses; and, as the vehicle holds four persons comfortably, travelling in Denmark may, with the exception of Norway, be considered cheaper than in any other country in Europe. There is also another description of carriage called Holsteins-vogne, still more economic, likewise drawn by a pair of horses and holding four persons; but, as it is entirely without springs and perfectly open, it is not often chosen by English travellers, though its adoption is very general amongst the natives, to whom its cheapness recommends it.

When the arrangements are completed, travellers may calculate with safety on reaching Copenhagen in three days from London. The greatest space of time is lost in the distance between Hjerting and Kolding, and the Danish authorities are taking every means to abbreviate the practical distance between those points; all that is wanted being the roads kept in somewhat better order, an improved description of vehicles, adapted to increased velocity, and the stages rendered more frequent. This latter point requires especial attention, twenty English miles being considered quite a comfortable stage for a pair of horses, and frequently they are taken much longer distances.

From Korsör to Roeskilde is about 46 English miles, through an extremely fine country, well cultivated, and remarkably picturesque. The roads are excellent throughout Zealand, and in summer are quite equal to the roads in England. From Roeskilde to Copenhagen there is a railway, 18 miles in length, which is ultimately intended to be continued to Korsör, on the Great Belt. This line, admirably appointed in every respect, is constructed entirely of English iron, the engines, axles, springs, wheels, and general ironwork of the carriages being procured in England, where they are obtained at a cost very much below the scale of Danish competition. This is at present the only railway in Denmark Proper, though there is another line from Hamburgh to Kiel, in the southern portion of Holstein.

Having accompanied the party to the capital, and already described their gracious reception there, we proceed to give a few of its characteristics. First, of



THE THORWALDSEN MUSEUM.

COPENHAGEN, FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Copenhagen, or, as it is spelt in Danish, Kjobenhavn, is said to have been founded by Bishop Axel in 1168, when he built was only a poor hamlet of fishermen; but, as a town, it dates only from the thirteenth century, and as a city, since 1443. Being well adapted for commerce, it rapidly increased, and soon became the seat of Government, and has ever since remained so, its population being now nearly 130,000. It is built on a piece of very flat ground, slightly raised above the surface of the sea, and is intersected in several directions with canals, &c., along which are numerous quays and wharfs. Copenhagen, as the reader will readily surmise, from the prominence it has had in the history and annals of modern Europe, is completely fortified; the city walls inclosing a circuit of about five English miles, which, however, includes the harbour and docks. These fortifications have stood some stout sieges, especially that in 1801, when, after one of the most desperate actions on record, Nelson, who was second in command to Sir Hyde Parker, sank or burnt all the Danish ships, and compelled Denmark to abandon the alliance she had entered into against England. Again, in 1807, Copenhagen was bombarded by Lord Cathcart (Wellington holding a command), and forced to capitulate, and for this siege the Danes still bear us a great animosity. England has, however, in some degree recovered the good opinion of the Danes by the support she gave them during the late war with Schleswig-Holstein; and this national animosity is now directed towards Germany, one consequence of which is, as was shrewdly remarked by one of the postmasters near Odense, "That the Danes are all learning to speak English instead of German, as they had been accustomed to;" a trivial fact that in some measure shows the bias of the public mind.

The streets in Copenhagen have little to interest the traveller. The shops are very poor in appearance, although tolerably well supplied with *material*; but, so far as regards external appearance, cannot be compared at all with the splendid establishments of our own metropolis, and are even inferior to most of our provincial towns. The houses themselves are very plainly built of brick and stucco, and are bald, uninteresting structures, although they cover a great deal of ground. The squares are, however, very ornamental, being surrounded with noble buildings, and having a statue in the centre. In the new town, the place of Amalienburg contains four palaces of uniform size and design. The churches are numerous, but few are remarkable for architectural beauty, though one of them, Von Frue Kirke, is enriched with several of the finest works of Thorwaldsen; and from its tower a good view of the city is obtained.

The Observatory, adjoining Trinity Church, was built 1637-42: its tower is about 120 feet high, and the circular room at the summit is said to have been used as one of observation by Tycho Brahe. Peter the Great is said to have driven a carriage and four up to the top of the tower along its spiral road.

The accompanying view is from the King's summer palace of Frederiksburg, in the environs of Copenhagen. It is a splendid structure, with delightful gardens; in the church attached to which the kings of Denmark are annointed.

Few cities are so well supplied with places of amusement as Copenhagen. The greatest feature is the museums and collections, which, on certain days, are accessible gratuitously, and are valuable means of improving and assisting the formation of a correct public taste

THE THORWALDSEN MUSEUM

Deserves especial notice, and, indeed, to the lover of art, this collection alone is worth the journey from England to see it. It contains about 300 of this great native sculptor's works, which are exhibited in a building attached to the Charlottenborg Palace. The edifice forms a parallelogram, having a spacious court-yard in the midst of it, in the centre of which is a mausoleum to the memory of the immortal artist. At one end of the building is the Hall of Christ, which contains casts of all the statues erected by Thorwaldsen, in the Frue Kirke; and here that wondrous work, the statue of Christ, can be best contemplated. There are many other museums, as the Collection of Northern Antiquities, the Royal Museum of Natural History, and various others, together with several excellent galleries of paintings, all of which are open to the public. Copenhagen is lighted with oil lamps, though surveys have been made preparatory to laying down a system of gas-pipes and sewers, which, it is anticipated, will shortly be commenced.

Of the homeward journey, it will suffice to state that the whole distance from Copenhagen to Hjoerring was performed in twenty-eight hours, which, it is expected, will be reduced to thirty, and even twenty-four hours. The travellers, having been hospitably entertained by the British Vice-Consul, left Hjerring by steamer, and, after a pleasant passage of twenty-seven hours, they landed at Lowestoft, and were in town at a quarter-past four on Thursday morning; having been only about three days and five hours on the journey from Copenhagen to London.

Altogether, this attempt of the Northern Steam Packet Company (in conjunction with the Eastern Counties Railway Company), to establish a direct communication with Denmark, cannot fail to lead, directly or indirectly, to results of the greatest importance to the two countries.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 27.—First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Sun rises 4 h. 41 m., sets 7 h. 16 m.
TUESDAY, 29.—Babington, the eminent physician, died. 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Oxford Term begins.
THURSDAY, May 1.—Philip and James. Wellington born, 1769.
FRIDAY, 2.—First Methodist Society founded, 1738.
SATURDAY, 3.—Invent. of Cross.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.	M. | A.
h m | No	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m	h m | h m
11 55 | Vide	0 29 | 0 46	1 0 | 1 20	1 33 | 1 52	2 10 | 2 29	2 46 | 3 0	3 18 | 3 35

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] at 8 and 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Water-side station Day's, at 12h 30m and 4h 30m. Fare 1s. Also, at 4 P.M. from Nine Elms, a Special Train, to enjoy the Evening Amusements of the Metropolis to the latest moment of return at night.
By order of the Directors,
Water-side Station, March, 1851. CORNELIUS STOVIN, General Manager of Traffic.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.
MEETING of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the PROTECTION of AGRICULTURE, APRIL 29th, 1851.
[illegible] at the GRAND PALACE by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, May 1st, 1851. [illegible] will be issued for the Journey to LONDON and BACK at very REDUCED FARES, as under:—
[illegible] SHILLINGS. For the last train from [illegible] on May 1st, and
[illegible] to the Stations on the EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY and NORTH WOOLWICH DISTRICTS (including Epping, Enfield, and Woodford).
EASTERN COUNTIES DISTRICT. By the first two trains from Maldon, Braintree, and Colchester; the second train from Ipswich, and the first train from Norwich.
Tickets by the above trains will be available for the return journey by specific trains any week-day and morning or Saturday's, as follows:—
[illegible] passengers approaching to be taken at any of the Company's stations
Bishopsgate Station, By order,
April 22, 1851. C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.
CHEAP TRIP TO CAMBRIDGE.
On SUNDAY next, the 27th inst., a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 9 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9 A.M.; returning at 8 P.M., and due in London at 7 P.M.
FARES TO CAMBRIDGE AND BACK.
First Class, 5s.; Second Class, 3s.; Third Class, 2s.
Bishopsgate Station, By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—Un CONVOI [illegible] MARDI, le 6 MAI 1851, [illegible] Londres à 8 Heures du matin, [illegible] Cambridge et Retour [illegible] Classe 4s; 2me Classe, 3s; 3me Classe, 2s. [illegible] Cambridge, pour visiter et jouir Parcs, la belle Rivière "Cam," et [illegible] Universités et plus intéressants d'architecture.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEM SONNTAG, vom 4ten MAI, 1851, wird ein SPEIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr ein Viertel Morgens vom AMWERTH Bahnhof, per ein First Minister von 16 anhängenden wird Last Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wiederabreisen, und in London um ein Viertel vor 8 Uhr ankommen. [illegible] Classe, 3s; 2te Classe, 2s; 3te Classe, 1s. [illegible] Fremde, in einem Tage und um wenigen Kosten, die bemerkenswerthesten Gegenstände Cambridge's zu kennen lernen und Parken und den schönen "Cam" Fluss sehen können. Die Kutschen des "Kings Collegium" wird es das interessanteste Bau-stück Englands [illegible]

Prix Six Pence (60 Centimes) le Numéro,

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Les Propriétaires du Journal Anglais ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, [illegible] avertissement au public, qu'ils publieront à Londres, à dater du [illegible] pendant toute la durée de la GRANDE EXPOSITION, un Journal FRANÇAIS, [illegible] le titre ci-dessus indiqué, rédigé par l'élite de la presse Parisienne. Les prix sont absolument les mêmes pour les deux journaux, qui étaient, du reste, [illegible] commune, paraissent le même jour, dans les mêmes bureaux, soit à Londres, 198, Strand; soit à Paris, Place de la Bourse, ADOLPHE GIROUX et CIE.

Le PREMIER NUMERO FRANÇAIS paraîtra le SAMEDI, 3 MAI, 1851.

Tirage de l'EDITION ANGLAISE, 100,000 NUMEROS par semaine. Ce chiffre sera DOUBLE pendant toute l'EXPOSITION

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En s'adressant (franco), on s'abonne soit directement à l'Office de ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, London; soit pour Paris, chez MM. ADOLPHE et CIE, Place de la Bourse; MM. STATTIN et XAVIER, Rue du Coq, St. Honoré.

Pour toute espèce de Communication, Renseignement, Réclamation, s'adresser directement franco à l'Office, 198, STRAND, LONDRES

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, FIRST NIGHT of the NEW OPERA. LE TRE NOZZE.—It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 1, when will be given that the last act of Bellini a celebrated Opera, entitled LA SONNAMBULA Amina, Mdlle Caroline Duprez; Count Rodolpho, Signor Colletti; and Elvino, Signor Gardoni. To be followed by the first Act of the new Opera, LE TRE NOZZE, by Mercadante. After which will be presented (for the first time in this country) Alary's new Opera Buffa (produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris), entitled THE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mdlle. Sontag, Mdlle. Nantese, Madame Vaqhin, Madame Guillani La Marchesa di Forli, Mdlle Ida Bertrand; Cavaliere di Villefranca, Signor Gardoni; Celeno, Signor Ferranti (his first appearance in this country), and Il Barone Fanfarato d'Acetosa, Signor Labinche. To conclude with the admired [illegible] entitled LES METAMORPHOSES.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, APRIL 28th will be performed by her Majesty's servants, Schiller's magnificent play of THE ROBBERS. Maximil ian (Count de Moor), Mr Cooper; Charles de Moor, Mr James Anderson; Amalie de Edelreich, Miss Cushman; Mr G F Marshall; Roller, Mr W West; Amelia, Miss H Gilbert. To conclude with the gorgeous Opera and Spectacle, entitled AZAEL the PROPHET. On Tuesday, Amiel the Prodigal, with other Entertainments. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be performed the New Comedy, entitled A MASK. After which the Grand Historical Extravaganza, called THE ALHAMBRA, or, The Three Moorish Princesses: in which Messrs Keeley, Harley, A. Wigan, Fitzsimons, Miss Murray, Mdlle. Astrid, Miss Keeley, and Mrs. Keeley will perform.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that the above Theatre will be re-opened for French Comedies and Vaudevilles, on MONDAY, APRIL 28, under his management, for Fifteen Representations only, ending May 20th. The engagement of Mdlle. RACHEL will commence on Monday June 2. The first Performance, on Monday, April 28, will consist of a New Comedia by M. Scribe, entitled NATALIE DE NARBES: and a New Comic Vaudeville, entitled L'AMOUR A L'AVEUGLETTE.—The Subscription will be, for Stalls, Ten Representations, £1 4s.; Dress and Family Circles, Ten Representations (including Sunday evenings), Seven Guineas; Private Boxes (Mondays and Fridays), Forty and Thirty Guineas.—Royal Library, 39, Old Bond-street

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, APRIL 28th, and during the week, will be presented the splendid spectacle of EGLANTON the AMAZON. The scenes of the Circle will introduce an entire new company of French Artistes, among whom Mdlle. Clementine Dubbler will appear for the first time in England, to conclude with the original farce by Mrs Conover Esq., entitled SHOOTING THE MOON; or, the Cove of Cork. Box-office open from Ten till Four. Stage manager, Mr T. Thompson.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE will commence a SERIES of READINGS, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY, APRIL 28th, by Shakspeare's Play of [illegible]. Readings will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday (April 30th excepted), at Half past Two o'Clock precisely. [illegible] secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 39, Old Bond-street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS, under the direction of Mr WILLY, at WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN Athenæum, Strand. The first Concert on WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 30th. Tickets, members, 2s. and 1s.; non-members, 3s and 2s. Commence at Eight o'clock. Programmes may be obtained of Mr. Willy, 22, Trigon-terrace, Kennington; and at the principal Music Shops.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERT.—Mr. WILLY has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at 87, MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 5, 1851, when he will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Concert Stalls—Reserved Seats, Tickets, 5s each; or Family Tickets to admit Six Persons £1 4s. Centre Seats, 3s. Back seats 2s. Tickets and Programmes may be obtained of Mr. Willy, 22, Trigon-terrace, Kennington; and at the principal Music Shops.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and his SONS will PERFORM on the SAX-HORNS in the following towns:—Dublin, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday April 28th, 29th, and 30th; Waterford, May 2; Belfast, 5th; Neath, Miss M. O'Connor, Pianist, Mrs. H. A. Brown. All letters to be addressed to H. DISTIN, Sax-Horn Manufacturer, 31, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate-square, London

MUSICAL UNION. WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY. APRIL 29, Half-past Three. Double Quartett, D minor, Spohr; Trio in B flat, Piano and Violoncello, and Lieder ohne Worte Mendelssohn; Quintett, E flat (Op. 44), Schumann; Artists—Sainton, Watt, Hill, Lucas, Piatti, and Herr Pauer. Vocalist—Mdlle. Adelaide Comelli. Admission Half a Guinea each, to be had at CRAMER'S and Co., 201, Regent-street. All Subscriptions not yet paid on or before April 29. The Programme will include Solos and Classical Music. C. Hallé is not so engaged. J. ELLA

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ASTOUNDING WONDERS IN NATURAL MAGIC, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at 11, and Evening at 8. PROFESSOR ANDERSON (the Great Wizard of the North) will have the honour of repeating his ROYAL EGYPTIAN ENTERTAINMENT, Wonders in Natural Magic, Séances Fantastiques, Augheos et Etranges, as commanded by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and performed before the Court at Balmoral Castle. Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s. and £1 11s. 6d

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Salle de Mons. ROBIN, sole Lessee and Proprietor, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket. Mons. and Mdme Robin will continue every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, their admirable SOIREES Fantastiques et FANTASTIQUES—the same as they had the honour to perform before her most gracious Majesty. Every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Half-past Two o'clock, a Morning Performance.—Tickets as usual at Mesars Mitchell's Bond-street, Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside, and Andrews', &c. Children under Seven, half price.

DR. KAHN'S celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, exhibited at the Lyceal Rooms, 9, OXFORD-STREET, NEAR REGENT-CIRCUS, is now open from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Popular explanations of the structure and functions of the Human Body and Illustrated by Wax Models, will be delivered by an English medical gentleman every hour. Admission, 2s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Morning Entertainment at the LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street Portman-square.—Extraordinary Experiments will be made upon persons in a perfect waking state on MONDAY, April 28th, by MR STONE. Also on Tuesday, 29th, by Dr. DARLING.—Doors open at Two o'Clock, to commence at Half-past Two. Tickets 1s.

NOVEL and INTERESTING EXHIBITION, 178, PICCADILLY.—[illegible] Large Hall [illegible] ENGLAND [illegible] Arrangements [illegible] Admission to the Gallery, 1s. Open from Ten till Seven. [illegible] Catalogue, 6d.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—Ladies of all nations should go and see the FAIRY QUEEN. This Intelligent and dominative Train Child is now Fourteen Months [illegible] Admission, 1s. Private Days, Tuesday and Friday, from Eleven till Five. Mdlle. Josephine, 15, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA having been entirely renovated, is now open with the following Views:—The Exterior of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship Ripon, 2,000 tons burthen, and 520 horse power. The Interior of the Dining Saloon, fitted up with the various interior, lighted by crystal and golden lamps, as in the Mail Steamers. The Voyage from Southampton to Alexandria, as usual, at two and seven o'Clock. Admission (to each) 1s. 2d. and 2s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Now Open, an entire NEW MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, and other original Entertainments.—Admission to Exhibition, at Twelve, One, Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Rotation of the Earth Demonstrated by Foucault's recent Experiments, as exhibited at the Pantheon in Paris. Lecture by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., on the History of the Harp, with Vocal Selections by Miss Messent and Mr. Frank Mori. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, on Chemistry and its Natural Philosophy by Dr Bachhoffner Dissolving Views [illegible] Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY MAY 1st, 1851, with a GRAND BAL MASQUE to inaugurate the Opening of the Crystal Palace. Monster Attire, with a numerous Corps of Instrumentalists, and three additional efficient Bands. Mr. J. Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square.—A pointed Costumier. Admission, Gentlemen's Tickets, Half a Guinea.

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission 1s. Catalogues, 6d. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The [illegible] EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery 5, Pall-mall East.—MONDAY, April 28th. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue 6d. [illegible]

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, [illegible] NOW OPEN, from Nine A.M. until dusk.—Admittance, 1s. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

ART UNION of LONDON.—The Annual General Meeting to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the publication of Works of Art will be held in the THEATRE ROYAL LICEUM (by the kind permission of [illegible]) on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Twelve for Twelve o'clock precisely. [illegible] as well procure admission to the Meeting. GEORGE GODWIN, F.S.A., } Hon. Secs.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—An ELEPHANT [illegible] Together with the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by [illegible] to the Society, [illegible] the Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel [illegible] on Saturday, May 10 and on every Saturday until further notice. [illegible]

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 3RD, 1851,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
CONTAINING
A GUIDE TO THE EXHIBITION.

Profusely Illustrated with Engravings of some of the principal objects exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

On SATURDAY, MAY 10th, ANOTHER DOUBLE NUMBER will be issued; and on

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
SATURDAY, MAY 24,
THE LARGE PRINT
WILL BE ISSUED,
GRATIS, WITH A DOUBLE NUMBER.

The FRENCH and GERMAN NUMBERS will contain matter almost exclusively devoted to the Exhibition; Single Numbers, price Sixpence each, and may be had separately. The immense demand which is certain to arise will require early orders to be given to all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the British Empire, France, Germany, &c.

A LARGE VIEW
OF
THE INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION,

Taken from the Transept, is in preparation, and will be issued as early as the decorations and other arrangements in the Exhibition are completed. No expense will be spared to render these Illustrations faithful and beautiful Pictures.

Several LARGE SHEETS of ENGRAVINGS are also in Preparation, GRATIS.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 324.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851

As the day for the opening of the Great Exhibition approaches, the interest of the public of this and other countries increases in intensity with regard to it. The fairy-like, but substantial structure, itself the greatest and noblest work of art and manufacture which the Exhibition has called forth, is completed, and challenges the admiration of daily crowds, many of whom, perhaps, will have no opportunity of entering within its portals. But even these, in seeing the Building itself, will have seen a casket richer than any single gem contained within it. The manufacturers, the artists, and the artisans of our own and foreign countries have nobly responded to the appeal made to them; and the long avenues and hanging galleries of the Crystal Palace are already filled with specimens of their skill, their taste, their ingenuity, and their enterprise. The whole progress of the scheme, since it was first broached authoritatively by the Prince Consort until the time at which we write, has been satisfactory in the highest degree. It is true that differences of opinion have arisen from time to time; but then they have been reconciled. It is true, also, that difficulties have been discovered; but it is no less true that they have been courageously met and manfully surmounted. Time itself—which seemed the greatest of all obstacles to the realization of the project—has been surpassed—has been fairly beaten in the contest which it provoked with the energy of the men, who determined, on taking up the cause, that they would do all that men could do to carry it to completion. If any one circumstance more than another created a feeling of disappointment with regard to this great industrial gathering of all nations, it was when the vague language of the offer of announcement relative to the inauguration led to the impression that the ceremonial would be private, and that her Majesty, on solemnly opening the Exhibition, would not be surrounded by that best body-guard of a British Sovereign, her faithful subjects. The miscouception, however, was speedily cleared up; and the satisfaction even of those millions who cannot by any possibility be present at the scene, is not less than that of the more fortunate few who will be privileged to behold it, to learn that Queen Victoria will publicly open the Exhibition with a ceremonial unparalleled for its splendour and its significance.

To be present at a scene, which in the history of the world is unexampled for the combination of many into shadow, showing the Golden Country and its Cities as they appeared last season. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. reserved seats, 3s.

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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

[illegible] their accustomed daily exercise the Prince generally riding on horseback, and her Majesty [illegible] with the Royal children. Her Royal Highness the [illegible] almost the only visitor at the Castle during the week.

The Prince Consort came to town on Tuesday, and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of 1851.

Lord John Russell went to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and had an interview with her Majesty.

[illegible]ntess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro in [illegible]

[illegible] its already announced. A series of [illegible]ing the month of June; and the Queen will encourage, by every means in her power, the display of hospitalities on the part of the nobility and gentry.

[illegible] Vane arrived in [illegible] on Friday week, from a tour in the south of France. The noble Marquis, while in the Pyrenees, had a sharp attack of fever, but his [illegible]ly strong constitution soon repelled the disease, and we are happy to learn that his Lordship is now quite recovered.

Lady John Russell has issued invitations for an assembly, on Wednesday next, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street. Her Ladyship will also have assemblies on the 14th of May and the 4th of June.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, and the Hon. Miss Cotton, have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Combermere Abbey.

Lord and Lady Holland are expected to return to England early next month, from the Continent. The noble Lord and her Ladyship, according to the latest accounts, were at Naples.

The marriage of Lord Ward with Miss de Burgh, daughter of Mr. Hubert de Burgh, took place on Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

We regret to state that the venerable Sir Edward Codrington is still seriously indisposed, and that no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—A general meeting of the [illegible] of patients. In order to procure the money still wanted without delay, the governors have established three separate funds, called the furnishing fund, the maintenance fund, and the general fund, for the attainment of their object, and to the contribution of these funds the support of the public was earnestly entreated.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual report [illegible], from which it appears [illegible]ns have availed themselves of the benefit of this charity. [illegible] been re[illegible] operation for the removal of squinting. 4954 persons have been admitted to its [illegible] were in-patients. Of the principal operations during 1850, 95 were for cataract, 25 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 104 were for squinting, and 112 others for various complaints. Of the operations for cataract and artificial pupil, two failed, [illegible] means of doing it; and, to enable them to open these two wards, the committee [illegible] fellow-creatures, and are charitably disposed, to visit the hospital, when they will find that more is done for nearly half the money expended at any other hospital in London, in consequence of the care bestowed and the excellence of the arrangements.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual meeting of the friends and promoters of this institution took place at the Infirmary, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday; the Hon. and Rev. W. Legge in the chair. A lengthy report was read, [illegible] the fact that an institution, having for its object the cure and relief of deafness, noises in the ear, and other diseases of a kindred nature, must be of the highest utility, and deserved the sympathy and zealous support of all who felt an interest in the well-being of their fellow-creatures. The report went on to observe that the institution was founded in the year 1816, under the patronage of their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and had been in active operation down to the present time. During the last year 976 patients had been admitted on the [illegible] relieved, and 250 were now in weekly attendance. These patients consisted of clerks in offices, needle-women, domestic servants, distressed foreigners, sailors, soldiers, and police. The principal causes of deafness were to be traced to the living in confined and damp localities, to intemperance, want of cleanliness and of out-door exercise, insufficient and adulterated food, wet feet and clothes, sleeping in damp rooms and unaired beds. As long as such causes of deafness were suffered to exist the medical art was capable of little more than palliating evils which were inevitable. It was worthy of remark that the treatment pursued at [illegible] never being resorted to except in very extreme cases. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the public for its patronage and support. Mr. Burt moved the adop[illegible] enabled to bear favourable testimony to the manner in which the institution was conducted. The resolution having been agreed to, other resolutions were passed in furtherance of the objects of the charity, and the meeting separated, with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A general meeting of the friends [illegible] York-road, Lambeth; Mr. T. S. Cocks in the chair. The financial statement showed that the receipts for the quarter, including a balance of £318 9s. 6d., and £548 8s. 8d., half-year's dividend on £37,552, amounted to £1065. The expenses have been £362, leaving a balance of £703. During the past year, 1850, 201 married and 48 single women had been admitted into the [illegible], and 455 patients had been attended in their own houses. During the last [illegible] years 1409 in-patients had been received in the house, and 2244 patients had been visited at their own homes, making the total number 3653.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday, the fourth annual meeting of the supporters of this benevolent institution took place at the London Tavern; [illegible] in the number of patients at present in the institution, which now amounted to 14[illegible]; and there were to be fifteen added by that day's election, which would make the number of the entire household 195. The establishment at [illegible] Hall, Colchester, contained eighty-two persons. Many had been taught to [illegible]d dress themselves; while those who had entered the institution per[illegible] dumb, were now able to utter distinct articulate sounds. The [illegible] past year, including a balance of £383, were £8014, and the [illegible]ture left a balance of £565 3s. 4d. The report was unanimously adopted, and [illegible]ction of the fifteen new inmates proceeded with.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, GOULSTON-SQUARE.—The accounts of the income and expenditure of the model establishment for the baths and wash-houses in Goulston-square have just been published; and we have the gratifica[illegible] washers, dryers, and ironers, [illegible] with the addition of other items, the aggregate income for the year ending the last day of December was £2132 15s. 3d.; whilst, after defraying the expenses, there remained a balance of £33 in favour of the establishment; but, including repairs and interest on loans, there appears to be a balance against it of £[illegible] to the accounts are some tabular statements showing the increasing extent to which the industrious classes have availed themselves of the advantage of this establishment.

FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.—The annual meet[illegible] [illegible]port was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year appointed.

SCHOOLS FOR ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The governors of the poor have purchased a site of twenty acres of land adjoining Battersea Common, Surrey, where industrial schools for boys, girls, and infants are about to be erected. These schools are to be strictly industrial. The larger portion of the [illegible] fitted for country or colonial employment, instead of swelling the large pauper population of London, the certain effect of bringing them up as shoemakers and tailors in London workhouses.

THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first show of this society for the present year took place on Wednesday, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The exhibition did not equal those of former years, many plants being withheld in consequence of some petty squabble amongst the gen[illegible] and attracted great attention. A seedling white camellia, [illegible] rose, was particularly admired, and received a certificate of merit. Amongst the plants deserving of particular notice were a splendid *Epacris grandiflora* and several beautiful specimens of the *Aphelexis* and the *Erica*.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—The Society of Antiquaries celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation by Royal Charter, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Mahon, the president of the society, occupied the chair; and was supported by the Belgian and Prussian Ministers, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Campbell, Lord Crewe, Sir David Dundas, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., Professor Willis, Sir Henry [illegible] guests.

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Dr. Sauer in the chair. It appears that this society was established for the education of children of Yorkshire parents residing within ten miles of the Post-Office; the number of children at present in the establishment being thirty-nine boys and two girls, an alteration having been lately made in the constitution of the society, restricting its benefits to boys. The funds of the society, which at one time were much depressed, had of late considerably improved, and they had now a sum of £300 in hand, in addition to £3000 in the funds. Some alterations in the bye-laws having been agreed to, rendering it necessary that the parents should reside three years in the metropolis before children should be entitled to partake of the benefits of the institution, the meeting separated.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of the guardians and supporters of this institution was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; Lord Radstock in the chair. The statement of accounts read by the secretary showed the receipts of the society during the year to have been £2109, and the expenditure £763, leaving a balance in favour of the society amounting to £1346.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—On Wednesday, a general meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre, to revise the rules of the institution previous to their embodiment in the Royal charter of incorporation, for which application is now being made. J. B. Buckstone, Esq., having taken the chair, the members proceeded to the consideration of rules 32 and 33, relating to the death of annuitants. Mr. Lacy moved, and Mr. Lewis seconded, "That the representatives of a deceased annuitant be entitled to claim the portion of the quarter's salary due at his or her death, and £10 also as burial money. To this Mr. Cullenford moved an amendment [illegible] Worrell seconded a resolution, expressing the eligibility of parties performing at the Grecian, or any other saloon licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, to become members of the fund; the motion, however, was lost. The passing of some other resolutions having reference to the nomination of directors and officers of the institution, closed the business of the meeting.

ST. ANNE, LIMEHOUSE.—At the meeting of the vestry of this parish, on Monday, to elect the officers of the year and pass the accounts, great dissatisfaction was expressed conc[illegible] election for churchwardens resulted in the return of two Dissenters.

CITY OF LONDON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools was held on Wednesday evening at the Hall of Commerce; Mr. Samuel Gurney, jun., in the chair. According to the report, an evening school had been opened for males, from the age of 8 and [illegible] was the same as the plan introduced by the Home and Colonial Schools. The number admitted was 263, and the average number attending, 84. There were Sunday schools also [illegible] teachers, and the attendance at these schools was most satisfactory and gratifying. There was also an industrial class for domestic household duties, and for mending and making clothes, &c. The clothing made in the school, and also that presented by several benevolent individuals, was sometimes sold to the children under cost price, and sometimes given to them on their going into service. Clothes were also lent to the children on Sundays. A sick fund has been estab[illegible] families. Their savings bank had already [illegible] financial statement showed that their expenditure had exceeded the income by £73 1s. 5d.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to, and friends of, these schools, which were established through the liberality of Mr. Henry B. H. Beaufoy, was held in the new school-rooms, Doughty-street, Lambeth-walk, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. The report referred to the origin and progress of the schools, the efficiency of which had been much increased by Mr. Beaufoy building the new schools, at a cost of £1000; and proceeded to state that the schools were now in full operation; 100 boys and 150 girls received instruction in them five nights a week. There were also 300 infants in the schools, and 600 children attended the Sunday schools. Through the munificence of Mr. Beaufoy, the committee had been enabled to distribute various rewards among the children who had distinguished themselves by their good conduct. Several boys and girls had been assisted to emigrate to Australia, from whom the most favourable accounts had been received. One of the girls had [illegible] band being a shoemaker, in good business, and a local preacher of the Gospel. Several had been placed out at service, or apprenticed in England, some of [illegible]rk of the education, but no particular tenets were inculcated in the schools. Prior to the meeting, about 700 children were regaled with tea, &c., and appeared highly delighted with the entertainment provided for them.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. JOHNSON.—Dr. Johnson was a constant attendant at the service of St. Clement Danes Church, in one of the pews of which (No. 18) in the north gallery, he had a seat for many years [illegible] end. The churchwarden, Mr. Spencer, the late churchwarden, Mr. Spillman, and one or two other friends having determined that the pillar should bear a testimonial recording the interesting fact, Dr. Croly, of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, consented to write the inscription, which is as follows:—"In this pew and beside this pillar, for many years, attended Divine service, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1709, died 1784. In the remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial, A.D. 1851.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.—The bill to prevent unne[illegible] House of Commons, provides, that, if any person shall on Sunday, within the metropolitan police district, sell, or expose for sale any goods, chattels, or other things, or if any dealer in meat, fish, poultry, game, or wild fowl, shall on Sunday, after nine o'clock in the morning, deliver such articles of consumption at the residence of the purchaser, he shall, on conviction, be fined 20s. The provisions of the proposed act are not to apply to apothecaries, chemists, or druggists, selling medicines, drugs, or other articles for medicinal purposes, nor to persons selling milk or cream before ten o'clock a.m., and after one o'clock p.m., nor to persons between the same hours selling fruit, pastry, cooked victuals, writing materials, or any beverage not being wine, spirits, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, other than beer, or under 1½d. per quart, or ginger-beer, or any newspaper or other periodical, nor to any one selling tobacco after one o'clock [illegible] liquors, or refreshments. These provisions are not to extend to publicans and licensed victuallers. Goods hawked or exposed for sale may be seized by the police.

OMNIBUS IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of several proprietors of omnibuses having been summoned on the charge that their respective omnibuses [illegible] to the passengers the space required by law, several of these vehicles were brought to the Guildhall yard on Saturday last, f[illegible]ion of the Alderman before whom the information had been laid. Amongst these were a Paragon and a Favourite omnibus—the former running between Brixton and the Bank, and the latter between Islington and Westminster. Mr. Franklinski, [illegible] be let down, so that two adjoining passengers may converse; but the window cannot be let down without the consent of the passenger on each side of it. Another convenience is, that the conductor is communicated with by drawing a string, which strikes a bell. The seats or boxes are approached by a platform, and the top is reached by steps at the back, so that the passenger can mount [illegible]cision of the magistrates as to the old omnibuses was postponed for two months, to allow sufficient time to make the requisite alterations in the carriages—a nominal fine of one shilling and costs being inflicted in each case.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday evening the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid "Easter entertainment" at the Mansion House. The Egyptian Hall was superbly decorated and illuminated, and the company, which numbered [illegible] company were the Turkish Ambassador, Baron Stratenus, Earl and Countess of [illegible], Earl and Countess of Effingham, the Bishop of Oxford, the C[illegible] Baron and Mrs. Bankes, General Sir Colin Halkett (Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital) and Lady Halkett, Major-General Delamotte, General Sir George Pollock, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Colonel Lawrence, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Legge, Mr. Colquhoun, &c.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor, who [illegible] since his accession to the civic chair, has won for him golden opinions, has just announced a series of receptions, to take place immediately after the opening of the Great Exhibition. We understand it is his Lordship's in[illegible] give *eclât* to this great epoch in the history of the industrial world, the hospitalities of the Mansion-House will be extended to the Foreign Commissioners, and those contributors who may receive marks of distinction.

THE EASTER VESTRIES.—The prescriptive usage o[illegible] churchwardens, &c., on Easter Monday, was observed at the commencement of the week in the metropolitan vestries. In some of the parishes more directly affected by the Tractarian tendencies of the pastors, expressions of opinion in opposition to those tendencies were made. In St. Anne's, Soho, for instance, the churchwarden of the past year was re-elected, because he had combated the ritualising practices of the incumbent. But, upon the whole, the proceedings were calm and harmonious, concerning chiefly the maintenance of fire-engines, the nomination of constables, and the election of churchwardens. In St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the Rev. R. Liddell (Mr. Bennett's successor) nominated as the rector's churchwarden Mr. Sotheron, M.P., in the room of Sir J. Harrington. Mr. Tuck was elected in the room of Mr. Bristow, the other churchwarden.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EMIGRATION.—On Saturday a body of female emigrants, thirty-six in number, under the patronage of the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the members of this association, sailed for South Australia in the ship *Malacca*, commanded by Captain John Adams. The emigrants embarked at Gravesend, and were attended on their departure by the Rev. W. Quekett, and other gentlemen who have taken an active part in furthering the objects of this society. The *Malacca* is a fine vessel, of 700 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and the arrangements on board appeared to be of a character peculiarly adapted to meet the comfort and convenience of the emigrants.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—Arrangements have been made between the directors of the South-Eastern, the Boulogne and [illegible] voyage only occupying about two hours.

NEW OMNIBUS ROUTE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—[illegible] Monday next well-appointed and superior omnibuses [illegible] from Kingsland, Dalston, and De Beauvoir Town, passing thro[illegible] Lower-road, Islington, New-road, Judd-street, Brunswick-s[illegible] Leicester-square, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, to the Exhibition.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—(B[illegible] the Postmaster General.) [illegible] o'clock P.M., respectively. The boxes for the reception of stamped [illegible] letters will be open until six o'clock, and for stamped letters o[illegible] o'clock.

PRIVATE LETTER-BOXES.—The following notice has been issued from t[illegible]

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the metropolitan districts the births re[illegible] Males, 706; females, 719: total, 1425. Deaths during the same period: Males, 554; females, 444: total, 998. The average number of births in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50, was 1364. This return exhibits a further improvement in the public health. The deaths which in the last week of March rose to 1418, and declined in the two subsequent weeks to 1059 and 1042, have now fallen to 998. It appears from a comparison of the ten corresponding weeks in 1841-50, that the deaths of [illegible] 1849), when they rose to 1080. [illegible] supposed increase of population, it becomes 1019, and on this estimated amount the present return shows a decrease of 21. As compared with the results of the preceding week, both the class of "diseases of the respiratory organs," and that termed "tubercular," of which phthisis is the most important, now exhibit a diminished mortality. The difference is principally observed in pneumonia amongst children, this complaint having carried off 71 young persons in the previous week, and only [illegible] in the last. [illegible] were 85 in the preceding week, and 52 in the last. The decrease in consumption is also of perceptible amount; for this disease was during the last two weeks fatal successively to 138 and 108 persons, the latter number being unusually low: taking the weeks corresponding to last, in ten years, it will be seen that the lowest number was 122, the highest 174, and the average 150. Hooping-cough, however, does not maintain the same steadiness of decrease, and the registrar of Charing-cross observes that lately it has prevailed more in his district. The numbers of children who have been carried off by this complaint during [illegible] There died also last week 11 children from croup; and 12 persons, of various ages, from influenza. But while, concurrently with the progress of the year to a [illegible] of disorders of the above description be[illegible] [illegible] occurred last week in the Small-pox Hospital [illegible] of 20 months, on the 15th; two of men aged 37 and 30 years, on the 17th, and two of men aged respectively 23 and 20, on the 19th. Two of the men had been vaccinated when young, the other three cases are stated to have been "unprotected." A house is mentioned in St. Giles's where nine children had been attacked with small-pox, and in two cases with fatal effect. None of these patients had been vaccinated. [illegible] was registered last week. A case of lead colic was reported in the previous return. The deceased was a painter. The death of another man, who had for nearly [illegible] followed the same profession, is reported this week, from "lead palsy, phthisis pulmonalis (for years)."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean h[illegible] mean temperature was 46 deg. 3 min. The wind was in the east or north-east during the first four days; and during this period the mean daily temperature was about 42 deg., or about 5 deg. below the average of the same days in ten years. During the last three days the wind was in the south and south-west, and the mean temperature rose 10 deg. higher, or from 4 deg. to 6 deg. above [illegible]

Mr. Henry Thornton is appointed Officer-at-Arms for the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The annual custom, observed on the first Sunday in Easter Term, of the Judges, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and civic authorities, attending Divine worship in state at St. Paul's, has been postponed until Sunday, the 4th of May, in compliment to the opening of the Great Exhibition. The Bishop of London will preach on the occasion, and a full cathedral service be given. The judges will go in procession from the Lord Chancellor's, and be joined by the civic procession at Temple Bar.

The wife of a soldier of the 17th Regiment, quartered at G[illegible] [illegible] while, breaking with her [illegible] slightest injury, and was afterwards picked up at a lower part of the river, and saved from drowning.

On Monday last, the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway presented a scene of extraordinary bustle, in consequence of the multitudes arriving by the excursion trains from [illegible] Ely, and Essex. The Colchester line train came in shortly after 12 o'clo[illegible] ing nearly 1000 passengers. At 2 o'clock, about 1600 were brought by [illegible] bridge district line, the train consisting of 38 carriages.

At Maryport, a splendid new ship, *Robert Ritson*, was launched on [illegible] R. Ritson and Co. She is a re[illegible]

[illegible] of the st[illegible] thing inside the under lid, [illegible] a foreign substance, running beneath the probe, he ascertained the presence of a foreign substance, running beneath the eye towards the ear, and on using the forceps extracted from the orifice a piece of tobacco-pipe. The man stated that abo[illegible] ning a race with a piece of tobacco-pipe in his hand, when he fell, and a piece [illegible] a portion of which was subsequently extracted, but he had then thought that the whole [illegible] hospital immediately after the operation, and is now doing well.—*Devonshire Chronicle*.

SKETCHES OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

PART OF COLONEL MACKINNON'S PATROL OF THE CAPE CORPS BURNING THE KRAALS OF A REBEL KAFFIR CHIEF.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketches of recent operations in Kaffraria. The first shows a portion of Colonel Mackinnon's patrol of the Cape Corps burning the Kraals of the rebel Chief Seyolo, on the morning of Feb. 5. The summary of the proceedings on the frontier before and after this date is thus given :—

"The number of detached forts and posts in British Kaffraria has proved, and probably will prove, a source of great embarrassment to the Commander-in-Chief, who is unwilling to abandon any, however useless, as the Kaffirs would argue weakness from such an act. The garrisons in these small posts have behaved with great gallantry on every occasion on which they have been attacked. As an instance we may particularly mention the defence of Fort White by Captain Mansergh, 6th Regiment, in which the Kaffirs were repulsed with considerable loss

"On the 3d of February, Colonel Mackinnon and Lieut.-Colonel Napier, C.M.R., made a combined movement upon Seyolo, who had occupied Line Drift, thus cutting off the communication between King William's Town and Graham's Town This duty was most satisfactorily performed; 800 head of cattle having been captured, and Seyolo and Umjanjen's Kraals destroyed This done, the patrol returned to King William's Town"

The Illustration shows the burning of the kraals, from a Sketch made by our Correspondent just after the operations. The party of the Cape Corps is the advanced guard of the column under Colonel Mackinnon, which consisted of 2000 men, besides four light field guns.

"The only important service now remaining to be effected before the Commander-in-Chief would be in a position to commence offensive operations, was to send reinforcements to General Somerset, who remained at Fort Hare, but not in sufficient force to attack the rebel Hottentots

"Col. Mackinnon marched from King William's Town for this purpose on February 13, arrived at Fort Hare on the 14th, commenced his return march on the 17th, and, after some smart skirmishing, reached King William's Town on the 19th."

The second Illustration shows the escape of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith from Fort Cox, the details of which have already appeared in our Journal.

The latest papers (to the 7th March) bring intelligence of the operations at the seat of the disturbances. An engagement had taken place between the Kaffirs and the troops under the command of Colonel Somerset, at Kat River, in which the Kaffirs were defeated. It was generally hoped and expected that the death of Hermanus would lead to the dissolution of the rebel forces at the Blinkwater; but this did not prove to be the case; on the contrary, numbers of Hottentots flocked to his successor, Jan Hermanus, and soon after their defeat at Fort Beaufort the rebels felt themselves strong enough to attack General Somerset's position at Fort Hare.

This was done on the 21st January, 1851, but, as might have been expected, without success. The Kaffirs and Hottentots found the garrison ready to receive them, and, after an obstinate contest, were driven back with considerable slaughter. The loss on the side of the British was six Fingoes killed and ten wounded severely

Since this repulse the rebels did not venture upon another attack, nor did General Somerset feel himself strong enough to move against them; the Hottentots accordingly congregated at the Blinkwater, whence they issued on petty marauding expeditions, and destroyed the properties and endangered the lives of the peaceable inhabitants of the frontier districts

Thus matters remained in *statu quo* until General Somerset, having received a reinforcement from the Commander-in-Chief, dealt with the savages with complete success.

The opinion, however, of those who have recently left the Cape is, that the war will be a very protracted and expensive one. The Cape colonists will not pay a single shilling of the expenses if they can help it, but will throw them entirely on the mother country if possible. The Kaffirs were fighting in a way in which they never fought before; all their movements were directed by intelligence, and carried into effect with promptitude and silence; they give Sir Harry Smith even a lesson in strategy.

Commodore Wyvill, in her Majesty't ship *Castor*, 36, was in Simon's Bay. He had, as anticipated last mail, despatched a body of seamen and marines to Buffalo Mouth.

The Cape people were earnestly engaged in discussing the advantages of the screw steam communicaion between England and the Cape.

Annexed are the details of the decisive victory over the Kat River rebels, from the journal of Commandant Walter Currie.

"Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Bowker arrived from the General with orders to move on the Kat River immediately; our mess produced no end of grapes, and all kinds of vegetables, the result of good living.

"Thursday, Feb. 20.—All hands got under way at sunrise. Nothing particular occurring; moved up Water Kloof to its source; outspanned to breakfast under Bushneck; started again about twelve; passed old Bear's place, all burnt to the ground, and pulled up at Kraal Koeck for the night; Hough's and Zinvogel's burghers kept ahead of us all day, and are out of sight in the direction of Post Re ief.

"Friday, Feb. 21.—Started at daylight; reached Retief in about three hours, and found mustered there about 800 men, mostly mounted (200 Fingoes, 200 English, 400 Dutch). Mr. Wilson held service in the morning; in the evening had a meeting of the commandants, and decided on the manner of the attack to be made to-morrow, at daylight. General Somerset, with 1800, will come from Fort Hare on Fort Armstrong, while our men, under their respective commandants (for a wonder, all unanimous), move upon Balfour, within two miles of Armstrong

"Saturday, Feb. 22. Started when the moon rose, about twelve o'clock, and reached the rebels, both Hottentots and Kaffirs (Hermanus's Kaffirs), at Balfour, at daylight. The Kaffirs were taken by surprise, and for about an hour we had it all our own way, until supported by a lot of rebels from Fort Armstrong, when we were obliged to defend ourselves and make two or three charges to clear some rocks where the enemy were annoying us, and about twelve o'clock we drove the enemy into Fort Armstrong, helter skelter, where we were met by Major-General Somerset, with about 1400 men, and two cannon, and in less than two hours after the fort was carried, sacked, and burnt down, and altogether we made a pretty example of the Kat River people of this post. "In the burgher force we had 4 killed and 14 wounded. I have found 90 rebels dead. Two fellows held on in the fort until this morning, when they were captured, and are to be shot immediately."

Although we have intelligence of a successful attack made by Major-General Somerset at the head of 1200 troops, and of the capture of a large number of Kaffirs, yet the general tenor of the information is averse to any expectation of a speedy termination of the war; and the skill and caution of the Kaffirs, coupled with their natural cunning, appear in many instances to have baffled the efforts of the regular forces.

"Whether the present war be speedily finished or much prolonged (it is observed in the *Cape Town Mail*), it is certain that a considerable body of military, consisting of troops suited to the peculiarities of this irregular warfare, must be maintained, and that the inhabitants of the frontier must be armed and trained, to insure their future safety from Kaffir aggressions until the power of their chiefs be entirely at an end; and any exercise of authority on their part over a tribe engaging in war with a colony should be made punishable by transportation to Mauritius or hard labour upon the roads."

Sir Harry Smith (at the date of the last intelligence) was at King William's Town, and had, in all, about 2000 troops under his immediate command.

M. de Gayza, a Hungarian *savant*, who is at present travelling in the interior of Western Africa, has just sent home to the Imperial Society of Vienna a communication full of interest for France. He has found amongst the Kommenis, a small tribe in Senagambia, traces of Jacques Compagnon, who was sent out by the Duke de Choiseul about 1760, on a voyage of exploration, but who was never heard of afterwards. The Kommenis are in a state of half-civilisation; they have some religious notions possessing a certain analogy with the Christian tradition; they have a regular language, an alphabet, and a mode of writing. M de Gayza discovered in one of their principal villages a little stone monument of a conical form, covered with an inscription in hieroglyphical characters. After carefully studying this construction, and after a careful inquiry amongst the old men of the country, and having heard the traditions which existed amongst them, he became convinced that the monument was the tomb of Jacques Compagnon, who had been detained by the Kommenis, and at last became accustomed to his position and instructed the natives in the principles of all the useful arts. He died in 1775, leaving amongst them the reputation of a sage or good genius. But the belief of M. de Gayza on the subject of Compagnon was changed into certitude when the head of the tribe showed him several objects which had belonged to a European, and which were looked on by the people as sacred; amongst them was a quadrant bearing the name of Jacques Compagnon in full. M. de Gayza intends making some stay among this interesting tribe.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH'S ESCAPE FROM FORT COX

IVORY-CUTTERS AT BERHAMPOOR (BENGAL), FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

INDIAN IVORY CARVINGS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Berhampoor with the accompanying examples of the ingenuity which our Great Exhibition has called into action in Hindostan lands. One of the Illustrations shows the interior of the room, with the Berhampoor ivory workers engaged upon the manufacture of articles for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The walls of this room, it will be perceived, are covered with charcoal sketches of the various parts of the elephant, camel, &c., to guide the workmen.

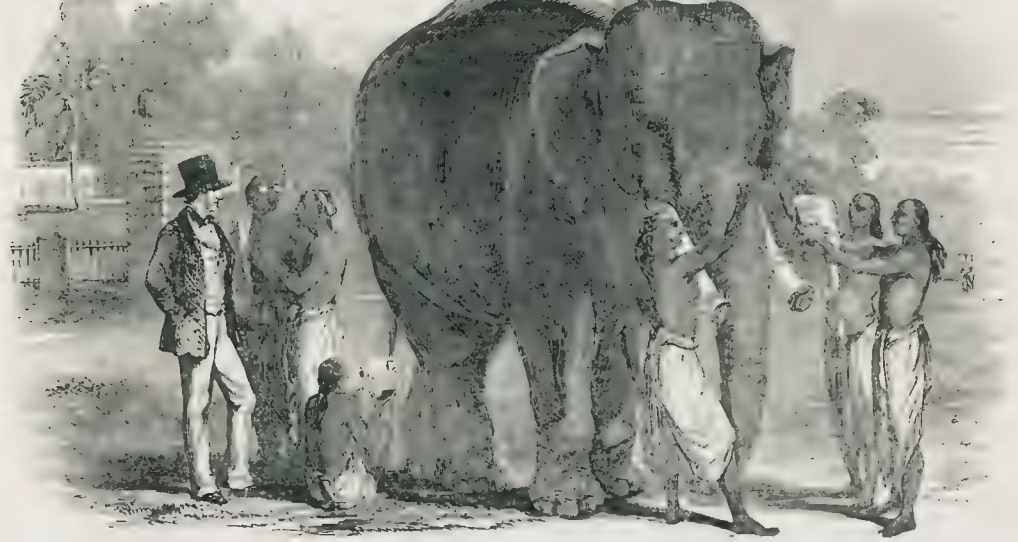
The second Engraving represents the workmen taking lessons in correct carving the living animal being their model. The elephant was constant attendance, to enable the workmen to turn out accurate representations of the noble animal as possible.

The subjects already carved are numerous, consisting of elephants, camels, bullocks, boats, palanquins, tigers, carts, a set of chessmen representing the figures from Layard's "Nineveh," puzzles, letters, and a variety of minor articles.

It would doubtless amuse many people in England if they could see the rough and primitive tools with which such minute and beautiful work is turned out: and more would it astonish them and others to witness the use the workmen make of their feet, which to them are equal to an extra pair of hands, the feet being constantly called into play even to picking up their tools when beyond the immediate reach of their hands.

The ivory carving trade at Berhampoor, the produce of which requires to be seen in England to be highly appreciated, has only existed for about fifty years, having been introduced by an Englishman, whose name at the present day is doubtful. Before his time a few ivory carvers were attached to the Nuwaub's court at Moorshedabad, eight miles from Berhampoor. Their work was, it is supposed, confined to ornamenting elephant howdahs, couches, and furniture. The present workmen amount to twenty-six in number, five of whom are considered orders or chief workmen who can draw their patterns and carve from them. The remainder are merely workmen. The several carvers are Bengalees, and can carve anything, however elaborate, of which a drawing or model is furnished.

The whole of the ivory work is at present under the guidance and superintendence of an officer in the army.



MODELLING IVORY FIGURES FROM THE LIVING ELEPHANT, AT BERHAMPOOR

The order of confirmation, according to the rite of the Church of England, was performed in the first week of the present month in the English Protestant Chapel, at the Porta del Popolo, in Rome, by the Rev. Dr Spenser, ex-Bishop of Madras, fifteen persons (of whom 14 were young ladies) being confirmed on the occasion. It was apprehended at first, in consequence of some vague rumour to that effect, that the Papal Government would have interfered with the ceremony, on account of its affording example of a British Protestant Bishop exercising his episcopal functions at Rome—the see, *par excellence*, of his Holiness. The Roman authorities, however, did not interfere.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The hard-working world is enjoying its annual time of holiday-making, and is more merry to-day [illegible] than it ever was before, and will be more merry to-morrow than it is possible to be to-day. If your true Englishman never plays at work, he always takes care to work at play. Easter time is the time for sight-seeing, and doesn't he see a few? The London artisan certainly never passes a more exhaustive and fatiguing period than the three glorious days after Passion Week. It is his immediate business then to be amused. It is a time for all manner of sights. It is a time for strolling from panorama to diorama—from exhibition to exposition—from this museum to that collection—from this wonderful giant to that marvellous dwarf—the preponderance of patronage bestowed upon the in-door and out-door entertainments depending very much upon the state of the weather. Many must have been the anxious glances cast on Monday last up to the skies by the proprietors of attractions with roofs over them, and the proprietors of attractions without. There are two different interests on Easter Monday: the suburban and *sub rosa* interest, comprehending all manner of locomotive personages and the hosts of all manner of out-of-town place- of entertainment and resort; and the opposing faction consisting principally of managers, panorama exhibitors—entertainment people of all classes, lecturing, musical, and *quasi*-scientific. The prayers of the first lot are all for fair weather, and a bright, hot afternoon; the aspirations of the second tend to clouds and rain. With many of the minor London theatres, the state of the weather on Easter Monday afternoon involves a question of many score of pounds more or less in the treasury. Shillings come tinkling in with the rain-drops: while the glare of a bright setting sun is too apt to stream over half-empty gallery benches.

The grand project of the Exhibition waxes steadily towards its accomplishment, looming over the world of talk like the Flying Island above Laputa. It is impossible to hear of a great many of the works of arrangement is likely to have to be done after the 1st of May. Our habits of business punctuality have left many of our Continental friends in the lurch. They expected a half-dozen postponements of the great day, and are bewildered at our steady adherence to the originally-declared resolution. Meantime, however, the streets and parks are assuming a decidedly foreign appearance. Moustaches have become alarmingly prevalent among natives as well as visitors. Enterprising gentlemen, of strong—smoaking to heroic—moral courage, are adopting picturesque styles of hat, in accordance with the Grand Anti-Chimney-pot League, formerly alluded to in these contributions; the idea being, that now or never is the time for us to deliver ourselves from the dreadful tyranny of costume under which we have languished so wearily and long. Foreign uniforms are also beginning to creep in. I noticed last Sunday, in the Park, one or two samples, the primary characteristic of which, however, I am concerned to say, was dirt. Paris, however, is to send us legions of her citizen warriors, who are, it seems, to march into London in battle array—a terrible prospect for Colonel Sibthorp and the gentlemen who believe that England will go to bed an independent nation, and rise a French province, with Changarnier for our military governor. The vapourings of the New York papers upon the subject are strange characters in the history of nonsense. Yankeeland, it seems, is to send a large cargo of republican and socialist philosophers. We shall have, we presume, Mr. Elijah Pogram, Mr. Hannibal Chollop, Dr. Ginery Dunkle, Professor Groper, Mr. Jefferson Brick, and the red of "the most remarkable case of any country," as Jemmy Taddle by Martin Chuzzlewit. Well, let them come. We will show them the old country, and try to persuade them that we are not quite so ill off as they take us to be. They shall preach Republicanism and socialism as long and as loud as they please; and when they are tired we will laugh at them, and shake hands with them, and they shall see all our rights, and, we hope, experience all our hospitality; and the result will probably be, that they will go again their native shores somewhat improved, with quite a different notion of our "grinding aristocracy," our "crushed down slaves," and our general dilapidated and one-foot-in-the-grave sort of condition; in fact, very much wiser and very much more advanced in common sense than when they came. As for our clever rattling neighbours from the other side of the Channel, there is every reason to believe that a new era of international intercourse is opening up. Let us mutually know each other, and we will mutually like each other. Our learned friend Jean is a far more flashy fellow than our smooth-chinned friend John; but then John has great substantial points, like his own oxen, and a shrewd knack of doing something while brilliant Jean is talking about his own very pretty sentences. And, at bottom, Jean and John are thoroughly good hearted, good-humoured fellows. Jean is beginning to comprehend that we don't all sell our wives; and John is abjuring the heresy of the frogs with a manful repentance. So the greater number of her *beaux et bien pensants* we send us, the better pleased we will be: and they shall take back triumphant reports that the sun does sometimes shine in London—that we do laugh occasionally—that we are not always eaten up with "spleen" and that we do not, as a general and peculiar movement, jump over London-bridge every Sunday, in despair of the continued tedium of fogs and *ennui*.

The preparations being made for the forthcoming occasion in the way of lodging letting, I proceed to be remarkably practical. The popular notion is, that to stick up a card in the ground-floor window, announcing "apartments," is about equivalent—so far as the results are concerned—to going to the "diggings." I have heard of instances in which cool landladies, favourably situated, have altered their terms from shillings to sovereigns, while shoals of amateurs in the traffic have been seen at auction-rooms, recklessly bidding for rickety bedsteads and moth-eaten blankets, to be set up and laid out in garrets and lumber rooms, for the special entrapment of the change in sterling English coin of thalers, groschen, ducats, and five-franc pieces.

One very excellent result of the approaching jubilee has been to establish public shoe-blacks in the streets. The brotherhood of *decrotteurs* ought never to have been allowed to die away. The last of the old race was, I believe, a negro, who haunted Fleet-street within memory of the present generation, and who had brushed Dr. Johnson's boots. Our streets have certainly improved since the stately old Sam snubbed Bozzy: but mud, I fear, is immortal. Mud was, mud is, and mud will be. Dig what sewers we may, hollow what gutters we may, the rain will rain, and the dust will revolve. Mud will adhere and feet will churn it into sloughs of despond. And there is no help for it, save the handy foot-stool, and the active brush, and the ever ready bottle of the shoe-black. In every Continental city the genus abounds in crowds. In small towns in Germany and east and south-west of France, their swarms are perfectly mysterious. There are two places in particular, in which, as I observed in a recent French tour, the name of the *decrotteurs* was greater even than legion. Where they lived on, whose fees they bestowed, was the puzzle. There were more hands to polish than feet to be polished. I had vague theories about their applying themselves to each others understanding, and so forming a strange mutually-supporting association living upon each other's boots. The two towns in question were Arles and Tarkes—the first not very far from the Piedmontese Alps, the latter at the root of the Pyrenees. The swarm of juvenile *decrotteurs*, I soon learnt, were the younger brothers of the families of the mountaineers, who, as soon as the snow begins to fall upon the hills, annually in the habit of packing up their brushes and blacking, and hotching themselves for the winter to the occupation which so strangely seemed to afford them a livelihood.

A new and not ungraceful conundrum has just begun to go the rounds. I hope to put it in type for the first time, and to inform my readers that, if any of them should be asked "Why burning incendiary fires are never likely to quarrel?" the legitimate reply will be—"Because the one is all for getting, and the other is all for Watt."

The literary world is in a state of almost unexampled stagnation. The Great Exhibition has overlaid and smothered every rival subject of interest. People are expected, moreover, to be too much occupied to care greatly about the new, or the records of the last observed year. They will have too much to see, too much to hear, too much to say, to have time to read. Accordingly, the book-advertising columns of the newspapers have been singularly barren, while of the few works of fiction which have ventured forth, none appears, in trade phrase, to have "done anything." The fact is, that the Exhibition Catalogue will be the book of the season. For a time it has checked all others—Pusyite novels and evangelical novels, high-life romances from Belgravia, and low-life horrors from the pens of the discovered authors of "penny dreadfuls," have been alike driven to the back. Even Orientalism is at a discount. The palm-tree and the sand, the camel and the minaret, are left, for the time being, without new chroniclers. We have too much to do at home to turn our eyes abroad, and, until the waning of the great excitement, until the autumn begins to shine upon the preparations for converting the Crystal Palace into a winter garden, the odds are, that small still voices emerging from publishers' strongholds will be fairly cried down and stifled in the mighty roar of the great social maelstrom which we have so dauntlessly set whirling round London

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE.

Sir,—I am happy to learn from many sources that my suggestion of last week is likely to be adopted, at least to the extent of trying the pendulum experiment action. Whatever value such an experiment may possess as an indicator of time, it must be surpassed by its employment for physical inquiry. The experiment of the rotation of the earth has been repeated in this country, and will continue to occupy attention on the occasion; but there are another [illegible] are perhaps more curious, and not less interested than the learned astronomers and mathematicians in the truth and phenomena of this beautiful experiment. With your permission, I will endeavour, as briefly as possible, by the aid of [illegible] *tion*, to convince the incredulous, and satisfy the curious, *that the earth do* [illegible] *ve on its axis*, and that a body suspended [illegible] plum parlakeet of the ordinary [illegible] tion of the earth, so far as its influences are concerned, whilst a plane fixed on any part of the earth's surface, except the poles, has a compound motion. To clearly appreciate the following popular explanation, it will be necessary for the reader to convince himself of one property of matter, namely, that of constantly vibrating in the same place. Let it be imagined that a pendulum is suspended over a common table, *the parts bearing the pendulum being also attached to the table*; that the table can move freely on its centre like a music-stool; the pendulum being put in motion will continue to move in the same line or plane between the eye and any object on the walls of the room, although the table is made to revolve, and during one revolution will have *each* [illegible] circumference. A new mode of reflection are only necessary [illegible]

FIGURE 1.

The above figure represents a plane or table on the top of a globe, [illegible] the pole of the earth. To the table are fixed two rods, from which is suspended a pendulum, moving freely in any direction. The pendulum is made to [illegible] in the axis *a b*: it will continue to vibrate in this line, and are no other forced or angular motion until the globe revolves, when it will appear to have vibrated through the entire circle, *to an object fixed on the table and moving with it*. It is scarcely necessary to say the circular motion of the pendulum is only apparent, since it is the table that revolves. The apparent motion of the pendulum in a circle, [illegible] ent motion of the land to a person on board a ship, or the revolution of the earth to a person in a balloon. The pendulum vibrates always in the same plane at the Pole, and in planes parallel to each other at any intermediate point.

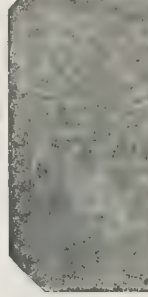


FIGURE 2.

Figure 2 represents the earth as a globe revolving once every twenty-four hours on its axis (*p s*). It is divided, on its upper half, by lines parallel to each other, representing the latitudes 10 degrees, 20 degrees, and the equator, where the latitude is nothing. The lines *a b*, at 30, 60, 30, and 0 represent latitudes, or, in more technical terms, [illegible] over which a pendulum is supposed to vibrate, and moving with them in their revolutions round the [illegible] The being clearly understood, the next object is to show how the pendulum moves round the poles, for each of the latitudes; also to show the gradual deviation of its circular motion as it approaches the equator (E E), where, as was before observed, the latitude is nothing.

A pendulum vibrating over the plane, or table (*a b*), on the top of the globe has been already shown (by Fig. 1) to go round the entire circle in twenty-four hours, or to have an angular velocity of 90, or quarter of a circle, in six hours. The 3 parts (a 90), as 60, has an inclination to the axis (*p s*) [illegible] will cause a pendulum vibrating over it to move through its circumference at a [illegible] rate. This will be shown by reference to the figure. The globe is here seen in the direction from left to right, the pendulum is vibrating over the line *a b*, which, at all times during its course, is parallel with the first point of vibration. The plane may now be supposed to have moved forty-six hours, or to have gone through a quarter of an entire revolution, equal to 90; but the pendulum has by moved from *a* to *a* considerably less than 90. Again, if the plane is carried another six hours, making together 180, the figure shows the pendulum to have moved only from *a* to *a*, considerably less than 180. The same remarks apply to the lower latitude of 30, where, it will be seen, the circular, or angular motion of the pendulum is considerably slower than in the latitude of 60, continuing to diminish, until it becomes nothing at the equator, where it is clear it is gone by the Figure to be always parallel to itself, and constant over its path of vibration through the entire circle.

The angular or hour motion of the pendulum may be thus expressed for any latitude:—As the radius or sine of 90 degrees is to the angular or hourly velocity of the Poles, so is the sine of any latitude to the hourly velocity of the pendulum at that latitude. Example of the latitude of 51 deg.:—As 1·0000 : 9871 : 11·8 This number being divided into 360 degrees gives 30·6, the hours the pendulum takes to move through a complete circle at London.

Yours obediently, W. LITTLE.

P.S.—A beautiful experiment might be made by suspending a large stationary plane, while shown above the same law that affects the pendulum, or a body [illegible] calculated to give quadruple satisfaction. Of being dexterous, no small Low it is held, it is rare to kill it unless who fires and his second, and scientific men who have examined it avow they are satisfied that a position which what is known as the "angle of safety," in the [illegible] of big guns, will not secure any one from its deadly effects. We were informed by the gallant Captain that this [illegible] was the result of long and careful study, and extensive experience in affairs of honour. He will be happy to exhibit the instrument to any philanthropist interested in putting a stop to the dreadful practice of duelling. He seems to have advantage of the invention to amass a fortune by securing a [illegible], and will amply be repaid for his trouble if he can but deter one hot-headed youth from sacrificing his life at the shrine of false pride and moral fear. *The Civil Service*.

PORCELAIN FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Among the novelties contributed by Messrs Rose from their works at Coalbrookdale, are two exquisite specimens of [illegible] by order of his father. There are also some good specimens to the Rose and the manufactory of Bell by artistic finish. Among the Parian exhibits is a large group of the Rape of Proserpine, and a bust beautifully [illegible] and perfect execution

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE FRIMLEY BURGLARS.

James Hamilton, who sought to turn approver against his accomplices, but whose evidence the magistrates on the occasion of the examination of his associates, John Isaacs and Samuel Harwood, on Saturday last, at Horsham, refused to accept on the part of the Crown, has, since his committal, made a full confession of all the burglaries which he and the gang have been engaged in for the last twelve months. The document is of a very extraordinary nature, and shows the immense amount of daring possessed by these men. He says he made some revelations to the police officers engaged in the case, by which they have been enabled to discover the receivers of the stolen property. It is, however, believed that some portion of the great amount of valuable property which had been stolen may yet be restored to the owners.

Hamilton, in the commencement of his confession, states that the gang consisted of him-self, Levi Harwood and Samuel Jones (charged on the murder of Mr. Forscolleat), Samuel Harwood, Jesse and Edward Isaacs, William Brooks, Joseph Carter, John and James Jones, *alias* Smith, Hiram Smith, Thomas Toot, *alias* Morgan, William Hilyer, John Brooks, Mary Crowder, Sarah White, and James Jones. John Isaacs was duly elected captain, and all the others acted under his directions. They were all sworn to obey the orders of the captain; and if any one attempted to back out or refused to take part in any robbery or murder, if necessary, he or she was to be instantly killed: and if any one left the gang without the consent of the captain, he or she was to be followed, and, if overtaken, to be shot. He then proceeds to describe the mode in which several other burglaries in which they were concerned were effected. The principal of these was in the house of two ladies of the name of Kennard, at Hayward's Heath, which was perpetrated the second day after the Kirdford burglary. A large quantity of plate and other property was amongst the booty on this occasion, and the approver minutely describes the manner in which it was apportioned. The particulars of the robbery at Miss Farncomb's, in which nearly the whole of the gang were implicated, are also given. In this case, also, several watches, trinkets, plate, and a considerable sum in money were carried off.

It is estimated that the amount of property stolen by these men during the last few years cannot be less than £1000. When Isaacs was apprehended at Frome, Mr. Morten, the superintendent of the Tunbridge Wells police, succeeded in tracing to the possession of the prisoner a valuable diamond ring, a gold chain, and a silver running watch, which were a portion of the property stolen from the Misses Farncomb in December last. These articles were not on his person, but in the house where he was staying. Mr. Morten immediately seized them, and the friends of the prisoner then applied to the County Court at Frome, and procured a summons, when he has been served on Mr. Morten, for the amount of £10 10s., the alleged value of the articles.

The band of burglars known as "the Frimley gang" is now completely broken up.

The charge on which the prisoners were examined on Saturday, at Horsham, was that of breaking into the dwelling of Harriet Stoner, a small grocer, at Kirdford-common, on the morning of the 4th of June last, and stealing moneys and other property therefrom.

The prisoners were committed for trial at the next assizes for Harwood to Petworth gaol, and Hamilton and Isaacs to Lewes gaol.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The final sale of the machinery and material employed in this great structure was held last week. Upwards of 1200 lots, at unexpectedly good prices, were disposed of in five days.

The Marquis of Westminster is about to make great improvements in the interior of Eccleston Church, the burial place of the Grosvenor family.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK ESTATE.—During the last few weeks, much agitation has been caused in Liverpool by a bill, submitted to Parliament by the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to alter the constitution of the dock committee, so as to give the merchants (as dock ratepayers) increased power in the management of the estate. Hitherto the Town Council have elected two-thirds of the members of the dock committee, and the dock rate-payers one-third. By the proposed bill the ratepayers will be empowered to elect one half of the members of the committee, and the Council the other half. The Council, as a body, are opposed to any alteration in the constitution of the committee: but many of the merchants are of opinion that, under existing circumstances (the preamble having been admitted), a continued opposition to the bill in Parliament would be injudicious. Accordingly, on Monday a special meeting of the Council was held, to determine as to the future course to be adopted with regard to the bill. The Mayor presided, and the attendance was exceedingly numerous. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that a petition and an amendment in a slightly [illegible] the numbers being 29 and 28, the following resolution was agreed to:

The Liverpool Dock Bill, as altered by the House of Commons, having been considered—Resolved, That, considering the slight practical amount of alteration thereby made in the existing law in relation to the constitution of the committee for the affairs of the trustees of the Liverpool Docks, and that the trustees will continue to have, by the exercise of the veto, the same control over the proceedings of the Dock committee which they now possess, it is inexpedient to offer further opposition to the bill, but that the Parliamentary committee be instructed to watch its further progress, in order to see that no alteration be made therein, affecting the rights of the trustees and of the corporation, and to take such attention in cases as may be necessary."

PRISON REPORT.—The third division of the 16th Report of the Prison Inspectors was issued on Saturday. It comprehends the southern and eastern district, Anglesea, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Carnarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Pembrokeshire, Monmouthshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, and Northamptonshire. The prisons comprised in this extensive district are thirty-six in number, as among them are included lock-ups and all other places of detention; and the inspector in general terms calls the attention of the Home Secretary to the insufficient means possessed by the greater number of them for carrying out the system of discipline recommended by the committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Todd, a barrister, while cruising in a yacht on Sunday last, near the Nore, was thrown overboard by the boom suddenly jibing, and was unfortunately drowned.

The foundation-stone of a blind asylum, upon an extensive and magnificent scale, was laid at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on Wednesday. Earl Howe is the president of the institution, and in the interesting ceremonies of the day the orgy and dissenting ministers of the town and neighbourhood cordially united.

A robbery of a serious nature has been committed within the last few days at the Swan Hotel, Mr. [illegible], Bristol, the property carried off amounting in value to nearly £100. The robbery is supposed to have been effected by a man named John O'Brien, who had formerly lived in the house as [illegible], and who is now in custody.

On Sunday evening, whilst the bell at St. Alban's Church, Liverpool, which weighs more than a ton, was summoning the congregation to divine service, it suddenly fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it three floors in the tower, and doing considerable damage. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but a person who was ringing at the time received some injury.

A new church, to be called St. Paul's, is about to be erected on Kersal-moor, the old Manchester race-ground.

The Sandon Docks, at Liverpool, was opened on Wednesday, and the *Great Britain* was the first vessel which entered.

A prisoner for debt in the Shropshire County Gaol, named Thomas Menlove, died on Monday from the effects of drinking gas-tinged sewage water.

A meeting of the London and North-Western Company, met his death at the Lime-street Station, Liverpool, on Monday, in a very shocking manner. He was employed about a year and a half in the goods' yard, when a large portion of the ponderous mass fell, partially burying the unfortunate man. The sufferer was conveyed to the Northern Hospital; but unhappily his injuries were of so serious a nature, including fracture of the skull, that surgical skill was of no avail.

EXECUTION.—The execution of John Wiles and John Smith, convicted, at the last assizes at Taunton, of the murder of a gamekeeper named Wilcox, took place on Tuesday morning, at the usual hour. Both men declared their innocence of the fearful crime for which they had been convicted, and Wiles, who was left for dead by the murderers, but fortunately recovered so as to be able to give testimony against his pals, took place in the presence of a large number of persons, among whom were Mr. Justice Talfourd, the Under-Sheriff, and the mayor of Taunton. The prisoners confessed their guilt.

THE ROBBERY AT THE GOVERNMENT POWDER-WORKS.—The four men charged with being concerned in the daring robbery effected on the night of the 8th instant, at the store-keeper's office of the Royal Powder-Works, near Waltham, were brought up for re-examination before the bench of magistrates. These prisoners were George Rowe, John Cornish, Charles Eve, and Jesse Griffiths. The first named, it has been already stated, is the keeper of a Shropshire public, called the Three Crowns, in Waltham; Cornish and Eve have been before employed on the Government powder-works, and Griffiths is an itinerant dismonger. The brief depositions of Inspector Lund and Mr. Topping, the Government store-keeper, at the powder-works, examined at the previous hearing on Thursday (last week), having been read over, some other evidence was taken, and the prisoners were remanded. Mr. Prentice, Mr. Parnell, and other legal gentlemen attended on behalf of the respective clients akin to bail, but the bench unanimously refused the application, and decided on remanding the prisoners until Tuesday next, by which time, it is believed, other parties will be in custody.

DEATH BY THE HAND OF A CLERGYMAN.—The *Carlisle Journal* records a most lamentable occurrence at Walton, a village about three miles from Brampton, which has caused the greatest excitement in the district by the [illegible] of the clergyman of the parish. The deceased was Mr. William Armstrong, of [illegible] Trees, in Bewcastle, a large farmer and considerable landowner, about [illegible] years of age, married, and leaving two elder sons. On Wednesday night week, he was returning from Brampton market somewhat under the influence of liquor, when it is supposed he proceeded to the parsonage occupied by the Rev. Joseph Smith, which was close to the road, for the purpose of seeing some of the servants with whom he was acquainted. At all events, Mr. Smith, who had not retired to bed at the time (half-past 11 o'clock), hearing a noise at the window, and fearing a repetition of the scene at Pardsey Parsonage, armed himself with a revolver pistol, opened the street door, and fired two or three times in the direction of the noise. In the morning the body of Armstrong was discovered just inside the parsonage gate quite dead, one of the balls having entered the right breast, another the right shoulder. On the outside of the gate were marks indicating that a horse had been fastened up there, and that it had stood [illegible] some time. Shortly afterwards, Armstrong's pony was found at Waste [illegible] a mile from Walton, on its way home

IRELAND.

Mr. Moore O'Ferrall has been returned M.P. for Longford by a large majority over his opponent, Mr Sleator, the numbers at the close of the poll being: O'Ferrall, 938; Sleator, 80.

FLAX CULTIVATION.—The practical instructors, from the Ulster Society, [illegible] commencing their operations. One of them, a Mr. O'Hara, is already located in the Wexford district. The *Louth Advertiser* states that the efforts of the Agricultural Society of that county, and the practical exertions of Lord Bellew, Sir John M'Neile, and other gentlemen, have proved very successful in stimulating a greatly extended cultivation of flax throughout the county.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—Fresh batches of petitions are periodically announced. Thirteen were presented last week. The total number filed is now 170.

THE "CLEARANCE SYSTEM."—The Limerick and Galway journals note the large number of evictions of tenantry which are taking place in the west at present, notwithstanding the progress of "clearance" through the less cruel means of emigration. The *Galway Vindicator* says:

> [illegible] ments entered—13 at the suit of the trustees of A. H. Lynch, one of Ma[illegible] 81 were brought by the Law Life Insurance Company, and of 183 [illegible] 87 were at the suit of the insurance company. With the exception of three [illegible] nents were all undefended—they were disposed of at the rate of one each minute, so that, taking an average of five souls to each family ejected, we will have 300 per hour, and in the entire 935 human beings cast upon poor-house relief.

The same journal roughly estimates the total evictions in Connemara at about 4000, and gives the following startling account of the unfortunate peasantry of that romantic but neglected region.

> These hardy mountaineers, whose lives, and the lives of their fathers and great-grandfathers have been spent in reclaiming the barren hills where their hard lot had been cast, were the victims of a series of oppressions, unparalleled in the annals of Irish [illegible]. They were thickly planted over the rocky surface of Connemara for political purposes. In the days of the 40s freeholder, they were driven to the hustings like a flock of sheep, to register not alone one vote, but in many instances three or four [illegible] and it was [illegible] common thing to see these unfortunate serfs evicted from their ho[illegible] terminated—not that they refused to vote according to the wish of [illegible] they did not go far enough in the sin of perjury and the diabolical crime of impersonation [illegible] before the Catholic Archbishop when holding a visitation of this diocese, to proclaim openly the crime of impersonation which their landlords compelled [illegible] and implore forgiveness for such. Of this fact we have in the town of Galway more than one living witness so that, while every thing was done, with few exceptions, to demoralise the peasantry of Connemara, and plant in their souls the germs of that slavery which is so destructive to the growth of industry, enterprise, or manly exertion—no compassion for such was ever evinced—no allowance for their poverty and inability to meet the rack-renting demands of their landlords was ever made.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—Archbishop M'Hale presided over a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of the deanery of Tuam, on Friday week, and at which a series of resolutions condemnatory of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were adopted. After expressing "the surprise and sorrow with which we have received the tidings that the Ministerial measure of persecution, already sufficiently known and execrated, is about being surcharged with fresh provisions of a still more penal character," the resolutions proceed.—"We issue from the sanctuary our solemn and seasonable warning to the misguided Ministers of her Majesty to forego in time their menaced aggression on the liberty of conscience, and to ponder well those lessons of history, against which they appear to close their eyes, unfolding the national misfortunes that have ever followed in the train of religious persecution, as well as those signal providential retributions which seldom failed to overtake its perpetrators."

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—Accounts have been furnished of the expenditure of the sum of £30,000, voted by the House of Commons in 1845, for putting Maynooth College into repair, and of the sum of £5718, the total amount granted from 1846 to 1850 for the repairs and maintenance of the college. It appears that on the former account, a balance remains yet applicable of £218[illegible], and on the latter of £670.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION SEEN FROM THE IRISH POINT OF VIEW.—On Saturday, at the head police-office, Dublin, Michael Minahan was charged by Edward Spence with an assault. The complainant said he was employed to circulate papers in the neighbourhood of Old Kilmainham, one of which he left at the prisoner's residence, and, having proceeded to the next house, he was followed by Minahan, who knocked him down, and called him "a bloody Orangeman," for leaving such a paper. Mr Charles Fitzgerald appeared for the prisoner, and admitted that he was guilty of the offence complained of, but that he committed it under excitement at receiving a paper which contained language calculated to produce such. The document alluded to was then read. It was issued from the Priests' Protection Society, and purported to be a proclamation from the converts connected with the society to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, stigmatising their religion as anti-Christian and idolatrous, and stating that the Pope inculcated the practice of idolatry, by ordering them to revere a manufactured blinking image of the Virgin Mary at Rimini. Mr. Porter, the presiding magistrate, said he belonged to a church of which the Queen was the head—not in a spiritual, but a protective sense and the people to whom that document was addressed regarded the Pope as their spiritual head; and he conceived, if a document of a similar character and tendency treated of the Queen in the same language, it could not be looked upon otherwise than insulting to the feelings of the Protestant community. It would not be deemed argumentative, but abusive, being addressed to the feelings, and not to the sense. He wished those persons who were inclined to enter into polemical controversy to understand that the last thing which could be banished from men were their feelings. Certainly kicks and abuse would not do it. He thought publications of that kind could only tend to establish bad feeling among all classes of religionists. The complainant said he was a long time without employment, and wanted to make out a livelihood honestly. Mr. Porter: Forcing such papers on persons of a different religion is not an honest way of earning your bread. However warm men might be about matters of religion in other countries, I am happy to say that there is very little of that bitterness in Ireland. Complainant: I did not know that there was anything in it which would hurt the feelings of anybody.—Mr Porter: You should have been acquainted with the nature of the papers before you circulated them. I think the use of such words as "blinking image of the Virgin Mary" were quite unjustifiable, and you should not have been surprised at receiving the treatment you complain of. I do not think it is the way to speak of a person who is hailed in the Scriptures, which all Christians believe, as "blessed amongst women, and that all generations shall call her blessed," and I, as a Protestant, do not approve of such language. Under the circumstances, therefore, I will impose a fine of fourpence on the prisoner.

EMIGRATION.—According to a Cork newspaper, the quays of that port are daily thronged with persons belonging to the agricultural classes leaving for America. Within the last eight days the following vessels have departed from our quays. The *Dominica*, for Quebec, 150 passengers; the *Don*, for New York, 160 passengers; the *Marchioness of Bute* for Quebec, 120 passengers, the *Lockwoods*, for New York, 280 passengers, the *Sarah*, for Boston, 104 passengers, the *Solway*, for New York, 196 passengers; the *Try Again*, for Quebec, 130 passengers, the *Favourite*, for Boston, 120 passengers; the *Clarinda*, for New York, 100 passengers; the *Swift*, for Boston, 120 passengers; and *Field-Marshal Radetzky*, for New York, 86 passengers. Making in all 11 vessels and 1568 passengers, independent of the crowds who leave for Liverpool by the steamers. In addition to the above, one hundred paupers, comfortably clad, arrived in Cork during the week, from the Kenmare workhouse, and were put on board the *Hotspur*, for Quebec. This is the second batch that has been sent out within the last month by the guardians of that union.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Dublin of all religious persuasions was held in Conciliation Hall, for the purpose of "petitioning Parliament against the persecuting measure now in progress, and to adopt an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to dismiss from her councils any Minister who shall propose the enactment of measures infringing on the religious liberty of her Majesty's subjects." Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., presided. The hall was crowded, and Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., Mr. James Burke (barrister), Rev Dr. Cahill, Sir Simon Bradstreet, Mr Bagnall, T.C., and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The petition to Parliament and the address to the Queen were adopted, and also a vote of thanks to the Irish members who opposed the Government in the House of Commons. A resolution calling upon the Irish members to attend in their places on the 5th of May, when the bill is to go into committee, was then carried, and the meeting separated.

CATTLE SHOW OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The show yards of the Dublin Society-house on Tuesday presented a gratifying scene. Every part of the exhibition was literally crowded during the day by city and country visitors, amongst whom it seemed to be the universal opinion that the present show was the largest and the best ever beheld in the country. It was calculated to strengthen the belief, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties resulting from the famine, the agriculture of Ireland was steadily recovering. The evening meeting of the society was held in the board-room at 8 o'clock. His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon presided. After the adjudication of the prizes, Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for the honour he had conferred upon them by presiding, which was adopted with enthusiasm, and his Excellency acknowledged the compliment.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—Mr. James Duncan Wright, otherwise called "Steeple Jack," has been engaged at the Bristol Alkali Works for a few days, making arrangements for repairing the tall chimney outside, without stopping the works a moment. At twenty minutes past two, on Thursday week, seeing that the wind would suit him, he flew his kite, and by twenty-five minutes past three he had a chain over the top, with proper tackle attached for ascending. In another half-hour he took his seat on a bit of board, 18 inches by 9, and 1 inch thick, and went to the top (200 feet) in half-a-minute! In three minutes he had placed the chain in a secure position, exactly across the top (which it was not before), and in another half-minute was shaking hands with his friends below. This is only one of the many feats for which "Steeple Jack" is celebrated.

A THIEF DETECTOR.—An engineer of Bletchingley, Sussex, has discovered a very ingenious method for the detection of burglars when entering, or attempting to enter, the house. It consists of a bell attached to the top of the house, and apparatus communicating with it, and it is so constructed that every door, window, and chamber in the house can be connected with it in such a manner that any person attempting to enter would cause an incessant ringing for upwards of half an hour, sufficiently strong to be heard at a considerable distance. The advantage of this contrivance will appear obvious when it is considered, that, in the absence of a proper alarm, the men concerned in the late burglaries at Frimley and Uckfield were enabled to perpetrate their mischief with impunity.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT—In answer to numerous inquiries, we are requested to state, that in order to prevent confusion and the consequent inconvenience to the competitors, *no persons except members of the Club and the parties actually engaged will be admitted during the progress of the Tournament unless by written order direct from the committee*.

ESQUIRE—The Calcutta Chess club have subscribed [illegible] sum of £145 towards the Chess Tournament fund. From Bombay and Madras the [illegible] have not yet been made.

S P, H T, and others—The conditions of the very pretty little [illegible] No 673, are, that White is to mate in *four* moves, not in *three*, as stated.

Z O Z. Certainly not, the King can never move [illegible] check and Black is therefore checkmated irretrievably.

R M'C. The correct solution of [illegible] given below.

E S of Hartlip. Look at [illegible] again.

SPECTATOR. No member of the [illegible] George's will have the privilege of admitting a friend to the Club during the progress of the Tournament. That privilege will rest exclusively with the committee.

JUVENTUS—You may now obtain the Staunton Chess-men through any country bookseller, as they are sent in the monthly parcels of all the large London publishers. This will prove a great convenience to hundreds of provincial amateurs.

MA[illegible] SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CHESS TOURNAMENT—The managing committee have done their duty nobly, in raising among themselves and friends two-thirds of the amount originally proposed to be distributed in prizes. *It rests now with the amateurs at large to subscribe the remainder. Let every reader of our Chess article in Britain alone contribute a few shillings and the sum will exceed the amount required by a good deal.* All subscriptions to the fund to be sent to Robert Longbottom, Esq, 5, Cavendish-square.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will perhaps be good enough to write out carefully the enigma he wishes solved. We have no means of referring to it at the moment.

TWO KINGSTONIANS, West Canada—1. A player who has advanced his Pawn to the eighth square can call for a second Queen, even though he has another Queen on the board. 2. You may as well inquire why there are not *eight* Queens of the same colour to every set of Chess pieces, since a player may claim a Queen for every Pawn reaching his eighth square.

X Z—There is no White King on the board, but, even with that addition, the problem will not do for publication.

R R, of Ashford—The first is an easy mate in three moves; the second too apparent.

CAPE TOWN. The solution [illegible] you will find in our last paper, under the head of "Solution to Problem No. 376. [illegible] Enigma 673 is to be solved in four, instead of three moves.

LUDUS LATRUNCULORUM—1. Some one else has adopted the same signature. 2. The Problems in question were found to be too simple for publication.

W H M. They are now under consideration.

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE—Your subscription, by letter-stamps, may be sent at once to Mr Longbottom.

T[illegible] Send a Post-office order addressed to the editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King W[illegible] will take the trouble to give [illegible]

[illegible] Notation of Chess Moves, and the original analysis of the King's Bishop's [illegible] player has forwarded as his contribution to the Chess Congress, reached us safely, and shall be sent to the Managing Committee immediately.

VERCHY—The true solution is given below.

A [illegible] Too easy.

G B. It could not.

DISCIPULUS—Look at the Problem once more.

H[illegible] A. They are not up to our standard.

G F F, of Wells—Much too obvious.

M E R—See Solution below of 376.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 376, by Milo, Cape Town, S T U, G P, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 377, by M P, F R S, M D, Rev E T, Rev R M L, R P S, G N, H S, Valleyfield, Bellary, R D M, St Edmund, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 378 by I J, of Hanworth, Agnes, R R, of Ashford; J L, of Bodmin. W G, Alfred and Conway, Jack of Shrewsbury, Hop, Deroven, Valleyfield, F G R, Dr Field. Simple Simon, R D M. P of Graham's Town, M E R. Gloucestrensis, B Z, of Totnes, Bathford, Stricklands. Taurus, Salopiensis, Verchy, St Edmund, Farmwood, Cape Town, Helena, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by R R, of Ashford; L I. M S, V T, G P. M [illegible] Verchy. A Talbot, E S, of Hartlip; Cape Town, Jack of Shrewsbury, Deroven, F G R, Vida, Simple Simon, Bellary, P of Graham's Town (including 671), Eques; B Z, of Totnes, Stricklands, St Edmunds, Ramsgatensis, Helena, are correct.

*** The Meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association—appointed to be held at Wakefield this year—has been postponed till May, 18[illegible] interfere in any way with the superior attraction of the Chess Tournament at the St George's Club.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 376.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
2. R takes P at Q 3d (ch)	P takes R
3. B to Q Kt 4th	R takes B (or Mate next move)
4. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to his 2d
5. R takes B (ch)	K moves

WHITE.
6. R to Q 8th (ch), and draws by perpetual check; or, if Black plays King ultimately to K R 3d, White checks at K R 7th with Rook, obliging the King to take the Rook, and is stalemated*

* The previous Solution given was incorrect.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 377.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 3d	K to Q 5th	5. K to Q B 4th	K to K 4th
2. B to K Kt 6th	K to Q 4th	6. R to Q Kt 6th	K to K 5th
3. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th, or (a)	7. R to K 6th. Mate	
4. K to Q Kt 4th	K takes B (best)		

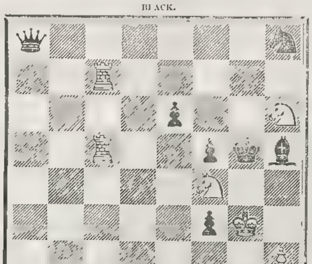
(a) WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
3.	K to Q B 4th	6. B to Q 3d	K moves
4. K to Q B 3d	K to Q Kt 4th	7. R to Q R 6th—Mate	
5. R to Q B 6th	K moves		

Black has other ways of play, but none which can delay the mate.

PROBLEM No. 380.

This charming stratagem we owe to our esteemed contributor E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Game between Messrs. KOSSAK and DUFRESNE.

WHITE (Kossak).	BLACK (Dufresne).	WHITE (Kossak).	BLACK (Dufresne).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to K R 5th	P to K R 3d
2. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	13. P to K B 4th	B takes R
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	14. P takes Kt	Q to K 2d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. Kt takes K B P	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	16. K to R sq	Q takes K B
6. Castles	K Kt to K B 3d	17. Kt takes K R P (ch)	K to R sq
7. P to Q's 4th	Castles	18. Kt to K B 5th (dis ch)	K to Kt sq
8. P takes P	K Kt takes K	19. K to K 9th—Mate	
9. B to Q 5th	Kt takes Q B P		
10. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q Kt takes K P		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 678.—By J. C. W.

White: K at his 8th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K 4th, Q 2d, Q B 3d and 5th, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at his 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, Q B 3d and 5th, and Q Kt 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 679.—By VERCHY.

White: K at his R sq, R at K sq, Bs at K R 2d and Q R 6th, Kt at K B 4th, Ps at Q 5th and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q B 2d, Q at K R sq, Rs at K sq and Q Kt sq, B at K B 2d, P at K Kt 2d.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 680.—By T. E. FISHER, Jun.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q B 8th, R at Q R 5th, Bs at Q B 2d and Q R 3d, Kt at K R 2d, Ps at K B 2d and Q B 3d.
Black: K at K B 5th, Q at K Kt 2d, B at Q B 3d, Kts at Q 4th and K 2d; Ps at K R 5th, K B 2d and 6th, K 3d, Q 3d, and Q R 5th.
White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 681.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q B 4th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Ps at Q 3d and Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in four m[illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Several journals having stated that Calcraft was too much engaged to be able to execute Maria Clark, at Ipswich, on the day named, sundry [illegible] duals sent written applications to the authorities at the county gaol, offering their services in the capacity of hangman! One asked £20 for the job; and [illegible] of them stated their qualifications for the office. No less than ten offers were made.

A legacy of £30 has been paid to the treasurer of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, by Charles Hopkinson, Esq., the banker, to whom was left by the will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley a large sum of money to be divided among such charitable institutions as he might think deserving of support.

On Monday morning, an iron suspension bridge across the Rochdale Canal, in Jersey-street, Manchester, broke down whilst a horse and cart were passing across it, both of which were plunged into the canal, and, unfortunately, a man named Richard Sharples, who was following close behind, was also precipitated into the water, and drowned. The bridge was placed over the canal by the Earl of Ellesmere, and has been in a dangerous state for sixteen or eighteen months; but a dispute existed as to the liability to repair it.

The Rev. Edmund Coffin, late curate to Mr. W. H. Wilberforce, formerly of East Farleigh, Kent, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Monday, the 10th inst., at the church of the Redemptorists, St. Trond, Belgium; his brother, the Rev. Robert Coffin, was received into the Roman Church about the same time as the celebrated Mr Newman.

A workman was engaged on Monday, with several others, on the roof of the Crystal Palace, regulating the canvas that is to cover the glass, when his foot slipping a little he lost his equilibrium, and fell backwards upon the glass roof, and the weight of his body forcing in the framework, the unfortunate man fell upon the floor with such violence as to break several of his limbs. He was immediately picked up, but life was found to be quite extinct. The deceased was a very sober and steady man. This is the third fatal accident that has occurred at the Crystal Palace.

On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, two convicts, named John Cotton, twenty-three, and John Jones, twenty, made their escape from the prison at Dartmoor, and no intelligence has yet been heard respecting them. At the present time there are not less than 540 convicts in confinement at this prison, and a considerable accession of numbers is shortly expected.

On Saturday last, in the Clyde, near Greenock, the brig *James Ewing*, for St. Kitts, came in contact with the brig *George*, of Newcastle, for Montreal, while both were in tow of steam-tugs, and, from the force of the collision, the fluke of the anchor of the *James Ewing*, which was suspended from her bows, was driven through her timbers below the water line, leaving a hole, through which she immediately filled and sank. At ebb tide her cargo was expected to be got out. The other vessel was not injured.

The vacancy in the representation of Boston, created by the death of the Hon. Captain Pelham, has been filled up by the election on Tuesday of the Protectionist candidate, Mr. Freshfield, late Solicitor to the Bank of England. Mr. Alderman Wire, who was the Free-Trade candidate, had previously retired from the contest. His friends, nevertheless, put him in nomination, [illegible] at the close of the poll, the numbers were—for Freshfield, 368; for Wire, 2[illegible]1 majority, 117.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that the project for an extensive wet dock of forty acres or thereabouts, with an entrance at or near the old poor-house, high end of South Shields, is progressing favourably, with every prospect of a successful termination.

Major Paschal, of the 70th Regiment, has been selected by the authorities for the responsible situation of military interpreter and superintendent of the several bodies of foreign police expected over here during the period of the Exhibition, the duties of which, we understand, he is perfectly qualified to perform, from his intimate knowledge of the German and French languages.

Her Majesty the ex Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Count de Paris, and other members of the ex-Royal family of France, came to town from Claremont in the middle of last week, to attend the religious service of the holy week at the French chapel in George-street, Portman-square.

Among the various applications made of the photographic processes, some very satisfactory attempts have been made in this country to impress designs upon wood for the purpose of the engraver. By this means the object will be copied at once on the block, and the labour of drawing avoided, as the wood-engraver can at once proceed with his work.

At Kensington-Gardens the line of dead wall that frowned gloomily on the Bayswater-road is at length pulled down, and iron railing is now being fitted up instead. This will add greatly to the cheerful aspect both of the gardens and the road. It was one of the improvements recommended by Mr. Loudon, whose suggestions for labelling each shrub for the information of the people have already been adopted with such good effect.

The King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in town from Brussels early in the ensuing month. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (brother of Prince Albert) and the Prince of Leiningen are to arrive in the course of the same month. The two former are to be the guests of her Majesty, the latter of the Duchess of Kent.

On Saturday (last week), an individual, under pretence of hiring lodgings during the Exhibition, passed three forged £10 notes in Brompton, and on Thursday uttered in a like manner in Brompton forged notes amounting to £60. He is about 28 years of age, rather tall, sallow complexion, light hair, and sandy whiskers under the chin, dressed in black, blue cravat, and a hat with ornamented band.

Cardinal Wiseman went to Claremont, last week, to pay a visit to the ex-Queen of the French and the other members of the ex-Royal family of France, domiciled at that place. The reception given to the Cardinal by the illustrious exiles is stated to have been of a very affectionate character, and the visit is said to have afforded great satisfaction to all parties.

It is announced that her Majesty has been pleased to issue a commission for the purpose of submitting some distinct estimates and plan for a new National Gallery. The commission includes Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Richard Westmacott, and Mr. Ewart; and the Queen has offered a piece of ground in Kensington-gardens, north of the palace, should the Commissioners be of opinion that Kensington is the best locality for the due exhibition and preservation of the national pictures.

The walls of Brougham Castle have been thoroughly propped and repaired; and there is now every probability of the remnants of this ancient fortress standing for three or four succeeding centuries. It was from this castle, in the reign of Henry VII., that Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, carried off, in the night-time, Elizabeth, sole heiress and Baroness of Greystoke.

It is understood, that, in the event of a vacancy taking place in the Scotch bench, through the resignation of Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Duncan M'Neil, the present Dean of Faculty, will be elevated to the bench.

The following specimen of womanly assumption was given in one of the census returns not a hundred miles from College-street, Portsea. "Jane ——, wife, head of the family, mangling-woman. John ——, husband, turns my mangle."

On Saturday last, between twelve and one o'clock, in Wych-street, Strand, a carman was driving rather sharply through the street, when a female, very respectably attired, darted from the New Inn entrance, and endeavoured to reach the pavement on the opposite side of the street. Before she crossed, however, the left-hand shaft caught her shoulder, and throwing her to the ground with great force, the wheel passed completely over her head, scattering her brains in all directions, and causing instantaneous death. No blame is attached to the driver.

The fisheries of Cornwall are very productive at the present moment. During the past week, the St. Ives drift-boats have been taking from 100 to 4000 mackerel per night, which were sold at the rate of 9s and 10s. per hundred of six score, for the Bristol market and home consumption.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a fire broke out at the Angel Inn, at Edmonton. A policeman, on passing the building shortly after [illegible] o'clock, discovered a blaze in the assembly-room, which spread with such rapidity as to cause, in three hours, the entire destruction of the noble building. The building was insured in the Sun, and the contents in the Phoenix. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A man in a state of delirium jumped from one of the windows of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, about midnight on Thursday (last week), and, falling into a small flagged area in front of a cellar window, was killed on the spot. The unfortunate man had only been admitted on Wednesday, for an injury inflicted on him by some persons who robbed him, and beat him about the head on the previous Friday.

A vessel from Dunkirk has brought some packages of preserved cockscombs as a portion of her cargo. This is a somewhat singular article of importation from France.

On Sunday night, an accident took place at the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway. The train from Scotland, which is due in Liverpool at 10 [illegible]0 P.M., came through the Lime-street tunnel at a greater speed than usual, and ran against the spring buffer which is provided in the station. One of the carriages sustained some damage; but, with the exception of a few slight bruises, we believe that the passengers escaped personal injury.

Most important benefits are likely to result to the fishing trade of North Wales by means of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. In small shell-fish, a brisk trade is now carried on between the Conway fishers and the inhabitants of Manchester.

Amongst the spectators at a cock fight in Edinbro' on Monday, was the breeder of one of the cocks, a person named Adams, a blacksmith. He seemed to feel uncommon interest in the fight, and was greatly excited as the brutal sport went on, when all at once he was observed to stagger—then he fell, and instantly expired. His death was induced by over-excitement.

The mate of a vessel named the *Amity*, of South Shields, was "tarred and feathered" on Wednesday night, for having signed articles for lower wages than the amount fixed by the Seamen's Association.

John Scott, Esq., is appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island of Labuan; and J. Hawb[illegible] and Algernon Montague, Esqs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands.

The select committee on Smithfield Market have referred the proposed bills of the Government and corporation, together with those for the [illegible] corporation and enlargement of Islington Market, and the bill for the [illegible] [illegible] market, to be considered by on[illegible]

WRECK OF THE "BORDER QUEEN" STEAMER ON THE WINGA ISLET.

WRECK OF THE "BORDER QUEEN" STEAMER.

THE fine iron screw steamer, *The Border Queen*, of Leith, commanded by Captain J. George Thomson, left Aarhus, in Denmark, on the 14th ult., for Leith, with a cargo of grain on board, but had the misfortune to strike on the same day, at 9h. 30m. p.m., on the Winga Islet, in Catte-gate, close to the entrance to Gottenburg. Great exertions were made to save her, but without success, and she became a complete wreck. The accident has been ascribed to the deflection of the compass on board, together with the thick and hazy weather which prevailed. Our Sketch shows the vessel on shore at Winga, close to the lighthouse and beacon.

ELEPHANT CALF IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

WE have again to record a very interesting addition to the menagerie of the Zoological Society, which promises to be nearly as popular as the Hippopotamus acquisition of last year.

On Saturday last there was first exhibited to the Society a female Elephant, which was taken by the natives who captured her, to the fair at Cawnpore, at the end of August, 1850: she was purchased by Mr. Wallace, a Calcutta horsedealer, who for several years has frequented the native fairs of Bengal. During the journey towards Calcutta Mr. Wallace made a halt of three weeks in the month of September, and the Elephant then gave birth to the healthy little Calf which is now at her side. Within very few minutes after that event, the Calf, which is said then to have weighed about half a hundred-weight, stood up and began to suck. This operation is performed in a very singular manner. The udder of the elephant is situated between the fore-legs, and the calf assists himself with his trunk in placing the teat in his lips at the side of his mouth. He sucked several times a day during the journey down to Calcutta, the keeper generally halting twice or three times in the course of each morning's march for the purpose of permitting him to take nourishment. At that time, the calf was not able to walk more than a mile in each march, and was therefore carried in a cart. The mother came close behind it, and generally caressed her offspring with her trunk as they moved along, as if to assure herself of his safety. The fatigue of the march, probably, diminished the mother's supply; and the keeper found it necessary to add to the nourishment of the calf by a certain quantity of zebu milk, which he readily took, and which agreed with him perfectly. Arrived at Calcutta, the elephants were sold, and shipped immediately on board the *Wellesley*, Captain Parish, where the Calf grew rapidly, notwithstanding the inconveniences to which hve stock of such magnitude are necessarily subjected at sea. The mother suffered considerably in condition in consequence of the fatigue which she has undergone, but is now improving under more succulent diet, and will, probably, in a few weeks, be as sleek and well furnished with flesh as if she had never left the jungle. The natives who saw the Calf on the march to Calcutta regarded it with great interest, as there is no recent instance, if any, of elephants breeding in domestication; consequently, a sucking elephant is almost as rare a sight in the neighbourhood of Calcutta as the hippopotamus was at Alexandria. The present instance is certainly the first in which so young an animal of this species has ever reached Europe.

The Zoological Society now possess *a herd of four elephants*; eight lions and lionesses, besides the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and both species of tapir, being the largest collection of pachydermata ever possessed by the society, or ever exhibited in Europe. The number of carnivora is also unprecedentedly large. These large animals are in themselves an exhibition of the highest interest; and, in the instance of the hippopotamus and elephant calf, entirely without parallel. The herd of giraffes, the ostriches, and the aviaries, are also prominent attractions. The collection of living animals has been greatly increased during the winter, and now contains upwards of 1500 specimens

Among the preparations for the ensuing season is a building expressly for the exhibition of a splendid collection of mounted humming birds, of which 300 species exist. Early next month a large aviary will be completed for rapacious birds, including a more extensive series of eagles and vultures than has ever yet been seen at one view. The hippopotamus has continued to advance in health and condition during the winter; and the Council have had formed for him a large tank in the open air, where he may disport his "recreant limbs" within view of a thousand spectators at one time.

The Gardens were thronged with visitors on the morning of Easter Monday; and it deserves to be mentioned, that the liberal policy of the Zoological Society has rendered this costly collection as accessible to the masses as any place of public resort and amusement can be which is not maintained by the Government.

From the Sandwich Islands, under date January 28th, we learn that a terrible gale had been experienced: several vessels were much damaged. The difficulties with the French were expected to be amicably settled.

ELEPHANT CALF, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITALS FOR THE PAST YEAR

The following is a condensed report of the number of children and other poor people maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the city of London, under the pious care of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and governors thereof, for the year last past:

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children put forth apprentices and discharged from Christ's Hospital the year last past, 219, some whom being instructed in mathematics, and having been now placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships and to the mathematical school founded by King Charles II.	219
Children deceased the year last past	
Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital in London and at Hertford	1352
To be admitted on presentations granted to this time	182
	1574

The expense of repairing and keeping up the buildings of this hospital have been found to be extremely burdensome. A fund was established in 1802 with a view to the gradual and complete rebuilding of the whole fabric, and a great part has accordingly been restored in a most commodious and substantial manner, without reducing the number of children upon the establishment during the progress of the works. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and the governors regret to state that the fund originally subscribed has been completely exhausted, and a very considerable sum expended from the general fund of this charity; but they are willing to hope that the generosity of the public will afford the means of completing this great work, and prevent the necessity of encroaching further upon the permanent income of the hospital and thereby diminishing the scope of its usefulness.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

There have been admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, 3632 in-patients, and 66,705 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties: most of them were poor, sick, and lame persons, and many of them being destitute of all relief, have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations, amounting together to .. ..

Died		378
Remaining under cure	in-patients	807
	out-patients	2049

The governors call upon the public to assis in defraying the very heavy additional expenses incurred by the extensive enlargement of this hospital for the relief of the annually increasing necessities of the poor.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

There have been admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year, sick, wounded, uncured, and diseased persons, 4229 in-patients, and 45,932 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departing, to accommodate and support them on their journeys to their several habitations 50,171

Died after much charge in their sickness		370
Remaining under cure	in-patients..	455
	out-patients	2,289

So that there have been during the past year, of poor miserable objects under cure, and destitute of other proper care, in all 53,195

The governors of this hospital also make an appeal to the public, to enable them to defray the heavy charges incurred by the increased accommodation made for the patients, and the still greater outlay necessary to complete the plan of improvements now in progress

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Received into this hospital during the year, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City, as criminal and disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour or received correction	643
Apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement	20
Received poor persons who had been found wandering abroad, and begging in the city of London	321
	984

A favourable account of the results of the House of Occupation attached to Bridewell is appended. It appears from this account, that there were at Christmas, 1850, remaining in the house 108 males and 104 females.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

It appears from the report that there were remaining in the hospital, 1st of January, 1850, including those out on leave of absence, 213 males and 184 females; and that there were admitted during the year, 188 males and 215 females; making a total of 770. Of these, 74 males and 123 females have been discharged cured, and 40 males and 37 females are incurable

The sub-committee meet every Friday at Bethlem Hospital, to admit and discharge patients from all parts of the United Kingdom without expense to their relations or friends.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—This enterprising and indefatigable missionary traveller has just started on a tour through the northern portions of the kingdom, in pursuit of his evangelical labours on behalf of the funds for promoting Christianity among the Jews. While waiting at a railway station, about midnight on Monday last, our attention was attracted by certain little eccentricities peculiar to the Bokhara traveller, with whom we soon fell into an interesting conversation. The Rev. Dr. was formerly fellow-pupil with the present Pope, and is now vicar of Isle Brewers, Somerset. His immediate destination is Glasgow and the northern parts of Scotland, including the Orkneys and classic Iona, the burial-place of St. Columba and a host of Scottish monarchs. He will visit Sir John and Lady Matilda Maxwell at Pollock, and while in Glasgow will lecture on behalf of the Jewish Mission funds, which, it seems have got considerably in arrear, the debt remaining in the Free Church alone being £2000. Notwithstanding his advancing age, and the undoubted trials and hardships which the African traveller has endured, he still looks well, and, on the occasion to which we have alluded, the railway officials had ample evidence that his physical strength and the vigour of his lungs are not as yet materially impaired.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland to John Gowan, Esq., advocate

A novel mode of doing honour to the festival of Easter was exhibited on Monday last, at Dublin, by the crews of a squadron of Austrian and Greek corn ships, now lying in the Liffey. Having obtained the permission of the authorities for the purpose, they fired salutes of twenty-one guns each at eight o'clock in the morning and at noon

Large numbers of the working-classes now attend at lectures in Trinity College University—a circumstance altogether novel. This was particularly the case in a course of lectures on botany, which has just been brought to a close, and during which the audience was composed largely of practical horticulturists and working gardeners.

SCENE FROM "LA MUTA DI PORTICI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Donizetti's masterpiece in comic opera, the ever fresh and sparkling "Elisir d'Amore," was performed on Tuesday night, at the re-opening of the theatre after the Easter recess. The return of Lablache as the illustrious *Dr. Dulcamara*, the *medico ambulante*, in his gilt car, was welcomed with reiterated cheers from every part of the house. His coat was as intensely glowing, his waistcoat as gorgeously varied, his perruque as flowery, and topboots as collossal as ever, and majestic were the tones with which the rustics were called upon to listen to the opening address of the "Dottore enciclopedico." To state that Lablache is the greatest artist of the age, is a mere truism. It is not merely that he is such a consummate comedian, he is a thorough musician; and there is no concerted piece in any opera, comic or serious, in which his tact and judgment are not effectively evinced. He was the life and soul of the "Elisir," from first to last; his spirits never flagged; his "barcarola" was irresistibly exhilarating, and his medley of languages provokingly ludicrous. He is in excellent voice, and the heartiness of his reception evidently prompted the Jupiter Tonans of *bosso* to exert himself strenuously.

Signor Calzolari was *Nemorino*, Signor Coletti was *Belcore*, and Mdlle. Duprez was the *Adina*. The appearance of the young French *prima donna* in a new part added to the interest of this strong cast. Her success was as great as might have been anticipated from her previous triumphs in *Lucia*, *Oscar*, and *Amina*. *Adina*, in which, by the way, she was much admired in Paris, is peculiarly adapted to her powers. She renders the character arch and captivating—a piquant village coquette, and not a disagreeable termagant, as has been sometimes the case by other *artistes*. The music being florid and brilliant, could not have been interpreted with more ease and certainty than by Mdlle. Duprez, whether in the opening andantino, in three-four time, in the duos with Calzolari, Coletti, and Lablache, or in the aria, "Prendi per me," in the slow movement of which she displayed dramatic intensity, and in the cabaletta surprising feats of fioriture.

MASANIELLO (SIGNOR PARDINI)

Carlotta Grisi danced in the revived ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," as the sprite, assuming sex adherent forms with the utmost grace and vivacity.

GAETANO PARDINI,

Who has made such a successful *début* in the character of *Masaniello*, in Auber's opera "La Muta di Portici," at Her Majesty's Theatre, is a native of Leghorn, in Tuscany. His natural aptitude for music, and the possession of a fine voice, led to the cultivation of his abilities, under the most eminent masters in Leghorn. His first appearance on any stage was at the San Carlo, in Naples, in Maestro Taglioni's opera, "I Due Mariti" ("the Two Husbands"). After his favourable reception at Naples, Signor Pardini was engaged at Turin, and from that city he went to Verona. His next engagement was at the Italian Theatre in Trieste; and from thence he visited Padua, where he remained for three years and was an immense favourite. From Padua he travelled to Milan, where at the grand theatre, the Scala—he made his *début* in "Roberto Devereux" with signal success. After remaining a season at La Scala, Signor Pardini was engaged at the Royal Opera House at Berlin, and such was his popularity that he was engaged for four successive years, during that period accompanying the troupe to Dresden and Hamburgh. Signor Pardini has been engaged by Mr. Lumley, for the season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and also for the season 1851-52 at the Théâtre des Italiens, in Paris.

Pardini is essentially a dramatic singer—a *tenore robusto*. His *repertoire* is very varied. He has sung the parts of *Max*, in the Italian version of Weber's "Der Freyschutz," of *Otello*, of *Edgardo* ("Lucia"), of *Roberto* (in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable"); *Ezra Diavolo* and *Masaniello*, of Auber; *Zampa*, of Herold; *Pollio*, in "Norma" (besides the principal characters in all Verdi's operas. *Otello* and *Roberto* are regarded as his finest delineations. Pardini has an excellent stage face, and good presence; his action is forcible; and, when the weather becomes more propitious, the vocal qualities which have won for him his Continental fame, will no doubt be thoroughly developed.

Our Artists have depicted the scene from "La Muta di Portici," immediately after the marriage, in which *Fenella* (Mdlle. Monti) discovers her seducer, *Alfonso* (Scotti), to *Elvira* (Madame Fiorentini). The action of the dumb girl in this scene is indescribably effective. Annexed is also a characteristic portrait of

XLVIRA (MADAME FIORENTINI).

MADEMOISELLE MONTI.

The highly-gifted lady is the daughter of the celebrated sculptor of Rome. She was born in Naples, and for some years was the star of the Scala at Milan, as the first mime of Italy. She paints, it is stated, beautifully, and is altogether a thoroughly accomplished *artiste*. Her *Fenella* is full of exquisite touches of nature; her style is unobtrusive and free from exaggerated gesticulation; but her *poses* are picturesque, and in every movement the intellectual intention is indicated. To comprehend the subtle and delicate points of her acting, her varying features must be watched. Heretofore, the mistake has been to make the dumb girl tell her story with her feet and arms; Mdlle Monti, on the contrary, conveys by the expression of the eyes the meaning of words

Of Madame Fiorentini a Memoir appeared in our Journal for April 5

On Thursday, for the grand extra night, Auber's "Muta di Portici" was given for the third time, supported by Madame Fiorentini, Mdlle. Monti, Signori Pardini, Scotti, Mercuriali, Balanchi, Lorenzo, and M. Massol. The restoration of all the original dance music of the composer, and the exquisite style with which the incidental divertissements are grouped and executed, form quite a feature in this attractive performance; whilst the beautiful part of the dumb girl has been rescued from the hands, we may write the feet, of the mere *danseuse*, and rendered a highly poetic and intellectual performance, thanks to the genius of Mdlle. Monti.

FENELLA (MADEMOISELLE MONTI).

Tuesday night will be distinguished by the return of Madame Sontag, when she will appear in her most popular character of *Maria* in "La Figlia." Her recent triumphs in Paris have imparted added strength to her voice, and renewed brilliancy to her execution. On Thursday, the opening day of the World's Fair, the new opera, "Le Tre Nozze," will be performed for the first time in England, with the Paris original distribution of the dramatic personages, which comprises Lablache, Carlotti, Ida Bertrand, Guiliani, and Sontag. The success of the work, on its first representation, was as decided as it was unequivocal. Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and Rosati will also appear on this occasion.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots"—that lyric tragedy of remarkable originality and enormous graphic power—was performed on Tuesday night, for the first appearance this season of Mario. He met with a rapturous reception, on his coming on in the opening scene of the opera, and sang the delicious romance, with the carious viola obligato so well played by Hill, who, as well as Mario, is the prime favorite with the audience for refinement and expression. He was equally successful in *Raoul's* duo with *Marcarita de Valois* (Mdme. Castellan), especially in the tender andantino "Beiti civina." In the septuor of the duel he quite a gratified the house by his magnificent delivery of the concluding phrase; and a repetition of this fine burst of vocal power was insisted upon for some time by the excited audience; but Mario prudently declined the encore after such a strain on the upper notes. Unfortunately, after the septuor, he was seized with the hoarseness which at the beginning of the season attacks him, but leaves him at the return of settled weather, and the duo with *Valentine* (Grisi), ending in a grand concerted piece, was also suffered from this sudden deprivation of his physical power. It was, however, evident from the earlier acts, that Mario has returned with his marvellous gifts of voice, and style unimpaired, or rather in his method, it may be stated that his duets are finished and refined than ever.

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Certainly, Thursday's *ensemble* was eminently calculated to add to the popularity of the work, as the perfection of execution has never been in this country; the *artistes* now fully comprehending their respective parts and the character of the music. The new tenor made a most favourable impression. He has a powerful voice, and sings like a thorough musician. He was encored in the duo with Formes, but did not accept it, bowing his thanks for the compliment Grisi, Tamberlik, and Formes were called upon to repeat the unprecedented trio in the cavern scene; it was beautifully sung. The trio finale went admirably. This evening (Saturday), "The Huguenots" will be repeated; and next Thursday Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be produced, for the first time in this country in Italian, the principal parts to be sustained by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Tamberlik, Stigelli, Tagliafico, and Formes.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday the tragedy of "The Robbers," by Schiller, was, as previously announced, produced for the benefit of the Easter holiday-folk, and the instruction of foreigners who may visit this theatre during the Exhibition. Such a one more unique can scarcely be conceived. The meanest *litterateur* knows, too, that "The Robbers" holds the lowest rank in its author's productions as the outpouring of a youth's feelings, a youth's opinions, with all the enthusiasm and unmatured genius, but without the form and method that belong to the artist in any state. Out of the abundance of his heart spake Schiller; but its imaginations were, at this time, "wildly" In its bizarreness, its extravagance, and revolutionary play, and that same play began frenzy in minds similarly disposed. But its influence was temporary; and, as a drama, it soon ceased to gain respect. The mind that began it lived to condemn it, and all the later productions of Schiller stand in contrast with this wicked offspring of his first impulses. Had it been possible to have asked Schiller's consent for its production on Monday, he would certainly have refused it. The manager stands in Schiller's place, and thinks differently. Had it been Mr. Anderson's intention to produce the dramas of the G rman poet in a series, it would be a worthy design, which we should do see carried out; but the present revival can hardly be considered the production of the more crude examples in the first instance. The present would improve as we went on; but the present venture, without a future to look to, strikes us with despair. Let us now criticise the performances. Mr. Anderson has placed the piece on the stage with scenery and costumes worthy of a better work. The arrangements are picturesque, and in the acting to be despised. His own *Charles* is, in spite of its preachiness, an admirable performance, with a dash and vigour peculiarly his own. If to his vehemence he would add a more rapid elocution, Mr. Anderson's acting would, in general, be increased in effect. His sly drags, from its slowness and weight of emphasis. But nevertheless, in the present instance, his commanding merits help him out of his difficulties, and willingly render it. Mr Cathcart's *Franz* was not quite up to the mark, and Miss Gilbert's *Amalia* far below it; but so careful was the *mise en scène*, that individual defects were lost in the *total ensemble*. Of the actors who accompanied Mr. Anderson's acting would, in general, be increased in effect. His sly drags, from its slowness and weight of emphasis. But nevertheless, in the present instance, his commanding merits help him out of his difficulties, and willingly render it. Mr Cathcart's *Franz* was not quite up to the mark, and Miss Gilbert's *Amalia* far below it; but so careful was the *mise en scène*, that individual defects were lost in the *total ensemble*. Of the actors who accompanied the scenic display, the only unimpaired, for the sudden deprivation of his physical power. It was, however, evident from the earlier acts, that Mario has returned with his marvellous gifts of voice, and style unimpaired, or rather in his method, it may be stated that his duets are finished and refined than ever.

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gardens of Prince Nemparisl—the Nuptial Bower of the Queen of Frogs and the concluding Lilliean, altogether indescribable for its beauty and brilliancy are realised bits of romance, which for the moment literally rap the spectator's mind in Elysium. The result will be doubtless a triumphant success and a profitable run

SURREY

We have already described the nature of the Easter piece at this theatre, as an attempt at the production of an intellectual melodrama, and to the full extent its authors (Mr. Morris Barnett and Mr. Angus B Reach) have been successful It is partly founded upon a French drama, which we suspect to have been originally derived from a Spanish play; but the materials have been subjected to rigid revision by the present authors. The title of the drama is "The Carina," and the scene is laid in Russia, in the reign of Elizabeth II., her Majesty herself being represented by Mrs. Rickard, and her favourite, *Cornaro Pitti*, by Mr Shepherd The latter is as faithless as the former is profligate. He courts *Meta* (Miss Fielding), although already betrothed to *Jean*, an armourer (Mr. Creswick). The maiden, apparently poor and of vulgar origin, is really an heiress and of noble family—facts of which *Cornaro* is aware. His secret is, however, partaken by a Jew, who demands an unreasonable reward for the surrender of the proper documents; whereupon *Cornaro* ruthlessly stabs him. *Jean*, however, is on the spot, and hears the story, though he cannot immediately avail himself of it, for he is charged by *Cornaro* with the murder of the Jew, and compelled to assist in his extrication. This done, the two rivals quarrel about *Meta*, and the act closes with their mutual declaration of mortal enmity. In the second act, *Cornaro's* intrigues is found to be already known at court. *Prince Benoski* (Mr. Norton) plots for his ruin. The Queen is jealous of her favourite's infidelity: *Meta* is confronted with her and him; *Jean*, also, shares the peril The Queen causes both *Cornaro* and *Jean* to be condemned to death, meaning, however, to save the former. But she is outwitted by her nobles. The one doomed to suffer is concealed by a black veil. She deems it is *Jean*, but it is *Cornaro*. The victim having been found, no more is to be done, particularly as the popular voice is in favour of the armourer. The crowds pour into the Royal presence, and demand the union of *Jean* and *Meta*; and so, amidst the cheers of the populace, the curtain falls

The whole was admirably placed upon the stage, and acted with skill and force. Miss Fielding, who performed the heroine, and made her *début*, we believe, in the character, is a promising actress, and promises well. The pace merits, and, no doubt, will have, a considerable run.

PRINCESS'S

To this theatre Mr Albert Smith has contributed the burlesque, and a light and sparkling thing it is, remarkably neat, elegant, and pretty Its versification and diction are highly commendable, correct, and polished. The subject is taken from Washington Irving's story of "The Alhambra," and the three princesses, *Zayda* (Miss Murray), *Zorayda* (Miss Leclerq), and *Zoralaqada* (Miss Mary Keeley), who have been immured in their apartments by their king's, *Sir Rupert the Heady* (Mrs. Keeley), *Sir Desperado the Dauntless* (Mr. A Wigan), and *Sir Toby the Timorous* (Mr. Keeley). The tyrant father was cleverly enacted by Mr Wynn. There is a kind of love passage to the piece—by Mrs Keeley and Mr. Flexmore the former wandering despondingly in Brompton-square, in search of a new subject, and the latter as *Asmodeus*, who proposes the present, and a balloon trip from London to Granada, over the Channel and Paris. The humour depends on the adventures of the captive knights, and the wit of a certain renegade *Hussein Bahn* (Mr. Harley) By the aid of capital acting and a most clever dénouement, a passable sufficient story, and nothing in incident, is nevertheless made inexplicably effective. To describe it were a vain attempt it must be seen to be appreciated, if not understood. The scenery and other appointments are magnificent.

OLYMPIC.

This management deserves more success than it receives. The drama, in four acts, of "Sir Roger de Coverley" by Mr. Tom Taylor, is designed and constructed with remarkable cleverness; and well acted as it is, merits, as a realisation of the life portrayed by Addison in the "Spectator," the public approbation. No performer could be better adapted to the part of *Sir Roger* than Mr. Farren, who looks and acts it to perfection; neither do his defects of speech here mar his efforts, tastefully being a feature of the original character as pourtrayed by this inimitable. *Will Honeycomb* by Mr. H. Farren, was an easy more laborious than happy; but the *Will Wimble* of Mr. Compton was admirable; and the *Widow* of Mrs. Stirling was an exquisite picture. To make out the plot, the playwright has introduced some original scenes, in which Mr. and Mrs. Marston, as *Block Wall* and *Honor Lee*, play two character parts with that careful attention to personages which is rarely met with in the present generation. The story in its progress becomes very complex, but at, its clifax ties are happy y unmeasured; and the triumph of old English Commons is celebrated by the characters wearing the same costume as in the drama. The audience, though not numerous, were delighted, the play being throughout and at the end loudly applauded.

THE ADELPHI

This theatre, this season, depends on revivals "Mary Ducange" and "O'Flannigan and the Fairies." The last is a judicious restoration, and, so far as it is recovered, may become a stock piece for an Irish performer We will do we recollect poor Tyrone Power in it; and Mr. Hudson, though not quite equal to the master in the visionary distresses of Dunnybrook fair and the terrors of the Lafarguey cave, has made a very creditable performance in his general conception and so excellent in many portions of his execution, that we could witness his performance with a pleasure undiminished by powerful reminiscences This is a strange text; and studies to be added to a lasting popularity for the deserving comedian.

SADLER'S WELLS

This theatre re-opened on Monday, with "Le Marchand de Venise," and "Fortunio." The part of *Portia*, in the former, was sustained by Mrs Goddard; and that of *Jessica* by Miss Baddeley. Both *débutantes* were respectable; and the latter of much sweetness and promise.

ASTLEY'S.

It is not often that this theatre gives us an opportunity of chronicling a new piece. Fortunately for the establishment, its productions are generally of long life. On Monday, the theatre re-opened in a re-decorated condition. The new spectacle is called "The Arabian Nights," and finely ventures, without a fear. The subject is the story of Henry II., his Queen, and Fair Rosamond. But the frail one is saved from her historical punishment by taking the veil. The Church comes to her aid, and pardons Eleanor, provoking criticism; but no matter, since it serves the purpose of spectacle, and, as such, the piece was even more than usually successful.

MR. SALTER'S PICTURE OF THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

We were admitted, on Saturday, to a private view of this extensive pain consisting of eighty-one portraits—the work of the artist for fifteen years. It has now value as indubitable, and this will increase with time. Already twenty-one of the guests have paid the debt of nature; the Iron Duke yet happily survives. In this picture he is exhibited in the act of addressing his guests assembled at Apsley House, on the 18th of June, 1836, and the accuracy as to time is as true in reality as the portraits are spirited and life like. The former are of the most elaborate kind, including the literal transcript of the gallery, as designed by Wyatt; with his works of art and gorgeous furniture, and the magnificent plate of famous shield, the porphyry candelabra, the gift of the Emperor Alexander, or the silver plateau, that of the Portuguese nation. In all these particulars the industry of the artist has been carefully tasked. But the work is about to be withdrawn from now a work of such admitted merit. Suffice it, that we state it is at this present visible at 16, Old Bond-street, and will repay a long-timed visit

PANORAMA.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

We were much gratified with Colonel Fremont's Overland Route to Oregon and California, a private view of which, at the Egyptian Hall, took place last Saturday The subject consists of views with a view of the city of St. Louis, and conducts us by the Upper Missouri and Platte rivers to the [illegible] mote. Rock Independence, the Sweet-Water Valley, the Great [illegible] Pass, and the central basin of the Mountains, with the Great Salt Lake and the Mormon City. Beautiful and interesting as these objects are, they are succeeded by others of nearly equal importance; such as the American Falls on the Snake River, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Vancouver, Pyramid Lake, the Pass on the Sierra Nevadas, the Sacramento, the Columne, the Moke ume, and other "golden streams," with the city and harbour of San Francisco. In a panorama so extensive we can but indicate the subjects presented, but the general features of views are all finely painted, and, notwithstanding their number, very artistically finished The sketches from which the views are taken have been provided, in part, by Colonel Fremont himself; but he has been assisted by Captain Wilkes, Mr Drayton, Sir W. Drummond Stewart, and W. R. Hamilton A visit to the modern El Dorado thus facilitated cannot fail to be pleasing to the sight-seeing public at this festival season.

VAUXHALL GARDENS [illegible] this (10th year), will be opened on Thursday next, May 1, with a host of attractive novelties, including an Avenue of All Nations, a Temple of Concord, &c., and the celebration of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace with a Ball Masque

NINEVEH EXCAVATIONS.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—By a letter from Mr Layard, of Mosul, dated March 4th, 1851, we learn that Mr Abdeman Zimla's vessel, the *Apprentice*, which brought over the former cargo of Nineveh marbles, distanced the *Warrior* ten days in her return from London Another of Mr Zimla's vessels, the *Portitude*, was lost in the Persian Gulf. Mr Rassam's vessel merely completed her cargo, and was expected to set sail in a few days Two boats and one raft, with another cargo, were [illegible] another smaller bull, and a great many packages and cases [illegible] and two portions of Colonel Rawlinson's bull, which were too large for [illegible] way, will be brought over by the *Apprentice* in her next voyage Mr Rassam had proceeded to Mosul, "not without [illegible]

THE GREAT BELL OF NOTRE DAME.—The large bell of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, was cracked in a fire during a storm [illegible] three years, caused by repairs [illegible] A large crowd assembled in Paris to hear it. The bell is called Emmanuel, was cast in 1682, and Louis XIV. named it in the ceremony. Formerly, sixteen men were required to ring it, but, owing to an improvement in the hanging, four now suffice.

MUSIC.

M. GOUNOD'S "SAPHO."

The three-act opera of Charles Gounod, "Sapho," the libretto by Emile Augier, a popular author at the Comédie Française, was produced at the Théâtre de Lyrique, in Paris, on the 16th instant, with the most complete success. The names of the author and composer were announced from the stage, at the end of the opera, amidst the unanimous plaudits of an immense audience. When it is considered that no new composer had to contend with the settled opinions of the public in favour of Auber, Halévy, and Meyerbeer, the three great pets of the Parisian amateurs in grand opera, the importance of Gounod's triumph may be estimated. Nothing but genius of the highest order, or talent altogether fresh, novel, and original, could have had a chance of success against Donizetti, Auber, and when it is added, the French connoisseurs vaunt a lyric work by the number of its acts, and that, with the exception of Donizetti's "Favorita," no opera of modern times with less than five parts, comprised a war against the fashion of the day, and of divertissements, has been successful, the intrinsic beauties of the score of Gounod's "Sapho," thus to overcome existing prejudices, must be indeed great and striking. Poems of course based on Greek and Roman subjects are also out of fashion; and the predecessors of Gounod in the selection of Sapho's story, have not been fortunate, with the exception of Martini's version, to the lyric tragedy of "the Countess of Sabo," acted at the Théâtre Lyrique in 1794. I learned Kreutz's work was a failure in 1822; and Pacini's "Sapho," done at the Italiens in 1843—an English adaptation of which had little success at Drury-lane Theatre—9 degrees below Lablache in 1795, Lemoine in 1795, Piccini in 1778, and Mayer in 1794, treated the same theme, tempting as it is. M. Emile Augier has contrived to invest the character of Sapho with the deepest interest, by first making her triumph at the temple over the poet *Alcée*, the agency of acquiring the affection of *Phaon*, who was Grecian, and the first instance, between the Lesbian sapphic and the genius of *Sapho*. Then, in the second act, *Sapho's* triumph over the heart of *Phaon* is brief; the conqueror of the lyric crown at Lesbos is compelled with her own consent, to renounce her lover, at the vindictive request of the disappointed *Olyère*, through her influence over the sensualist *Pythéas*, has become mistress of the secret of the conspiracy against *Pittacus*, the King, entered into by *Phaon* and *Alcée*. This is undoubtedly one of the most dramatic in the entire opera, at the end of the second act, is depicted in a trio of surpassing beauty. In the third and last act, the despair of *Sapho* on Mount Leucas, on finding her lover faithful to the country with *Olyère*, and the consequent self-sacrifice on his faithless—as he supposes—*Sapho*, is the prominent incident. The *denouement*, related by Herodotus, is followed—she throws herself into the sea, at the foot of *Phaon*.

As an Italian adaptation of "Sapho" will be produced this season at Covent garden Theatre, and Viardot will be heard in the character, in which she has just achieved such an immense success at Paris, our analysis of the music will be reserved. The prominent pieces are a romance of *Phaon*, an invocation to Liberty of *Alcée*, the trial song of *Sapho* for the prize, in the first act; a duo between *Phaon* and *Pythéas*, a duo between *Sapho* and *Olyère*, which is wound up in a most exciting trio with *Phaon*, in the second act; and the grand scene of *Sapho*, the conquests of the gostherd, and the concluding air of the distracted priestess. Amongst the choruses are the introduction, "O Jupiter," that of the conspirators—the vaunt of long echoed for—has now been found in M. Gounod, who won the second prize at the Conservatoire in 1837, as the age of nineteen, and, in 1839, won the first grand prize for composition. Since that period he studied diligently in Italy and Germany, and the result has been a work produced with more sacred pieces, at Vienna, until four of his compositions were performed at the Monthly Concerts of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, on the 5th of January, a notice of which was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th of January. We then expressed the conviction, that, in M. Gounod, "the advent of a master was announced," and a subsequent visit to Sabine's Requiem, at St Martin's Hall, on the 5th (noticed in our Journal of last week), fully confirmed our previous impressions The sensation produced by M. Gounod's "Sapho" in Paris, by the [illegible] of the composer, is an important epoch for art Admirable voicing for the singers, pure and flowing melody, mingled simplicity and severity in the combinations, massive unison, and marked originality, are the chief characteristics of M. Gounod, who thus bids fair to be as great in the sacred as in the operatic school.

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Auber's opera, "Corbeille d'Orange" will be rehearsed soon at the Grand Opera in Paris, for Adonis, Mdlle. Nau, MM. Aymes and Merly, will be included in the cast. The work will be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Adonis, Viardot, the advent of a master would be realised! and a rehearsal of the Sinfonia ad Beneditcus," at St Martin's Hall, on the 5th (noticed in our Journal of last week), fully confirmed our previous impressions The sensation produced by M. Gounod's "Sapho" in Paris, by the [illegible] of the composer, is an important epoch for art Admirable voicing for the singers, pure and flowing melody, mingled simplicity and severity in the combinations, massive unison, and marked originality, are the chief characteristics of M. Gounod, who thus bids fair to be as great in the sacred as in the operatic school.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

The Lisbon Opera-house closed its season in [illegible] Donizetti, and will open in October next. Lumley has engaged Mdlle. Wagner, Mdlle. Marchi, the Cruvelli and Mr. Sims Reeves, in Verdi's "Ernani," create a great sensation on every occasion.

Auber's opera, "Corbeille d'Orange" will be rehearsed soon at the Grand Opera in Paris, for Adonis, Mdlle. Nau, MM. Aymes and Merly, will be included in the cast. The work will be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Adonis, Viardot's production in Paris. M. Roger has been re-engaged for six months at the Théâtre de l'Opéra.

[illegible] at Weimar state that Herr J. Hall's new opera, "Ester d'Angi" has been produced, under Liszt's direction, with brilliant success

Herr Jules Miller, a celebrated German tenor, died on the 7th Instant, at Charlottenburg, in his 71st year. He was famed in *Tamerlano*, *Ottavio*, *Titus*, &c., and composed some comic operas.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The first morning performance for the season took place on Thursday, at the Hanover Square Rooms. Many of the old features were preserved in the management, as it was the first appearance in London of Camillo Sivori, the celebrated violinist, after an absence of three years in North and South America. There was a most efficient company, the selections being entirely from classical compositions. The Quartets were No. 6, in B flat, Op. 18, composed in 1792; No. 9 in Op. 59, executed by Sivori, Sainton, Hall, and Rousseloit; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat (posthumous), performed by Sainton, Sivori (first and second violins), Hill and Webb (tenors,), and Rousseloit (violoncello). Sivori's execution was characterised by the brilliancy of his best days, and we were happy to find that he has trained another trip has not in the slightest degree diminished the peculiar refinement of his style. Sainton led in the quintet with great skill and power; the andantes scherzando, in C minor, was secured. The vocal music might have been spared: it stands no chance against such finished playing. The concert will be on the 30th inst

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Grattan Cooke gave a concert on Monday evening at the Royal Music Hall (Apollonicon Room, Adelaide-street), which was well attended. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, of which Mr. G. Cooke is master, performed [illegible] Mr. Richardson played one of his intimitable flute solos; Miss V. Collins displayed a nice tone on the violoncello; Miss R. Collins exhibited brilliancy and a rich voice; Signor Bucalossi, his refined execution in a concertina solo; Mr. Distin family, their skill on the sax-horns; and M. Arban and Mr. F. Chatterton, their dexterity on the cornet-à-piston and harp. Mr. G. Cooke also performed on his violin with his usual ability. The vocalists were the Misses Poole, Messent, Collins, and M. O'Connor.

The Apollonicon performances of Mr Mather and other [illegible] have succeeded in attracting

[illegible] Operatic concerts at the Princess' Concert-Room have been [illegible] with

The Northampton Musical Festival, under the direction of Mr C. M'Korkell, took place last Tuesday and Wednesday, Haydn's "Creation" and Handel's "Messiah" were performed with concerts each evening The vocalists were Misses Birch, Williams, Poole, Messrs. Lockey, Messent, Williams, and Lawler. Mr. H. Blagrove was leader of the band

The usual arrangements for the ensuing week comprise the Fourth Promenade Concert (by Royal command) on Monday; the second meeting of the Musical Union, Mr. Balfe's pianoforte soirée, and Herr Witt's concert on Tuesday; the fourth meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday night, and the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the [illegible] music Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday, conducted by Costa: Miss Catherine Hayes will appear at the principal provincial towns and theatres in London since her return from Italy; Miss E. Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, Miss Reeves, J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes, will be the other [illegible]

[illegible] six works, sent in for the prize of £10 10 guineas, Dr. Benfield, [illegible] Death of Hector," has been awarded the prize, by the judges, Sir R. Bishop, [illegible]

The City Glee Club [illegible] their 2nd season, with a [illegible] Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hall, [illegible] Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hall, [illegible] Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hall,

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE FORCE AT WOOLWICH.—The strength of the police force has been augmented to the extent of one sergeant and four constables at Deptford Dockyard, and one sergeant and six constables at Woolwich Dockyard, for six months. This increase is for the purpose of insuring greater protection being paid to country gentlemen visiting who may wish to visit the cradles of the Royal Navy of Great Britain during the approaching period of the Exhibition, when so many parties will visit the metropolis and the objects of interest in the vicinity, many of whom have never seen a ship-of war, or vessels of large dimensions, in progress of construction.

On Monday last, Captain Smithett, of her Majesty's steam-packet *Vield*, at present fitting at Woolwich, received orders to leave for Dover, and proceed in the *Garland* mail steam-packet, Lieutenant Commander [illegible] to Ostend, to be in readiness to embark the Prince Royal of Prussia at Ostend for conveyance to England, to be present at the opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, on the 1st of May next.

Her Majesty's ship *Daedalus*, which was at Valparaiso, in Chili (South America), on February 1, had received orders to take on board 90 months' provisions, in order to carry succour to the *Plover*, and other ships searching for Sir J. Franklin.

Major-General Roderick Macneil has been appointed to the staff at Madras, and will relieve Major-General Atchison in that presidency.

PREVENTION OF SHIPS' COPPER.—Mr. Peacock, who has been permitted by the Admiralty and the Trinity House and Oriental Company to try various experiments, with a view to the preservation of the bottoms of iron ships, has now brought forward a composition for preventing the [illegible] of wooden vessels. The Admiralty have offered him the opportunity of trying it, and have ordered, at all the dockyards, that the next new coppers, bottled ship shall receive a coating of the liquid, in order to test the merits of the invention.

NATIONAL SPORTS

The spring meetings succeed each other so closely, this season, that, without excess of special trains, the racing man of business would scarcely get time for his work. He is at Newcastle this week up to Friday afternoon, and again at Newmarket the Monday after; then and back in the following week; and then the good monster gathering of the year—Epsom! At all these meetings we look for good sport and a great concourse of spectators, including, there can be no doubt, a fair proportion of foreigners. It is to be regretted, however, that the various stewards had not acted a little more on the give and take principle, and left the week before the Derby "blank." Having mentioned Chester, we could merely to add that is the only race meeting of the week. The steeple-chase season is over.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

	HESTER CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Rhoda (t)	14 to 1 agst Rob Roster	20 to 1 agst Harold	
10 to 1 — Rosebrough	16 to 1 — [illegible]	20 to 1 — [illegible]	
12 to 1 — Halen	20 to 1 — Jacobus	20 to 1 — Woolwich (t)	
	33 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel.		
	DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Prime Minister	14 to 1 agst Marlborough Boy	100 to 1 agst Rowsley	
8 to 1 — Ted Whyte	16 to 1 — Constellation	100 to 1 — Ne plus	
7 to 1 — Hermitage	18 to 1 — Chanter	100 to 1 — Verily	
12 to 1 — Mountain Deer	20 to 1 — Bonnie Dundee		
	CASK.		
7 to 1 agst Mons Homberg	1 6 to 1 agst Iris (t)	8 to 1 agst Aphrodite	
	10 to 1 agst Payment.		

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each. Col Peel's b f, by Slane, out of Pansy.—(G. Mann), 1. Duke of Bedford's Weston, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Stanley's Crompter (F. Butler), 1. Mr Barnes's Trinket (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each. Mr Greville's Barcelona (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Cotcuils (Robinson), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Balsamo (J. Marson), 1. Mr Graham's Tim Squire (Flatman), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr Greville's Caribou (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Norman), 2.

TUESDAY

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Mr Rogers's Kissaway (Rogers), 1. Duke of Bedford's St Rosalia (F. Butler), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Fenalaw (Norman), 1. Major Pitt's Kind of Oude (Sly), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Death's The Moor (W. Abdale), 1. Mr Stanley's Trial (F Butler), 2.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Hernandez (Flatman), 1. Mr Osbaldeston's Mountain Deer (Templeman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Marlow), 1. Mr. Coombe's Temboy (Rogers), 2.

WEDNESDAY

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs Mr Stephenson's c. by Dromedary (F. Butler), 1. Lord Clifden's Strongbow (Robinson), 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. S Rogers's Vesta (Rogers), 1. Mr. Thorpe's Forest Flower (Flatman), 2.

THURSDAY

QUEEN'S PLATE Uriel, 1. Dromedary colt, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES Aristo, 1. Croupier, 2

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—Aphrodite, 1. Unspach, 2

EMIGRATION PROSPECTS.—[Extract of a letter received from Melbourne, Port Phillip, dated December 1, 1850:—"Labour is again getting dearer. Wages are the people about at home, that so many immigrants come out. Good women find food, good prospects for the future, with no fear of [illegible] open to all who are the most inclined to work, and can be depended upon. Ships come in loaded with goods, but short of men, women, and children for want of hands, some of the wool must be got up in the grease, instead of being washed, and the loss is thereby occasioned to all parties. [illegible] Servant girls are still at a premium. Even the needlewomen have all gone off, though there were some worthless ones among them. As a whole, in point of virtuous character, the Irish orphan girls stand much higher." *The Times*.

LECTURES IN GERMAN ON THE MODERN THEATRE.—An invitation to lectures on subjects of literature and art, [illegible] signed by distinguished and entirely [illegible] having been addressed to Doctor Gottfried Kinkel, late Professor at the University of Bonn, he will deliver a course of twelve lectures on the History of the Modern Theatre, at Willis's Rooms, commencing on Monday next.

BAZAAR AT LIVERPOOL FOR THE SAILORS' HOME.—A bazaar and flower show, under the auspices of the merchants, shipowners, and others connected with the port of Liverpool, was opened on Wednesday, and [illegible] proceeds of which are intended to be devoted in aid of the funds of the Sailors' Home. For some weeks preparations have been in progress to insure the success of the bazaar, which was held in the hall recently called the "Sailors' Home," and the selection was found to be a most admirable one. The attendance of visitors was very crowded each day, [illegible] expected that the proceeds of the three days of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during which it was open, would amount to several thousand pounds.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—MARRIAGE OF MISS TALBOT.—On Wednesday, during the Lord Chancellor Mr Lysaght Palmer moved on the petition of Lord Edward Fitzmaurice Howard, M.P., second son of the Duke of Norfolk, and Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, for an order for reference to the Master to inquire as to the fitness of a marriage between [illegible] and Miss Talbot, a ward of court, and in case the Master approved [illegible] that upon the [illegible] of a settlement [illegible] the petitioner [illegible] should be accompanied with the young lady in 1847, and had [illegible] every opportunity of making himself acceptable to her, and that [illegible] was now disposed to confirm, if the Lord Chancellor approved. Mr Bacon, on behalf of the [illegible] guardian of Miss Talbot, to express his concurrence in the petition, and to say that any similar application, having equal grounds to support it, would at any proceeding time have the same concurrence. His Lordship stopped the learned counsel by saying that they must take the usual reference. Order accordingly.

THE MONSTER TABLECLOTH FOR SOVEREIGN SYMPOSIUM.—This extraordinary specimen of Engl[illegible] manufacture [illegible] M[illegible] day night last. Its length is [illegible] and its breadth [illegible] upwards of 250. It is to be [illegible] on Monday next on the banqueting [illegible] in the encampment of all nations.

The Journal du Havre states that a few days [illegible] a procession of a wealthy inhabitant of Honfleur was [illegible] A poor old woman remarked to a friend: "How strange! [illegible] seemed everything to make his happy should be cut off, whilst a poor [illegible] I am, who have nothing to expect but misery, [illegible] that the moment he had uttered the last word, he [illegible]

The Cabinet of Washington have determined that [illegible] added as part of the cost of the [illegible] &c. from [illegible] had caused the [illegible] after a very long discussion.

In the United States a company has been formed to connect [illegible] Plattsburg, by constructing a railroad from [illegible] that line with the Edinburgh road; and that to M[illegible] the gentlemen concerned in this enterprise, the names of [illegible] Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Ex Governor Payne, of [illegible] Jamin Brewster, Esq., of Montreal, &c. &c. named.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, George Carnt, who was [illegible] and convicted at the last assizes held at Bodmin, Edmunds, before the Chief Justice Sir John Jervis, of the murder of [illegible] was executed pursuant to the sentence passed by the Judge. The awful penalty of the law on the new drop, erected on the top of the central archway leading to the interior of the prison in that town. The convict, previous to his execution, made a confession of his guilt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The fluctuations [illegible] been limited during the week to a quarter [illegible] business being particularly [illegible] by the Easter holidays. Monday's opening [illegible] account, which quotation was well maintained [illegible] Market manifested weakness, a result by [illegible] Consols, which naturally led to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

During the recess of 1840, when the position of affairs between the Porte and Syria, and the inclination of France to the former, and Great Britain to the latter, threatened war with France, Sir William Molesworth, by placard, called a public meeting of his constituents at Leeds; more than 8000 persons gathered in the Cloth Hall-yard, and, after an able speech from the hon. Baronet, an amicable address to the people of France was carried by acclamation. This meeting led to others in the great towns, and the rumours of war were soon over.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART., M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

At the general election in 1841, Sir William retired from Parliament, and devoted himself for a time chiefly to literary pursuits. At a social meeting, at which, amongst others, Mill, Buller, and, we believe, Grote, were present, it was suggested as a matter of regret that the works of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmsbury, close reasoner and master though he was of the English language, should be so rare and dear as to be quite beyond the reach of students of ordinary means; and that whoever had sufficient knowledge and means, would do a lasting service to the cultivation of sound logic and true philosophy by producing, at a moderate price, a complete edition of his works. Sir William Molesworth undertook the task, and by 1843 had collected, edited, and published in English and Latin, with notes, the complete works of Hobbes, in 16 volumes. Nor were the suggesters of the labour wrong, that it would need both means and time, for the cost was not less than about £6000.

In September, 1845, on the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wood, Sir William Molesworth was brought forward as a candidate for Southwark, was opposed by Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, a Conservative and Protectionist, and Mr. Edward Miall, on the Maynooth grant and the editing of Hobbes, and was returned by a large majority, the numbers being—Molesworth, 1743; Pilcher, 1182; Miall, 352.

The hon. Bart. again spoke in favour of the immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws on the motion (Feb. 19, 1846) for going into committee on the bill of the late Sir Robert Peel. In 1847, in the debate on Mr. Hume's motion on Cracow, he gave a detailed history of the Russo-Dutch loan, pointing out that whatever loophole of escape some doubtful readings of points in the treaty might afford, there could be no doubt of the justice of the claim. In the debate on the Irish Poor-law amendment, March 12, 1847, he spoke in favour of out-door relief, and, in the great education debate of the same session, advocated the claim of Catholics to a share in all Parliamentary grants for the purposes of public instruction.

At the general election, in 1847, Sir William Molesworth was unopposed. In the session of 1848, January 7, he spoke in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill. The honourable member also took part in the debates on the Army and Navy expenditure, and has been a diligent member of the committee upon the subject; but the question which he has most made his own in the House, and his mastery of which has been the work of years, is that of Colonial Reform, and retrenchment of expenditure on our land and sea forces by the better government and greater independence of our colonies. His first great speech upon the subject was July 25, 1848, in which he entered into a complete review of our colonial empire, and classified and described the items of expenditure upon our forty colonies in the several quarters of the globe. This speech was reprinted, in the form of one of their tracts, by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, and, as a sort of text-book upon the subject, has had an immense circulation. The hon. member spoke at length in the following year upon Mr. Baillie's motion for a committee of enquiry into the grievances of Ceylon and British Guiana. In the session of 1849 he again brought forward his favourite Reform proposition, in a motion for a committee to inquire into the colonial policy of the United Kingdom, and in the debates of the following session, on the Government Australian Colonies Bill, he advocated the establishment of a second chamber, and, on the 6th of May, moved the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of omitting all the clauses empowering the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws; and, in the same session, spoke in opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion of approval of the foreign policy of the Government. On the 10th inst. the hon. member again renewed his colonial motion in the following resolutions:—

1. That it is the opinion of this House, that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure on account of the colonies, with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations or convict settlements. 2. That it is expedient, at the same time, to give to the inhabitants of the colonies, which are neither military stations nor convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.

His speech upon the subject, since published in a pamphlet form, and certainly the ablest he has delivered, exhausts the whole question of colonial expenditure, colonial government, colonial discontent, unsettlement, and wars. It was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and the debate stands adjourned until after the Recess.

The hon. Baronet married, in 1844, the widow of the late Temple West, Esq., of Mathon Lodge, Worcestershire.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GILSTON-PARK, HERTS.

THIS fine old mansion, situated within twenty minutes' walk of the Burnt Mill Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, will next week be dismantled of its olden furniture, pictures, armour, &c., to be disposed of by the fiat of the auctioneer; the sale commencing on Monday next.

Gilston formed part of the estate of the Magnavilles, and afterwards of William D'Albini, whose daughter and heiress, Isabel, married Lord de Roos, Lord of Helmesley, in Holderness, by whom the manor was divided into Great and Little Gilston, and also Overhall and Netherhall. Thus devolved, by purchase and otherwise, through the families of the Giffords, Chaunceys, Gores, and others, to the Plumers, who came from Old Windsor, about the year 1660, upon acquiring Gilston and Blakesware, in the same county. Traditionally, they derive from a Saxon knight; but the pedigree in the Heralds' College dates only from the time of Elizabeth, at which period they were a family of great opulence. In 1680, Walter Plumer was created a baronet, but the title is now extinct. Colonel John Plumer, of Blakesware, married, in 1680, Mary Hale, of the Hertfordshire family of King's Walden; and his eldest daughter, Anne Plumer, married James Hamilton, seventh Earl of Abercorn, by whom she had, with other children, Jane Hamilton, who married, first, William Plumer, Esq., of Gilston Park, forty years member of Parliament for the county of Hertford. This gentleman, no male Plumer being then left, named his wife sole heiress to his estates, which she inherited accordingly at his decease. Mrs. Plumer married, secondly, Robert Ward, Esq., who thereupon assumed the additional surname and arms of Plumer.

Mr. Plumer Ward served as High Sheriff for Herts in 1832. He is distinguished in literature as the author of "The History of the Law of Nations," and of the very popular novels of "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c. Mrs. Ward, it appeared, had entertained high admiration of his writings, which she extended to their author; and at her beautiful seat at Gilston, says the Hon. E. Phipps, "he was enabled to enjoy that sort of rural life which, from the days when his young imagination had dwelt on Sir Roger de Coverley, formed the great object of his ambition. At a period when worldly prosperity seemed showered upon him, his happiness was much dashed by the deplorable state of the health of his three daughters. The fatal complaint which had caused their mother's death settled successively and irresistably on each. He lost first the two eldest, who fell victims to the same insidious disease within two days of each other. * * * Within a few months after, that wife, whose kindness and generosity had been unfailing during the short period of their union, died also at Gilston Park, which she had bestowed upon him—a gift, however, which the grievous afflictions of which it had been the scene robbed of half its value."

Mr. Ward subsequently married Mrs. Okeover, the widowed daughter of the late gallant Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson; but Gilston seems ever after to have been shunned by him, for we find him, writing from Wiesbaden, offering the place, and all its plate and jewels, for £2000 a year. Again, at Okeover Hall, he says, "I feel more comfortably off in this delightful, as well as respectable, old abode than ever I was in my life, and far happier than at Gilston." (Memoirs, by the Hon. E. Phipps.)

GILSTON-PARK, HERTS.

The fine old place is of somewhat fantastic design; but has withal in its armorial shields and battlemented gables, an ancestral air. Among the more interesting contents are several portraits of the Plumers, by Lely, Kneller, Stone, Hudson, Reynolds, and Lawrence. A few of the paintings, however, are "heirlooms," and are not to be sold. The collection, altogether, numbers nearly 100, mostly portraits. There are also twelve colossal marble busts of the Cæsars, and an assemblage of armour, some of a very early period. One of the lots, not for sale, is "four ancient standards, two ditto, armorial bearings of Plumer Ward's family, and the flag-staff of the Royal standard of Scotland, taken by Sir Ralph Sadleir, at the battle of Musselburgh (1547); also various pedigrees, &c."

REPAVEMENT OF THE STRAND.

THE usually crowded roadways of Fleet-street and the Strand have just been in part re-laid with granite pavement, in well-timed anticipation of the additional amount of traffic to be expected during the approaching Exhibition. The system now generally adopted in the metropolitan carriage-roads is, to prepare a foundation of concrete, and then place upon it the granite blocks to a proper curve, generally a flat segment of a circle, so as to throw off the water into the side gutters. The interstices are then grouted with liquid mortar, and the whole surface is afterwards strewed with sand, and thus made ready for traffic.

The illustration shows the work in progress on the west side of Temple Bar, where a line of paviors are using their rammers with almost the precision of an engineering operation. The combined power of the workmen, by means of this arrangement, is very great.

It may be interesting to add, that the present mode of paving the roadways of the metropolis almost precisely corresponds with that adopted in the streets of Pompeii, upwards of 2000 years since.

REPAVEMENT OF THE STRAND

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XVIII.] SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851. [GRATIS.

GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

IN connexion with the completion of the Great Building, there remain to be noticed a few constructive details of interest, to bring our Illustrated Record up to the period of opening this stupendous "Palace of Industry." First is

THE BOILER-HOUSE.

For the purpose of supplying steam for the gratuitous use of exhibitors of "machinery in motion," the Commissioners agreed to erect a boiler-house within the Building, as originally designed, but, on matured consideration, it was wisely determined to keep the furnaces apart from the Building itself, and thus remove what would have been a serious cause for alarm on the part not only of the exhibitors, but also of the public at large.

The Boiler-House, which is in a very forward state, is situated on the south side of "Rotten-row," at a distance from the north-west angle of the Great Building of 155 feet.

The whole length of the Boiler-House is 96 feet from centre to centre of columns, and the width 24 feet; for it is to be observed that the principle of construction is the same as that adopted in the "Industrial Palace"—cast-iron columns at intervals of 8 feet and 24 feet respectively, and 24-feet trellis-girders forming the framework of the structure, while, instead of close boarding as an inclosure, 9-inch brick walls are substituted.

The Building is divided into three compartments by two cross brick walls of one brick and a half in thickness, which support a capacious cold water tank. The largest compartment, at the east end, is for the boilers, being 50 feet in length; the middle compartment, intended for stores, 20 feet; and the western compartment, also for stores, 26 feet in length respectively. From the level of the ground to the top of the trellis-girders is 22 feet 2 inches. Over the boiler department the roofing will be of corrugated iron, whereas over the western division Mr Paxton's "ridge and furrow" roofing, exactly similar to that of the Great Building, is in the course of construction. The tank is formed of cast-iron plates, bolted together by means of internal flanges, in the ordinary way. It is 21 feet square, and 4 feet 6 inches in depth; consequently will contain rather more than 66½ tons of water.

There are altogether five boilers, all set in brickwork: the largest one is in the middle, and is from the works of Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, consisting of two large horizontal tubes or cylinders communicating with each other at 4 feet 10 inches from the front of the furnace, and at the other end four vertical tubes of 8 inches diameter, passing from the lower to the upper part of the boiler, and ten conoidal tubes for the same purpose; the whole length of the boiler being 13 feet, and the diameter 6 feet 4 inches. The smaller boilers, two on each side of that already mentioned, are of the high pressure multitubular construction, as used for locomotive engines, being 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and consisting of 41 horizontal tubes, each of 2¾ inches diameter: a cast-iron bracket is riveted to each side of the boiler, to secure it to the brick-work, the flame first acting on the bottom and sides of the boiler, which is supported intermediately by two cross walls, and returning through the tubes towards the chimney, which is fixed at the furnace end of the boiler. The chimney is constructed of iron plates, riveted together, being circular, of 16 inches clear diameter, and 21 feet high. These last-mentioned boilers are from the works of Mr. Armstrong, of Newcastle.

The pipes to convey the steam into the "machinery in motion" department are of cast iron, of 8½ inches diameter internally, connected together by flanges in the usual way, and coated externally with felt. The underground channel for these pipes is formed by a foundation of 3-inch paving, on which are built dwarf 9-inch sides of brick in cement, 21 inches high, the whole being covered at top by two planks, the lower one of 4 inches, and the upper one of 3 inches in thickness respectively.

MODE OF OPENING AND SHUTTING THE VENTILATORS.

We have already described the improved construction of Ventilators, as fixed all round the external wooden inclosure of the Great Exhibition Building; but, until very lately, the mode of opening or shutting the blades or laffers was not exactly determined on. We now find the shafting and apparatus in a very advanced state. The contrivance is so simple, that one man can move at least twenty-four sets of the lower Ventilators at a time. For this purpose, at a height of about 3 feet from the floor, is a small iron frame projecting from the close boarding to which it is attached. In this frame is a spindle placed horizontally, which is turned by a winch; and by means of a small bevelled wheel fixed on the spindle and working into a second wheel placed horizontally, and on the top of a vertical shaft, of ¾ inch diameter, with a worm near to the step fixed in the floor in which it turns, motion is given to cogged segments, fixed on the horizontal shafting as above. The segments can be moved either in one direction for opening the Ventilators, or in the other direction for shutting them. The apparatus is completed by double cranks, fixed at proper intervals, and by means of a ⅝-inch iron rod, in connexion with slight vertical arms for each set of Ventilators. The vertical arms are furnished with pivots, one to each blade, so that the whole are moved together.

COLD CHAIN AND BADGE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF GATESHEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—THE BOILER-HOUSE, ADJOINING THE GREAT BUILDING.

TESTING THE GALLERIES.

On a late occasion we gave an account and illustration of the mode adopted of testing the flooring of the galleries by bodies of closely packed men running, walking, and jumping over the floor, which we certainly thought would have satisfied the most prejudiced part of the public, but it seems otherwise, and so another mode of experimenting has been resorted so, which is certainly most satisfactory.

The load, distributed over a large area, was made up of eight cases of deal, each 4 feet 11½ inches square, containing thirty-six compartments, rather larger than the diameter of the iron balls placed within them, and mounted on castors, four to each case; the height from the floor to the top of the cases being 8 inches. These whole of the cases are strapped together, and make up an aggregate length of 39·54 feet, so that the area is 194·14 superficial feet. Each of the balls weighs 68 lb.; and, as there are altogether 288 balls, the total weight of iron is 19,584 lb., or 8·74 tons, giving 100 lb. to the square foot, independently of the weight of the wooden cases. The cases are secured at angles by iron elbows, and within each compartment the sides are protected from the action of the balls when in motion by flat fender irons screwed to the wood.

We were present when the experiments were made in the north-western galleries. Twenty-two Sappers, by means of ropes attached to the middle part of the cases, drew the whole load from end to end of the gallery, and the movement of the floor was almost imperceptible.

This experiment may be said to be conclusive, with regard to the strength of the galleries, for the ordinary traffic that will pass over it; but it may be desirable in parts of the galleries to make additional preparations for some of the enormous loads which will be placed upon them—for instance, Willis's grand organ will weigh about thirty tons; then there are some heavy turret-clocks, and such like articles, to be fixed in different sections of the galleries. It is only to remember in time the trite but true words, "Safe bind, safe find."

BADGE AND CHAIN PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF GATESHEAD

THIS magnificent gold Chain and Badge, subscribed for by the ladies of Gateshead, and presented to the Mayor of that borough, is of remarkably elegant design; formed of medallions, &c., on which are the municipal arms richly chased. The Badge is elaborately chased with the arms, crest, and motto. The manufacturers are Messrs. Lister and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the execution is highly creditable to their taste and skill.

By the way, the presentation of Corporation insignia has become very frequent of late; though scarcely a score of years have elapsed since such "baubles" (to borrow a Cromwellian term) were freely swept off by the sturdy brush of reform.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

(*Continued from page 284*)

CHAPTER VII.

CATCHING BIRDS AND THIEVES

LONG before sunrise, the firm of Crumpley and Co. had commenced business. It appeared that "the pal" whose bankrupt stock they were to purchase was in great trouble, being in fact charged though, as Crumpley said, he was as innocent as a bird unhatched—with unlawfully entering divers tenements and outhouses, to wit, &c., with evil intent, &c. To use a nautical phrase, "the pal" was shortly to be laid up in dock, to be thoroughly examined, before proceeding to Australia, and his wife was desirous of raising the sum of £1 3s. 6d., which is the very smallest price at which a damaged character can be made good again. The lady was soon roused from her slumbers, the bargain struck, and Messrs. Crumpley and Co started for Bull's Pond, to commence proceedings.

It was a fine sunshiny morning, and so early, that, as Tim looked down the Goswell-road, there was not a soul to be seen. The lamps were yet burning, but their yellow flame was almost drowned in the golden light of day. The blinds were drawn down before nearly every window, and occasionally a night cab would crawl by, the driver with his pale face nearly hidden in comforters, and warming himself by whipping his poor half-starved horse, that seemed fairly sinking under late hours and nights on the town.

The junior partner, with an oblong canvass bag filled with call-birds and nets tied to the end of three or four green poles that rested on his shoulders, walked along whistling and longing for a few of the guinea larks and linnets that were to enable him to retire from business in double quick time. He was already in the country, singing away at the huge Australian trees that encumbered the Bradley estate. Oh, Lawrence was tending a flock of sheep with tails as big as bolsters; and Kitty was hard at work making the log hut tidy against her husband's return.

"It's a fine morning," Crumpley, striding third of his partner's silence; "we shall catch 'em like mice in a barn. We're a-going to the most rattling spot in England—near 'em a-turning away, and never thinking of giving over as long as there's a baker."

"Many of that there guineas sort?" asked Tim.

"Cram full," answered Crumpley; "see twenty pounds fly up bang afore your eyes. They're your sort—the real anti-forgery lot. No use trying to make their notes—ain't worth a song when you're perfect at it."

After two hours' walking, the firm reached their land of promise. It was a large field, one end of which was being turned into bricks as fast as four poor blind horses could work. All around were huge square piles of bricks—some turning red, as if ripening under the heat of the smoke that rose through them, whilst the others were damp, mud-coloured, and bilious-looking.

"What a queer smell, ain't there?" said Tim. "Tastes quite coppery, don't it?"

"It's the wholesomest smell I knows on," returned Crumpley. "A'most as good as cows, it is. Fatten a cove up like standin' over a cook-shop. Once knew a lad as only breathed sideways, like a ditch, along of working in brick-fields. Neighbours used to hire him to air clothes on. Obliged to put hoops round him to prevent him bursting, and prop him up like an old rick, to keep him on his legs, he were so fat."

The two long nets were soon spread out, and the little green cages with the call-birds posted round them, whilst the "firm" hid itself behind a heap of old straw. The larks and linnets were singing on every side, and Tim was breathless with excitement. Presently a bird would hang in the air, fluttering over the bait, as if making up its mind; but at last it would be off, rising and rising, till it was a mere speck in the blue sky.

"They're shy, ain't they?" asked Tim.

"Maybe lost a relation at it yesterday," answered Crumpley; "but wait a bit—they'll drop in to lunch afore long."

At length, jerk went the birdcatcher's arm, and down fell the net. The "firm" instantly ran up, and there, sure enough, was a poor little lark struggling in the trap.

"It's an old 'un," said the man, blowing the feathers open on its breast; "shouldn't at all wonder if he were one of the sovereign sort. Soon tell, when he gives over sulking," and he thrust the little thing through a canvass opening in the top of a long, low cage.

For the next three hours they caught nothing. They were obliged to keep so still, that sometimes the sudden rush of the little prisoner against the wires of its prison would make Tim jump as if a pin had pricked him. Altogether it was very slow work, so, as "the partner" had lit his pipe, the lad just stretched himself along the straw, and putting his cap over his eyes, soon fell into a sound sleep. When he awoke he was surprised to find the stranger had gone. Up Tim jumped, wide awake in an instant. The nets had been taken up, call-birds, everything moved away. Perhaps he's gone to another part of the field, thought the weaver, pale with alarm. He ran to the nearest pile of bricks, and clambering up, looked all round the field. There was no Crumpley to be seen. "The villain," muttered the lad, clenching his fists, "to sneak off when I were sleeping! The villain!"

"Get off those bricks!" shouted the men at work.

I'm ran to them as fast as he could move his legs. "Have you seen a birdcatcher in or a part of the field?" he asked.

"There were two on 'em just by where you were a standing," was the answer.

"I seed one on 'em go off two hours gone, with all his traps packed," said another of the men.

"Which way did he make for?"

"Over that hedge yonder—straight on to that white house; then I lost him."

Holding his coat tightly together, Tim bounded off in pursuit. He tore over the ground like a madman. The white house was soon reached, but there he could gain no news of the fellow. Trusting to good fortune, he ran down the road, raising the dust in clouds behind him. Labourers stood still to look after him, and carters stopped their horses and jumped off the shafts to have a peep at the man. Every one that he met he shouted to in the hopes of gaining some tidings of his partner, but no one had seen the rogue. At last, tired out and choked with dust, he was forced to halt. He was done; with two hours start he might as well try to catch the mail. "The villain! the scoundrel! the robber!"

He hadn't courage to go home. No; he'd go and try his luck at the steam-wharf again. Who could tell? he might get another half-sovereign. There was no saying!

He was too tired and vexed to-day to put up with any of the boys' insolence. If they began any of their nonsense, he'd stop 'em with a blow that should shut 'em up like a carriage door. So he brushed the dust off his clothes and bathed his head at a pump, and took a short cut over the fields for London.

When he reached the wharf, the rival boys were as sassy as ever. Tim said nothing—never even moving when a piece of orange-peel hit him on the cheek. The youngsters tried all kinds of means to drive him away, but without success. They would come pretty close to him, and push other lads against him. They would take the cap off the head of any passing errand-boy, and throw it in the weaver's face, but Tim only packed it up again and handed it to the half-frightened lad. At last, seeing how quietly he endured their attacks, they grew more courageous; and one of them, creeping close to the wall, tried to get near enough to knock the rival flat. He was on Tim's back; and no sooner was the young fellow within arm's length than he was seized, and shaken till the boy howled and screamed again, and his companions ran to the rescue.

"What did you do that for, you long-legged varmint?" cried one.

"The lad wer'n't hurting you, old bully!" said another.

"If I were you," said a cabman, forcing his way into the front, "I'd exercise myself on some one a little bigger. To go and shake a lad as if he were full o' feathers, and you was going to sleep on him."

"He's been at it all the afternoon," returned Tim, pointing to the orange-peel all about him. "Look here, what he's been at."

"No, he didn't, old gaspipe," shouted a boy in the crowd; "I did that there."

"If I catches hold on yer, then," roared Bradley, shaking his fist, "they shall want a broom to help take yer home, I'll pound yer so small."

"No you won't," said the cabman, putting his hands on his hips, and shaking his head.

"Won't prevent me?" asked Tim, growing pale with rage.

"Why, I will," answered the man, spitting on his hands.

"You!" sneered the weaver; "why, it 'ud be a case o' manslaughter. I'd do it as quick as you to give me a relish for my breakfast. I'd double yer up like a old map."

"Come on and try, old bellows-to-mend." And, pulling off his driving-cape, the man danced round Tim, like a horse in a circus.

Just then, a policeman, seeing the crowd, hurried up; and, showing his way through the people, gained the centre, just in time to prevent the fight.

Everything went against the weaver. There were thirty voices against his; and the evidence was so conclusive, that the policeman, pointing up the street with his staff, ordered Tim to be off. "If you aint gone soon, I'll have you hup, my fine feller; and don't let me see you again, or you shall have three months of it, as sure as you're born."

Thus ended all chance of gaining half-sovereigns by carrying carpet-bags. Where to go he didn't know, and, what was more, he didn't care. Nevertheless, he sauntered along, and, without knowing it, soon found himself in spitalfields. As if he were ashamed of himself, he crept up the stairs to Lamere's room, and, but for Kitty's opening the door to see who it was standing there, he would have turned round and gone to sleep at his father's.

He had determined not to say a word to Kitty of his misfortune. No, she had enough trouble as it was, and he wouldn't make her miserable with his mishaps. But the girl quickly saw that something had vexed him, and opened such a fire of questions and consequence, that, after he had been caught out in about twenty stupid bungling statements, he surrendered, and laid the whole of his sufferings before her.

"What a wicked, bad man," cried Kitty, throwing up her hands in horror—"only to think of it!"

"That aint strong enough—not half," said Tim, astonished at the mildness of her words. "Call him a confounded out-and-out burglar, and then you're miles from the point, you see;" and his anger broke afresh, and he poured out a torrent of abuse, till the girl had to beg of him to be less energetic, for fear her father should hear him.

"There's no good, Tim, in making yourself warm in that manner," said Kitty, quietly; "only think, if you would be regularly employed, why, we shouldn't know where to keep the money; have to hide in all in sorts of holes—stop out the draughts with half-crowns; won't it be nice?" And she went on talking and sewing so cheerfully, that Tim felt his spirits return as she spoke, and, in the end, was half inclined to laugh at his mishaps.

They spent the evening round old Lamere's bed. His leg was so much better, that he could sleep the whole night through without the pain awakening him. He joined in the conversation, cheering Tim up with hopes, which, had they been realised, would eventually have enabled him to start his carriage-and-pair. As he slipt into the rough bed, that by great exertion had been manufactured for him out of all sorts of coats and ends, Bradley couldn't help fancying that something or other was going to happen, and bring more good fortune to him than if he had been partners with fifty bird-catchers, with guineas larks pouring in from all sides. He was, he thought, the first to rise; but, as he was creeping out at the door, he just caught the sound of a needle clicking against a thimble. "Why, bless me!" he thought, "she working already, poor girl. She'll kill herself, she will. If it had been her wedding-day, she couldn't stick harder to it, she couldn't."

When he reached the Docks, although it was only six o'clock, he was startled to find the gates closely packed with men seeking for employment. Although the labour was so excessive, that in a few hours the strongest limbs ached under it, yet so eagerly was it sought after, that men, sooner than lose it, would rise early from their beds, content to stand idle for an hour or two, if they could but secure a good place near the gate. At the Docks character was of no use—the hard thick muscle was all that was required; so that those whose all-doings precluded them from any employment where a good name was necessary, resorted to the place as the only one in London where labour could be procured without questions being asked of him who sought it. There were men from every trade. The tattered blue blouse of one told that he had been a butcher; whilst the torn buttonless jacket of another was so whitened with the flour that had eaten into it, that Tim knew he had been a baker. There was a sun-burnt fellow still wearing the regimentals of the Spanish Legion; and close to him another one in a mason's flannel jacket, almost black with grease and dirt. Then every side some strange language was heard; Lascars talking and smoking together—Frenchmen, Poles, and Germans—men from all countries, united in the brotherhood of want. Many of the poor wretches appeared, from the mud on their clothes and the dirt on their faces, to have been sleeping under the Blackwall Railway arches; whilst others, from their blood-shot eyes and shaking hands, seemed as if they had been drinking in some night-house, waiting until morning should come.

As fresh hands came hurrying from all sides to swell the crowd, those that were already there packed themselves closely together, so as to prevent themselves being forced backwards; and the heat grew so oppressive, that, although the morning air was keen, still the weaver felt the perspiration pouring off his face.

"For Heaven's sake, don't push so!" he stammered out in pain, for he felt as if his chest was being forced in.

"By Gar!" answered a Frenchman, "it derange *la toilette*; but wait some minute, *attendez*, and it shall squeeze you like des gibus."

As the clock struck the half-hour, one of the gates opened, and a foreman jumped on one of the posts near the entrance. Then began a scene that Tim was little prepared for. The huge crowd rocked to and fro, heaving and sinking like a sea. Men clambered on each others shoulders, and all shouted and held up their hands. Some waved their hats, and others untied the handkerchiefs from their necks and flourished them in the air, to attract the "master's" eye.

"Me, your honor! me!—the jewel Terence O'Lynn, a friend of your darlin' modere"—"Pat O'Bryan had a hamper this morning! Charley Gripley's your man!"—"This way, your honor: little Billy!" screamed some of them, whilst the others yelled and howled, all shouting their names.

Tim was carried by the crowd nearly a hundred yards from the spot where he first stood. Once or twice he was nearly trodden under foot. He wanted, sorry when the ringing of a bell announced that the required number were chosen, for he felt sick and so weak that he could scarcely stand.

He moved off with some of the disappointed ones to a long shed, there to wait, in the chance of further help being required. His companions, savage with their failure, were inveighing bitterly against the foreman.

"It's the drink does it," cried one, whose coat had been wrenched off his back; "it's the drink: Didn't Charley Goller stand a quartern at the Old Sailor, and hasn't he got in?"

"This *accord cochon*?" muttered a Frenchman, crossing his arms like Napoleon; "it is because me am de Frenchman."

"No I-r-r-rish need apply!" shouted a son of Erin, shaking his fist at the sun in his rage.

So each man had some reason for his not having been fixed upon; each one fancying that it was done out of pique to himself.

There was very little stirring in the shipping that day. The wind had long been contrary, and few vessels had arrived in the Thames. Towards the end of the day one gang of eight was called in for two hours' work, but again Tim was unlucky, and remained with the other unfortunates, pacing the shed as a wild beast does his den.

For the first week Bradley attended every morning, and every day had to wear out the day under the shed. He could now push and hallos like the rest, but somehow or other his turn never came. At last his patience was quite worn out. One morning he vowed, as he left home, that he would not return until he could bring his half-crown with him. He pushed and screamed, threatened and praised, like a madman, but all to no use, and in despair threw himself on one of the benches in the outhouse, half repenting of his vow, but still determined to cling to it. As he sat, a picture of despair, with his head hidden on his knees, thinking to himself where he should sleep that night, some one touched him on the shoulder. Tim started up. It was a half-starved young fellow, with a knowing face, and two ringlets dangling from each temple.

"Are yer pretty tired of this work? I am," he said, thrusting his hands into his pockets.

"I'm so rattling tired of it," answered Tim, "that I'm almost wound up for anything. One touch 'ud set the pendt'lum off."

"That's your sort?" cried the young fellow; "that's your plucked 'un! Now I'll tell yer—I've been trying this dodge three weeks, and it won't do. If you'll be my pal, I cuts it—speak low, there's a flick listenen," he added, in a subdued voice.

"What's your line?" asked Tim.

"Come along, and I'll show you; it's the best paid in London, next to lawyers."

They sauntered along together till they reached the street. The lad led the weaver down a lane, and asked him "Do the peelers in these parts know you at all?"

Tim laughed, and answered he should say not, as he had never been introduced.

"That's all right! Come along, we'll do rarely," answered the lad; and they entered the street once more.

"Next gent as I sees go by, I shall have a try at. You follow close behind, and if yer sees a peeler, whistle. I'll chuck you what I takes, and you make off and meet me here in a four o'clock." Do you see?"

"Oh, that's your bus'ness, is it?" answered Tim, looking at him full in the face.

"Yes, that's it. Come on, there's a swell comin'; make haste, he's a prime 'un he's in such a hurry."

"Your perfession don't suit me," was the weaver's reply.

"Ah! you're bound 'prentice to starving, are you?" sneered the young thief. "Your trade's overstocked a'ready, I'm sure o' mine."

"No," returned Tim, resolutely, "it aint come to that yet. It's so plaguy hard to keep honest, I'll do it out o' spite."

"Now, I tell you," said the lad, taking the weaver by his arm and leading him up a court; "you'll come to it soon. You must. As for that nonsense o' being honest, you might as well try to be Lord Mayor. I've been a-trying the honesty dodge for the last month, and I never were so thin before. The grub as comes honest may be sweet, but it need have some sauce or tother, there's no plaguy little of it. You'd better come with me."

"I've managed as yet, and I'll manage on."

"What ready have I to-day?"

"You're no right to another man's goods."

"He oughtn't to let me want food, and I only takes what he ought to give. He doesn't miss it, and ought to help me."

"Stop me that feller, without ere a cost" and Tim pointed to a ragged bone-grubber—"were to come up and take your velveteen, saying, 'He ought to give it;' I wants it more than he does: my shirt's dirty, but it's cleaner than him." What have you say?"

"I'd fetch him something as should warm him more nor a coat," answered the young thief, laughing at his joke.

"But suppose he were the strongest, and took it whether you liked or no. You wouldn't feel best pleased, and you'd get very angry indeed. That's just what that gennelman 'ud think when he felt for his hankerchief. 'Somebody's been stronger at it than I am,' he says, 'but it ain't right,' and maybe the police 'ud agree with him."

"You aint going to 'blow' on me?" cried the lad, already prepared to be off in case the answer were unfavourable.

"Blub! no, not I. But you may depend upon this, old feller, if priggin' was to come into fashion, tim seems 'ud be the first to suffer, but in the end our turn 'ud come, and then we should be far honester, as they is now. So I do think it best for matters to be as they are. Lets go back and try for a job."

"No!" answered the young fellow. "I feel rather too down in the mouth. This is the third week as I've been a-hunting up a pal, and just as I thinks to get one, he funks it. I aint a-going back."

"Come!" said Tim, coaxingly; "I've got tuppence, and we'll share it. Come on."

"Pshaw! I'm tired of bread, I am," answered the lad, savagely; "I've been chewing it till I shies at a loaf. I hates the sight on 'em so. The pump and a crust is such very humble feeding; I'm going for something better. I like a bit o' meat to my meals."

"Well, come and work, and earn a bit."

"Nay; none of that," continued the lad, in a desponding voice. "I've been trying to be honest so hard, it's gone wrong and disagreed with me. Now I shall pay my hotel a visit. Do yer know where my hotel is?"

"No! What do you mean?"

"Oh! it's a slap-up place. Gives you no end of credit, and a room to yourself. Wax candles aint allowed; but they stands three meals a day: meat, taters, and all that sort of thing, and servants to wait on yer, and all complete. The only thing agin the proprietor is, he's such a rum feller, he will cut the hair of all his customers."

"What do you mean?" asked the astonished Tim, looking into the boy's earnest face.

"Why, I means the prison where they lodges, washes, clothes, feeds, and fires you for what I'm going to do. Come, and see if I'm a plucked 'un or not."

He walked off coolly, whistling as if to show his courage; but there was a nervous twitching of his eye that proved that he was ill at ease with himself. Tim was so startled that he could scarcely move, and stood with open mouth, following the youth with his eyes. Half way down the street the younker turned round, and beckoned the weaver impatiently to hurry after him. Scarcely knowing what he did, Bradley obeyed him. He saw the boy stop before the large plate-glass window of a gaudily fitted-up draper's shop. They were mending the street just before the door, and the young thief, lifting up one of the paving-stones in his hands, looked towards Tim, and then hurled it with all his force at the costly window. A frightful smash followed, and three or four men rushed from the shop, and seized the lad. He stood quite still, taking no notice of the captors. Presently a policeman came running to the spot, and in a few minutes the wretched youth, with the crowd at his heels, was on the way to the station-house.

After Bradley had recovered his senses, he followed after his late companion, and just as they started him, that should the boy recognise him by any sign, or speak to him, he might get into trouble, and the "hotel" receive two inmates, instead of one.

"Pray God, my fate may never be like his!" he muttered. "No, I'll home—that's the best place. I'm too poor to stand temptation long, and it's about everywhere. I'm hungry, and it always attacks an empty stomach first. So I'll sark the vow and hurry home."

Here was another sad time, but to tell Kitty. But this time he felt his heart beat calmly within him, and he ascended the stairs boldly, stamping, if anything, louder than usual, as if in bravado, for he felt he had been acting the honest man's part, and, to tell the truth, was rather proud of it—silly fellow!

(*To be continued.*)

LITERATURE.

The Stones of Venice. Vol. I.: "The Foundations." By John Ruskin. With Illustrations drawn by the Author. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Any work on art from Mr. Ruskin would be of high value, both to the artist and the thinker. The mystical relations of the symbolic with the essential never had a more eloquent and intelligent interpreter. Originality and a love of truth, with liberty of thought and speech, are impressed on every page, on every line of "The Stones of Venice" preach sermons—and such sermons! They tell of freedom and riches won and lost—of virtues and diligences triumphant—of domestic religion and purity—of commerce and the vicissitudes of nations and individuals—of art and its different styles—of the two orders of architecture and their various modifications—of Christianity in its Catholic and Protestant forms, and, finally, of Infidelity and Revolution, with the ruins around them, out of which, and at last by which, he was chosen; an aristocracy owing its origin to the accidental numbers, influence, and wealth of some among the families of the fugitives from the elder Venetia, and gradually organising itself, by its unity and heroism, into a separate body."

Mr. Ruskin dates the real commencement of the fall of Venice from the death of Carlo Zeno, May 8, 1418; and its visible one five years later, the death of the Doge Tomaso Mocenigo. From 1454, when the Inquisition of State was established, her Government took its mysterious and perfidious form. The league of Cambrai, in 1477, marks the period usually assigned as the commencement of the decline of the Venetian power: "the commercial prosperity of Venice in the close of the 15th century blinding her historians to the previous evidence of the diminution of her internal strength." Mr. Ruskin thinks that the history of Venice might be written almost without reference to the construction of her Senate or the prerogatives of her Doge. "It is the history of a people eminently at unity in itself—descendants of Roman race, long disciplined by adversity, and compelled by its position either to live nobly or to perish: for a thousand years they fought for life, for three hundred they invited death: their battle was rewarded, and their call was heard."

The decline of the political prosperity of Venice was exactly coincident with that of domestic and religious virtue. In public and private life no race was more active as in private it was vital. In public, all was sacrificed to her commerce. "Amidst the enthusiasm, chivalry, or fanaticism of the other states of Europe, Venice stands, from first to last, like a masked statue, her coldness impenetrable, her exertion only aroused by the touch of a secret spring."

Thus it is that "The Stones of Venice" reveal the spirit of Venice that spirit which all her interpreters find when we find it successfully resisting the temporal authority of Rome. Mr. Ruskin reads all this in the light of a Protestant intolerance: while in this, perhaps, too one-sided, he nevertheless hits the truth frequently, and is preserved by his mystical tendencies from ultra-Churchism, though a determined opponent to the Papacy, intolerant only to the intolerant.

Through Rome, however, Venice received her architecture from Greece, as Greece had done from Egypt; it was then coloured and perfected from the East. Architecture, as we learn well, Mr. Ruskin reduces to seven lamps, the Doric, the Corinthian, the Ionic being a variety of these, or rather an intermediate growth, proceeding from the Doric and perfecting itself in the Corinthian. In this way it may be considered as a kind of synthesis, and we think that Mr. Ruskin should have detailed the degrees of transition. But probably this will yet be done in his second volume.

Christian art Mr. Ruskin divides into two great branches, Western and Eastern, Rome and Byzantium; both, however, should be classed under one term, "Christian Romanesque;" with, however, the addition of the Gothic and the Arab. "The work of the Lombard was to give hardihood and system to the enervated body and enfeebled mind of Christendom; that of the Arab was to punish idolatry, and to proclaim the spirituality of worship." The Lombard covered every church which he built with the sculptured representations of bodily exercises—hunting and war. The Arab banished all imagination of creation from his temples, and remained satisfied with arabesques. "There is no god but God." Opposite in their character and mission, alike in their magnificence of energy, they came from the North and from the South, the glacier torrent and the Arab stream: they met and contended on the plains of the Roman empire; and the very centre of the struggle, the point of pause of both, the dead water of the opposite eddies, charged with enslaved fragments of the Roman wreck, is Venice. The Duca Palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the central building of the world."

The richness of such a city seemed to Mr. Ruskin to present the proper study for architectural illustration. Here, in the decline of the state, he laments the introduction of the pictorial art, which, from Rome and Venice, from Holbein had arisen, the Protestant in Germany and England, the Rationalist in France and Italy. The former cast aside the heresies of Rome, and with them her arts; the latter kept her arts and cast aside her religion. Thus it is that Mr. Ruskin places Romano and Nicolo Poussin, in painting, and by Sansovino and Palladio in architecture.

And it is in this that Mr. Ruskin excites enmities unmeasurable against his book. He speaks of the basis school of landscape gradually usurping the place of the historical painting, which had sunk into prurient pedantry; of "the Alsatian sublimities of Salvator, the confectionery idealities of Claude, the Dutch nature of Caspar and Canaletto south of the Alps, and on the north the patient devotion of bee-tired lives to delineation of bricks and fogs, fat cattle, sun, fleshwater, and drink," contrasts Mr Ruskin, "Christian and mediæval, pure, high, and intelloct, and art, all crumbling together into one wreck, we are hurried on to the fall of Italy, the Reformation, the Revolution, and the ruin of England (saved by her Protestantism from severer penalty) in the time of George II."

Mr Ruskin is an idealist in art. Leaving to others to carry out his principles into practice, he himself revels in imaginative possibilities. Whatever falls short of their elevation or purity, he castigates with the utmost severity. His standard is so high, that it makes all men criminals. Science is that his book will meet with immense opposition In this style and spirit it is that he speaks of Salvator's tomb of the Vendramin, "unanimously declared the *chef d'œuvre* of Renaissance sepulchral work," which nevertheless our sincere admiration remains "base and senseless lie"—an extravagant example of "chiselmanship." In the same style and spirit, also, he condemns in the arch the double curve, called the Ogee, as the "profile of many German leaden roofs, of many Turkish domes, of Tudor turrets, as in Henry VII's chapel, and as at the bottom or top of sundry other b unders all over the world." Both he admires and finds with the Germans and the developed Gothic, but usually ascribed to the northern Gothic. Our cathedrals, he declares, were "built by worldly people, who loved the world, and would have gladly had it in for ever—who had no thought of its passing away, but only sought to do by building cathedrals, but who had very vague conceptions of Heaven in general, and very feeb desires respecting their entrance therein." Much truth in this, but, surely, much also that is false. The whole of this same argument is more acceptable. The animal activity of the north materially aided the system of building begun in more ability:—" An animal life, naturally expressed in erect work, is the vigour of the soul in meeting or leaping over its difficulties: the difference between the action of a man urging himself to his work in a snowstorm, and the inaction of one laid at his length on a sunny bank among gleedas and fallen leaves, and you will have the key to a whole characteristic group of sculptures which were forcefully expressed in the architecture of both; remembering always that sleep would be to the one luxury, to the other death."

The Athenæum Clubhouse comes under Mr. Ruskin's censure. "Few persons look at the Athenæum Clubhouse without feeling vexed at the meagreness and meanness of the windows of the ground-floor. . . . Any one of the boys in the corner of the designs of the said decorations." The use of buttresses, too, in modern Gothic is derided. "They stand in the place of ideas, and I think are supposed also to have something of the odour of sanctity about them—a certain heavenly scss why a warehouse seventy feet high should have nothing of the kind, and a chapel, which one can just get into with one's hat off, should have a bunch of them at every corner. And worse than this, they are even sometimes introduced when they can be of no possible use; and these stupid penthouse cottines are forced upon the eye in every species of decoration. In St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster, there are actually a couple of buttresses at the end of every pew."

Som times Mr Ruskin's condemnations are delivered in a sportive vein. Thus, speaking of towers, he laughs outright at "the pattern four or eight-inch cracked things we call towers in England (as in York Minster)," adding that they "are mere confectioner's Gothic, and not worth classing

"The towers of the Flash cathedrals when they were unable to invent." Of Mr. Pugin, it is stated in round set terms, "that he is not a great architect, but one of the smallest possible of conceivable artists:" and, what is worse, the charge is proved by the poor architect's own words. Mr. Wyatt, Ferguson, and Mr. Garbett are convicted of erroneous logic. Buildings and monuments are also condemned, such as the base of the Nelson pillar, the pillar itself—the statue of Nelson—and you will have the key to a whole group of sympathies.

Amiens, Notre Dame of Paris, &c. With no artist, indeed, is Mr Ruskin pesfectly satisfied but with Mr. J. M. W. Turner, and with no work of art but with that of a master of the Flash cathedrals when they were unable to invent. This one idolatry Mr. Ruskin has reserved his decorations to put between the brackets; and by going up to the first floor and out on the gallery, they may succeed in obtaining a considerably nearer view of the designs of the said decorations." The use of buttresses, too, in modern Gothic is derided. "They stand in the place of ideas, and I think are supposed also to have something of the odour of sanctity about them—a certain heavenly scss why a warehouse seventy feet high should have nothing of the kind, and a chapel, which one can just get into with one's hat off, should have a bunch of them at every corner. And worse than this, they are even sometimes introduced when they can be of no possible use; and these stupid penthouse cottines are forced upon the eye in every species of decoration. In St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster, there are actually a couple of buttresses at the end of every pew."

Some

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION, PORTLAND GALLERY.

(Continued from page 368.)

THE most ambitious and the largest paintings in the Exhibition are those contributed by Mr. J. E. Lauder. His "Edict of Leo the Iconoclast" (No. 43) represents the slaying, by a party of women in a church, of an agent of the Pontiff entrusted with the task of breaking down the images, crucifixes, and so forth. The subject is so remote as to awaken no sympathy or interest, and the group conveys little other impression than that of its being a respectable Academy study. The "Widow," by the same artist, No. 56, is one of the finest specimens of no meaning we ever met with. It is a mere sketch barely finished. Mr. R. S. Lauder's contributions are principally of the sacred class: we have engraved one of them, "Peter denying Christ," combining skilful composition with admirable colouring. More attractive, however, is the same artist's picture, "Christ walking on the Sea." Mr. Burchett's "Death of the Venerable Bede" is carefully [illegible] but rather clumsily drawn, and brown and opaque in the colouring. The "P. [illegible] school figure in the [illegible] of two of their [illegible] Mr. Deuerell's [illegible] ment of Hamlet," Mr. J. Collinson's "Incident in the Life of St. Elizabeth, of Hungary," [illegible] which [illegible] goose cha[illegible] the early and embarrassing [illegible] one [illegible] of [illegible] ay, involving, as it [illegible] the repudiation of all natural and flowing lines of beauty; the substitution for them of the most [illegible] graceful and stiffly [illegible] dre and por[illegible] while the gene[illegible] comfort[illegible] unfortunate [illegible] ld gentle[illegible]

[illegible] —EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH [illegible]

and never enjoyed the advantages of a competent surgeon to set them to rights again. The King of Clubs or the Knave of Diamonds are naturally and agreeably drawn personages compared with the monstrous shapes with which Mr. Denerell has peopled his painting from "Hamlet." The manipulation of the work being quite up to or rather down to the design, the picture is literally beneath the pale of criticism. Not so Mr. Collinson's painting. The tone of colouring is excellent, clear and transparent, and the details highly finished; but the unhappy wooden-jointed figures, as flat and as hard as boards, make one absolutely melancholy over the theory of art which such treatment of a subject implies.

Mr. H. Barraud exhibits a number of pictures which call for a word of especial remark. They are the originals of certain engravings which have of late enjoyed a high popularity, and manifested, in a signal manner, the profound degradation of the taste and sentiment for art as existing in certain otherwise highly respectable classes amongst us. The engravings in question profess to illustrate or shadow forth certain passages in a sentiment from the service of the Church. Now, to no higher or holier purpose can the pencil of the greatest genius be applied, than to the reverend illustration of religious subjects; but Mr. [illegible]aud's plan of dashing [illegible] a series of paintings, all characterised by a species of flimsy nullness and *ad captandum* cleverness, all utterly destitute of the slightest reverence or spirituality, [illegible] ly meant to [illegible] of the praiseworthy [illegible] gious instincts of the purchaser, when such exist, to the exclusion of anything like taste for, or knowledge of, art—a quack trade of this sort, disgraceful to art and reverent to religion, ought long ago to have been exposed, its trickery unmasked, and its produc-

"[illegible] ENTER [illegible] CHRIST"— [illegible] BY R. S. LAUDER.—EXHIBITION OF THE N[illegible] TIONAL INSTITUTION

tions stamped with their true value.'] The "First Sacrament" professes to illustrate the rite of baptism, the clergyman being about twice as big as the red coat with a head sticking out of it, which represents the father of the child.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

In our notice of this collection at page 271, we characterised Mr. Baxter's "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle" as a good specimen of this artist's careful execution and clever conception; and as "a most charming arrangement, most sweetly and delicately painted. We now engrave this already popular picture.

Upon the opposite page, also, is engraved one of Mr. Woolmer's ten contributions, "A subject from the Sleeping Palace —Approach of the Prince;" which, albeit reminding us of Maclise's famed picture, is a very clever scene from our nursery tale:—

She sleeps: her breathings are not heard
In palace chambers far apart;
The fragrant tresses are not stirred
That lie upon her charmed heart.
She sleeps: on either hand upswells
The gold fringed pillow lightly pressed.
She sleeps: nor dreams, but ever dwells
A perfect form in perfect rest.

A SUBJECT FROM THE SLEEPING PALACE.—"APPROACH OF THE FAIRY PRINCE."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

PECKFORTON CASTLE.

At the extremity of that long range of high ground running from Malpas to Tarporley stands the insulated castle of Beeston, a very conspicuous object to the traveller as he passes from Crewe to Chester; and above it, though not appearing so as he is whirled under the bold escarpment of the ruin just named, is the modern building of which we have given an Illustration. In journeying through the monotonous level of Cheshire, the Castle of Peckforton presents three different aspects. On the north, east, and west sides, it is visible for several miles; but the high table land on the south shuts it out from observation in that direction. In this direction the scenery is grand and picturesque, and forms the home view of the edifice. There are few spots in England where Nature has more profusely indulged in sylvan beauty. She seems here to have luxuriated in all her divine wildness, and the heath, the fern, the gorse, the stunted oak, the verdant moss, the broken foreground, and the deep blue distance, lend a charm that will enchant the lover of whatever is sublime or picturesque in English scenery. It was nothing extraordinary, therefore, that Mr. Tollemache, the proprietor of Peckforton, should have selected a spot so admirably adapted for a residence -in harmony, too, with the surrounding view, and commanding one of the most rich and extensive prospects, on the three points already mentioned, perhaps in Great Britain We must confess, that, at first thought, the idea of a castle on a hill three hundred feet above the level of the Cheshire plain struck us as unsuitable to modern notions of comfort. and as at variance with preconceived maxims of taste; but, as we made the gentle ascent—as the wildness of the landscape gradually opened through our devious path—and as the forest became continually exchanged, from the gloom of its shade, its craggy branches and tangled thickets, to the open sunshine of the smiling plain we were leaving beneath, as the air grew purer and the view more extended and diversified, we began to think, that, after all, there was something worth striving for to secure a good elevation—such an one as would carry us above the mist and malarious vapours that float over low ground. The extensive

PECKFORTON CASTLE, CHESHIRE.—A. J. LVIN, ARCHITECT, F.S.A.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pile on the eminence was now near, and presented all the appearance of an early English fortress. The curtain walls and towers rose simply from the broken ground below; there was no appearance of siding the hand of nature, and, were it not that the colour of the mottled sandstone gave a fresh look to the walls, so true was the configuration and general character to early buildings of a military kind, that an inexperienced eye might have thought that the Earls of Chester, Governors of Beeston Castle, had transferred their residence to a larger fortress in a more habitable position

Without tediously dwelling upon the details of this magnificent building, it may be sufficient to state that it comprises about two acres within the area of its walls; that its main features, both of style and proportions, are taken from the period of Edward II. It seems to exhibit the peculiar beauties of Caernarvon Castle, without its inconveniences. It more than fulfils the conditions of utility, and is picturesque. It surpasses Raby in the magnitude of its rooms, and it exceeds Warwick Castle in feudal grandeur. You enter it through a massive gateway, leaving a chapel on the walls to the right. A drop in the curtain wall lets the full south sun into the ballium. After crossing this you ascend into the baronial hall. This is 60 feet long and 40 feet high: the masonry is dressed sandstone, wide jointed; the roof is ribbed and vaulted; from the walls are suspended massive shields of armorial bearing, all amply wrought in stone; and the mellow colour of this, which throughout is kept in its natural state, gives, in the well sustained proportions of the whole, an effect very striking and pleasing. A little light, perhaps, admitted is not too much, enhances the effect, and tells the stranger that he has passed into the second portion of a castle; and he never ceases to feel this, whether he examines the mouldings of the style adopted, whether he looks through the deep splayed windows, or wanders through the lengthened corridors that lead him from one splendid apartment to another. Mr. Salvin, the accomplished architect, has proved, by the arrangement of the different rooms, that comfort and luxury are perfectly compatible in a castellated building. Indeed, so admirably is this planned, that it would be difficult to mention a house in England more entirely united to modern wants; and not only has it a dining-room 86 feet in diameter, vaulted with naked stone, and a drawing-room 56 feet, with oriel windows in its angular towers, true in every minute detail to the style of the second Edward, but everything is found in accordance with the most pure taste and refinement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G B, Douglas, is thanked, but we have not room for the lines

E. Lawrence, [illegible] in Shakspeare's "Coriolanus"

In Leicestershire, was brought from Clumber, the seat of [illegible] statue, George I., was taken to Stowe. (See Pennant's [illegible]

L. [illegible] of Female Musicians: secretary's address, [illegible]

X Y [illegible] said apply to a magistrate

R D W and J P H, Dumfries.—We have not seen

ADELAIDE and KUNSTLER.—See Mr Faithull's painstaking work on Costumes

HUBERT Bolton.—The pieces have not yet been published

F. W. Hadgett, is thanked for the sub-act was already in the artist's hands

G G Hartlepool.—Shall call again in the Post-Office authorities

J. W. G Sandow, should not pay for the "Gratis" Supplements

W L Bungay, [illegible] gen. of to-day

Mus. [illegible] We cannot find room for the lines

Pepys. [illegible] "H correctly"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. [illegible] north of Ireland, may add can 198 Strand

[illegible] space for the extract from the *Cornwall Herald*

JAYCEL. [illegible] no direction in paper

STUDENT.—See the "Set of Instructions in Latin Grammar"

W H W. Wandsbeck.—The drama of Gil Blas is stale, and may be had at any Office

NAPOLEON should apply to Mr Remington, inventor of the bridge

A DEVON DEAR. Liverpool.—Fireplaces ingeniously adapted for warming bed-rooms in sleeping-rooms

PERTINOUS.—The arrangements will be short when announced

CURTIUS.—See Baines' "History"

J B. Kings and, should apply to a printer [illegible]

T. T. Mr Woodcock, 17, Great Russell street [illegible]

WINTONIENSIS.—The duty was taken off salt in 1825

A JERSEY LADY SUBSCRIBER, Ipswich.—Yours is too indefinite a question

A LADY Peterham.—A double guinea (Geo. II.), and a guinea-and-a-half (Geo. III.), are only of half the value

A. [illegible] R.—D A Parish Reg. of Penrhyn, D.D. for Carmarthenshire, was born June 9th [illegible] Bishop of [illegible] Church Register, of Dublin, and Chancellor of Westminster, county Pembroke. The second volume of Macaulay's History" was published next time on

I. P. The sum of [illegible] was the celebrated Endymion Porter, born for arms "Sa. three bulls arg.

MITRAT. [illegible] to enter on the legal argument, but we can assure our correspondent that the compliments and usages of [illegible] are not observed

The Rhone mansion church were cool also, is not in any degree connected to the duke [illegible] of the adoption. This has been decided in our law courts by the most eminent of the judges

URIS TARELLE.—The "Paris" is the first steamship that crossed the ocean and [illegible] inclosing any interest from the Harringtons. William Stonehope, first Earl of Harrington, took his title from a place of the name in Nottinghamshire. He married a daughter, through the Rodolphus of Oakhall, from Sir William Harbington, of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, who was of the same family as [illegible] Queen Elizabeth, Queen Edward [illegible]

W. H. S. One family of the name in Yorkshire bears—"Or a fesse sheyny arg and az. between three eagles' heads. Crest: A unicorn passant, regardant quartered arg and az. Another: "As on a fesse arg between three mullets az three bezants with a crescent for the difference." Our present work is from a grant never as a [illegible] regardant, as the [illegible] Crest

A. [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury was born in 1780 the Bishop of London in 17[illegible] of Chester: A distinct peer [illegible] the bearings were "[illegible] title and [illegible] with a crescent's head, [illegible] and the [illegible]

A. [illegible] the motto

Ph. [illegible] of swing arms were granted to the Kennedy family in Ireland, February 1 1815 [illegible] Established of the Kennedy [illegible] Crest: A [illegible]

E. [illegible] as I M Preston: Arg a fesse dancette [illegible] a crescent, and in [illegible] rampt gu Crest: A demi-lion rampt [illegible]" It was Norres, Esq., of Castle Morres, co. Kilkenny, was created Lord Mountnorres in 1793, and in 1795, Baron the Lord Viscount, adopted the name and arms of M ntmorency, on the supposition that the Irish Morres's were descended from a common ancestor with the Hibernian house of Montmorency

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Barmecides lately enjoyed by Sir William Owen Barlow and for that title have been [illegible] extinct

SUCCESSOR.—John Sobbaker and Charles Edward Stuart are stated to be the grandsons of the Young Pretender, who is said to have had a son from his marriage with the Countess of Albany. Of the brothers Stuart, Charles Edward is married Henrietta the wife of Philip Duke of Orleans, was daughter of Charles I. King of England. Of the marriage the senior descendant is Francis Yerd aand, Hereditary Prince of Modena, who is thus representative, in blood, of our Royal House, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart. Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Philip I., Duke of Orleans, was a Roman Catholic

E. H.—The Hon Robert Curzon was born 9th March, 1810. He is a de-son and heir-apparent of the Baroness de la Zouche, of her marriage with the Hon Robert Curzon

CURIOUS.—The name of a country Lord is not entitled to the prefix "Honourable." Thus, Lord John Russell's son is simply John Russell, Esq

ALPHA.—The family of Howe, to Howe or Howe can show an unbroken descent from one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. The arms are—"Or a griffin segreant [illegible] More ancient, according to others, the bearings were "[illegible] upper had forty arg; all within a bordure [illegible] with arrows of the field. Address Miss Anne [illegible] and Co Paternoster-row, London

A. N. [illegible] Lord Mayor [illegible] Lord Mayor [illegible] honour of the year [illegible] their fathers; the oldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2 Noblemen of a like nations. 3 The sons of the to, and 4 children of Knights. 4 Esquires [illegible] arms [illegible] a colar of SS. and spurs of silver, now obsolete. 5 Persons [illegible] whom the Queen gives arms by her own letters patent, with the title of Esquire. 6 Esquires of the Body, and the eldest sons of those Esquires [illegible] sent to the counties of the Order. 7 Barristers-at-Law, by their office or profession. 8 Justices of the Peace and Officers in the commission of the Peace. 9 Persons attending on the Sovereign's Coronation in some notable employment or persons employed in any especial office of trust under the Crown, or [illegible] Honor

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WHITTLESEA MERE, FROM YAXLEY.—(SEE PAGE 324.)

CARTING PEAT FROM THE STACK.

STACKING REED, BY THE HOLME LODGE.

DRAINAGE OF WHITTLESEA MERE.—THE DYKE-CUTTING.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851.

SALLSKAPET S TILLWORIG

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 481.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

OUR columns this day record and Illustrate the splendid and imposing ceremonial of the opening of the Great National Exhibition of 1851; the fit inauguration of a half-century which we fervently hope will be, throughout its course, of the grand and peaceful character of its commencement.

The pens of all the "ready writers" of Great Britain, and no small number of those of Continental Europe and America, are engaged upon this one theme. There is no other topic of interest or importance. The revolutions, incipient or half extinguished, in Germany, Italy, and France, awake no echoes in the popular mind. The Protectionists talk in vain in the *purlieus* of old Drury; and the members of the British Parliament refrain from making long speeches, because reporters do not care to report, and people, however hot in politics they may be, do not care to read them. The Exhibition—its glories and its wonders, its accomplishment in the present, and its example to, and promise of, the future, are the only topics of writing, speaking, and reading, and form almost the only subject, as our columns abundantly testify, of the draughtsman and the engraver. Great Britain has made holiday, and the world has come to partake of it. That it will not be the last of the kind which old Europe and young America shall severally offer, there is no hazard in predicting; and that good, and not evil, may be the result, is not alone the hope of the sanguine and the philanthropic, but the logical deduction and business-like calculation of the cooler heads of more practical working men.

Six-and-thirty years ago—and that is no long time—the most illustrious of living Englishmen brought to a conclusion the most furious and desolating war recorded in European history. It was a war which left behind it two sad legacies to the rising generation—an enormous national debt, and, as it then appeared, an enormous amount of international jealousy, and even of hatred. But, when it ended, it left the nations leisure to work. The peace of 1815, which has happily remained unbroken, diverted into the channels of industry, art, science, commerce, and literature, those energies which, for the lifetime of the preceding generation, had been almost wholly occupied in destructive warfare. A few years of quiet and security produced a beneficent change. In 1825 Europe had begun to recover itself; the debt of this country, though found to be a burden, was discovered to be one which the profits of the trade and industry of the people would enable them to bear; and the hatred of the French, and of all other foreigners, which a bygone race of Englishmen had nurtured, "not wisely, but too well," was gradually consigned to oblivion, and replaced by a more sensible, a more humane, and a more Christian principle. In five years more, the nations made a still further advance. Trade had done much; but Science began to feel her strength—to discover new worlds in nature for the exercise of her power and ingenuity, and to take the first steps towards drawing into closer and more indissoluble union the long-estranged brethren of the great human family. From 1830 to 1850, the history of Europe, and of Great Britain more especially, was but a repetition of triumphs achieved by the skill, the science, and the enterprise of her children. Railways were established, of which the speedy effect was to make this country one large metropolis to itself; and to make of Europe one large country, of which no part was more distant from another, if measured by time, than London and Edinburgh had been a generation previously. Steam upon the ocean lent its aid to the great work; the electric telegraph carried it a step further; and all these, with a thousand other civilising agencies, rendered possible by their combined operation the realisation of that great idea—a friendly rivalry in the arts of peace—an Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all Nations! Thirty years ago, such an idea would have seemed the dream of a lunatic. Twenty years ago, it would have appeared the over-sanguine expectation of a too credulous philosopher or poet. Ten years ago, it would have been reckoned a thing possible, but not probable. But the intercourse of nations, caused by the practical annihilation of space and time which we owe to the railway system, has removed a whole world of difficulties. It has made us all understand one another better than we did before; broken down the ancient barriers of jealousy and exclusiveness; obliterated the rancourous remembrances of bygone wars; softened the lingering asperities of traditional hatreds, and convinced the people of Europe of the great and useful fact, which it is never too late to learn, that, if they had known as much of each other fifty or sixty years ago as they do now, there would, in all likelihood, have been no battles of the Nile, the Baltic, or Trafalgar, and no carnage of Aboukir, Marengo, Jena, Leipsic, Moscow, Saragossa, or Waterloo. Who shall say, if we had had a railroad system pervading Europe in 1780, and steam-ships plying between New York and Liverpool at the same period, whether Napoleon Buonaparte might not have become a great sculptor or a great cotton-spinner in 1810? whether Wellington, the mighty Captain, might not thirty years ago have been a philosopher greater and more genial than Bentham, or a Lord Chancellor more potent and profound than Eldon? whether a thousand battles would not have remained unfought? and whether the millions of men that perished in them might not have helped to adorn and improve a world which they were solely engaged in ravaging?

But if, leaving speculations like these, we take any space of a hundred years—or even of two hundred years—in our own history, or in that of any other people in the ancient or modern world, we shall not find, within either of those periods, the record of such progress in all the arts which elevate and adorn humanity, and extend its powers for good, as we do in the twenty years which have elapsed since 1830. The ball of improvement has rolled with accelerated velocity, increasing its impetus as it went; and we may reasonably anticipate, if no war arise in our time to destroy the auspicious work that has been begun, that the next twenty years will afford us

JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., F.L.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

triumphs still more substantial and more brilliant than those which we already enjoy; and that the blessings of civilisation, both moral and physical, will extend to and thoroughly permeate a far more numerous class than those which are now familiar with them. There is a lower and larger substratum to be reached, which has already begun to feel the benigner influences, and to acknowledge the love to God includes love to man; and that to merit heaven hereafter it is our duty to make earth a little more like our ideal of heaven than in former times was considered either possible or desirable. The opening of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations appropriately inaugurates a half-century in which this idea promises to be paramount.

This age is that of the working and thinking man, as distinguished from the age of the fighting and unreasoning man; and the Exhibition is in reality the apotheosis of the intelligent labourer. It was in this spirit that the illustrious Prince, to whom we mainly owe the successful realisation of a project that will throw lustre on his name and country, conceived the idea; and this is the great lesson, which, amid a host of minor ones, the world will draw from the great gathering of 1851. It is not always, or even often, that the lesson is learned by men or nations are agreeable. They may be necessary, but they are too frequently the lessons of adversity, hard to learn and bitter to reflect upon. The great lesson of this year is a brilliant exception. It teaches peace by peaceful methods, inculcates brotherhood by the example which is better than precept, and elevates not alone the nation which gave, but every nation which accepted, the challenge to the generous rivalry.

MR. PAXTON,

ARCHITECT OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

We think we best present our readers with the Portrait of Joseph Paxton, a man whose name will hereafter stand enrolled among those whose works have done honour to their time and country. Mr. Paxton, who, as all his friends know, and as all the admirers of his character and genius will be glad to learn, is in the very prime and vigour of his age, and bids fair to enrich not only science but literature, with many contributions worthy of his new great name, has acquired a reputation as wide as the civilized world, by the conception of the great idea of the "Crystal Palace," a building to which history offers no parallel, either in the past or the present. Whether we consider the noble and humanizing purposes to which that building is consecrated, the appropriateness, the elegance, the vastness, and the beauty of the design, or its simple but most admirable novelty, we must acknowledge Mr. Paxton's high claims to the grateful appreciation of his contemporaries, and to that enduring place in the national annals which is the best reward of all true greatness in any and every department of public usefulness.

Mr. Paxton, like most other men of note, is "self-made." He owes his high position to his own intellect and industry; and can say of his own right hand, and of his own courage and perseverance, and of the assiduous cultivation of his mind and heart, that they alone raised him from the humblest rank of the honest working-men of his country, to the enviable position in which he now stands.

Mr. Paxton, whose original profession, as is well known, was, as it still is that of a landscape gardener, was first employed in a responsible capacity by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, at Wimbledon. From that station he passed, about twelve or thirteen years ago, as we are informed, into the service of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; but that nobleman was not slow to perceive that Mr. Paxton possessed administrative faculties, and a knowledge of and skill in financial arrangement of a high order, in those capacities, we believe, he has been of essential service in the management of the Duke's estates, both in England and Ireland

There are indeed few instances of scientific application which present so many points of interest as the circumstances by which this gentleman has earned his present fame as the architect of the Great Exhibition Building. With the name of Mr. Paxton has long been associated the glories of Chatsworth; and the sole contrivance of the vast conservatory, which the King of Saxony graphically compared to "a tropical scene with a glass sky." The house built from Mr. Paxton's design for the flowering of the *Victoria regia* was, however, the immediate parent of the Great Exhibition Building. A design for the latter structure had already been prepared, but had failed to impress the public with its fitness for the purpose; and Mr. Paxton, apprehensive that an irreparable blunder would be committed in the proposed Building, proposed to the Executive Committee another design. Certain difficulties lay in the way, but Mr. Paxton was not to be deterred; his mind was made up; "and," said the Duke of Devonshire, at a public meeting held at Bakewell, "I assure you Mr. Paxton's mind once made up to what he did not fully accomplish." On the morning of the 18th of June, whilst presiding at a railway committee, he sketched upon a sheet of blotting paper his idea for the great Industrial Building. He sat up all that night, until he had worked out the design to his satisfaction; and the elevations, sections, working details, and specifications were completed in ten days. Next morning, Mr. Paxton started from Derby by railway for the metropolis; and in the same train and carriage was Mr Robert Stephenson, the engineer—a member, moreover, of the Royal Commission, and who, at Mr. Paxton's request, examined the plans.

"Wonderful! (exclaimed the engineer)—worthy of the magnificence of Chatsworth!—a thousand times better than anything that has been brought before us! What a pity they were not prepared earlier!"

"Will you lay them down before the Royal Commission?"

"I will," was the reply.

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Mr Paxton is a distinguished Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and has produced a Botanical Dictionary of accredited worth, besides editing the "Flower Garden" and other botanical and horticultural works. The gardens at Chatsworth form an excellent flushing school for young men; and many foreigners having received here instructions in horticulture, has invested Mr. Paxton's taste and skill with European celebrity.

The accompanying Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a photograph by Kilburn.

SOYER'S SYMPOSIUM AT GORE HOUSE.—The monster table-cloth has, *at length*, been spread in the grounds of Gore House, and the famed Amphitryon is again at home to the world, in the true cosmopolitan spirit, M. Soyer welcoming Europeans, Asiatics, Africans, Americans, and Australasians, to dine here together. The several rooms are decorated in characteristic style, ranging [illegible] from sunny south. We have an Apollo room, with a superb [illegible] collection; and a Chinese apartment, orthodox as a tea-chest; a de[illegible]ful nook, called the bower of Ariadne, its trellis-work loaded with [illegible] grapes; a saloon with a rich arabesque ceiling, raising tears of joy of accredited gems, &c. The staircase we is are painted with a series of figures of notable [illegible]itt and Fox to Bunn and Maddox, from the grotesque pencil [illegible] enduous brides (beneath [illegible]

They have been newly and [illegible]t by M. Soyer, who is his own landscape gardener. If we have a [illegible] artiste grieve; there a reirait *à la Watteau*; parterres of [illegible] interspersed with statues and sculptural groups. Adjoining is a large dining hall, with a gallery hung with paintings by the late Madame [illegible]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The approaching festival of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, on the 4th inst., has been seized on with avidity by the alarmists in Paris as a favourable opportunity to spread rumours of a probable *émeute* by the Reds, who think they ought, whether they do or not, to create a riot on that day. Little credit, however, is attached to these rumours, notwithstanding the appearance in the papers of Tuesday of a document signified with the title of "Tenth Bulletin of the Committee of Resistance," an effusion of the most violent and sanguinary character, recommending all true Revolutionists to prepare for immediate conflict in support of their principles, and to strike without mercy, by fire and sword, all who are amongst their opponents. The Socialist journal, the *Presse*, denies the authenticity of the document, and declares it to be a fabrication—the vile production either of a police agent, or a traitor to the cause. The *Peuple*, a Republican paper, takes a similar view of it.

The *Constitutionnel* and the *Débats* both treat the document as authentic, which they say has been widely circulated amongst the workmen of Paris, and that several copies have been seized in the provinces bearing the Paris post-mark.

On the publication of this sanguinary manifesto, the members of the Left assembled and prepared a counter publication, warning the people against *émeutes* and insurrections, urging them not to be deceived and misled by evil and designing men; but to watch with calmness and confidence the progress of events, and their cause would prove triumphant.

Another subject which has much engrossed the attention of the Parisian public during the week is the failure of an attempt to restore friendly relations between the President of the Republic and General Changarnier. The affair arises out of a visit paid some days since to General Changarnier by M. de Persigny, a personal and confidential friend of Louis Napoleon; hence sprang the importance attached to the visit. Although several versions were afloat respecting the interview between these two individuals, the most correct appears to be, that a friend of the gallant officer having intimated to M. de Persigny his deep regret that the cordial terms between General Changarnier and the Elysée should continue, the former reciprocated the feeling, and offered to wait upon the General, and make a tender of his services to effect a reconciliation. This interview was cordial, when General Changarnier complained of the revocation of his command, to which M de Persigny replied, by saying that such a determination on the part of the President of the Republic was indispensable to the maintenance of the right and dignity as Chief of the State. To restore to him that command could not be granted at the present moment, as it would be considered an act of submission on the part of Louis Napoleon through fear. It was, however, that General Changarnier would forget what had passed, and avail himself of the first opportunity of showing to the President that his entertained no hostile feeling towards him, when he had no doubt a full reconciliation might be easily effected. This was generally regarded by impartial persons as the correct account of the matter; though other versions represented the President as having conducted M. de Persigny to wait upon General Changarnier, and offer him any conditions, provided he would support the Government in a revision of the Constitution.

According to the *Siècle*, the Government will not take the initiative in the revision of the Constitution; but will leave it to the Assembly and to the country.

The *Moniteur*, in the early part of the week, published a formal disavowal of an order of the day issued by General d'Hautpoul, Governor-General of Algeria, condemnatory of certain proceedings on the part of the military, in the capture of the Kabyle fortress, on the 11th of April. This order, says the *Moniteur*, was highly improper, as it submitted to the appreciation of the army the opinions of its commanding officers, and it has the strongest reason to believe that Government, after inquiry, it is impossible that General d'Hautpoul, who is on his way to Paris *en congé*, can return to Algeria as Governor-General. It is generally believed, however, that when he left Algiers he had no intention of returning.

On Monday there was a sale of pictures belonging to the ex-King Louis Philippe. They fetched good prices.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 16th ult. have been received this week by the mail steam-ship *Baltic*, which brought over a large number of persons to the Great Exhibition.

The no tical news by this arrival is not of any particular moment. In the New York Legislature a bill had been passed for the more effectua. suppression of gambling.

The Spanish Minister had notified to the American authorities of another conspiracy to seize upon Cuba. It was stated that the preparations were rapidly proceeded with, and that, in the meantime, Apalachicola was the rendezvous for the volunteers.

It is stated that there is a doubt whether Texas will be entitled to two representatives in Congress by the population under the new census. Governor Bell is a candidate for re-election. A detachment of United States troops recently overtook a band of Indians who had committed depredations on the Chaile River. The whole of the stolen property was recovered, and two of the Indians killed, without any loss on the part of the troops. Colby Macintosh, brother and chief of the Creek Nation, died recently at Fort Gibson. He was a white and is now employed by the Baptist board as one of the native preachers.

The news from Yucatan, brought down to the 10th of March, is of grave import; hostilities were [illegible] between the Indians, the whites and Indians, and to such advantage on the part of the latter, that they contemplated obtaining possession of the city of Merida. By this [illegible] the Spanish Consul de Vega had been dispatched from Mexico to lead an expedition against the Indians.

CANADA.

The news from Canada states that it is announced, on good authority, that Mr. Lafontaine, the leader of the French Canadians, and the Attorney-General for Canada East, will retire from public life at the close of the present Parliament. An association has been formed by the High Church party to prevent the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. It was stated that the measure would probably produce no decided effect. The lectures of George Thompson and Frederick Douglas, at Toronto, were heard with general interest, and have awakened a great deal of inquiry on the subject of slavery. The excitement continues to be strongly condemned by a portion of the press, on the ground that non-interference in the matter is the true policy for the British provinces.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Mr. Charles C Clifford, a son of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, of Ryde, Usher of the Black Rod, has issued an address to the electors, declaring his intention to come forward, on Protestant, Free Trade, and liberal principles, in the room of Mr. Simeon, resigned. Sir Augustus is a connexion of the Duke of Devonshire.

REPRESENTATION OF THE EAST RIDING.—The *Hull Packet*, of Saturday, says:—"We are authorized to state that Henry Broadley, Esq., M.P. for the East Riding, who had, on account of ill health, intimated his intention to retire from the representation of the Riding, has, at the request of his friends, been induced to alter his determination, and will again appeal to the constituency in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. His constituents will be glad to hear that he has in a great measure realized from his indisposition."

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH HANTS.—It is said that Lord Henry Cholmondeley will come forward, in conjunction with Mr. Portal, on the Conservative interest, as a candidate for the representation of the northern division of Hampshire, in the room of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WEST NORFOLK.—The electors of West Norfolk have of late, in consequence of the views given in Parliament by the Hon. E. Coke, felt much dissatisfaction with the hon. member, and steps are now taking for the return of two Protectionists at the next election. With this view, report says, Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Orford, and Mr. G. P. Bentinck, nephew of the late Lord George Bentinck, who, in case of Lord Walpole consenting to stand for the county, are to be returned by the electors at the least possible expense.

BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.—So far as Tynemouth is concerned, the expected general election may be said to have begun. Mr. Hugh Taylor, of Jesmond, a member of the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has announced a candidate for the representation of the borough; and Mr. Grey has announced his determination to accept the wager of battle. Both candidates were in Shields on Thursday week, attending the Easter Sessions.

MONUMENT TO EBENEZER ELLIOTT.—At a public meeting at the Council-hall, Sheffield, last week, it was resolved, "That Ebenezer Elliott's long, laborious, and successful advocacy of Free Trade, and his great services as a poet, deserve to be publicly acknowledged, by the erection of a monument to his memory." A subscription has, accordingly, been entered into, and £230 has already subscribed, chiefly in Sheffield.

A locomotive engine is said to be building in New York for the Erie Railway, in which nothing but alcohol is to be used for heating the boilers.

The merchants and manufacturers of Leeds have determined to establish a Chamber of Commerce in that town.

EXTRAORDINARY SOCIETY.—In the parish of Lukulyan, in the county of Cornwall, no poor-rate has been required or made this half-year!

THE BELGIANS AND THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.—For several years back fishermen from the coast of Belgium have been in the practice of fishing off the Scotch coast within the three miles limit, and in many cases, especially in the west of Scotland, have entered our harbours, and taken every advantage afforded by the shore, in the same way as if they were British subjects. These privileges" thus seized upon by the Belgians excited not a little jealousy among the Scotch fishing community, and more so that the produce of their fisheries is completely excluded from the territory of Belgium. The matter was brought under the notice of the Board of Trade, but a letter from the secretary to the Board of Fisheries shows the conclusion that has been arrived at in the meantime

[illegible]

In right of several charters alleged to have been granted by King Charles II., to fifty-two of the town of Reigate, and that, in consequence of the same, the said town under these charters having called for [illegible] by a writ thereby issued, [illegible] the Bailiff of the said town to be [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] 1850 on [illegible] &c. &c. therefore after to be restrained [illegible] foreign [illegible] except in so far as any of the parties claiming under an

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER

The following communication has just been addressed by the Bishop of Exeter to the Archdeacons of his diocese:—

"South Molton, April 3rd, 1851.

"Dear Mr. Archdeacon,—Having announced to my clergy my purpose of addressing, with God's permission, a synod of the diocese soon after the conclusion of my present visitation, I now request you to desire the deans rural to inform the presbyteries, whether beneficed or licensed, in their several deaneries, that I have fixed on Wednesday, the 25th of June next, for the meeting of the synod, to be continued on the two following days. We shall assemble first in the chapter-room, and proceed thence to the cathedral, at the usual hour of morning prayer, and, after having received together the holy Eucharist, will retire to the chapter-room, which the Dean and Chapter have permitted us to use for that purpose.

"For one great question, which only I shall submit to the synod on the first day, will be the fitness of our making a declaration of our firm adherence to the great articles of the Creed—I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of [illegible] as well as to the doctrine of our Church on the graces of that Sacrament, as set forth in its Catechism.

"On the two other days we will discuss such matters of practical interest as shall seem best calculated, with God's blessing, to promote the great ends of our ministry, avoiding all questions of controversial theology

"It is manifest that so numerous a body cannot usefully be brought together except by representation. I therefore invite the clergy of every deanery to elect two of their own number, together with their dean rural, to assist me, the dean and the greater chapter, my chaplains, and the officials of the archdeacons. This election, however, it may be better to defer till within a short time before the proposed meeting. In the meanwhile, the question to be proposed for consideration will be fixed. For this purpose I would desire the deans rural to call together, or otherwise to invite their clergy, to transmit to me any questions which they may recommend for the consideration of the Synod. It is desirable that such questions be proposed six weeks before the 25th of June, in order that I may select such as shall seem fittest for the general benefit of mutual consultation on various matters which shall, from time to time, arise, of importance to our ministerial usefulness, and, therefore, to the edification of the people.—I am, dear Mr. Archdeacon, your affectionate friend, and brother in Christ,

H. EXETER

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—With the consent of the Archbishops and Bishops, all of whom are Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, it has been determined to have a great commemoration of the third completed jubilee of that institution. On the 15th of June next (Trinity Sunday), the society will have accomplished 150 years of missionary labour, and on the following day, June 16th (the anniversary of the granting of the charter), it is intended to have the full service of the Church in Westminster Abbey, on which occasion the Bishop of London has undertaken to preach. On Tuesday, June 17, a public meeting of the friends of the society will be held, and on Wednesday, the 18th instant, the anniversary sermon will be preached in St Paul's Cathedral, by the Bishop of St Asaph. On the following Sunday, June 22nd, sermons appropriate to the occasion will be preached in many of the principal London churches; but, in consequence of the recent collections which have been made under authority of the Queen's Letter, it has been thought better to defer the Jubilee sermons generally to a later period, probably to the season of Advent, or the Epiphany, 1852, as it is intended that the Jubilee shall extend throughout an entire year, that is, from June, 1851, to June, 1852

EXTENSION OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—The annual report of the Gospel Propagation Society, just issued, presents the following table:—

Bishopric founded.		No. of clergy when see was founded.	No. in 1850.
1824	Jamaica	57	116
1824	Barbadoes	50	114
1839	Toronto	71	144
1839	Newfoundland	19	40
1841	New Zealand	9	31
1842	Gibraltar	5	21
1841	Fredericton	30	64
1847	Melbourne	3	11
1847	Adelaide	11	22
1847	Newcastle	17	27
1847	Cape Town	14	[illegible]
		290	[illegible]

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH AT HULL.—Another of the curates of the High Church of Hull, the Rev. Thomas Sykes, curate of unbeneficed Sculcoates, in the same grounds as those stated by his late coadjutor, Mr Barff. Mr Dykes says that he entertains "doubts," and will not again minister until those doubts are removed.

CATHEDRAL CONSISTENCY.—The Bishop of Rochester has issued an order to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral, directing them to intone those parts of the service on which heretofore they have read, that cathedral church a mark by way of giving greater importance to this pictorial order and change, the bishop not only attended divine service on the Sunday (April 20) on which the intonation was to take place for the first time during his episcopate, preached twice on a Sunday in his cathedral.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have resolved to open Westminster Abbey to the public without charge on and after Sunday next. Circulars have been dispatched to the choirs of the different cathedrals throughout the country requesting their attendance. There will be a full choir every Sunday evening.

ST. SAVIOUR'S WALBROOK.—At a recent meeting of the vestry of this parish, Mr. Rock drew the attention of the vestry to the propriety of improving upon their splendid church for the reception of visitors to London during the Exhibition. In Rome and Italy the Church of St. Stephen—the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren—was much talked of, being considered the most stately structure in Europe; therefore visitors from those parts would take great interest in its reception. He therefore begged to propose that the church be opened to the public free from charge or fees, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the time of the Exhibition. Mr. Unwin seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

NEW CHURCH.—On Friday week, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new district church, dedicated to St Mark, in Long-street of St Pancras, took place in the Albert-road, Regent's Park, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Previous to the ceremony, Divine worship was conducted in the temporary church adjacent. The Rev. [illegible] Rector of St Pancras, laid the stone with the customary observances. This [illegible] seventh new church recently founded in the populous parish of St. Pancras, the present erection will be the largest of the whole. The church, which is proposed to raise by subscription, and to which £3000 has been contributed. The church will contain sittings for 2000, two-thirds being free.

FOREIGN CHURCH SERVICE.—On Sunday the service will be performed at St. Pancras Church, in the course of each week, in the German, French, and Italian languages. It is also announced, that the Free Church, in Burton-place will be at the disposal of foreigners of any nation, on application being made to that purpose.

ALLHALLOWS, EXETER.—The tower of th[illegible] the-Walls, in this city, is now undergoing [illegible] and the old and unsightly windows, forms a beautiful [illegible] every point of view.

SACRILEGE AT GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—The [illegible] reports the existence of another daring case of sacrilege [illegible] the fourth within about three years. The thieves carried [illegible] boxes used as receptacles for the alms [illegible] ney, but the boxes had been emptied of their contents [illegible] and the robbers gained little by their sacrilegious [illegible] amount of [illegible] in Gloucester, at St. Nicholas' Church.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergyman have received testimonials of esteem and affection:—the Rev. J. H. Hall [illegible] Rector of Church, Rochdale road, Manchester, from the [illegible] mas, curate, from the teachers and scholars of the [illegible] ride removal, the Rev. Cornwall Bonnile, Episcopal Chapel, Bayswater, Middlesex, from the congregation, Marker, of Combe-house, from the parishioners of Gittisham, Devon; Rev. Fryer, of St. Matthew, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, from the congregation of Rev. F. Hoskin, on leaving the curacy of Bardsea, Lancashire; the Rev. B. H. Huntington, curate of St. [illegible] the congregation. The Rev. John Bowden has [illegible] on his departure; the Rev. John Pemberton Bartlett, of [illegible] from the attendants [illegible] Sunday evening service: the Rev. [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following [illegible] recently been made

[illegible] to Whitton-cum-Thurton, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Alexander Thurtell, to Caldecott, Norfolk. The Rev. Joseph Smith to Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire. The Rev. Henry John Pye to Clifton Campville with Chatcote, Staffordshire [illegible] George Elwes Corrie to Newton, near Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire. [illegible] The Rev. H. T. Todd to [illegible] The Rev. H. T. Todd to [illegible]

[illegible] Godfrey Harry Arkwright to All-Hallows, Derbyshire

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled for the first time after the Easter recess.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that perhaps it might be convenient if he were to state then, accurately to his promise before the recess, the view which the Government took with regard to the amendments which were proposed to be inserted in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill on committee, and more particularly those which had been proposed by the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. Walpole). With respect to the first clause in those amendments, her Majesty's Ministers would have no objection to its principle, but they thought that it would be carried into effect completely by the terms of the preamble of their own bill. With regard to the other clauses which the hon. and learned gentleman had given notice of, her Majesty's Ministers had found, after full consideration, that they could not agree in them. With respect to the preamble of the bill, he (the noble Lord) wished to reserve any opinion until the House should have gone through the clauses and settled what form the enactment would take.

Mr WALPOLE asked whether he was to understand that his first clause would not be objected to?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that they did not object to its principle, but thought its object would be better carried into effect by the preamble of the Government bill.

PROPERTY TAX BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Property Tax Bill,

Mr. SPOONER entered at considerable length into an elaborate statistical and investigation of the tax, which, if now removed, would be tantamount to the abolition of its being a permanent tax. He quoted the opinions of Mr. Horner, Lord John Russell, and others, against the tax, and contrasting his decided opinion that the continuance of the tax would be detrimental to all the most important interests of the country, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MOFFATT seconded the amendment, dwelling on the evils to persons in trade [illegible] to know their transactions, which, rather than submit to, [illegible] and [illegible] assessed profits.

Mr. HUMPHERY could not support the second reading of the bill for continuing [illegible] for a short time, on the understanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take further information as to the equitable system of taxation [illegible] than which now existed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that, if Mr. Spooner's motion should be carried, the reduction of the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the window duties must be given up, and some new taxes must be devised to make up the deficiency in the revenue arising from the abolition of the income-tax.

Colonel SIBTHORP asked if it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go into committee on Friday next?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. MACKINNON supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the objections made to the bill were rather for consideration in committee than upon the second reading of the bill, and he therefore hoped that Mr. Spooner would not divide the House upon the question of the second reading.

Mr. SPOONER said he would not divide the House upon the amendment which was then negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

The Customs bills were then read a second time and passed:—The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£17,766,600) Bill; and the Indemnity Bill.

THE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that it was his intention to propose that the House do meet at six o'clock on Thursday next instead of the usual hour.

The House then adjourned a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. HERRIES presented a petition from the shipowners of London, complaining generally of the injurious operation of the repeal of the Navigation Laws upon the shipping trade. The hon. member gave notice that on a future day he would call the attention of the House to the subject.

EXAMINATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Colonel REID begged to ask the Secretary of War whether it was intended that the examinations of candidates for commissions in the army should continue to be conducted by the professors at Sandhurst College, who were the authors of "text-book" and other publications of a similar character, upon subjects in which the candidates were required to be examined? Also, whether he intended to propose to the House, during the present session, the appointment of "captains of instruction" in regiments of cavalry and infantry? Also, what would be the cost of this addition to our military establishment, and whether it would not amount to the sum of £30,000 per annum.

Mr. F. MAULE, in answer to the first question put to him by the hon. and gallant member, could only repeat what he had stated on the discussion of the army estimates, namely, that he totally and entirely disapproved of the practice of the examination to be conducted by the authors of "manuals." He also entertained the state of the case to the House Guards, and their attention was directed to the subject. With reference to the latter question, he feared the hon. and gallant member had taken up a suggestion which he had merely thrown out on moving the army estimates, and construed it into a distinct indication of intention. So much, however, had been said on the present head as to merely an idea of his own in order to enable officers who were expected to pass a tolerably strict examination, to be in some way prepared for it. He was now enabled to state that the Commander-in-Chief did not intend to carry or compulsory measure of the examination, though no objection existed to it if such should be his desire. But whenever an officer who had been examined for his commission originally should be in a position to act commander to a troop or company, he would be expected to pass the examination. With respect to the question last proposed, he feared the hon. and gallant member had formed a very exaggerated estimate.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

In reply to Mr SPEAKER, as to the steps taken to secure the personal [illegible] Wagget, and Heyward, against whom warrants had been [illegible] on a charge of keeping back witnesses, a misdemeanour proved to have been committed on the occasion of the sitting of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the validity of the St. Albans election,

The SERJEANT-AT-ARMS stated that during the adjournment of the House he had used all due diligence to execute the warrants of the Speaker against the parties charged thereon, but to no purpose. The police authorities had just reported to him up to that moment they had not been able to obtain the slightest trace of the parties.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, unless the parties were apprehended within a reasonable time, it would be necessary to address the Crown that a reward might be proclaimed. (Hear.) He would, therefore, take occasion, on a future day, to move that the House would resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of adopting an address to her Majesty, that she might be pleased to order a reward, with a free pardon, for the discovery of Waggett, Heyward, and Birchmore, the part as charged with the misdemeanour

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better supply of water to the metropolis. After quoting the opinion and recommendation of the Board of Health with respect to an abundant supply of water to the metropolis, he said that the Government were of opinion that the best course to be pursued was to pass a bill to consolidate into one all the existing water companies, and to place that company under one board, to be subject to the control of the Government, to be compelled to obtain its supply of water from such sources as might be determined upon by the scientific gentlemen now making inquiries on the subject. His proposal was that the fixtures of the different companies should be purchased from them at a liberal valuation, and that the consolidated company should be allowed for the present to make dividends of only 5 per cent. per annum, and at no period should it be allowed to exceed 8 per cent. The bill should be read a second time, it was his intention that it should be referred to a

[illegible] hon. Baronet for the anxiety he had shown [illegible] to work existing interests.

[illegible] proposed bill would only have the effect of con[illegible] monopoly of the metropolis.

[illegible] of resorting to new sources for the supply of water to the metropolis.

[illegible] not oppose the introduction of the bill, but feared it would [illegible] the power of [illegible] supply of water to [illegible] should access to the [illegible] not private [illegible]

[illegible] the water companies, and reminded the House that the [illegible] sanctioned by various acts of Parliament.

[illegible] from Mr. HOWARTH and Sir G. GREY in reply,

[illegible] to bring in the bill.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEATH IN THE COLONIES.

[illegible] have a resolution to the effect,—That it is expedient that [illegible] of this country with respect to the punishment [illegible] in many of our colonies the law was such [illegible] gard to capital crimes, but in others Lo[illegible] to many cases where it was not capital. In Malta, for instance, besides murder, theft, connected at sea, [illegible] ery, coining, and several other [illegible] crimes. In Ceylon, [illegible] a capital [illegible] which British-born law prevailed, this was [illegible] case.

[illegible] to enable him to submit the subject, when, at [illegible] to the House.

Mr. [illegible] was negatived by 52 votes to 12

THE ST ALBANS ELECTION

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL a resolution was agreed to [illegible] ing to the Crown, praying that a reward might be offered for the [illegible] very and apprehension of the missing witnesses summoned by the St. Albans election committee.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that there was every wish to deal liberally with the exhibitors in the way of giving them free admission at the opening of the Exhibition, but it was felt impossible to do so owing to their number, which exceeded 15,000. It was, however, the intention of her Majesty to attend the Exhibition on some one Saturday morning, on which occasion the exhibitors would be admitted free, and it was the opportunity of explaining to her Majesty the particulars of the arrangements have excited.

The Highways (South Wales) Bill went through committee.

The Farm Buildings Bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the committal of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill,

Mr. ANSTEY moved that the bill be committed that day six months. He considered that the measure was an offspring of fanaticism, and would enable the wealthy tradesmen to crush their poorer rivals. There were in it many ridiculous exceptions in favour of certain trades and articles, and a despotic power was assigned to the police, who might summarily seize the property of itinerant vendors of perishable commodities, which before a magistrate could order their restoration would become valueless. In many districts of London the measure was unnecessary, and in others, inhabited by large numbers of Jews, it would be most tyrannical.

Mr. B. WALL also opposed the bill, objecting seriously to its details, and wishing to make it, under an improved form, a general instead of a local and metropolitan measure.

Some further discussion resulted in the debate being adjourned for a fortnight.

MANORIAL RIGHTS.

Mr MULLINGS obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the acts for the commutation of memorial rights, for the extinguishment of heriots and reliefs, and of rights of lords of manors to timber and trees on lands parce. of any manor and for the gradual enfranchisement of lands of copyhold or customary tenure, and also for extinguishing free rents, reliefs, duties, and services payable or to be performed in respect of freehold lands parcel of any manor.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled, for the first time, to-day, after the Easter recess, but the House only sat for a few moments, and transacted no business of importance.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House did not meet until six o'clock.

The SPEAKER communicated to the House that he had received from the petitioners against the return for the borough of Aylesbury, an intimation that it was not their intention to proceed with their petition.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He deprecated the system of session after session placing the two Houses of Parliament in collision on the question. So far from the bill deriving any weight from the return of Baron Rothschild for the City of London, he thought that election only proved that in the City they desired the noble Lord not five per cent. better than a Jew.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Roebuck, the Solicitor-General, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Wigram, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Goulburn opposed it; and on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 27 to 200.—Adjourned.

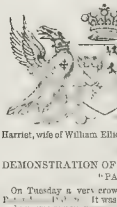
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, G.C.B.

THE eminently distinguished naval commander died at his residence in Eaton-square, on the 28th ult. Sir Edward was one of the oldest flag officers in the service, and his brilliant naval achievements are identified with the most stirring epoch of our national annals, when he was born, in the third son of the late Edward Codrington Esq., second son of Sir William Codrington, of Dodington, in the county of Gloucester, and commenced his career on board the *Augusta* yacht in 1783. On the outbreak of the war, in consequence of the refusal by our ministry describing the rights of the United Colonies, the young midshipman was appointed to the *Boyne*, one of the two columns of the closely-pruned ranks of which Byrne's "Naval Biography" affords it to say, that the neglect of the present notice was Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, in Howe's memorable action; that he commanded the *Babet*, in Brisbane's famous victory off the île de Croix, in the Bay of Biscay, and the *Brake*, in the West India expedition, under Sir Ralph, during the Peninsular War, the command of a squadron in co-operation with the Spanish patriots off the coast of Catalonia had been subsequently entrusted to him off the coast of America, during the important operations conducted against Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, in 1814, and that, finally, he achieved, in 1827, the signal victory of Navarino, over the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. This was the crowning exploit of Codrington's distinguished life

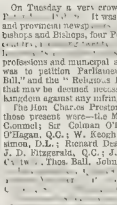
Sir Edward, after obtaining all the grades of the Order of the Bath, was nominated Grand Cross, immediately after the battle of Navarino. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, a Grand Cross of St. Louis of France, of St. George of Russia, and a Knight Gold Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. His naval commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., 26 May, 1793; Commander, 7th Oct., 1794; Captain, 6th April, 1805; Rear-Admiral, 4th June, 1814; Vice-Admiral, 19th July, 1821; and Admiral of the White, 1841.

Sir Edward was returned to Parliament by the borough of Devonport in 1832. He married, 27th Dec., 1802, Miss Jane Hall, of Old Windsor; and by that lady, who died in 1837, he had, with other issue, a son, the present Captain Henry John Codrington, R.N., C.B.



SAMUEL SANDBACH, ESQ., OF WOODLANDS, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

THIS venerable gentleman, who died at Woodlands, on the 26th ult., in the 82nd year of his age, enjoyed a considerable fortune as a West India merchant of Liverpool, and served the office of Bailiff, Coroner, and Mayor for that important town. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and acted as High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1835, he married, Dec. 15, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Harry Robertson, D.D., minister of the parish of Kilberry, county of Argyle, and had several children, the eldest son, Henry Robertson Sandbach, Esq., is married to Margaret Roscoe, granddaughter of the celebrated William Roscoe.



JUDITH ANNE, COUNTESS OF RADNOR.

HER Ladyship, whose decease is just announced, was second wife of the present Earl of Radnor, and third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. She was married 24th May, 1814, and leaves issue two sons, Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, and the Hon. Edward Robert, barrister-at-law, and two daughters, Lady Jane

Harriet, wife of William Ellice, Esq., and Lady Mary

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST THE "PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL."

On Tuesday a very crowded meeting of Roman Catholics took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. It was convened by requisition published in all the Dublin and provincial newspapers, and signed by twenty-four Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, four Peers, [illegible] leading members of the Irish bar, [illegible] members of Parliament, a number of deputations [illegible] associates, together with large numbers of the learned professions and municipal authorities throughout the country; and its object was to petition Parliament against the "Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill," and the "Religious Houses Visitation bill," and adopt all other means that might be deemed necessary to protect the Catholics of the United Kingdom against any infringement on their civil or religious [illegible]

The Hon. Charles Preston, son of Lord Gormanstown, presided. Among those present were—the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Drogheda, and Clonmel; Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart.; Serjeant O'Brien, Q.C.; Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C.; W. V. Keogh, M.P.; John Reynolds, M.P.; Christopher Anstey, M.P.; Richard Deasy, Q.C.; Alderman Bannin, Alexander M'Carthy, J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C.; J. T. Devereux, M.P.; James Power, D.L.; [illegible] O'Connor, Thos. Ball, John Francis Maguire, Denis Caulfield Heron, Professor [illegible]

[illegible] attachment to the connection, we think we see in our assembling [illegible] unrestricted religious liberty which is enjoyed by all other subject[illegible]

[illegible] out intolerable violation of that religious liberty and that the alterations proposed to be [illegible] by the Government in that measure in no respect diminish our abhorrence of the obnoxious principle which it involves.

Resolved, That we call upon our representatives in Parliament, and our countrymen in general not only to oppose, by every constitutional means, the bill itself, but also to give an active opposition to any Administration which proposes or supports that or any similar measure.

That the warmest thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby cordially tendered to the Right Hon. Lord Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, and the other English and Scotch members of the Legislature, to whom we are so deeply indebted for their general and powerful support of the principles of religious liberty, and the rights of the Catholic people of the United Kingdom.

That our deepest gratitude is due to those Irish members of Parliament, who, regardless of all party ties, offered such a strenuous and uncompromising opposition not only to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but also to the administration by which it was introduced.

That we have read with indignant astonishment the calumnies which have been recently promulgated in Parliament and in the English press against those religious ladies who have devoted their lives to the service of God, the advancement of religion, and the well-being of their fellow-creatures.

That we view the bill recently introduced into Parliament respecting religious houses as a cruel and uncalled-for give a legal sanction to those calumnies, as involving in its purview and vexatious and tyrannical in its details; and that we therefore call upon our representatives in Parliament to give it the most decided opposition.

That petitions to Parliament embodying the above resolutions be presented to both Houses, and that the draft petitions now read be adopted, and that the presentation of the petition to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Right Hon. Lord Aberdeen and the presentation of the petition to the House of Commons be entrusted to John Reynolds, Esq., M.P. for the city of Dublin.

Resolved, that we call upon the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland to hold simultaneous meetings on [illegible] petitions against the [illegible] Bill, and to [illegible] Members of Parliament representing Parliament against the measures referred to, and to call upon their respective members to oppose the present, or any measure of a similar kind which would support any measure infringing upon the religious liberties of the people of this empire

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH FRIGATE "FEIZA BAARI."

AMONG the "Great Exhibition" incidents of the last few days, not the least striking was the arrival of the Ottoman steamer of war *Feiza Baari* (*Shammer of the Sea*), flag of his Highness Vice-Admiral Mustafa Pasha, Captain Said Bey. This noble vessel entered the Thames on Friday night (last week), and early on Saturday morning, after saluting the Turkish squadron lying at Spithead, came up to Southampton. She is the bearer of a cargo of Turkish contributions to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. On anchoring she immediately exchanged salutes with the town battery, after which the United States frigate *St. Laurence* fired a salute, which was returned by the *Feiza Baari*.

The *Feiza Baari* is the first Turkish steam-vessel that has ever visited England. She sailed from Constantinople on the 6th ult., and remained two days at Gibraltar; which, with other delays, brought the time under steam from Constantinople a little above fourteen days

The *Feiza Baari* was built at the Turkish dockyard at Constantinople. She is about 1600 tons burden, full ship-rigged, and is a favourable and creditable specimen of the proficiency in naval architecture to which the Turks have attained. Her fittings generally and cabin arrangements are very beautiful and commodious. The engines, of 400-horse power, on the double-cylinder and direct-acting principle, are from the factory of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and propel the vessel at a rate of from 8 to 10 knots an hour, according to wind and weather. The armament is a very heavy one, as the vessel is pierced for and mount 44 guns; viz. 2 long 10-inch iron Paixhan guns upon traversing carriages upon the upper deck, and 42 long brass 32-pounders on the main deck. On the present occasion, in consequence of carrying cargo, she has on board only eight of the 32-pounders and the two Paixhan guns. The complement of men is about 320. The officers, sailors, and firemen are all Turks, but there are three English engineers.

The *Feiza Baari* has brought a large number of distinguished functionaries and officers of high rank in the Turkish service as passengers, among whom are his Highness Gemaleddin Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan; Her Excellency Constantine Musurus, the new Ambassador from the Sublime Porte to the Court of St. James's.

On Sunday morning, Mr. H. D. Jourdin, the Ottoman Consul at Southampton, went on board the *Feiza Baari*, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns—a similar salute having been also being given by the American frigate. Arrangements were then make for the disembarkation of the Turkish Ambassador, who, shortly after 1 o'clock, accompanied by his suite, left the ship under salutes of 17 guns from the *Feiza Baari* and the *St. Laurence*. On landing at the docks, no salutes were fired by the town, on account of the Sabbath. His Excellency left at three o'clock for London by a special train

There were on board this steamer 20 packages for the Great Exhibition which were sent on shore, and forwarded to the Palace of Glass on Monday and Tuesday. The goods consist in great part of silk stuffs from the Government factory, Turkish cloths, sword-blades, fire-arms, embroidered stuffs, carpeting from Midenem and Konieh, the whole being of great beauty and value. The number of specimens is said to be 1870, and their value nearly £100,000. About 5000 square feet of surface will be required for their display.

The Sultan has taken a great interest in the whole details connected with the origin and progress of the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, and has been most anxious that the country of which he is the supreme ruler should be adequately represented. This anxiety is plainly proved by the determination to despatch to England on a special mission so large and so fine a vessel as the *Feiza Baari*.

Except the characteristic red Fez cap universally worn on board, the dress, uniform, and appointments of the officers and seamen do not present any features of the ordinary Turkish costume, which appears to be slowly disappearing in the military and naval services of the Sultan. There are but few turbans to be seen on board, and those, we understand, are worn by the old and conservative or other Mahometans. Several of the officers speak the English and French languages fluently

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

THE experiment of M. Foucalt for demonstrating the rotation of the earth continues to be daily explained by Dr. Bachhoffner, at the Polytechnic Institution. Our Engraving represents the apparatus employed. Fixed to the floor is a circular table divided into 360 degrees, and of 16 feet diameter north and south, supposed to rotate with the earth; while a ball, 28 lbs. weight, depending from an iron girder by a wire 45 feet long, vibrates over its surface. The plane of vibration apparently never changes; but the rotation of the table is visible by the alteration of the degrees, and the removal of small portions of a sandbank in the centre of the table by the point of the ball in its transit. Dr. Bachhoffner professes to confirm the experiment after the manner employed at the Pantheon at Paris, and on the principles laid down by the French mathematicians, adhering strictly to the definitions of M. Foucalt, as given in the Paris journals. The experiment is now drawing rise to much controversy, and it is hard to conceive that there is not some fallacy lurking at the bottom of it. Many letters have been written on the subject to the morning journals; but the scientific details are too minute for successful annotation. Besides, each correspondent has his own mode of solution, and thus extrinsic questions of all sorts become involved with the main one. Supposing the principle of the experiment to be just, the demonstration is calculated to astonish the [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] position assumed in the experiment is, that a pendulum properly suspended and put in motion will vibrate always in the same absolute plane, notwithstanding the shifting of the point of suspension, whence it follows, that as the globe is a complete revolution will be made in 24 hours, and that at the equator the plane of vibration will never alter at all with respect to the meridian.

ROTATORY PARADOX.

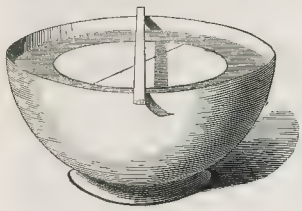
Exhibiting practically the present interesting question of the Rotation of the Earth, as rendered visible by the Pendulum.

THE following simple experiment illustrates completely the rotation of a table or plane placed on the surface of the earth:—Fill a small basin or cup nearly full with water, on which float a round piece of paper about the size of a crown piece, *the paper having a line ruled across it* to better indicate its movement. Then pass over the top of the cup a tea-spoon, or any other straight body, in such a direction that when the cup is taken up by the hand it shall point to the person holding it. Now, let the person holding the cup in one or both hands turn round, or revolve on his own axis. The result will be most striking, and the paper will evidently appear to turn round. What does all this signify?

The person holding the cup represents the axis of the earth. The cup itself represents a table or plane on the earth's surface; the spoon represents the meridian of the same plane; and the paper represents the pole of the earth [illegible], whilst the piece of paper represents the pendulum. But the experimenter will probably say, the piece of paper evidently revolves, whilst the cup or table, with the meridian, remains stationary, or at least is constantly pointing in the same direction. *The paper or pendulum does not revolve in the sense suppose*[illegible], if it turned on its centre, the line ruled across it would not point constantly in the same direction, but should alter at every point to every part of the room. Instead of taking the cup in the hand and turning round with it, let it be turned round on its axis as it stands on the table. The paper will remain stationary, and a meridian drawn across it will constantly point in one direction. In the latter case there is nothing paradoxical: the cup is actually turned round and the [illegible] remains stationary, whilst in the former the cup has [illegible] one in a large circle or orbit, and the other on its centre—the paper [illegible] of the orbital motion only—whilst, in the latter case, the cup

THE TURKISH STEAM-FRIGATE "FAIZA BAARI," AT SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

made to turn on its axis, the paper remains stationary; but if it is not the paper or pendulum, it must be the spoon and cup representing a table placed on the surface of the earth, which revolves. The *rationale* is simply this: The water in the cup being quite free, and almost without friction, remains stationary; consequently, the paper floating on its surface partakes of its immobility: the fact of the line across the paper being always in the same direction, or in planes parallel to each other, is evidence of this. What deviation takes place in the position of the paper arises from the friction between the water and the surface of the cup, which tends to give the water a circular motion with itself.



ROTATORY PARADOX.

The foregoing experiment is not intended *strictly* to show the motion of a table placed at latitudes intermediate between the pole and the equator, it simply exhibits how a body revolving with the earth, like a pendulum, without friction, will *apparently* have a circular motion, whilst, in fact, it is the earth's surface which revolves, not only round the axis of the earth, but also round the axis of its own plane; and it is this latter revolution, that gives the apparent circular motion to the pendulum.

TERCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

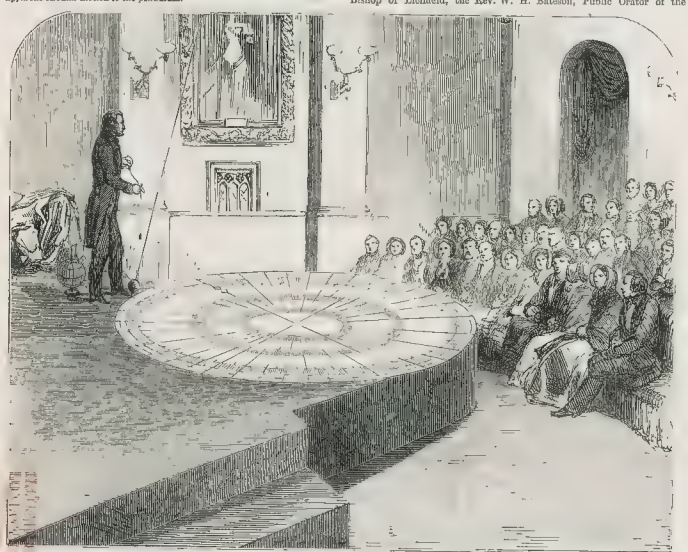
THE 300th anniversary of this Royal foundation was celebrated at Shrewsbury on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th ult., with great *éclat*. The festivities opened with a public breakfast at the Lion Hotel, attended by about 160 gentlemen. On the same day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock, a performance of Haydn's grand oratorio of "The Creation" took place in the splendid Music-hall of the town. The principal vocalists were Miss Birch, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Manvers; and the instrumental and choral parts were filled by the united forces of the Liverpool Philharmonic and Shrewsbury Choral Societies. Mr Hiles presiding at the organ, and Mr. W. Sudlow leading. The hall was nearly filled by a brilliant and attentive audience, to whom the masterly execution of Haydn's glorious work appeared to give the utmost satisfaction. On Wednesday evening the head master and Mrs. Kennedy received at the school nearly 500 guests; the principal rooms opened for the purpose being the upper school as a supper-room, and the library as the chief *salon*. Both these rooms were handsomely decorated, and the boys of the school, with some other gentlemen, appeared in fancy costume. The splendid plate belonging to the corporation was exhibited on the principal supper table, with other ornamental services. The company began to arrive at half-past eight, and did not quit the festive scene till break of day.

On Thursday morning a large procession attended the Lord Bishop of Lichfield (visitor) from the school to St. Mary's Church. At the head of the procession were the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury, followed by the trustees of the School and those of the School livings. The Bishop was supported on his right by the head master (the Rev. Dr. Kennedy), and on his left by Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., president of the festival. Behind him came the masters and members of the school, past and present, with many other gentlemen

Prayers were read by the Rev. W. J. Rowland, incumbent of St. Mary's, an octogenarian member of the School; after which, a learned, eloquent, and appropriate sermon was preached by the Visitor, from Acts xvii., 15.

At six o'clock the same day nearly four hundred gentlemen dined together in the Music Hall; Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., in the chair. On his right were—Viscount Hill (Lord-Lieutenant of Salop), the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. W. H. Bateson, Public Orator of the University of Cambridge; the Head Master, Dr. Kennedy; Robert Burton, Esq., &c. To the left of the chair were the Earl of Powis, Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart.; R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., &c. The various toasts and speeches were received with general and enthusiastic applause.

Here ended the proceedings of this memorable festival; but many gentlemen remained several days longer in the town, enjoying private hospitalities, and loth to quit the happy scenes of boyhood. The attendance of old members of the School exceeded 200; and many regretful excuses were received, especially from members of the legal profession, who were detained in London by the business of the Courts. The honorary secretary on this occasion was the Rev. Thomas Butler, Rector of Langar, son of the late Bishop Butler. The honorary local secretary, to whom great credit is due for the excellent arrangements, was W. Butler Lloyd, Esq., of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, the bishop's grandson. It is hoped that a report of the whole proceedings will be published speedily, and a determination was expressed by the Shrewsbury men present (in whom they will no doubt be supported by all their schoolfellows) to commemorate this festival by the foundation of an exhibition or other prize, open to general competition.



"THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE," AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT STREET. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TERCENTENARY OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

Shrewsbury School was founded by Royal charter of Edward VI., in the year 1551, and has maintained its high reputation as a seat of learning to the present time, and it is stated in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, that, judging from the number of prizes obtained in the Universities by its pupils, Shrewsbury School, during the last half-century, has been the most efficient public school in England

We are compelled, by other demands upon our illustrated space, to limit our representation of the Shrewsbury Festival to a view of the principal entrance to the School.

RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 4.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Seringapatam taken, 1799.
MONDAY, 5.—Boussaparte died, 1821.
TUESDAY, 6.—St. John Evangelist
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Hammersmith Suspension Bridge commenced 1825.
THURSDAY, 8.—Half-Quarter Day. Sun rises 4h 21m ; sets, 7h. 34m.
FRIDAY, 9
SATURDAY, 10 —180th day of the year.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
3 30	4 0	4 28	4 49	5 21	5 55	6 35
7 0	7 30	7 58	8 19	8 50	9 20	9 50
10 0	10 30	10 58	11 19	11 50	0 20	0 50

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 8th, combining the talents of Mdme. Sontag, Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, Mdme Fiorentino, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, and Mdlle. Alayon : signor Gardoni, Signor Marini, Signor Tamburini, Signor Lablache, Signor Polonini, Signor Belletti, Signor Ferlotti, Signor Soldi, Herr Pischek, Herr Formes, Mr. Sharp, and Signor Lablache) with various Selections in the Ballet Department suggested by Carlotta Grisi, Mdlles. Rosa, Esper, Julien, Lamoureux, Augusti, Pascoles, Rosa Boschetty, and Mdlle. Charles ; Messrs. H. Meriah, Gerard, Hatch, and F. Taglioni.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First Appearance this Season of Mdme SONTAG—It is respectfully announced, that, on SATURDAY, MAY 10th, (in consequence of the unavoidable indisposition of Mdme. Grisi), the Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, in which Mdme. Sontag (her first appearance this season) will sustain the principal character, will be performed. Other Entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Rosa Esper, Mdlles. Lamoureux, Augusti, Pascoles, Rosa Boschetty, Mdlle. Charles, Messrs. Gerard, Hatch, and Paul Taglioni will appear. On TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 6th, will be produced Alary's Opera, LE TRE MOGLIE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, MAY 5th, will be performed (by her Majesty's command) Sheridan Knowles's play of the LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. J. Anderson. Beauseant, Mr Cathcart; General Damas, Mr. Barrett; Colonel Dare, Mr. Howard; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. Parker. After which will be revived the successful comic Pantomime by G. H. Rodwell, Esq., entitled GOOD QUEEN BESS; or, the Court of Harry the Eighth, in the Olden Time. Good Queen Bess, Mr. Rosser; Earl of Leicester, Mr. W. H. Payne; Mary Rudyard, Mr. Watson.—Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—MONDAY, MAY 5th, HAMLET; and THE ALHAMBRAS; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Tuesday, 6th Love in a Maze; and the Alhambras; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Wednesday, 7th, The Prisoner of War, Faulkner and Alhambras; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Thursday, 8th, The Wife's Secret, and the Alhambras; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Friday 9th, Love in a Maze; and the Alhambras; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Saturday, 10th Twelfth Night; and the Alhambras; or, The Three Moorish Princesses.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The present Season will commence on MONDAY, MAY 5th, with a Selection of Pieces, and will be continued on each succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during the present month until the arrival of MDLLE. RACHEL, on MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, when she will appear in Tragedy, Comedy, and Melodrame. Mr. Mario will perform on MONDAY NEXT, in the popular Comedy of LES INTRIGUES DE MADAME, and VAUDEVILLE MARI à la CHAMPAGNE; and on WEDNESDAY, in the Comedy of LES FEMMES SAVANTES, Somerby ; and CAMARADERIE, which will be performed for the first night only—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be engaged at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen, and at the Office of the St. James's Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W. BATTY.—First appearance of Signor CHIARINI, with his celebrated Troupe of Performers, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, and during the season, will perform in the new and splendid Equestrian Spectacle of ELEANOR the AMAZON, the queen of France and England. With new dresses, scenery, and decorations, and splendid Cavalcade. To be followed by a new and highly popular Scenes of the Circle. The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of SHOOTING THE MOON; or, the Cove of Cork.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE and STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. W. R. Copeland.—On MONDAY, and during the week, LIVING in GLASS Principal characters by Messrs. Tilbury, Dacre, Norton, J. Howard, Adams, Coulthard, Cooke and Reader, Mesdames C. Horsman, C. Melville, Dibdin, and Wallis. The EXTRAVAGANZA Principal characters by Mesdames Marshall, M. Taylor, C. Horsman, and Dibdin. And a new and original Farce, entitled TAKING the CENSUS. Private Boxes, Stalls, 4s., Boxes, 1st Circle, 3s; 2nd Circle, 2s; Pit, 1s. Half-price to the Boxes only. Commence at Half-past Seven.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de Mons. ROBIN (late Pierat), opposite the Haymarket (Sole Lessee and Proprietor) every Evening at Eight o'Clock.—Mons and Madame ROBIN, from the Theatres Comique and Nouveau Comique, have met with such distinguished patronage, will continue their Soirées de SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIC PANTOMIME, with their unrivalled Company of Performers for a short period only, in consequence of the Royal Command for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the 25th of April.—Doors to open at Seven, and commence at Half-past Eight.—Private Boxes, 4 Morning Performance.—Tickets to be had, at Messrs. MITCHELL'S, BOND-STREET, ANDREWS', &c.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square.—Mr. BEALE has the honour to announce that Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will continue her Series of Morning Readings every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, commencing on Wednesday next, May 7th, at Three o'clock precisely, as the strictest punctuality will be observed, it is particularly solicited that persons may take their seats before the commencement of the Reading.—Subscription for Three Readings, £1 1s. Single Readings, 10s. 6d. WEDNESDAY, May 7th, OTHELLO. FRIDAY, May 9th, TWELFTH NIGHT. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Family Tickets to admit Four, £1 1s. Unreserved Seats, 3s.—Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—New and magnificent Diorama, exhibiting the Sacred Localities of Scripture, the Routes of the memorable Journeys of the Saviour and his Apostles. Painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLEY, from Sketches made on the spot by Mr. W. H. BARTLETT. The Diorama is open to the public DAILY, at the CHAMBER of HORRORS, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner. Morning at 1, afternoon at 3, evening at 8.—Admission, 1s.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA at BIRMINGHAM.—BANVARD'S Great Original PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, and OHIO RIVERS (the same that was exhibited by Royal Command before her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, in the Waterloo Chamber), is NOW EXHIBITING at the GUILD HALL, Birmingham, twice each day, at Two and Eight o'clock. Closes Wednesday, May 14th.

LAST DAYS of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and BRAZILS. 308, Strand. 30 Unsized or 1d, Stalls, 1s (bottom of the). These beautiful Views, worth 5s, being given to each. To prevent disappointment, come early, at Ten, Three, Half-past Seven, and Half-past Eight. MY TICKET will continue to Answer the Question of the Company respecting Federation until his return to the colonies.

CATLIN'S AMERICAN INDIAN COLLECTION.—Six Hundred PAINTINGS in OIL, and several Groups of Indians before Canvas Cottages, &c., with NEW ADDITIONS of great interest, and his MODEL of NIAGARA, which has been remodelled and highly approved of by her Most Gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—RE-OPENED at No. 6, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall.—Open Day and Evening. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Original Comprehensive Diorama of the Sacred City of Jerusalem (removed from Pall-Mall), painted by HENRY WARREN and JAMES FAHEY, from Sketches made on the spot by Captain ROBERTS and Mr. BONOMI, and from Photographic Drawings by Mr. HOWLETT, is NOW OPEN DAILY, at Ten, Three, and Eight. Admission to Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Area, 1s; Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 3s; Children half-price.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Now Open, an entire NEW PANORAMIC DIORAMA, illustrating Colonel FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, just completed from very late SKETCHES, showing the Golden Country and its Cities as they appeared last season. Open at 11 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls 2s; reserved seats, 3s.

M. GOMPERTZ'S NEW and GIGANTIC PANORAMA, illustrating a VOYAGE through the ARCTIC REGIONS, will be EXHIBITED on and after MONDAY, MAY 12 at the Parthenon Assembly Room, St Martin's-lane. The intense and deep interest manifested for the fate of the brave and devoted Franklin, and his gallant crew, has induced M. GOMPERTZ (the successful exhibitor of various Panoramas for the last two years) to spare no pains or expense in the production of this Panorama, which, from graphic and historical knowledge the unwary and hardship encountered in a voyage from England to Melville Island, the most masterly print yet reached in human behalf, and the most picturesque regions. To complete the illusion, the Panorama will be continued on each side out to the close.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA having been entirely renovated, is now open daily at 3, 5, and 8 o'clock ; in addition to which will be represented on the scale the TAJ MEHAL (from drawings taken on the spot by Captain W Barnett). The Exterior of this extraordinary Building by Moonlight. The beautiful Gateway, called the Kalan Durwaza. Building with the gorgeous Interior, lighted by crystal and golden lamps, as in the days of the Great Mogals. The Tomb of the Emperor Akbar, at Secundra, near Agra. Open as usual, at two and seven o'clock. Admission (to each) 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—EASTER HOLIDAY RECREATION.—Mr CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA LARGE HALL, ELECTRIC-SQUARE (Linwood Gallery), presents to the spectator a magnificent walk in the most remarkable cities of Europe, the scenery between them, from Dover to Constantinople, Rome, Venice. Excursions through Switzerland over the Alps; Napoleon's Great Work; the Rhine; the Course of Canals of Lombardy, and the Scenery on the Rivers Po and Rhone. Performances by the Swiss Bell Ringers, accompanied by Lutherual and other Instruments. Hours of Exhibition at Three and Eight o'clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, 1s.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. — The INFANT PHENOMENON, Miss ADELAIDE KEMP, Pupil of the Right Trans orable, will give her FIRST EXHIBITIONS this Season at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, and EVERY EVENING during the Week. In Sc. 3s, at Mr CHARLES OLLIVIER'S, 4, and 42 New Bond-street; also at Mr Campbell's, 23 New Bond-street; and at the Rooms. Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Morning Performance, Saturday, at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

FOUCAULT'S RECENT EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATING THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH is shown Morning and Evening at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—IMPORTANT DEPOSITION by the GAS-LIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, of illustrating the economical application of GAS for COOKING and various other purposes.—Last day but two of Professor Charbonnel, Esq. on the HISTORY of the HARP from its Origin to the Springtime, with Vocal Illustrations by Miss Blanche Younge, R.A. of Music, and it illustrated by Drawings of the Harps of various Periods.—Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on CHEMISTRY, with brilliant Experiments; and on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Doctor Bachhoffner. Two splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS one illustrating the HOLY LAND, painted by Chas Smith, Esq, &c.—Open every Morning and Evening.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 10TH, 1851,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
CONTAINING
PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
THE GRAND OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION,
On the 1st of MAY last.

On SATURDAY, MAY 17th, ANOTHER DOUBLE NUMBER will be issued on
THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
SATURDAY, MAY 24,
THE LARGE PRINT
WILL BE ISSUED,
GRATIS, WITH A DOUBLE NUMBER.

The FRENCH and GERMAN NUMBERS will contain matter almost exclusively devoted to the Exhibition : Single Numbers, price Sixpence each, and may be had separately. The immense demand which is certain to arise will require early orders to be given to all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the British Empire, France, Germany, &c.

A LARGE VIEW
OF
THE INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION,

Taken from the Transept, is in preparation, and will be issued as early as the decorations and other arrangements in the Exhibition are completed. No expense will be spared to render these Illustrations faithful and beautiful Pictures.

Several LARGE SHEETS of ENGRAVINGS are also in Preparation, GRATIS!

GUILD of LITERATURE and ART ; to encourage Life Assurance and other Provident habits among Authors and Artists: to render such assistance to both as shall never compromise their independence and to found a New Institution where honourable rest from arduous labour shall still be associated with the discharge of congenial duties.

To bring this project into general notice, and to form the commencement of the necessary fund, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has written a new and original drama in verse and presented to his fellow-labourers in the cause a New Comedy in Five Acts. I will be produced, under the management of Mr Charles Dickens, in a theatre constructed for the purpose ; and will be performed by Mr Robert Bell, Mr Wilkie Collins, Mr Douglas Costello, Mr Peter Cunningham, Mr Augustus Dasent, Mr Augustus Egg, Mr A. W. Fonblanque, Mr Frank Stone, Mr Frederick Jerrold, Mr Charles Knight, Mr Mark Lemon, Mr J. Westland Marston Mr Frank Stone, Mr John Tenniel, Mr J. W Topham, and others. Portions of the scenery have been presented by Mr Absolon, Mr Leverls Hagley, Mr Roberts, and Mr Telbin.

The first representation of the Comedy, which is entitled

NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM ; or, MANY SIDES to a CHARACTER,

will take place at Devonshire House, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, before her Majesty the QUEEN and her Royal Highness Prince ALBERT.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing tickets for the performance at Devonshire House—price Five Pounds each, this sum being regarded as a contribution to the enterprise—will, on a WRITTEN APPLICATION TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, receive a voucher for the same, exchangeable at Mr Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

N.B. Prospectuses of the Scheme can be had on application at the office of the Guild, Well-[illegible] Chambers, Warwick-bridge; of Mr Mitchell 33, Old Bond-street; of Mr [illegible] Piccadilly; of Mr [illegible] Regent-street; of Mr [illegible] Pall-Mall; and of Messrs. J. ELLA' [illegible] Mr WILLIAM HOWITT.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT, of the OVERLAND MAIL, with Mr. W. BEVERLEY'S ILLUSTRATIONS will be given on MONDAY, MAY 5th, at 8, BERKELEY-HALL, 65, St. Chester-, 7th, WEDNESDAY ; 8th, [illegible] Stalls, 3s.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERT, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5, Vocal and Instrumental Performers will be Miss Nina Grisbach, Mr Frank Bodda, Mr Lindsay Sloper, and Mr Willy. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Tickets—Stalls, Seventh Seat, 5s ; Fourth Seat, 3s ; Area, 2s ; Gallery Seats, 2s.—To be had of Mr Willy, 23, Trigon-terrace, Kensington ; and at the principal Music Shops.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC-HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, commencing at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 5s ; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond street, and Messrs. H. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. CALDWELL'S NEXT BALL will take place on TUESDAY, MAY 6, (Queen Dowager's last Ball this season), from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 5s ; per quarter, £1 1s. Splendid new Ball-Room, with all the arrangements complete. Musical director, Mr. J Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Caldwell guarantees to keep up the spirit of gentlemen, totally unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-Room, to other with grace and freedom, and to take part in the fashionable waltz movement, in six private lessons, for £1 1s.—Dean-street, Soho.

MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA CONCERTS. TUESDAY, MAY 6th, Half-past Three.—Quartet in G, Mozart. Solo Violoncello, Herr Merker (from the Court of Munich). Trio in D minor, Mendelssohn. Solo Violin, Herr Laub (from the Conservatoire at Prague). Morceaux pour le Piano, Herr Halle.—Members, on giving the numbers of their tickets at the door, admitted at seven shillings each : Strangers can procure Admission, half a guinea each, at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, where a quarter of a year can secure, for two guineas, a sofa, with reserved places. The Circle, as usual, is kept for the families of the Committee.

NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square. Herr MOLIQUE respectfully announces that his FIRST CONCERT (CHAMBER MUSIC) being the first of a series of three, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May the 7th, at the above Rooms, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists.—Mlle Johannsen (the celebrated soprano from Denmark) Mlle Molique, Herr Seydel, Herr Menter (solo violoncellist at the Court in Munich), Signor Piatti, Mr Mellon and Herr Schmidt. To commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock. The Second Concert will take place on Wednesday, May 21st. Tickets to admit a Lady and Gentleman to the Series, One Guinea. Single Tickets (to admit to any one Concert), Half-a-Guinea each to be had of Messrs CRAMER and BEALE, Regent-street; Ewer and Co., Aggas-street, and of Herr Moliqué, 9, Houghton-place, Ampthill-square.

ROYAL APOLLONICON ROOMS, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE. Mr. ALFRED PHILIPPS'S NEW LITERARY, VOCAL, and SCENIC ENTERTAINMENT, including a superb DIORAMA of Hawth Lighthouse, Kilkenny Castle, the Giant's Causeway, Carrickfergus Castle, Londonderry Cathedral, with numerous Views illustrative of the Black Valley, Meeting of the Waters, Glendalough, Abbey of Holy Cross, Mr Gilpendale's Steeds, including the various Feats of Mons. Kennedy's Performance at Three and Eight o'Clock daily. Stalls, 3s ; reserved seats, 2s ; area, 1s.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—Ladies of all nations should go and see the FAIRY QUEEN. This intelligent and distinctive little Child is now Fourteen Months Old, Sixteen Inches High, and weighs Five Pounds. May be seen daily from Ten till One, and from Two till Five Admission, 1s. A Portrait of the Fairy Queen, and her Mother, is now ready, Price 6d. Warwick Laboratory, 18, Leicester-square.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Evening Entertainment, by Mr STONE and Dr. DARLING, at the LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square, at which extraordinary experiments will be made upon Persons in a perfectly wakeful state, on the following evenings : Tuesday, May 6th, Dr. Darling ; May 13th, Mr. Stone, and Thursday, 15th, Dr. Fay, 9th by Dr Darling, Saturday, 9th, by Mr. Stone. Doors open at Eight o'clock ; to commence at Half-past Eight. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS. The Public are most respectfully informed that a NEW OPEN GALLERY, at the PALLADIUM GALLERY, 305, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), from Nine a.m. till dusk.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues, 6d. Secretary, HELL SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their GALLERY 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dark.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, is exhibited daily at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK, from Nine till Sunset ; and from Eleven till Sunset if seen by artificial light. Admission to the Gardens, 1s. Members admitted free on the presentation of their tickets.

THE CEREMONY of LAYING the FIRST STONE of the NEW CHURCH of the HOLY TRINITY, Prince's Town, Dartmoor, will take place on the Feast of the Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel, the 8th of MAY, at 11 A.M. precisely.

His Eminence the CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP of WESTMINSTER will officiate and preach on the occasion.

Tickets of admission may be obtained, gratis, by application to the Rev J Butt, or to the Rev D O'Keefe, King-street, Hammersmith.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of LONDON. Notice is hereby given to the Fellows of this Society, that the following resolution has been passed by the Council :—"That, in order to fan itate the entrance of foreign visitors to the Gardens during the present season, the Gardens be open every Sunday (excepting the first) from Two o'clock till dusk, and none else, as from the 1st of May next, until the 1st of November next, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Ten o'clock till dusk, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from Two o'clock till dusk." Fellows will be admitted on presentation of their Tickets, and strangers on the payment of the Sixpence each, which will be taken at the Gate by the Porters, who will be directed to admit no one without such payment. By order of the Council, GEORGE LINDLEY, Secretary.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—YORK RACES, 13th and 14th of MAY.—Grand Special Trains between YOUNGMAN and the FLYING DUTCHMAN, on TUESDAY, MAY 13. 1851.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will be dispatched from King's Cross on Tuesday, the 13th of May, at Seven in the Morning, an Arrive at York in six hours. A Fare for the Races, with First and Second Class Passengers at a single Express Fare for the Double Journey.

Special Trains will run from York to London after the Races on both days, notice of the time of starting of which will be given on the Race course.

Trains will leave the new Station at York for Doncaster on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th May, at 9 A.M. or 12 15 P.M., with the same ticket, thus giving ample time to view the celebrated Cathedral, and many other antiquities in the neighbourhood.

By order, SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
Company's Office, King's Cross Station, London, April 26, 1851.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F B, Gravesend—Three brass coins of Constantine the Great are very common [illegible]
ANTA—Mr Eliot Warburton is the author of "Hochlaga."
JUVENIS—We cannot undertake to recommend singing masters. Any respectable [illegible] would give his name.
VENAX—Apply to a local or London music publisher to look at the compositions.
METAPHOR MOTHER OF THE FIRMAMENT—In answer to several correspondents, referring to a statement in the notation of the earth, as exhibited by the Pendulum, we direct attention to a simple yet beautiful experiment, described in our present Number, which practically illustrates the whole question, and with a respect to the opinion and learning of our Correspondent, we must beg they will give the subject a re-consideration in him (say expresse any doubt or what we publish in our Journal, especially as the truth of what we have attempted to illustrate and explain is acknowledged by the most eminent astronomers and mathematicians.
J. L, Doncaster—We have not room
HOMO—A Nuremburg token, of no value
W. S, Bath, had better [illegible]

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Webster's Royal Red Book.—Observer on the Hair.—Osborne's Duties.—Glossary of Taxation.—London as it is to be Day.—The Bath Folder.—Lobaire's German Reading Book.—Lessons and Practice of Whist.—Walkley on Deafness.—Drops of Water.—Adams' Pocket Lunar Guide.—Hartington's Temperance Lectures.—The Dickens's Manual.—The Improved Pocket Reference.—Pocket Reference.—Newspaper Directory.—Letter of Credit.—Pocket Reference.—Tales of Ireland.—Sheet of Ireland.
MUSIC.—An Evening Song.—The Bedfordshire Waltzes.—The day is dark and dreary.—Let us then that seek them.—Oh, send us thy Light.—The Eynsham Polka.—The Paxton Quadrille.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—We shall be glad to receive from Exhibitors, during the whole continuance of the Great National Exhibition, any Drawings or Sketches of articles of any or every description which may be admitted into the Crystal Palace, in order that they may be engraved in this Journal, if from beauty, their novelty, or their scientific or industrial importance shall warrant their publication in our Illustrated Pages. We beg to intimate, at the same time, that no charge is made by this Journal for the admission of, or any explanation attendant upon these Engravings.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

At length the great event to which the whole civilised world has looked for the last eighteen months looking forward with mingled interest and curiosity—the opening of the Great Congress of Industry—has been accomplished, and with a pomp of circumstance and a solemnity of observance commensurate with the important social interests which, in its future results, it so deeply involves

On Thursday, the 1st of May, the day fixed upon from the very outset for the purpose, the Crystal Palace of Industry in Hyde Park was inaugurated by the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and many other branches of the Royal family, besides several foreign Princes, who had come over expressly to assist in the imposing ceremony. Further, in order to give increased importance to the occasion, to stamp it with the solemn adhesion of her Majesty's political advisers, the officers of State, both of the Government and of the household, attended upon her Majesty, in magnificent and glittering cortège.

Many an anxious doubt, many a weak misgiving which had at times been suffered to encroach upon the minds of the most zealous promoters and friends of this great undertaking, are now happily dispelled : the fondest aspirations of those who have worked unceasingly in bringing it to bear have been realized, and more than realized ; for confident we are that the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most enthusiastic labourer in this great industrial field could have indulged in, have been surpassed by the glorious and gratifying reality of Thursday's graceful pageant.

In the first place, the [illegible] of the Building [illegible] the dismal faint-hearted foreboding of "impossibility" which the wild confusion in the interior of the [illegible] almost have excused, if not justified—spite of unfriendly elements, and of some shortcomings consequent upon the Building was finished and first shed forth with the world's wares in time. At two o'clock on Wednesday, according to notice duly given, the interior of the Crystal Palace was cleared of exhibitors and their assistants, and of the favoured foreigners who had previously been admitted to the Building for the purpose of a busy hive. Two companies of the Grenadier Guards, mustered, [illegible] the police, quickly and quietly swept the avenue of all persons not immediately connected with the arrangements of the Building, and then the preparations for the "opening day" were complete. All being previously partially commenced, were set about with an energy and [illegible] that [illegible] What the [illegible] and their effect, will be duly described, when [illegible] proceedings attending the Royal [illegible]

Never dawned a brighter morn than on this ever memorable "May day," the sky clear and blue, the sun coming forth in undimmed splendour, the breeze gentle and balmy, such as the poet would have wished should be. London, with her countless thousands, was early afoot ; by six o'clock, the hour fixed for opening the park-gates, streams of carriages, all loaded with gayly attired company came pouring in from all parts of the metropolis and the surrounding districts, while whole masses of pedestrians marched in ragged pomp towards the scene of action. All St. James's Park, all the way to Constitution Hill, all the way along Piccadilly and Knightsbridge, and Rotten row, was one sea of heads, whose owners were all intent upon one object—to catch a glimpse of her Majesty and splendid suite on her way to the Palace of Industry. The line of route was kept by the Horse Guards and the police, who, we are glad to add, appeared to have experienced little difficulty in preserving order, which was interfered as little as possible with the pleasurable enjoyment and [illegible] of seeing of the multitude, and [illegible] an appearance with the one desire to signalize this truly popular ceremony with generous and kindly feeling, and a respect for the rights and duties of one another. One fact alone will serve to exemplify and justify this statement, which we make with unfeigned satisfaction, namely, that at the time when the procession was awaited, amidst the usual excitement attendant upon such events, the weaker sex were allowed to remain in front of "the line," the men, who behaved like men, generally conceding to them the best place.

The road between Apsley House and Hyde Park Corner, and thence were those in Grosvenor-place and at Hyde Park Corner ; and trees were crowded with well-dressed persons, chiefly ladies, even to the very topmost branches. Long ere the procession was fully [illegible] after this fashion, so was also that of the park-keeper's lodge ; and at every point, when the procession emerged from the triumphal arch at the top of Constitution-hill, the cheering, which had been enthusiastic all along the line, rose into a burst which almost rent the air ; whilst hats and handkerchiefs were waved from every hand.

The windows of the new front of Buckingham Palace were also filled with elegantly attired [illegible] and the [illegible] of the balcony being occupied by the younger Princes and Princesses, attended by several ladies.

Pre cisely at eleven o'clock the Horse Guards commenced sideaning the path for the procession ; and at half-past eleven, the head of the regiment playing "God save the Queen," the Royal *cortège* set forth, in presence of a vast multitude, who cheered with unmistakeable heartiness a greeting which her Majesty and her Royal consort acknowledged by repeatedly bowing, smiling all the while with undisguised satisfaction.

The Royal procession consisted of eight carriages, the coachmen and footmen all in their state liveries. It was, however, in its order, in many respects different from the ordinary processions with which we are all familiar on the occasions of opening or proroguing a session of Parliament. We saw none of the Gentlemen Ushers, none of the Exons and Yeomen of the Guard, none of the trumpeters, but we did not hear their trumpets. And, as the most important distinction between this and that of her Majesty were drawn by a pair of horses each [illegible] carriage was not the large uncomfortable-looking [illegible] "dress carriage ;" sufficiently open, however, to enable most of the spectators to see him to advantage. The occupants of the other carriages were the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, the Lords of the Household, the Master of the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Prussian.

The carriages were driven at a rather swift trot along the route, and thus curiously was not so perfectly [illegible] as at other times, when Royalty in state presents itself in public.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Royal procession reached the northern entrance of the Crystal Palace, the band stationed there striking up "God save the Queen," whilst a salute was fired from a battery prepared on the north or further side of the Serpentine, the monotonous roar of which, however, was drowned in the more heart-inspiring peals of thousands of Queen Victoria's peaceful and peace-loving subjects.

At the moment her Majesty entered the building of the Exhibition

the Royal standard was displayed from a staff erected at the top of the extreme end of the northern transept, which floated proudly above the hundred and one flags, of all nations, with which the exterior of the Building had from an early hour in the morning been dressed

Before closing our account of the out-of-doors proceedings of the day, we should state that at eight o'clock most of the metropolitan churches sent forth a merry peal: the union-jack being at the same time hoisted from their steeples.

Throughout the day the parks and the lines of thoroughfare presented a scene of indescribable animation, crowds of people running hither and thither; carriages, cabs, carts, and omnibuses crammed inside and out, forming a difficult passage through the dense uncounted and uncountable throng. In short, the opening of the "World's Great Fair" appeared to be kept by all, with one consent, as a national holiday—all the shops in Knightsbridge, and a great proportion of those in Piccadilly, and other neighbouring streets, being closed.

The hour fixed for the opening of the various doors to the holders of season tickets was nine o'clock; but long before that time every possible point of access to the Building was thronged with well-dressed persons—a great proportion of them ladies—eagerly waiting for admission. Considering the immense number who eventually were admitted—some twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand in all—the crowding was conducted with wonderful order and regularity, and with much less personal inconvenience than generally attends the congregating of large assemblies. The first *coup d'œil* of the Building, on entering its doors, was grand and gorgeous in the extreme: the vast dimensions of the Building; the breadth of light, partially subdued and agreeably mellowed in the nave by the calico coverings placed over the roof, whilst the arched transept soared boldly into the clear arch of heaven, count'ne. admirable, and distributing the full effulgence of the noonday sun; the bright and striking colours and forms of the several articles in rich manufactured goods, works in sculpture, and other objects displayed by the exhibitors, dissimilar and almost incongruous in their variety, were blent into an harmonious picture of immense grandeur, by the attendant circumstances of space and light to which we have just alluded; and the busy hum, and eager and excited movements of the assembled thousands, infused the breath of life into a picture, which, at the period of the crowning incident of the day, became truly sublime

The centre area of the intersection of the naves and transept was that set apart for the reception of Her Majesty and Her Court, and the other distinguished persons who were to take part in the interesting ceremonial of the day. At the northern portion of this area a dais was erected, covered with a splendid carpet, worked by 150 ladies for Her Majesty, and graciously accepted by her; and upon this was placed a magnificent Chair of State, covered with a velvet robe, or mantle, of crimson and gold. High over head was suspended an octagon canopy, trimmed with blue satin and draperies of blue and white. Before the chair rose the beautiful glass fountain, glittering as a precious stone in the morning beams. Behind rose the stems of the Oriental plants and the stately elm, one of the most agreeable and refreshing sights of the whole view. Along the galleries of the northern avenue, the department for British goods, a succession of the most beautiful carpetry was suspended like banneréts, only more splendid, in a knightly hall of old. Along the foreign avenue, the Austrian stood revealed in its best; and the vista along the whole line was perhaps the most splendid and extensive, as a piece of art and human contrivance, ever presented to human view

As 11 o'clock approached, the hour at which the circumstance of the public term.inated, the inward tide became very heavy, and some little struggling at one moment was given way to, but only for a moment. The immense mass of spectators assembled about the places allotted for them, having seats in front, the gentlemen standing behind them, and in the principal avenues and in the galleries.

The Duke of Wellington was early in attendance, arriving with the Marchioness of Douro, about ten o'clock; and it is known that there was his Grace's birthday, perhaps contributed to increase in volume the warmth the hearty cheering with which he was greeted as he passed to his place near the central area. Shortly afterwards, the members of the *corps diplomatique* and the foreign commissioners began to drop in, and after them the members of the Cabinet. A faint cheer being attempted for Lord John Russell, and another for Lord Palmerston; the latter, with true statesmanlike policy, thinking to ensure the harmony of his reception among the distinguished representatives of the world, by walking up the transept under the portly wing of Labloche, who looked as good-humoured as ever. Nearly the whole of the area in the north transept was occupied by the Mayor and Aldermen, with various civic authorities, all decked forth in their robes of office.

By this time the honour ble corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in their gay uniforms, had taken up the position at the west of the dais, and the time-honoured body of Beefeaters were ranged along the outer line of procession. The trumpeters and heralds stood ready to proclaim the arrival of the Queen of these isles, and the heralds to marshal the order of her coming. Sir George Nayler, Garter, stood, *baton* in hand, perched up in a small rostrum, in front of the north transept organ gallery, ready to beat time to "God save the Queen" for the first and, with time in his life Monarch. The Commissioners and his subordinate officers glided about, looking very well satisfied with all their arrangements: and Mr Commissioner Mayne was here, there, and everywhere, smiling so good-humouredly as for the moment to rob even police law of its terrors. Everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of the Royal personages who were to grace the day with their attendance.

At half-past eleven the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the north door, but did not enter the area, awaiting the arrival of the Duchess of Kent, who, accompanied by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, followed shortly after him. Their Royal Highnesses now entered the retiring room, which had been prepared for Her Majesty's reception, an elegant little apartment, covered with tapestry, and lined with silk, pale blue and white fluted, with a crown overhead in the centre. The Commissioners and foreign ministers now made their way down to the entrance-hall, ready to pay their respects to her Majesty on her arrival. Exactly at ten minutes to twelve, the Queen and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, alighted from their carriage; and after requiring to the retiring-room, proceeded to enter the magnificent edifice of the profession of which his Royal Highness had been the chief promoter. The Queen wore a dress of pink satin, brocaded in gold; Prince Albert, a Field-Marshal's uniform; the Prince of Wales, a Highland dress; and the Princess Royal, a white lace dress, with a wreath of flowers round her head. The Royal party, especially the young Prince and Princess, appeared much struck and delighted with the stately grandeur of the scene which burst upon their view. A tremendous burst of cheering now renewed and prolonged from all parts of the Building, greeted the announcement of the near approach of the Queen

At twelve o'clock a flourish of trumpets proclaimed the advent of the Queen, signified outside by the elevation of the Royal standard at the northern summit of the roof of the transept. As her Majesty and Prince Albert entered under the crystal arched roof, through the handsome bronzed and gilded northern gates, erected by the Coalbrookdale Company, through the adjacent spaces decorated by gorgeous exotics, sparkling fountains, and chaste statuary, and as the flourish of trumpet and clarion proclaimed this their state entry, a most deafening burst of applause came from the concourse of loyal subjects around her, who rose to welcome the Royal pair. The sight was overwhelmingly grand. When her Majesty had taken her seat in the chair of state—to which she was conducted through the Royal Commissioners, Foreign Ministers, and members of the Cabinet, who, in their bright Court dresses and splendid uniforms, were ranged round her chair—the national anthem, "God save the Queen," was performed by a choir of nearly a thousand voices, accompanied on the organ (built by Messrs Gray and Davison) by Mr. Goss and Dr Hopkins.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the following prayer, or benediction:—

PRAYER.

"Almighty and everlasting God, governor of all things, without whom nothing is strong, nothing holy, accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, receive our prayers which we offer up to Thee this day, in behalf of this kingdom and land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied the blessings which Thou mightest most justly have withheld: and we acknowledge that it is not because of the works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee this day with the voice of thanksgiving. Instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us just cause to praise Thee for Thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bond of peace and concord the different nations of the earth for the first time. O Lord, and not of the preparation of man, whereas that violence is not heard in our land, nor contentions, nor violence within our borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nation does not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. It is of Thee that peace is within our walls, plentousness within our palaces, and men go forth in safety, and that knowledge is increased throughout the world. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, or that it is not of our own power, or of the might of our hands that we have gotten us this wealth. Teach us to remember that this store which we have prepared is all Thine own, in Thine hands it is to make great and give strength and honour. We thank Thee, we praise Thee, we entreat Thee to overrule this assembly of many nations, that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the increase of our prosperity, and to the promotion of peace and goodwill among the different races of mankind. Let the many mercies we have received dispose our hearts to serve Thee more and more, who art the author and giver of all good things. Grant us one more earthly boon, that Thou least given us so richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that love Thee through the merits and mediation of Thy son Jesus Christ, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

The "Hallelujah Chorus" then followed, by the choir, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, accompanied on the organ by Drs. Elvey and Wylde.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert then descended from the dais, and, taking his place with the other Commissioners, read the following address

"May it please your Majesty—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal warrant of the 3rd of January 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's Royal charter of the 10th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on this occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

"By virtue of the authority graciously committed to us by your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty was pleased to refer to us—namely, into the best mode of introducing the productions of your Majesty's colonies and of foreign countries into this kingdom—the selection of the most desirable site for the Exhibition, the general conduct of the undertaking, and the proper method of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

"In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by your Majesty's Royal charter of incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have frequently referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to committees composed partly of our own members, and partly of individuals distinguished in the several departments of science and arts, who kindly responded to our applications for their assistance at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

"Among the earliest questions brought before us, was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered or exhibited should be admitted into the Building. We considered that it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged, that it should depend wholly on the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we, therefore, decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made for the admission of such goods. We considered, also, that the office of selecting the articles to be sent would be entrusted, in the first instance, to local committees, to be established in every foreign country, and in various districts of your Majesty's dominions, a general power of control being reserved to the commission.

"We have now the gratification of stating that our anticipations of support in this country have in all respects been fully realised. Your Majesty's most generous donation to the funds of the Exhibition was the signal for voluntary contributions from all, even the humblest, classes of your subjects; and the funds which have thus been placed at our disposal amount to about £50,000. The local committees, from which we have uniformly received the most zealous co-operation, were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in many of your Majesty's colonies, and in the countries of the Honourable East India Company. The most energetic support has also been received from the Governments of nearly all the countries in the world, in most of which commissions have been appointed for the special purpose of promoting the objects of the Exhibition, by securing a space therein, in your Majesty's Royal warrant, as an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations.

"We have also to acknowledge the great readiness with which persons of all classes have come forward as exhibitors; and here again it becomes our duty to return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the most gracious manner in which your Majesty has condescended to associate yourself with your subjects, by yourself contributing some valuable and interesting articles to the Exhibition.

"The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 5,000, of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to the country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the Building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The British and colonial portion of the latter is composed of 1. Raw Materials. 2 Machinery; 3. Manufactures; and 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented, the articles within the warmer climates being placed near the centre of the Building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this, your Royal park, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure, which, by your Majesty's gracious presence, was set up on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors, and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely constructed of iron and glass, covering a space of more than 18 acres, measuring 1851 feet in length, and 456 feet in extreme breadth, and capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than ten miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure, the Commissioners are indebted to Mr John Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting mark of their understanding.

"With regard to the distribution of rewards to deserving exhibitors, we have decided that they should be given in the form of medals, not with reference to merely relative excellence, but as a means for exciting in every exhibitor the exertion it may present itself. The selection of the persons to be rewarded has been entrusted to juries composed equally of British subjects and of foreigners, the former having been selected by the commission from the recommendations made by the local committees, and the latter by the Governments of the foreign nations, the produce sent from which is exhibited. The names of these juries, comprising as they do many of European celebrity, afford the best guarantee of the impartiality with which the rewards will be assigned.

"It affords us much gratification, that in undertaking the magnitude of this undertaking, and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition is the same day that was originally named for its opening; thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial co-operation amongst nations, aided by the means which modern science has placed at our command.

"Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgements of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and arduous task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship between all the nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

To which her Majesty read the following gracious reply, which was put into her hands by Sir G. Grey:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splended spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind."

The Royal procession was then formed in the following order:—

Heralds.
Architect, Joseph Paxton, Esq. Contractor, Mr. Fox
Superintendents of the Works C. H. Wild, Esq.; Owen Jones, Esq
Financial Officer, R. H. Carpenter, Esq
Members of the Building Committee. I. K. Brunel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.; Professor Donaldson.
Members of the Finance Committee—Samuel Peto, Esq.; Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart.
Treasurers—Baron Lionel de Rothschild, William Cotton, Esq.; Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.; Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq
Secretary to the Executive Committee, Mathew Digby Wyatt, Esq
Executive Commissioners—George Drew, Esq.; Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Francis Fuller, Esq.; Henry Cole, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel William Reid, R.E., Engineers, C.B

FOREIGN ACTING COMMISSIONERS.

Austria—M. C. Buschek, Chevalier de Bang.	Russia—M. Gabriel Kamensky.
Bavaria—Professor Dr. Schafhault, M. Theobald Boehm, M. Haindl.	Sardinia Chevalier Lucciss.
Belgium—M. Charles Caylits, M. de Brouckere.	Saxony—Dr Seyffarth, LL.D., M. Gustavus Dörrlig.
Denmark—Regnar Westenholz.	Spain—M. Manuel de Yeas, M. Ramon de la Sagra, R. Ramon de Echevarria
France—M. Salladrouze de Lamornais.	Sweden and Norway M. Chas Totten.
Grand Duchy of Hesse—M. Rösler.	Switzerland—Dr. Bolley, M. Escher.
Greece—M. Kalli.	Tunis—Sidnor Hamda Elmkadden, M.
Hanse Towns—M. Pigheim.	Sanhilana (interpreter and secretary)
Holland—M. Goothens, M. J. P. Dudok van Hal.	Turkey—M Edward Zoreb.
Northern Germany—M. Noback.	Tuscany—Dr. Curridi
Portugal—M. F. J. Vanseller, M. Conde Valdez	United States—Mr. Edward Riddle, Mr. R. S. Dodge (Secretary)
Prussia—Baron Hebeler.	Wurtemburg—Mr. C. Brand
Rome—Signor Carlo Tribbi.	Zollverein—M Barrat's Sohn

Secretaries to the Royal Commission.—Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.; Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.; J. Scott Russell, Esq
Special Commissioners—Dr. Lyon Playfair; Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Alderman Thompson.	John Gott, Esq.
R. Stephenson, Esq.	Wm Cubitt, Esq.
Wm Hopkins, Esq.	Thomas Bazley, Esq.
T. F. Gibson, Esq.	Thomas Baring, Esq.
Richard Cobden, Esq.	Sir Charles Lyell.
Charles Barry, Esq.	Sir F. Westmacott
John Shephard, Esq.	Right Hon H Labouchere
Philip Pusey, Esq.	Lord Overstone.
	Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.
	Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.
F. M. the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Commander-in-Chief	Earl Granville.
	Earl of Rosse
	Sir C. L. Eastlake
	Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
	Lord John Russell
	Lord Stanley
	Earl of Ellesmere.
	Duke of Buccleugh.
F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., Master-General of the Ordnance.	

Her Majesty's Ministers.
Bishop of London.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
White Wands; viz., Comptroller of the Household,
Treasurer of the Household
Vice-Chamberlain.
Lord Steward. Lord Chamberlain.
Garter Principal King of Arms
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.
The Queen, leading his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia
His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.
His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Mistress of the Robes
Lady of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of Douro.
Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
Maid of Honour in Waiting. Maid of Honour in Waiting.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting. Lady Superintendent—Lady Caroline Barrington
Foreign Ladies, and Lady in attendance on H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent.
Gold Stick in Waiting. Master of the Horse.
Master of the Robes. Groom of the Stole to H. R. H. Prince Albert
Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard. Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms
Master of the Buckhounds.
Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert in Waiting. Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert in Waiting. Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
Clerk Marshal.
Equerry to H R H. Prince Albert in Waiting. Equerry to the Queen in Waiting.
Gentleman Usher. Gentleman Usher to the Queen. Gentleman Usher.
Sword of State.
Silver Stick in Waiting. Colonel Commanding Officer in Brigade Waiting.
The Gentlemen in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia
Heralds.

The Royal procession went up to the west end of the nave by its north side, returning to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the south end of the transept, and coming back to the centre along the north side of the nave, all present were thus excellently well enabled to see her Majesty and the Royal party.

During the procession, and at the Queen's approach, the organs in the British division, built by Messrs. Willis, Walker, and Hill, of London, and those of foreign importers, Du Croquet (Paris), and Schulze (Erfurt), were successively played

On her Majesty's return to the platform, the Queen declared "the Exhibition opened;" which was announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a Royal salute on the north side of the transept. The barriers, which had kept the nave clear, were then thrown open, and the public were allowed to circulate, which they by no means appeared disposed to do, as they were all crowding towards the glories of the transept.

Her Majesty then returned to Buckingham Palace by the route by which she came, and all the doors, which had been closed at half-past eleven o'clock, were again opened.

Throughout the whole of the Queen's traverse of the Building, her face was wreathed with smiles and pleasant looks, and her Majesty evidently took a more than common interest in the brilliant spectacle which everywhere attracted her notice. The Queen wore a rich embroidered pink satin dress set with precious stones, and a tiara of diamonds on her head. Prince Albert wore a Field-Marshal's uniform

The Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Anglesey attracted much attention, the Duke supporting himself on his more aged companion, while both seemed highly gratified in their tour of inspection. We must also remember the droll Chinese Mandarin amongst the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, who swayed along from side to side, close below and those behind him leaving a pretty full berth for his comical progress

Let our last words respecting this truly national festival be commendatory to those who originated and perfected it. No event—not even the coronation of our Monarch—had ever more steadily called forth public expectation; and none, we will at the same time affirm, ever more completely fulfilled it.

The ceremonial was one, it may be said, without precedent or rival. The Lomaine said by the Sacrament of the widest empire in the world. The industry and genius of both hemispheres, will not fill a page in history as a mean and unsubstantial pageant. While the race of man exists, this solemn and magnificent ceremonial will most readily fade away from the memory like the "baseless fabric of a vision:" it commences an era in which the sons of toil shall receive honour and reward; and, in accordance with the spirit of the day, it stimulates the energies of man to conquer "fresh domains," and discover new fecundities of nature and her products, for the well-being and use of his fellow-creature.

Of itself, as a passing display of state, pomp, and power, we cannot speak too highly: for even Oriental gorgeousness fades in comparison with the glories of the unequalled temple which enshrines the Exhibition of all Nations in Hyde Park.

We append the Programme of the Musical Performances:—

At the entrance of her Majesty a flourish of trumpets

When her Majesty had taken her seat in the Chair of State, the National Anthem, "God save the Queen," was performed, under the direction of Sir George T. Smart, organist and composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, by the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, some of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, with the chorus and part of the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and many other performers, both foreign and English. Accompanied on the organ (built by Messrs. Gray and Davidson), by Goss, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey.

After the Prayer by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the "Hallelujah Chorus" (Handel) was performed, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop, the Professor of Music at Oxford; assisted on the organ by Dr G. Elvey, organist of St George's Chapel, Windsor, and Dr. Wylde, Professor at the Royal Academy of Music.

During the Royal procession the organs (in the following order), built by Messrs Willis, Walker, Hill all of London; and the organs built by Messrs Du Croquet (Paris) and Shulze (Erfurt), were played under the superintendence of Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, by Dr. Wesley, organist of Wirkenside Cathedral; Mr Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church; Mr. G. Cooper, organist of St Sepulchre's Church; M Dubois, organist of Notre Dame, Paris, and Mr. Iliff, Smart, organist of St. Luke's Church, Old-street.

When her Majesty had returned to the platform, and declared the Exhibition opened, a flourish of trumpets, and the National Anthem, "God save the Queen," were repeated.

INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITIO

UILDING, BY HER MAJESTY, MAY 1, 1851.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held on Wednesday, at the institution, Highbury Park, Islington. The chair was taken at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Frampton, M.P. Among the gentlemen present we observed the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Ranelagh, Mr. Childers, M.P. (sent as observer the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Ranelagh, Mr. Childers, M.P.), Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Martin, the Revs. D. Wilson, Hawtrey, Dr. Hook, Mr. Piper, J. G. Shaw, W. Mackenzie, &c. The objects of the society were ably enforced by various speeches, and the meeting broke up.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE-READERS' ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual meeting of this association, which is at present supporting grants for 105 Scripture readers, was held on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The patrons of the society are the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Winchester. The Earl of Harrowby took the chair; and on the platform were the Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Spence, the hon. clerical secretary, &c. The proceedings were commenced by prayer, offered up by the Rev. Dr. Spence. The secretary proceeded to read the seventh report (a document of great length), from which it appeared that there was an increase of £241 in the general funds. The income for the past year amounted to £3405 11s. 10d., exclusive of a sum of £567 of which £500 was presented as a donation by Lord Robert Grosvenor—stated as a special fund for building and endowing schools for readers. "We might mention the gifts and offerings of very many devoted Christian individuals, of every rank and station—from the gentleman who, calling at the society's bankers, deposited with the cashier a bag of two hundred sovereigns; or from the lady, who, under the signature *'Gratus agnus tibi,'* sent ten munificent gifts of £100; or from another lady, who, during the year, counted amongst her friends and acquaintances no less than £230, including a note offering from her elf and a contribution of £5; to the last, no less welcome, gathering of the pennies of servants, and the poor woman who, herself on the list of subjects, regularly sends her collection to the society's funds. But we prefer recording especially in the pages of our report the one sovereign received at the close of the year, as the offering of a working man, a deputy-pointer, for the protection of Scripture reading." At the commencement of the present year, the number of grants made through our association was 97. They are now 105. The field of labour embraces a population of upwards of 1,050,000, including 81 parishes and districts, but in which there exists church accommodation for little more than 170,000.* The Chairman bore testimony to the high character of Scripture-readers in general, and read a letter of apology from the Bishop of Chester, expressing his sympathy for this society. Several resolutions in support of the object of the meeting were agreed to. The hammer-sheet showed a balance in favour of the society of £1244 16s. 6d.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Marquis of Cholmondeley was in the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that 17,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments had been supplied during the last year, a considerable number of which had been distributed among the soldiers' and sailors' households. The report stated, that, since the last meeting, 967 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed to soldiers in her Majesty's service, including 678 Bibles to the household troops, upon a requisition from the chaplain. 1,500 Bibles had been furnished to the troops at the Hon. East India Company, making a total of 1117 copies supplied to soldiers during the past year. Thirteen of our men-of-war had been furnished at Plymouth with 538 Bibles. At Portsmouth, nine vessels had been supplied with 344 copies, which made a total of 902 which had been placed on board 22 vessels in addition to which 100 copies have been granted for distribution to seamen and mariners leaving Hull for Hospital. The total distribution to schools and merchant seamen, during the year, had been 14,626. The number supplied to the naval stations had been 2284. A great number had been distributed at Edinburgh and Liverpool, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and many other places. The receipts for the year were £2080, and the payments £2153.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. The report stated that the affairs of the society were in a very prosperous condition. The number of inmates in the institution during the past year had averaged 62, of whom 32 were females, and 30 males, and of that number 14 were adults. They had been females, and 30 males, and of that number 14 were adults. They had great pleasure in calling attention to the efficiency of their system for the instruction of adults, because it was with reference to these that the stereographic method of Lucas was peculiarly valuable. They were most anxious also to promote the mental welfare of the pupils by a system of careful religious training; while, at the same time, they must not be insensible to the advantages arising even to this object by the mental training of education, by means of the geography for the purpose of conveying a sound knowledge of arithmetic, as well as geography; and by another ingenious system the blind were enabled to communicate their ideas in writing. The financial department showed a balance in favour of the society of £182.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the quarterly general court of the governors of the above charity was held in the board-room of the institution; Thomas Hill, Esq., in the chair. Owing to the great attraction of her Majesty opening the exhibition in Hyde Park, the attendance of governors was much smaller than usual. The ordinary routine business was then proceeded with. The report stated that the average weekly attendance of new cases through the year had been 40, and of patients who had died in the course of the year, 84; while the average of out-patients, for a period of five years, had been nearly 10,000. The committee had received the gift of a donation of £10, presented in gratitude by the friend of a patient who had died in the cancer ward; and having further stated that Colonel Maude, R.E., would preside at the audience of the Duke of Northumberland on the anniversary festival in June next, a hope was expressed that the gallant Captain would be supported by a numerous attendance on the interesting occasion, and the business of the meeting terminated.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the governors of this hospital took place at the George and Vulture, Lombard-street, for considering the recommendation of the committee, to expend a sum of £5000 in improving the drainage, in building a new chapel, a new laundry and workfamily, and in providing other necessary accommodations for the hospital. Mr. Henry F. Ludwell in the chair. From a statement laid before the meeting, the following results, arising from the present system of treatment, appeared: From 1821 to 1830, the percentage of recoveries was 47½ per cent.; from 1831 to 1840, 59¾; and from 1841 to 1850, 60 3-5. The committee, referring to the valuable report of the physicians, presented at their last meeting, turned to the consideration of the grounds of their present appeal to the bounty of the public, to enable them to prosecute the work in which they were engaged. They had found that the present system of drainage was deficient, and wholly inapplicable to the present improved methods. The arrangements of the laundry were also inadequate to the wants of the establishment; and the work-rooms and out-buildings were unsuited to the establishment. To provide an improved system of drainage, a new laundry and work-rooms, and a chapel, were the results anticipated by the committee on the occasion of this centenary festival. After some discussion, resolutions empowering the outlay of the sum required were passed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The anniversary festival of the friends of this valuable institution was celebrated at the London Tavern, on Monday evening—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by Lord Brougham and Hodgkinson, Sir James Law Lushington, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Frewin, M.P., and about 140 other friends of the charity. His Lordship made an appeal in behalf of the charity, which he stated had been established only last year 987 patients had been received, of whom 245 had been cured, 173 materially relieved, considered incurable, 83 discharged for irregularity of attendance, and 80 remained on the books. The total number of patients received since the formation of the charity in 1836 being 6505. He was glad to say that the charity had received a piece of ground for the erection of an hospital in the City, upon the most favourable terms, indeed he knew twenty persons who would be glad to give them an advance on their bargain. The health of the founder of the Institution (Mr. Salmon), and other appropriate toasts having been drunk, donations and subscriptions amounting to upwards of £300, were announced, in addition to the £3000 from an anonymous contributor, and the £1000 bequest from the late Mr. Cline, reported at the general meeting in June.

HANDEL AND SYDNAL INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. Wayley in the chair, when a report was presented, which stated that the society preserved a greater support during the last year than in any previous year. The charity had had during the past year, and still had, six patients on its couches; and the committee regretted to say that the number was limited from the inadequacy of the charity, upwards of 80 applicants being anxious to be admitted. The total revenue of the past year had amounted to £530 4s. 2d., and the expenditure to £470 5s.; leaving a balance in favour of the charity of £59 19s. 2d. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the meeting separated.

GUILDFORD BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The eighteenth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Monday; Mr. James Garrard, principal warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Provost, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, coupling "The Church" with "The Queen," and, in reference to Prince Albert, making a graceful allusion to his Royal Highness's present to prince Albert, making a graceful allusion to his Royal Highness's present to promote the commercial and industrial prosperity of his country. "Success to the institution" was next drunk and great applause, the chairman on great acting his audience upon the increasing prosperity of the charity which had led to enlarged operations. He demonstrated by a reference to the enlarged number of gentlemen around him, and the extended subscription list of the past year. He pointed out, as proof of the satisfaction, an addition to the funded property of £300; to the annual subscriptions of £40; and urged, by way of appeal to the feelings of his hearers, the fact that, in times past the present recipients of their bounty had enjoyed prosperity, and indeed hopes similar to those which they themselves now experienced and entertained. Mr. J. W. Thomas, president in returning thanks, drew a moving picture of the wants of those relieved by the institution, exhorting the subscribers to renewed exertion in a cause so fertile of good to those benefited, and so gratifying to their benefactors. He further remarked, amid considerable applause, that two cheques for fifty guineas each had been forwarded to him by the then gentlemen who, on the occasion of the annual ball, had signalised their selves by their efforts to promote the interests of the charity. Of these, one was a donation, the other to go to the annual subscription fund. This showed what private exertion might do for the promotion of this work. Other toasts and a liberal subscription followed, after which the company dispersed.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—The fifteenth annual meeting and drawing of prizes of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre; Lord Monteagle in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, who occupied the boxes and pit of the theatre, while the wheels of fortune, containing the numbers and prizes, were arranged on the stage. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the report. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the society upon the progress which had been made since its foundation. In 15 years they had raised £115,000, and they had every reason to believe that they were carrying on a long and successful career. The report was adopted. Mr. Ward moved that the thanks of the society be presented to the members of the council for their exertions. The motion was cordially carried. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Godwin and Mr. Pocock, the honorary secretaries. The prizes were then proceeded with. The following were among the successful prizes: Entitled to a work of art of the value of £600—Mr. J. A. Woodward, Peckham. Entitled each to a work of art of the value of one hundred pounds: Mr. Roberts, New York; James Thatcher, Weston, Bath.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes and certificates of honour in the medical department of this college took place on Tuesday, at three o'clock; the Bishop of London, in the absence of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided. The number of medical students who attended the lectures of the medical school, from which it is learned that in no former year has the number been so great, was considerable. The report stated that the number of deaths which occurred in the hospital, it appears that, since the last report, the mortality for a new and more commercial structure has manifested itself rapidly for the better. The number of patients that followed the purchase of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, situated in Carey-street, within two doors of the present building. The number of in patients increased from 22 300, in 1849, to 25 516, in 1850. The funds for accomplishing this object, which, last year, were £25,000, now amounted to the sum of £34,000; a sale of the present site ensuring the erection of a handsome building and endowment contiguous to the Lyceum. It was intended to erect a building sufficiently large to lodge 200 beds, and make a direct communication with the college, through which students would not only prove a great boon to the college, but likewise contribute to the metropolis an improvements. The cost of collecting the £33,000 did not exceed £600. After the report had been read, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the principal, announced the names of the successful candidates for the Divinity, the Warneford, and the Leathes's prizes. This was followed by the prize-men, the successful candidates, receiving the names of the successful candidates for prizes and certificates of honour. After the different prizes had been presented by the right rev. chairman to the successful candidates, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, on the part of the college, presented the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale, in returning the vote of thanks, passed a high eulogium on the general character of the Rev. Dr. Jelf, and was sure that as long as that gentleman continued to preside over the college, its best interests would be well cared for. Dr. Lonsdale concluded by proposing a continuance of the same warm and heartfelt support which he had been his pleasure to give to the college for the last 20 years. Besides the gentlemen whose names have been already mentioned, the Bishop of Lichfield, Sir E. Inglis, Sir P. B. Brodie, Rev. A. Robinson, and the Rev. F. D. Maurice, were among the company.

SURREY CONSUMERS' GAS-LIGHT AND COKE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of this company took place on Monday, at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge; Mr. J. A. D'Aguilar in the chair. He stated, in reference to the immediate object of the meeting, to present the sanction of the proprietors to borrow a sum of money, that they must be aware that it was impossible to carry out works of magnitude without the sinews of war. There were only three courses for them to pursue: 1st, to pay up the amount of their respect ve shares to meet their claims; 2dly, to make calls; or, 3dly, to call this meeting for the purpose of obtaining the powers to raise the required sum. They found that by the first plan the sum raised would not be adequate; by the second, by the wording of their deed, the calls could not be got in in time to meet the proposed arrangements; so they had determined on the third plan, and called this meeting to obtain the powers to raise £50,000. If they acquiesced in this view, it would enable the directors to supply them with their own gas by the 1st of September next; and he could be trusted that they would not declare a dividend to warrant them in declaring a dividend. A resolution, authorising the directors to receive a sum not exceeding £20 00 s, at a rate of interest not exceeding £5 per cent. was then carried unanimously, and, after very few words from the chairman, the meeting separated.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND-TAX.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the inhabitants of the Old Artillery Ground, Bishopsgate, was held in the Artillery-house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising the Commissioners of Land-tax on the subject of the unequal proportion of land-tax payable by the different parishes within the liberty. The inequality of the tax in their district, a memorial was drawn up, and ordered to be presented to the Commissioners of Land-tax, stating the amount of land-tax now paid, the amount which ought to be paid, and requiring an equalisation of the land-tax.

Several parishes in the metropolis were contributing an almost nominal rate; that the memorialists did not wish in any way to be relieved from their fair proportion of the burden, but they merely asked for justice to be done to them. In pursuance of the resolution of the Commissioners the fact of their being assessed in such an unequal proportion, and to an amount the highest of any places within the City of London; and they therefore prayed that, in lieu of present unequal assessment, an equalised rate in the £1, on all property, be made, which would afford considerable relief.

ANNUITY RELIEF SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the friends of this society, established to afford assistance to the families of the suffering poor, by granting them allowances not exceeding 6s. a week when in distress, took place at the Albion Tavern, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Turner in the chair. It was stated that during the last year 97 families, consisting of 400 individuals, had been relieved at an expense of £300 7s. Several appropriate toasts were drunk, and a subscription list of the charity entered into.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Tuesday, May 7, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common-law admission, or his certificate of the service for the current year, at the Secretary's Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Monday, May 6.

THE FLAXMAN HALL.—The Flaxman Hall, having been inspected by Prince Albert, it is shortly inaugurated by the special invitation of the leading architects and other artists. The arrangement of the large collection of the works of the great sculptor, by Professors Cockerel, and Donaldson, will give popularity to University College.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—In order to provide for the admission of foreigners to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, the commissioners during the period of the Great Exhibition, authorised five tickets to admit four persons daily instead of two, which is a great concession, as the gardens are maintained as a select promenade, and no money having been for admission, there is a great demand for tickets. They have likewise given facilities to foreigners in obtaining tickets for the flower shows. This is in addition to the privileges granted to the ambassadors, by which they have the opportunity of occasional conversazioues to be given in the gardens to the exhibitors and scientific visitors.

LADIES' NEGRO ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The Hon. E. Buxton took the chair, and opened the proceedings by observing, that he could not but feel a deep interest in his society, as, although its name was Ladies' Negro Association, it had been already the means of relieving negroes in the West Indies. The report showed, that, within the diocese of Jamaica, the society had supported 36 schools, all which, and more particularly the normal school, had been under the superintendence of Mr. Agnes had furnished abundant proofs of encouragement in St. Vincent, the infant school under the care of the Rev. G. Brown contained 69 children; and at St. Christopher's, the normal school attended the school. In the island of Dominica, the number of pupils had been 182; in Tortola, 80; and in British Guiana, between 40 and 50. The receipts during the year amounted to £1012 11s. 3d., and the expenditure to £877 3s. 3d., leaving a balance of £128 8s.

We understand that her Majesty has been pleased to give directions that private carriages be permitted to pass through Buckingham and Stable-yard gates of St. James's Park during the next four months, beginning from the 1st of May. The privilege will not be extended to any public carriages; and the gates will be closed at such hours as may be necessary on those days on which her Majesty holds drawing-rooms and levees.

IVES HIPPODROME.—This extensive building now erecting at the corner of the Hampstead-road, Tottenham-court, is fast nearing its completion. It is of oval shape, about 500 feet long by 400 feet across. Its capacity being, it is said, to hold some 14,000 persons, who sit on seven raised seats, whilst the area is open to the sky. It is from the design of Mr. Ives, and does credit to his architectural ability of Mr. G. L. Taylor. Situated so immediately in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, and arranged by a gentleman so experienced and popular as Mr. Ives, there can be no doubt of its receiving a vast amount of patronage during the forthcoming influx of strangers into the metropolis.

THE Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a banquet at the Mansion House, on the 8th of May, to her Majesty's Judges and their ladies, the commissioners in Bankruptcy, and many of the leading members of the bar. It is said that the dishes of the dinner of these ten counties, and the sitting magistrates of the several police courts of the metropolis.

GREAT OMNIBUSES FOR THE EXHIBITION.—On Monday, no less than ten new omnibuses for general fares to the Exhibition, charging no more than 2d. for each passenger for the entire distance, taking the route of Kensington green, Wilcox-place, over Westminster-bridge, to Charing-cross, and thence to Piccadilly, &c. A similar number, upon the same terms, will be placed on this Line in a few days, and a like number, it is understood, will run from Camberwell-gate, at the same economic rate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their house, in Albemarle-street, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the past year amounted to £4110 3s. 8d., showing an increase over the receipts of the preceding year of £341 3s., from which £272 6s. 9d. had to be deducted on account of the Faraday accumulation fund. The number of new members in 1850, exceeded those of 1849 by 15. The institution would this year a revenue fee of £500 to the city of London, in return for which had available assets, amounting to £4794 4s. 6d. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, the meeting separated.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CHISWICK.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, in Regent-street, on Thursday; Mr. Hunter, V.P., in the chair. The report stated, that during the past year every care had been taken to improve the gardens, and that in the month of June Mr. Waterer would have an exhibition of American plants within the grounds. During the past year there had been a distribution of £293 plants, 40,493 seeds, and 1949 cuttings; and seventy-seven plants and seeds had been received from friends of the society. The receipts of the year last been £4648 19s. 9d.; the expenditure, £5043 10s. 8d.; and the liabilities, £4,379 9s. 11d. It was resolved, that, in order to render the gardens accessible to the foreign visitor to this country, they should be all open to the public on the exhibition days, 2s. 6d. each, and that on the days when the crowds of the public were not admitted, the charge should be 5s. each. The report was adopted; and some formal rose shows having passed, the meeting separated.

PRIVATE HOUSE ... [illegible] ... Exeter Hall; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The circular stated that the society had circulated considerably more than half a million of prayer-books, and about three millions of tracts, and other books; still they found abundant room for the employment of all the funds at their disposal. Abundant proof was given to the meeting that the society had not only increased their efficiency, but had many applications for additional free places. The report was adopted, and after some ... a meeting separated.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company took place on Tuesday, at the Goose and Vulture, Lombard-street; Mr. H. Parnell in the chair. The report stated that land belonging to the company had been disposed of for the Westminster Improvements Commissioners and other lands had been carried to the reserve fund, amounting to £6472 14s. 2d. The committee recommended that the toll on two-horse carriages should be reduced from sixpence to fourpence, as they had many applications for a reduction of the fare. The report was adopted, and after declaring a dividend of 1l. per share. The receipts amounted to £710 ... after deducting the disbursements, there was a sum of £5,688 14s. 3d. ... balance. The report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

INTRUSION IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS BY EQUESTRIANS.—On Monday night a large and influential meeting of inhabitants of Bayswater, Kensington, Notting-hill, and the vicinity of Kensington-gardens, was held at the Prince Albert Tavern, Notting hill, to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to her Majesty against the intrusion of equestrians in Kensington-gardens. Amongst those who signed the requisition calling the meeting were the two churchwardens of the parish of Kensington, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the district. The chair was taken at half-past eight, and the question they had met to consider was one which did not affect the inhabitants of Kensington alone, but one which materially concerned the health, recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolis. It was proposed to convert a portion of Kensington-gardens into a drive, and thereby to encourage a concourse of people, not only equestrians but costermongers, dealers in horse-flesh, and many other characters which were always engaged in the privacy and seclusion which the frequenters of the gardens had for upwards of a century enjoyed; such an assemblage would completely deprive the nurses, invalids, and children of the enjoyment of the gardens, and would act as an exclusion of them from the delightful and healthy recreations which they had been in the habit of enjoying. The proposed intrusion was wholly unnecessary, because at present there was a drive for equestrians between Notting-hill and the Serpentine, and if it were necessary to have a more extended drive, that could be easily obtained by making a new road, at a very trifling expense, in the northern part of Hyde Park, where there was ample room without interfering with the convenience, comfort, or privileges of people. Under these circumstances, it was proposed to present a petition to her Majesty on the subject, [illegible] of the intended intrusion. Mr. Dunford proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the meaning viewed with alarm the intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make a drive in Kensington-gardens, which had for upwards of a century been set apart for the recreation of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and particularly of the nurses and children. Mr. Forsyth seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, said that he considered that the proposed drive would be an infringement, not only of the contents of the deed, but also of the spirit of the privilege. Mr. Bennett supported the resolution, and said that he believed all that was necessary for them to do was to represent the matter properly to her Majesty, and she was sure, from the regard which her Majesty had always paid to the wishes and representations of her subjects, and in particular any representations of her subjects coming from the humbler classes of them, she would not sanction the proposed intrusion. The resolution was carried unanimously.—Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thorn [illegible] the sentiment of the resolution, and a petition to her Majesty, [illegible]

MEETING OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting of the enumerators under the census took place at the Eagle Tavern, Pentonville-road. Mr. Mr. Peter Gray kindly explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Peter said he was an enumerator in 1841, and that when the remuneration was so little, all ought there was less work to do, the [illegible] the present remuneration was by no means adequate. He thought the present situation imposition on the part of the Government was allowed to pass unnoticed. After further animadversion upon the conduct of the Government, he concluded by moving a resolution, which he considered was of opinion that the remuneration fixed by Government for the enumerators of the census of 1851 was inadequate to the onerous and responsible duties which they have had to perform, especially in the metropolis, where the labour of the returns were heavy, the pay dimin shing in proportion as the labour increased. Mr. Roberts, of Chelsea; Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Ives, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Hallam, addressed the meeting. The last-named gentleman read a letter from Mr. Hall, who, as enumerators were deceived when they undertook the arduous duties which were developed upon them. He was personally acquainted with a registrar, who had stated that if he hired [illegible] census, and wished to revenge himself upon an enemy, he would endeavour to appoint him as an enumerator. He would wish to call particular attention to the fact, that the remuneration was under 2d. per name that was no pay; and adding all these odd numbers together, he found that the enumerators were remunerated by the Government to the amount of £300. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding other meetings, to force the subject upon the attention of the Government, and the meeting separated.

SUICIDE OF THE PERSONAL COMMISSIONER FROM HOLLAND TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN HYDE-PARK.—On Monday, at noon, a jury was empanelled before Mr Baker, at No. 21, Finsbury-square, on view of the body of Mr. F. D. Camp, aged 54, a man who, with the most remarkable connection in the Netherlands, who was principal commissioner from Holland, [illegible] to attend to the arrangement of the contributions from that country to the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park. It appeared in evidence, that a partner in the house of Mr. John Matthews, solicitor, Arthur-street, West, London-bridge, attended at the Dutch Embassy, with Mr. John William May, the Dutch Consul, to whom he presented a letter of introduction. Mr. Clear attended to the fact, that the deceased, who had the deceased, about a month ago, engaged apartments. [illegible] Saturday night deceased returned from Hyde Park at seven o'clock. He appeared unusually depressed, and, on being questioned by Mr. Monsier, About ten o'clock the following morning witness went to his bed room, with a cup of strong tea. He knocked repeatedly, but could obtain no answer. Some one looked through the key hole, and saw the deceased lying on the floor. Madame Monsier also knocked frequently, came to his assistance. A key was obtained, with which Mr. Monsier opened the door. Deceased was then found suspended by pieces of cord from the bed post. A razor was also found immediately went for a surgeon, Mr. Mouchet stated that he cut the cord with a pair of scissors. He had heard that a person was about to be appointed a commissioner, to succeed deceased. He thought the duties devolved upon deceased had been rather too much for him. He appeared to have his mind overburdened with anxiety about the Exhibition. Mr. Mouchet considered deceased was labouring under mental derangement, and consequently was not responsible for his acts. He was in one only under the coroner's warrant, and he would, therefore, ask that the ball fixed by his Lordship might be taken before a magistrate for the county, to prevent the necessity of the deceased being brought by *habeas* to London. The learned Judge having read the depositions, said the case had been before his brother Coleridge, and he was of opinion that it was a fit case for the allowance of bail, and he therefore fixed the amount as follows: defendant himself in £400, and two sureties of £200 each. An order was then made accordingly, for taking the bail before a magistrate, bail to be approved of by him (the magistrate), upon which the reverend gentleman will be discharged until the next assizes.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia accompanied by Prince Frederic William of Prussia and the Princess Louise, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived in London on Tuesday. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar met the Prince and Princess at the London-bridge terminus, and accompanied them in the Royal carriages to Buckingham Palace.

In accordance with an order of the Lord Chancellor, the offices of the Court of Chancery were closed on Thursday, in consequence of the opening of the Great Exhibition.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The great match for the championship of the Thames, between Robert Coombes and Thomas Mackinney, will take place on Wednesday next, from Putney to Mortlake. The race, which creates considerable interest, is expected to be an interesting one, as both the well known equal by of the men, a first-rate contest may be anticipated. Citizen *J* has been chartered by the Messrs Searle for the accommodation of the *élite*, and will accompany the race throughout.

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN THE TEMPLE.—Mr. Langham, deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquest on Saturday in the Old Hall of Lyon's Inn, on the body of Mr. James Parish, barrister at-law, who was killed on the previous Thursday night by falling from the staircase window of his chambers, in Paper-buildings, Temple. A variety of evidence was taken, all tending to prove that the fall of the deceased was accidental. Mr. J. Parish, the brother of the deceased, of Crowdy, a solicitor, proved having dined with Mr. the deceased on Thursday at an hotel in Covent-garden. They parted with him at ten o'clock, when he was quite sober and cheerful. Mr. H. D. Maclean, barrister, occupying chambers on the third floor, said immediately over those of the deceased, proved having heard some one come up to the second floor shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday night. Immediately afterwards he heard a noise as if a person had tripped down a flight of stairs. Hearing a bustle at the hall door, he looked out, and saw the deceased on the pavement surrounded by several persons. He was lying upon his face with his arms stretched out. There was an immense pool of blood under him. His hat was lying by his side, and his walking stick, partly broken, underneath him. The witness deposed that the window through which the deceased unfortunately fell was situated between the first and second floor landings, and, consequently, when open at the top, as it was on Thursday night, to air the place, it would be very possible for a person who slipped near the top of the stairs, to descend with great velocity, and fall through the window without being able to recover himself. Evidence of a very narrow escape from a similar accident by another gentleman having been given, the jury, considering that some alteration should be made in the window, and was informed that it had already been done. The jury, expressing themselves satisfied, returned a verdict of "accidental death."

FORGED BANK NOTES.—The public are cautioned that forged £5 Bank notes are in circulation. The imitation is very good, but the water-mark has only the word "Bank," instead of the words "Bank of England"

THE GREAT FAIR NEAR KENSAL NEW TOWN, KENSINGTON.—The precise locality, or that which will be all events the nucleus of the holiday fair, during the great nuance of the Great Exhibition, is a large field of about 20 acres, abutting on the south of the Ta bt-road, by the Westborne Waterworks, and running up north ward to the bridge which carries the Great Western Railway, near the new ragged-school of the south-western extremity of hensal New Town.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending Saturday last, the births registered in the metropolitan districts were Males, 771: females, 732: total 1503. In the six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 the average number of births was 1449 The deaths registered in the same months were, 1015 males, 1, which was of unusual amount throughout March, but in the subsequent three weeks of April showed a disposition to decline, again exhibits a considerable excess above what is usually experienced at this period of the year. Last week was the seventeenth of the year: taking the same week in each of the ten years 1841-50, it appears that the deaths did not rise in any instance so high as in last week; that in 1849 they rose to 1098, but in most cases scarcely exceeded 900. The average of the ten corresponding weeks was 904, which, if corrected for annual increase of population, becomes 968. Above this estimated result there was an increase last week amount gre 60. Compared with the previous week of March, when the deaths were 968, the present return exhibits a increase in the zymotic or epidemic, and tubercular causes of fata diseases, and in those diseases which affect the respiratory organs. The zymotic e ses numbered 2.7 deaths in the previous week, and has now risen to 232: the difference arising almost exclusively from measles, which has nearly doubled its last week's number of victims the fortnight. This quantity carried off 67 children last week, scarlatina 10, small pox 8 children and an adult. Typhus was fatal in 32 cases, diarrhœa in 21, influenza in 7, and hooping-cough in 66. Considerably more than the usual number of children are still dying from the last-mentioned complaint, which at this period of the year does not generally exceed 43 in its week's measure of fatality. Other diseases which have last week been augmented in their fatal effects are consumption, which rose in the last two weeks from 108 to 129 (the latter number not being far from the average), and pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, which rose from 69 to 93. The increased mortality this latter disease has been chiefly confined to children: and bronchitis, the mortality from which has spread more equally over all ages, actually shows a decrease. It is known, by a comparison of deaths at different periods of life, that both the youthful and aged portions of the community, but chiefly the former, have latterly contributed more than the usual amount of mortality, while the ranks of the middle-aged supply less than the average number of deaths for this season of the year The number of persons who died last week under 15 years was 344, which is considerably above the average number at 15 years and under 60 was 298, while the average is 316, and of persons of 60 years and upwards there died 216, while the average is 168. Births, recently, have been unusually numerous a fact which will be found to explain, in some degree, the increased mortality among the young. In public institutions 147 deat is were registered last week, and these are distributed in the following proportions: 83 in workhouses, 13 in prisons, 10 in hospitals, 7 in lunatic asylums, 7 in military and naval hospitals, and 3 in prisons.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer for the week was 29.546 in. The mean temperature was 42°5 deg., which is about 2 deg. above the average of the same week in 10 years. The mean daily temperature was above the average of the several days until Friday, when it fell be ow it. On the same day the wind, which had been in the east, west, and south-west, changed to north.

FINE ARTS.—We have been favoured with a private view, at Mr. Partridge's studio, 21, Brook-street, of a series of portraits, highly interesting, as they are now upon the eve of dispersion. Some of them are finished, and others a considerable progress of the members of the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts First in place we may mention Prince Albert, the likeness of whom is excellent, and represents him in the attitude of chairman of the Commission: next, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord John Russell, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Palmerston Observe attention, with Lord Carlisle—the last an unmistakeable portrait. Lord Mahon, contemplating a map through his glass, is a good picture. In addition, there are some portraits of eminent men not in the Commission, such as Sir Gibson, the sculptor; Lord Colborne, and Dr Joan Forbes, the physician the last a very successful likeness. Altogether the series includes many of the notorians, statesmen of every shade of politics, and artists. Not least, though last, we may notice a capital. likeness of the Speaker—a handsome person, fully entitled to preside in an assembly consisting of many handsome members.

MR. SIMEON, M.P., AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mr Simeon, M.P. for the Isle of Wight, has announced his converts on to the Roman Catholic faith, and published the correspondence on the occasion resulting his seat, in which he says—I need not remind you that I have always, up to the present time, professed myself a member of the Church of England. Those who know me best will, best of how with what sincerity I have made that creed, and with what fidelity I have endeavoured to carry out the principles, and the course of act on which, in my opinion, it entailed. The events of the past year, which have on a variety of ways, into which it is unnecessary to enter, and decided entail upon me, as an honourable necessity, the duty of returning into your hands a trust which I am conscious that I should never have received had I been a Catholic at the time of receiving your suffrages.

REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.—The *Belfast Chronicle* is "authorised to state," that, on the dissolution of the present Parliament, Sir James Emerson Tennent intends becoming a candidate for the representation of his native town.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, APRIL, 1851.—Henceforward all letters and newspapers addressed to Port Natal will be forwarded £50 (ninety) country by the contract screw steam packets leaving Plymouth on the 15th of each month for the Cape of Good Hope, except such letters, &c., as may be specially directed by the writers to be sent by private ship or by any other conveyance. Letters for Port Natal will be liable to the packet rate of one shilling the half-ounce which must be paid in advance Newspapers will be transmitted free of charge

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.—On Monday next, the 5th inst., it is intended that, on and after the 6th of May, al. duties under £15 will have to be paid in the Customs treasury, instead of the Long Room, as at present. For the convenience of merchants and others, payments of not less than £20 (twenty pounds) of £100, as formerly may be made at the Bank of England. Messengers will be despatched every half-hour between the Bank and Custom House. On and after the 6th of May, great alterations, with a view to greater public convenience, are to be made in the Customs departments

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, according to the rites of the Church of England, is to be performed every Sunday during the Great Exhibition, at St. Mary's Chapel, Park street, Grosvenor-square, at nine o'clock in the morning, and at Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

TESTIMONIAL.—The inhabitants of Southgate have presented the Rev T. Sale, with an epergne, value £140, on his being appointed vicar of Sheffield.

Captain J. Rainier is appointed resident magistrate at Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OBSERVER.—LIST OF COMPETITORS IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT. As many readers of the Illustrated London News may feel an interest in knowing the names of gentlemen who have given in their names to play in the forthcoming Tournament, on their return to Germany, we subjoin a list of all those from their respective countries, the managing committee will not publish any list until the whole of those who will take part in the contest have arrived Among the most distinguished players who have promised to attend, are Herr Anderssen, of Breslau, Mr. Staunton, of Hanover Square, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Newham, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Wyvill, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Brien, Mr. Newham, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Staunton

SCENE FROM "ARLINE; OR, THE FORTUNES AND VICISSITUDES OF A BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

'ARLINE; OR, THE FORTUNES AND VICISSITUDES OF A BOHEMIAN GIRL." AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS week we give an illustration of this amusing burlesque. Here we have Priscilla Horton and Annie Romer, as the *Distressed Pole* and the *Wandering Damsel*, indulging in those sweet passages of love and sorrow, musical and oral, which inspire with the yellowest jealousy the *Gipsey Queen*, half issuing from her tent. We wish that our artist could have exhibited the capital make-up of Mr. H. Bedford in fuller relief; but, of course, the requisite perspective would not permit what had been also desirable. But the hero and heroine are there, unmistakeable portraits—capital impersonations of the lovely and loving in burlesque—scarcely burlesque enough, perhaps. But in this our artist is not at fault: rather, is it the misfortune of the authors in the choice of a subject naturally restive to the exaggerations required by the extravaganza-spirit, on its part equally intolerant of compromise. But the sterling merits of the writing ensure the success of the piece.

SCENE FROM "ROGER DE COVERLEY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

OUR Artist has here represented a scene from the gipsy episode of the highly interesting and characteristic drama now embodying, at the Olympic, the manners of the reign of Queen Anne as portrayed by Addison in "The Spectator." It represents Sir Roger in proximity with the gipsy camp, in company with his friend Will Honeycomb, both palming the gipsy heroines of the drama, Honor Lee and Mahala Stanley. The scene is picturesquely conceived, and serves to give variety to a drama founded on a subject full rather of character than of incident. It also serves to give a deep tone of colour and romantic interest to the gentilities of the general theme. It might be wished that the two strata of story had been more intimately blended, instead of lying side by side as they do; but there is a kind of necessity in this resident in the very constitution of the state of society described. The Romany tribe and the house dwellers never did mix, but, like parallel lines, remained one outside the other, however close they might approximate. We cannot, therefore, complain of that dramatic economy which resembles the life it would represent. As we have previously said, this play ought to be attractive; both author and actors have done their best in its production; and, should it not succeed, we must seek in foreign elements for the cause of failure.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was introduced on Saturday night, with a novel and strong cast. Mdlle. Alaimo, the new aspirant for lyric glory, made her first appearance in the country as the heroine of Victor Hugo's tragedy, on which the opera is founded; Mdlle. Ida Bertrand was the *Orsini;* Lablache resumed the part of the *Duke of Ferrara*; Gardoni made his *rentrée* as *Gennaro*; Signor Casanova, a new basso, was *Gazella*; the Spaniard *Gubetta* was allotted to Signor Lorenzo; Signor F. Lablache sustained *Petrucci*; and to Signori Balanchi, Scotti, Mercuriali, and M. Poultier were assigned *Astolpho, Lisarrito, Rustighello*, and *Vitelozzo*. It will thus be seen, that more than ordinary care had been taken to ensure the efficiency of the secondary parts, and the policy and advantage of the combination were indicated in the prologue and concerted pieces. The new *Lucrezia* experienced a very cordial greeting throughout the opera, and was honoured with an ovation at the close. She repeated her performance on Tuesday night, and exhibited less nervousness than on the previous occasion. When it is stated that her experience of the stage has actually not been more than four months, there is every reason to hope for a bright future for her. She is young and has a good stage presence, with a fine flashing eye. Her voice is a soprano of penetrating more than of sympathetic quality, and it is heard to the best advantage in forcible passages. She has a compass of about two octaves, rising to the C in alt. There is a determination "to do" in her style, indicative of a natural impulse. Her most effective scene was in the duo with the *Duke*, and her fiery action contrasted finely with the calm and child-like resolve of Lablache, as the revengeful husband Gardoni was heartily welcomed; the beautiful quality of his organ was heard to perfection in the tranquil passages of expressive melody. There was no lack of gaiety on the part of Mdlle Bertrand in the rollicking bacchanal, which was redemanded.

It was intended to have produced Signor Alary's new comic opera "Le Tre Nozze," on the Exhibition evening of the memorable 1st of May, but it has been postponed until next week: as a substitute, the management seemed resolved that the opening of the Crystal Palace should be signalised by a monster programme, embracing all former doings on the famed "long Thursdays." The entertainments began with Auber's "Muta di Portici," sustained by Madame Fiorentini, the gifted mime, Mdlle. Monti, Signori Pardini, Scotti, Mercuriali, Lorenzo, Balanchi, and M. Massol, with the dancing of Amalia Ferraris and M. Charles in the beautiful divertissement. The two Lablaches sang the popular duo, "Se fiato," from Cimarosa's immortal "Matrimonio Segreto." There was a divertissement by Paul Taglioni, with Pugni's music, in which Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and MM. Charles and Taglioni appeared; and, finally, the ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," with Carlotta Grisi's sprite, closed the evening's attraction.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," given for the second time on Saturday night last, was remarkable for the wondrous singing of Mario: perhaps, in the whole course of his professional career, he never produced a more exciting effect on an auditory, than in the duo with Grisi in the third act. Whether his acting or singing be regarded, his present delineation of *Raoul* has never been approached: it must be ranked as one of the finest performances of the lyric stage. Mdlle. Angri re-appeared after her indisposition in the *Page*—one of her cleverest assumptions: she was encored in the air of the second scene. The influenza, however, resolved not to be without its victim, fastened on Formes, who struggled loyally and manfully against the attack of the dire enemy of vocalists.

On Tuesday night, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was executed for the second time. The fates were propitious—there was not an apologetic notice of any kind—and the *artistes* were all in fine voice, Grisi, Madame Castellan, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Stigelli, and Herr Formes greatly distinguishing themselves. The *Alice* of Grisi is quite a new creation this year, and it must now be enrolled in her list of operatic triumphs as one of her grandest delineations. The unaccompanied trio in the cavern scene, between Grisi, Tamberlik, and Formes, was encored. There were many well-known French professors and amateurs present at the representation, and it was gratifying to hear their enthusiastic admission, that it fully equalled the best days of the Académie Royale, in Paris, where "Robert le Diable" was originally brought out by Meyerbeer.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," announced for the extra night on Thursday, has been withdrawn *sine die*, without any official explanation. There are divers rumours touching the "untoward event," but nothing positive can be relied upon. The "Huguenots" was the substitute for the long and anxiously expected novelty.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Such, we have already announced, was to be the name of the New Strand Theatre, under the management of Mr. W. H. Copeland, by whom it was opened on Monday, with two new pieces, one by Mr Courtenay, and the other by Mr. Shirley Brooks. An evident advantage was taken of the Crystal Palace in the titles of both ventures—"Living in Glasshouses," being the name of one, and "The Exposition" that of the other. The first, however, deals merely with the squabbles of two rival families, who live by calumniating each other; the other with a visit of Scandinavian deities to earth and the Crystal Palace. Both we believe to be pleasantly written, but cannot judge until the performers are perfect in the dialogue. Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Attwood, Miss Marshall, and Mr. J. Reeves are members of the company; and, when time for rehearsal shall have been given, will doubtless justify their past reputations in a new experiment.

ST. JAMES'S.

The Wizard of the North, Mr. Anderson, and the French plays occupy this stage, on alternate evenings. The first is as wonderful as ever, and astonishes not only by the number and subtlety of his tricks, but by the extent of his apparatus.

On Monday, Mr. Mitchell opened with the Parisian drama, and, according to his programme, promises the newest re-productions, so that we shall be as close as possible to the condition of the French stage. His proceedings, so far, keep pace with his pledges.

The leading piece selected for the present occasion is the last novelty of the associates, MM. Scribe and Legouvé, entitled "Une Bataille de Dames," and which was produced the middle of March at the Théâtre Français. This clever drama depends on its characterisation. The plot turns on an old device—that of a suspected person being protected, in the guise of a footman, by an influential lady, of opposite opinions: the former being a *M. Wansyn*, a young officer, escaping from the consequences of a Bonapartean conspiracy; and the latter, a *Countess d'Ambreuil*, by whom the prefect of police is deceived, until the danger has passed away, when the young gentleman, who had been made interesting by peril, is rewarded for the trouble he has been given with the hand of the Countess's niece. Sentiment, affection, and romance, all contribute their due share of ornament to this threadbare plot, and make a delightful dialogue-piece, in which incident is quite a secondary matter. Mdlle. Judith and Mdlle. St. Marc perform the *rôles* of the aunt and niece with wonderful propriety and *naiveté*, while M. Lafont enacts the lover with polished grace. But we must not pretermit M. Regnier, in the part of *De Grignon*, a guest of the Countess, who is mistaken and arrested for the delinquents, and whose alternations of courage and timidity were exceedingly comic. The performances conclude with a *petite* drama, called "L'Amour à l'Avenglette," draughted from the "Montanisier," an agreeable trifle, illustrating the inconveniences of being short-sighted. The house was fashionably attended.

At the HAYMARKET, a new comedy, entitled "Retired from Business," is announced for this evening (Saturday); and at the Olympic, that deserving actor, Mr. Leigh Murray, proposes to take his benefit on Monday, when the comedy of "Money" will be acted, and when we trust that the appreciation of the public will be demonstrated.

The Duke of Northumberland has given instructions, that, during the period of the Great Exhibition, his Grace's mansions of Northumberland House, London, and Syon House and gardens, Middlesex, shall be open for the inspection of parties visiting London, more especially those connected with the county of Northumberland. By applying, personally or by letter, at the commissioner's office, Alnwick Castle, introductions for this purpose may be obtained.

The first edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, a duodecimo volume, "printed for Thomas Passenger, on London-bridge, 1678," was sold, on Saturday, by Messrs Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly, amongst a collection of curious books and MSS. There is no copy in the British Museum, and on the authority of the auctioneers' catalogue but one other copy known: it is not, therefore, surprising that some active competition arose amongst the curious for the possession of the quaint little volume in question, which sold at £8 10s.

At a meeting of the East Country Dock Company, on Saturday last, a resolution to the effect that the bill now before Parliament to enable the Commercial Dock Improvement Company to purchase and enlarge the East Country Dock, and for other purposes, be assented to, was carried by a majority of 70 to 7.

SCENE FROM "ROGER DE COVERLEY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

HERE is Longchamps at last, with a brilliant, sunny day, which has the effect of bringing out all the fresh toilets of spring. We will not, however, detain the reader from a description of what we have remarked there, and what the fashionable shops have displayed for the last few days. Delisle has made a public exhibition (his yearly custom) of the new *objets* and materials of the season. We observed there dresses destined for the Queen of Spain: these are of very rich silk, including a white taffeta dress, with two skirts; the upper skirt with a wreath of flowers the under skirt open in front, forming a tunic, also wreathed with flower. Another dress has an immense bouquet of flowers at the bottom of each width, shooting up and lessening to the top of the skirt, at the waist. Figured dresses are the most numerous; and stuffs, which till now were worn quite plain, are ornamented this year. Even cambric muslin is many-striped, with larger stripes down each front width. Woollen dresses, such as the *Valencias popelinettes*, are disposed in the like manner. There is also a great quantity of barège dresses, woollen, silk, cotton, and muslin, with flounces. Dresses are of quilted cotton, with a white ground, and sprinkled with little flowers, and wreathed in front; their little *pardessus* of the same stuff, and ornamented like the dress. The coloured silks, with sprinkling or running wreaths, are much worn for dresses, trimmed with flounces cut out, and ribbons put on. We should also mention a charming *étoffe*, which is worn with the same kind of ornament—the silk *grenadine*. All dresses are worn with the body open in front, and wide open sleeves, so as to show in all their beauty the chemisettes and under-sleeves, which daily increase in richness and elegance. English embroidery is in high fashion, and will be so during the whole season; but, with the ornaments, is intermixed either Valenciennes lace, or heavy embroidery or tambouring. Dresses of *grenadine taffeta*, with flounces, are hemmed round the edges, scalloped with silk, or by a small lace of one of the shades of the dress. The *pèlerines* are trimmed with gathers of ribbon, either as small flounces or gathered in the middle. Little *mantelets* will certainly be more the vogue in the shape of small shawls, or fitting behind, that is, slightly hollowed in the centre; both trimmed with deep lace, or large fringing, &c. The *mantelet* is worn of all shades, and when light-coloured it is trimmed with two fringes of white lace, mounted with two rows of small ribbon gatherings.

Bonnets and *capotes* are remarkably elegant: the crown is exploded. The caps grow wider and wider; but, fortunately, they remain small. One thing noticeable, also, is, that the *capotes* are much preferred to bonnets: they can be more varied and more elegantly ornamented. The net and crape *capotes* are still trimmed with small flounces of ribbon, either a little areola over the whole *capotte* or *fanchon* shaped behind, so as to make the crown seem falling off. White crape and blond *capotes* are seen, with crowns embroidered with white but we do not think this fashion will last. Hitherto the bouquet has always superseded these attempts at spangles for walking and evening toilet.

Head-dresses are ornamented with exquisite artificial flowers, put on in rather small flat half wreaths, on each side of the top. Plain bonnets of sewn or rice straw are often trimmed with light-coloured taffeta.

The Illustration shows a dress of *grenadine*, sprinkled with small flowers; body and sleeves open. Head-dress of black velvet, trimmed with Malines lace. *Capote* of smooth crape, with crown falling off. *Mantelet*, trimmed with long silk fringe. Popeline dress. *Pardessus* of black velvet, and dress of pearl grey taffeta.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE TWO WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE Old and the New Water-Colour Societies have opened their doors to the public on the same day—a course of proceeding not very usual with them. We may, therefore, fairly, as we viewed them together, include them under one notice. Both societies are in Pall-Mall, and it is an easy and an instructive afternoon's work to visit both galleries. Pleasanter lounges in an April or May afternoon can hardly be devised. If it is raining in Pall-Mall East, you can seek shelter in sunshine, with Cox or Copley Fielding at the Old Society; if it [illegible] are roasting in Pall-Mall West, you can escape with Haghe to the cool of a convent in the New Society.

The two societies have the same objects—the advancement of water-colour art, and the sale of their own drawings. The Old Society excels, as before, in landscapes; the New in figures. At the Old, Copley Fielding and Cox, Evans and Hunt, Prout, and, perhaps, George Fripp, reign without rivals. At the New, the giant of the institution is Haghe. But there are men of note in Pall-Mall West besides Mr. Haghe. As Napoleon had marshals of scarcely inferior capacity as soldiers to himself, so Mr. Haghe has associates worthy to rank with him. Mr. Warren, the President, paints scriptural subjects quite as well as Benjamin West, and at lower prices. Young Mr. Corbould has a sense of chivalry and a knowledge of lists and ridings that would have endeared him to Walter Scott. Wehnert achieves in water-colours what few can accomplish in oil colours. Chase can take us to Haddon without the trouble of travelling there; and Davidson to green lanes such as Hobbema loved and drew so well, and such as [illegible] Patrick Nasmyth could transfer to canvass with a dexterity and finish and feeling worthy of the Dutchman.

In the *figure* line, at the Old Society, the two most ambitious works are Mr. Taylor's "Fête Champêtre in the Time of Charles II." (198), and Mr. Lonsdale's "Highland Smugglers leaving the Hills with their Whiskey" (208)—works of very different character, one giving us courtly, the other peasant life—one in the manner of Watteau, the other in the style of Wilkie or Edwin Landseer. In Mr. Tayler's picture there is

"THE VILLAGE SMITHY."—BY G. [illegible]—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

barrenness of invention he covers his paper with a great diversity of figure, groups his characters with a care and skill, attends to costume, and embodies a scene characteristic of the age of Charles II; but surely the tone throughout is somewhat cold. This, however, may arise from the number of warm-coloured pictures around it. Mr. Topham's "Highland Smugglers" consists of nine large figures, and is a picture such as Edwin Landseer will admire, and admit as much log, and cleverly too) in his own manner. The roguish young fisherman by her shoe after the smugglers for good luck is characteristically introduced, while the execution throughout is conscientious, and of great delicacy and firmness. It wants, however, that pearly texture which Teniers and Wilkie never failed in catching, and which under colour art is unable to reach: we are, therefore, wrong in perhaps expecting it, or even in referring to it.

Of Mr. Copley Fielding's thirty-five contributions, we prefer "Evening" (50), a charming composition, something between Claude and Barret, and yet with Copley Fielding's peculiar feeling in many places. View of the South Downs over Lancing March, looking to Old Shoreham," one of those Sussex scenes which Mr. Fielding's long residence in that district has enabled him to catch with unerring certainty; and his "Cliffs at Dover" (107), a coming squall, painted with the poet-like feeling of poor Falconer. Of his minor contributions, one of the most striking is that of "Scheveningen" (150), with an effect of sunset, taken, he tells us, "from nature," of which, indeed, we have little doubt. The effect, however, such as will reconcile Mr. Fielding's admirers to the truth of some of the startling combinations of colour observable in the works of Martin and Danby, too commonly called into question without due allowance for those eccentricities, those "sportings," as florists call them, in which nature indulges.

Mr. Cox, we are glad to observe, is less blotchy than he has been of late; while Mr. Evans retains all that facility of pencil which enables him to give Highland scenery with the same skill with which Mr. Topham portrays Highland life. Mr. Prout, we think, is colder and whiter than usual; but he has not lost one particle of that skill in drawing wealth to architectural detail, for which Mr. Ruskin has so justly eulogised him in his "Stones of Venice." Excellent in the same manner is Mr. Mackenzie, known to every person at all acquainted with Mr. Britton's architectural works. How admirably he has transferred the tracery, age, and feeling of the old tower entrance at Newcastle, and of the east end of Lincoln Cathedral. Mr. Lake Price has given (in 102) a new field of application to the Bridge of Sighs. Mr. Erskine has told a story of "A Gossip over a Wedding Gown" (44), with a pleasant sense of humour, and beauty. Mr. Hunt gives us hawthorn blossom and birds'-eggs, primroses and moss, with a marvellous eye for the minor beauties of water; while in his more ambitious work (312) he has drawn an ivy canopy, set with gold, and surrounded by fruit, with as much success as ever Mr. Lance (all marvellous in such matters) has accomplished in oil colours.

We have this week engraved one of Mr. Dodgson's contributions—"The Village Smithy," a very pleasing scene, treated with highly artistic feeling.

If we rule Mr. Cattermole and Mr. Lewis—as assuredly we do, and have to regret it—Mr. Joseph Nash and Miss Sharpe are sure to little advantage—we must hail with satisfaction a very marked improvement in the works of Mr. T. M. Richardson and Mr. George Fripp. The "Come" of the former (189), and "The Falls of the Dockart, at Killin, in Perthshire" (42), of the latter, are charming examples of water-colour art, rendered with a fine sense of the beauty of nature, and without any marked imitation of any other master than Nature herself. Quite as excellent in the same line, and by Mr. George Fripp, is his "View of the Thames at Maplederham," a sweet spot, full of associations connected with Pope and Martha and Theresa Blount.

Among the humor attractions of the room, let us mention "On the East Lynn, Lymouth" (13), by Penstice; "Frid. Heinrich Wilhelm Ernst from Marker" (22), by C. Bentley; "Durham Cathedral from the River" (76), by W. Callow; and "A Tyrolese Chamois Hunter" (137), by Carl Haag. Nor should we forget that Miss Nanny Rayner has a charming eye for picturesque sunny straw chambers and old palaces, such as Mr. Nash has happily preserved to us in his careful and picturesque publications.

The leading attraction at the New Water-Colour Society is the picture painted by Mr. Corbould, as a present from Prince Albert to the Queen. The subject is *Prince disclaiming his claim to Leyden*, from the fourth act of Meyerbeer's opera "Le Prophète." The passage chosen by the Prince is the following:—

John.—All ye attendant here your daggers now unsheath!
If I am her son, if I have deceived you,
Punish the Impostor! Behold my breast. Strike!
[Speaking in a loud voice to Fidès *]*
Am I your son?
[Chorus of people to Fidès.*]*
Speak, speak, thou strut fear or restraint.
Fidès. *[Confused and looking at* John. *whose eyes meet hers]*
Yes, the right now is on my darkened eyes!
Death, I have deceived you! He is not my son!
I have no more a son.

Mr. Corbould has worked well up to this passage—has filled his paper busy and an interested scene, and in some of the heads has supplied expression which his other works would have hardly led us to ask for. There are, we observe, a few figures in the picture which seem to want the colouring is warm and rich, and the whole picture worthy of the patronage which produced it.

Another order of excellence, and by the same artist, is (205) "Scene—Before Herod;" but the legs of the girls are somewhat too heavy for excellence in the art which "pleased" Herod. We would not have them by any means in the style of Taglioni or Duvernay, but more delicate they might have been, without losing any of the beautiful quality of flesh tint which Mr. Corbould has caught with a master's eye.

When the pictures are viewed apart from the interest attached to the Prince's commission, the best picture in the New Exhibition, the best to our eye at either society, is (49) "Church of St. Gommir, at Lierre, Belgium"—Mr. Haghe's single contribution to the rooms. But what perfection it is in its own way! David Roberts could not surpass it in water-colours, so full, so broad, so rich, with an effect of light perfectly decisive. Such excellence should have an enduring existence; and yet the water-colour art is more evanescent than the art of painting in oil colours—that art which Napoleon thought, even at its longest duration, was but a poor return for a picture—that art which, by the combination of so many natural and acquired qualities, exercised throughout a long life of patient and attentive industry to one pursuit. Mr. Haghe may be very well content with the reputation he has obtained, and the press he can command. Poetry, too, if we may believe a poet, is in itself evanescent:—

And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be.

But this we doubt, though this is hardly the opportunity to urge our objection.

Next week we shall return to the subject of the two Exhibitions, and the remaining pictures meriting attention.

MRS PEACHEY'S WAX FLOWERS.

Mrs. Peachey, the artist to her Majesty, has on her residence, 33, Berners-street, now exposed for her extraordinary skill in wax-work for the Exhibition, but not permitted to appear there in consequence of the space assigned to them being at the top of the building, where, owing to the want of the sun, they would be in part obscured. They consist of two remarkable models—one an enormous and magnificent bouquet of hundreds of flowers of the most attractive and full colouring, as well as the greatest diversity of character. The vase which contains the bouquet, with the water lily of Ceylon, and the newly-discovered Victoria regia, form part of this exquisite group. All the flowers are modelled separately from what was, and the colours afterwards painted on. The bouquet stands six feet in height, and is covered with glass shade. The other model is a group of fruitage, covered with a shade of the same size. The fruit and leaves of the vine, being the most difficult of any shown in England. It was manufactured from designs supplied by Mrs. Peachey herself, and is not to be seen elsewhere in the world. The model is about half of wonderful detail which it is impossible to describe, and implying a very large amount of labour and ingenuity, they had been purchased and unattended for about half the time since from the Crystal Palace, where yet, it is trusted, an appropriate position may be found for them.

CAFLIN'S AMERICAN INDIAN COLLECTION.

Mr. Catlin's Collection, in Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, was opened to private view on Thursday. The effect on entering the room is startling, the immediate pass of hundreds of faces and figures of Indians, in the resistance of war, their weapons of war in their hands, and their long waving feathers. The first figure in Mr. Catlin's well-known collection when a few days ago a British Lady, and we were glad to hear that her face with a group of her damsels, who all doted of the small-pox, came so. The dress of the Chiefs are of the richest and most beautiful articles. They are filled with beads and ornaments wrought in bead, with a feather fan in one hand—that of the Chiefs—and of eagles' plumes, which, from one hand to his cheek, and make him appear, when standing after his dress in most decent bird. He has a spear and scalping knife in his hand, and pouch. The walls are hung with pictures, painted entirely by Mr. Catlin, describing the scenes he has witnessed: all the portraits are taken from life. Mr. Catlin also has shown his varied talents by a model of Niagara during winter—the foam frozen, and the giant fall of waters a sheet of ice. Such an exhibition ought to be nationally appropriated, it being impossible to reproduce the portraits and costumes, which are thus of great value, from their being unique.

DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

The multiplicity of dramatic exhibitions which have flowed from Barnard's primitive production at the Egyptian Hall, have unquestionably led to the successive improvement of this class of works. The present addition is certainly entitled to this distinctive commendation. The route is lowed in this moving picture commences at the point where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, and thence passes over to the Desert of the Wandering, by the Convent of Mount Sinai, to the land of Edom, and its wondrous capital, Petra; and thence, by way of Mount Hor and the Dead Sea, to Bethlehem and the river Jordan. Descending to the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, it traverses Mount Lebanon, the temple-strewed Bashan, and the cities of Decapolis. It once turns up southwards, it passes the Sea of Galilee, the villages of Nazareth, Nain, and Bethany; and finally reaches Jerusalem, terminating with an interior view of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Exhibition consists of thirty-three scenes, and is accompanied with appropriate music. The views are from sketches taken by W. H. Bartlett, in his repeated journeys in the East; and they have already been commended for their fidelity by other travellers. The pictures have been cleverly painted under the direction of Mr W. Beverly; and the dramatic effects are very nicely managed. The landscapes are enlivened with characteristic incidents, and a good deal of explanation is given of the more celebrated localities. Altogether, this exhibition possesses attractions for a more reflective class of visitors than mere sight-seekers; whilst its picturesqueness must be admired by all. We intend next week to engrave one of its scenes.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Fourth Concert with their presence last Monday night. The orchestra rooms were filled to overflow with a fashionable assemblage. The symphonies were Mendelssohn's in A. No 2 (MS.); and Beethoven's No 8 in C minor. The overtures were Meyerbeer's "Struensee," and Weber's "Der Freischütz." Overland's Concerto—Thanks to the presence of the Royal amateurs, the company were freed from the crying nuisance of encores, and were able to appreciate the very fine execution of the above works. The "Struensee" of Meyerbeer, written as an introduction to the tragedy of his brother, is a very original and beautiful production, and will be more relished with increased familiarity with its details by the connoisseurs. The sublime melody pervading the overture is scored in the most ingenious and picturesque style. The vocal gleanings comprised Beethoven's aria, "In questa tomba," sung by Miss Williams; Cimarosa's "Pria che spunti l'aurora, e Calerina, il pare," artistically given by Miss Louisa Pyne; Winter's terzetto from "Maometto," "Del che pensando," and Rossini's terzetto from "Zelmira," "Sento conforti," sung by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Williams, and M. Jules Strekhausse. The Fifth Concert will be on the 19th of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The programme of the second *matinée*, last Tuesday, opened with Spohr's double Quartet in D minor, Op. 65, admirably rendered by Sainton and Deloffre (first violins), Herr Wilt and Mr. Watson (second violins), Hill and Mellon (tenor), Piatti and Pilet (violoncello): Mendelssohn's Sonata in B flat, Op. 74, executed by Sterndale Bennett and Piatti to perfection; and Beethoven's Quintet in E flat, Op. 4, were the other pieces. Mr. Bennett performing some of the "Songs without Words" from the fifth and sixth books, as a *bonne bouche*. Mr. Bennett's playing is worthy of his reputation as the first of English pianists: his touch is full of poetry and delicacy, and his mechanism is unexceptionable. Despite the pelting of the pitiless storm, there was a very full attendance. The first extra concert will take place next Tuesday, at which Herr Laub, the violinist from Munich, and Mr. Wehner, the violoncellist, will perform. The third meeting of the Musical Union will be on the 13th instant.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The fourth meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms. The scheme included No. 1, in E, Op. 18, in F, composed in 1792; No. 11, in E flat, Op. 74, and No. 12, in E flat, Op. 127 (MS.). The executants were Ernst (first violin), Cooper (second ditto), Hill (tenor), and Rousselot (violoncello). The fifth performance will be on the morning, on the 9th inst., at the Hanover Rooms.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week comprise the seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society, next Monday; the public rehearsal of Haydn's "Creation," in aid of the funds of the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday morning; and Mr. Willy's evening concert, at St. Martin's Hall. On Tuesday will be the first extra meeting of the Musical Union, and will be Mr. E. Turner's concert. On Wednesday the performances of Haydn's "Creation," at the Hanover-square Rooms; Molique's first evening concert of chamber music; and a selection of sacred music, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society. On Friday will be the meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic society.

M. Billet gave the first of his second series of pianoforte performances last Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall.

Mr. Willy commenced, on the 30th ult., a series of Wednesday Evening Concerts at 1, e Whittington Club, assisted by Miss P. Horton, Mr. M. Enoch, Mr. T. Bodda, Herr Hausmann, and Mr. Harper; with Mr. Lavenu as conductor.

The Cecilian Society on Thursday, performed Handel's "Solomon" at the Albion Hall: Mr. Crosby was the conductor, and Mr. J. G. Callcott presided at the London Tavern, on the 24th ult., assisted by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Miss Eaton, Herr Meyer (pianoforte), and J. Cass (violin), and Mr. Lavenu, as conductor.

Mr. G. Buckland delivered a lecture on old English and patriotic music at the Sussex Hall, last Thursday.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, performed at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The solos were sung by Miss Catherine Hayes (her first appearance since her return from Italy). Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves (his first appearance since his return from Paris), Mr. J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes. The oratorio will be repeated next Friday.

The Norwich Musical Festival will not take place this year on account of the Exhibition. The triennial gathering of the choirs will be held as usual, at Worcester being the town they year; and the festival will take place the last week in August.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Four representations of Gounod's "Sapho" have been given at the Grand Opera in Paris, with marked success, the interest in the work increasing on each representation, a sure sign of its permanent popularity. Madame Viardot has achieved one of her greatest lyric triumphs, by her delineation of *Sapho*. With the exception of the *Phaon* of Gueymard, and the *Shepherd* of Aymes, the other characters were but feebly sustained. The *Ballet de Cupidon*, of each act, especially those of the first and third acts, created an immense *furore*.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète," on the 26th ult., produced a receipt of nearly £400, although the entrance money was doubled on that night.

Auber's "Corbeil à d'Oranges" will be produced early this month, for the return of Mdlle. Albont; and, in July, this work will be brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mr. Lumley having purchased the copyright for this country.

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" was performed this week; it is in rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera.

The privilege of the direction of the Opéra Comique has been renewed by the French authorities to M. Perrin for eight years, from the 1st May, 1853.

Such was the success of Mdlle. Grisi and Mr. Sims Reeves in Verdi's "Ernani," at all, after the concert of the Italian Opera-house, on the 19th ult., for the season, an extra representation of that work took place on the 23rd, at which the enthusiasm was no manifested as on the previous occasion.

Fechter, the celebrated barytone of Strasburgh, has visited Paris on his way to London.

The military band of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons formed in Paris for playing on the newly-invented sax instruments, will, with the permission of the French Minister of War, visit London this season.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, the Parisian Concert took place in Paris last Tuesday, and was a most successful one. The vocalists were Mdlle. Duprez, Mdlle. Moreau, and Mdlle. Lyrie (poem by M. Hippolyte Lucas, the music by M. Henri Cohen, called "The Lovers," founded on Dante's romance. Hermann Levi was the *Ambrosio*; M. Jordan, *Lorenzo*; Mdlle. Dobré, *Antonia*; and Mdlle. Vavasseur, *Matilde* (Lucile).

The Duke of Saxe-Gotha's opera, "Casilda," has been given three times at Gotha, with brilliant success. The new work of La Roya and Meyer (brother of Prince Albert), called "El Sposo Sospiro, will be brought out at Berlin.

Madame Sofia Saxton, the Swedish singer, has appeared as *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita" with such success, that she was recalled twenty times at the end of the opera, and then the audience conducted her in triumph from the theatre to her own residence.

From Madrid, we learn that Mdlle. Frezzel and Signor Ronconi created a great sensation in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" on the 14th ult. Massol was the tenor. Ronconi is to be in London in the course of next week.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.—The Government bill to repeal the

latter taxation is unchanged. It does according to the number of windows or lights, and to grant an abatement of 20 per cent on inhabited houses, according to their annual value, and so on a principle. The house duty is to commence from the 5th of April last from which time the window duty is to be repealed. The new duties are to be divided as under a former act. According to the schedule annexed to the bill, the duty on inhabited dwelling-houses worth the rent of £20 or upwards, by the year, the duty for every 20s. of such annual value shall be sixpence, and for other houses not rated or stated in the schedule a duty of ninepence in the pound to be charged.

GRAND PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

The large and influential classes of the community who still put faith in the principles of Legislative Protection to domestic industry and capital, and the leading politicians who have advocated the claims of the agriculturists, both in and out of Parliament, have availed themselves of the occasion furnished by the anniversary meeting, on Tuesday last, of the National Protection Association, to make a demonstration in favour of their political principles on a magnificent scale, partaking, in no small degree, of that gigantic character which the influence of the example presented by the Great Exhibition appears to have communicated to every metropolitan display in the present year.

The meeting was held in Covent Garden Theatre, and was so crowded that a large supplementary meeting was formed at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, of those who were unable to find room in the theatre.

At both meetings, a vast amount of the wealth, rank, and influence of the empire was represented, and the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed have seldom, perhaps never, been exceeded at any similar demonstration.

At the principal meeting (in the theatre) the chair was taken at 12 o'clock, amidst loud and long continued cheers, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., around whom were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—

PEERS.—The Earl of Cardigan, Viscount Canterbury, Earl of Glengall and party, Lord Berners, Viscount Strangford, the Earl of Eres, the Earl of Lisburne, Lord Sondes, Earl Talbot, Earl Cadogan, Earl of Sheffield, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Ashburton, Lord De Ros, Earl of Stradbroke, Earl of Sheffield, Lord Northwick, Lord Hastings, Lord Burgh.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—L. W. Buck, Esq., Philip Bennet, Jun., Esq., Spencer Weadington, Esq., Sir Jean Trollope, Bart., Richard Bremridge, Esq., Walter Long, Esq., Captain Howard Vyse, J. F. Stanford, Esq., R. Spooner, Esq., Colonel Sibthorp, Viscount Galway, Lord John Manners, Marquis of Granby, Colonel Pringle, Esq., Anthony Godard, Esq., Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., E. S. Gooch, Esq., Sir Charles Knightly, Bart., Augustus Stafford, Esq., W. J. Fraunfield, Esq., Lord Burghley, William Deedes, Esq., Viscount Lewisham, Lord Glenmorris, Daniel Haydock, Esq., E. W. Powell, Esq., Henry F. Compton, Esq., Captain Alpin, W. P. M. Cryley, Esq., Thomas Waterfield, Esq., [illegible] Esq., R. P. Long, Esq., Ashurst M Jardie, Esq., Mr. [illegible] Esq., [illegible] Esq., Worsley, Esq., T. W. Beach, Esq., W. H. Bodkin, Esq., Colonel Lee, Captain James Linton, Samuel Umbers, Esq., Mr. [illegible] Esq., Mr. [illegible] Esq., Mr. [illegible] Esq., the Rev. W. S. Marriott, Admiral G. W. H. D'Aeth... Rev. Frederick William Freeman, J. A. Thompson, Esq., Charles Tyrell Esq., Sir Matthew White Ridley, Luke Bearman, Esq., C. T. Tower, Esq., Sir James J. W. Mackie ... Bart., Captain Hanson, Colonel Warren, Richard Hewett, Esq., P. S. Punnett, Esq., &c.

Also delegates from Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, and almost every county in England, and from East Lothian and Moraysnire, in Scotland.

The noble Chairman, after acknowledging the complimentary manner in which he had been received by that assembly of representatives of the agricultural interests in every part of this great empire, said it would be useless for him to attempt to add to his attachment to the cause of Protection because his feelings respecting free trade were known throughout the length and breadth of the land of England. (Loud cheers.) He considered that this large meeting of tenant farmers from all parts of the empire could not but be of the greatest service to their cause. (Cheers.) They cared not for the abuse of their opponents—(Cheers)—and all less for the ridicule which they had attempted to cast upon them. Lord Malmesbury (Rag-and-Bone Harry) they might they must, learn this lesson, namely, that their foes would not do this if they did not think their (the agriculturists') was a good cause. (Cheers.) If they did not think that the bodies of the operatives were coming over to Protectionists' notions, they would let them alone. (Cheers.) Nay, more. If they did not think that the constituencies of the country were opposed to Free Trade, why did they propound to the manufacturing operatives the doctrine that the prosperity of the agricultural interest was identical with that of the manufacturing districts around more with the Protectionists than with any other class. (Cheers.) They had joined out the fallacy of the "cheap loaf." (Cheers.) They had discovered that what was to make them happy, prosperous, and contented was fair wages, and always to be employed. (Loud cheers.) The noble Duke then resumed his seat.

The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, who moved the first resolution. He should have shrunk from coming forward were it not for a dread lest his absence might be suspected of inconvenience to the cause he pleaded for. (Cheers.) It was a constitutional and constitutional meeting of trade and of every branch of industrial pursuit, and of every class of society, and of every portion of the empire of many parts of the United Kingdom, the increase of crime, and the destruction of home and country by pauperism, the increasing bodies of the most industrious and valuable persons of the British Islands—(Cheers)—and the increasing burdens on the rates, were the results of the system of free trade, which, if not speedily remedied, must end in the wide-spread disaster, destruction, and ruin. (Cheers.)

Mr. Butt, Q.C., seconded the resolution in an able speech, devoted to showing the injurious effects upon the agricultural interests of Ireland, by the withdrawal of protection. He observed that "Ireland had suffered more than any other country by the Free Trade delusion. For years past, the farmers of England might regard what was passing in Ireland as the programme of what would most assuredly befal England unless they reversed their policy. There could not be a better test of the state of the population than the progress of crime Now, in 1846, the first year of Free Trade, the number of convictions in Ireland were 9638; in 1847 they were 15,233. That was the first year of free famine, and they might attribute the increase to that; but in 1848 they amounted to 18,206, and in 1849 to 21 202; and the cases of transportation had increased in the following ratio:—In 1845 they were 625; in 1846, 687; in 1847, 2202; in 1848, 3733; and in 1849, 3073. He himself, in Irish courts of justice, had seen judges refuse to pass the sentence of transportation upon convicted felons, because they said they had committed the crime in the hope of being sent to a penal colony, and he had seen the judges issue an order reducing to the lesser grade that could sustain existence the gaol diet, because it was proved to them that the prisons were crowded by prisoners to get to the gaol, in order to escape from the unbearable nuisance that Free Trade had brought on them. He was not able to give them the exact figures, but

pital in large masses. (Cheers.) They said, too, that the tenant-farmers must transfer their capital to other lands Thank God, the tenant-farmers' capital was inseparably imbedded in their native soil; and how cruel it was, then, to tell them that they must remove their capital to other lands. (Cheers.) Then, with regard to other nations following the example of Great Britain; the Zollverein and the United States still maintained exclusive duties The learned gentleman then alluded to what he regarded as threats of a revolution thrown out in case an attempt should be made to recur to Protection. If the Free-traders should dare to put their threats into execution, they would give them such a demonstration as the world had never seen. But the whole thing was ludicrous in the extreme. The aristocracy, gentry, yeomanry, and artisans of the country were threatened by a member of the Peace Society, and by a very distinguished [illegible]ber of that most respectable but not particularly warlike b[illegible] (Laughter.) And these were the men who were threatening [illegible] war Let them try to do it if they dared. (Cheers.) But there was more than absurdity in the matter. When they found a sworn member of her Majesty's Privy Council joining in this threat, he must say that a more disgraceful tran[illegible] never took place in the House of Commons He concluded by declaring that they had unfurled their banner, which should never be again taken d[illegible] until beneath it every British artisan enjoyed a full, a true, a just, and a fair protection (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

After a few words from Mr G. S. Dawson, of Selby, Yorkshire, the resolution was carried amidst enthusiastic applause

Mr R. P Long, of Wilts, proposed the second resolution, which attributed the [illegible] under which it alleged so many of the great [illegible] of the state are now intensely suffering, to the admission of the produce of foreign nations into unre[illegible] competition with the produce of this highly taxed country.

Mr G. G Day, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution

Mr J Bell, of Kent, supported the resolution, and was followed by a Mr [illegible], who was introduced as a London baker, and who, in supporting the resolution, said he did so under the firm conviction that this was not merely a class-[illegible] movement, not a farmer's interest, but one in which the interest of all, and above all the working men, might be looked to, and their grievances redressed. He was of opinion that every foreign article brought to this country displaced the labour of the home producer

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr [illegible] Worsley, whom the chairman described as a Sussex-man, moved the [illegible] resolution, to the effect that unless Free Trade be abandoned, and equal [illegible] be restored to British labour and production, the most deplorable [illegible]s, both political and social, ending in national convulsion and bank[illegible], must ensue. He had the honour of appearing before them as the representative of British farmers, who, having suffered as they had, did not intend to [illegible] home and go home, and fold their hands, and leave their cause to one day's [illegible]

Colonel Kinloch, in a very humorous speech, seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst loud cheers.

Lord Berners proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Richmond, President of the National Association

Sir James J R. Mackenzie seconded

The motion passed with great cheering.

The Duke of Richmond said he should indeed feel himself unworthy of any position in this country, if, in receiving so great a compliment from the great body of the farmers of England, whom he now saw around him, he did not feel the deepest gratitude to them He had through life, or rather since the war was at an end, taken every opportunity of associating with the farmers of England. (Cheers.) He knew them well; he knew their motives, and, therefore, respect coming from them he deeply felt. Above six thousand of them, whom he had then the honour to address, had [illegible] there that day to tell the nation at large that Protection they would and must have. (Loud cheers.) Would that the Free-traders, with their new convert, Sir James Graham—(Hooting) could only for one moment listen to the [illegible] those cheers! It would drive him into a fit back to Netherby, he would be afraid even of the honest, the intelligent, the independent farmers of the country But he (the Duke of Richmond) could explain some of the hostility of these members of Parliament to the landed interest. Did they believe that Sir James Graham had forgotten that he was turned out of the representation of Cumberland? did they believe that Lord John Russell did not think of his defeat in [illegible] that Lord Palmerston was not aware he was turned out of Hampshire; that his noble friend Lord Grey had forgotten [illegible] turned out by the farmers of Cumberland He did not [illegible] viduals changed their opinions for this, but what he said was, that they [illegible] themselves personally injured. That showed what good judges the farmers were for they found them out and turned them out He wished them to carry that principle a little further. ("We will. Give us an election and we'll do [illegible]") That was exactly what he was recommending them to do. He asked [illegible] look at the votes of their county members, and turn out every one of them [illegible] did not vote for Mr. Disraeli's motion (Cheers.) He asked them not to pledge their members to matters of detail, but to ask them this question [illegible] you support Lord Stanley? If they said "No," then don't have them They would have no more of this sort of work a man saying he was half a Prot[illegible] that he would do something for the agricultural interest They knew [illegible] could benefit the agricultural interest but fair protection He asked them to [illegible] all candidates who did not say openly "Yes" when they asked them if they would support Lord Stanley. He would not trouble them more at this moment ("Go on")—but he would merely assure them that they were not going to follow the advice which some timid people gave them, and who said, if they attempted to give justice to British industry, they must ex[illegible] could not do so without there being some mobs formed in some part of the [illegible] (Laughter) Now he told them before he was not one of those who fea[illegible] [illegible] Were they to abandon the cause of Protection because forsooth, there might be some mobs formed in some parts of the country? That would be to say they were prepared not to abide by the law which their legislators made, but by the will of a violent and infuriated mob. (Cheers.) The noble Duke again assured the meeting of the deep gratitude he felt towards them, and said he could not permit the meeting to separate, without giving their best and earnest thanks to the committee of the National Association, and to Mr. G. F. Young, [illegible]

[illegible] thanks was then given accordingly, which was responded to by Mr G F Young

The meeting then separated at a quarter past five, having lasted five hours and a quarter

At the Supplemental Meeting, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the [illegible] was taken by Earl Stanhope, and the meeting was addressed by his Lordship, Mr G. F. Young, Captain Vyse, M P., Mr. Bull, of Cambridge, Rev. Charles Day, and several farmers. The resolutions were copies of those adopted at the principal meeting

[[illegible] illustrate this important demonstration next week]

THE DINNER.

In the evening some two or three hundred of the gentlemen [illegible] assembled at dinner at the [illegible] tavern [illegible]—Mr. G F. Young (the chairman), the Duke of Richmond, [illegible] the Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Berners, Sir F. Fowke, Colonel S[illegible], M P, Captain Bennet, M P., Mr Booker, M.P., Captain Vyse, M.P., [illegible] Colonel Kinloch, Mr. Butt, Q C., &c. Mr. Higgs officiated as toast-master

The customary loyal, patriotic, and Protectionist toasts were duly honoured, and the party did not separate until a late hour.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. THE LONDON DOCK COMPANY.—This case, which occupied so much time and attention last February, has been again brought before the Court of Exchequer. On Monday last after two days' argument, a rule was granted to the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown, to show cause why a verdict should not be entered for the Crown as to the twenty-seven casks of sugar on the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th counts, or why there should not be a new trial; and a rule was also granted to Sir F. [illegible] part of the defendants, to show cause why the verdict found for the Crown as to [illegible] two boxes of sugar should not be set aside and a verdict entered for the de[illegible] [illegible] not be a new trial. Thus the whole question which [illegible] eleven days in February last, is re-opened afresh.

[illegible] AT THE GOVERNMENT GUNPOWDER WO[RKS], WALTHAM ABBEY.—On Tuesday last, the bench of magistrates at Waltham ag[ain] assembled for the purpose of completing the evidence in this case. The [illegible] [illegible]rs, George Rowe, John Cornish, Charles Eve, and Jesse Griff[illegible] brought from Ilford gaol, in the custody of Mr. J. Anderson, the governor of th[e] [illegible] and at eleven o'clock they were placed at the b[ar] [illegible]

[illegible] the case of the other three [illegible] of the prisoners said [illegible] reserve their defence. The magistrates decided [illegible] entering into his own recognisances to appear to any [illegible] preferred against him. The other prisoners, Rowe, Cornish [illegible] committed to take their trial at the next assizes [illegible] made for the money found in the possession of Rowe and Cornish to be [illegible], which was peremptorily refused. The prisoners [illegible] conveyed back to Ilford gaol

[ARS]ENIC.—The main provisions of the Sale of Arsenic B[ill], as amended by the committee, are as follows.—On every sa[le] [illegible]

[illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF AT MADRAS.—Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., is to proceed to Madras, where he will [illegible] rank of a Lieutenant-General, and succeed Lieutenant-G[eneral] Sir [illegible], K.C.B., as the senior general officer [illegible] in that Presidency Sir Richard Armstrong served many years in India, and in the Burmese war of 1825 and 1826, held the [illegible]

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE HON. GRANVILLE EGERTON.—We regret to state that [illegible] the untimely death of this young officer [illegible] Mr Egerton was [a mid]shipman on board her Majesty's ship *Meander*, 44, Captain the Hon [illegible] frigate was at Ca[illegible] [illegible] treasures for conveyance to [illegible] Mr Egerton and [illegible] officers went on a shooting ex[cursion] [illegible] Mr Egerton's gun burst [illegible] him on the spot [illegible] afflicting occurrence has been forwarded to the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, who, at the last accounts, had sailed from Malta for Sicily in his Lordship's yacht. Mr. Egerton was in his seventeenth year.

LAUNCH OF THE "PRINCE OF WALES."—This beautiful model of a [illegible]-gun frigate arrived from Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning, and was brought ashore at Cubitt's-wharf, Pimlico, the same day, at high water On Monday [illegible] at five o'clock [illegible] horses were attached to the sledge [illegible] which she was landed, which proceeded at a slow pace towards the Serpentine, Hyde-park, where she arrived at ten o'clock, having occupied five hours [illegible] was taken up in mending one of the wheels of the sledge [illegible] off no less than four times Having arrived on the north side of the Serpentine, preparations were made for launching, when she was dragged with some difficulty to the water's edge [illegible] was taken across to the south side and fastened to the horses, when, after several [illegible], and the breaking of the hawser, which was soon made good, she was dragged off the sledge into the water; but unfortunately, in so doing, her rudder was [illegible] were immediately set to work to have her completed by the 1st of May

ACCIDENT TO MR. GRAHAM.—Letters from Malta, dated 12th of April, mention a frightful accident that had just occurred to a son of Sir James Graham serving as [illegible] It appears that Mr. Graham, who is a remarkably [illegible] boy, was showing off [illegible] with his young messmates aloft, when, missing his hold, he fell [illegible] fortunately catching a rope that in some d[egree] [illegible] violence of the [illegible] much hurt, the [illegible]

SYMPATHY OF THE RUSSIANS AND FRENCH IN THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—By private letters [illegible] Majesty's ship *Enter[prise]*, [Cap]tain Collinson, C.B., dated Hong-Kong, [illegible] it would seem that much sympathy is felt by the Russi[ans] [illegible] our missing country[men] [illegible] from one of the officers serving on board:—"We left two officers [illegible] and Mr. Adams, assistant-surgeon, at Michaelowski [illegible] Norton Sound, with orders to proceed [illegible] see whether any communication takes place between the [illegible] Michaelowski I went to Sitka, where [illegible] researches of the [illegible], we find our Polar c[illegible] is concerned, totally in error. The [illegible] to the southward of Norton Sound [an]d they have no port on any [illegible] itself into the Polar Sea We found a great [illegible] the Russian authorities to aid in our se[arch] [illegible] has ordered the post of Michaelowski to [illegible] to be placed [illegible] with rifles, [illegible] skin boats are what the Russians have made use of in all their [illegible] April to Behring's Straits Lieutenant Bellot, of the French Navy, Knight of the [illegible] has [illegible] his services [illegible] speaks of the enthusiasm felt in the French navy that one of their own officers should be embarked in the sacred cause which has engaged the sympathies of all nations."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The [present] week has [illegible] the [illegible] gathering on the [illegible] Roodee, which, we are bound to say, did not quite [illegible] anticipated [illegible] it suffered from [illegible] tolerably busy week, the [illegible] the following [illegible] Monday, Lewes (formerly held in A[illegible] [illegible] Thursday, Durham, Shrewsbury, and Edinburgh; [illegible] The cricket season commences on Monday with an [illegible] at L[ords]

BETTING AT CHESTER.—THURSDAY MORNING.

[illegible] 8 to 1 agst Hernandez [illegible]

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY

THE GROSVENOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added. Lord Waterford's K[ick-up-th]e-Dust (D. Doyle), 1. Mr Dawson's Mark [illegible], 2

THE MOSTYN STAKES [illegible] Mr Hawke's Pad[d]y Bird [illegible] Mr Barton's [illegible]

THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Duke of Richmond's Harry Sk[illegible] (Kitchener), 1. Mr W[illegible]n's Aristos (Lye), 2

The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of [illegible] sovs. each, with 30 added.—Mr. Smith's [illegible], 1. Mr. Merry's Ma[id] of the Mountain (Wells), 2

THE PALATINE STAKES [illegible], with 100 added. Sir J. Hawley's [illegible], 1. Mr Dawson's Tightwaist, 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 30 added.—Mr. Bobbs's Lucy, 1. Mr. Dawson's Avia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CORINTHIAN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each [illegible] by Arundel, out of [illegible] (Owner), 1. Mr Carew's Escape (Mr Bevill), 2

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE ROODEE PRODUCE STAKES of 15 guineas each.—Mr Stebbing's [illegible] (Bumby), 1. Mr. Dawson's Avia (Lye), 2

THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE [illegible] Mr Lister's [illegible] (Kendall), 1. Mr. Saxon's Black [illegible], 2

THE CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 guineas each. Lord Waterford's Roller (Doyle), 1 Mr Stebbing's Cutter (Ba[illegible]), 2

The SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. Mr J Osbor[ne]'s [illegible], 1. [illegible], 2

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas Lord Waterford's Kick-up-the-Dust, 1. Mr. Holdforth's General Sale, 2.

THURSDAY

THE WELTER CUP [illegible], 2.

DEE STAND CUP—Eva, 1. R[illegible], 2

The TRIENNIAL STAKES Needle, 1 Merry Bird, 2

THE DEE STAKES.—Hippolytus, 1 [illegible] Doctor, 2

WANT OF LABOURERS IN AMERICA. The *Philadelphia Ledger* of [illegible] announces that no less than [illegible] labourers are now wanted on the [illegible] to Pittsburg and Cleveland on the Lakes. The [illegible], or 4s. 6d a day, for able-bodied [illegible] nearly 300 miles in [illegible] where, which has [illegible]

[illegible] which shall not be equally in [illegible] any duty or [illegible] any goods import[ed] [illegible] of the other, which sh[all] [illegible]

[illegible] KAFFIR WAR. [illegible]

[illegible] removal of [illegible]

[MO]NETARY TRANSA[CTIONS] O[F THE] WEEK.

[illegible]

provement in Mexican, consequent on the receipt of the instructions from the President of the Mexican Republic to Senor Payno, the commissioner appointed to proceed to Europe. The following extracts contain the most va[luable] [portion] of the instructions

[illegible] proceed to obtain, [illegible] with our Minister in the Un[ited States] [illegible] amount of two and a half millions of dollars, app[licable] to the [illegible] ment of the E[nglish] [illegible]

[illegible] payment of the d[ividends] [illegible] the 1st of July next, out of remittances [illegible] necessary regulations for the servic[e] [illegible] of the moneys app[ropriated] [to] the payment of the dividends [illegible]

[illegible] the payment to Mexico of the [illegible] due by the late [illegible]

On Wednesday the price of the Bonds advanced to 35½ [illegible], and have since quoted [illegible] In [the foreign] securities there has [been] little change of importance, the [illegible] Account having been adjusted [illegible] Prices at closing are—Danish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 102; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan Coupons, [illegible]; Deferred Peruvian, 39½; Russian 4½ per Cent. Bonds, 99¾; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 19½; Dutch, 4 per Cent. Certificates, [illegible]

S[hares] [illegible] the Account having passed over without the heavy "continuation" [illegible] At closing, prices stood, for—Aberdeen, [illegible]; Caledonian, [illegible]; [illegible] Great Northern, 18[illegible]; Lancashire and Yorkshire, [illegible]; London [and] Brighton, 98; London and Blackwall, 8⅝; London and North Western, [illegible]; London and South-Western, 8[illegible]; [illegible], 64; North Staffordshire, 6½ dis; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; South-Eastern and Dover, [illegible]; South Wales, [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, [illegible]; York and North Midland, [illegible]; Northern of France, 14⅞; Namur and Liege, 6; Orleans and [illegible]; Paris and Orleans, 35; Paris and Rouen, 25; Rouen and Havre, [illegible]; Sambre and Meuse, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Up to our market, this week [illegible] and carr[illegible], have been [illegible] descriptions has ruled heavy [illegible] has increased [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] black, 6s [illegible] grey peas, 24s to 25s [illegible], 26s to 29s [illegible] ade flour, 34s to [illegible] Stockton and [illegible] Danzig red wheat, [illegible] American flour [illegible] per barrel; French, 24s to 31s per [illegible]

The Seed Market.—Although the demand for cloverseed [illegible]

[illegible] Rapeseed cakes, [illegible] 40s to 43s per q[r]

[illegible] wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat [illegible] barley [illegible] oats [illegible] rye [illegible]

Tea.—The demand for common black tea[illegible] continues steady at full prices; sound Co[ngou] [illegible]

[illegible] improved in value 6d per cwt [illegible] Refined goods steady at 48s 6d per cwt for brown [illegible]

[illegible] Our market has [illegible] ordinary native Ceylon [illegible] at 40s 6d per cwt. [illegible] the quotations are almost nominal

[illegible] Corks are selling at 71s [illegible] to 53s [illegible] most other kinds [illegible] with a very moderate [illegible] 7s 6d per cwt. [illegible]

[illegible] Brandy and corn spirits command [illegible]

Coals—Bett's West Hartley [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 [illegible]

Hops.—Selected hops of last year's growth are in moderate request, at full prices. In all other kinds next to n[othing] [illegible]

Wool.—The next public [illegible] at which 30,000 bales [illegible] only a limited business is [illegible] are well [illegible] supported

Potatoes.—Selected samples are now worth 100s per ton, but the general demand is in a very inactive state

Smithfield.—[illegible] of fat stock the demand has ruled very active, at an advance in the quotations of fully [illegible]

Beef from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton [illegible] 4d to 4s 8d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; pork, 3s 2d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Our markets are firm, and prices have an upward tendency

Beef, from [illegible] lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; veal, [illegible] to 4s 2d; pork, [illegible] per 8 lb by the carcass [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 25.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Assistant-Surgeon [illegible] to be [illegible] Surgeon, vice Sawyers

[illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible] Cornet [illegible] to be Captain, vice Warriner [illegible] Morris to be Captain [illegible] Cornet J. H Thomson to be [illegible]

[illegible]

C Dunbar to be Captain, vice [illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF. B Tydd to be Assistant [illegible]

[illegible] Captain W Osborne to be Major [illegible]

[BANKRUPTS.]

[illegible] A. BLUMENTHAL [illegible] SNELLING [illegible] shire, grocer. G SAYCE, Heywood [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J THOMSON, Glasgow, spirit-dealer. G WILSON, J MARTIN, and J WILSON, [illegible] tailors. J BA[illegible]OWMAN, WHYTE[illegible], and G BA[illegible]OWMAN, Airdrie, [contr]actors.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENANT

YORKSHIRE. 3rd Regiment of West Riding Militia Major [illegible] Dixon (half-pay) to be Major, vice [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At Bayswater, on the 27th of April, [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 3, 1851.

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 482.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

A GUIDE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY.

At length the doubts and fears of many months are at an end—the work is done—the triumph is complete. The great idea of an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations has been realised, and the gates are open of the vast Building, which every branch of industry, and almost every country in the world has contributed to furnish and adorn.

On the 1st of May—a May-day which will long be memorable in the history of our country—the Queen, with all the splendour of her Court—with all the pomp and pageantry of a royal procession—with solemn and rejoicing music—with salvoes of artillery, and the enthusiastic shouts of the representatives of a hundred different nations, proclaimed the opening of the Palace of Industry. Seldom have such ceremonies been bestowed in such a cause not the celebration of the close of a long demoralising war, but the commencement, as we believe and trust, of a new era of peace and good-will.

Into this Palace we are about to enter—to traverse day by day its long avenues and galleries—to describe, to explain, to criticise, to illustrate the various contributions of utility and beauty with which it is crowded

Here we shall find the fruits of scientific progress practically displayed; here we shall find, side by side, in friendly competition, prepared to exchange lessons in civilising arts, nations which once met only as deadly enemies

The great social lessons suggested by the completion of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, are not less valuable than the educational. Of all European countries, England is the least visited by foreigners: they admire our industry, they purchase our solid manufactures, they dread our prowess and ambition; but the climate, the expenses of travelling, the absence of popular amusements, deter them from visiting our shores, or drive them away before they have had an opportunity of fully appreciating those personal qualities, which, when known, inspire respect, confidence, and permanent good-will

But they have come now; and before proceeding further, we shall do well, perhaps, to enumerate the nations which have cooperated with us, and filled with specimens of their industry, the eastern wing of the Crystal Palace.

France and Austria stand first in the number of their contributions, although Prussia carries off the palm in sculpture, with Kiss's vigorous poetical Amazon, without question the finest bronze of modern times. We have also Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Holland and Belgium; the Hanse Towns and Northern States of Germany; several of the minor States of the Zollverein, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg; the Republics of Switzerland; the kingdoms of Piedmont and Sardinia, Tuscany, and Naples; the Papal States; Russia, Spain, and Portugal; Mahommedan Turkey, Egypt, Persia, and Tunis; Pagan Western Africa, and the converted islanders of the Pacific. The American Continent has answered us from New Granada, Mexico, Peru, Brazil; and, although last, not least, the United States have aided us in this great work.

In addition to our foreign friends, whom courtesy compels us to name first, our colonies and dependencies, many of which, although much talked of, are less known to us than foreign states, make up a goodly array Among these, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, corn and timber-bearing, hold a foremost rank, grouped with the barren sheep-walks of the Cape; the great emigration-fields of New South Wales, Port Philip, and South Australia, famous, too, for minerals; Van Diemen's Land, the alpine island of Australasia; New Zealand, the most romantic, healthy, and unprofitable of all our settlements; Bermuda, where the name of the chairman of the Executive Committee will ever be revered as the re-introducer of agriculture and horticulture. The Bahamas, famed for pine-apples, turtle, and shells; many West Indian islands; and St. Helena, chiefly remembered as the prison-house of a great captive; Ceylon, "the farthest Indian isle," and the fortress of Malta, join for this time together; while India, with gorgeous manfactures and a crowd of unknown productions, fills a large and prominent space.

THE GATHERING OF THE NATIONS.—ALLEGORICAL DESIGN BY JOHANNOT.

Thus, then, without metaphor, we can, as a plain matter of fact, assert, that the long wished for triumph has come at last; and that, in literal truth a hundred nations, from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the fifth continent or Australia, have lent their hearty aid to the good work.

In this hour of pardonable pride and exultation, before joining the brilliant throng pressing forward to witness the inauguration of the jubilee of labour, it may not be amiss to pause for a few moments, and briefly recall the events which in less than two years have led to the realisation of a great idea; for, while we are shouting and throwing up our caps, and crying "God save the Queen," "God save the Prince. "God save the people, England, Scotland, and Ireland," we must not forget that more than once the whole scheme of an Exhibition has been on the point of being rendered impracticable.

It was on the 15th June, 1849, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the strength of information collected by Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Francis Fuller, announced to an audience assembled for the annual distribution of prizes, at the Society of Arts, that the time had arrived for attempting an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. On the 30th June the broad general features of the proposed Exhibition were laid down by the Prince in the shape in which they have since been carried. By deciding that the invitation should be extended to the industrious of all nations, the design was endowed with an original character, and, as will presently be shown, with an important element of success. A mere bazaar of British goods would have been of little advantage and of no novelty.

Within a month from the first announcement, the Prince was engaged in anxious consultation with the committee appointed by the Society of Arts and the President of the Board of Trade, discussing the amount of patronage which the Government could with propriety and safety extend to the undertaking. The committee prayed for the sanction and shield of a Royal Commission to distribute prizes, amounting to £20,000; the said £20,000 being at the time *in nubibus*, but projected to be raised by public subscription. Experience had proved that the principal manufacturers of the kingdom had no confidence in the *élettorat* judgment of the critics of the Artéplin, and no inclination to trust them with money.

The President of the Board of Trade declined to advise the Crown to issue a Commission to distribute prizes which might never exist, for, as he observed, "A Royal Commission must have some definite object, and ought not to be converted into an instrument for raising subscriptions." At this moment the fate of the project may be said to have hung upon a thread. With, at the prestige of a Royal Commission, the public would not subscribe and manufacturers would not exhibit. In this conference the only cheerful countenance must have been that of Mr. Labouchere, who had found a strictly constitutional protection against the infliction of a vast amount of new and unpaid labour. At length a solution was suggested by the financier and capitalist of the committee, Mr. Francis Fuller, to the effect that a contractor might be found willing to speculate on the profits to be derived from such an exhibition of manufacturing industry. This proposition was received as a godsend from heaven by the other parties; but drowning men catch at straws. It was certain, that without some such aid the whole scheme would dissolve and end perhaps in a book, a pamphlet, or a report. At that period the uttermost hopes of the projectors extended to the area of Leicester-square or the open space of Somerset House. The meeting separated, Mr. Labouchere virtually saying, "Find your £20,000 for prizes, and I will advise the issue of the Royal Commission to distribute them." And he no doubt felt fully convinced that a contractor so confiding was not to be found. But Fortune favours the wisely bold. By the 3rd of September Mr. Fuller had actually found in the Messrs. Munday, contractors willing to speculate on the building, at a cost of at least £50,000, as the Society of Arts might require; to invest for prizes £20,000, to pay some thousands of pounds towards the working expenses of the Society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the benefit of that corporation; to leave the amount of their own profits and remuneration for labour and risk to the decision of an arbitrator; and to permit the Lords of the Treasury to annul the contract, on certain terms of compensation, at any time before the 31st of March.

The Messrs Munday made a noble offer; and we dwell upon this part of the history of the Exhibition with pleasure, because we cannot conceive anything which will give foreigners so high an idea of the capital, the enterprise, the public spirit, and good faith of Englishmen, as the fact that two individuals, almost unknown beyond the circle of their private business, could be found, not only ready to risk £100,000 on an entirely new speculation, but willing to allow the [illegible] to be the subject of arbitration.

[illegible] conclusion of the search for a contractor was announced to the Prince by Mr. Fuller, at Balmoral, on the 3rd of September—a memorable morning—when his Royal Highness, immersed in the details of his great idea (now realised), kept gillies and hounds, and a hundred men "plaided and pinned in their tartan array," waiting a full hour until the sport of the morning, which had been prepared weeks before, was nearly lost.

The Exhibition of Industry was now "a great fact"; the sinews of war were provided; the issue of the Royal Commission was certain.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Wentworth Dilke joined the committee, which had previously the advantage of the services of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the great engineer of the age; of Mr. Scott Russell, eminent in almost every branch of science; of Mr. Fuller, a financier and agriculturist; and Mr. Cole, versed in official forms, and a well-known critic in art.

On the 3rd January the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations was issued: and at the first meeting of the Commissioners, they wisely resolved to annul the contract with Messrs. Munday, and make the undertaking rest upon the voluntary support of the nation.

Again there came a period of doubt and perplexity, if not of absolute disarrangement, which it would be as absurd as unfaithful to pass over in silence, in the hour of triumphant success. The appeal to the public for subscriptions proved a comparative failure. In spite of fine speeches in the City and in Westminster, the money came slowly dribbling in, and the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee saw insolvency staring them in the face.

After a suspense of some weeks, a *Deus ex machinâ* appeared at a moment when the Great Exhibition was vanishing like a dissolving view before the faces of a crowd of noble and wealthy Commissioners, in the person of Mr. Samuel Morton Peto, M.P., who gave his guarantee for £50,000; after which the Prince and Court, and City magnates, Lord Overstone, the Rothschilds, and others followed, until the amount reached £200,000. On this security the bankers willingly advanced the needful funds.

Events have proved that Mr. Peto's help was most timely. The subscriptions paid have never reached £70,000; for although the Exhibition was well supported by the press, and popular with the working and middle classes, it met with considerable opposition from the great body of the upper classes, the clergy, and the agricultural community; and found very lukewarm countenance among the country traders. Even while manufacturing districts were warm and earnest, ports like Liverpool and Bristol were cold and parsimonious.

With rare exceptions, the movements in the provinces in favour of the Exhibition were not spontaneous, but the result of agitation organised in London. For the arrangements of this agitation the Executive Committee deserve great credit; it was one of the parts of the work which they really understood.

The next great difficulty was to secure early in spring a building suitable in form and material for so novel a purpose. The plan of the building committee of architects and engineers, with their town of brick and dome of iron, which, as the official plan, although disapproving, we felt bound to exhibit in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 22, 1850, would have indefinitely adjourned, if it had not totally ruined the undertaking.

[illegible] for a Crystal Palace was produced in time to save the project from being lost, and the £200,000 guaranteed from being absorbed in a desert of brick and mortar.

But, although this admirable design had powerful support in the Royal Commission, in Mr. Robert Stephenson, and perhaps too in the Royal Chapman, there were only a few weeks available (from the 15th of June to the 26th July) to create enough of public opinion in its favour to enable Mr. Paxton to bear away the palm from the combined efforts of a phalanx of official engineers, to induce the Executive Committee and bankers of the Royal Commission to adopt a design totally unlike anything ever before tried or seen, and to find capital to pay for, and contractors to make and put together, eighteen acres of iron and glass.

We believe that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may claim a large share in procuring the adoption of this the only suitable design. On the 26th July, we gave our subscribers and readers an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of a design to which no merely written description could do justice—a plan selected by us from hundreds pressed on our notice. This appeal to the eyes of the British public was answered by a universal verdict in favour of the Paxton plan.

But while public opinion was growing, funds, mechanics, iron, and glass had to be found before the 26th July, in order to realise the splendid paper project. They were found—and all in Birmingham—in the persons of Messrs. Fox and Henderson and Messrs. Chance; but it is not so well known that it was Mr. Charles Geach, the new M.P. for Coventry, one of the boldest and most successful financiers of the day, who, in engineering phrase, turned on the steam, and gave the contractors the strength and courage to undertake the gigantic task they have since so creditably executed.

From the day that the contract for Mr. Paxton's design was accepted by the Royal Commission, we have presented week by week a pictorial chronicle of its progress, until this day, when, with all the pomp and pageantry that Royalty can bestow, the Palace of Industry has been thrown open to the representatives of an admiring world.

In the meantime it must not be imagined that the other and all-important task of the Commission and its Committee—that of inducing the first manufacturers of every country to prepare to send their choicest productions was without difficulties. Among many very eminent manufacturers in this country, the project was decidedly unpopular. Men who had already earned a high and profitable reputation for the production of certain manufactures, were not pleased with the idea of entering into a competition which they imagined might injure and could not benefit them. Then, again, the manufacturers of textile and all goods depending upon quality for their value, as well as many others in the hardware districts, were, and still are, opposed to the system of prizes, on the ground that in nine cases out of ten no competent jury or satisfactory decision can be obtained.

A variety of circumstances contributed to override both opposition and indifference, and to compel all in this country who had anything worth exhibiting, to exhibit in spite of their scruples and fears.

The cosmopolitan character of the Exhibition at once excited the attention of the manufacturers and of the Governments of the Continent. Mr. Scott Russell, in two journeys through Germany, was enabled, from his high position as a man of science, bearing credentials from his Royal Highness, to create an interest in the undertaking, which soon spread through every manufacturing district throughout Europe. The enthusiasm of the Continent reacted on this country, and called forth the energies of a host of contributors. The local committees, under sagacious rules from head-quarters, were lavish in their grants of space; almost every country received a liberal allotment. Soon the cry went abroad that more than double the eighteen acres of Exhibition had been applied for; that the Colonies and foreigners had abundant funds, and that from England alone, and from all parts of the world except America, it would be filled to overflowing. The English public, hardly and indifferent to their success, now, for the first time, were in danger of being forgotten, so they rebuked, and begged for room, which, by a judicious weeding out of rubbish, was easily found.

From this rapid sketch, it will be seen, that, so far from the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations having been received with universal enthusiasm, and carried into execution without pause, halt, or hesitation, there were at least three times in danger of total shipwreck. The committee, the Commissioners, and the public would not subscribe and would not exhibit. The Royal Commission, with all its influence, could not be induced to sanction the Exhibition, if any; a reduction of that plan into a practical fact has rested on the elimination of those qualities for which the sons of England are pre-eminent—unanimous patriotism, commercial enterprise, and mechanical skill. In works of bronze and marble, in taste for the fine arts, in abstract science, foreigners rival and often excel us; but in no other country could a credit for £100,000 have been settled in one hour with the certain of a pen; in no other country could so exquisite a building in iron and glass have been completed in the same space of time (nine months); and hitherto no other country has been found willing to invite in friendly competition of skill in manufacturing art, to which, with infinite mutual benefit, Great Britain has frankly and successfully invited the whole world.

We now proceed to describe and comment on the internal arrangements; and, first, as to the officials in charge of the Building.

The Exhibition, although vested in the Royal Commissioners, is practically under the control of the Executive Committee.

The Perpetual Chairman of that Committee, selected by the Government, when Sir Robert Stephenson was created a Royal Commissioner, is Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, C.B. and F.R.S., the author of a work of great scientific and practical merit on the "Law of Storms," and successively Governor of the Bermudas and the Barbadoes, where he had the rare merit of becoming a popular colonial Governor, while contributing largely to the social, agricultural, and educational improvement of the people under his charge. The other members are Mr. Henry Cole, of the Record Office; Mr. Francis Fuller, and Mr. Wentworth Dilke.

Allowing for the topsy-turvy principle upon which many of the appointments were made, the details of the arrangements since the Building has been open for the reception of goods, have been conducted with great zeal and energy by all parties. The difficulties between the mistakes made by Local Committees and the mistakes made by the Executive Committee, were enormous; but hard work and determination, with a large staff of able practical men, eventually effected a distribution which will, no doubt, satisfy the sight-seeing public: to expect to satisfy all exhibitors, would be a hopeless task.

The space question has been settled, as far as it could be settled, then followed the task of classification,

CLASSIFICATION

It will be observed that the classification has been, as far as possible, effected on the principles suggested by Prince Albert at his first conference with the original projectors of the Exhibition, in June, 1849. That is to say, the Exhibition has been divided into—1. Raw Materials. 2. Machinery and Mechanical Inventions. 3. Manufactures. 4. Sculpture and Plastic Art.

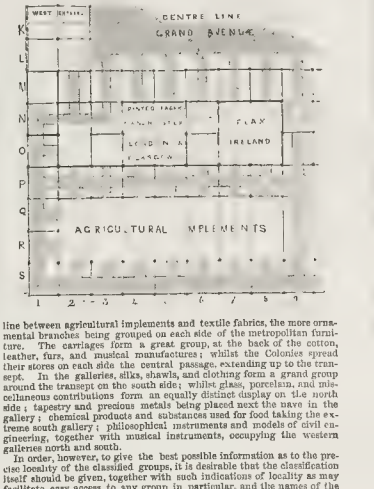
With respect to the productions of Great Britain, this arrangement has been strictly carried out. Various reasons rendered it advisable to allow each foreign nation to fill up its own space in its own manner. A strong argument in favour of this deviation from the original plan was found in the circumstance that without such concession the arrangement of the Exhibition would be indefinitely delayed until the last package from the most distant country had arrived.

Nothing could more clearly prove how well his Royal Highness had studied the problem he had undertaken to demonstrate than his suggested arrangement of raw material, mineral, vegetable, and animal, upon which the skill and industry of man is exerted to grow and manufacture; machinery, by which, from raw material, the greatest results may be obtained, in the shortest time and with the least cost; manufactured articles, in which the result of man's industry, applied to the gifts of a gracious Providence, may be seen and compared; sculpture and plastic art, from which the manufacturer and the consumer may alike learn to refine the perfection which can only be attained by the union of beauty and proportion with useful manufacture.

Under one or other of these heads, an illustration of every material add to the commerce, the agriculture, the manufactures, the sustenance, and the education of civilised communities, will be found. No matter to what country or pursuit a visitor may belong peasant or peer, duchess or dairymaid—soldier, sailor, or man of science—miner or miller, farmer or engineer—some one or other of the subdivisions of this classification we will undertake to find something which shall interest, amuse, instruct, and profit.

In order to perform our task as completely as possible, we propose to commence by giving a general summary of the countries and localities exhibiting 2ndly. To explain, by the aid of diagrams, how any section of the Building may be found. 3rdly. To give a bird's-eye view of the more striking objects in each department. And 4thly. To make a tour through the Building, explaining and illustrating what is most remarkable in each section, so completely, that this series of Exhibition Supplements will, when concluded, form a complete *History of the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851."*

The Building may be divided, as shown in the annexed diagram, into four great divisions, by a line running from west to east up the central avenue; and another running from north to south through the centre of the transept. These four divisions being to the north-west and south-west, in which the British and Colonial contributions are arranged, occupying the whole of the ground floor and galleries; and the north-east and south-east, in which foreign productions are displayed, including a large portion of the galleries east of the transept, certain parts of them being devoted to the more complete display of British contributions. The distribution of space in the foreign side was [illegible] geographical; whilst on the British side it has been as strictly technical as circumstances would permit. To [illegible] everything is so perfectly classified that the examples of each individual branch of industry are to be found in one spot, would be to state that the arrangements are perfection itself: in the great groups, however, this is the case to a much larger extent than could have been originally expected. Thus, manufacturing machines take the northern side of the north-west division; agricultural machines, the southern side of the south-west division. Textile fabrics of the most useful character form a large group, occupying that portion of the latter division next the nave or central avenue, with only a portion for cotton on the corresponding side on the north-west. The furniture department forms another group in correspondence on each side of the nave; whilst hardware, in its most useful forms, gives the dividing



line between agricultural implements and textile fabrics, the more ornamental branches being grouped on each side of the metropolitan furniture. The carriages form a great group, at the back of the cotton, leather, furs, and musical manufactures; whilst the Colonies spread their stores on each side the central passage, extending up to the transept. In the galleries, silks, shawls, and clothing form a grand group around the transept on the south side; whilst glass, porcelain, and miscellaneous contributions form an equally distinct display on the north side; tapestry and precious metals being placed next the nave in the gallery; chemical products and substances used for food taking the extreme south gallery; philosophical instruments and models of civil engineering, together with musical instruments, occupying the western galleries north and south.

In order, however, to give the best possible information as to the precise locality of the classified groups, it is desirable that the classification itself should be given, together with such indications of locality as may facilitate easy access to any group in particular, and the names of the gentlemen, and their assistants, to whom the arrangements in the various classes have been confided.

SECTION I.

RAW MATERIALS.

CLASS 1.—*Mining, Quarrying, &c.*

Professor ANSTED Mr. R. HUNT

Division A.—Mining and quarrying operations
B.—Geological maps, &c.
Division C.—Ores and metallurgical operations
D.—Non metallic mineral products

The contributions in this Class are placed along the south side of the south-west division, extending the whole length of the agricultural implement courts.

CLASS 2.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products generally.*

Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. Mr. PHILLIPS

Div. A.—Chemical substances used in manufacture
B.—Rarer chemical substances manufactured for the use of the scientific chemist
Div. C.—Chemical substances used in medicine and in pharmacy

CLASS 3.—*Substances used as Food.*

Dr. LINDLEY. Dr. ROYLE. Mr. MATCHWICK, Assistant

Vegetable Kingdom.

Div. A.—Agricultural produce—cereals, pulses, oil seeds, &c.
B—Dried fruits and seeds
C.—Substances used in the preparation of drinks
D.—Intoxicating drugs, fermented liquors, and distilled spirits from unusual sources
Div. E.—Spices and condiments
F.—Starch series
G.—Sugar series

Animal Kingdom.

Div. H.—Animal Food and Preparations of Food as Industrial Products

As already stated, these classes are arranged in the extreme south gallery, above the contributions in Class 1, and are followed in the arrangement by animal substances and raw products generally, as indicated in Class 4.

CLASS 4.—*Vegetable and Animal Substances, chiefly used in Manufactures, as Implements, or for Ornaments.*

Dr. LINDLEY. Dr. ROYLE. Mr. MATCHWICK, Assistant.

Vegetable.

Div. A.—Gum and resin series
B.—Oil series
C.—Acids; as acetic, citric, tartaric, oxalic, &c.
D.—Dyes and colours
E.—Tanning substances
F.—Fibrous substances, including materials for cordage and clothing
Div. G. Cellular substances
H. Timber and fancy woods used for construction and ornament, and prepared by drying
I.—Miscellaneous substances

Animal.

J.—For textile fabrics and clothing
K.—For domestic or ornamental purposes, or for the manufacture of implements
Div. L.—As agents in the manufacture of various articles
M.—For the production of chemical substances
N. For pigments and dyes

MACHINERY.

CLASS 5.—*Machines for direct use, including Carriages and Railway and Naval Mechanism.*

Mr. HENEMAN. Mr. BIDDLE, Assistant.

Div. A.—Steam-engine and boiler, water and wind-mills, various other prime movers.
B.—Separate parts of machines, specimens of workmanship. (See also Water and Gas-works in 7)
C.—Pneumatic machines
D.—Hydraulic machines, cranes, &c., pile drivers, &c. (See also 7)
Div. E. Locomotives and railway carriages, &c
F.—Railway machinery and permanent way
G.—Weighing, measuring, and registering machines for commercial and not for philosophical purposes

CLASS 5A.—*Carriages generally, not including those connected with Rail or Tram-roads.*

Div. A.—For town use
B.—For travelling carriages
C.—For general use
Div. D.—Public carriages
E. Carts and waggons of all kinds, not being agricultural

In this Class a great variety of machines are very distinctly classed in the arrangements, and occupy the whole of the three courts of the north-west division nearest the transept, and immediately at the back of cotton, leather, and furs, mineral manufactures, and furniture. The locomotives and railway carriages are placed on a line of rail, separating the machines not in motion from those to which steam-power is applied, the whole arrangement being very distinct and complete

CLASS 6.—*Manufacturing Machines and Tools, or Systems of Machinery, Tools, and Implements employed for the undermentioned purposes.*

MR. HENSMAN. Ensign CRASTER, E.I.C., Assistant.

Div. A.—Manufactures of all spun, woven, felted, or laid fabrics.
B.—Manufactures of metals.
C. —Manufactures of mineral substances, and mining machinery. (See section 1.)
D.—Manufactures of vegetable substances
Div. E.—Manufactures of animal substances.
F.—Machinery and apparatus for brewing, distilling, and manufacturing chemistry.

The machines to which steam-power is applied as indicated in the above classification, are all arranged on the northern side of the west end of the Building; cotton machinery being placed at the extreme west, followed by woollen machinery, that used in the manufacture of flax, and lastly silk and lace machinery, miscellaneous machines in motion; lathes and tools, with mills, concluding the group.

CLASS 7.—*Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.*

MR. HENSMAN. Lieut. WALKER, R.E.

Div. A. Foundation and building contrivances connected with hydraulic works
B Scaffolding and centering
C —Bridges, tunnels, and engineering contrivances for crossing rivers, ravines, &c.
D —Dock, harbour, river, and canal works
E. —Lighthouses and beacons
F —Roofs, buildings, and contrivances for covering large areas
G —Water-works, and the engineering contrivances connected with the obtaining, storing, and distribution of water in towns
Div. H.—Gas-works, and contrivances connected with the economical production of artificial light
I.—Sewerage, cleansing, paving, and the contrivances connected with the sanitary condition of towns
J.—Warming and ventilating domestic residences, and the contrivances connected therewith
K.—Miscellaneous

The models and contrivances in this Class are placed, so far as they are grouped, in the south-western corner of the south-west gallery; but numerous models belonging to this class, and those, too, of the highest character, are placed in various parts of the Building.

CLASS 8.—*Naval Architecture, Military Engineering; Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements*

Captain WESTMACOTT, R.E. Mr. WATTS, R.N.

Div. A.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for purposes of commerce
B.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for purposes of war
C.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for the application of steam or other powers
D —Vessels used for amusement, and small vessels generally
E.—Rigging, anchors, windlasses, capstans, sheeting, and articles connected with practical seamanship and the saving of life from shipwreck
F. Infantry army - clothing and accoutrements
Div. G.—Cavalry army - clothing and accoutrements
H.—Camp equipage—such as marquees, tents, &c.
I.—Artillery equipments, both in garrison and the field; machines for mounting and dismounting ordnance
J. —Naval gunnery and weapons of attack and defence more especially adapted to naval purposes
K.—Ordnance and projectiles
L.—Small arms
M.—Military engineering, field equipments, methods of passing rivers and other obstacles, the attack and defence of fortresses, and field fortification

The models in naval architecture and other contributions in Class 8 have been arranged in the north-western corner of the north-west gallery, so as to balance the arrangement of Class 7.

CLASS 9.—*Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.*

MR. BRANDRETH GIBBS. Ensign SOADY, E.I.C., Assistant.

Div. A.—Implements for tillage
B.—Drilling, sowing, manuring, and hoeing machine
C. Harvesting machines
D. Barn machinery
E. —Field, fold, and yard machinery
Div. F.—Agricultural carriages, harness, and gear
G.—Drainage implements
H. —Dairy implements
I.—Miscellaneous implements used in agriculture
J. —Garden engines and tools

Agricultural implements form a great feature in the south-western division, and occupy the courts between the main passages from west to east on that side of the Building extending from the extreme west to the Sculpture Room.

CLASS 10.—*Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use: Musical, Horological, and Surgical Instruments.*

Lieut.-Col. LLOYD. Ensign TREVOR, E.I.C., Assistant.

Div. A.—Instruments for the measurement of space
B.—Instruments to measure the effects of mechanical and physical forces
C.—Instruments to illustrate the laws of mechanical and physical science
Div. D.—Application of mechanical and physical science to useful purposes, not included in any of the preceding or subsequent sections
E.—Chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus
F.—Miscellaneous

CLASS 10A.—*Musical Instruments, &c.*

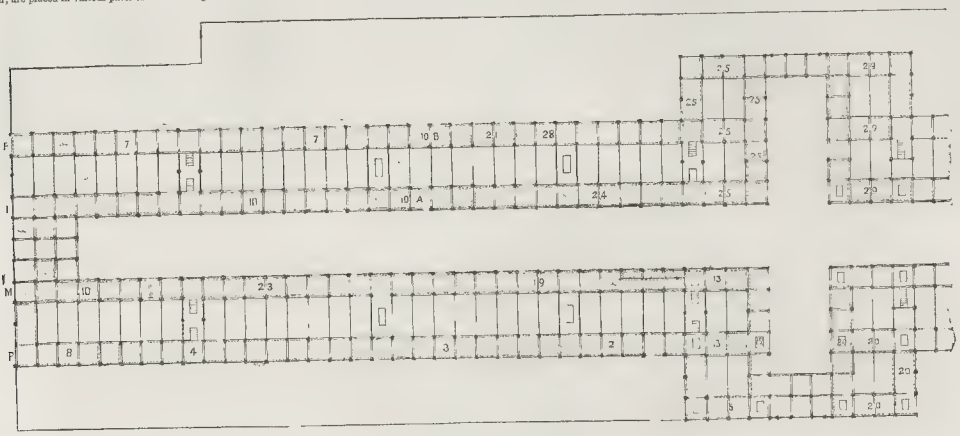
Div. A.—Wind instruments
B.—Stringed instruments
C.—Keyed instruments with fixed tones
D—Instruments of percussion
Div. E.—Automatic instruments
F.—Miscellaneous articles in connection with musical instruments
G. —Musical diagrams

CLASS 10B. *Horology.*

Div. A. Great clocks for churches, castles, stables, and public buildings in general
B. Astronomical clocks
C. Clocks applied in registration
D. Clocks shewing different phenomena
E.—Clocks for the common purposes of life
F. Clocks and timepieces in decorated cases, commonly called ornamental clocks, for drawing rooms, libraries, &c.
Div. G.—Sundries applicable to clocks
H.—Marine chronometers
I.—Pocket watches of various descriptions
J Watches for different markets
K. —Miscellaneous

CLASS 10C.—*Surgical Instruments.*

Div. A.—For operations on the ear
B.—Operations on the eye
C.—Operations on the nose, nasal fosse, and antrum
D.—Operations on the mouth and pharynx
E.—Operations on the thorax and respiratory organs
F.—Operations on the abdominal walls and alimentary canal
Div. G.—Operations on the genito-urinary system in the male
H.—Operations on the genito-urinary system in the female
I. Operations on the extremities



PLAN OF GALLERY.

REFERENCE TO PLAN OF GALLERY.

F North gallery	M.—Central South
L.—Central North	F.—South Gallery

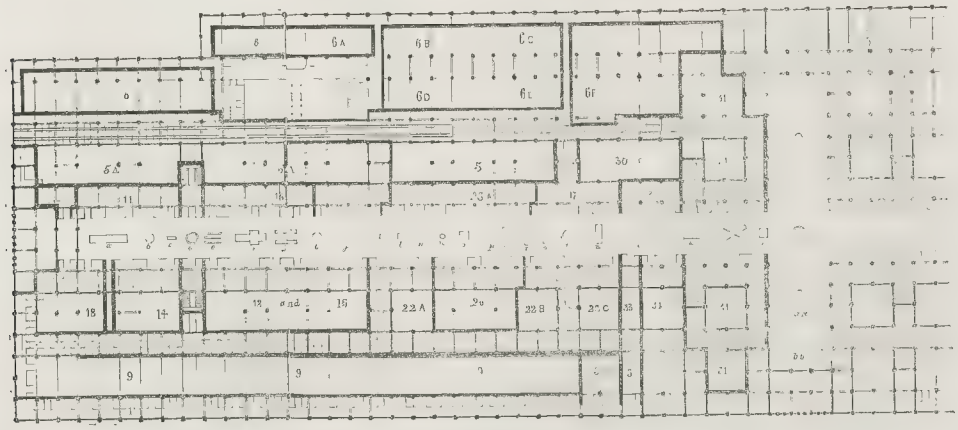
These letters correspond to those used in the alphabetical marking of the bays from north to south.

N.B. The numbers correspond with those of the respective classes.

RAW MATERIALS.
2.—Chemical productions
3.—Vegetable and animal substances used for food
4.—Vegetable and animal substances used in manufactures

MACHINERY.
7.— Civil engineering, &c.
8.—Naval architecture, arms, &c.
10.—Philosophical instruments
10A.—Musical instruments
10B.—Surgical instruments.

MANUFACTURES.
13, 13.—Silk
15, 15, 15.—Shawls
15A. Mixed fabrics, London and Norwich
19 —Tapestry, lace, &c.
20. Clothing
21.—Cutlery
23.—Precious metals
24 —Glass
25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25 —Porcelain, &c.
28. Animal and vegetable manufactures
29, 29, 29. Miscellaneous manufactures



PLAN OF GROUND-FLOOR.

REFERENCE TO PLAN OF GROUND-FLOOR.

N.B.—The numbers correspond with those of the respective Classes.

RAW MATERIALS
1, 1, 1.—Mineral, Mining, and Metallurgy.

MACHINERY.
5. —Marine engines, hydraulic machines, and brewing apparatus
5A, 5A. Carriages
5B, 5B. Locomotives, &c.
6.—Machines in motion—Cotton
6A.—Woollen machines
6B. Flax machinery
6C.—Silk and lace machinery
6D.—Lathes and tools
6E. Mills
6F.—Steam-engines
9, 9, 9.—Agricultural implements

MANUFACTURES
11. Cotton
12 and 15. Woollen and mixed fabrics
14 —Flax and hemp
16 Leather, furs, &c
17.—Paper and printing
18.—Printed fabrics
22, 22, 22 Hardware
22A. Sheffield court
22B. Birmingham court
22C.—Mediæval court, containing, also, specimens from Classes 27 and 30
26.—Furniture—Metropolis
30.—Sculpture
31.—East Indies
31. Ceylon, Malacca, &c
36A.—Furnitnre—Provincial towns
27.—Mineral manufactures

FINE ARTS.
30A.—Fine Art court

COLONIES.
33—Australia
34 —Canada

"BOY AT A STREAM."—BY J. H. FOLEY.

projecting into the central avenue, and is to the left of the west entrance, occupying the space under the gallery to the carriage courts at the back.

CLASS 12.—*Woollen and Worsted.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Div. A.—Broad cloths	*Div.* F.—Serges
B.—Narrow cloths	G.—Tartans
C.—Flannels	H.—Worsted stuff goods
D.—Blankets	I.—Woollen, worsted, alpaca, and mohair yarns
E.—Woollen cloaking	

One of the large courts on the south side of the central avenue has been devoted to this Class and Class 15 (Mixed Fabrics), as the leading manufacturers of the north, or at least the great manufacturing districts, produce the articles arranged under the heads of both classes, and it was deemed desirable not to separate them, except in the special case of shawls. The large space occupied by these two classes being found insufficient, a large portion of the Scotch woollens, tartans, and tweeds have been placed on the north-west wall, near the woollen machinery.

CLASS 13.—*Silk and Woollen.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Div. A.—Silk yarns	*Div.* E.—Gauzes and crapes
B.—Plain silks	F.—Plain ribbons
C.—Fancy silks	G.—Fancy ribbons
D.—Velvets	

The rich and varied productions in Class 13 are all placed in the gallery near the transept, at the angle of the south-west division. The Spitalfields contributions being next to the central avenue, and those of Manchester and Macclesfield parallel to them in the side gallery.

CLASS 14.—*Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Div. A.—Flax fibre	*Div.* E.—Cambrics, cambric and linen handkerchiefs, plain, bordered, and embroidered; plain, printed, or dyed; printed linens, lawns, cambrics, bleached, unbleached, or dyed
B.—Linen yarn and thread	
C.—Plain linen of all widths	
D.—Damasks, diapers, drills, and other twilled linens, bleached, unbleached, and dyed	F.—Cordage of all kinds

This Class, representing the staple trade of the north of Ireland and some portions of Scotland, has been placed on the right of the central avenue, entering at the west door, immediately after Class 18. This arrangement was adopted in order to bring the leading textile products of Ireland into one group, as the poplins, woollens, and even the silks of that country have been placed at the corner of Classes 13 and 15, being separated from this Class by one of the staircases, in the entrance to which the poplin loom is placed, in which is displayed the process of weaving a rich brocade of that material.

CLASS 15.—*Mixed Fabrics, including Shawls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods (Class 12).*

Div. A.—Mixed woven fabrics.	*Div.* B.—Shawls.

It has been already stated that Class 15 is mixed up in the arrangements with Class 12. The shawls, however, both printed and woven, are placed in the galleries near the transept, grouping with the silks. The Paisley productions occupy the corner to the west of the transept, whilst the London contributions are placed at the side at a right angle with the metropolitan silks. The Norwich contributions are also placed here, the dress fabrics forming with London another group in the midst of Class 20.

"MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."—EXHIBITED BY THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

Div. K.—Operations on the osseous system	investigation and treatment of disease
L.—Operations on the vascular system	*Div.* P.—Surgical tables, beds, mattrasses, chairs, cradles, rests, &c.
M.—Autoplastic and orthopœdic operations	Q.—Post-mortem and dissecting instruments and instruments for embalment
N.—Dressing instruments	R.—Instruments applied to veterinary purposes
O.—Miscellaneous philosophical apparatus, applied to the	

This important Class has been judiciously placed between the models, &c. in civil engineering, and those of naval architecture, and forms with them, a grand group of examples of the most ingenious contrivances the mental activity of the present age has produced. The philosophical instruments are ranged in the galleries next the nave, and on each side the large organ placed at the west end, which is itself a type of a large number of contributions to one of the divisions of the class, that of musical instruments.

MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 11.—*Cotton.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Div. A.—Cotton yarn and thread	*Div.* E.—Dimities, &c.
B.—Calicoes	F.—Coloured woven cottons
C.—Cords and beavertecns	G.—Oiled calicoes and cambrics for packing
D.—Muslins, &c.	

This Class is placed with the counters and most effective arrangements

"ROSAMUNDA."—BY JOHN THOMAS.

to the contributions in the precious metals. Carpets, however, are used, more or less, in the decoration of the Building, or are suspended from the girders of the roof above the galleries in various parts.

CLASS 20.—*Articles of Clothing for Immediate, Personal, or Domestic Use.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS.

Div. A.—Hats, caps, and bonnets	*Div.* D.—Boots, shoes, and lasts
B.—Hosiery	E.—Under clothing
C.—Gloves	F.—Upper clothing

"ARIADNE."—BY KIRK.

This class has been placed in the galleries, and balances the shawls and silks, these being placed on one side of the large tree at the central entrance, and Class 20 on the other.

CLASS 21.—*Cutlery and Edge Tools.*

Mr. R. THOMPSON.

Div. A.—Cutlery: such as knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, scissors, shears, and razors	*Div.* B.—Files, and other small edge tools not included in manufacturing tools in Section 6

Cutlery and edge tools generally have been arranged in the north gallery.

CLASS 22.—*Iron and General Hardware.*

Mr. R. THOMPSON.

Div. A.—Brass manufacture	*Div.* D.—Steel manufacture
B. Copper, zinc, tin, pewter, and general brazlery	E.—Buttons, &c.
C.—Iron manufacture. (See, also, 1 and 5)	F.—Wire-work, &c.

The extensive and miscellaneous character of the contributions in this Class has been well provided for by its being placed in the avenue under the side gallery in the south-west division, thus separating, by a very distinct line, the textile fabrics and furniture from the agricultural department Birmingham and Sheffield occupy distinct localities on each side of the metropolitan display of furniture.

CLASS 16.—*Leather, including Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.*

Mr. DODD.

Div. A.—Leather.	*Div.* D.—Skins and fur.
B.—Saddlery and harness.	E.—Feathers.
C.—Miscellaneous.	F.—Hair.

The articles comprised in the above Class are placed on the left of the central avenue, entering from the west, and follow the cottons, being separated from the latter by a staircase.

CLASS 17.—*Paper and Stationery, Printing and Bookbinding.*

Mr. OWEN JONES.

Div. A.—Paper in the raw state, as it leaves the mill	*Div.* D.—Paper and scaleboard boxes, cartons, cartonnerie
B.—Articles of stationery	E.—Printing (not including Fine Art Printing)
C.—Pasteboards, cards, &c.	F.—Bookbinding, &c.

This Class is placed between the colonial contributions and the provincial furniture, on the same side of the central avenue as Class 16.

CLASS 18. *Woven, Spun, Felted, and Lace Fabrics, when shown as Specimens of Printing and Dyeing.*

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant

Div. A.—Printing or dyeing of woollen or any mixed substances, as mousseline de sole, or alpaca mixture	*Div.* C.—Dyed cotton goods
	D.—Dyed linen goods
	E.—Dyeing or printing of leather, hair, fur, &c.
B.—Printed calicoes, cambrics, muslins, velvets, and velveteens	

This important department of our industrial and artistic productions has been located to the right of the west entrance, and on the opposite side of the central avenue to cotton manufactures. One of the courts has been divided between this Class and Class 14; the two being separated by a passage, leading to the hardware and agricultural implements.

CLASS 19.—*Tapestry, including Carpets and Floor-cloths, Lace, Embroidery, Fancy and Industriel Work.*

Mr. OWEN JONES. Mr. LOWE.

Div. A.—Tapestry	*Div.* D. Embroidery
B.—Lace	E.—Fringes, &c.
C.—Sewed and tamboured muslins	F.—Fancy and industrial works

The varied and interesting examples in this Class are placed in the gallery next to the central avenue, running from the metropolitan silks

"DOROTHEA."—BY JOHN BELL.

CLASS 23.—*Working in Precious Metals and in their Imitations; Jewellery, and all articles of Virtu and Luxury, not included in the other Juries.*

Mr. LOWE.

Div. A.—Communion services.
B.—Articles of gold and silver plate, for decorative purposes and presentation pieces
C. Smaller articles for more general domestic use.
D. Electro-plated goods of all descriptions, comprehending all that can be executed in silver and other metals.
E.—Sheffield and other plated goods.
F.—Gilt and ormolu work.
G. Jewellery.
Div. H.—Ornaments and toys worked in iron, steel, and any other metal which are neither precious metals nor imitations of them; as, chatelaines of steel, chains of steel, sword-hilts, cut steel shoe and knee-buckles, Berlin iron ornaments, chains, bracelets, and necklaces.
I.—Enamelling and damascene work.
J.—Articles of use or curiosity not included in the previous enumeration.

The important and valuable contributions comprised in this Class are placed in the gallery next the nave on the south-west side, and extend occasionally to the cross galleries or bridges.

IONIAN ISLANDS BROOCH.

CLASS 24.—*Glass.*

Lieut. PASLEY, R.E.

Div. A.—Window glass, including sheet glass, crown glass, and coloured sheet glass
B.—Painted and other kinds of ornamental window glass
C.—Cast plate glass
D. Bottle glass
Div. E.—Glass for chemical and philosophical apparatus
F.—Flint glass, or crystal, with or without lead; white, coloured, and ornamented, for table vases, &c.
G.—Optical glass, flint and crown

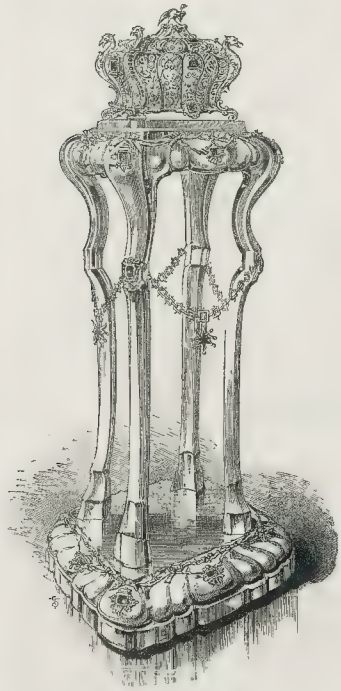
This Class has been arranged in the gallery next the central avenue on the north-west side, immediately above the colonial department.

CLASS 2. *Ceramic Manufacture—Porcelain, Earthenware, &c.*

Lieut. PASLEY, R.E.

Div. A. Porcelain, hard
B Statuary porcelain
C. Tender porcelain
D Stoneware, glazed and unglazed
Div E.—Earthenware
F.—Terra cotta
G.—Ornamented or decorated
H.—Productions for agricultural purposes

The examples of manufacture in this important class are arranged in the galleries on the north-west side of the transept, thus occupying a prominent position in the arrangements, and forming a well-defined group.



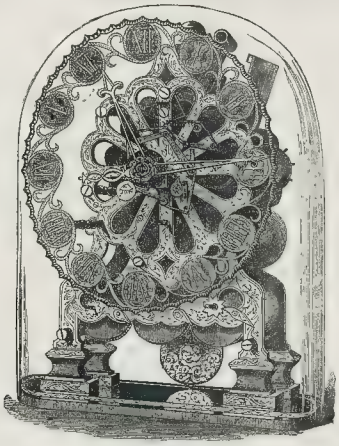
CASKET AND STAND.—BY WERTHEIMER.

CLASS 26.—*Decorative Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-Hangings, Papier Maché, and Japanned Goods.*

Mr. T. THOMPSON

Div. A.—Decoration generally, including musical decoration
B.—Furniture and upholstery
Div. C.—Paper-hangings
D.—Papier maché, japanned goods, pearl and tortoiseshell work

This Class is divided into two distinct parts, both of which are arranged next to the central avenue—one being devoted to the productions



CLOCK.—BY MESSRS. MOORE.

of the metropolis, and the other to those of the provinces. A court at the back of one portion of the metropolitan division has been set apart for the illustration of modern revivals of mediæval design in furniture, metals, and decoration generally; in which Messrs. Pugin, Crace, Hardman, Minton, and others have united their respective contributions for the production of a complete group.

CLASS 27.—*Manufactures in Mineral Substances used for Building or Decoration, as in Marble, Slate, Porphyries, Cements, Artificial Stones, &c.*

Professor ANSTED.

Div. A. Manufactures in common stone
B. Manufactures in slate
C.—Manufactures in cement and artificial stone
D. Manufactures in marbles, granite, porphyries, alabaster, spar, &c., for useful or ornamental purposes
E.—Inlaid work in stone, marble, and other mineral substances
Div. F.—Ornamental work in plaster, composition, scagliola, imitation marble, &c.
G.—Combinations of iron and other metals with glass and other substances, for various useful purposes

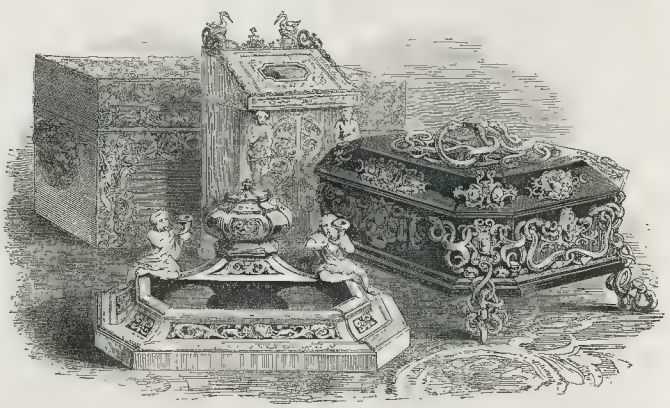
JEWELLED BOXES.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The beautiful examples of skill and industry which might have been anticipated would result from the manufacture of the rich and varied mineral stores of the United Kingdom, as thus classified, have been arranged next the central avenue, on the north side, between Classes 16 and 26.

CLASS 28.—*Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being Woven, Felted, or included in other Sections.*

Mr. T. THOMPSON.

Div. A.—Manufactures from caoutchouc
B. Manufactures from gutta percha
Div. C.—Manufactures from ivory, tortoiseshell shells, bone, horn, bristles and vegetable ivory



DRESSING-CASE, INKSTAND, CASKETS, &C.—BY C. ASPREY.

Div. D.—General manufactures from wood (not being furniture)
E.—Manufactures from straw, grass, and other similar materials
Div. F.—Miscellaneous manufactures from animal and vegetable substances

The examples of animal and vegetable substances, as wrought into articles of use or ornament, has been arranged under the above heads, in the north gallery of the north-west division, between Classes 21 and 25.

CLASS 29.—*Miscellaneous Manufactures and Smallwares.*

Mr. DODD.

Div. A.—Perfumery and soap
B.—Articles for personal use, as writing-desks, dressing-cases, work-boxes, when not exhibited in connexion with precious metals (23) and travelling gear generally
Div. C.—Artificial flowers
D.—Candles, and other means of giving light
E.—Confectionery of all kinds
F. Beads and toys, when not of hardware, fans, &c.
Div. G. Umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.
H. Fishing tackle of all kinds, archery, &c.
I.—Games of all kinds
J.—Other miscellaneous manufactures

The contributions under the above heads have been placed in galleries on the north-eastern side of the transept, leading onward to the foreign side of the Building.

TEA SERVICE AND CLARET-JUG.—BY WIDDOWSON AND VEALE.

FINE ARTS

CLASS 30 *Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art*

MR OWEN JONES The Sculpture being arranged by MR. JOHN BELL, *architect, &c.*

Div. A.—	Sculpture as a fine art	*Div.* F.—	Materials and processes applicable to the fine arts generally, including fine art printing, printing in colours, &c.
B.—	Works in die-sinking, intaglios		
C.—	Architectural decorations		
D	Mosaics and inlaid works	G	Models
E -	Enamels		

The numerous and valuable contributions in this Class are chiefly used to decorate the Building. Casts and wall decorations are therefore to be found in various localities, whilst examples of sculpture occupy suitable positions at various points. There are, however, two points at which an arrangement has been made of groups of examples of Fine Art, an apartment having been constructed on the south side of the avenue under the gallery in the south-west division, at the end of the agricultural department. In this apartment various examples of sculpture are arranged. In the more miscellaneous departments of Fine Art and Design, as applied to manufacture, the contributions are arranged in a court devoted to that purpose at the back of Class 17.

Having thus gone fairly through the great features of the classification adopted in the arrangements, and given brief but accurate indications of the general localities, it is desirable that a still more distinct understanding of the position of the respective groups should be arrived at; and to provide means for this, we insert a plan of the ground-floor of the western side of the Building and the transept, as also of the gallery on the same side, thus giving the whole of that portion devoted to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, the references to which will be found to correspond with the indications above given.

A little consideration will at once show that the very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery, on looking to that portion of the plan between 29 in central south gallery (M) and 4 in the south gallery (P), when it will be seen that the staircase on the west, and the bridge from 3 to 28 on the east, give the boundary in conjunction with the galleries of the court in which Classes 12 and 15 are placed on the ground-floor; and that there are four of these large courts, and two smaller ones, parallel with the transept in each of these eastern divisions of the Building; and then the galleries these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. It will not be sufficient, however, for the visitor to know the general locality of a group, but, if possible, he ought to be enabled to obtain the precise locality of each exhibitor; it therefore essential that the official arrangements for this purpose should be clearly understood, inasmuch as it is contemplated that the catalogue shall give the exact bay or square of 24 feet in which each exhibitor is placed. These bays are indicated in the gallery plan under it by squares formed by the spot representing the columns. In the courts no columns exist in the centre; but, as each court is only two bays or 48 feet across, the eye easily identifies the square sought for, provided the method is once understood. Thus, on looking at the plan of the ground-floor, and running the eye from north to south at the west end, it will be seen that each square is marked with a letter, commencing with A at the extreme north, and with C at the north-west corner, terminating with S at the south-west corner.

From west to east numbers are used for each bay, commencing with 1 and proceeding to 77. Each bay, then, has a letter and a number, by which it is known; and on looking at the accompanying diagram of the south-west corner of the Building, a key will be found to the whole art and mystery of reading off these letters and numbers when seen upon the columns in the building, as each column is so marked.

Assuming that the visitor requires to find the precise locality of an exhibitor of damask table-linen from Belfast, and the locality of that exhibitor is described in the catalogue as N 7, he immediately finds the letter N on the plan, and runs his eye along in a horizontal direction until it reaches the square or bay immediately over 7, as indicated by the dotted line in the diagram, and the position of the exhibitor is at once obtained. This illustration, then, will, we trust, be amply sufficient; should it not, however, it will surely be understood that we give up the extreme south west corner, and see S on the west side of the square or bay, and 1 on the south side, and learn that this bay is S1.

The foundation for our superstructure of description being thus far fairly laid, it may be useful to take another glance at the vast edifice in which the wonders of science, the beauties of art, and the highest achievements of the industry of the age are now located itself a marvellous example of all these, since it is based on science, constructed by industry, and perfected by art. A few years ago, it would have been a physical impossibility to have got the required amount of material together; and we here see displayed in a remarkable manner the results of the repeal of those fatal restrictions which for ever got glass trade at a standstill for two hundred years, and made a material so essential to the health, the cleanliness, and the comfort of a people, a comparative rarity. The restrictions being removed, how completely the manufacture of glass has developed itself, the Crystal Palace is an astonishing demonstration; and when we look to the illustrations of the artistic results, as displayed in the higher examples of this department of our national industry, no one would wish for a better example of the regressive character of all Excise laws bearing upon the undeveloped energies of any manufacture; and inasmuch as these restrictions on glass are amongst the things that *once were*, we trust that the results here displayed will teach a lesson to our financial statesmen — if they are indeed capable of appreciating the teaching — and cause them to bethink themselves whether there are not other departments of trade in a similar position to that in which the glass trade was a few years ago, thus indueing them to consider how far the interests of a large body of our industrious population may not be promoted by the removal of a restriction ten times more absurd than that of *glass*—the duty on paper For when we remember that in the manufacture of japanned *papier mache* England stands unrivalled, as this Exhibition will certainly prove, and that this restriction has a very marked effect on this trade alone, to say nothing of those undeveloped modes of employing paper as a decorative, and even as a constructive agent, not yet even dreamt of, the importance of this question of the paper duty forces itself upon us, since we cannot but remember what the glass trade once was, and now is, and feel indignant when we think what the paper trade is, and what it might be; and that, too, apart from any consideration of the ordinary, but most important modes of illustrating its impolicy, in the restriction of knowledge and limitation of the information of the people; although we thus find that it restricts the exercise of their industry and skill also. On these points we shall have more to say when specially reviewing the examples of glass and *papier mache* in that feature; but the comparison will force itself upon the mind now, since this Palace of industry never could have been, and the unwise restriction on the chief material of which it is constructed been continued.

Looking at the interior of the Building as a whole, one of the features which first strikes the spectator, and this was more remarkable before the roof was covered with canvas, is the perfect daylight effect which, though now subdued, characterises the whole Building. We cannot but think, however, that some mistake has arisen in covering the Building with scrim cloth, or, as it is technically termed, *crash*, over cloth, since there is a yellow hue pervading the light, which is highly detrimental to certain classes of goods; and we have no hesitation in saying, that, had a striped ticking, similar to the covering around the sole of the large tree at the entrance, been used, the effect of the light would have been far superior to what it now is, and Mr. Owen Jones's scheme of colour been more perfectly carried out. Surely those who had the management of this matter understood this, and was not a grey colour, but that it partook largely of a cream colour, instead of a neutral tone. Be this as it may, the colour of the light is, in many respects, very objectionable, and nothing but the cool tones in which the Building is painted could have possibly obviated it from utterly destroying effect. The scheme of decoration adopted, after much discussion by those who *did*, and still more by those who *did not* know anything about the question at issue, has proved, with the modifications judiciously introduced in consequence of the loud protestations then made, more successful than even those who, in the main, agreed with Mr. Jones, anticipated. The colour is sufficiently brilliant to give lightness and purity of effect, whilst it is sufficiently retiring at even moderate distances to act rather as a background to the examples exhibited, than as a rival polychromatic attraction, as it was feared might have been the case. Any attempt to decorate the building or make such arrangements as should have nullified the fact that *the Building was for the Exhibition, and not the Exhibition for the Building*, would have signally failed. Happily, in the midst of some forgetfulness of this axiom, there were those who steadily and unflinchingly kept this point in view, and never forgot that the Exhibition was not a mere show, a whim of the hour, or for the glorification of any individual or body of individuals, but a great moral and industrial demonstration, in which the facts to be brought forward were to have the first consideration, and that the building was a Mansion of the Nations, where the inventor, the artist, the artisan, and manufacturer were to appear as invited and honoured guests, not as servants or subordinates. Happily this result has been so far achieved, and nothing strikes the spectator more forcibly than the fact, that, as a whole, that great element of beauty, fitness, has been fully realised. The whole work comes well together, and, from whatever point it is viewed, the vastness of the structure, the extent of the arrangements, and the variety of objects displayed, all go to make one complete whole, which impresses the mind with sensations of the highest character

There are three points from which this result can be realised in its fullest form. First, and by far the most perfect, is the view from the cross gallery at the eastern end, looking down the nave: the whole array of special works placed in the central avenue is here seen to great advantage, the objects giving a distinct but beautifully broken line up the centre of the picture, the long lines of roof and columns carrying the eye into the distance, the breadth of effect only rendered more palpable by the brilliant breaks of colour arising from the display of richly decorated fabrics. The eye of the spectator rests with peculiar satisfaction on the bold and energetic action of the colossal horse and rider, the *Godfrey de Bouillon* of M. Simonis, contrasting as it does in colour with the deep-toned bronze of the Amazon of Kiss, and the colossal lion of Müller, as yet unstained and unsophisticated as it came from the mould.

The second view is at the corresponding point at the western end of the Building, from the side of the great organ. The *coup d'œil* from this point is, however, to our minds sadly marred by the Coalbrookdale dome being placed so nearly half-way between the transept and the west end, as if to interrupt the view, without giving, as it might have done, value to the objects around, had it been placed nearer to the west end. The very central position of such an object is as great a mistake as placing the chief object in a picture exactly in the centre of the plane, and the result is the same. Still, this point will have its admirers; and with the wonderfully elaborate model of the docks of Liverpool invisiting to descend for a closer inspection—the principle effects of the revolving lights—the liquid glories of Schweppe's fountain—not to mention minor, but scarcely less interesting matters—all tend to make up a scene which the mind can scarcely realise, and, in spite of the conviction that all is real, the visitor is compelled to doubt.

The third point of importance is from the south gallery of the transept, standing under the large tree. From this point the great glory of the structure, the arched roof of the transept (for which it ought ever to be held in grateful remembrance, we are indebted to that noble opponent of the Exhibition, the honourable and military member for Lincoln) displays itself in all its beauty and grandeur of proportion; and now that the trees have put on their summer dress, and that too much earlier than their kindred outside, as if in honour of the occasion, the effect of the whole is quite enchanting; and, however much the necessity for cutting down a single tree was to be regretted, we cannot but rejoice now that it was done, since double value has been given to those which remain.

We have now to take a glance at the external arrangements, and to understand their relation to the internal economy of the Exhibition. With three entrances, a central, western, and eastern one, there are thirteen exits, so distributed as to allow the egress of visitors to be spread in pretty equal proportions over the four sides of the Building. These exit doors, with windows on each side, break the line of panelling, and give an architectural feature to an otherwise blank wall of *ferasie*, exceedingly low, indeed, in relation to the proportions of the transept, which, externally as internally, is the great feature of the Building. The effect of the stained and varnished panels constituting the external walls, which, however, can be easily removed and filled with glass, is very excellent and [illegible] with the painted columns of the construction; we cannot, however, but think it a mistake to have painted the inside and outside of an edifice like this with the same colours, and especially in such light tones, for they are totally unsuited to a climate like ours. This discrepancy is the more striking on looking at the transept, which partakes in too large a degree of the *beefsteak* school of decoration; but which might have been easily avoided, and more solidity of appearance obtained, by adopting a suggestion made by Mr. Sang for the decoration of the interior—the preservation of the metallic type, which, though not quite suitable to the purposes of the latter, would have been more in place for the exterior, than the present duplication of the internal colouring. The line of distinction between the outside and the inside would then have been more complete than at present, and the effect of the latter would have been considerably enhanced by the contrast This is especially striking after viewing the western or eastern ends, as seen from the road, and afterwards entering the Building at either of these points; for it is felt at once that there is a poverty-stricken appearance in the brilliant contrasts of the arranged contributions cannot at once destroy.

The small trees left standing along the whole front of the Building are certainly very much out of place, since there is no room for their future growth; and if the Building were to be made into a permanent one, as all probability it will be, the whole of them should be cut down, and their places supplied with Lombardy poplars, as the only tree suited to the confined space between the road and the external walls

The points at which visitors will enter and leave the Building for the first time is certainly the central, or south, entrance, opposite Prince's Gate. This is very ingeniously formed by the columns supporting the elevation of the transept. The bays are made architectural in character, to a height corresponding with the upper line of the "buffer" bands, running along the base of the Building; the intervals above the portico, in a line with the upper ventilators, being filled with panelling This gives a certain degree of solidity to the design, very desirable at this point. The entrance is on a level with the road; and the floor is paved with large Llangollen flag-stones, as specimens of that material The ascent to the level of the floor of the interior is by steps of oak, the pay-boxes for the money-takers being to the right and left of the centre, in which stands the bole of a large elm tree: a gallery runs over head, and forms the roof of the entrance.

There are four pay-boxes on each side, connected with an internal queue, by which the crowding together of large bodies of expectant visitors is avoided as much as possible

THE TRANSEPT

Hurried, but not impatient, we pass a pair of richly gilded iron gates, and the full glories of the transept burst upon our view, heightened and magnified by the narrow dimensions of the external roof and vestibule. A vast hall is before us, lined on either hand with sculptured forms. In the centre rises, like some fantastic stalactite or splinter from an iceberg, a transparent crystal fountain, glittering with all the colours of the rainbow, which, towering from a solid base up to a point, pours down upon an overflowing crystal basin an unceasing stream, with a delicious bubbling sound. Beyond the fountain stands the chair of state—a throne of crimson and gold, commanding the grand avenues both east and west. On the left of the throne, at the head of the eastern avenue, the great Indian diamond, the Koh-i-Noor, glitters in a golden cage or prison. Other statues, another fountain of huge spouting stone tritons, a mass of broad-leaved tropical plants, and lofty, smooth-barked palm-trees, another pair of gilded gates, and over all a mighty dim, spreading its full-leaved branches far and wide, and touching the very summit of the lofty roof, complete our first impression of the scene as ourselves, are standing all around. Let us reach the ground, and we are recalled to the real purpose of this Fairy Palace by the word "India" at the head of the British, and "Egypt" at the head of the Foreign Avenue; both making a rich display of arms—the first manufacture of semi-barbarous nations.

The striking central avenue, east and west, challenges attention; and, were it possible, for the time being, to attain to that state of dual individualism which would enable us to be in two places at once, we believe there would quickly be a complete duplication of visitors, one half of each going west, and the other going east. As, however, there are great difficulties in the way of this rapid method, we must content ourselves with a selection, and, in spite of the temptation of the various striking objects on the eastern, or foreign side, of which a glimpse is obtained when standing at the point where the nave and transept intersect each other, we turn west, to view the leading trophies of the skill of our own countrymen: before doing so, we cannot but apologise to our foreign guests, since they ought to have received the earliest attention. Yet, when it is considered how much has to be seen, the late period, too, at which the greater mass of the contributions were arranged, and, to a certain extent, the incomplete state in which certain divisions still are, it can scarcely be considered neglectful not to describe or notice works seen under such serious disadvantages, and might even be considered premature. Despite, then, of our desire to do the fullest possible justice, and pay the greatest attention to the productions of our industrial brethren of France, Germany, and the Continent generally, to say nothing of the rich produce and ingenious inventions of our transatlantic compers, it is decidedly preferable that the arrangements on the British and Colonial side, as being most complete at the earliest period, should receive first attention, with such occasional glances of comparison at the corresponding articles on the foreign side, as may render the description more perfect, as more useful and instructive.

It was a very happy idea, this arrangement in the central avenue of certain leading objects, either individually or in groups, as trophies of the marvels assembled; thus giving in one continuous line an epitome of the whole classification: and certainly the result is all that could have been expected from such an arrangement, since in this continuous line of the third of a mile, we have an exhibition in itself, a marvel and a wonder—which a few years, or even months ago, no mortal, however sanguine or imaginative, could have anticipated.

As it will be necessary in due course to particularise those various contributions which claim the greatest amount of attention and consideration, in the rapid glance we are about to take at the most important points, criticism is not our present object. To tell our readers what to see, and afterwards to tell them how to see it, is the task undertaken. The first is the more immediate question.

Proceeding westward, then, from that crystal marvel, Osler's Glass Fountain, we must lead the visitor to the extreme west; the various objects arranged in the centre striking the eye in rapid succession, from the silk trophy of Messrs. Keith and Co. to the great mirror at the end under Willis's grand organ. This silk trophy is a novelty, and stands as the type of the textile fabrics of Great Britain and Ireland. It was originally intended, that, as each trophy would represent a particular class or manufacture, exhibitors in those departments should unite to form a combined type of their trade. Thus, the silk trophy was intended to have been contributed to by the various manufacturers of Spitalfields, and would thus have been a fitting representation of the silk trade in all its branches. Practical and technical difficulties, however, had to be overcome, in bringing together products so varied as those of the loom, even in one material; and Messrs. Keith and Co., as manufacturers of the largest kind of silk goods for furniture damasks, undertook the task. The production and arrangement of which is based on a suggestion and sketches made by the superintendent of textile fabrics, Mr. George Wallis, and subsequently improved upon and extended to the present structure by Messrs. Laughier, Dwyer, and Co., Poland-street, to whom the merit of the practical realisation in its present form is due. The whole is hung with the richest silk damasks, brocatelles, tabarets, &c., to the height of upwards of fifty feet; the sides of the base being filled in with mirrors of the largest dimensions, reflecting, at certain angles, the draped arrangement, and surmounted by flags and a banner, the central one being emblazoned with the Royal arms. In order to effect the regular re-arrangement of the whole at stated periods, the structure is so contrived, that, by ladders placed inside, the requisite work can be effected with comparatively little trouble in a short space of time.

This trophy stands between two bronzes of very different character—the statue of the Duke of Rutland by Davis, and a very clever group of a horse and dragon, by Wyatt, intended, we presume, to typify the triumph of the intellectual powers over the lower and more sensual propensities of our nature, since the horse is the symbol of the one, and the traditional dragon that of the other. As, however, notices of individual works belong to the future portion of our task, attention only is called to these works.

The Colonial or Canadian trophy is the next object of interest, and is formed of specimens of the timber with which our North American colonies supply us. These examples are cut into such slabs as may at once show the surrounding bark and the natural grain side of each being duly finished and varnished or polished. Among these specimens are two contributions by a fugitive slave, settled in Canada. This group of raw products is placed in the midst of the Colonial Departments; and the materials, though interesting from their utility, were certainly very unpromising ones for the formation of a trophy having any pretensions to symmetry or artistic effect; but the difficulty has been got over much better than might have been expected, and the whole is surmounted by a small canoe.

Passing the large mirror, with its elaborately ornamented framing and gilding, the spandril from Hereford Cathedral, placed at the back, cannot fail to attract the attention of the ecclesiastical love of decoration. St. Thomas's fountain, the subject of which is the story of Acis and Galatea, stands next, and is a work of no mean excellence. To do it justice, however, a recurrence must be made to it in future notices. The beautifully carved pedestal, the group of Cupids, comes next in order. The subjects of the reliefs are beautifully appropriate, and the whole is an excellent example of stone carving The next object is a kindred one, being a Gothic screen executed by the Patent Machine Carving Company, Gordan's Inn, London, at the side of which are excellent examples of the results of the same process as applied to general decoration.

The "Eldon and Stowell" group, two colossal portrait statues of those eminent brothers, the late Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell, is well placed in the central avenue, as the work is a bold and massive one. The draperies are grand in their arrangement, and there is a repose in the whole subject which is highly satisfactory. The artist, the late M. L. Watson, would have appreciated to the extent which this work and another we shall take occasion to notice when visiting the sculpture, proves he ought to have been. This, alas! is the old story; and his talent is now fully recognised, when it is no longer available to us, or of any value to him.

The specimen of Honduras mahogany, several large pillars of alum, and some examples of chemical products, will astonish the curious in those matters; whilst Dent's Turret Clock, and the Sheffield trophy—a grand display of cutlery, &c., by Rodgers and Son—Rodgers and Sons—form admirable contrasts to these huge productions of nature and science.

The Coalbrook Dale dome—a most conspicuous object from all parts of the Building—commanding a view of the central avenue—as an example of constructive metal casting, is worthy of all praise. We wish we could say as much for the design as a work of art, although, in many parts, there is much to admire. The statue of "Eagle Conveying a Prize," by Bell, is placed in the centre; but, as this is one of those works to which, as a whole, recurrence must be made at some future period, and with ample illustrations, to render criticism intelligible, we pass on, after calling attention to Mr. Bell's gilded statue of Shakespeare, on the eastern side of the dome—a pleasing work, but of more pretension than power.

An equestrian group, representing a dead Crusader, his horse and mistress, illustrates a painful episode in the history of chivalry; whilst the great telescope [illegible] next to it as distinctly illustrates the glorious pursuits of modern science, her aims and triumphs

The glass cases containing splendid selections of furs by Nicolay, and feathers by Adcock, will be attractive to the ladies. The former is a remarkable example of ingenuity in arrangement, the case being supported round the base by preserved animals. At this point, too, the magnificent furs suspended from the galleries will attract the attention of the visitor

The use of terra cotta as a decorative adjunct in building, is admirably displayed by the model of a church in the decorated style, the whole idea being well and thoroughly carried out, and the application of the material as a constructive agent very successfully exemplified. Having seen and examined a church so constructed, near Bolton, Lancashire, built by the contributors of this model, Messrs Willock, of the Lady Shore works, we can bear testimony to its excellence in many respects, although, like all artificial materials, it has its disadvantages. For garden decorations, there is no material better adapted for general use; and with the progress made of late years, particularly by the enterprising firm to whom we are indebted for this example of skill, it is wonderful that the many elegant decorations adapted to ornamental grounds are not more generally used than they are, since we find elegance combined with cheapness, and, under all circumstances, with durability also

The next object, a model made by Mr. James James, of Broadwall, of a suspension-bridge erected over the river Dnieper, at Kieff, in South Russia, designed by Mr. C Vignolles, is the most perfect thing of the kind in the Building. A similar model to the one exhibited was made for the Emperor of Russia, and cost upwards of £12,000. The scale is $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch; all the details are imitated with such nicety, even in the size of the nails and the threads of the screws, that from it a perfect copy of the original bridge might be executed on a full scale, without any written description. The abutments take to pieces, to show the construction of the masonry and the chambers for the chains it contains 6880 pieces of wood, and 87,007 pieces of metal. Before the construction of the suspension-bridge at Kieff, a bridge of boats was in use, the river being 1200 feet wide. Mr. James, the modeller, received

a ruby and diamond ring, valued at £200, from the Emperor, on the arrival of the first model, which is now set up in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburgh. The model of the Britannia Bridge, although less elaborate, is equally exact in scale. Between the two stands a model of Mr Brunel's bridge over the Wye, at Chepstow.

The large and massive fountain, by Seeley, constructed of artificial stone, will astonish and delight a large number of visitors. The whole work is at once an example of skill in construction and fitness of design.

The model of the Lord Mayor's state barge, by Searle, will have its admirers, particularly in those who delight in civic decorations.

In this rapid sketch of the leading objects in the western side of the central avenue, the revolving lights have been overlooked!

The very elaborate and costly model of the Liverpool Docks and the commercial part of that town is a remarkable example of the extent to which the economy of our great cities may be illustrated and permanently recorded. This admirable work originated in a desire on the part of certain patriotic gentlemen of Liverpool, that this great port, the outlet of so large a portion of our trade, and the scene of so important a part of the commercial transactions of the country, should be fairly represented in the Exhibition. As, however, Liverpool has no staple trade properly so speaking, but exists and owes its importance to the diffusion of the products of other localities, rather than by the productions of its own, the suggestion that the extent of its means for promoting the great purposes of international communication should be illustrated was a very happy one, and has been most admirably carried out by its originator and designer, Mr. John Grantham, C.E., a gentleman who has acted as honorary secretary to the Exhibition committee at Liverpool, and spared no pains to do honour to this great occasion. Upon a scale of eight feet to a mile, we have, then, an accurate representation of the docks of Liverpool, and the most important commercial part of the town, including St. George's Hall and the Railway Station, the Town-hall, Custom-house, St. John's Market, and several of the churches; the shipping lying in the docks, or floating, to all appearance, on the surface of the Mersey, which is represented by the silvering of coloured glass. The model is supported on an appropriately designed base formed of elephants, cast in iron, from the backs of which the columnar supports of the roof arise; pediments, filled with appropriate decorations in imitation of bas-reliefs, being at the ends and centre. Future descriptions will render this great and important contribution more familiar to our readers—a work which does honour to the merchant princes of Liverpool, and which is intended to be eventually deposited in St. George's Hall, as a record of this assemblage of all which constitutes the basis of its greatness, its wealth, and practical utility.

A specimen of plate glass of extraordinary size is placed against the columns supporting the cross at this end, and the whole scene through which we have so far journeyed is reflected with great effect

Standing at this point the whole length of the Building is seen, and the result is in the highest degree impressive and beautiful. It is to be regretted, however, that the sides of the central avenue have not been kept more clear of projecting objects, as in many instances one or two of these projections interfere with the whole range, and are anything but sightly. As a whole, however, more has been done in this direction than could have reasonably been expected, since each exhibitor would desire to display his own contributions in the very best possible position, and have as little regard to those around him as the regulations would permit. To our mind the British side is a wonderful exemplification of British character, and the notions each man entertains of his own freedom and independance of action. Like our street architects, each has run up his own erection in his own way, and it has only been by a constant supervision, that anything like an *ensemble* has been obtained. Bedposts and conservatories, glass cases, iron rods, and sign-boards, appear to have formed the base elements of the best mode of construction, and these have only been worked into a presentable form by a variety of modifications. Again, the substantial character of many of these erections strikes at once. If the whole Exhibition was intended to remain *en permanence*, and the contributors impressed with the idea that their great-grandchildren would display their industry and their genius in the space assigned to themselves to-day, they could not have more effectually provided for such a contingency. These fittings, therefore, form a remarkable contrast to many of those on the foreign side, which are remarkable for lightness, elegance, and remarkable fitness for their purposes.

SCULPTURE

The contributions in sculpture are very numerous, and, those disposed in prominent positions throughout the nave and transepts, add much to the beauty of the general aspect of the Building. As we shall, from time to time, present our readers with Engravings from many of these works, we shall not enter upon minute description or criticism in the present notice, but content ourselves with indicating some of the principal subjects which strike the eye of the visitor as he passes through the avenues.

In the centre of the south transept, Mr. Thornycroft's equestrian statue of the Queen commands attention. The horse is a portrait of one presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia, six years ago. On the left, amongst various others, is one of some ambition by Mr Stephens, "Satan tempting Eve;" the latter a recumbent figure, as asleep or in a trance. Near the point of junction with the nave is a marble group of considerable merit, by Joseph Engel, a Hungarian by birth, who has studied for some years in this country. It represents an episode of the war between the Amazons and Argonauts. A sister in arms is supposed to have come to the rescue of another Amazon, whom she bears in her arms, whilst struck with pity for the prostrate Argonaut, she suspends the blow which was aimed to destroy him.

In the north transept are casts for equestrian statues of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. James Wyatt. In the rear is Mr. John Bell's beautiful statue of "Andromeda," in bronze, cast at the works of the Coalbrook Dale Company. The pedestal is of exquisite design, and richly chased and engraved. This work will deservedly attract a large share of public attention. In this portion of the building will also be noticed an "Adam," by Mr. E. J. Physick; an "Ancient Briton," looking out as a Scout, by Mr. Adams; "Abel and Thirza," by Mr Earle, and several other pieces, of more or less originality and merit.

At the upper end of the transept portion of the nave we are struck with a very graceful "Venus and Cupid," by Mr. E. Davis, being, we believe, the only work executed in marble, by a British artist, in this country, entirely, and without assistance, for this Exhibition. Next we come upon a "Horse and Dragon," in bronze, by Mr. Wyatt, senior; a production of remarkable merit, truthful and full of fire. Next in order is the same artist's beautiful portrait of the favorite dog of the late Lord Dudley and Ward, a work of the highest merit.

One of the most interesting works in this portion of the building is the restoration of a portion of the monument of Philippa of Hainault, Queen of Edward III., in Westminster Abbey, executed from the drawings and under the direction of Mr. George G. Scott, by Mr. Samuel Cundy; the figures by Mr. John Philip

Turning to the eastern portion of the nave we remark, on the right hand of the point of intersection, Mr. Macdowall's figure of Virginius at the moment of having slain his daughter—a figure full of energy, and with great dignity in the expression. At a little distance down a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, cast in zinc, at the works of the Montague Zinc Mining Company, of Paris. This remarkable work, which has the appearance of polished steel, stands with the pedestal twenty-one feet high. The figure was designed by D'Anton *aîné*, the pedestal by Le Norman. Another very beautiful contribution from our Gallic neighbours, is a Venus and Cupid, in bronze, by J. Pradier, the composition of which is original and very elegant This artist exhibits several other works deserving of attention. M. Etex has a large group of considerable merit, but of a most painful subject—no other than the cholera! His characteristic, in this and other works here exhibited, appears to be that rare gift, expression. In this department of the Building, which is richer in works of sculpture than any other part, are several other pieces, which will be honourable mention. Amongst the most conspicuous stands M. Simoni's colossal equestrian figure of Godfrey de Bouillon," Pierrotti's "Mazeppa," the "Amazon" on horseback attacked by a lioness, a subject worked out with extraordinary vigour, by Kiss, of Berlin, and others which we cannot enumerate at present

Certainly no person acquainted with the arts of this country can suppose for a moment that the specimens of sculpture exhibited on this occasion really represent the present position of this art amongst us; not that this position is anything upon which we could afford to be very congratulatory, supposing all the best men of the present day were thoroughly represented, which they certainly are not. With a few very honourable and pleasing exceptions, our examples of the plastic arts in their highest manifestation are below what could have been conceived, and the redeeming features only serve to prove the rule more fully by contrast. In glancing through the various examples scattered through the Building, the contrast of power and weakness, even in the same work, strikes every observant person; and, when the sculpture room is visited, the impression becomes settled, that, with much to admire, there is also very much to find fault with and to condemn.

This Sculpture Room, or court, is a well-defined apartment, of goodly dimensions, in which the works are arranged with discrimination and effect. The light wants concentration, and in many respects the examples suffer accordingly: but, on the whole, few will have any cause for complaint. The traditionary deep-toned background has been preserved, and no perilous innovations in the way of colour or effect have been attempted, although this might have been reasonably expected, and the ordinary dungeon-like appearance of the conventional sculpture gallery might have been improved on an occasion like this.

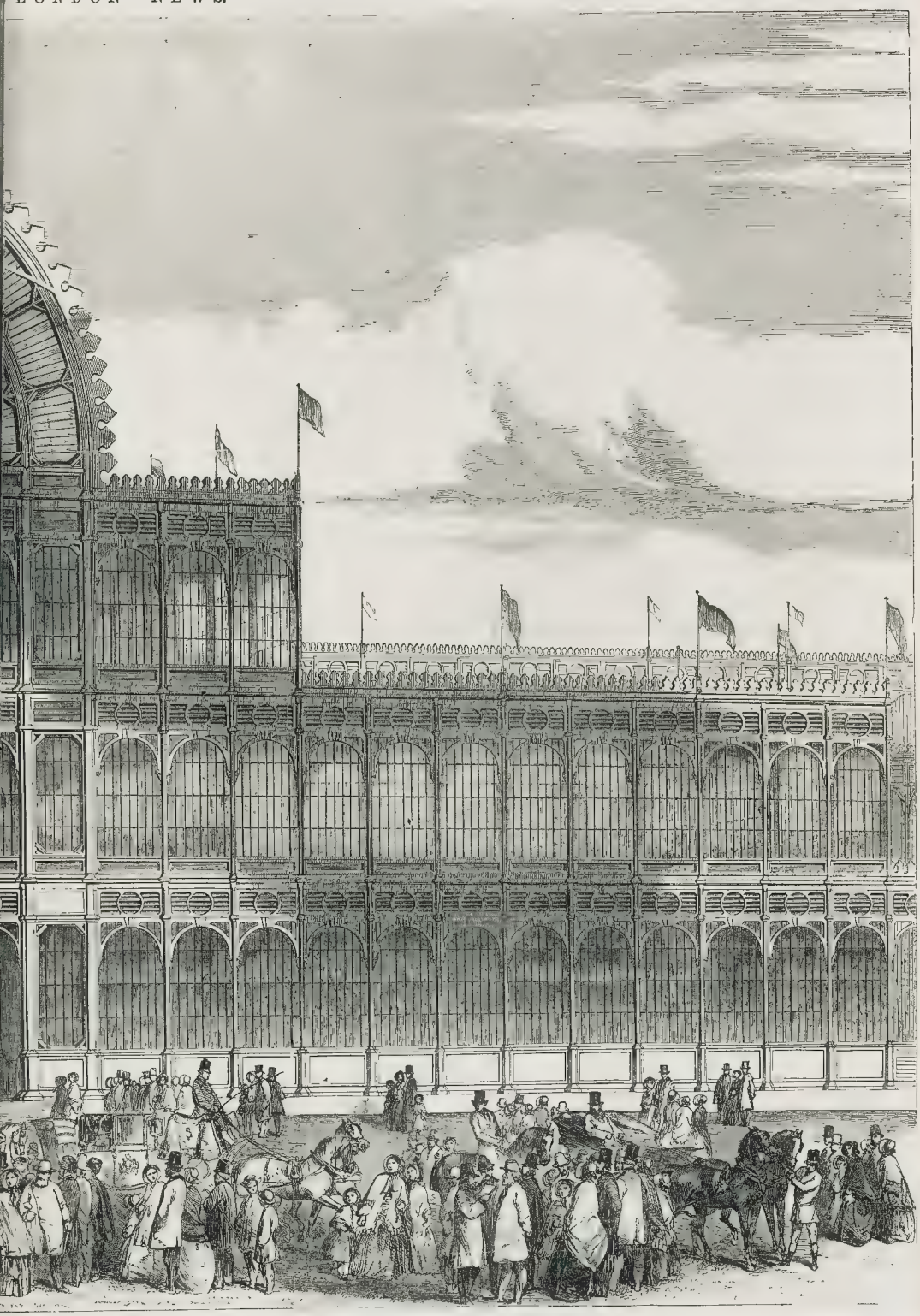
The works which we have selected for Engraving in the present Number are:—John Bell's "Dorothea," a work of much excellence, though more imitative in its treatment than is consistent with the highest development of the art; Kirk's "Ariadne," a pleasing specimen of this artist's style; T. R. Tolley's "Boy at a Spring," an extremely graceful production; the "Massacre of the Innocents," exhibited by the Art Union of London, being one of the competing subjects for their prizes of £100 and £50; and "Rosamunde," by John Thomas, whereof the figure, one of the best works, the attitude being dignified and graceful. The costume is of somewhat medieval character—the same feeling pervading the ornamental details of the drapery, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION

As forming an important and highly interesting portion of the Fine Art Class, and in immediate connexion with sculpture, come the various methods of architectural decoration, and more especially those departments which belong to the adornment of the interiors of our dwellings. It is astonishing what an immense advance has been made in the pursuits connected with house decoration during the past ten or twelve years. From very indifferent imitations of woods and marbles—from ugly mouldings affecting to be very classic, and being in reality only very rococo—and in colour, from a system of universal drabs, we have emerged into something approaching to an artistic style in our house embellishments; and, whilst progressing in elegance, have not as yet certainly run into extravagance: an error always to be feared, unless constantly kept *in terrorem* before the eyes of those who, in seeking to be equal to their neighbours on the one hand, desire to outshine them on the other. A few years ago the upholstery was the only professional decorator, and even now the dictum of the mere dealer in furniture is too frequently taken in preference to the opinion of the artist, let him have made the question of beauty, as combined with utility in the embellishments of every day life, ever so much his study. Happily, people begin to think, that, when about to expend large sums in decorating houses, it can do no harm, and may possibly do much good, to have the opinion, at least, of some one who understands the relation of the respective parts of a room or its decorations to the whole; and that simply filling a house with furniture, painting or papering the walls of any colour, getting silk hangings and carpets without reference to design in themselves or congruity with the objects around, is not precisely the best mode of expending money to advantage, or obtaining a good and pleasing result when all is completed

The demand for elegance, then, has created the very thing required, and the admirable specimens displayed in this Exhibition, in almost every available style of decoration, is a sufficient proof that we are beginning to appreciate the importance of those decorative adjuncts, by which an educated and refined people have ever been distinguished from their less advanced neighbours. Ceiling decorations predominate; and, inasmuch as they could be so easily introduced under the galleries, and with such good effect, there can be no doubt that many of our best decorative artists were induced to contribute specimens of this kind. Decidedly the most perfect display of its kind, on the British side, is the ceiling and walls of the bay under the Central North Gallery, fitted up by Messrs. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, whose great reputation as the manufacturers of *carton pierre* ornaments and decorations is well sustained in the elaborate works here displayed. The carved ceiling which constitutes the roof of this compartment is an admirable specimen of skill in executing, as of talent in design. The figures, animals, and flowers, introduced as adjuncts to the ornaments, so combine with them as to produce a oneness of effect throughout; and the exquisite character of these ornaments is enhanced—and not, as too frequently, destroyed—by the introduction of these figures. The specimens of ceiling flowers, cornices, string-courses, and mouldings are all excellent, and the examples of curvatides—a detail in ornament generally marred in the execution are vigorous adaptations of the human figure to that use. Altogether

EXTERIOR OF THE SOUTH FRONT



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

holds 60 second and 16 first-class passengers, beside a guard's van, which will hold five more if needed—all carried on six wheels. The arrangements for getting round curves with the centre wheels are worth examination. This carriage is said to be 35 per cent. lighter than an ordinary vehicle of the same capacity If practice proves it to be durable and economical, the advantage will be enormous; for dead weight, viz. unprofitable weight, is an enemy that has been constantly encroaching on railway profits and preventing reduction in railway fares. Next to the carriages stand a set of waggons, which will be the instruments of a revolution in the railway carrying system; for they form complete bonded warehouses on wheels, impervious to weather and the attacks of any thieves less audacious than professional burglars, for the walls and roofs are strong, and a bolt and lock, at one motion, make the whole affair as secure as locks and bars can. Gay as the arrangements of these carriages are, adorned with the flags of all nations contributing to the Exhibition, and with appropriate mottoes, they are, nevertheless, honest waggons, veritable specimens, except in ornament, of 600 of the same patent actually at work on the North-Western line. These carriages were invented and patented by Mr. Henson, to remedy more than one serious drawback in our carrying system, of which the first was an inheritance from the canals—that is to say, *loss by pilferage*.

During the "good old times" of canal and river navigation, and, we may add, of many-horsed road-waggons, robbery was reduced to such a system, that it came to be regarded not as a robbery but as a perquisite, by the boatmen and waggoners who shared the plunder. The publicans in remote places on the canal sides, and on the navigation of rivers like the Severn, grew rich by dealing in the *perquisites*. On one canal, boxes packed by the aid of an hydraulic press, with tin plates, were regularly mulcted of a percentage of their contents, to the amazement of the manufacturer; for without hydraulic power, it seemed impossible to repack the boxes, if once they were unscrewed. At length it was discovered that a scientific rascal had turned a lock close to a tunnel into an hydraulic press, and with the help of the boat's mast placed against the ceiling of the tunnel, by letting on water as required, forced down the lid of each box after he had taken his tithe. To send any kind of valuable liquor by canal, without its being tapped and adulterated with canal water, was impossible. Indeed, there was as good sherry, as prime old East Indian Madeira, as aromatic ancient Jamaica rum, to be had at certain petty taverns close to canal locks, as in any great house in Portman or Grosvenor-squares.

It was hoped that the rapid railway transit, the neat, regularly-paid servants, so unlike the canal bargees, would secure carriers from this kind of felonious toll. But unfortunately, while borrowing and improving the railway system of the north, we borrowed without improving the little square boxes on wheels, open at top, to carry our valuable goods in, which were good enough and safe enough for Wallsend or Lambton's, but scarcely the sort of protection suitable for silks, tea, diamonds, fine china, and gold dust. We did not even take the trouble to put springs or buffers to many of these carriages. We covered them with a tarpaulin, which cost £6, in the morning; in the afternoon a pole was run through it; and at night the rain or snow spoiled a hundred pounds worth of velvets. For want of buffers, china and glass went all to smash; for want of proper covering, even iron was spoiled; indeed, nothing is sooner spoiled for saleable purposes than iron a little rust, and it become unmarketable. The waggon itself, which always had to stand in the open air when empty, rotted away; and for want of buffer springs, shook to pieces

It was made heavier and heavier, but as waggon-building was not an [illegible] business, no one thought of applying mechanical science, which would make every part useful as a support to such a simple thing as a waggon. But the worst is to come. The parties in charge of these open waggons, or engaged in unloading them, found the temptation too great for their principle. Sometimes valuables were "chucked" to an accomplice at night in a lonely place by the side of the railway: sometimes valuable packets fell accidentally into the straw while unloading on the side opposite to where the carrier's clerk was standing

We have been speaking in the past sense, but the fact unluckily is, that this robbing system is still going on night and day on most of the railways in the kingdom. Eatables, such as cheese, sugar, tea, and other items that cannot be traced, are tithed wholesale. On one line running through an agricultural district, the cheese lost, stolen, and broken cost the company more than the carriage: on another, a railway servant was found to have an attic full of sugar-loaves and tea

Of course, for all this pilferage, damage to goods, and damage to waggons, the public pay in some shape or other. The whole community, especially the agricultural and commercial community, are more interested in cheap goods than cheap passenger carriage. Mr. Hensen's carriages meet most of these evils. We should not speak so positively if we did not practically understand the subject, and if the remedy were not so extremely simple. They are provided with good springs and buffers; then every piece of material supports the other, so as to combine all for strength. The plain framing deserves the attention of mechanics. There is one door of ample dimensions for unloading, which is thus easily watched by a trustworthy overlooker. Part of the roof rolls back if needed, yet it is quite impervious to wet. It is, in fact, a perfect bonded warehouse on wheels

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The agricultural department lies on the south side, and runs nearly the whole length of the western wing.

Whatever be the feelings of the agricultural public with respect to the Exhibition, no agriculturist can enter the part devoted to this important section of manufacturing machines, without acknowledging that in space and situation due regard has been paid to the station of agriculture among useful arts. Never before were implements displayed to so much advantage, and never before was so large and perfect a collection, from the most eminent as well as many unknown, ingenious men, gathered together

This year the Royal Society of Agriculture exclude implements from their annual show. Having ascertained, by circular, that all the leading manufacturers would send their best work to the Palace of Industry of All Nations, the council wisely resolved not to risk the chance of a falling off from their previous great successes in this department; and thus it is that we have the benefit of the undivided energies of the implement-makers stimulated by a great occasion, and assisted by the peculiar facilities afforded by rail and sea for reaching London from the most remote parts of the kingdom; thus it is, that the long, light room is crowded with specimens of the ironwork of purely agricultural counties.

Of ploughs there is a very strong muster. Every maker has sent a specimen of his best, and many new men have sent single ploughs with some real or imaginary improvement. We may almost trace here the history of the improvement in ploughs, which has been vigorously carried on for a long series of years. The first patent for an improved plough was taken out a hundred and twenty years ago (in 1730); and for the last fifty years, at least one a year has been taken out on a low average. It is impossible not to notice that iron is more used for agricultural implements almost every year.

After looking at the English ploughs, it will be well to walk into the American and Belgian departments. There are sound and ingenious agriculturists to be found in both these countries

About the middle of the room is a steam digging machine; but, unless it is intended to shovel up soft sand without stones, at a depth of less than four inches, it is difficult to understand how it is to be used with advantage.

Steam-engines for farm-yard use form one of the great features of the display. There are not less than fifteen, some of them of very superior construction and finish At the first implement exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, there were eight steam-engines in the yard the steady increase from that period shows that the system of cutting and cooking food is making progress among the new race of farmers; for it is only by making use of an engine for daily wants that it can be made profitable. It should be observed that some of the best specimens of steam-engines come from purely agricultural counties. There is every reason to believe, that, in the words of one of the best writers on agricultural implements, the time is not "far distant when a steam-engine will be one of the matters to be thought of in every well-conducted farm with 300 or 400 acres of arable land," and smoke from a tall chimney will constantly give notice that the iron horse is engaged in churning, or cutting chaff or roots, or crushing oats or beans, or threshing, dressing corn, or grinding corn, or pumping water, or steaming roots and chaff. As an auxiliary to railway conveyance and telegraphic news, the steam-engine is of great value where wheat is stacked, and not stored in barns, because it may be thrashed out, and sent into the best market at a short notice

The scarifiers and harrows exhibited are only less numerous than the ploughs, and here again foreigners will be surprised at the manner in which our cheap light iron has superseded heavy clumsy wood. Each celebrated maker has sent one or more drills—an invaluable instrument, which has been carried to great, almost too great perfection, as far as regards ingenuity. For a long time makers rivalled each other in adding some new ingenious complication, but now the sensible farmers prefer simplicity.

Among the clod-crushers are several that seem new without being improvements. One, with a double set of rollers working in each other—the invention of a man of humble means in the north of England—is highly spoken of

There are some excellent specimens of farm waggons and carts—strong, not too heavy; and fitted with improved axles, drags, and tilting irons. In these, as in railway carriages, unpainted wood well varnished seems coming into use.

Specimens of the best threshing and winnowing machines, of a vast variety of churns, complete sets of draining tools, machines for making tiles; and, indeed, specimens of every implement, and every aid to farming, are to be found in this department; of the more remarkable, novel, and useful of which, detailed notices, illustrated by Engravings, will appear in future Numbers

After examining the one-horse carts in the agricultural section, it may be as well to step into a court, on the opposite side of the avenue, where there is a capital set of one-horse cart-harness—strong, light, and serviceable. Our cart-harness, generally speaking, wants reform

The exigences of space, and the arrangements for driving machinery by steam-engines sent for exhibition, have compelled the gentlemen who have had the charge of this department to distribute machines about without much regard to exact order; and we must, therefore, be excused if we are unable to guide the reader in a direct course, as we are not always able to find the same class of inventions in the same group.

WEAVING MACHINES

The collection of weaving machines, both in the British and Foreign department, affords a very fair illustration of the progress of this branch of mechanical art, and of the interchange of inventions between this country and continental Europe.

The English stocking-frame, worked by hand power, should be first visited; as this, with all the advantages of modern improvements, is still worked on the same principle as that invented, at the close of the sixteenth century, by William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was, according to the beautiful legend inscribed in the Stocking-weavers' Hall, which forms the subject of one of Elmore's pictures, induced to develop his mechanical talents by poverty and enforced idleness, while his young wife was knitting stockings. In another part of the same department may be seen the circular rotatory stocking-frame driven by steam power, which weaves stockings, webbing of all kinds, nightcaps, and elastic shirts. The French also show an ingenious improvement of the same principle. But still, William Lee's stocking-frame may be considered the parent of all lace and net machines, however complicated, now in use in the Nottingham trade. A Nottingham mechanic or weaver will trace you down the successive improvements which have at last produced Burkin's lace machinery, with Jacquard adaptation, composed of 110,000 pieces of which not less than 70,000 are in motion at once which is capable of weaving the most complicated lace patterns; or we may turn to Sewell's bobbin-lace machine, in which, a few years ago, it was considered good work to make four racks a day of 140 holes each of net, 36 inches wide, and which, by improvements and addition of steam power, will now make five racks an hour of 112 inches wide. It will be shown making beautiful Brussels lace. But one of the greatest triumphs of mechanical ingenuity is exhibited in Ball's rotatory warp lace machine, worked by steam power, which, since 1816 (in the recollection of a Nottingham man at work near it), has been thrown by, or sold for the price of old iron twenty times, and has been again and again rendered valuable by new improvements, until it is now available not only for weaving two kinds of lace, one being fine blond, but a great variety of other goods, including stocking net, which is afterwards cut and sewed, velvet, light worsted cloth for waistcoats, or, to use the metaphor of a young mechanic exhibitor, "anything from a spider's web to a blanket." Mr. Burton exhibits a gassing-machine on Hall's patent. By this machine, after the lace is made, the minute fibres are burned off, thus succeeding in giving the work a finish which adds greatly to its beauty without in the least injuring the delicate fabric In another part of the section is a machine for starching and drying lace after it has been bleached

To the valuable display of cotton cloth machinery in motion, an explanatory series of articles will be devoted in a future Number, and due attention will be paid to all the specimens of the manufacturing machinery of textiles, especially flax.

In the Foreign department, the arrangements for setting up and working machinery are generally in so backward a state, that it is impossible to do it justice, although it is already evident that there are many specimens of extraordinary ingenuity, as, for instance, in the French department, a machine for sewing sailcloth, which imitates hand-sewing with marvellous dexterity; and among the contributions from Cologne, a coining-press, on the principle of the knuckle-joint, which, coining at the rate of from thirty to forty a minute, completes the coin and *mills the edge in letters at one motion*. We have previously called attention to the coining-press at work in the English machinery section, where from forty to fifty coins a minute are silently and successively stamped, pushed off, and replaced by another blank disc, in a manner that seemed, until we examined the German press, the perfection of art. But the milling the edge with letters by the motion which forms the die, has not hitherto been effected by English machine makers.

TROPICAL MACHINES.

We will next turn to machines for colonial use and export to tropical regions. It is a matter of the utmost importance to our sugar-growing colonies that they should be able to work up their produce and manufacture in as compact a form as possible—cheaply, rapidly, completely. Formerly the canes were crushed in rude mills, worked by mules or oxen, in so imperfect a manner, that fifty per cent. of the saccharine matter was left in the canes. When the juice was extracted, the boiling process was conducted equally rudely; and when the sugar had been adduced to a semi-liquid state, it was dried, by being allowed to drip from perforated earthen jars. There are several specimens of apparatus constructed on scientific principles, for crushing, boiling, and drying sugar. But among the many ingenious things in this department, we would venture to call attention to Napier's patent for drying sugar, salt, and other semi-liquid substances by an application of centrifugal force. The principle has been patented, and applied to sugar eight years ago; but, in the improved apparatus, of which a model is exhibited, the whole process becomes self-acting. Instead of having first to fill with the liquid, and then empty out the dried sugar from the rotating pan, a pipe duly feeds with the semi-liquid sugar, and the motion which dries the sugar drives the molasses into one receptacle and the dried sugar into another, by a simple yet perfectly complete arrangement, worth the attention not only of West India proprietors and of mechanicians, but of all who like cheap sugar. Here, again, we find the advantage of comparison between the work of different inventors.

Ship's Capstans.—At the eastern extremity of the section devoted to machines in motion are two specimens of ship's capstans worked like fire-engines, with a pump handle motion, instead of the old capstan worked by handspikes, which the men pushed against while they ran round, to a lively tune of the ship's fifer, with great exertion, tremendous stamping noise, and occasionally serious accidents, from the weight of the cable overpowering the men, and flinging the handspikes in all directions. The old-fashioned capstan has been superseded in the navy by some one or other of several patent machines. The full-sized one exhibited by a London house seems very good: the turning power, obtained by simple friction-bands, making no noise on the return stroke, worked by two arms that require no shipping and unshipping, which is always so dangerous on a dark night, it has the great advantage of simplicity—there is nothing to clog. Near the capstan is a life-boat, and large model of a cutter.

MINERALS, METALS, AND MINING OPERATIONS

Commencing at the south-western extremity of the Building, where the numbers begin, there will be found first a number of collections of minerals, chiefly for scientific or educational purposes, with such other collections, as models of crystals, fossils, &c., as are useful in this way. Gems both rough and polished, local geological collections, and sundry objects of interest belonging to what may be termed the outskirts of real industrial products, are here grouped together, and with them are placed some small miscellaneous collections, for which it would be difficult to find a more fit locality. These objects are not without much interest, and we propose in another article to describe many of them in some detail, as they include gems and precious stones, series of minerals from remarkable districts, and many other objects, not only from England, Scotland, and Ireland, but from South America, India, and elsewhere These are themselves illustrated by models of crystals, and some drawings and diagrams explanatory of new views of crystallography, &c There is much that is useful as well as attractive in objects of this kind; and the western extremity of Class I. in the British division will, we are sure, be regarded as a fit commencement of the vast series of manufactured minerals that follow in succession.

Next in order to these miscellaneous collections will be found many mineral substances used in, and valuable for, agricultural purposes, including mineral manures, soils, and rocks. With these are, in some cases, placed the vegetable substances grown by their aid; and thus the whole group will be found to present to the agriculturist matters of detail that cannot fail to interest him. These are so near the Agricultural Implements, that the farmer may conveniently step from the examination of the valuable contrivances of mechanical art to those raw materials which nature has provided, or the combinations which the chemist concocts for his benefit.

The whole collection throughout the Building having an industrial rather than a directly scientific character, the visitor must not be surprised at some apparent anomalies in the association of objects; and thus he will see, as a part of the division expressly marked Raw Material, Mineral Kingdom, such objects as a pocket of hops, samples of wheat and other corn, and various similar miscellaneous substances. The different objects forwarded by the same exhibitor must of necessity be kept together as much as possible, and thus results often follow causes in a curious but not uninstructive manner

Amongst the objects in the commencement of the Mineral series will be found mineral waters, and these with such substances as common salt in the rough native form and in various stages of preparation, and other minerals used in culinary art or in medicine, and not strictly chemical manufactures. It is often difficult to draw a line which shall exactly define this sort of grouping, and in the case before us the magnitude of the objects has more to do with the arrangement than their chemical condition, for the class of chemical manufactures is in the gallery, and it is not wished that any very heavy objects should be placed on the floor in that part of the Building. The enormous blocks of alum weighing some tons, huge pillars of salt, of prussiate of potash, spermaceti, and other gigantic objects requiring a foundation on which to rest, are, therefore, of necessity left down stairs, and placed where their weight can be supported from the solid earth

Sand, used for various purposes in the arts, fuller's earth, French chalk, and other minerals brought into actual use in a simple or merely purified state, succeed the more miscellaneous group at the commencement of this Class, and many of them will be found worth attention by those who seek to inform themselves concerning the materials which, in various ways, conduce to improve our manufactures, and give them the importance they have long maintained.

Next to these are placed the materials used for drawing or colouring, when derived directly from the mineral kingdom. Black lead, as used for various purposes, drawing chalks, lithographic stones, ochres and other earthy substances used in colouring and dying, all belong to this group, and will be found represented by many good series of objects. They are all grouped together as far as possible, and the black leads include the whole of the processes of manufacture, as well as admirable specimens of the raw material from various quarters The ochres and earths used as pigments include varieties from several districts.

These are succeeded by a collection of rottenstones, emeries, and other substances used in cutting, grinding, and polishing; and these again by hones, whetstones, and grindstones. A very fine and large collection of the latter will be found; and, besides the smaller ones exhibited inside, are a number of much larger size placed outside the Building in the south inclosure

The fire clays, brick clays, and other plastic material of this kind, including the varieties used in the manufacture of common and fine earthenware and porcelain, together with specimens of the material manufactured from them, come next in order. Among them are specimens of the Stourbridge clay, so well known, and so valuable for its great power of resisting, uninjured, the action of the most intense heat, and a very interesting series of the materials very commonly manufactured from this clay and used in glass-making. Models of glass-houses and furnaces, and other illustrations of various kinds, complete this part of the series; and we then find a collection of the finer kinds of clay, such as those obtained in Cornwall and Devonshire, and largely exported thence to the Potteries of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Amongst these will also be found some other materials used in the same manufacture, and exhibited as amongst the most valuable mineral produce of our country.

From clays, we proceed next to cements and artificial stones, of which only a part of the series is exhibited here, the rest, and especially the more ornamented effect of which such objects are capable, being shown in Class 27, where, indeed, the processes in all cases of mineral manufacture will be found illustrated Still there will be found one extremely beautiful and elaborate series of ornamental work in cement, as adapted for various purposes of internal decoration. The materials used for making cement are various kinds of limestone containing clayey matter, and the substance called *gypsum* (identical in composition with alabaster, but not transparent and crystalline). These, however, require to be burnt, and afterwards ground to powder, to render them available. The general principle of this manufacture may be understood by considering that many substances—the earths especially exist only in a compact solid form when mixed with a certain proportion of water. This may be got rid of by exposure to intense heat, after which, on the addition of water, the powder becomes a solid mass, and binds together various particles of sand, gravel, and other substances mixed with it. The different kinds of cement, their relative hardness, their value for special purposes, and many interesting facts concerning them, together with some beautiful examples of their use, will be found in this part of the Exhibition The enormous strength of some kinds of cement is well illustrated in some constructions both here and elsewhere

From the artificial we come to the real stone. The stones of different kinds—granites, marbles, sandstones, limestones, and others—are all to be found in admirable and extensive series. The varieties used for roads, for building, and for decoration, and the polished slabs of the latter, form a set of objects quite as remarkable for their beauty as for their great value to the mason, the builder, the surveyor, and the architect.

Slates form a special group of minerals used in construction, and the general visitor will be astonished at the vast variety of uses in which such material can be conveniently and economically employed. Not only for roofing and such common uses, but for almost every imaginable application of slabs, is slate now made available; and in the gigantic masses outside the Building, in the western inclosure, the vast cisterns there deposited, and the magnificent paving at the central entrance, as well as in the other objects, down to the minute and decorative articles exhibited in the compartment in Class 1, devoted to this mineral, the visitor will have an opportunity of studying a very important and modern application of a substance supplied in almost infinite abundance, and of the finest quality, in many parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Minerals used as fuel form the last, but by no means the least important group of earthy substances. Like the slates and building materials, but on a far larger scale, the chief objects of this kind, of large size, are placed outside the Building; and those persons to whom coal is only familiar in its ordinary state, as ready for domestic use, will be astonished at the immense blocks of solid coal, and the very different kinds, obtainable. The importance of coal to England cannot possibly be overrated; it is more valuable than any other substance, and, together with iron, it forms the grand basis of our commercial prosperity and national importance. No wonder, then, that the owners of property of this kind, feeling the extent of the interests they represent, have been anxious to impress on the public mind on this occasion a sense of the magnitude if not beauty of their produce Besides, however, the larger masses, and in a somewhat more useful form, there will be found several series of coal, some of them accompanied by specimens of the ironstone so commonly occurring along with coal in nature, and the association of which with the coal is so important. The collection of coal is preceded by a very interesting series of other bituminous and carbonaceous substances, including the products obtained from peat. An example of the application of bitumen (or asphalt) to pavement may be seen at the eastern entrance of the Building

We pass on now to the second division of Class 1, that which includes the metals, the substances from which they are obtained, the various methods of mining used in obtaining them, and the various processes through which they pass before arriving at that state in which they go into the hands of the manufacturer. The series of iron ores and manufactured iron; the copper ores, processes of copper smelting and copper in various stages; the tin and modes of converting it; the lead, and the way of obtaining silver from it—all these are exhibited on a large scale, with every modern improvement, and in the most instructive mode. The more precious metals will be found also illustrated, and some new or rare combinations and uses are presented. Several slabs of pure silver, of large size, are exhibited, as obtained during the manufacture of lead.

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of Class 1 consists of the models of mining operations and mining machinery, of which there are many that will attract general attention. The subject of scientific mining has generally been neglected in this country, though there are many illustrious exceptions; and thus there will not appear quite so systematic a series of these models as might have been hoped. Still, the visitor will be able to see, and even to understand in a general way, how it is that the coal is raised in such large quantities and at so low a cost from the extreme depths of the earth. He will be able to visit a coal-mine

without putting on the dress of the miner, and exposing himself to the fatigue, dirt, and risk that accompany an under-round trip; and he will also be able to comprehend something both of the cause and nature of those fruitful explosions that sometimes occur, and of the means suggested or adopted for their prevention From the coal-mines he may pass to those working metalliferous ores, and see the ingenious methods that have been adopted for lifting minerals from the bowels of the earth, without much individual exertion; the methods of pumping out the water, that often accumulates in almost incredible quantities; the system of rendering merchantable the raw produces of the earth; and the many interesting and beautiful processes adopted with regard to the metals, before they are considered in a fit state for use All these are placed together, and with them are associated some drawings and other illustrations of quarrying Mining maps, geological maps, and sections partly cover the walls of the basement; and within the narrow strip of about 420 feet by 16, belonging to Class 1, there will be found collected a strange variety of minerals and mineral produce, exhibited by several hundred persons, but all tending to illustrate usefully, and in a popular way, the mineral riches of our country.

There is no such uniform and systematic collection of the mineral riches of other countries. Limited, of course, in space, and having to pay large expenses for land carriage and freight, the objects generally sent from the Continent and elsewhere are articles which are less weighty, or, at least, more manufactured. Still, a great many things will be found from different countries. From China there will be seen a large and most interesting series, illustrating the manufacture of Oriental porcelain. From Australia, the copper ores of the western part of that country. From Brazil, magnificent examples of native silver—one, weighing considerably more than 200 lb., and another weighing 164 lb.—have been sent, and will be shown. From Spain, very interesting series of raw produce, both in stones for building and decoration, in coal, and also in metals, will be found in their proper place. France and America, the two largest exhibitors on the foreign side, have not yet enabled us to judge of their intentions in this respect, but there can be little doubt that they will do justice to the important subject of unmanufactured produce from the mineral kingdom.

The exhibition will thus be seen to contain a gigantic series of objects, many of them hitherto only accumulated in museums, but all important as the groundwork of national riches. To our soil, our quarries, and our mines we must always refer as the elements of wealth; but it depends on the way these are used, to determine how far these elements are rendered available. The exposing them to observation and investigation is at least one way, and by no means a trifling one, in which the real nature and relative advantages of the raw materials may be best judged of.

MINERAL MANUFACTURES.

Under the title "Mineral Manufactures" are included all finished productions in stone, marble, alabaster, spar, slate, granite, and other mineral substances, used, whether commonly or occasionally, for purposes of construction. To these are also added sculpture, ornamental and various imitations of marble and stone, whether plain or decorative: various works in terra cotta, brick clay, fire clay, and porcelain clay; and some miscellaneous objects placed here as the nearest approximation that could be imagined.

Amongst the many attractive spots in the Exhibition, this will be found by no means the least. It opens from a portion of the north side of the central avenue, between "leather on the west and "furniture" on the east, and stretches back to the railroad on which are placed locomotive engines. It is readily found by its proximity to the great Colebrook-dale dome, and the remarkable combinations of glass prisms serving as a lighthouse.

The objects in this class form three or four well-marked groups, including 1, the marble, spar, granite, porphyry, and other ornamental material, together with inlaid work in marble and spar; 2, manufactures in stone, slate, and other material not admitting of a polish; 3, manufactures in imitation of marble, whether in composition, as scagliola work generally, or in solid material as slate, but used for decoration; 4th, imitation stone in cement and other material; and, lastly, though the first belonging to the class, all kinds of brick, terra cotta, tiles, and heavy pottery.

These varied objects are collected together and grouped as well as their nature and the limited space would permit; but, in addition to those actually in the court, a very considerable number will be found in the inclosure at the western extremity, where such objects are placed as might be expected to stand exposure to the weather without serious injury.

The objects in this Class are many of them of the most striking kind, and are certain to attract general attention Belonging to the first group there will be found various articles constructed in the serpentine of the Lizard Point, Cornwall—a stone exceedingly remarkable for its extraordinary beauty and depth of colour, and the large size of the blocks that can be obtained. At the south-western exit will be seen a block of this stone partly polished; but the general visitor will have to go as far as the pair of obelisks and font which form, as it were, the entrance posts of the mineral court, and which, with two candelabra immediately adjacent, form the principal frontage of the class. The Cornish serpentines and other softer stones there will exhibit a beautiful contrast with the magnificent inlaid work from Derbyshire immediately adjacent, in a manner not unfavourable to either

The materials used in the construction of the richly decorative articles here exhibited are of several kinds. They differ exceedingly in the mode of treatment, and in the objects they are best adapted to express. Amongst the chief objects exhibited are obelisks and candelabra, chimney pieces, pedestals, vases, and tables for various purposes; and the visitor will be able to judge of the comparative merits and adaptability, not only of serpentine marble, alabaster, spar, granite, and porphyry, but of the different quality, appearance, and finish of the various kinds of each. There are samples of the finest kinds of marble from Derbyshire, Devonshire, many parts of Ireland; and within the court there are also specimens of foreign marbles manufactured in England, or by English artists The granites from Cornwall, of several localities, and remarkable for their variety of colour, from the silver grey, so much admired for large work, to the richer colours —some of them very rare —used in ornaments of moderate size. The beautiful fresh-coloured varieties from Aberdeen will be found exceedingly remarkable for the perfect polish they take, and the gigantic size of the objects constructed of them. It is difficult to say more concerning these strikingly beautiful objects, without mentioning particular exhibitors, which it is not our intention to do in this sketch; but it may safely be said that all the principal manufacturers who exhibit in this class have gone to great expense, and taken every care to present themselves before the public in the best light We are sure that to them the Exhibition must prove a great benefit, as it will be apparent, both in the material and style that little is wanted to enable England to bring into the market the finest and most ornamental marbles and granites, and, at the same time, execute works in these substances of which no country and no artist need be ashamed.

The manufactures in stone, exhibited in Class 27, are not numerous; but they are very interesting and satisfactory. They consist of an exquisite font, in the centre of the Mineral Court, executed in Caen stone; a monument and niche, on the north wall of the court; and a vase and chimney-piece in the avenue leading to the Refreshment Court. All are good, both as specimens of stone and workmanship, and have presented also to great artistic merit in design. We must refer to them again, but would direct the attention of the visitor to them as well worthy of notice.

The collection of works in imitation of marble and stone is exceedingly interesting, and includes works in common scagliola; in composition of new kinds, cast and afterwards polished; in stucco, both ordinary and of the kind called Keene's and Parian; in enamel on slate, of which the variety is very considerable, and the effect most admirable, and also in painting on wood. Many of these objects will be found worthy of very close attention, and exhibit much taste as well as good execution. They are chiefly grouped together, and can be conveniently compared and examined

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Next in order to the imitations of marble, we may mention the imitation stones, of which there are some examples. These are of three kinds: those known as terra cotta, and imitating Bath or Caen stone, of which there is a good specimen in a pinnacle, in the middle of the court; those made of Portland cement, and of grey colour, of which some garden figures are exhibited; and those of stone having silica base, and therefore much less liable to injury from exposure. Many of these materials are worked into vases exhibiting various degrees of excellence in form and material. Among the specimens of cement will be seen also some interesting modes of proving the strength of the material.

The collection of pottery and earthenware in this Class includes a considerable and interesting group of bricks and tiles, several gigantic retorts, and pipes and other objects both of interest and usefulness. The beautiful and highly ornamented tiles exhibited in the central avenue, are too remarkable to be passed by without notice. Nothing has been attempted of this kind that can at all approach this manufacture; and the floors and pavements made of compressed clay will attract general attention and admiration.

Among the miscellaneous articles in this class may be mentioned, as interesting from the material, a large garden seat, exhibited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and made of cannel coal, of which a block, a large wine cooler, and a model of the monument to the Earl of Durham, in the same material, accompanies the chair. There is also a model house of much interest, exhibited by the Society for the Improvement of Dwellings for the Working Classes, and made of a peculiar kind of hollow brick that is a non-conductor of heat, and very costly Other small models of houses and other constructions will be found illustrating special building contrivances.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

The importance of the Exhibition in this department cannot possibly be over estimated, since upon the position of the various branches of trade connected therewith, so much of our national prosperity depends, and the display now made cannot fail to do us immense service. For even supposing that our products do not bear the comparison with foreign productions to which they will be subjected, and that the assumed inferiority of British manufactures as regards the higher qualities of design prove true, our manufacturers will receive a stimulus which cannot fail to be beneficial; whilst our artisans will have placed before them examples of excellence, to the attainment of which in their own productions their spirit, talent, and energy will certainly prompt them to aim. But if, on the other hand, it should be seen that the products of our looms have been much underrated, and that, to some purpose of the dealer, it was more convenient to the seller to misinform his customer as to the real producer of the articles which he desired to sell; that, taking advantage of an existing prejudice against the products of his own country as not being of sufficient excellence to warrant his patronage, the seller led them on to buy or to believe that he was purchasing the silks of Lyons, the laces of Brussels or Valenciennes, the cambrics of Switzerland, or the embroideries of Paris, when, in fact, the silks of Spitalfields or of Manchester, the lawns of Paisley or of Nottingham, or the cambrics and embroideries of the north of Ireland were really and truly the objects of their barter—then shall we, as a people, gain still more largely, and receive encouragement thereby to go on for the achievement of greater excellence; and, whilst generously acknowledging the merits of our rivals, exert ourselves to emulate them, even in those departments of industry, and they are many, to which our attention has not been so immediately directed, whilst maintaining our position in those to which our skill and industry had been turned, and with a greater success, too, than we had anticipated.

In comparing the examples of the skill of the various countries of the world whose products are here assembled, it shall be our endeavour to draw instruction for the future; and, whilst candidly acknowledging the merits of our foreign brethren, whenever they are really manifested, we shall as fearlessly claim for ourselves the credit due to us as a people, for those manifestations of talent and industry in our own countrymen to which their works may appear to entitle them.

Taking the cotton manufacture as the first point in our glance at the textile productions, inasmuch as it may be said to be the basis from which the present manufacturing system of this country has sprung, and in which, through the inventions and improvements in machinery, we have been enabled so long to take the lead, some little disappointment may be felt, which may be expressed at the comparatively small extent to which a display of the cotton fabrics so large a proportion of our population is illustrated: but when it is remembered that the products of the cotton manufacture are not of that varied character to admit of any great or extensive display, and that no two specimens of the same kind of production is amply sufficient to show its nature, it is rather a subject for congratulation than otherwise, that a larger display of examples in this department has not been made; since, had all, or even a slight proportion of our cotton manufacturers, exhibited specimens of their products, the display would have been wearisome and useless, and whole acres of different qualities of calico are not precisely the most desirable objects to inspect, however useful we may acknowledge them to be. The visitor, however, will find in the display before him very much to interest and instruct him. Thousands will have before them for the first time the leading features of a manufacture which it is no exaggeration to say has revolutionized the progress of this country, not only in the material position of this country, but of the whole world; and a little reflection will show that there is much more involved in cotton than the mere question of supply opposed. With a ton yarn, in warp, weft, and calico, than is generally supposed. With a material so perfectly exempt from all liability to vermin, even more so than silk, since with care this latter material can be grown with success in England, we find that our skill and industry enables us to bring it across the broad Atlantic, and after putting it through the various processes admirably described in the display made by Mr. Bazley, take it back to the precise spot whence it came, spun, woven, printed, and dyed, fit for the clothing of the worker employed in raising more of the raw material, to be again wrought in the manufacture, with only a change, not only in the industrial position of this country, but of the whole world; and a little reflection will show that there is much more involved in cotton than the mere question of supply supposed. With a ton yarn, in warp, weft, and calico, than is generally supposed. With a material so perfectly exempt from all liability to vermin, even more so than silk, since with care this latter material can be grown with success in England, we find that our skill and industry enables us to bring it across the broad Atlantic, and after putting it through the various processes admirably described in the display made by Mr. Bazley, take it back to the precise spot whence it came, spun, woven, printed, and dyed, fit for the clothing of the worker employed in raising more of the raw material, to be again wrought in the manufacture, with only a change, not only in the industrial position of this country, but of the whole world; and a little reflection will show that there is much more involved in cotton than the mere question of supply op

IRON GATES.—BY MESSRS. COTTAM AND HALLEN, OXFORD-STREET.

Reynolds, Messrs. Pim Brothers and Co., Mr. Jones, and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., all of Dublin, will astonish and delight every visitor; and the poplin loom erected by the last-named house, in which a weaver is actively engaged in working a richly brocaded poplin from a design executed as proprietely enough by a pupil of the Dublin School of Design, will add largely to the interest of this part of the Exhibition. This machine is beautifully constructed, the framework being of mahogany, and the Jacquard mountings, &c., of suitable materials, producing, as a whole, a very elegant and tasteful effect.

At the back of the poplins, the Irish woollen goods are placed, and some excellent examples of the present state of the woollen manufactures of Ireland are to be found here, Mr. Richard Allen, of Dublin, and Messrs. Wilans being the principal exhibitors. At the back will be found the examples of Mrs Veevers's fabrics, manufactured from the fibre of nettles; as also various specimens made from the fibre of flowers. This lady resides at Mohill, county of Leitrim, and has paid much attention to the production of articles from the fibre of common plants not hitherto used for such purposes.

Before quitting the locality, it may be well to impress upon the visitor the distinct character of the arrangements for the display, almost in a national sense, of Irish products, inasmuch as they are, as far as the cloth itself on would allow, brought nearly all together. Hogan's celebrated statue of "Ethorne," the property of Lord Cloncurry, was to have been placed in front of the loom; but that distinguished patriot, perhaps wisely, desired to have a guarantee for its safe return to his possession. This guarantee could not be given; and so the symbol of Irish nationality, which would have completed the group, is wanting. Mr. Panormo, of Dublin, having sent his statue of "Caractacus," this work has been placed there, and stands as a fitting emblem of Irish industry, in the person of the chained captive. Let us hope, however, that the Roman soldier, whom we here see unloosing the bonds of the noble Briton, is also the symbol of this display, and that, ere long, free and unfettered, the industry, the talent, and the energy of Ireland will be fairly developed; and that, quitting the vague and unprofitable field of mere political activity, the social and industrial elements so long dormant within her will arise and work that change so much needed in the position of her people, but which it is in vain to look for from any other source than that of the development of those national resources possessed in such abundance, but so long neglected for the chimera of mere political change.

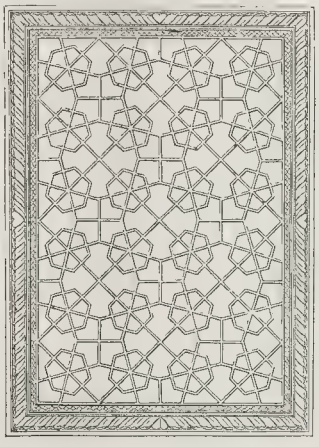
The great feature of the group of mixed fabrics and woollens, as arranged in the locality under consideration, is the display of that important seat of industry, the West Riding of Yorkshire. Owing to the desire of the respective committees of the various towns in this district, that the manufactured articles to be exhibited by them should not be divided, and as there was a strict analogy in the whole of them, it was wisely determined that the arrangement of Classes 12 and 16 should be made subservient to the wishes of so large a body of exhibitors. Accordingly, there will be found in this large group specimens of all those different branches of manufacture with which the West Riding supplies our own wants and those of our foreign customers. It is true that there are certain classes of goods peculiar to each of the great towns of the West Riding: thus, Leeds is the exponent of woollen cloths; Bradford, of mixed goods adapted to ladies' dresses; Halifax, of worsted damasks, and worsted and silk for furniture; and Huddersfield, of shawls and the lighter materials of dress each, however, partaking more or less of the character of the others in addition to its own speciality. The arrangement of the goods, though somewhat crowded, is, on the whole, very excellent. The fittings of each town are as distinct as it is well possible for them to be, and certainly their substantiality is most unexceptionable, since they appear as enduring as the Building itself. The arrangements in front, next to the central avenue, are an exception to those of the whole Exhibition; and whilst they are well adapted to the display of the specimens arranged therein, the enormous glass cases, with polished mahogany frame-work, do much to interrupt the view along the centre. In a display like this it would be invidious to select any particular exhibitors, whilst simply giving a glance at the leading features of the whole; in the regular course we shall pay our respects to each town and its individual exhibitors, and meantime commend the display to the attention and consideration of the visitor, who will indeed be fastidious if he does not find something to please him.

The West of England, also, has its group of woollens, and its reputation for the production of the highest class of cloths is well sustained; and, though not so attractive in appearance, being wanting in those fascinations of brilliant colours which characterise the articles around, the contributions will repay a close and critical examination.

The London exhibitors in this class appear simply in the character of merchants, or as the proprietors of certain kinds of cloth made for their exclusive sale, a fiction of commerce which has its advantages and its disadvantages, bringing the capitalist and sales-man to the aid of the manufacturer in one sense, but too frequently taking the reputation of the latter as a portion of the bargain.

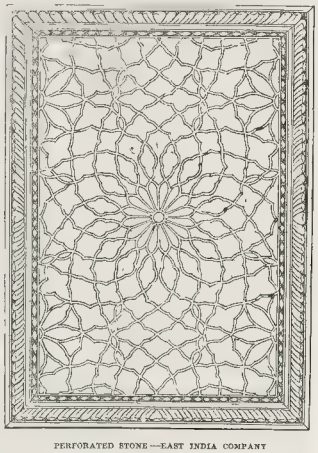
The manufacturers of Scottish woollens, shawls, tartans, and tweeds have combined to make a very great display. It is to be regretted, however, that the necessities of the case were such as to compel the division of these contributions. Thus, a portion are exhibited here with the other goods of their class; another portion on the north wall, extending the whole length of the court in which the woollen machinery is placed; and a third but small portion is placed in the transept gallery. The Galashiels tartans and shawls are kept together in their proper place, as also certain divisions of the Glasgow goods. The illustration of Scottish industry thus given is a very satisfactory one, and, taken as a whole, our friends of the north have done themselves credit in every sense of the word.

The remainder of this court is filled with specimens of the coarser kind of woollens. Some admirable specimens of horse-clothing, exhibited by Mr Bliss, of Chipping Norton, and a large contribution of blankets from the Messrs. Early, of Witney, illus-



PERFORATED STONE.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.

CANDELABRUM.—BY JOHN WEBB, OLD BOND-STREET.



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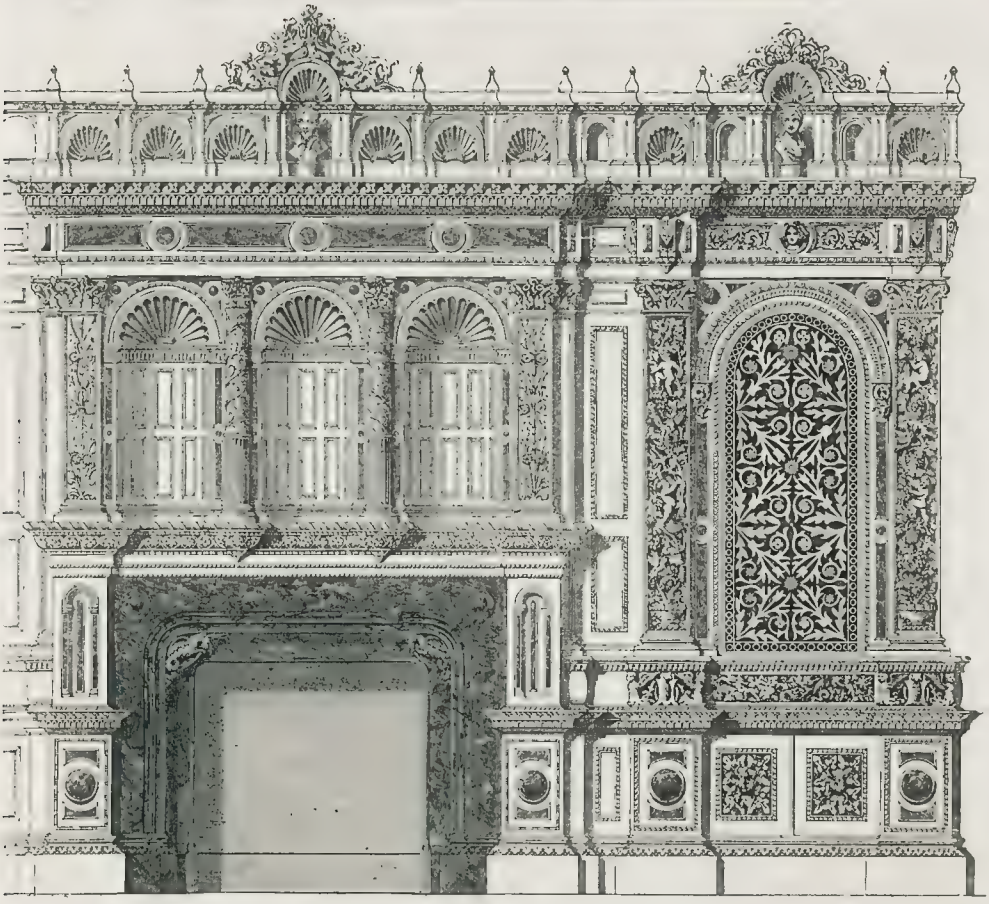


SIDE OF A LIBRARY.—BY MESSRS. HOLLAND AND SON.

trate the ancient reputation of Oxfordshire for this description of goods. Kendal, too, makes a good display in railway wrappers, Messrs. J. Ireland and Co. occupying the whole wall at the end of the court with their ponderous examples of the looms of Westmoreland.

Before quitting this department, we have no hesitation in saying, that, as a whole, the exposition of British industry and talent here made is of the best and most practical character; and, however much hypercritism may carp at exceptional examples, there is a large amount of excellence of which every man of candid judgment will feel proud, and every well-wisher of our commerce and the future progress of our industry and artistic skill, as applied to manufactures, be delighted to see.

COLONIAL SECTION.

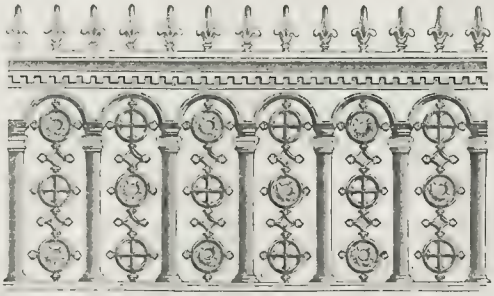
As we turn down the western arm of the grand avenue, on either hand, we pass the display of East Indian productions and manufactures, which the Company have been enabled, by the aid of their numerous and intelligent officers, to gather together for our instruction and amusement within the very short period available for that purpose. The examination of this valuable museum we reserve until, arranged in order, we are enabled to do it full justice.

We pass on to the succeeding sections, containing the produce of Ceylon, Canada, and our Australian possessions

THE CEYLON CONTRIBUTION.

Few if any of our Eastern possessions will be fairly represented at the Great Exhibition, not even the East Indies, where all the power of the Company has been brought to bear, chiefly owing to the shortness of time permitted for the collection of objects. Great complaints have been made in the colonies that they received no official notice of the Exhibition for two or three months after it had been mentioned in the papers, and that therefore no persons felt inclined to act. Added to these delays were the indifference of the native population in Ceylon, and elsewhere, and the natural obstacles of climate, difficulty of transport, &c., peculiar to those tropical regions

As regards Ceylon, there is scarcely anything exhibited in that art for which its inhabitants have been justly celebrated—carving in wood and ivory. It was not until March, 1850, that a local committee was formed; and to ensure the arrival of the goods by the prescribed time, the 1st of March, they had to be shipped by the end of September, thus leaving but six clear months for articles which required at least a year. It is quite impossible to persuade a Cingalese carver to work faster than is his custom; he will not depart from long-established usage. The ivory-work of Ceylon is scarcely known in Europe; and it is deeply to be regretted that no worthy specimen of this species of carving has arrived. The inlaid furniture of ebony, calamander, &c., is perhaps unequalled in any part of the world, yet there are but two specimens come to hand



CARVING IN A TEMPLE, COMBROOK DALI BY COLE.

The native goodies is worked in extremely elegant patterns: of this specimens are packed for the next Overland Mail, consisting of hair-pins, combs, necklaces collars, bangles, &c., set in Ceylon stones.

Ceylon is prolific in fibrous materials, many of which are well adapted as substitutes for flax and hemp. Some of these are shewn in the raw and manufactured state

The earthenware of the Cingalese is more curious than valuable; the art of pottery with them being, in all probability, not more advanced than in the time when Ptolemy and the Arabian navigators first visited

The utmost Indian isle, Taprobane.

The same remark will apply with equal truth to their agricultural and manufacturing implements. The Cingalese women may still be seen grinding their corn, "two at one stone," as described in Scripture

The bows and arrows employed by the wild Veddahs of the Ouvah and Bintenne districts, in the hunting of deer and buffaloes, are remarkable for little beyond their simplicity and diminutiveness.

The coffee, the cinnamon, and the cocoa-nut oil of Ceylon are articles well known in the commercial world: they are equal, if not superior, to the production of any other country. There are also to be found models of the buildings, machinery, and implements employed in coffee plantations in Ceylon. Models of the Cingalese fishing-canoes, which are of very singular and beautiful construction, unlike those of any other country, are displayed with their nets and gear on a proper scale.

First in value and importance are specimens of *cinnamon*, a spice highly prized from long antiquity, and peculiar to the "utmost Indian isle." Java has in vain attempted to produce cinnamon that should rival the fine spice of Ceylon, and the rough coarse bark grown on the Malabar coast cannot be compared with it The Portuguese and Dutch preserved a strict monopoly of the cultivation and trade in this article; and it was not until the year 1833 that the British Government threw open the privilege of dealing in it to the public Since that period, the preserved Spice Gardens have been sold, and are now cultivated by private parties. It is sorted into three qualities, and is just now worth an average price of 2s. the pound in this market.

Cinnamon is the bark of the *Laurus cinnamomi*, freed from its outer cuticle, and removed from the sticks in long narrow slips: these pieces of bark are rolled into *pipes* or *quills*, in layers of three or four, and are dried gradually first in the shade, and then in the sun.

A cinnamon plantation of 600 acres will produce annually 400 bales of spice, of 100 lb. each. The present consumption of cinnamon of Ceylon growth is about 2,50 bales per annum, of which not more than the 500 are used in this country; the remainder are taken chiefly by France, Spain, and South America.

Of far more recent

CURTAIN CORNICE OF PAPIER MACHE.—BY JACKSON, RATHBONE-PLACE.

date, though equally important as an article of commerce, is coffee. Twenty years ago, the *Coffea arabica* was scarcely known in Ceylon. It was not until the years 1832 and 1834 that a very few Europeans commenced the cultivation of the coffee-bush. There are now 300 estates, comprising 50,000 acres of land, all under coffee; the shipments amounting to 350,000 cwt. annually. This article is all grown inland, at various altitudes, the best being from the highest estates.

Coir fibre and rope is made from the outer husk of the cocoa-nut: the kernel of the nut yielding a most useful oil by pressure, which is exported to Europe in large quantities.

Paddy, or rice with its natural skin upon it, and in this state is given to all sorts of cattle and poultry. The rice of Ceylon is not nearly so fine as that brought to this country from Carolina and Bengal, but it has very nutritious qualities, and the Cingalese and many Europeans prefer it to any other description.

The woods of Ceylon are scarcely inferior to those of any other country, and exist in great variety. There are upwards of four hundred kinds, of which one half are employed for a variety of purposes, the remainder being useless. The ornamental woods are ebony, calamander, satin, cocoa-nut, peyimbeya, teak, tamarind, jack, palmyra, &c. The most abundant of the woods used for house and ship-building, of which specimens have been sent, are halmadilla, teak, morotto, dawete, sangee, keena, hall, and horra.

Under this head, there are several fibrous substances in Ceylon, capable of being turned to useful purposes: amongst those forwarded to the Exhibition are three, both in their natural and prepared state, from the pine-apple, hibiscus, plantain, *Sanseveria zelonica*, and Adam's needle.

There are a number of gums and resins unknown in this country, most of which are employed medicinally by the native practitioners. Besides these, a collection of medicinal plants, roots, and seeds, in a dried state, will be found. Many of them possess valuable properties, well known in Ceylon, in the removal of fever, dysentery, liver, and cholera. The Dutch and Cingalese doctors seldom have recourse to any but vegetable medicines, and these are often found to succeed where European remedies have failed. The collection was forwarded by Mr. T. Bois, of Kandy.

Under the head of Machinery, Implements, &c., we find three models of the various works and their fittings, as employed on coffee estates. First, there is the *pulping-house*, with its *pulpers*, *cisterns*, &c., for removing the outer red husk of the coffee berry, and afterwards washing the nucleus from it. Next is the stove, and moveable trays running on wheeled platforms, whereon the washed coffee is exposed to the sun in its inner covering of parchment-skin. When thoroughly dried to a flinty hardness, the berries are removed to the adjoining building, the peeling-house, where a pair of copper-covered wheels are revolving in a circular trough, under which the parchment rapidly breaks, and becomes detached from the coffee beans.

Next these will be observed another model of a stove for curing coffee. This is of peculiar construction, and fitted up according to a process which has been patented by the ingenious inventor, Mr. Cheshew, of the Rathongodde estate. It is formed on the principle of curing the coffee whilst in the *parchment* by means of a current of hot air, to be used during weather when out-of-door drying would be impossible.

The models of Cingalese palanquins will be regarded rather as curiosities than as specimens of fine work. Too much praise, however, can scarcely be accorded to the construction of the three Cingalese boats, which, are unique, not only as specimens of handicraft, but as models of very singular and beautiful vessels. The long sailing canoe, to be fully admired, should be seen in full sail when going at a speed of fourteen miles the hour, which it frequently does. The flat-bottomed fishing dhoney, with its nets and accoutrements, is a very pretty thing. The large dhoney is such as is employed in the coasting trade of Ceylon, for the transport of rice, tobacco, salt, betel-nuts, &c.: they vary in size from 80 to 200 tons; and not the least singular feature about them is, that not one iron nail is used in their build, nothing but wooden pegs and coir string holding the planks and beams together.

The plough, harrow, and rake of the Cingalese agriculturist attest the little improvement effected in their operations, which have, no doubt remained unchanged during the last 1800 years.

Amongst manufactured articles, the most attractive is, undoubtedly, a table and stand of ebony, richly carved, and beautifully inlaid with the many-tinted woods of Ceylon. There are also a desk composed of porcupine quills, a carved ebony box, an ivory stand in imitation of a cocoa-nut blossom, and some other trifles. These form but a tithe of what might have been exhibited, had time permitted.

There are some rather grotesque specimens of native pottery, the only one worthy of notice being a painted tea-pot used by the King of Kandy.

There are a number of specimens of cordage, &c., woven from the fibres previously named; also a pretty Kandian mat, and several ornaments displayed by the Kandian King on state occasions, made from fibres, and dyed with indigenous roots.

The Veddah bows and arrows are such as are actually employed in the present day by a wild and almost unknown race of Cingalese in the pursuit of deer, buffaloes, and wild boars. This singular cast of aborigines dwell entirely amongst rocks, or perched in trees like monkeys, living chiefly on roots, seed, and a little deer or buffalo flesh.

The manufactured oils of Ceylon are numerous, though most of them are at present unknown in this country. They may be divided into medicinal and commercial. Many of the former are said to possess valuable properties, yet, with the exception of the castor oil, they are not known to any but native practitioners. These were forwarded by Mr. Pirie, of Kandy. Of the oils of commerce, the cocoa-nut, cinnamon, lemon-grass, citronella, and kekuna are tolerably well known, the first being highly useful for burning in lamps; the second is chiefly employed in medicine and confectionary.

Arrack is a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut tree, called *toddy*, and has long been known in England as forming the chief ingredient of Vauxhall punch. The sample sent is very curious, having been upwards of thirty years in bottle, and coming originally from the cellar of the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA.

By crossing the breadth of the avenue we have travelled from Ceylon to Canada, and are within sight of the Cape of Good Hope. Van Diemen's Land, and the produce of the three Australian colonies of New South Wales, Port Philip (or Victoria), and South Australia.

Canada makes the best display, as was to be expected from the energetic character of the people, the means they had of obtaining early intelligence, of conveying their goods to this country, and obtaining the co-operation of the Governor, the Earl of Elgin, and their local authorities. The Canadian Exhibition is extraordinary exhibition of native produce, and selected from that Exhibition the best, as specimens of raw produce and manufactures.

The most prominent object is a fire-engine from Montreal, which carried off the first prize at the Canadian Exhibition of Industry, and has been sent, by subscription among a few patriotic Canadians, to show what the mechanics of that fine colony can do. As a carriage, it is extremely handsome. The panels are adorned with paintings of Canadian scenery, views of a great fire at Montreal, the principal churches, banks, and other public buildings, and figures of an Indian in snow shoes in winter costume, of a fireman, &c., executed with a spirit and feeling of reality which raises them above the class of ordinary coach-painting. The body is of copper, from the rich copper mines on Lake Superior, lined with wood. The tool-box is of mahogany. The mechanical arrangements seem good, and the finish of both the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian workmen. It is followed by a hose-box on two wheels, to carry 300 feet of hose, and weighs altogether 35 cwt. It will pump up water from a depth of 27 feet; and, according to the statement of the gentleman who manufactured it, will throw 170 feet high from 300 feet of hose. Fire engines throughout both British and Republican America, are drawn by men, and not by horses. They are usually the property of young men associated into volunteery companies, who take great pride in adorning their respective engines. Hence the profusion of painting and other ornamental decoration.

Over the fire-engine is suspended a canoe of white birch, which presents no especial difference from canoes we have seen a hundred times, except its size; but this canoe was actually paddled 3000 miles of lake and river navigation, with a crew of twenty men, before being placed on board a steamer for England. It is the same description of canoe employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their annual journies to the [illegible] bringing animals under their command. We should have been glad to see it and been accompanied by one of the voyageurs, whose costume and songs and simple observance manners, have been described in the book of Sir George Simpson, the Resident Governor of Hudson's Bay, or, as it is now officially named, Rupert's Land, and several North American travellers.

A piano, a large French bedstead, a set of tables and chairs, all elaborately carved out of Canadian black walnut, next come under our notice, as remarkable specimens of a wood as yet little known in this country. In colour, size, beauty of grain, and polish, it is equal, if not superior to the best specimens of French and Italian walnut. A slab, which forms part of the Canadian trophy in the central avenue, was cut from a tree which made 27,000 feet of available timber. The workmanship of this furniture, although very fair, offers nothing remarkable for praise or blame. We like the emblematic beavers carved round the edge of the table: we cannot approve of the same animals crawling like rats on the cross bars of the legs. Among the chairs are a set unpolished, and fashioned after some introduced into America by the earliest settlers. It is reported that her Majesty has condescended to accept them. One Canadian gentleman was under the impression that the originals had been imported from England in the sixteenth century, by Sebastian Cabot; but that is unlikely, because although Cabot discovered Labrador, there is no evidence that he formed any settlement in Canada at all. The originals are probably of French origin, and not older than the time of Louis Quatorze.

Around the fire-engine are arranged a set of Canadian sleighs. The white one is a cutter for one horse, the next, an elegant long carriage of very graceful curves, is a tandem sleigh; the largest is for a pair of dun Club. With the sleighs, we must notice a set of harness hanging on the wall, the saddles covered with bells, and adorned with pendant plumes of blue horse-hair: white plumes of the same material are arranged to wave from brass spikes between the ears of the prancing horses. On a bright winter's day we can imagine no prettier sight than the whole turn-out, with its blood horses, ringing bells, fair ladies wrapped in furs, and dashing fur-wrapped driver, careering across the hard snow or the sounding ice of a frozen river.

Furs, skins, horns, and Indian curiosities fill up the interstices of the Canadian collection. The head and wide-spreading horns of a gigantic moose, or elk, may be compared with the European variety of the same species, from the Lithuanian forests, exhibited in the Russian section.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

The colonies of Australia, although among the most important of our possessions as producers of raw materials required for our staple manufactures, as large consumers of our manufactures, and as great fields for emigration, have nothing very new or very showy to exhibit. New South Wales, Port Phillip, and South Australia all send barrels of fine wheat and flour, which are satisfactory as proving that the intending colonist may depend on cheap bread in those distant regions. Australian wool and tallow are to be seen in such quantities in the warehouses of London and Liverpool, that we need not dwell on those great and annually increasing sources of wealth. The timber, although much of it is good, especially from Van Diemen's Land, and some specimens of which, [illegible], is not likely to become an article of commerce with this country.

The distance is too great to enable it to stand the competition of countries nearer at hand.

Van Diemen's Land, which probably grows the best wheat, supplies the other colonies and New Zealand with a considerable quantity of flour, but sent the jaws of the sperm whale—another source of colonial wealth— often hunted down from the shores of that island.

South Australia supplies specimens of the rich copper mine of Burra Burra, which restored the fortunes of that colony, and rendered it one of our most flourishing possessions, at a time when, under the ruinous results of an empirical system of land-jobbing and colonization, it had sunk into the lowest state of depression and stagnation: abandoned by men of enterprise or means, it was on the point of becoming a mere sheepwalk. It is a curious fact, that, although the copper exports of South Australia exceed a quarter of a million sterling per annum, no copper mine in that colony has paid a dividend except the Burra Burra, but that pays £1000 per cent.

On the walls of the South Australian section hang a set of clever water-colours, representing the country round this Aladdin's lamp of a copper mine, and the Australian scenes, likewise, on draw and block-cut, riding after cattle. On the wall appropriated to New South Wales, is a beautiful view of Caudee, where Macarthur first introduced the fine-woolled sheep, which has proved a living mine of wealth to the whole continent of Australia. Our colonial brethren, who know well how they are appreciated in the City, will excuse us from dwelling on sources of greatness which are more felt than seen: there is nothing picturesque in a sack of wheat, though the grain be "heavy and bright-coloured;" there is nothing interesting in a tun of preserved Australian beef, excellent though it be, unless to a hungry man; little variety of "tone or colour" in a fleece fine enough to make the fortune of a Yorkshire manufacturer; and, as for copper ore, the most specimens can show is that the mark sparkling. Bottles of Australian wine inform those who were before ignorant, that wine is as easily grown in that country as cider is here.

The remarks on the produce of Australia and Van Diemen's Land equally apply to New Zealand, which has many curiosities, but only produces profitably wool and flour. The mineral treasures of all these countries will be noticed in a regular review of all the geological portion of the Exhibition, by an eminent Professor.

The most prominent objects in the articles sent from the Cape are some bullocks' heads with monstrous horns; some hides, skins, and walking-sticks, and two great antelopes, very badly stuffed. Van Diemann's Land makes a gay display of fancy woods and 'possum skins

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE magnificent ovation which this country has paid to industry under the enlightened influence of the Prince Consort, will hereafter be referred to by historians, as a great and distinguishing epoch in the history of the working classes of the world. The skill that realises the dreams of the science, that follows with unerring fingers the pencil of the artist, which multiplies for thousands of readers the writings of the best and greatest men, will henceforth claim its honourable place. The weaver at his loom will have his recognised position: the worker, who scatters the seed abroad upon the fecund bosom of the earth, will feel the honour of his calling. Industry, whether exercised to fell an oak or to create an act of Parliament, is equally meritorious. Each man in his appointed sphere. All men are not Shakspeares. Each has his specialty: honour to him who works it out, even though it be, as in Eulenstein's case, the performance of the pyro-lamp. Honour to him who weaves the canvass, as to him who paints thereupon with the power of a master. There is honour in the conscientious exercise of the most limited power, as in the development of the most mighty conception; honour in grinding the paint, as in wielding the palette. Fame waits upon the doings of the great—waits the name of the artist and the writer across the world, but the obscure labours of the artisan are unknown, unregarded beyond the warehouse of his employer. It is a principle of human nature to venerate and deify power, whether expressed in the conduct of armies, the eloquence of the senate, the theories of the philosopher, the dreams of the poet, the realities of the engineer, or the colours of the painter. The greater the power, the more devout the veneration; the higher the throne, the louder the hymn of praise. It is only now that we are beginning to wake from the old hero-worship—to notice the honest men who bend the knee to our idols. You have placed yonder hero at a great height. You bend the neck to him: you acknowledge him as your leader. He has greater power than your puny self. He can toy with the weapon you cannot raise from the dust, naturally, therefore, you place yourself under his protection. He is undoubtedly the stronger, and is he the better man? Euclid—a name to you—is a child's page to him. Here you have proof of his power, in other words, of his genius; but of his moral power—his strength to endure—his patience under suffering—his faith in an intellectual capacity infinitely transcending his own—where are these great qualities? where is the moral power? Not there, near his throne, but very likely with that busy worker at his feet. Honour, therefore, to the moral power that works and suffers, while intellectual power soars aloft, and wields, often with a grim severity, the sabre, pen, and compasses. We are told* that "if we examine the moral character of weavers, we shall find them, from the earliest periods, distinguished by a propensity to scrutinise the received dogmas of the times, and generally foremost in the race of liberal opinions, zealous in supporting the promulgation of new doctrines, full of hostility to the encroachments of tyrannical power, disposed to fanaticism in religion, often of a gloomy and determined cast of character, and pervaded with the most entire devotion to the cause they espouse." A circumstance to which the peculiarity of their religious feelings mainly contributes. The doctrines of Luther were first sown, and first took root amongst the weavers and manufacturing population of Saxony, a soil the most genial for the reception of the new religion; and posterity is indebted to them for having received and sheltered that vigorous controversialist, and for having nourished and fanned the spark which afterwards blazed out far and wide, enlightened the European mind, and freed it from the chains of darkness and superstition. Amongst men less disposed to inquire and to question, and more inclined to bow to the dictates of authority, the nascent spark might have been extinguished. The weavers in England, also, were amongst the earliest converts of the Reformation, and were cruelly persecuted by Bonner. As, in the commencement of the sixteenth century, they had been among the foremost to receive and adopt Luther's doctrines, so we find them, in the commencement of the seventeenth century, equally ready to receive those of Puritanism; and they encountered, perhaps in a slighter degree, persecutions from the English hierarchy similar to those which their predecessors had sustained from the Roman Catholics. Great numbers of woollen and worsted weavers were driven out of the country by the intolerant measures of Laud, they also met with much severe treatment from Wrenn, Bishop of Norwich. Some of them fled to Holland, others to the new settlement in Massachusetts Bay. Glasgow, when the weavers were a corporate body in 1638, was early distinguished for its zeal against Popery; and, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was staunch in supporting the Covenant. The free spirit which animated the Huguenots of France, and the consequent discrust with which Louis the Fourteenth regarded them, was, in all probability, the cause of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This measure drove fifty thousand Huguenot families from France: they were chiefly weavers, and twenty thousand of them settled in Spitalfields, London, and gave a new impulse to the English silk manufacture.

Richard Guest's view of the weaver's mind is strengthened by their present social position. Ever ready to weigh public questions for themselves, prone to discussion, sensitive by blood, and inquisitive from habit, they are quick to master new ideas, ever prone to adopt innovations. In religion, as in political theory, they scorn control, and are restless and impatient, while they imagine that they are unjustly dealt with. Very few of them belong to the Church of England, the great majority of them being Methodists. They are proud of their calling, and honour their brotherhood; and, as an industrial class, display, perhaps more than any other, those virtues which we are beginning to respect in the working-man as in the listless lord. The time is now fast approaching, when, at the hands of the country, they will receive befitting acknowledgment of their social value; when their moral qualities will claim that respect which has hitherto been exclusively lavished upon brilliant intellectual capacity, or virtue in velvet. Men are beginning, with Emerson, to respect a man who can do something well. Perseverance, as a quality, has not been hitherto sufficiently respected; yet it is the prominent characteristic of the English mind. The applause that follows a burst of genius has drowned the feeble approbation that would have hailed perseverance. "We touch and go, and sip the foam of many crowned perseverance. "We touch and go, and sip the foam of many crowned efforts." The workman who toils unseen in the architect who conceives; yet there is a deep-seated morality in the fretful labour that knows no rest, but patiently, constantly strives. Let us follow the career of M'Intosh, the violin-maker, of Dorvedinland, who died last year. M'Intosh was a Highlandman, having acquired the art of violin-making, went to Dublin to pursue his business. His skill and steadiness secured his success. Soon his annual receipts amounted to above £300, some of his instruments selling at the enormous sum of £10, £15, £20, and £30 each. He supplied Paganini with violin strings At the height of his successful career, he tried to invent the "perpetual movement," which so many had failed in. Left Dublin, to get rid of his friends, and settled in Devonscotland. In this locality he laboured at his idea for eleven years, five of which he spent in an attic, suffering frightful privations, but wedded to the end to his theory, and labouring under no delusion of encouragement. There is a touching sentiment in this simple history. There must have been a moral stamina in the man who could so patiently suffer and persevere, that entitled him to take honourable rank among great natures. Let him stand side by side with the philosophers to which he bend the knee; let the great heart find its place near the great brain. We have mistaken the aim of national industrial exhibitions generally, but more particularly of the promoters of our Great Exhibition, if it be not destined to vindicate the worth of labour, as well as the grandeur of science and the influence of art, to acknowledge in the face of the world the hand that realises the dreams of science and the misty conceptions of the artist. The great aim is to weld individuals irrevocably to the whole, to guide the weaver's hand by the rules of beauty. But let not the workman be quite forgotten at the marriage. He is, perhaps, the weaker vessel, yet without him the artist may dream, but cannot create. The union will experience bears its out—but good fruit abundantly.

The social effect of an alliance of art with commercial industry cannot be overrated. At the present time it is generally accepted that the popular cultivation of art tends to the refinement and enlightenment of a community. "It seems as if an unhandsome action before the portrait of a noble female's countenance would be impossible;" and Leigh Hunt tells a pertinent story of a Catholic money-lender, who, when he was about to play a cheat upon an unfortunate customer, always drew a veil before the picture of his favourite saint. The assertion that the presence of beauty, in whatever form presented, exercises an elevating influence even over the ignorant or depraved, has become a truism. Beauty refines and elevates its votaries and its priests; and Scarpandi's "Descent" has been as potent in inspiring thousands with religious sentiments as the pulpit eloquence of the most gifted divines. All steps which tend to diffuse art, tend undoubtedly and directly to raise the popular character; and it is difficult to fully estimate and comprehend the possible extent of good a cottager would derive from the introduction of household objects into his humble abode, moulded in forms of grace and beauty. While art elevates the moral man, literary education simply enlarges his sphere of knowledge, and strengthens his intellectual capacity. Art and literature, to do their full measure of good, should and must go hand in hand. The good effects arising from the educational encouragement of art is now felt throughout every class of the French community. During the last fifty years, art has been generally nourished by the governments of France; and the institution of elementary schools of art in every town of the kingdom, has developed a national taste against which the world even England—trembles to compete. This national taste is the result, first, of national industrial exhibitions; and, secondly, of the elementary art schools, to which allusion has been made. The schools of design which are now exhibiting in England, and the beneficial influence of which is only now beginning to make itself felt, are merely liberal imitations of the French national art schools. We say illiberal imitations, because our schools of design do not afford that free ingress and egress to all classes, without any payment whatever, which the French Government schools afford. But from the wonderful Hyde-Park Palace how many liberal ideas may we not hope to gather! Such a scheme as the Exhibition of the Industry of the World, originating with us, must inevitably lead us, at least, to do as much for the art-education of the general community as the poorer nations of Europe afford to their industrious classes.

CHAPTER II.

In treating of the effect of Industrial Exhibitions upon the manufactures and habits of a people, it is necessary first to understand thoroughly and clearly the conditions, as regards art and skill, in which they were when they first adopted the scheme of gathering their collective skill and taste under one great common roof. It is clear, in the first place, that France is in every way an exceptional instance. She excelled in taste and manufacturing skill at a very remote date. Even in the thirteenth century, her artizans were renowned in other countries for the superior skill and taste with which they manufactured goldsmith's work and stained glass, and for the beauty of their illuminated manuscripts. These excellences are matters of notorious history. We have

* Richard Guest's Compendious "History of the Cotton Manufacture."

* Hazlitt.

only to turn to the career of Jacques Cœur (under whose name a great agency is to convey the Parisian manufactures to the Great Exhibition), the great capitalist and merchant, to recall that unexampled brilliancy of industrial production, which in the olden time satisfied the luxurious habits and tastes of the nobles. Under Francis the First, however, the grandeur and inimitable graces which characterised the labours of the *renaissance*, showed manufactu ing skill in intimate union with art. Coming down gradually nearer our own times, we may every epoch in French history—deeply as her annals are stained with native blood and kingly debaucheries—is brightened with a national effort in favour of art-manufacture. The establishment of the silk manufactories at Lyons, in the year 1469; the excellences of the old looms of Paris, Beauvais, &c; Colbert's Gobelin tapestry establishment; the carpet manufactories of Savonnerie; the Marquis de Fulvy's porcelain manufactory (the first established in France), reared at Vincennes in the year 1738, and which was afterwards sold to the *fermiers généraux*, who transplanted it to the village of Sèvres, and laid the foundation of these inimitable productions known as Sèvres ware—these are data which give indisputable proof that the French people have been, for ages past, a people with a strong natural love of art. Yet the national aptitude was not developed by liberal institutions

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, M. Chaptal, the historian of French industry, declares that France possessed looms only capable of producing the coarsest materials adapted to the wants of her population. Her fine cloths were imported from Spain and Holland; her best silks came from the Italian looms; other fabrics came from England, and Holland and Brabant supplied her with linens and lace. The advance of Colbert to power, however, changed the face of matters in this respect. The fetters were struck off from native manufactures; skilful foreign workmen were enlisted in the two great Indian companies were formed; exportation and importation—an extended interchange were encouraged by lessened duties; and a premium of five francs per piece was allowed on all new wools. These enlightened regulations soon filled the ports of France with foreign merchantmen, and gave a most healthful impetus to the industry of the country. If commerce owes its revival in France to the minister Colbert, its principal branches owe him more, inasmuch as he was the first to establish them in their respective spheres. He tempted the most distinguished foreign manufacturers to Paris, and by dint of liberal encouragement planted them in France, and set them to teach native artisans; and the result was, that within the short space of ten years 42,000 skilful clothworkers were settled in the provinces of the country

It is impossible to over-estimate the debt of gratitude due to the memory of Colbert from his successors. It was he who established the silk manufactures, and placed the celebrated painter Lebrun to direct these unrivalled productions. It was he who obtained from Louis XIV. an edict, dated 1664, setting apart the sum of one million (worth two millions in the present time) to encourage manufactures and maritime commerce; and it should fairly be added, that Louis entered into the enlightened views of his minister with unusual alacrity. It was Colbert who reared the Invalides, the Observatoire, and the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin. It was Colbert who opened the Royal libraries to the public, and instituted searches in all parts of the world for valuable works to complete the Bibliothèque Royal de Paris. His history is written in the fine monuments which adorn the capital of his country, no less than in the present proud position which the manufacturers of France occupy. He struck the fetters from enslaved industry, and bade the workman aspire. At his command, merchantmen spread their canvas once more to the winds; Art leant over the weaver's loom to trace upon the growing fabric tints and lines of beauty; and Science rose to give a purpose to the mechanic's skill.

Suddenly the merchants' sails were furled, the loom stood still, and the mechanic left his bench to the beating of drums. A musket was in the hand of every Frenchman; commerce for a while stood still to watch the conflict; but even in these times of strife and bloodshed, some homage remained for her. Art was used to pamper the sensualist, but never passed the threshold of the poor. Before the French Revolution burst asunder the whole social fabric, and left a chaotic mass to reorganise its discordant atoms on a more liberal basis, the beauties of art were the enjoyment only of the wealthy. No schools existed for the tuition of humble aspirants; no open hand was proffered to the struggling artist. Yet the tide of public favour was not turned in favour of art by the promoters of the Revolution, not by an upstart from the ranks of the people; but, on the contrary, by a noble, who was proscribed before he could carry his plans into effect

An appointment which immediately followed the installation of the Directory was that of M. le Marquis d'Avèze, in conjunction with MM. de Parny, de la Chablaussière, and Caillot, as manager of the Academy of Music, then called the Theatre of Arts

"We received," the Marquis tells us in a pamphlet on the subject, "this fine establishment in the midst of the artists' petitions for support, in the most wretched state—in a position, indeed, menacing immediate downfall. Thanks to the efforts of our management, which lasted for three consecutive years, we bequeathed this splendid theatre to our successors in a most satisfactory condition; and in that high road to success which it has constantly followed until the present time (1844).

"In the year V. of the Republic (1797), I had not yet quitted the Opera, when the Minister of the Interior summoned me to attend at the office of Commissioner to the Manufactures of the Gobelins (tapestries), of Sèvres (china), and of the Savonnerie (carpets). I had no need to stay long in these establishments, to perceive the misery in which they were plunged. The workshops were deserted—for two years the artizans had remained in an almost starving condition; the warehouses were full of the results of their labours, and no commercial enterprise came to relieve the general embarrassment. Scarcely can I depict the effect produced upon me by such a scene; but at that moment a sudden and luminous thought presented itself to my imagination, and appeared to console me for the miseries of the present in the hopes it offered for the future. I pictured to myself in the most glowing colours, the idea of an exhibition of all the objects of industry of the national manufactures. I committed my project to paper, I detailed the mode of its execution, and prepared a report addressed to the Minister of the Interior, which was written throughout by my own hand, and delivered by me to M. Laucel, then at the head of the section of Arts and Manufactures, in whose office the document in question should still exist. My report soon received the approbation of the Minister of the Interior, M. François de Neufchateau, who commanded me to carry it into effect by every means useful and suitable to the Government.

"The *château* of St. Cloud was then uninhabited and completely unfurnished; and this appeared to me the most appropriate and eligible spot for the exposition which I had projected, and likely to invest the exhibition with all the magnificence and *eclat* so necessary to attract strangers, and to diffuse the object and the glory of them in the remotest parts, which might mitigate the sufferings of our unhappy workmen. The *château* of St. Cloud was obtained without difficulty. I established myself there, and requested the attendance of MM. Guillamont, Duvivier, and Salmon, directors of manufactures. I explained to them the intentions of the Government, and found all these gentlemen ready to further this object with zeal and activity. In a few days, by their obliging exertions, the walls of every apartment in the *château* were hung with the finest Gobelin tapestry; the floors covered with the superb carpets of the Savonnerie, which long rivalled the carpets of Turkey, and latterly have far surpassed them; the large and beautiful vases, the magnificent groups, and the exquisite pictures of Sèvres enriched these saloons, already glowing with the splendid hues of Gobelins and the Savonnerie. The Chamber of Mars was converted into a receptacle for porcelain, where might be seen the most beautiful services of every kind, vases for flowers, in short, all the tasteful varieties which are engendered by this inexhaustible manufactory. In the centre of the saloon, surrounded by all these beauties, was a wheel of fortune, containing lottery tickets eventually to be drawn: every ticket was to obtain a prize of greater or less value; the price of each ticket was twelve francs. I had attained to this point when the Minister gave me an assistant in the person of M. Lessure, a young man of great merit, with uncommon zeal and intelligence. I had already, for some time, enjoyed the advantage of the services of that young architect of exquisite taste and distinguished talent. He it was who superintended the arrangement of the exposition; and when this was completed, I referred to the Minister to fix the day for its being opened. It was decided that this should take place in the month of Fructidor; but previous to that time a number of distinguished persons in Paris, and many foreigners, visited the exposition, and made purchases sufficient to afford a distribution to the workmen of the different manufactures, thus yielding a little temporary relief to their necessities. The Fête, during forthcoming exposition inspired the citizens of Paris with an desire to enjoy it as soon as possible; they anticipated with impatience the 18th Fructidor, the day fixed for public admission to St. Cloud. The country and was filled with elegant equipages whose owners graced the saloons of the exposition, when, in the midst of this good company, I received an official notice from the Minister to attend him immediately, and to defer the opening of the exposition. I obeyed the mandate on the morning of the 18th. I waited on the Minister, from whom I received an order to close the *château*. Already on the walls of our city was placarded the decree of the Directory for the expulsion of the nobility, with an order for their retirement within fourand-twenty hours to a distance of at least thirty leagues from Paris, and thus under pain of death. My name was not included, consequently, my immediate withdrawal was imperative. The barriers were strictly guarded, and it was impossible to pass them without the order of the commandant. My position was doubly painful: on the one hand, it was essential to obey the decree of the Government; on the other, I had an account to render of all the treasures in the *château* of St. Cloud. I found no difficulty in explaining my situation to the Minister and the commandant of the place, the Marshal Angereau. I requested him to furnish me with a sufficient force for the protection of the *château*, in which so many precious objects were deposited. He gave me a company of dragoons, under command of Captain Vatier, and ordered a passport for me, by means of which I could leave Paris and return to St. Cloud. I caused an inventory to be made in my presence of all I left in the *château*. I closed the gates and delivered the keys to M. Marchéau, the keeper, in compliance with the order of the Minister. I posted the military which had been granted to me around the *château*, and, my duties fulfilled, hastened to obey the decree of the proscription.

"Such is the true and exact history of the first idea of a National Exposition, and of the first attempt to realise that idea."

The succinct narrative of the originator of these exhibitions was written by the Marquis so late as the year 1844, in reply to the reports of MM. Challamel and Burat, in which the honour of their origin was accorded to François de Neufchateau.

The labours of the Marquis, however, in the cause of the industrial arts did not terminate with his compulsory retirement; for, on his return to Paris, at the beginning of the year 1798, he forthwith collected an exhibition of native art-manufacture, which filled the spacious house and grounds of the Maison d'Orsay, Rue de Varennes. It was to be expected that the specimens of manufacture he assembled would consist entirely of costly goods, inasmuch as manufactures of any excellence were not within the reach of the great body of the people. The masterpieces of manufacturing skill were, therefore, to be found exclusively in the palaces of the rich; and from these abodes of luxury he withdrew the gorgeous cabinet-work and marqueterie of Riesener and Boulle; the clocks of Leroy; the gorgeous typographical productions of De Thou and Grolier; Sèvres and Angoulême porcelain; the masterpieces of Vincent and David; the choicest fabrics of Lyons; and other costly products of the artist and the artisan. The exclusive character of the exhibition was the result of the wish, but of the condition of French society. He led the way which has been so faithfully and happily followed; he created in the hearts of the manufacturing population of France that enthusiasm for their calling—that anxiety for the excellence of their national manufactures, which has since distinguished them.

MM. Challamel and Burat have been guilty of a palpable injustice towards the Marquis d'Avèze, by remaining wholly silent upon the subject of his enlightened labours in the cause of art-manufacture, in their zeal on behalf of the accomplished De Neufchateau. The year 1798 was a most favourable one for an exhibition of native industry. Napoleon had achieved his most brilliant actions in Italy, and brought the lion had achieved his most brilliant actions in Italy, and brought the war to a successful termination; the spoils of war had been inaugurated with prodigal pomp, and it was happily suggested that the little collection in the Rue de Varennes should be copied on a grander scale. The Government, however, in the mind of the Marquis d'Avèze at the Grand, and more lately in Paris, determined to erect a "Temple of Industry" on the Champ de Mars. Here the triumphs of war had been celebrated, and here it was resolved that the nursling of peace should receive a national ovation: the olive should be intertwined with the blood-bespattered laurel; Lenoir should not be forgotten in the glory of the defenders of the *batterie des hommes sans peur*!

Augustin Challamel, in his "Histoire-Souvenirs de la République Française," vouchsafes not a word to the Marquis d'Avèze; but declares at once, and without preface, that only two of the *fêtes* of 1798 are worth notice, from the impulse which they gave to the industry and art of the country, viz that of the foundation of the Champ de Mars, and that of Liberty held on the 10th of August. At the first, M. Challamel tells us, François de Neufchateau put a very happy and useful idea into execution; but the writer dexterously refrains from naming the proposer of the idea upon which the consummation depended. Under the superintendence of De Neufchateau, M. Challamel continues, a fairy building was erected to the west of the national altar, containing long streets of stores and shops. This was the first public exhibition of French industry. By exciting emulation amongst native manufacturers, and appealing to their pride, they had been prevailed upon to send specimens of their workmanship from far and near. In the outset this exhibition was called "a fair;" but the appellation soon fell into disuse, the universal encouragement with which its establishment was met, soon gave it the complexion of a thoroughly national undertaking. On the eve of the opening of the exhibition, François de Neufchateau, attended by a jury, the civil dignaries, and the industrial population, held a meeting within the building, and delivered a speech beginning in these terms:—"We are no longer in those unhappy times when enslaved industry trembled to bring forth the fruits of her skill and ingenuity, when galling enactments, monopolising corporations, and fiscal burdens bowed down the inventive spirit; when art, become at once the instrument and the slave of despotism, helped to rivet the chains about the citizen, and owed success to flattery, corruption, and the humiliation of a shameful servitude"

This picture of commercial bondage is more forcibly touched upon in Jules Burat's Historical Essay. He tells us, for instance, that a special Royal enactment was necessary to secure to Lenoir, the celebrated mathematical instrument maker, the benefits of his skill. Monopolising corporations stood in the way of all inventors who did not belong to them. Thus, printed cottons and silks were so long kept out of France by the efforts of the corporations of silk and cotton manufacturers. Arin Argant's lamps are well known now throughout the world; but it may be interesting to note the fact, that his invention was well nigh destroyed, at first, by the corporations of ironfounders and locksmiths, because he was not a member of either of these societies.

Reveillon, who first introduced the art of painting paper into France, had to contend with the most vexatious impediments thrown in his way by the corporations of painters, engravers, and stainers of every kind, and only escaped these persecutions by obtaining for his establishment the title of "Royal manufactory," a privilege which eventually led to its destruction, after the breaking out of the Revolution. When the privileges of corporations could not be brought to bear upon inventors, Royal interests stood in the way. The most absurd and obnoxious monopolies were conceded to favourite subjects, regardless of the misery and vitiation in paying visits to the workshops and great factories of Paris, which their concession must entail upon the large, ramshackle, and ill-ventilated tenements of the operatives. Everywhere he was accompanied by promises of the future, and by an anxious solicitude for their prosperity. Whether from selfish or purely patriotic motives, is a question of debate; but that Napoleon always acted sympathetically with the people at large, cannot be doubted. He attended to their requests, and respected their wants, and called the public market the "Louvre of the common people," therefore he re-built and enlarged it. He declared "the rabble" to be the only aristocracy on which he could depend in critical times; and his internal administration of affairs demonstrates the sincerity of this conviction in his mind. He paid his acknowledgments to talent in a prompt and most complimentary manner. When he suddenly came across a man of rare abilities—as Fermaux, the founder of many fine factories—he would pluck the cross from his own breast, and decorate him in the presence of whoever might be in the way at the time. Instantaneous action was the secret of his power. He was as quick to execute as to resolve. He could not mind the word "impracticable." He had the faculty of seeing an entire question at a glance: and thus his rapidity of action seldom led him to commit errors of judgment. Instances of his judicial errors are rare; and, moreover, are so well repaired on the instant, that their evil effect is seldom palpable. During the commercial crisis under the imperial sway, while irritated by the news of maritime reverses, he ordered all English goods found in the country to be burnt. This command raised a loud depreciatory clamour, and he at once saw the hypocrisy of which he had been guilty. The reparation he made was material—about twenty-one millions were advanced to the industrial community

(To be Continued.)

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Several of the illustrations which appear in this week's Supplement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are duly noticed and described in our opening article. Subjoined is a list and description of the subjects not

They are as follows:—"M. Bruguet, whose name is European, in connexion with the improvement of watch and clock-making; Lenoir, to whose skill as a mathematical instrument-maker we have already alluded more particularly; Didot and Herhan, who exercised a direct an influence upon the improvement of printing. Dilk and Guerhard, whose painted china rivalled the beauty of that of Desarnod, described as the French Rumford: Conté, whose name is familiar to every artist, and to whom we are indebted for the application of machine-ruling to engraving; Clouet and Payen, who directed a vast chemical manufactory and Denys de Lust (Seine-et-Oise), who exhibited cottons spun to all degrees of fineness, from the most common to No. 110.

The second *fête* noticed by Augustin Challamel is that of Liberty This festival appears to have been almost exclusively devoted to a national and sumptuous acknowledgment of the grand results of science and art; and the trophies, which were at once its chief ornament and the conspicuous disgrace of the country (the masterpieces filched from Italy), were raised aloft in the streets to the wondering gaze of thousands The *cortège* was one of the most magnificent spectacles on record. As early as nine o'clock in the morning, the citizens who were to take part in the procession assembled along the left bank of the Seine, where the allotted

we have engraved for this Number, of which no account appears in the more regular narrative.

SHIELD.—ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

The Shield engraved upon this page—copied from an enamel which forms one of the ornaments of the Fine Art Section—gives the arms of all those nations which indulge in the luxury of heraldry. This beautiful work was designed and executed by Mr. Buss, of Great Newport-street.

JEWELLED BOXES BELONGING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The jewelled boxes, portion of the treasures shown by the East India Company, are of jasper. One is of exquisitely pierced work; the other is sculptured, enamelled, and set with rubies, not only in the flowers, but also in the border and sides.

CLOCK BY MESSRS MOORE.

The clock by Messrs. Moore, of Clerkenwell, possesses novel features in design; its chief novelty, however, consists in the rich enamelled ornaments which decorate the front, the pendulum, and the circles within which the figures numbering the hours are placed. The whole is very beautifully finished.

BROOCH FROM THE IONIAN ISLANDS

The Ionian Islands, it appears, have had a narrow escape of being totally unnoticed at the Great Exhibition, though standing in the remarkable position of being the only people under British protection, and somewhat specially noticeable as her Majesty's Greek subjects. It came to the knowledge of an Ionian (a distinguished advocate of his country's cause through the press) that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Sir Henry Ward, had written to the Commissioners, declining any space in the building for the Ionians. Well knowing the skill and industry of his countrymen, as well as the richness of the produce of the islands, he lost no time in making a representation to the Royal Commissioners on the subject, who lent a ready ear, and immediately set aside a space for the Ionians. What was now to be done? There was no time to send to the islands, so he wrote off to several English noblemen and gentlemen who had served there; and the result was, that Lord Seaton and several members of his family, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and one or two others, manifested much solicitude on this point, and readily forwarded such articles of Ionian workmanship as were in their possession. These, though few in number, will, nevertheless, as specimens of embroidery and jewellery, as well as of silk in the raw and manufactured state, form a very interesting and not unworthy sample of what the Ionians might have sent to the World's Fair had they been made to understand what was expected from them.

The very elegant Brooch of Silver, of fine workmanship and of exquisite fancy, as might be expected from Greek taste, which we give of the full size, has been kindly contributed through Lord Seaton, by Miss Yonge, of Otterbourne, near Winchester. It is described as "Large Brooch of Silver," of fine workmanship, combining in the centre the Lion and Crown of England, the Protecting Nation, on a large medallion, with the seven medallions of the Seven Islands depending upon it.

The centre medallion represents the arms and emblem of the island of Corfu, "the Flower of the Sea"—a female figure supposed to be Corcyra, the daughter of Asopus, who was carried off by Neptune to the Islands; she is seated upon a rock, holding in the hand of her extended right arm an olive-branch. On one side of her is a cornucopia, denoting the fertility of the island, and on the other an ancient galley, emblematic of the commercial spirit and wealth of its inhabitants. This ship, which is rudderless, sometimes stands alone as the arms of the island, and has been also supposed to take its origin in the ship of Ulysses, which was fabled to have been transformed into a rock, which, somewhat of the figure of an ancient vessel, stands at the entrance of the harbour. The letters Κερ are the abbreviation of the ancient Κερκυρα (Corcyra).

The medallion on the right is marked by a tripod for Zante, and the letters Ζαθ the abbreviation of Ζακυνθος (Zacynthus).

The next to this on the right is the medallion of Santa Maura. The harp upon it symbolises its fame as the death-place of Sappho, the letters Λευ being the abbreviation of its ancient name Λευκαδια (Leucadia). Another emblem of this island is Bellerophon on a winged horse attacking the Chimæra, which it derives from its Corinthian colonization. The last on this side is Ithaca, marked with the head of its King, Ulysses, the letters Ιθα, being the abbreviation of Ιθακη (Ithaca).

On the right of the Corfu medallion is that of Cephalonia, the next island in magnitude, represented by Cephalus, the son of Mercury and Creusa, who, when condemned by the court of Areopagus to perpetual exile for having unwittingly killed his wife, Procris, came to this island. He is represented as reposing after the chase—a dart in his hand and his dog at his feet. The letters Κεφ are the abbreviation of Κεφαλληνια (Cephalonia), the ancient designation of the island.

Cerigo comes next. The letters Κυθ denote Κυθαιρα, the ancient Cythera, represented in the medallion by Venus, to whom the island was sacred, and who was fabled here to have had her birthplace and her domicile. The goddess is standing on her shell, drying her hair with the one hand, and holding in the other the famous apple.

Paxo, the smallest of the islands, comes last. Its sacredness to Neptune is denoted by his trident; the letters Πα are the abbreviation of Παξε (Paxo). This island is also represented by the helm or rudder of a ship within an olive garland.

FOUNTAIN BY THOMAS.—(SEE PAGE 364.)

ENAMEL.—ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

ASPREY'S DRESSING-CASES, INKSTANDS, ETC.

The first is an elegant stand, of original design, in richly chased or molu, surmounted by an ink-glass in the form of an elaborately-executed vase, in or molu, with two figures blowing horns forming a pen-rest. The next article is an ebony casket, of superior workmanship and unique design, artistically arranged, with serpents upholding antique corals. The feet, handles, key, &c., are all elegantly and artistically wrought. The last is a jewel-casket or cabinet, also of original design, richly furnished, in or molu, set with malachite, arranged with drawers and folding doors, pierced and chased in relief, of superior workmanship.

STAND AND CASKET BY WERTHEIMER

This exquisitely wrought work of art is of the most *recherché* character, being inlaid with malachite, which harmonises perfectly with the ron or molu of which the casket is composed. The outline is very beautiful. The enrichments extremely varied, and fine in workmanship. The stand is quaint in style, and has also chains and festoons of metal work, inlaid with malachite, to correspond with the casket

WIDDOWSON AND VEALE'S TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

The tea service is of true Etruscan shape (the coffee-pot the celebrated Hamilton vase), and the ornaments are from Flaxman's designs to illustrate the "Iliad;" namely, "The Council of the Gods," "Discord casting his spear against Mars," "Neptune rising from the Ocean," "The Descent of Discord," "Venus, wounded, conducted by Iris to Juno," and "Minerva repressing the fury of Achilles."

MESSRS. COTTAM AND HALLEN'S IRON GATES

The iron gates exhibited by Messrs Cottam and Hallen, of Oxford-street, are fine specimens of ornamental gates for a park, in the style of those of elegantly wrought iron work made about a hundred and a hundred and fifty years since, and which adorn the entrances to many of the old mansions of England. One great merit of these gates is, that they can be made at a reasonable rate as compared with the wrought iron-work.

PERFORATED STONE PANELS.

The perforated stone panels we engrave are good examples of the patient labour of the natives of the East, and are exhibited by the East India Company.

MR. WEBB'S CANDELABRA.

The candelabra displayed by Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, are very fine in design and execution, in the Venetian style of the sixteenth century. The carving is bold and effective, and the or molu branches are well arranged and beautifully chiselled.

SIDE OF A LIBRARY.

The Chimney-piece and Bookcases intended for the side of a library, of which we have engraved an Illustration, are contributed by Messrs. Holland and Sons, of London. They were executed from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. T. R. Macquoid, and form a very first-rate example of carving; and, allowing for some degree of ponderosity, owing to the nature of the material, an excellent specimen of design in the Italian or *cinque cento* style. The whole is composed of walnut wood, and the details are admirably wrought out. The introduction of green marble panels and gilded perforations gives richness and colour to the general effect. The size is about twenty feet long, by thirteen feet high. Let the visitor contrast this with the Kenilworth buffet, exhibited by Messrs. Cookes and Sons, of Warwick, and placed in the Fine Art Court, and to which we purpose paying special attention in due course, and he will find excellence of the highest character in each, whilst in every other respect there is scarcely a point of similarity. Going from these to the Austrian apartments, as already recommended, a very distinct idea of three kinds of carving will be obtained, and the lesson learned will not be without its uses.

THE COLEBROKE DALE COMPANY'S RAILING FOR A TOMB

The original of this was designed and erected for that of the celebrated Beckford, author of "Vathek," at Bath. It is of a simple and elegant character, standing about two feet and a half high. This casting affords one of many gratifying examples of the progress made by this country within the last few years in this important and elegant branch of decorative art.

MESSRS. JACKSON'S CARTON PIERRE CORNICE.

This cornice gives a good idea of the elaborate character of the examples of *carton pierre* ornaments exhibited by Messrs. Jackson. As a specimen of modelling, it is perfect, the indentions being well marked, and the forms at once graceful and appropriate.

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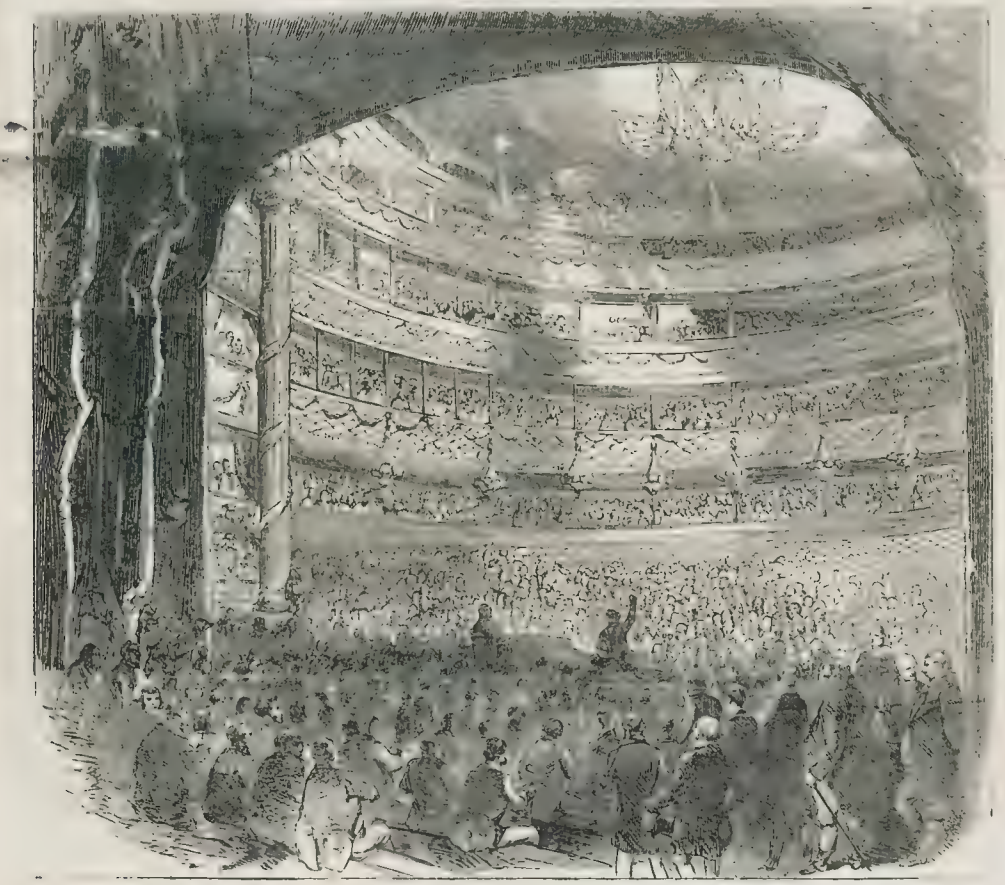
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 483.—Vol. XVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851. [Two Sheets 1s.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE INCOME-TAX.

Had the significant and signal defeat of the Government upon the question of the renewal of the Income and Property Tax taken place at any other time than the present, when men's minds are pre-occupied with the Great Exhibition and all that relates to it, we should have had a regular Ministerial crisis—if not in Downing-street, most certainly in the clubs and in the newspapers. But, although less has been said and written upon the matter than might have been expected under other circumstances, the question is not the less important. The Russell Ministry has received a new check, and, at the same time, a new warning that Sir Charles Wood, whom it obstinately insists upon retaining in office, will bring about its downfal, unless he be replaced by a more popular and efficient financier, or compelled to change his course in deference to public opinion and the real necessities of the country. Were it not for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his past acts of glaring incompetency, the Ministry, with all its faults, might have enjoyed a respectable character. But, with Sir Charles Wood at the head of a department at all times important, and at the present time more particularly so, the Ministerial weakness is rendered continually apparent. No general virtues in a Government can atone for defects in its fiscal policy. To mismanage the financial affairs of a great nation, is the worst of all faults which a Ministry can commit.

Until the adverse vote of Friday, the 2d inst., compelled them very reluctantly to change their tactics, Lord J. Russell and Sir C. Wood invariably refused to listen to any suggestion for the modification of the Income and Property Tax. Because Sir Robert Peel, who was a great Minister, had asserted that it was impossible so to re-adjust the burden as to make it fall equitably, Lord John Russell, who is not a great Minister, was to affirm likewise; and his *nonchalant* Chancellor of the Exchequer found in Sir Robert Peel's obstinacy in this respect, a justification of their own. They entrenched themselves behind the precedent of their illustrious predecessor, and in imitating his faults seemed to flatter themselves with the notion that they would acquire credit with the country for some portion of his ability. Sir C. Wood made himself particularly conspicuous in his unreasonable opposition to all modification of Sir Robert Peel's tax. At the first hint that some change was not only possible, but highly desirable, the right honourable gentleman raised a loud whoop for the public creditor, and the necessity of keeping faith with him—as if he would have persuaded the public that the national solvency depended upon professional men of £400 or £500 per annum being compelled to contribute as large a percentage to the revenue as capitalists deriving the same income from realised property. Upon that hinge, though



GREAT PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN PRUSSIA'S LANE THEATRE —SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Sir Charles Wood, turned the fortunes of Great Britain. Upon that corner-stone the whole edifice of our national engagements was raised; and to loosen it, was to bring down the whole fabric about the ears of a bewildered and ruined people! So firm a hold did this unaccountable delusion take of the Ministerial mind in general, that, even so lately as Monday last, when Lord John Russell expressed his formal but sorrowful consent to a Parliamentary inquiry into the operation of the Income-tax, his Lordship could not entirely disembarrass himself of Sir Charles Wood's tribulations with respect to public credit. "Although," said his Lordship, "it is, in my opinion, very inexpedient so far to place such a tax in jeopardy as to make it last only for a year, yet I cannot suppose that the majority of the House which agreed to that motion (the motion of Mr. Hume) had in view any intention of placing in jeopardy the public credit of the country." Of course it had not. The question of the public credit had nothing whatever to do with the matter in debate; and his Lordship, in deprecating an attempt to imperil the punctual payment of the dividends, which no one ever dreamed of, was either afflicted with the nightmare, which really seems to have set upon the breast of poor Sir Charles Wood, or he purposely raised a false alarm to mystify a few waverers, and probably filch a chance and slender majority on some future occasion. However, the Government has consented to take the tax for a year, because it was obliged to accept those terms or go out of office. It is to be hoped, therefore, that we shall hear no more, in the meantime, of this cry of "Wolf! wolf!" where there is no wool, and that the inquiry into the whole operation of the tax will be conducted in a fair and able manner; in order that when the Budget of 1852 is brought forward by the present, or another Ministry, the country may have something better to rely upon than the *ipse dixit* of the late Sir Robert Peel, that the Property and Income Tax cannot be more equitably levied than it is at present; or the cuckoo-like repetition of that opinion by men whose indolence is suits to shelter themselves behind the authority of their predecessors.

The weight of public opinion is, as we have often had occasion to observe, decidedly in favour of raising a portion of the revenues of the State from direct taxation. It is possible, and indeed probable, that this Property and Income Tax may become a permanent source of revenue in this country; and that future Ministers will find it not only the most advantageous, but the most popular course, to make it the means by which all taxes that yet remain as burdens upon the health, the morals, and the industry of the people, may be repealed. But its permanency will, of course, depend upon the general prosperity of the country, and upon the issue of the great experiment whether the reduction of anti-commercial and anti-industrial taxation, even when producing large nominal sums to the Treasury, may not be followed by increased revenues, so as to render it possible to diminish or perhaps forego a Property-tax. In the meantime, it is obvious that some sort of a Property and Income Tax must be retained; and Parliament having decided that the tax, in its present form, shall be granted for a twelvemonth only, there will be ample opportunity for eliciting the opinions of experienced and otherwise competent persons, upon the practicability of an equitable adjustment of the burden. The two great points of inquiry will be—first, whether property and income of a less amount than £150 per annum should be taxed; and, secondly, whether precarious income, dependent upon health, strength, sanity, and life, should not be rated at a smaller percentage than realised property, which is not imperilled by any such unhappy contingencies? Without reason, and for the purpose of catching a popularity, which at the time was very useful to a man in his position, Sir Robert Peel committed an injustice upon all those incomes of more than £150 per annum, by freeing from the operation of the tax all those who possessed less. He prevented the opposition of the more numerous class, and set at defiance the complaints of the whole professional and trading body—those very classes which a Minister so wise as he was should have taken especial care to conciliate by his justice and moderation. Upon this point, it is to be presumed that the Parliamentary inquiry now about to commence will not be tied by what Sir Robert Peel did or said. Of this we are confident, that the tax cannot be made permanent unless it be made impartial, and unless every man who possesses property, whatever its value may be, shall be assessed accordingly. It is an outrage against common sense, as well as against justice, that a struggling clerk with £160 per annum derived from his labour should be mulcted of nearly £5 per annum, while the man with £4500 snugly invested in the Three per Cents should pay nothing.

As regards the second point, upon which so many difficulties have been started by the fertile obstinacy or the assiduous indolence of men in office and their supporters, we apprehend that the committee, which will be the result of Mr. Hume's success in outvoting the Ministry, will find no insuperable obstacles in the way of doing justice to all parties, and of satisfying the earners of income without doing violence to the owners of property. We are evidently on the eve of a new era in national finance; and the "public credit," for the support of which Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood expend such unnecessary alarm, will be best maintained by imposing no taxes that are not necessary, and by making all necessary taxes so equitable as to enlist and not repel the sympathies of the people.

SOUTH ESSEX ELECTION.—SIR W. BOWYER SMITH is prosecuting his claim to the representation of this division.

SIR JOHN BARROW'S MONUMENT.—The restoration of this beautiful tower, which was struck by lightning in January last, is now nearly completed. Fortunately, the damage so tained was confined to the summit, the main body of the tower having totally escaped injury. The estimated cost of the repairs is £120

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—From a return printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that, in 1850, £1000 was allowed as the salary to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and £3000 as salaries of clerks. The amount of fees received by the registrar and accounted for by him, was £5073 3s. 6d.; and the amount paid out of the Consolidated fund was £2528 8s. 6d.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The Government balance-sheet for the year ended the 5th April last has been printed. On the 5th April [illegible] stances in the Exchequer were £8,764,939 13s. 11½d., and on the [illegible] they were £7,879,671 16s 8½d. The excess of income over the expenditure in the year was £2 996 ,81 2s 4d

OPENING OF THE NEW LECTURE-HALL IN DUBLIN.—The spacious and exceedingly handsome Lecture-hall of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday night with a grand soirée. The attendance was most numerous and respectable, the body of the hall, other tables for refreshments were [illegible] by members of the Institute and their friends, and the friends of their friends; the galleries were also well filled, indeed densely crowded, by members and visitors, including a [illegible] whole presenting as respectable, intelligent, and intellectual-looking an auditory as could be found in any other city in the empire. A number of influential citizens were assembled on the platform, and took part in the proceedings. The hall was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated for the occasion, and, altogether, the scene was one of the most pleasing and gratifying description. The enjoyments of the evening were diversified by a concert. Among those present were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C., Samuel Ferguson, Esq., barrister; William R. Wylde, &c.

THE LONDON AND CHARING-CROSS OMNIBUS GUIDE AND CARRIAGE MAP.—[illegible] towards the simplification of our [illegible] public from hackney carriage imposition, [illegible] acceptable to foreigners and country visitors, as also to the [illegible] of the metropolis. The appearances of the present work is, therefore, [illegible] since it provides the above desiderata in the simplest and [illegible] form. It contains upwards of a hundred fac-simile portraits of the metropolitan and suburban omnibuses; with their names, routes, fares, and [illegible] spaces they pass near, &c.; and, in addition, a beautiful copper plate map of London, ingeniously contrived to show accurately the distances, and consequently the cost of [illegible] the metropolis. This map is also published separately, [illegible] English and French languages, an important [illegible] to our foreign visitors. The omnibuses being engraved fac-simile, [illegible] all the indications of their routes, &c., cannot fail to be also a great acquisition to the cosmopolitan crowds of visitors to the Great Exhibition.

TRADE AND SPADE.

(See the Illustration upon the preceding page. For the Report of the Proceedings, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 356.)

BETWEEN two friends in days of old
A bitter strife began.
And Father SPADE with Brother TRADE
Disputed man to man.
"You're vain, undutiful, and prond,"
Said SPADE, with flashing eyes.
"You earn your thousands while I starve;
You suck my children's cries.
You ride in state with lordly looks;
You dwell in bower and hall;
You speak of me reproachfully,
And prosper on my fall.
So from this hour, in shine or shower,
We'll learn to live apart.
I ruled the earth ere you were born—
I cast you from my heart."

And TRADE lost temper in his pride;
He utter'd words of scorn:
"You do not know the ways of man.
Amid your sheep and corn,
You doze away the busy day,
Nor think how minutes run:
Go, put your shoulder to your work,
And do as I have done.
You've all the earth to yield you wealth
Both corn and pasture land;
I only ask a counting-house,
And room whereon to stand.
And from this hour, in shine or shower,
I'll learn to live alone;
I'll do without you well enough—
The world shall be my own!"

And thus they wrangled night and day,
Unfair, like angry men,
Till things went wrong between them both,
And would not right again.
But growing wiser in distress,
Each grasped the other's hand;
"'Twas wrong," said SPADE, "to rail at TRADE;
He loves me in the land."
And TRADE as freely owned his fault:
"I've been unjust," he said,
To quarrel with the good old man
Who grows my daily bread.
Long may we flourish TRADE and SPADE,
In city and in plain!
The people starve while we dispute—
We must not part again."
And all the people sang for joy,
To see their good accord,
While SPADE beneath him made all his sons,
And piled his plenteous board.
He fed them on the best of fare,
Untax'd the foaming ale,
And prayed on England's happy shore
That TRADE might never fail.
And busy TRADE sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built her mills and factories
O'er all the prosperous land.
And so we'll sing God save the Queen!
And long may Brother SPADE
For sake of both the rich and poor,
Unite with Brother TRADE.

CHARLES MACKAY.

[We shall publish next week the Music of this Song—composed expressly for this Journal by Mr. HENRY RUSSELL.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The fête on Sunday last, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Republic, passed over without the least disturbance, not only in Paris, but throughout the departments, notwithstanding the fears with which the alarmists pretended to view the approach of the 4th of May.

In Paris, the weather greatly favoured the enjoyment of the festival; and the great feature of the scene presented on the occasion inspired the witty Parisians with the appropriate title of the *Fête des Parapluies* for the Republican anniversary of 1851.

The decorations in the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the vicinity of the Madeleine, and of the National Assembly displayed that artistic character and taste which our neighbours always infuse into grand festive displays.

The principal avenue of the Champs Elysées was lined on either side with colossal statues elevated on pedestals, of Pujols, the mechanist, who is said to have first applied steam to machines, in the reign of Louis XIV.; and of Jacquard, the inventor of a new kind of loom in the reign of Napoleon; of Pierre Corneille and Molière, of Nicholas Poussin, and Jean Goujon, the sculptor, in the reign of Charles IX.; of Matthew Molé and Cardinal Richelieu; of Jean Bart and Duguay-Trouin, both naval commanders of distinction under Louis XIV.; of Jean Hachette, the heroine of Beauvais under Louis XI.; and of Joan of Arc; of the great Condé, the conqueror of Rocroy, under Louis XIV.; of Turenne, the conquer of Mulhausen; of Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave;" and General Kleber, the conqueror of Mellopolis. While at the *rond* point on the fountain was a colossal statue of France, holding in her hand a garland of laurels. The Chamber of the Madeleine and the *façade* hung with tapestry of crimson and gold, lamps being suspended from the columns. At the angles of the *façade* were two colossal statues representing Faith and Hope.

On the middle arch of the Pont de la Concorde, and in front of the National Assembly, was placed a colossal group, representing the Genius of Navigation, with tritons and sea-horses, surmounting a mass of rocks, with verdure in the interstices, having their base in the river, and divided by cascades, one of which fell from a height of more than sixty feet.

The *façade* of the Assembly was enlarged by two circular galleries, extending to the quay, and terminating in pavilions.

The splendid effect, however, anticipated at night, from these preparations, was all neutralised by the rain; for the illuminations and fireworks were literally "put out" by the inclemency.

On Monday the President of the Republic attended the anniversary funeral obsequies of the Emperor, at the Invalides; many of the old soldiers of the Grand Army, and a large number of distinguished officers being present; amongst them the Emperor's brother, Jerome Buonaparte.

The Government met with a little check in the Assembly on Monday, having been refused a small credit on account of Commissaries to the Legion of Honour. The proposition was defeated by 361 to 345.

The committee sat on Tuesday to take into consideration the proposition of M Basse, interdicting the sale of newspapers in the public streets. The Minister of the Interior opposed, because no harm could arise from such sale, if under the authority of the Government; besides which, the suggested measure would throw out of employment from 1800 to 2000 persons.

M. Emile de Girardin has put forth two strange statements in the *Presse*. First, that in March, 1848, General Changarnier proposed to M. Ledru Rollin, Minister of the Interior at that time, that if 12,000 men were given to him he would successfully invade England, and cause a Republic to be proclaimed. Secondly, M de Girardin insinuates that General Changarnier and General Cavaignac had entered into a conspiracy, by which the latter was to be made Dictator, and that they were fully prepared, on the 15th of June, 1848, for the scenes of blood that took place on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of that month, which were intended to facilitate the object in view. M. de Girardin concludes the article by calling upon General Changarnier to deny these facts if he can. Many persons capable of forming an opinion deem these revelations to be only the hallucinations of a disordered mind. At all events, General Changarnier and General Cavaignac remain silent under the charge thus published by M. de Girardin.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 29th, and Oporto to the 30th ult., represent an extraordinary change as having taken place in the aspect of affairs.

General Saldanha, on his first approach to Oporto, had been received with such coolness that he withdrew in disgust, and commenced making his escape from the country through Galicia, was recalled next day (the 25th ult.) by a general revolt of the military in garrison at Oporto in his favour.

The Count de Thomar's Ministry immediately resigned. The revolt at Oporto was followed by a similar demonstration in favour of Saldanha at Coimbra, in which the King was obliged to acquiesce, and thus Saldanha has in every respect become "master of the situation."

On the resignation of Thomar, the Queen sent for the Duke de Terceira, who was with the army under the command of the King. Saldanha objects to Terceira, and it is asserted at Oporto that he caused a message to be sent to the Queen, giving strict orders that it should be respectfully addressed to her Majesty, which was to the effect "that the Duke of Saldanha did not draw his sword merely to allow the Count de Thomar to return at the head of the Government six months hence, and that the prime minister ought to be the choice of the majority of the nation. The Duke of Saldanha entered Oporto on the 29th, the civil and military authorities coming out with a few followers. Nothing could equal his triumphal entry into that town. Nearly the whole population of the place went out three leagues to meet him. They strewed the road with flowers, and the windows of the houses were covered with waving damask. The King was retreating on the capital. Part of his body-guard joined Saldanha at Oporto on the 29th.

GERMAN STATES.

Advices from Berlin of the 6th instant mention that the opening of the Federal Diet had been postponed until the 15th; and that it was probable it might be again postponed to the close of the month.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The West Indian and Mexican mails, with dates from Jamaica of the 19th ult., and Vera Cruz of the 6th ult., have come to hand by the *Great Western* steamer, Captain Woolf, which reached Southampton on Thursday night.

From Jamaica the accounts of cholera are, on the whole more favourable, and the medical officers of the St. George and Metcalf parishes had been able to volunteer their services for other districts. In some parishes thanksgiving meetings had been held for the abatement of the disorder.

From Mexico the intelligence is chiefly of interest to the Bondholders, to whom it will be satisfactory to learn that their debt is to be paid in three instalments, viz.—on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1852, and the 1st of January, 1853.

UNITED STATES.

According to the advices of the 23rd ult. from New York, rumours of change in the Administration were rife and gaining credence; and Mr. Webster's resignation was spoken of as probable. Indeed, the language employed by Mr. Webster himself, in a speech which he delivered in Boston on the 22nd ult., seemed to imply his own expectation of a speedy retirement from office. Whether such a course will prove to be the result of a disagreement between the President and his advisers, or a desire on the part of Mr. Webster again to take a more active part in the political arena, remains to be seen.

An extra session of the legislature of New York was about to be holden, having been ordered by the Governor, in order to decide some important questions of internal policy.

A most severe storm had occurred on the coast of New England, commencing on the evening of the 15th ult., and continuing for two or three days. It caused extensive loss of life and property.

From California we learn that a most destructive fire had occurred at Nevada city, which had destroyed property to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars. This, with the continued drought, will, for a time, increase the difficulties in California.

The minister of the republic of Nicaragua had addressed a letter to the New York press, intimating that the reports of recent acts of violence in that province, and of collisions between the English and American residents, are much exaggerated. Sir Henry Bulwer had returned to Washington, and it was said that discussions relative to Nicaraguan affairs would be forthwith resumed between his Excellency and the United States government.

The public rumours in reference to the apprehended Cuban invasion are greatly exaggerated.

Despatches received by the American government from the Hon. Mr. M'Curdy, U.S. *Chargé d'affaires* at Vienna, under date of March 25, state that the Austrian government had refused the application of the Sultan for permission to release Kossuth and his companions from confinement. Permission was granted in reference to all except Kossuth and eight or ten others. This decision was communicated before intelligence reached Vienna respecting the recent decision of the American government, to address another more urgent appeal to Austria on this subject.

INDIA.

The usual monthly accounts have been received from Bombay, dated April 3, and Calcutta, March 24.

Lord Dalhousie arrived at Peshawur on the 8th of March, and left it on the 17th for Lahore, on his way back to Simla, where he will pass the summer. His Lordship has displayed his characteristic industry and energy in his progress up the Indus. He pitched his tent at Kalabagh, where the river intersects the Great Punjaub salt range, which Dr. Fleming and Mr. Purdon are now engaged in exploring and surveying. The Governor-General received their provisional report, whilst at Kalabagh; also the report of the Indian naval officer, Lieut. Grounds, who, charged with the survey of the Indus in so far as steam navigation is practicable in its upper waters and tributaries. A plan for organising a mounted armed police, to keep the Waziree and other hill tribes on the Kalabagh side of Kohat in order) had been devised by his Lordship.

There were intimations that an order is about to be issued, forbidding officers, civil, political, military, or otherwise, to have their wives and families with them when on duty beyond the Sutlej.

Some convicts confined in the prison at Dera Ghazi Khan, on the Indus, recently surprised their guards and escaped, to the number of twenty-six. Many were shot whilst taking to their heels. Major Jacob, with the Scinde Irregular Horse, is in charge of parts of this district.

Advices from Madras, with the *Hastings*, was at Madras, where he was to be guest of Sir Henry Pottinger.

CHINA.

The China mail, of Feb. 26th, brings news that the rebellion in the Canton province had progressed so far as to threaten the throne of the newly-installed Emperor

A Chinese, declaring himself to be one of the murders of Captain De Costa, of the Royal Engineers, and of Lieutenant Dwyer, had given himself up to the Hong Kong magistrates; but it was doubted whether he was one of the party who committed the murder.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Canton*, plying between Macao and Hong Kong, was run on a rock in the China seas, and it was feared would prove a total wreck

The *Europa* had arrived at Hong Kong from the Arctic regions, where its search after Sir John Franklin had proved wholly unsuccessful.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* BRADBURY AND EVANS.

On Wednesday, in the Court of Exchequer, this cause which came before the Court as a special case, was argued. It arose out of an information filed by the Attorney-General against Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the well-known printers of Fleet-street, to recover penalties on account their having published and printed a certain newspaper, called *The Illustrated Times of Current Events*, on paper not duly stamped according to law, as required by the statute in that case made and provided. The defendants pleaded *nihildebet*. The special case, which was framed by order of Mr. Baron Parke, stated that the alleged newspaper was a paper containing, amongst other things, "public news, intelligence, or occurrences;" that it was issued and published "with intervals," that the paper not duly stamped. if any stamp was required, for the purpose of being circulated and made public by sale in the ordinary way to any person desirous of purchasing the same; and that it was so printed and published by them periodically, and at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of every two numbers of such paper, and did not exceed two sheets of the dimensions specified in the schedule A to the statute 6th and 7th Will. 4, cap. 76, and was published for sale at the price of twopence. The case then stated the question raised for the opinion of the Court was, whether the said paper so printed was a newspaper chargeable with the duties charged upon newspapers by the above statute? According to the schedule A, "Any sheet or sheets provided that every sheet or other piece of paper whereon any newspaper should be printed, shall be subjected to the stamp of 1d. The following definitions were then given of what should be deemed and taken to be newspapers charged with duty: viz. any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences printed in any part of the United Kingdom, to be dispersed and made public; also, any paper printed in any part of the United Kingdom, weekly or oftener, or at intervals not exceeding 26 days, containing only, or principally, advertisements; and, also, any paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations therein, printed in any part of the United Kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such papers, parts, or numbers, when any of the said papers, parts, or numbers respectively should not exceed two sheets, or should be published for sale at a less sum than 6d., exclusive of the duty.

The Attorney General, with whom was Mr. Crompton, now appeared on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and argued that the publication in question was liable to stamp duty, under the five definitions of the schedule to the statute 6 and 7 Will. 4, cap. 76.

Mr. Peacock, for the defendants, contended, that this being a statute imposing a duty on the subject, on that principle the schedule ought to be looked at as a whole, and, if the special words of the latter clause should be found to control and qualify the more general language of the first, the Court, on the well-known rule of the construction of statutes, ought to decide the question as to give effect that modification. If this were not so, then every book containing the narrative of any intelligence or occurrences whatsoever would be subject to the stamp-duty.

The Lord Chief Baron said, that, as the case was one of great importance, the Court would take time to consider before giving its judgment.

CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION

On Thursday, the Canterbury Association gave a public breakfast, at the West India Import Docks, to the emigrant labouring families and their friends proceeding to their settlements, and a dinner to the-working classes emigrating to the colony. Lord Lyttelton occupied the chair.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the chairman proposed success to the Canterbury settlement, and the health of the departing colonists," observing that they must go prepared to struggle with what was difficult, and battle with what was evil, as well as to enjoy what was prosperous, and cultivate what was good; and, that although no positive communications had been received from the last ships despatched, still all that had been heard respecting them had been favourable. He was satisfied, the fundamental principles of the enterprise being good, that, if it was not attended with success, the power of England as a [illegible] nation had departed from her

The toast with several others was duly honoured.

Before breakfast, Lady Lyttelton christened one of the emigrant ships—the *Canterbury*.

THE BRITANNIA-BRIDGE.—There is a singular process being carried on at present on this erection, namely, roofing the tubes, so that the tops be kept from the wet, and the contraction and expansion of the iron be checked. A complete ridge is placed over both tubes, with a walk in the centre, and the framework is all covered over with canvass, rendered impervious to the wet. It will require about 7000 square yards of canvass to complete the work, and the contract for supplying the whole has been taken by our townsman, Mr. Griffith Davies, draper.—*North Wales and Bangor Chronicle*.

POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—On Sunday last twelve of the refugees who recently landed at Liverpool from Turkey arrived in [illegible]. The Liverpool committee are distributing the refugees in the [illegible] towns of [illegible], and they have forwarded those twelve [illegible] request the [illegible] Hungarian freedom will raise funds for their [illegible] until able to support themselves. A meeting of the working classes was held in the Saxony, the usual meeting place of the Chartists, on Tuesday evening, at which the twelve refugees were present. They are all young [illegible] of considerable intelligence, and most of them well educated. [illegible] are handicraftsmen, and the rest have been students at [illegible]. They were well received, and a subscription was started for the [illegible].

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.

Lord STANLEY presented petitions from Liverpool and Shields (the former signed by over 600 shipowners, shipmasters, and seamen of this port), complaining of the vexatious restrictions to which they are subjected by the Mercantile Marine Act.

Earl GRANVILLE said the portions of the act complained of were undergoing the consideration of the Government, and a bill would be introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of carrying out some modifications of the measure already decided upon.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PROPERTY-TAX POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Lord J. RUSSELL took the opportunity of informing the House of the course which the Government proposed to pursue, in consequence of their defeat by a majority of fourteen on Friday night, on the motion of Mr Hume for limiting the renewal of the Property-tax to one year only, instead of three. Mr Hume had stated, as the foundwork of his motion, that his object was that the tax might be made more just and equitable than it now was, in a select committee to be appointed for the purpose. He did not agree in the proposition of his hon. friend, nor did he now agree with him that it was desirable to have such an inquiry. The House, however, had decided otherwise, and it became the duty of the Government to consider what course it would pursue. Now, although he felt it was very inconvenient to place such an amount of taxation upon such a precarious footing, yet he could not suppose it to be the intention of the House to place the public credit in jeopardy for the House had always shown itself careful of the public credit, and he therefore thought it right for the Government to consider whether it should adopt the resolution of the House. He was told that there was a general impression in the public mind that the tax might be made more equal. To this he had replied that Mr. Pitt and Sir R. Peel had revived it a different conclusion. He was answered by the argument, that if those conclusions should be supported by an inquiry, the country would be better satisfied that the inequalities of the tax were inevitable; and if otherwise, they would then have the tax in a more equitable shape. The decision of the House, then, being contrary to the opinion of the Government as to the desirableness of an inquiry, he would neither refuse nor attempt to evade an inquiry, which would be conducted by men who were leaders upon financial matters in that House. The Government being thus prepared for a full and fair inquiry, another question arose. If the Income-tax were given for one year only, were they to proceed with the financial arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all of which had been agreed to by the House? He should be very reluctant to forego the repeal of the window duties, which were not only a financial burden but a great social evil, and also of the timber and coffee duties: but, in order to carry these reductions into effect, it must be made clear to the Government that no further deficiency would be made in the Income-tax, and no other breaking in upon the finances of the country, which might have the effect of disabling the Chancellor of the Exchequer from submitting public credit. He hoped, therefore, they would pass the Income-tax Bill without further modification, and that the whole revenue of the country might be covered to them if they were to carry out the reduction announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. HUME hoped the tax would be granted with as few alterations as possible during the present year; but he could not allow the understanding to extend to any control of the taxation of the country

Mr DISRAELI said, as the lease of the tax was now only for one year, he hoped they would avoid interfering with its details as much as possible; but he reserved to himself the right of re-considering the other financial arrangements of the Government in reference to the new position which it now occupied.

Colonel SIBTHORP and Lord JOCELYN severally postponed for the present the amendments of which they had given notice

After a very desultory conversation, the first clause was agreed to.

The subsequent clauses were also agreed to, and the House resumed.

OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCTION.

On the motion of the House resolving itself into a committee of Supply.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the reductions which the Government had undertaken to effect, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on Official Salaries. With some of the recommendation the Government intended to comply; and where it was not intended to acquiesce, he stated the reasons for their dissent from the recommendations of the committee. The chief reductions which they agreed to were the following:—It was proposed that the salaries of the Lords of the Treasury from £1200 to 1000 per annum; the Secretaries, from £2000 to £1000; the offices of the Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade would be permanently united. The salaries of the Lords of the Admiralty should be reduced from £1200 to £1000 per annum. He had already announced to the House the reductions in the judicial salaries; and, with respect to diplomatic allowances, he would say that the representative of this country of Paris (who was still to retain the dignity of ambassador) was to have only £8000, instead of £10,000 per annum. Turkey was also still to have an ambassador. In whose case the salary would be one thousand. The ambassador at Vienna had been converted into an envoy, and some retrenchment was thus effected. The proposition was made in the present unsettled and difficult state of affairs, owing to the disturbed state of Continental politics. In Italy, however, one of the missions now maintained might be dispensed with, and he thought also that the Minister at Florence might act as diplomatic agent at Rome, should an official intercourse be established between the Court of St. James's and the Vatican. The noble lord concluded by impressing upon the House that it was most important to those foreign missions, that the work should be done well, than it should be done cheaply

After a short discussion, the subject dropped.

HOP DUTY.

Mr. FREWEN then moved, as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, most respectfully to inform her Majesty that great distress still exists in those districts of the county of Sussex where hops are grown, and that it will be quite out of the power of the hop-planters in that county to pay the Excise duty on the crop of 1850 during the present year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the system of credit to the growers of hops had been carried to such an extent already as to render that branch of agriculture a sort of gambling speculation.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it appeared to him to be a most extraordinary proposition that gentlemen who had sold their hops and got the money in their pockets should now ask the House to aid them in avoiding payment of the duty. He hoped the House would not listen to such a proposition.

Mr. FREWEN said, as his hon. friends on the Opposition side of the House were not prepared for his motion, he would not divide the House upon it.

The motion was then negatived without a division, and the House went into committee of supply on the navy estimates, but no votes were taken, it being midnight at the time of doing so.

The report on the Practice and Process (Ireland) Bill was received, and the Appointment to Offices Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition, praying that the registration of Assurance Bill might not pass without great modification. He did not altogether agree with the petitioners; but thought the petition should be referred to the committee to which the bill had been referred.

Lord CAMPBELL defended the bill; after which the petition was laid upon the table.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, in moving for papers, called attention to the new regulations for the retirement of naval officers, and he hoped it would not be much further put off with respect to the arrangement under which officers were to be transferred from the active to the retired list.

After some discussion, in which the Earl and Earl MINTO defended the arrangement, and it was condemned by Lord STANLEY and other noble lords, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Mr. ANSTEY asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had received any information from his Excellency Sir William Denison, the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the subject of the recent withdrawal of tickets of leave formerly granted to Messrs. M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue, and the removal of those gentlemen, for certain terms of imprisonment, to the penal settlement of Port Arthur; whether the reasons in support of it were adopted at the arbitrary command of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in contravention of the decisions of the proper magistrates upon the cases of alleged infraction of discipline; and, if so, by what authority in justification of such measures; and whether the correspondences on those subjects would be laid before the House? The hon. and learned member said, that on the arrival of these exiles they received conditions which were to learn upon their parole, but in the opinion of legal men, were them perfect liberty of locomotion. They, used their license to go to see Mr. Smith O'Brien. O'Donohue was taken ill and refused to bail. The other two were taken before the magistrates, and their range of having exceeded the limits of their districts. The point was argued, but, as it was one of doubt, one of the magistrates recommended a compromise, and suggested that the prisoners before him should give their word of honour not again to pass beyond his limits. This compromise was agreed to in the cases of M'Manus and O'Doherty. O'Donohue, being ill in bed, was not brought before the magistrates. But after this, a reprimand was addressed to each of these magistrates by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the tickets of leave were revoked. These exiles were immediately arrested, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penal settlement of Port Arthur. These were the facts of the case

Mr. HUME said that he had no observation to make to the statement of the hon. and learned gentleman, as he could neither confirm nor contradict it; but he must say that an exparte statement, upon asking a simple question in the House, was highly inconvenient. It was true that tickets of leave had been granted to the three prisoners mentioned, and that the Lieutenant Governor, had thought it his duty to wit draw that indulgence. He would read to the House a passage from the despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was to the effect that he was obliged to withdraw the indulgence granted to the three prisoners, in consequence of their acting in direct violation of the conditions imposed on all ticket-of-leave holders, that there was direct evidence brought before him that the three prisoners left their districts without leave, and after having been warned; and that, therefore, he was obliged to withdraw their tickets of leave. If these men had violated the known conditions on which their tickets of leave were granted, on them, and not on the Government, should rest the consequences that necessarily follow. He (Mr Hume) had not the least objection to lay on the table a copy of the despatch from which he had given the extracts to the House

Mr. ANSTEY gave notice that, on the first supply night, he would move a vote of censure on the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

Sir B. HALL asked Viscount Ebrington, from how many and what districts of the metropolis the sewers-rate of sixpence in the pound, recently ordered, was to be collected; what sum that rate would produce; whether the several rates were to be expended in the districts from which they were collected; what new works were proposed; and whether such works were to be completed before the present commission expired; and, if not, what portions would be completed; and whether any part of the extraordinary amount about to be levied was to be applied to payments of ensuing liabilities; and, if so, how much was to be so applied?

Lord EBRINGTON replied, that the sewers-rate had been levied on only eight districts, and the sum proposed to be called out was £110,000 on a rental of upwards of £4,000,000, the respective sums levied would be expended on these several districts, except the expenses of the central office, which would be general. The new works were the new system of drainage on the south side of the Thames, and the other north of the Thames, with a number of smaller works. The present commission would expire in the first session of Parliament; and he concluded that the present commissioners would be relieved from their labours. He could not say whether any portion of the works were completed. Since the last accounts were presented by the commissioners, seven or eight miles of sewers had been made.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CHESTER RAILWAY.

To a question from Mr. Leeh, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that an inspecting officer had been sent down to inquire into the cause of the late accident on the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway and it would be that officer's duty to investigate the cause, an report to the Railway Commission. He (Mr. Labouchere) could not express an opinion relative to the cause of this accident until after he should receive that report.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice, that on an early day he would present a petition from 6000 of the masters, mates, and mariners of Liverpool, praying for extensive modifications in the Mercantile Marine Act.

PAROCHIAL RATES.

Mr GRANTLEY BERKELEY moved, that on Tuesday next the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the following resolution:—"That, in alleviation a portion of the burdens from which the agricultural interest is at present suffering, [illegible] the payment of parochial poor-rates, varying in many instances from 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., to 12s. 10d. in the pound, it will be necessary to substitute an equal rate for poor-rate, in England and Wales, not exceeding 4s. in the pound, and subject to local government."

Captain HARRIS seconded the motion

Mr. E. BAINES said that the real question raised by the motion was, whether the poor of Ireland were to be supported by a national rate—a proposition which he was glad to find had never received either counte nance or support at the hands of Parliament; and to which he hoped the House would not in the present instance acquiesce. He denied that the plan, if carried out, could be of the slightest benefit to the agricultural interest, for there were at the present time about 5000 parishes or townships of an agricultural character, in none of which did the rating exceed 2d to 3d. in the pound, and those 5000 do rate the poor, member proposed to benefit by raising their rates to 4s. 6d. in the pound. A scheme so grossly unjust as this he trusted the House would not tolerate. It was a rash and ill considered scheme, as was evident from the fact that the rate of 4s. 6d., which he proposed to be the maximum, would not produce within £2,000,000 of the sum expended in poor's rates in the last year. Thus, if his scheme were to be adopted, the poor must starve, or the Consolidated Fund must supply the deficiency, to which proceeding every hon. member of that House would be on principle opposed.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY then withdrew his motion.

DUTY ON SPIRITS IN BOND.—DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord NAAS then moved that the House do resolve itself immediately into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home made spirits in bond. The noble Lord said his object was the same he had in view on the 2d of last June, when it had been defeated on the third reading by the narrow majority of one. At present, the duty was charged on the spirits at the worm's end, and the result was that the distiller lost by evaporation and other causes a large per centage upon which the duty was then paid. On foreign spirits the duty was paid on the quantity taken out of bond. That was the whole case, and the home distiller only sought to be placed in this respect on the same footing as the foreign and colonial distillers.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE seconded the motion

Mr. WILSON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion on the part of the Government.

Mr DISRAELI was astonished that the success of the trade should be made a reason for still subjecting it to unjust regulations and duties. He sincerely hoped that the screwing system, resorted to by officials against any modelling of taxation, would, in the present instance, receive another check. (Loud cheering)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	169
Against it	170

The SPEAKER, in the midst of tremendous cheering, gave his casting vote, according to the courtesy usual on such occasions, against his own party, in favour of the motion of Lord Naas

On our return to the gallery, we found

Mr ROEBUCK on his legs, contending that the House of Commons had now assumed the functions of the Government, and that Lord J. Russell was no longer able to govern the House, he should, according to the spirit of the Constitution, decline to live any longer upon sufferance and continue in the position where he now held.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the hon. and learned member had a perfect right to tender his advice with respect to the public service; but he (Lord J. R.) must claim for himself the right of judging of his position, and of acting accordingly, however much he might be obliged to the hon. and learned gentleman for his advice. He had not shown such an anxiety to keep office as to render it necessary that the hon. member for Sheffield should become his monitor. The noble Lord then proceeded to contend that at the various defeats sustained by the Government were, in point of fact, victories, on the that it required a little time and consideration to see them in that light

The House then went into committee, and

Lord NAAS moved a resolution upon which to found a bill to make the required alteration.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place; and on our return we found

Mr. HUME on his legs, contending that it was unfair to press for a second division after many hon. members had left the House

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was perfectly justified in taking the second divisions: the question had been carried only by the casting vote of the Speaker, who had, in conformity with the usage in such cases, voted for the motion, in order that it might receive further consideration.

Mr FARNHILL moved that the chairman report progress, which after some discussion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION.

Mr. E. ELLICE moved for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of St. Albans. The hon gentleman read portions of the evidence taken before the committee, in order to show that systematic bribery had prevailed at elections for that borough, and to such an extent as to call for the interference of the house.

Mr. CORBET moved as an amendment, after the words "St. Albans," to add the words "and of bribery, treating, and corruption in the Falkirk district of burghs.

The original question was then withdrawn.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Motion agreed to half past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Railway Audit Bill, Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that, though he thought the bill would not be productive of much good, yet he would not oppose it. He hoped the committee that its details might be considered. He did not approve of the principle of the bill, because he thought that a railway audit, to be useful should be continuous, and should also be wholly independent of the railways. He should refrain from bringing in any bill to carry out his own views, for he feat that the railway interest in that house was too powerful for him to contend with: while, on the other hand, the public would not applaud him for bringing in a bill, but look for support in public opinion to bear up against such powerful influence.

Mr. B. DENISON thought the plan his own was which stood, above all others.

Mr. HASTIE moved as an amendment, after the words "St. Albans," to add the words "and of bribery, treating, and corruption in the Falkirk district of burghs."

After a very desultory discussion, Mr. LOCKE said the bill was prepared by a committee, deputies from the shareholders of the various railway companies, and was therefore entitled to great consideration.

Mr. CHAPLIN moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months

After some further discussion, [illegible] Mr Chaplin was negatived by a majority of [illegible]

The House then went into committee on the bill.

On clause 1, which prescribes a certain scheme of railway audit, Mr. BERKELEY DENISON moved an amendment, the effect of which was to negative the clause.

On a division, the original clause was carried by 81 to 60.

The Committee was occupied until half-past five o'clock in the discussion and disposal of the next six clauses, many verbal amendments being introduced, and much diversity of opinion expressed by members recognised as railway authorities, as to the chance of the bill proving efficacious in the way of detecting and preventing mal-administration On arriving at the eighth clause, progress was reported, and the House resumed.

HIGHWAYS (SOUTH WALES) BILL.

The amendments made in this bill were considered and agreed to.

LODGING-HOUSE BILL.

This bill, on the motion of Lord ASHLEY, passed through committee

ADVERTISING VANS AND BARREL-ORGANS.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the report of the instructions to the Commissioners of Police, relative to the obstructions occasioned by the advertising vans and large barrel-organs, in the public streets of the metropolis, be forthwith made.

Sir G. GREY said, as far as he could understand, a copy of the report in question was laid before the House on the first day on which they re-assembled after the Easter recess. If it had not been printed, it was no fault of his. The police had received instructions to act within the law in the removal of street obstructions.

Colonel SIBTHORP: I move that those instructions be printed.

Sir G GREY:—You must give notice of that motion

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Lord ASHLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of common lodging houses,

ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION.

Sir G. GREY appeared at the bar, and stated that the address of the House on this subject had been presented to the Queen, and that she had been graciously pleased to issue a Royal proclamation, offering rewards for the apprehension and detention of Waggett, Heyward, Skegg, and Parchmore, who have hitherto eluded the service of the Speaker's warrant.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill, and the Indemnity Bill, were each read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Apprentices and Servants Bill was read a third time and passed

The Administration of Justice Improvement Bill, and the Registration of Assurance Bill, were each referred to committees.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CEYLON

Mr H. BAILLIE postponed to Tuesday next his motion for a vote of censure on the Government, for having, through Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary of State, approved of the administration of the Government of Ceylon by Lord Torrington.

WOODS AND FORESTS

Lord SEYMOUR gave notice that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Crown land revenue, public works, and buildings, &c.

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX

Mr. CAILEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Malt-tax. He had hoped, he said, that he would not have again been called upon to bring forward the claims under the notice of the House: he had hoped that if no other Member had taken up the subject, that at least Government would have turned their attention to it. The situation of the country in this respect was not much better than it was last year; the times of bliss and prosperity prophesied by the Free-Traders were just as distant as ever; and of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, the agriculturists were labouring under the greatest distress. Her Majesty had noticed this distress, but her Ministers had done nothing to remove it. He had found himself equally unable to vote for the re-imposition of the Income-tax for three years, and for its application. In the division on the window tax he had taken no part whatever. It was notorious that the beer consumed in the metropolis and throughout the kingdom was of greatly adulterated, and it was manifest that that adulteration was caused by the heavy tax which was imposed on malt. Sir Robert Peel had said that if the Corn laws were repealed, the Malt-tax must be abolished, and Sir James Graham, and other hon. gentlemen, had used a similar opinion. The hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire placed the repeal of the Malt-tax at the head of the Budget which he published some time ago; yet he, and several members who entertained the same views, when the motion was brought forward last year, thought discretion the better part of valour, and did not appear in the division.

After a discussion, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, the House divided, negativing the motion by a majority of 321 to 122

THE INCOME-TAX

On the motion of Mr. HUME, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the present mode of collecting the Income-tax and Property Tax, and to consider whether any other system of levying it, so as to render the tax more equitable, can be adopted.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved the nomination of a select committee to inquire into our relations with the Kaffir tribes of South Africa,

Mr. HAWES complained that the Government were being excluded from the committee

After much discussion, in which Mr KEOGH, Mr. SADLEIR, and other members from Ireland complained of the systematic exclusion of Irish members from select committees.

Lord J. RUSSELL consented to the addition of three Irish members (the number asked for) to the committee.

Mr. KEOGH, however, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 131 to 16; and the committee was subsequently nominated

The House adjourned shortly before two o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHEME OF RETIREMENT FOR FLAG-OFFICERS, CAPTAINS, COMMANDERS, AND LIEUTENANTS IN THE NAVY.

The Admiralty have just pub lished a new scheme of retirement for flag-officers, captains, commanders, and lieutenants of the navy. The following is a summary of it:—

ADMIRALS: The number of admirals is at present fixed at 150, exclusive of admirals of the fleet. Their Lordships propose that the number shall be reduced to 98, exclusive of admirals of the fleet; of these 98, 21 to be admirals, 37 vice-admirals, and 31 rear-admirals. They propose that this reduction should be effected—1. By removing to permanent half-pay those now on the active list who, under the order in council of June 30, 1847, have not served for their flag. 2. By the creation of 10 retired service pensions of £1200 each, to be awarded to flag-officers on the active list who are either above 70 years of age or are physically incapable of further service. These pensions not to be held in addition to the good service pension. Such officers to be placed on the retired list, and vacancies occasioned by death to be filled up from the active list. These arrangements the number of admirals will be reduced to 99, or to within one of that number

CAPTAINS.—The number of captains was fixed by the retirement of 1846 at "not exceeding 500." But the number of 500 is not now complete, the full number not having been filled up, in consequence of some not having served sufficiently. My Lords propose that the number of captains on the active list should be fixed at 450. It is proposed that the reduction to 350 shall be effected—1. As vacancies occur in the active list of flag officers, the captain first in seniority, who has served for his flag, will be promoted (reserving her Majesty's undoubted right of selection). Those captains who rise to their flag, and who have not served, will be placed on permanent half-pay, retiring in rank as at present, but with the half-pay of rear admirals. 2. By keeping open the retirement of 1846 to the number of 200, until the list of captains is reduced to 350. The retirement to be at the rate established by retiring one in two vacancies until it be reduced to 100, and by permitting captains who are above 55 years of age, and who have been on the captain's list for ten years, to be placed on the retired list. By varying the rate of promotion as it is now in force, of one in three, until the number is reduced to 380. Their Lordships propose to promote by seniority 90 commanders to the rank of captain after five years' service as permanent half-pay Of these 50, 20 to be selected in the current year and 10 in each succeeding year, until the number reaches 90, when the vacancies occasioned by death to be filled up.

COMMANDERS.—The number of commanders on the active list of April, 1851, was 1200. My Lords propose that the active list should be reduced to 600 This resolution should be effected—1. By the selection of 80, each year proposed. 2. By increasing to 100 the list of commanders permitted to the rank of retired captain under the order in council, 30 Jan. and keeping such retirement open until the number of commanders on the active list is reduced to 450, as proposed. 3. By placing on permanent half-pay all commanders who have not served afloat, or in the packet or revenue service, within 20 years, or who are physically incapable f service; and by continuing to remove from time to time such officers from the active list to permanent half-pay. 6. By observing the promotion of one in three, as now in force, until the number on the active list be reduced to 450

LIEUTENANTS.—The number of lieutenants on the active list on 1st April, 1851, was 2147. The Lords of the Admiral propose to reduce this number to 1200. They recommend, firstly, the promotion of 50 by selection, as above proposed. 2. To place on permanent half-pay all lieutenants who have not served afloat, or in the packet or revenue service, within 20 years, and all such as are physically unable to serve, and from time to time to remove such officers from the active to the permanent half-pay of each rank. 3. By observing the rate of one in three should be kept, until the number on the active list be reduced to 1200, as proposed.

LAUNCH.—The *Valorous*, a large class steam man-of-war, was launched from Pembroke on Wednesday week. The ceremony of naming was performed by the lady of Colonel Ellis, R.M., commandant of the garrison. The day being fine, there was an unusually large number of spectators present. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length over all, 245 ft. 3 in.; ditto between the perpendiculars, 210 feet; ditto of keel for tonnage, 180 ft. 6½ in.; breadth, extreme, [illegible] ft. 4½ in.; ditto, moulded, 35 ft. 0½ in. depth [illegible] ft. 6 in.; burthen in tons, 1257 tons.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—SKETCH IN HYDE PARK.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

WE this day present our readers with several additional pictures of the Great Industrial Festival of the First of May, by which means we are enabled to place upon pictorial record some of the most interesting and impressive phases of the memorable event.

HYDE PARK.

Our first picture shows a portion of the vast assemblage of persons collected at the entrance of Hyde Park to greet the advance of the Royal procession. The long stream of carriages, which had been flowing uninterruptedly along the whole line of route from Long Acre and Regent Circus towards the Exhibition from as early an hour as half-past nine, was accompanied by a large body of pedestrians, whose ranks were swelled as they approached Hyde-park Corner. There they were met by crowds thronging from Knightsbridge and St James's; and every one seemed impressed with the belief, that, of all the localities, that inside the screen and gate of the Park was best fitted to afford a view of the Royal *cortège*. From a very early hour, the vantage-ground surrounding the statue of Achilles was taken possession of by a band of the more resolute and patient of the sight-seers, and of this scene the Engraving presents a most characteristic picture.

Altogether, the scene at this point was a concentration of eager expectancy. The lower windows and gardens of Apsley House were filled with observers. The roof of the Park Lodge also contained its full share of spectators; and even the ward-room windows of St. George's Hospital were made posts of observation, from which beauty and fashion might gaze upon the gorgeous ceremonial by which the World's Fair was to be inaugurated.

It is stated in the *Morning Chronicle*, from a calculation made by persons interested in arriving at the facts, that, if the carriages had been placed in a direct line, they would have extended over a space of nearly twenty miles. Of the vehicles which arrived at the Park gates up to twelve o'clock at noon, there were 1050 state carriages and carriages of noblemen, &c.; 800 broughams, 600 post and hack carriages, 1500 hack carriages and cabs, 300 clarences, and 300 vehicles of other descriptions.

The next scene shows the

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS AT THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE BUILDING.

The setting-down of company at the southern front of the Great Building was thick and fast throughout the morning. Here the holders of "season tickets" were admitted. The entrance at the north end of the transept was reserved for her Majesty and the Court; and this point will in future be styled "the Queen's Entrance."

The next scene takes us to the

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT BUILDING,

Sketched at the intersection of the nave and transept, and showing a bevy of fair visitors, to whom the best places were accorded, upon the chivalrous principle of *honneur aux dames*.

The *coup d'œil* was, as may be imagined, extremely brilliant. All about the square reserved for the proclamation ceremony (says a contemporary) was ranged the gaily-dressed throng of expectant company. Here they sat and stood in serried files of gaily-tinted colour; there they rose into pyramids and ledges, clustering upon the irregularly-constructed platforms. Above towered the spacious galleries, sweeping away into long vistas of symmetrically-disposed lines, bright and garish with never-ending changes of colour and costume, and fluttering with the waving handkerchiefs, ribbons, and scarfs which flickered down the long ranks of richly-dressed ladies.

There is no decoration which a building can possess which equals that presented by a vast and well-arranged assemblage of people. Living masses convey to a great structure a character of animation which no inanimate objects, however beautiful, can supply. The long lines of faces, lighted up with excitement, the varieties of expression, the diversities of dress and ornament, of themselves furnish subjects for inexhaustible reflection; and when these are so disposed that the fairer portions of humanity have the precedence and occupy the first rank, the scene presented appeals directly to the gallantry and enthusiasm of the spectator. The seats which on either side lined the nave and its galleries were reserved exclusively for ladies; and thus, standing in the centre of the Building, one could see stretching from that point east and west, north and south, long lines of elegantly-dressed women, the verge and binding of an assemblage which comprised not less than 25,000 people.

VISIT OF THE COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY'S EMIGRANTS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

This Association has just despatched another ship, the *Blundell*, with about 240 assisted emigrants of a very superior class. Among the young single women is a very interesting girl, a daughter of Thom, the poet the friends who raised a subscription for the family of that gifted and unfortunate man, having considered that they could not better dispose of the sum intended for this daughter than by placing her under Mrs. Chisholm's care. On the 29th ult., the whole body of emigrants having memorialised Prince Albert for leave to view the Crystal Palace before sailing, were permitted, by an express order from Buckingham Palace, to march in a compact body, under the care of Mrs. Chisholm, through and round the Central Avenue, where our Artist took the sketch which appears in the opposite page.

The memorial is simple and touching:—

"To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of Industry.

"The memorial of the undersigned emigrants, under the auspices of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, respectfully showeth, that your memorialists are about to emigrate to Australia, in some cases to join their relations, in others to seek employment in the rugged work of colonisation, in all with the hope that they may take out with them so much of their country's spirit of improvement as may contribute, in some degree, to secure the foundation of communities which may hereafter reflect honour on the British name. That they had hoped, before leaving their native shores for ever, to have had the gratification of witnessing the crowning act of her civilisation, enterprise, and hospitality in the Exhibition to which she has invited the contributions of the industry of every nation on earth. That the ship *Blundell*, by which their passage is engaged, is fixed to sail from Gravesend on May the 4th; and that up to that day the charge for admission will be £1 for each person.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—SOUTH ENTRANCE.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—SKETCH IN THE NAVE

"Your memorialists respectfully request, that you will be pleased to grant them an order for admission within the first three days of the Exhibition, at the rate of 1s. each. Should you extend this favour to your memorialists, the gratifying recollection of an Exhibition of such unprecedented importance will ever be associated in their minds with the kind consideration of the Royal Prince, the noblemen and gentlemen to whom the responsible office of control has be[illegible]

On the 2d May, a farewell group meeti[illegible] Right Hon Sidne[illegible] and Robert Lowe[illegible] South Wales[illegible] [illegible]ptly after [illegible] Esq., publicly presented Mrs Chis[illegible] with an address of thanks, which [illegible] at that purpose by the emigrants on board [illegible]

The Earl of Ashburton has, in addition to a donation of £200, become an annual subscriber of £100 to this society.

VISIT OF THE [illegible] TO THE GREAT [illegible] BUILDING

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 11.—Third Sunday after Easter.
Monday, 12.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641.
Tuesday, 13.—Old May Day. Easter Term ends.
Wednesday, 14.—Henry Grattan died, 1820.
Thursday, 15.—Cuvier died, 1832.
Friday, 16.—Sun rises 4h. 8m., sets 7h. 45m.
Saturday, 17.—Dr. Jenner born, 1748.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 30	11 10	11 40	No Tide	0 10	0 35	1 0	1 25	1 45	2 5	2 30	2 50	3 10	3 30

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DON GIOVANNI.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 15th, when will be presented (for the first time this season) Mozart's chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI. Don Giovanni, Sig [illegible] Sig Coletti; Masetto, Sig. F Lablache; Il Commendatore, Sig [illegible] Leporello, Sig. Lablache. Donna Anna, Mdme Fiorentini; Donna Elvira, Mdme [illegible] Zerlina, Mdme Sontag. In the Ball Scene Mdlle Carlotta [illegible] Amalia Ferraris will dance Mozart's celebrated "Minuet" and "Zarabanda," with various Entertainments in the Ballet Department; in which Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris, Mdlles [illegible] Dantonio, Pascales, M Charles, M Ehrick, and M Paul Taglioni will appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—MONDAY, MAY 12, will be performed by Her Majesty's [illegible] Carnival and the grand Comic Pantomime [illegible]

FRENCH PLAYS.—SEASON, 1851.—COMEDIE and [illegible] celebrated comedy [illegible] The Principal Characters by Mons Regnier [illegible] Lafont, Mdlle Judith and Mdlle [illegible] Nare. With other Entertainments. Boxes, [illegible] Private Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street [illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MONDAY, MAY 12, HAMLET and the ALHAMBRA; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. [illegible] and the Alhambra; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Wednesday 14, The Wife's Secret, Apartments. Visitors to the Exhibition may be Accommodated, [illegible] Alhambra; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Thursday 15, Love [illegible] Maze, their Entertainments, and the Alhambra; or the Three Moorish Princesses. Friday 16, Twelfth Night, other Entertainments, and the Alhambra; or, the Three Moorish Princesses. Saturday 17, The Stranger, other Entertainments, and the Alhambra; or, the Three Moorish Princesses.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Fourth Week of the Brilliant Historical Spectacle of QUEEN ELEANOR the AMAZON, introducing the whole of the Company and [illegible] Stud, with New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Decorations, &c. Batty's Extraordinary SCENES of the CIRCLE will also form a prominent feature [illegible] the whole concluding with a Laughable Farce. For particulars see bills of the day. Box-office open from 11 till 5.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, is now OPEN DAILY, with a variety of the most unparalleled feats in the Equestrian Art ever witnessed in England. Doors open at Half-past Four [illegible] commence at [illegible] Admission to the Reserved Seats [illegible] First Class ditto, 2s. Second ditto, 1s; [illegible] ditto, 6d. Season Tickets, Single, £3 [illegible] £5 (either of which are transferable), [illegible] obtained by applying at the Box-office of Astley's Amphitheatre, from Eleven till Four [illegible]

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall.—Conductor, M. COSTA.—[illegible] Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss [illegible] consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers [illegible] tral Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each [illegible]

MUSICAL UNION. Third Matinée, TUESDAY, MAY 13th, WILLIS'S ROOMS, half-past three o'clock. Quartet No. 82, in F (Haydn) [illegible] (Beethoven). Grand Trio, B flat, (Beethoven) [illegible] Deloffre, [illegible] pianoforte, Herr Hallé. Admission for strangers, half a-guinea each, to be had at CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent street. No artist admitted without ticket.
J. ELLA, Director.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, under the direction of Mr JOHN HULLAH.—The SEVENTH CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, when will be performed [illegible] JEPHTHA, a New Sacred Cantata [illegible] by Charles Steggall. To be followed [illegible] Mrs Endersohn [illegible] Deakin, Gill, Kent, [illegible] The Chorus will consist of the Members of Mr [illegible] First Upper School. Tickets: Reserved Seats, 6s; Double ditto, 9s, Area, 3s; Double [illegible] may be had of Mr Parker, 445, West Strand; of the Musicsellers; and at [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ANDERSON'S (the World-Renowned Wizard of the North.) Astounding MAGIC WONDERS Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. His SEANCES FANTASTIQUES are pronounced by the London Press to be the NE PLUS ULTRA of all Magic, Ancient or Modern, Native or [illegible] His entertainment is the same as that her Most Gracious Majesty commanded him [illegible] form at her Highland Home, Balmoral Castle.—Evenings at E[illegible]

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 332, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee and proprietor, Mons Robin. M and Mdme Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'clock, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES [illegible] before her most gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday and Friday, at half-past Two o'clock, a Morning Performance.

LE CHEVALIER BOSEO has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public of this Capital that he has just arrived from the Continent. After having travelled for thirty years this is his first visit to England. He is provided with a great number of letters of recommendation to the first nobility. All the foreign journals have greatly praised his representations of [illegible] and of PRESTIDIGITATION. He has had the honour to perform before all the Crowned Heads, and quite recently at Constantinople, before the great Sultan of the Sublime Porte. He is bearer of an Album in which are to be found proofs of the great satisfaction of their Majesties; and he hopes that he will shortly make himself known in that kind of Spectacle which is peculiarly his own. 73, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, MAY 12, Mr LOVE will appear in the LECTURE HALL, Richmond, where he will present (for the first time there) his Entertainment, entitled [illegible] To begin [illegible] by Past Ten o'Clock and a Comedy Night, and other Entertainments. Reserved Seats, 3s, First Class Seats, 2s. Second Class, 1s. Doors open at Eight. Begin at a Quarter past Eight. On Friday, May 16, Mr Love will appear at Binfield house, Stockwell; and on Wednesday, May 21, at the Institution, Kentish Town.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS by Messrs STONE and DARLING, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square. A series of wonderful and amusing experiments will be [illegible] persons in a waking state [illegible] On Wednesday, May 14th, [illegible] Stone; Thursday, May 15th, by Dr Darling; Friday, May 16th, by Mr. Stone; and Saturday, May 17th, by Dr Darling.—Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at half past 8. Admission 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Evening Laboratory Class having terminated, Mr J. H. PEPPER will commence another at the [illegible] end of this month. Fee, including apparatus [illegible]

FOUCAULT'S RECENT EXPERIMENT, DEMONSTRATING THE ROTUNDITY OF THE EARTH, is shown Mornings and Evenings at the [illegible]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—IMPORTANT DEPOSITS by the GAS FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, illustrating the economical application of GAS for COOKING and various other purposes. Lecture by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., on the HISTORY of the HARP, from the time of the Egyptians, with Vocal Selections by Miss Blanche Younge, R.A. of Music, and illustrated by Drawings of the Harps of [illegible]—Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on CHEMISTRY, with brilliant Experiments [illegible] and on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Doctor Bachhoffner. Two Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, one illustrating the HOLY LAND, painted by Chas. Smith, Esq., &c.—[illegible] Morning and Evening. Admission 1s; Schools Half price.

REDUCED TO ONE SHILLING.—DR. KAHN'S celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, exhibited at the GRAND [illegible] ROOMS, [illegible] Oxford-street, sixteen doors west of Regent-Circus, is OPEN from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night. Popular Explanations of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman every hour. Admission 1s, Descriptive Catalogues, 6d.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.—The largest and grandest Diorama ever exhibited of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, showing the Sacred Localities of Scripture, the scenes most memorable in the Life of Our Saviour and his Apostles. Painted under the direction of Mr W. [illegible] Sketches made on the spot by Mr W. H. Bartlett, Author of "Walks about Jerusalem," [illegible] with a selection of Sacred Music performed by Mr H. J. Tully on the [illegible] by an efficient choir. Open daily at the St George's Gallery, Hyde [illegible] Morning at 12, afternoon at 3, evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 1s.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES ROYAL REGATTA, 1851.
Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
This REGATTA will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th days of JUNE, when the following Prizes will be contended for, viz.—
[illegible] Grand Challenge Cup, value 100 Guineas (with Medals), for Eight-oars; now held by the [illegible] Boat Club, Oxford. Entrance, £5 5s.
[illegible] old Challenge Cup, value 60 Guineas, to be held by the Winner of the Trial Heats [illegible] and now held by the University B.C., Oxford.
[illegible] Challenge Plate, value 60 Guineas (with Medals), for Eight-oars, now held by [illegible] Boat Club, Oxford. Entrance [illegible]
[illegible] Challenge Cup, value 80 Guineas, with Medals), for Four-oars, now held by [illegible]
[illegible]
Albion Boat Club, Henley. Entrance, £2 2s.
The Silver Goblets, value 14 Guineas (Presentation Prizes), for Pair-Oars. Entrance [illegible]
The Diamond Challenge Sculls, value 20 Guineas (now held by Mr T Bone); with a [illegible] tation Cup, value 12 Guineas, for Scullers. Entrance, £1 1s.
[illegible]
Entries for the Champion Prize must be made, and the names of the crews delivered to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 7th of June. JAMES NASH, Honorary Secretary.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES begs to announce that her GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, MAY 19, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. The most distinguished Vocal talent; also, Herr Ernst, Signor Bottesini and other great Instrumentalists are engaged. The Orchestra, selected from the Italian Opera and Philharmonic Concerts, will perform a New Overture by E Silas, &c. Tickets and Stalls at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and all principal Music Shops.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE. WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St James's. Mr. Mitchell [illegible] announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will continue her Series of MORNING READINGS every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, commencing each Day at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. Doors open at Two o'clock. Monday, May 12, "King Lear," Wednesday, May 14, "Anthony and Cleopatra;" Friday, May 16, "Macbeth." Reserved Seats, 7s. Family Tickets to admit Four, £1 1s; Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

M. ERNST'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 2nd. Full particulars at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at OXFORD, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evening NEXT; at Cambridge, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22, and at Lynn, on Friday, May 23.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE. Mr JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, MAY 12 and following Monday, commencing at Half-past Eight. [illegible] Shops, Stalls to be had only of Messrs C. Ollivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and Messrs R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH at LIVERPOOL.—In consequence of his enthusiastic reception at the Philharmonic Hall, Mr ALBERT SMITH will have the honour of repeating his entertainment in Liverpool early in September. Owing, also, to the numbers unable to obtain admission [illegible] will give two evenings, at the Craven Rooms, in the same week.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—At STAFFORD, MAY 19; Newcastle-under-Lyne, 20th; Hanley, 21st and 22d; Coventry, 23d; and at the Marylebone Institution, May 30th.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMOURISTS [illegible] WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Mr THACKERAY will deliver a Series of SIX LECTURES on the English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century; their Lives and Writings [illegible] The Course will contain notices of Swift, Pope, and Gay, Addison, Steele [illegible] Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith. The FIRST LECTURE will be given [illegible] Morning, MAY 22nd, and will be continued each succeeding Thursday, [illegible] at Three o'clock. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures (Numbered and Reserved), [illegible] Single Tickets 7s 6d, Family Tickets, to admit Four, 21s; which may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, Mr Sams' Royal Library, 1, St James's-street, Messrs Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

THE FALL of ADAM.—At the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15th, 1851, the Rev CHARLES EYRE will deliver a RECITATION in Four Parts, entitled THE FALL OF ADAM; chiefly selected from Milton's "Paradise Lost," forming a connected epitome about one-fifth of the original. Exhibited as a miniature model of that imperishable work, which gives to England classical pre-eminence and to Milton immortal renown. For outline of the Performance see [illegible]—Admission 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets to be had at the Music Hall, Store-street. Doors open at Seven, and to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

BURFORD'S HOLY CITY of JERUSALEM, and FALLS of NIAGARA.—Just Opened, at the large Rotunda, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above eminently interesting and astounding Views. Admission, in order to meet the present unprecedented season, 1s to the two Views.—The PANORAMAS of the LAKES of KILLARNEY and of LUCERNE are also now Open.—Admission, 1s to each Circle, or 2s 6d to the three Circles; Schools Half-price. Open from Ten till Dusk.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock, an entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from [illegible] sketches, showing this highly interesting country as it appeared last season, with Views of Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal Gold Washings. Admission, 1s; Stalls [illegible] Reserved Seats, 3s.

DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND.—EGYPTIAN-HALL, Piccadilly.—The Original, Authentic, and most Comprehensive Diorama of Palestine, Syria, Jerusalem and [illegible] removed from Pall Mall) from Drawings made on the spot by Captain Byam Martin and Mr Bonomi. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d. Pit, 1s 6d. The Nile is now closed, to re-open shortly with extensive Additions.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, having been entirely renovated, is now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock. In addition to which will be presented to the public the TAJ MEHAL. The Exterior of this Extraordinary Building by Moonlight; the Beautiful Gateway called the Kuttan Durwaza; finishing with the Gorgeous Interior, lighted by Crystal and Golden Lamps as in the days of the Great Moguls. The New Diorama, OUR NATIVE LAND, is also exhibited daily as usual, at 2 and 7 o'Clock. Admission [illegible] Diorama), 1s, 2s 6d [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.
THE CELESTIAL BELLE, PWAN-YE-KOO, a CHINESE LADY, with "Golden Water Lily" Feet only two inches and a half in length, her Native Femme de Chambre, a CHINESE PROFESSOR of MUSIC, his two interesting Children, Male and Female, five and Seven years of age, and Chinese Interpreter, exhibiting daily, in their gay holiday attire, at the CHINESE COLLECTION, Albert Gate, Hyde Park. "One of [illegible] of the day."—Times. A MUSICAL SOIREE by the Lady PWAN-YE-KOO, [illegible] Soo Chun, and the juvenile Amoy [illegible] panied by Chinese musical instruments, each hour during their exhibiting.—Admission [illegible] two Exhibitions (the Chinese Collection and Chinese Family) 1s.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LARGE HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE (Linwood Gallery), presents to the spectator imaginary visits to the most remarkable cities of Europe; the scenery down the Danube to Constantinople, Rome, Venice, Excursions through Switzerland over the Alps; Napoleon's Great Work, the Tunnelled Gorge of Gondo of the Simplon Pass, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc [illegible] down the Picturesque Rhine and Rhone; the White Cliffs of Britain, accompanied by historical and statistical descriptions.—Hours of Exhibition, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission 1s.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—An ELEPHANT CALF and its mother have been added to the collection, and are exhibited daily, together with the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on SATURDAY, MAY, 10, and on every succeeding Saturday, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, OPEN EVERY EVENING (including SATURDAY.)—Director, Mr. R. Wardell. Mdlle. Palmyra Anato, Hernandez, Hiram Franklin, Madame Lejars, and Mdlle. Pauline Cuzent have been engaged. Mons Corbau and his extensive Band for CONCERT and BALL. The Dancing Platform affords dancing space for nearly 3000 persons. Stupendous Picture, "The Temple of Concord," the largest painting in the world. Brilliant Fireworks, by Darby, Magnificent Illuminations, by Duffell, Mons Foucault's extraordinary Fire and Water Sports; Popular Vocalists, and innumerable other novelties.—Doors Open at Eight o'Clock, Admission, Half-a-crown.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—This celebrated Chef-d'œuvre, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of £40,000, IS OPEN from MAY to SEPTEMBER, in the Afternoons of SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY only.—From Hyde Park, fourteen miles. By Railway, from Waterloo-bridge Station [illegible]

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), from Nine a. m. till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogues 6d. Season Tickets 5s. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—The COUNTRY MEETING of 1851 will be held in the HOME PARK, WINDSOR, in the week commencing MONDAY the 14th of JULY. Copies of the Prize Sheet, containing the Prizes and the Rules of Exhibition and Forms of Certificate, may be obtained on application to the Secretary. All Certificates must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 7th of May. By order of the Council.
12, Hanover-square, London, April 16, 1851. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8 15 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9 55 A.M., returning at 6 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back—First Class, 8s, Second Class, 6s; Third Class, 4s.
By order, C. P. ROXEY, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES. Un CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE tous les DIMANCHES à Huit Heures et Quart du Matin et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à Six Heures du Soir, et arrivera à Londres à Huit Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour: 1ère Classe 8s; 2de Classe, 6s; 3eme Classe, 4s. Messieurs les Etrangers pourront ainsi voir, dans un jour, et à très peu de frais, les Colléges célèbres de Cambridge, leurs Jardins et leurs parcs, la belle rivière "Cam," et "King's College Chapel," réconnu comme un des exemples les plus interessans d'architecture en Angleterre.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEM SONNTAG vom 4ten MAI, 1851 an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG um 8 Uhr ein Viertel Morgen nach CAMBRIDGE abgehen, der um fünf Minuten vor 10 daselbst ankommen wird. Der Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London ein viertel vor Acht [illegible]
Preise der Plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück.—1ste Classe, 8s; 2te Classe, 6s, 3te Classe, 4s.
Fremde werden dort in einem Tag und mit geringen Kosten [illegible] Colleges von Cambridge, nebst den Lust-Gärten und Parks und den schönen Fluss "Cam" besichtigen können. Die Kapelle des "Kings College" ist anerkannt das sehenswertheste Gebäude [illegible]
Bishopsgate Station.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—YORK RACES. Additional Accommodation. In addition to the Special Train leaving King's Cross for York, on Tuesday, the 13th inst, at Seven in the Morning, a Special Train will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 12th inst, at 11 30 in the Forenoon, for the accommodation of parties desirous to be at York on the day before the Races.
[illegible] and back by the Special Return Trains, on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings, [illegible] £2 12s 6d. Second Class [illegible] £1 [illegible]
By order, SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.
King's Cross Station, London, May 6, 1851.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] W.—We are much obliged for the list of errata. The first issue was somewhat hurried, [illegible] it might be produced in time, but we trust that in future there will be no cause of complaint.

ENQUIRER.—Vivian not only ran for, but won the Aylesbury Steeple-chase in 1834, beating Laurestina, Lancet, Grimaldi, The Poet, and several others. He was piloted by Captain Beecher.

J. E. M., Oxford.—The new School has already been Engraved in our Journal.

A Subscriber, Kilburn, must have been thinking of pigs: barley meal is not the food of fox-hounds; good *old* oatmeal is well boiled, and brought to a proper consistence with broth, to which is added flesh in quantity varied by circumstances.

[illegible] Your small brass coins are: No 1. Tetricus, Jun. No 2. Claudius Gothicus. No 3. Tacitus.

We are compelled to defer our Chess Column, Replies to Correspondents, the Novel, and various other articles.

*** The indulgence of our Subscribers is requested for any delay they may experience in receiving their Copies, which is not attributable to any fault of the News Agents, but to the extraordinary demand. Next week, extra arrangements will be made to insure an ample supply.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.

PRESENTATION OF THE LARGE EXHIBITION PRINT, GRATIS.

London News Agents, who may have opportunities of inclosing the Large Print in their country parcels, may receive Unstamped Impressions of the same previous to the day of general publication.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 17,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
CONTAINING
MANY ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARTICLES EXHIBITED.
AND ON
HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY,
SATURDAY, MAY 24,
THE LARGE PRINT
WILL BE ISSUED
GRATIS, WITH A DOUBLE NUMBER.

The French and German Numbers for Saturday, May 3, continued weekly, contain matter almost exclusively devoted to the Exhibition, by the best writers of the day. Single Numbers, price 6d. each.

A LARGE VIEW
OF
THE INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION,

Taken from the Transept, is in preparation, and will be issued as early as the decorations and other arrangements in the Exhibition are completed. No expense will be spared to render these Illustrations faithful and beautiful Pictures.

Several LARGE SHEETS of ENGRAVINGS are also in preparation, GRATIS!

*** A Large Illustration of the Fêtes of the Republic in Paris will appear next week. Also, Pictures from the Royal Academy Exhibition; Opening of the New Museum of Economic Geology; many Exhibition Illustrations, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851.

The parliamentary proceedings of the week are both interesting and important. In addition to the defeat of the Government on the question of the duration of the Property and Income Tax, to which we have elsewhere adverted, it has been subjected to a second defeat on the subject of the duties on British spirits. Lord Naas last year brought forward a motion on behalf of the distillers of British spirits, complaining of the mode in which the duty was levied, and praying for a remedy. The complaint was, that the duty being levied on the spirit before it was placed in bond, a considerable loss from waste and evaporation took place, and the remedy demanded was, that the duty should be levied on the spirit when it was taken out of bond. The Government resisted the proposition, and Lord Naas was defeated by a majority of one. His Lordship brought the question forward for the second time on Tuesday night. The Government took the same course as it did in the previous year, but with the addition of putting up the honourable member for Westbury, to swamp, overpower, bury, or otherwise overwhelm the motion, by an array of ponderous and utterly unanswerable, because unwieldy and unrememberable, statistics. On a division, the numbers were found to be equal—159 against 159; when the Speaker, according to Parliamentary usage and courtesy, gave his casting vote with the ayes, thus placing the Government in a minority. Lord John Russell, being somewhat tartly called upon by Mr. Roebuck to resign, somewhat more tartly refused compliance with the invitation; and so the matter rests for the present.

The discussions that took place on the same evening on the alleged bribery at the morally rotten, and physically the fast decaying borough of St. Albans, and the episode about the notorious drunkenness encouraged for electioneering purposes in the nest of small towns known as the Falkirk Burghs, were also highly instructive. Notwithstanding the virtuous indignation that many members *in esse*, sitting in their places in Parliament, invariably manifest on the subject of bribery at elections, the same gentlemen, when members *in posse* only, are but too well disposed to let Parliamentary indignation pass for nothing, and to shut their eyes to practices, which it is convenient not to see, but agreeable to take advantage of. Whenever the House of Commons is in earnest on the subject of bribery and corruption at elections, so soon will the remedy be easy. Until that time we shall have periodical visitations of talk upon the subject, but nothing will be done to remove the disgrace.

We rejoice to see that a nobleman in the high position and of the estimable character of the Duke of Northumberland, has set the good example of throwing open his town and country residences to the visits of the people, of course under proper restrictions. While the countrymen of the Duke will feel flattered at this act of kindness and courtesy, performed so appropriately and opportunely on the occasion of the Great Industrial Festival of the year, the foreigners who are now flocking to London from every part of the civilized world, will not be less gratified at such a mark of attention and hospitality. Northumberland House is interesting in itself, as the last of the great baronial and ducal residences that formerly extended along the north bank of the Thames from London-bridge to Westminster, and contains some works of art which will well repay the trouble of a visit; and Sion House, conveniently situated within eight or nine miles of the metropolis, will have still more pleasing attractions for the intelligent sight-seers who love to combine the beauties of nature with those of art in their holiday excursions. The great bulk of our wealthy aristocracy will doubtless imitate the kindly feeling of the Duke of Northumberland in this respect; and certain we are that there will be no reason for any one of them to repent their confidence in the good sense and good feeling of their visitors, whether native or foreign. We wish that the Duke of Athol, in his remote Highland glen, would take the hint, and that he would cease to be the exception to the general rule among his class. If such men as the Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland throw open to the

public their private dwellings, filled with valuable objects of taste and elegance—if they allow their lawns, parks, and gardens, to be trodden by the feet of the grateful public, it is surely in bad taste, to say the least of it, that the Lord of Glenlyon and Glen Tilt should shut the sight seer from his wildernesses, and prevent the tourist from scaling his barren mountain-tops, and from enjoying on those sublime pinnacles the spectacle of a natural magnificence, which costs him nothing, and which ought to be as free as the sun on the mountain to all men. But we only mention the Duke of Athol *en passant*, and trust that the next time the public have occasion to speak of him will be in terms of congratulation—that he has learned to be just, if not to be generous. In the meantime, the respectful gratitude of the public is due to the men who have no legal obligations to compel them to regard the rights or enjoyments of their fellow-creatures, but who stretch a point, on occasions of festivity like the present, to show their sympathy with the crowds of toiling men who are less fortunate than themselves in the possession of worldly wealth and its attendant advantages.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen has set a brilliant example to the aristocracy during the past week, an uninterrupted succession of festivities have taken place at Court since the Great Festival on Thursday week.

On Tuesday the following gratifying announcement, under authority of the Court newsman, appeared in the daily papers:—"It is understood that the Queen intends to give a third state ball in the month of June next; and that, for the encouragement of trade, her Majesty has resolved that it shall be a fancy ball. The costume will be the full dress of the Court of Charles II., from the Restoration, in 1660, to 1685. The choice of dress will not be limited to this country, but will include the Court costumes of that period of other European countries."

On Monday her Majesty presided at a Privy Council.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the second this season) on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Royal suite, and escorted by Life Guards.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, attended the reception.

The Queen and Prince Albert were attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Countess of Gainsborough (in waiting), the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Countess of Charlemont, the Viscountess Canning, and the Viscountess Jocelyn, Ladies of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Eleanor Stanley (in waiting), the Hon Beatrice Byng (in waiting), the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon Matilda Paget, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon Frances Macdonald, and the Hon Mary Seymour, Maids of Honour; and a full Court.

Her Majesty wore a train of buff watered silk, having flowers of white and yellow spreaded on it. The train was trimmed with silk, yellow ribbon, and bunches of lilac, ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, with an upper skirt of blonde, trimmed with bunches of lilac and tulle, and ornamented with diamonds to corre-pond with the train. The head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers, and a wreath of lilacs

The Princess of Prussia wore a train of blue silk, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with bouquets of flowers, with diamond ornaments. The stomacher was also decorated with brilliants. The petticoat was of white watered silk, trimmed with flowers, to correspond with the train. The head-dress was composed of diamonds and feathers wit. flower-

The diplomatic circle was very fully attended, and several distinguished foreigners had the honour of presentation to her Majesty. In the general circle the presentations were neither numerous nor remarkable. After the drawingroom the Queen and the Prince Consort, with their illustrious guests, returned to Buckingham Palace.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace to a most brilliant Court, invitations having been issued to above two thousand one hundred

At half-past nine o'clock the nobility and gentry began to arrive at Buckingham Palace. The diplomatic corps, and the Gentlemen of the respective Embassies, foreigners of distinction, the Cabinet Ministers, and other high functionaries of State, Privy Councillors, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Households of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal Family, and the Queen's Aide-de-Camp, all alighting at the garden entrance of the Palace, while the general circle of visitors entered by the Grand Central portals.

The whole of the illustrious guests were ushered up the Grand Staircase to the State Saloons, which were illuminated with the greatest brilliancy and splendour; and to these were added, on this occasion, the Garter Throne-room, adjoining apartment leading into the south end of the magnificent Picture Gallery, and affording increased accommodation to the throng of company.

The ball-room was prepared as on former occasions, a quadrille band being stationed in an orchestra elevated within the alcove, reserved seats for the occupation of her Majesty and her circle being arranged on one side of the saloon. A second band—from the Throne-room—was also prepared for dancing in a quadrille band placed within the Throne alcove, and reserved seats being elevated down the east side of the apartment. Both ball-rooms and all the state saloons, together with their approaches, were decorated with exotics and choice shrubs and flowers, tastefully arranged in the angles and recesses. The Picture Gallery united the two ball-rooms, and here the company assembled on their arrival, until the entrance of her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived at ten minutes before ten o'clock.

Precisely at ten o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the White Drawingroom, from the Royal Closet, and passed on to the Grand Saloon, which was then opened from the Picture Gallery, and the assembled company followed her Majesty and her august circle into the Ball-room.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress, with three skirts of blue and white tulle, trimmed with branches of apple blossoms ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of apple blossoms ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white tulle over white satin, trimmed with white satin ribon and bunches of flowers, and ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of geraniums as a head-dress, and diamond ornaments.

The dresses of the ladies were new for the occasion; and the gentlemen were in full dress, the members of the different orders of knighthood, British and foreign, wearing their respective insignia. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Londonderry both were the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The Lord Chamberlain having conducted her Majesty to the ball-room, a quadrille was formed, and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia; the second being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and the Duchess of Argyll joined in the quadrille.

Juillien's orchestra was in attendance, and afterwards performed quadrilles and waltzes.

Dancing was then commenced in the Throne-room, the first dance being a quadrille—"Ariadne" (Lord Hagerstoll).

The orchestra consisted of thirty performers of eminence, among whom were Messrs. Deloffre, Mellon, Newsham, Ball, Hausmann, Pilet, Remusat, Baddeley, Sinclair, Saunmann, and Winterbottom; and was conducted by Mr. Bocsé (Master of the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards).

Refreshments were served to the company throughout the evening in the Green Drawingroom.

A State Supper was served in the principal Dining-room, the repast comprising every rarity and delicacy.

PROPOSED RIDE THROUGH KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—On Tuesday morning a very numerous deputation of gentlemen, representing the inhabitants of Kensington, Bayswater, and Paddington, headed by Archdeacon Sinclair and Mr Evans, M.P., and accompanied by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., had an interview with Lord Seymour, at the Office of Woods and Forests, for the purpose of strongly protesting the threatened plan of carrying a continuation of Rotten-row into and across Kensington-gardens. The deputation waited on his Lordship on the serious inconvenience of making an innovation such as that apprehended upon the rules by which the Royal permission to enjoy these noble pleasure-grounds has hitherto been judiciously limited. They dwelt upon the total interruption that would result from it of the seclusion which had been enjoyed by all the frequenters of the Gardens, of every class, and from all parts of the metropolis upon the breach of that security which ladies, invalids, and children have been accustomed to find in its walk; upon the interruption of the congenial quiet for which the artist, the literary student, and even the man of business, weary with the cares of his daily engagements, sought in its woodland retreats. His Lordship received the deputation with much courtesy, and heard their representations with attention. At the conclusion, the deputation urged his Lordship not only to assure them, as he had already done during the interview, that the measure should be only temporary during the continuance of the Exhibition, but that, considering the strong feeling entertained throughout the neighbourhood and by the public, his Lordship would reconsider the question. His Lordship bowed, and the deputation withdrew. The deputation afterwards assembled at the Ship Hotel, Charing-cross, to concert measures for carrying out the objects of the deputation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

There will be an election at Wadham College to a scholarship, on Monday, the 30th of June next. Natives of Great Britain under nineteen years of age are eligible, and the founder's kindred are entitled to the preference. Candidates are requested to call on the Warden on Wednesday, June 25, at four o'clock, bringing with them certificates of their parent's marriage, and of their own age and baptism, as well as testimonials of good conduct.

An examination will be holden in Exeter College on Monday, June 2, for the purpose of electing to four scholarships. 1st and 2d. Open to all persons above the age of sixteen, and who, if members of the University, have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. 3d. Limited to persons born or educated in the county of Devon. 4th. Limited to sons of clergymen resident in the county of Devon, and who will not have exceeded the age of nineteen on the 30th June next, with preference to kin, if any, of the late Rev. Thomas Howse, rector of Hunsdon. The last is tenable for seven years. Candidates are required to call on the rector on or before Saturday, May 31, and to bring with them their baptismal certificate, testimonial of good conduct, and, in case of their being candidates for either of the last two scholarships, proof of their being duly qualified according to the limitations above stated.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has received the following communication from the provost and scholars of King's College, with the corporate and common seal of that society affixed:—"Whereas the undergraduate fellows of King's College, in the University of Cambridge, have, in the exercise of an ancient and acknowledged privilege, been accustomed to claim and receive the degree of Bachelor in Arts, in the Senate-house of the said University, without having passed any of the previous examinations required from the undergraduates of the other colleges: we, the provost and scholars of King's College aforesaid, having taken into our consideration the objections that naturally attach to any such diversity of discipline, and being at the same time desirous of establishing a more perfect system of discipline within the limits of this our College and University, do by these presents, duly sealed with our corporate and common seal, voluntarily surrender and relinquish for ourselves and our successors for ever all such peculiar privilege and claim as is hereinbefore mentioned, and we do hereby relinquish all right and title whatsoever to be exempt from the ordinary examinations of the University aforesaid on the part of all such scholars as shall be admitted in this our college after the date of these presents. Provided, lastly, and it is hereby distinctly understood and declared, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be considered, deemed, or taken in any way to surrender, waive, compromise, or invalidate the composition existing between the University and King's College, which, we hereby affixed our corporate and common seal, confirmatory of this our act, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The annual public conference of degrees, and presentation of honours and prizes, by the Chancellor and Senate of the University of London, was held on Wednesday, in the library of the University College. This is the second instance in which this ceremony has taken place in public. There was a numerous assemblage, including many ladies. The following members of the Senate were present:—The Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University; J. G. S. Lefevre, C.B., Vice-Chancellor; Lord Monteagle; Lord Overstone, Mr. Bacot, Dr. Billing, Professor Brande, Sir James Clark, Professor Hall, and Mr. Hallam, Sir C. L. Hammick, Bart., Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Jerrard, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. Rideal, Professor Lindley, Mr. Warburton, Mr. G. C. Lewis, &c.

The Chancellor having taken his seat,

Mr. Rothman, the registrar, read a brief report, from which it appeared that during the past year, 190 candidates had been admitted to matriculation; of that number, twelve had distinguished themselves for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, of whom one had obtained an exhibition; nine had distinguished themselves in classics, of whom one obtained an exhibition; eight had distinguished themselves in chemistry, of whom one had obtained a prize, five in zoology, and two in botany. Twenty-three candidates had passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Six had distinguished themselves in anatomy and physiology, six [illegible] materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistr[illegible] candidates had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom four had distinguished themselves in physiology and comparative anatomy, five in surgery, five in medicine, and one in midwifery. Three candidates had passed the examination for the degree of LL.B., of whom two had distinguished themselves in jurisprudence, and one in conveyancing. Fifty-eight candidates had passed the examination for the degree of B.A., of whom one had obtained a University scholarship in mathematics and natural philosophy, five had distinguished themselves in classics, three in annual physiology, and one in botany. Five gentlemen had passed the examination for the test of Scripture and Scriptural history, of whom two obtained prizes. Ten in all had passed the examination for the degree of M.A., of whom one had obtained the gold medal for his attainments in mathematics and natural philosophy, and one for logic, and mental, moral, and political philosophy. Thirteen candidates had obtained the degree of M.D., of whom one had obtained a gold medal for his commendatory oration to the Chancellor, and one

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We may safely characterise the present Exhibition as one of more than average merit. It is, however, hardly up to some very recent exhibitions in the same room, and, if we regard it as a vigorous effort made by British artists to represent the [illegible] we cannot but pronounce it [illegible] satisfactorily as not up to the mark. Our manufacturers and our artisans, our workers in wood and metal, have done more at the Crystal Palace than our painters and sculptors have done at the National [illegible]

[illegible] failure is to be accounted for in [illegible] ways. Some of our best artists are no longer young, and ill-health and other engagements have interfered with the completion of pictures intended for the Exhibition. Turner, we are sorry to find, has passed his [illegible] year, and has not sent a single picture. Mulready, the pride of our school since Wilkie's death, has been content with the exhibition of a small picture, painted some forty years ago. Webster has been so unwell that he has been unable to add a pencil [illegible] to his many (because unseen at home) is represented by a few water-colour drawings; the large picture, on which he has been long engaged, being reserved for a separate exhibition during the present season. The deficiencies in the Sculpture-room will be accounted for by the absence of the two Westmacotts, and by our ample contributions to the Crystal Palace, where we shall see in portrait busts what witness the two statues of [illegible] Westmacott. Mr. [illegible] Dr. Jenner [illegible] Jenner's content in [illegible] sculpture, [illegible] on Horseback [illegible] away the palm [illegible] without a rival of any consequence.

The chief alteration in the arrangement of the present Royal Academy Exhibition is the retention of architectural drawings from the architectural rooms, and the admission in their stead of [illegible] Architectural drawings do not require a very strong light, even to be seen to the best advantage, but our [illegible] has evidently thought otherwise, for in the present exhibition there is not a single contribution from the architects who have obtained the honours of the Academy. Nothing from Sir Robert Smirke and his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, nothing from Barry, [illegible], or Hardwick. Our readers will remember the division of the Academy into three great rooms, of which the largest and best is the east room, facing the portico of St. Martin's Church. In this room the post of honour is given to a poetic head of "Ippolita Torelli" (136), by the new President, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the other posts to Maclise and Stanfield, to Leslie and Landseer, to Ward and [illegible]

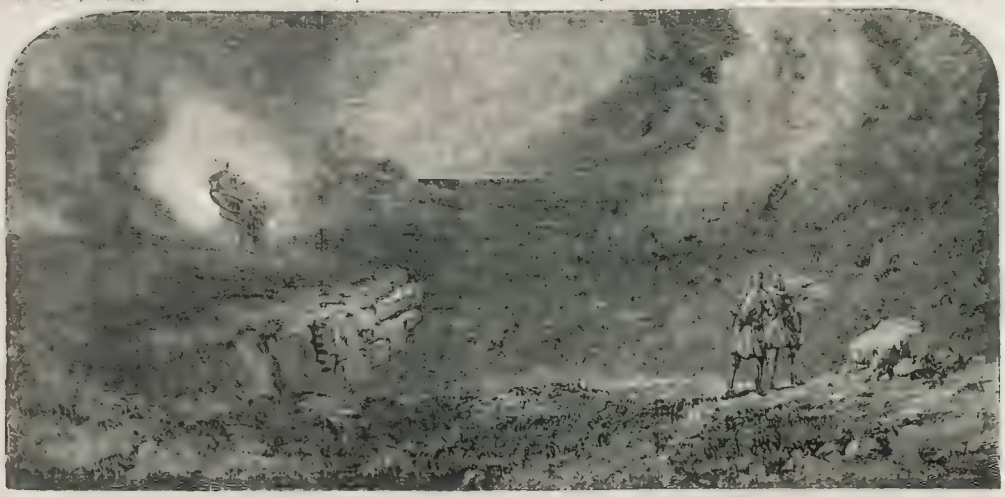
The picture in the Exhibition which shews the greatest fertility of invention, and the most marvellous dexterity in the execution of its details, is Mr. Maclise's large picture (67), called "Caxton's Printing-office in the Almonry at Westminster." The artist's description of this picture is as follows:—

"The designer, the illuminator, the wood-engraver, and the book-binder all worked at their several trades in the office of the first English printer; combining with the compositors and pressmen (as here represented) to achieve the first complete book published in England. Caxton (behind whom stands Wynkyn de Worde) is exhibiting to his patron, Edward IV., a proof sheet of that famous production, 'The Game of Chess.' The other historical persons introduced are the Queen, Elizabeth Woodville; her daughter Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Henry VII.; the young Princes, the King's brothers, Richard and Caxton's friend; and the Abbot of Westminster, John Esteney. The scene, so memorable in the history of English literature and civilisation, took place in the Almonry, at Westminster."

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"BENVENUTO CELLINI GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS ASSISTANT, BERNARDINO," PAINTED BY S. A. HART, R.A.

Mr. Maclise is better with pencil and colour than he is with the pen. In this picture he has surpassed all his former efforts, his "Hamlet" not excepted. There is less mannerism of attitude and fewer distorted features than we can remember to have seen in his other works. He has wrought the whole in contact with his subject, and satisfies the mind with the completeness and accuracy of the whole. Antiquaries, too, are pleased. The newly printed sheet just laid before the Monarch looks as if it had been torn from the choicest Caxton in the British Museum. The very printing-press seems a veritable machine; while the bill of the great printer, copied from a unique original in the Douce Museum is given with a deceptive accuracy sufficient to induce a collector of curiosities to tear it from its post. The copyright of this fine picture was bought at the private view by Messrs. Graves, of Pall Mall; and the picture itself will be in the engraver's hands as soon as the Exhibition closes.

The picture which Her Majesty and Prince Albert liked best, and which her Majesty expressed a wish to purchase, was Mr. E.



[illegible] OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—MACBETH.—PAINTED BY F. X. HEINMANN.—SEE PAGE 384.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. "HE WAS A MIGHTY HUNTER BEFORE THE LORD." PAINTED BY A. COOPER, R.A.

Mr. Ward's principal contribution (185), representing "Queen Marie Antoinette in the Prison of the Temple, obliged to . . d the coat of her h . . . d Louis XVI. while he was asleep, in order that he might not be obliged to wear a vest in holes." As the "Caxton" is Mr. Maclise's best work, so is the "Marie Antoinette" Mr. Ward's best picture. He has told his story (we have engraved the picture at the foot of this page) with truthful simplicity and beauty. The expression on the Queen's face is that of resignation and contentedness. Then how charming is the incident of the Dauphin mending his shuttlecock; and no less charming the incident of the Dauphiness attending to her few flowers; while the incident in the background, picturing the joviality of a guard-room comes in appropriate contrast with the tranquil group in the foreground.

Her Majesty evinced her fine sense of art in wishing to possess this picture, but her wish has not, we hear, as yet been gratified. There were at least six candidates for the picture before her Majesty in point of time, and the picture had actually been sold and paid for. What was to be done? The actual purchaser — a Lancashire manufacturer of taste and liberality — was willing to surrender, but his wife was not. Her Majesty, we believe, was not . . . sed at hearing of the difficulty which . . terfered with her possession of the picture. The Queen has many pictures by the best masters, ancient and modern — the Lancashire manufacturer has comparatively few, and this was a picture of which his wife had watched the progress, from the infancy of the commission to the completion of the frame. We believe, however, that her Majesty will finally possess the picture.

We need hardly remind many of our readers, that to pick up a really fine picture by a known artist, the private view of an exhibition is generally six months too late. The studios of our artists are visited by scores of patrons, chiefly successful manufacturers from Lancashire and Y . . . ire, who know a good picture when they see it on an artist's easel, though they do not know so well . . . ent master at Christie and Manson's. These wealthy manufacturers give liberal commissions, and pay liberally and promptly. Artists can hardly stand in need of better patrons. Mr. Ward, it is true, might prefer seeing his picture at Buckingham Palace to seeing it at Borrowdale Lodge, near Preston, in Lancashire; but he cannot complain, nor does he, we are sure, of the patron from whom he received his commission. The two great patrons of modern British art were in trade. The munificent Mr. Vernon was a dealer in job-horses, and Mr. Sheepshanks is a retired Leeds clothier.

As we walk round the Exhibition, in the manner in which the Duke of Wellington examined it at the private view—in the way, indeed, in which the Duke views all exhibitions—according to the numbers in the catalogue, our eyes are arrested by a magnificent church interior from the pencil of David Roberts; by two girls at full length, a cabinet picture by Mr. Herbert, most marvellous for its truth of portraiture, and the almost deceptive character of its details—the piano might be wheeled out of the canvas, and the carpet seems . . . ging beneath the tread. Then Mr. Hart's warmly painted picture . . . upon the opposite page), of Benvenuto Cellini giving instructions to his assistant, . . . ts our attention. The . . . as Bernardo Manellini, of Mugello, and the sketch which he holds in his hands is the model for the bronze group of Perseus, which still existsin . . . zza del Gran Duca, . . . The head of Benvenuto is full of power, though somewhat judg . . . . . Watson Gordon's clever three-quarter portrait of Pro . . . W . . . t is next be . . . ad then Mr. . . . . the . . . painted in the best manner of Sir Hen . . . w . . . e on a cross between Velasquez and Joshua. W . . . a crowd) Mr. M . . . so's "Caxton," . . . bed. Then Mr Herbert's study for the "Judgment of . . . sober grandeur of thought; while Mr. Maenee's full-length of Dr. Wardlaw, a picture . . . .

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. "QUEEN ELIZABETH."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, R.A.

Dyce's "Lear and the Fool" offends it from an entire misapprecia-tion (so little looked for in Mr. Dyce) of the meaning of the poet. One of Mr. Edwin Landseer's "Monarchs of the Glen" next demands our notice. Then his brother Charles's "Cromwell, attended by Fairfax, reading the contents of the King's cabinet after the Battle of Naseby," is found meriting examination. Than Eastlake's female head, already noticed, detains our willing feet; while turning our head upward we find a magnificent Edwin Landseer, "*group generis*" — a series of asses' heads painted for Mr. Cubitt. Next we are detained and delighted with Leslie's "Falstaff personating the King," so full is the *Falstaff* of humour, worthy of Quin, or Henderson, or Dowton, the famous impersonators of the character. The two Judges —Talfourd, by Pickersgill; and Earle, by Grant—never demand a share of attention—Talfourd looking very much as unlike a Judge as a poet, and Earle looking almost as wise as Thurlow, who was said to have looked wiser than any man was ever wise. Here a charming landscape by Creswick—that true disciple of Gainsborough—that true representator of English scenery—forces us to be covetous; while, at the next step, another interior, by David Roberts, and Edwin Landseer's "Titania and Bottom," make the same demand upon us, as we give up unwillingly even the very wish of further possession.

We have engraved a very interesting scene painted by A. Cooper, R.A.:—

"He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."
"Wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord!"

* * * * *

"And builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah." Gen.x. 9, 11.

Here the Arab is relating the history of "the Great City," and the renown of its mighty men, as pictured upon the walls; and the listeners are evidently riveted by the wondrous tale.

FINE ARTS.

"MACBETH" Painted by E. J. NIEMANN.

This is one of the painter's best contributions to the Exhibition of the National Institution, now open at the Portland Gallery, in Regent-street. Mr. Niemann has chosen from the wondrous play of our great Bard the third scene in the first act, wherein *Banquo* and *Macbeth* see the *Weird Sisters*, and the former asks:—

What are these,
So withered and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't?

The subject has been cleverly treated by the painter; the supernatural light in the horizon, as well as the mystic flame that plays about the prophetic greeting of the witches, are admirably managed, and allow with great effect the desolation of the blasted heath, and the chasm in the centre The picture is, altogether, one of the most successful works in the collection.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The return of Madame Sontag, last Saturday night, as *Maria*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," was signalised by the presence of a brilliant assemblage of Royalty, rank, and fashion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince Frederick of Prussia, honoured the performance with their presence; and the Duchess of Kent occupied her box. The welcome given to Madame Sontag was most enthusiastic; and this wonderful vocalist, who is the full possession of her brilliant powers, received by the cordial reception, sang to perfection. In no character is Madame Sontag seen and heard more advantageously than in *Maria* (she has made the part entirely her own. She gives with consummate skill the most animated portraiture of the Vivandière of the 11th Regiment, without losing sight for a moment of the most feminine delicacy. She steers equally clear of frigid puritry and of coarse vivacity. Her *Maria* is gentle, affectionate, and lively; she does not address *Tonio* with the air of a vixen; and in her fine dress *Maria's* regimental action is still retained with lascivious *panchero*. As for the vocalisation, nothing can be more perfect. Her avalanche of roulades in the amazing season includes every known intricacy and something more; her cadenzas are the triumph of refined skill. The audience to demand the repetition of ovations which Sontag's *Maria* produced on Saturday, and again on Tuesday on the repetition of the opera; no amount of *furore* could be deemed an excess for such a matchless performance. The air of "Rataplan" is recognised as one of his most happy declinations. As the lentish lover in the first act, and the elegant officer in the second act, he is equally remarkable; whilst the music is admirably drawn out in his sweetest notes, launching on A with the utmost certainty, and reaching B flat almost as nicely. The *Sulpizio* of Frederick Lablache is quite artistic: the bumpkin to exaggerate resists like a consciencious actor, and the *ensemble* of the piece is therefore a pleasant whole.

The fanciful of Carlotta Grisi in "La Tirandaine," on Saturday night, evidently delighted the Royal visitors as it enchanted the audience by its irresistible piquancy and grace.

On Thursday night, after many disappointments, Signor Alary's new three act comic opera, entitled "Le Tre Nozze" (the Three Marriages), was produced with the greatest success The sparkling production was originally brought out at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, on the 20th of March last, under Mr. Gumbert's management, and it was played with the greatest enthusiasm until the close of the season. The cast here is precisely the same as in Paris, namely—*Luisa*, Mdme Sontag; *Teresa*, Mdme. Castellani; *Marchese di Rovi*, Mdlle. Nantier Didiée; *Il Cavaliere di Villafranca*, Signor Gardoni; *Crisco*, Signor Ferranti; *Il Barone d'Arcisos*, Signor Lablache

The hero of the comical libretto is a certain *Baron d'Arcisos*, or the *Baron of Vinegar-cruet*: in *Crisco* there is an intriguing *Figaro*; and in *Vespina*, a sharp soubrette, to defeat the plans of an ambitious lady mother, the *Marchese*, and the pretensions of the privilege *Arcisos* to the hand of the charming *Luisa*, beloved by the *Chevalier*. Moltrè's "M. de Pourceaugnac" has supplied Angelo Bertolazzo with the dramatic subject, and he has carried out the conceit cleverly. A cheerful chorus opens the drama, which passes in Spain The plan of operations by the lovers and their accomplices arranged, and when the *Baron* arrives, *Luisa* and *Vespina*, disguised as gypsies, try to alarm him. He presents himself, however in full dress, to the future stepmother; but he is bashful and timid, and, like *Don Pasquale*, is frightened to death at the *rôle à lui* with his intended *Luisa* who is commencing instruction in the amorous accomplishments necessary to win her hand and heart as a finished gentleman, and one of the most droll scenes imaginable takes place. Conceive Lablache taking lessons in language, and in dancing from Sontag, and finally the Lesbian of bass singing the polka, with his pandorous yet graceful agility. The tortured *Baron* is still more vexed by *Vespina*, disguised as a Venetian lady, claiming him as her own, with an affiliation case in prospect The *Chevalier* as a haughty Spaniard challenges the *Baron*. As in the "Marriage of Figaro" of Mozart, a nocturnal scene puts an end to the *imbroglio* and to the *Baron's* miseries, by so compromising the *Marchesa's* reputation, that she is too delighted to accept the *Baron* for herself, and assign her daughter *Luisa* to the *Chevalier*; whilst *Crisco* and *Vespina*, according to all the laws of ancient comedy, join hands, thus making "The Three Marriages."

Here is surely a novel in the dramatic trade and construction of the piece, but it is very neat and the whole gives a deeper zest with tact, to enable it to compete with the old, hackneyed pieces of the day. Signor Alary's "Le Tre Nozze" is a bouffe." Signor Alary has been long distinguished as a professor of singing; he was the master of Marie for some years. Alary's compositions, both sacred and secular, have been frequently heard in the concert-room, but the "Tre Nozze" is his first essay in opera. As in most of the early efforts of young composers, his individuality of style is not yet matured, but he thoroughly understands the nature of voices, and his music is, therefore, essentially vocal. Many themes are extremely familiar to the ear; but "these are old friends with new faces." If only to hear the clever duo for the two basses, Sontag and Castellani, the bantag's varlet ons on the subject of the polka as a rondo finale, the "Tre Nozze" would ensure listeners. Lablache was not recovered from his indisposition, but exerted himself strenuously. His *Arcisos* is quite a new creation The new baritone, Ferranti, is mercurial and dramatic; but, as he had the influenza, we cannot yet judge of his voice. A pretty tercetto, sung by Sontag, Gardoni, and Bertrand, was encored, and a similar compliment ought to have been paid to a septet, in the last act (unaccompanied), a charming specimen of part writing. There is breadth and power in the *finale* of the second act; and there is an elegant duo for Sontag and Gardoni, with violin obligato and harp accompaniments Sontag was rapturously encored in the *finale*, one of her most brilliant and fascinating vocal display. Overtures were bestowed on the six principals, and finally, at the call of the house, the composer was led on by Sontag and Lablache.

Next Thursday, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be given, with a powerful cast.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

The partiality manifested by her Majesty and Prince Albert for the great lyric productions of Meyerbeer, was evinced last year by commanding three successive performances of the "Huguenots," the "Prophète" and "Robert le Diable" The presence of the Royal amateurs at the last-mentioned representation was, however, prevented by the melancholy death of Sir Robert Peel The indications of Hamlet caused a change of opera on the 19th ult., when "Robert" was to have been presented; but last Saturday night, there was no curtain for Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Prussia, and Prince Frederick of Prussia (as on the opening of the Exhibition, when the "Huguenots" was performed), were enabled to witness [illegible] of "Robert le Diable" over [illegible] was fully and fashionably attended. The accompanied trio in the cavern scene, so superbly sung by Grisi, Tamberlik, and Formes, was enthusiastically encored as usual. The Queen and her illustrious visitors remained until the curtain fell on the closing scene, frequently applauding the artists.

Last Saturday night, Auber's "Masaniello" was given for a second time; and the acting and singing of Tamberlik, in the part of the fisherman-king, and in *Roberto*, with the most vivid recollection of Nourrit and Dupres in the same characters, justify us in stating that the Italian tenor has never been surpassed, if approached. With the most pure and refined school of singing, Tamberlik combines a thrilling power in the expression of strong emotion: he tases his hearers by storm in the vehemence of excitement. This truly great tenor has now completely won his public.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was revived with Grisi as the *Lady of the Lake*; Madame Castellan, *Allan*; Signor Bianchi, the new basso, *Douglas of Angus*, Signor Soldi, *Serano*, Mdlle. Angri, *Malcolm Graeme*; Tamberlik, *Roderick Dhu*; and Mario, *James V.*, disguised as *Uberto*. Sir Walter Scott's poem has been a great inspiration for Rossini; his copious fancy and inexhaustible flow of melody are strongly manifested throughout the score. The *couleur locale* is ingeniously noted in the imagery: the poetry of *Ellen*—the chivalric ardour of *Malcolm*—the dignity and feeling of the disguised *King* the fiery ardour of *Roderick*—the stern sentiment of *Douglas*—the warlike cries of the clans—the Gaelic enthusiasm of the bards—are depicted with wondrous skill and effect; the poet's creations have been realized by the musician with kindred feeling, and the land of the mountain and flood is before us in picturesque beauty. The lovely melody of "Tanti palpiti," is absolutely enchanting, and is intimately associated with every advent of the "Lady of the Lake;" the theme being interwoven by the composer with masterly ingenuity. The finale of the first act is a noble conception of vocal and instrumental worth; the genius of Rossini. *Roderick Dhu's* march, blended with the separations of the bards, and both themes worked out in one gorgeous *ensemble*, are exciting and sensational strains This finale, as the class exhibit through the years, and the mountain tops covered with armed warriors, always creates a prodigious sensation The execution was very fine. Tamberlik was encored in his *aria d'entrata*, and Mario in the "Io ti vidi" of the last act. The new tenor has a very commanding stage figure, and made a favourable impression on the audience.

HAYMARKET.

The comedy produced on Saturday was from the pen of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and proved to be in three acts. It is an exceedingly brilliant dialogue-piece, full of what are technically called character-parts, and consequently well deserving of a prolonged success. The title of it is "Retired from Business," and the action proposes to take place in Pumpkinfield, a village divided into two classes and parties, the "bill-stickers" and the "bill-posters," or retired merchants and shopkeepers Either have lately come a retired greengrocer and his wife—the *Pennywaights* (Mr Lambert and Mr. Stansfield), with their daughter *Kitty*. These seek an introduction into fashionable life by means of the *Peglins* (Mr. Rogers and Mr. Caulfield), retired dealers in Russia tallow, whose son *Paul*, being sentimental, has more brains than he knows what to do with, and muses for a certain *Virginia*, whom he had met in the Isle of Wight. This *Virginia* proves to be none other than *Kitty* herself, but the contrivance is opposed on both sides, and the parties get into bad scrapes in consequence. We have to do with a *Captain Dunn* (Mr. Webster), and a *Lieutenant Tuckle, R.N.* (Mr. Wallack), fast friends of two years' standing—the latter a fine hearty fellow, capable of any sacrifice. The former has a name, and a service, from which, however, he escapes. A *Mr Woodbine* (Mr. Howe), the nephew of *Mr. Creepmouse* (Mr. Buckstone), an army tailor, with military notions, and fond of apeing the "Iron Duke," having fallen in love with *Any Green* (Miss Reynolds) she finds her situation of governess no longer tenable Matters, however, are not much mended in her uncle's house, for here she meets with *Creepmouse*, who endeavours to induce her to seek her fortune in Russia. However, nowhere is there temptation, and forbids the issue at the cost of his own safety; for he is bound to *Creepmouse* in an obligation to repay £500. In this distress *Lieutenant Tuckle* interposes, and insists on applying some prize-money due to him in discharge of the debt. Armed at this, *Creepmouse* feels his "iron" melt to "butter," and consents to the happiness of an parties. The dialogue of this comedy is its sheet-anchor, and this is everywhere pungent and sparkling—full of satire, and yet informed with a kindliness of feeling, which shows that, while the author has "made his forehead strong as brass" against the abuses of privilege, he sympathises with all that is wise and good in humanity. The good feeling of this drama is as conspicuous as its wit. At the fall of the curtain the plaudits were unanimous, and the author, in obedience to a universal call, bowed from a private box

OLYMPIC.

Scribe's comedy, now performing at the St. James's, has been translated almost literally, for the Olympic, under the title of "The Ladies' Battle," and was produced on Wednesday. It is not necessary to repeat the plot. Suffice it, that Mrs. Stirling played the *Countess d'Autreval*, Miss Louisa Howard, *Léonie*; and Mr. F. Robson, *Henri de Mauprat*. The part of Mr. Leicester Buckingham, as the due course of histrionic honour, was confided the whimsical character of *De Gruyton*, and well was the confidence justified. The piece was successful.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

The New Strand Theatre has ventured another novelty, "Taking the Census." The title explains the object. The house is taken by storm, and a bustle is promoted in the different floors by the said "taking," to the air yance of a *Mr Zimmerman Mag* (Mr. Tilbury), a literary man engaged in a ponderous compilation.

Preparations are made at the theatres for the foreign visitors to the Exposition.

DRURY-LANE has revived the pantomime of "Good Queen Bess," which, with slight alterations of the cast, is likely to become attractive anew. Mr. W. Payne is *Lord of Leicester*, and the Lauri family substitute the Danish in the harlequinade department.

The SURREY attempts a novelty, directly entitled "The Great Exhibition of 1851;" consisting principally of letting apartments to the foreigners, with certain lovers are admitted to their mi-tresses in the disguise of a Chinese mandarin, an Egyptian Prince, and a great Indian King. The parties are actually engaged at a minor. The thing is, of course, broad farce, and pleased a mixed audience

MISS GLYNN.—Some weeks since, we announced the engagement of Miss Glynn, a young singer of both great promise and accessible, as performer of some of her greatest characters, and, subsequently, at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, with great success. At the two former places, such was the impression she produced, that she was immediately engaged for the provincial theatres of Liverpool. On the 1st and 3d inst., accordingly, she read, at the Queen's Rooms, Edinburgh, the tragedies of "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Henry VIII." Next Monday we find her announced as the former at Glasgow

Scribe's celebrated *comedie* of "Une Chaine" will be produced for the first time in this country at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday evening, in which M Regnier will sustain his original *rôle*, supported by Mdlle. Judith, M. Lafont, and Mdlle. St. Marc

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Princess Louise, attended by the Countess Louise Oriolla, Countess A. de Harke, Count Goltz, Count Pückler, Count Redern, and his Excellency Baron Bunsen, honoured the above gallery with their presence on Thursday morning

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on the 2d instant, under Costa's direction, has been admitted on all hands to have been the most finished execution of this work that has taken place in London. Except in a few parts, it cannot be enabled to show to the foreign visitors what could be accomplished by an amateur society, assisted by a select body of experienced professors. The difficult and elaborate choruses, accompaniments, and the noble overture, were all played with unerring precision and the utmost delicacy in the observance of light and shade, whilst the word-painting in the choral singing was beyond all praise

To Miss Catherine Hayes was allotted the principal soprano part; she was heartily welcomed after her recent lyric triumphs at Rome. Miss Rina Birch sang in the duo, "*Zion spreadeth her hands*," "Lift thine eyes;" and in other concerted pieces: the marked improvement in her style must not be overlooked. Misses Dolby and Williams divided the contralto pieces with their well-known skill. Mr. Sims Reeves was the tenor as of yore. He has first appearance since his return from Paris, and he was cordially received. Herr Formes's present version of the prophet music, whilst it retains its pristine energy, is characterised by more refinement in the delivery.

Such was the effect of the *ensemble* on the enormous auditory which filled it to hall, that it has been resolved by the committee to repeat the oratorio on the 16th and 23rd inst., with the same *artistes* in the chief parts.

THE MUSICAL UNION

In the course of the season, in consequence of the daily arrival of celebrated *artistes*, the director has resolved to give extra *matinées* for their *débuts*. The first of these meetings took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, when Herr Laub, the violinist from Prague; Herr Mengal, violoncello; Lyle, flute; Herr Pauer, the pianist, from Vienna; and Herr Reichart, first tenor of the Imperial Chapel in Vienna, made their appearance. The scene comprised Mozart's quartet in C, No 1 executed by Laub (violin), Deloffre (second violin), Hill (tenor), and Menter (violoncello); Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, played by Pauer, Laub, and Menter; and Beethoven's grand sonata in A flat, performed by Laub, Menter, and Pauer. The German tenor sang with taste and feeling some of his national *lieder*. The new pianist has immense execution and poetic feeling, but his style lacks that contrast and individuality in distinguishing it as a first-class player: he was Kapellmeister at Mayence, and is the composer of an opera. Laub and Menter must be at once characterised as unexceptionable artists, bright meteors, that will shine in art's magnificent firmament with have the faculty of thrilling their hearers by more than ordinary gifts and acquirements. The violinist is from the Prague Conservatoire, and is not yet in the year of age His style reminds us of the Italian school, combining with it a profound passion of Ernst. There are all the elements of a grand player in Laub. His mechanism is surprising, his intonation is faultless, and his feeling pure, refined and impassioned. His reading of the Vieuxtemps Caprice, Op. 11, in A, developed his fine attributes in phrasing in the cantabile, whilst in the variations of the *tema* his great executive skill was placed beyond a doubt. In the quatuor he was essential leader, owing to a severe attack of influenza; but in the trio and so-o. warmed by the applause of the audience, he displayed the qualities which make a star of the first magnitude. Equally great was the sensation excited by Menter, whose command of the finger-board is quite miraculous. His tone is rich, round, full, and his playing will be contrasted favourably with the polished elegance of Platti. Each artist has his specialty, and amateurs will discuss the capabilities of both players, with the effect produced on different temperaments. That Herr Menter is one of the greatest of violoncellists, is indisputable.

The third meeting will take place next Tuesday, and the next extra concert on the 20th instant.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A selection of sacred music, consisting of anthems, psalms, chants, airs, and organ pieces, by Bach, Talbs, Farrant, Handel, Crotch, Purcell, Kent, Asamayr, C. E. Horsley, Mehul, Dr. Elvey, W. L. Phillips, Weldon, G. Washbourn, Morgan, Croft, Foster, Lord Mornington, &c., was given at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, under the direction of Dr. Elvey, who officiated in the absence of Mr Surman, from indisposition. There were three accomplished organists on this occasion, Messrs J. L. Hopkins, G. W. Morgan, and Mr. Jolley. Mr. Blagrove was the leader of the band.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

It had been the annual custom to give a public morning rehearsal, and an evening performance of Handel's "Messiah," at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the funds of the above society, but this year an alteration has been made in the arrangement; on Monday morning Haydn's "Creation" having been executed, with Misses Birch (nee), Messrs. Lockey and Phillips, as chief vocalists; and, on Wednesday night, the same work was repeated, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Donald King, and Herr Formes as principal singers: Mr. W. S. Bennett being the conductor at both performances. The annual subscribers to the society have this year a reason to hope for an addition to the funds, as all the *artistes*, vocal and instrumental, give their gratuitous services.

HERR MOLIQUE'S CONCERT.

Herr Bernhard Molique, the celebrated composer and violinist, commenced on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, the first of a series of concerts of chamber music (after the manner of those with Spohr's quartet in A minor, Op. 74, played by Molique and Herr Schmidt (first and second violins), Mr. Mellon (tenor), and Signor Piatti (violoncello); the same artists also executed Molique's MS. quartet in B flat, a composition that must advance the fame of the writer, being full of novel and beautiful devices and contrasts Three new melodies for violin and pianoforte by Molique, and executed by Herr Molique and Mdlle. Molique, are also charming conceptions. The marvellous mechanism of Molique in one of Bach's fugues won universal admiration. Mdlle. Molique, in Beethoven's sonata in C sharp minor, proved that she was a most accomplished pupil of the same school. The quartet in C minor, by Mozart, was the violoncello duo, or rather duel, between Piatti and Menter, the champions of the Italian and German schools. They played one of B. Romberg's works, and both were rapturously applauded, although the decision as to their respective pretensions was overruled in conversational groups We see no necessity to institute invidious comparisons, both being truly great artists, and it would be very easy to point out quantities personal to each player

The vocal gleanings at this *soirée* were unusually good and interesting. Herr Stigelli, of the Royal Italian Opera, is a singer of infinite taste in German *lieder* Mdlle. Bertha Johansen, from Copenhagen, a pupil of the Roman (not ancient by the way) than the Dane; she has Italian passion with northern science. She was a great *danseuse* in Germany, but, like Lind, has abandoned the stage for the concert-room. Her voice is an exceedingly pure soprano in quality, and she will be right welcome to this country

Herr Böhm, the eminent flautist, will appear at the next *soirée*, on the 21st inst

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The musical meetings next week are, the 11th Philharmonic Concert on Monday, at which Sivori will perform; and on the same evening, Mr. John Parry's "Notes," at the Music Hall, the third meeting of the "Musical Union" on Tuesday, and Miss Braham's evening concert; the sixth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society on Wednesday; and on Friday, at Exeter Hall, the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

Mr. Wely, the clever violinist, gave a concert last Monday evening, at St. Martin's Hall. He played Spohr's dramatic concerto, No. 9, and Mendelssohn's only violin concerto. Mr. and Mrs. Wesse, Miss Mira Grieshaus, and Mr. F. Bodda were the vocalists. Mr Willy also led in Beethoven's quartet in C, assisted by Mr. Hill, Weslake, and Hausmann; and with Lindsay Sloper (piano) and Herr Hausmann (violoncello) executed Mendelssohn's trio in C minor. In this great amount of labour Mr Wely must have experienced little fatigue.

Mr. E. J. Turner, assisted by Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Watson, Mr. Leffler, and M. Ballet, gave a concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in lieu of the Wednesday evening concert; the 6th morning concert having, at the Hanover-square Rooms

The concert of M. De Sauzet, and Verdavaine took place on Friday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms

In the seventh meeting of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.

The Lockwood family, three clever pupils of Mr. F. Chatterton, gave a harp recital on Thursday evening at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by their teacher, and the Misses Cole, as vocalists.

JULES JANIN.—This distinguished *feuilletoniste* of the *Journal des Débats* has arrived in town, and is one of the writers in the French ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—the first Number of which appeared last Saturday. Jules Janin has been too intimately connected with "Fine Arts" in France, not to be specially welcomed here by the "Fine Arts" and can return to your friends in England. The meeting will last two days, and, irrespective of the match, promises to be very gay indeed. The Hath purse for Thursday and Friday, and have published an unusually good list; we have no doubt they will be well supported. To these meetings succeed the monster gathering on Epsom Downs, on Tuesday next, and the Derby on Wednesday week, when we can promise our readers that its pre-eminence will be more than maintained.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The setting on the Chester events, rendered disagreeably remarkable to three or four betting men, and to some hundreds of "contributors," by the "shutting" of the most extensive of the "H" division, prevented any extensive transactions on future events; and, as a consequence, the averages will suffice.

3 to 1 agst Cane	4 to 1 agst Sarcelon 5 to 1 agst Sir Hercules (Darnley) SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.	5 to 1 agst Prince Caradoc colt
2 to 1 agst The Dan	3 to 1 agst Cheerful	
	THE GREAT MATCH 5 to 4 on the Flying Dutchman (c)	
4 to 1 agst Teddington (c)	20 to 1 agst The Ban	20 to 1 agst Nosebleed (c)
11 to 2 — Prime Minister (c)	20 to 1 — Mosaic Dear	50 to 1 — Peter (c)
7 to 1 — Harmanbec	20 to 1 — Theseus	2000 to 20 — Louis Napoleon
10 to 1 — Marchmont Buck	25 to 1 — Matthew Dundee (c)	
	CESARE	
2 to 1 agst Aphrodite (c)	3 to 1 agst Payment (c)	
	DERBY, 1852—40 to 1 agst King of Trumps (c)	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Duke of Bedford's Westow (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Gurney's St. Fabian (Pettit), 2.

MAIDEN, 50 Mr. Payne's Gladiole (Chatman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Santiago (F. Butler), 2

FIFTY POUNDS.—Duke of Bedford's Westow (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham (G Mann), 2

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Delamere's Guy Mannering (Bartholomew), 1. Lord Exeter's Cane (Norman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Norman) walked over.

CHAMPION STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Santiago (Pettit) walked over

HOCKEY CLUB PLATE of £30.—Lord Exeter's Nuteraker (J. Mann) walked over.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Colonel Peel's f. by Slane, out of Palmyra (T. Smith), 1. Mr. Hirst's Beatrice (Chatman), 2.

THE SUFFOLK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Morrie's c. by John-o'-Gaunt dam by The Soldier (F. Smith), 1 Captain Lowther's King Crab ring (Hammond)

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. W. Etwall's Knight of the Thistle (Rogers), 1 Colonel Peel's Black Sea (Chapman), 2.

THURSDAY

HANDICAP PLATE of £30.—Abdallah, 1. King of Oude, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Pelerine filly, 1. Bay Middleton filly, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mountain Lass, 1. Malibran colt, 2.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THOUGH the triumphant inauguration of the Great Exhibition has been performed, and is of the past; and though its attendant splendours and attractions, being but ephemeral and ere this shorn of the gloss of novelty, have become familiar as "household words," points of public interest connected with the further history and progress of the vast undertaking are, we still conceive for some period, of sufficient importance, we believe, to render frequent notice of them acceptable to our readers

Apart from the comprehensive yet minute examination of the great glass treasure-house which we have promised to illustrate with our full resources, the visits of her Majesty, the arrangements, &c. of the Executive Committee to enhance the advantage and utility of the store of wonders with which they are entrusted—the admission of the masses both from abroad and home, of working men who some twelve days hence will review (in many instances) the results of their sleight-of-hand and skill of brain—the numberless festivities, interchange of hospitalities, &c., all in relationship with the Great Exhibition, will doubtless furnish us with gossip of no ordinary interest. The Queen and Prince Albert, Prince A fred, and Princess Alice, and her Prussian Royal guests, made their first tour of inspection on Saturday, the 3rd inst., having arrived shortly before ten o'clock, and remaining until nearly mid-day. The Royal party visited both the Foreign and British sections, and through a very proper feeling of decorum from the great body of those present, her Majesty and friends were enabled to move about through all parts, without intruding observation. One incident may be mentioned illustrative of the unostentatiousness with which her Majesty and party inspected the several divisions, in one of the son h galleries, an exhibitor, who has erected a very extensive and musical array of runthrough, would have reversed it the Royal party entering the barrier which su rounds his cases. Upon the explanation of an attendant, the Queen and her friends were allowed to approach as near as they desired; and after several inquiries, answered in a bluff and hearty tone by the exhibitor in question, the Royal visitors proceeded on their route. The gentleman whom they had just left supposed it at this apparently trifling incident he has considerably enlarged his business. "Who the lady was?" and, on being enlightened, burst into an exclamation of dismay and self-reproach at his inability to recognise an opportunity for which he had been specially waiting, namely, that of seeing and speaking to his Sovereign Little Prince Alfred, too, when the Royal party were passing Messrs De la Rue's envelope machine, on the ground floor, was offered an envelope, which he refused On account, unless his loyal mother gave him permission. He was as may be surmised, accorded to him.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., the same Royal visitors, save that the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were in lieu of them, the Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, arrived at the main transept entrance an hour before the general public had assembled. Her Majesty and party this time proceeded to examine the ground-floor compartments on the south side of the Exhibition. The Indian, Canadian, and colonial departments engaged much of her time; as also the hardware avenues and divisions The Queen, with her consort, then passed through the transept, and, after a brief survey of the progress of the French spaces, went out at one of the side doors in the foreign nave. So thoroughly gratified, let us add, were her Majesty and the Prince with the arrangements of the Executive Committee for the great ceremony at the opening, that a letter especially expressive of their joint satisfaction was despatched, we hear, to the chairman on the afternoon of the 1st inst

The sale of the season tickets still continues steadily to advance towards £90,000 On Friday and Saturday some five hundred visitors paid their guinea admission each day On Monday, the first day at five shillings, the receipts at the doors reached £1600; and on Tuesday and Wednesday, upwards of £2000

On Thursday upwards of 8000 visitors also paid their entrance-money: the financial success therefore, is not to be questioned, and the authorities themselves hope that, after the discharge of every liability, the Crystal Palace may be presented to the country, and a large sum funded profitably for future exhibitions. Let us remember that the influx of visitors has come in the face of unpropitious cold and wet weather

The council of chairmen of the jurors of the Exhibition assembled for the first time in the Bui ding on the 5th instant. There were present:—Class 1 Sir H. de la Beche, C B ; class 4, Professor Owen; class 5a, the Earl of Jersey; class 5, Baron Charles Dupin; class 9, Mr Phillips, M.P.; class 10, Sir David Brewster; class 10a, Sir R. H Bishop, class 11, Sir James Anderson; class 12, Dr. Scarlandi for Professor Hermann; class 13, Mr. George T. Kemp; class 14, Count von Hamerle; class 15, Mr Fairbairn, M.P.; class 16, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; class 17, Mr. Cubitt; class 18, Hon. Col. George Anson; class 17, his Excellency M Van der Weyer; class 19, Mr. Henry Tucker, class 19, Dr. Bowring; class 20, Mr William Felkin; class 22, the Hon. Horace Greeley; class 23, Mr. Gibbs; class 26, M. Adam Chevalier de Burg; class 28, M. Raymond de la Sagra for Senor Don Joaquim A forao; class 29, Viscount Canning; class 30, Herr von Viebahn Viscount Canning occupied the chair at the meeting. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Lloyd, and Lieutenant Ward attended.

The Executive Committee have been studying various measures to extend the instructive features of the entertainment, especially in the case of large classes of the rising generation. Professor Cowper, of King's College, has taken a worthy part in the movement, by commencing a series of lectures in the pupils' room in the Building and its contents. Education, certainly, of a very important character will, it questionably, be evolved.

The hour for closing the Building will probably be deferred as summer advances, until eight o'clock: the summons to depart on both Wednesday and Thursday was not announced until near seven. Musical performances are also to enhance the public pleasure On the first Monday in May, a performance selection from the "Messiah" was exquisitely rendered on Mr Willis's large organ, at the western end, which is not yet fitted with half its stops. Offers have been made by one of the best French military cavalry bands to specially come over, and contribute their services.

From the return of the total number of packages of goods received from foreign countries and from colonies for the local construction of the Exhibition, 11,000; but the arrivals out of doors continue to take place from all parts—from France, Belgium, Prussia, Holland, and the Hanseatic States; there are also consignments to the East India Company, some from New South Wales, the United States, and between 30 and 40 cases from Sydney and New South Wales Those countries that were behindhand with their preparations at the opening, are putting forth all their powers to array their respective properties. Russia alone seems neglected, but France is displaying her choice selection of the Sèvres china, the Gobelin and Aubusson tapestries and carpets. The Turkish contributions in the Exhibition, and a gaudy assist to dispel the bewilderment which the hue catalogue throws over one.

Due notice is to be given to exhibitors of a special day, when her Majesty will honour inspection of the various articles, receiving from exhibitors themselves any information which her Majesty may wish. Practical festivities, by the local committees, by the home exhibitors to their foreign rivals, are talked about: certain it is, that the council of Chairmen at the Metropolitan Commission have resolved to invite the foreign commissioners, the foreign ambassadors, and the Royal Commission, Executive, and their staff, and the British exhibitors to about to give a dinner to M. Kiss, of Berlin, the author of the "Amazon," in admiration of his genius. Suggestions have been made to the great Dry Goods panies, to worthily celebrate this epoch in the annals of commerce and trade of the great English metropolis. The police arrangements outside the Building for the admission of visitors are perfectly satisfactory, far more so than those assumed even by Mr. Commissioner Mayne for either of the days when the Building on the opening day. From Paris, from Vienna, and from Berlin have arrived the vigilant "Daniel Forester" of those capitals, to attend the interests of the *chevaliers d'industrie* from abroad Mr. Joseph Nash, of the old Water-Colour Society, has had the honour of presenting two pictures, illustrative of the inauguration, to the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Majesty, who was much gratified with their grace and fidelity, was pleased to retain them by purchase. Two of the most remarkable writers of the English and French capitals have touched with their genius the opening and Prince Albert. The Crystal fountain played jets of *eau de Cologne* and water; and that in the Austrian suite of rooms, by M. Leistler, there was, and is, a very small fountain, which throws up genuine *eau de Cologne*. Messrs. Rimmel, of Haymarket, have had a so a fountain of *aqua d'ora*.

The beautiful canopy, which still remains, 32 feet square, with the corners taken off, was suspended over the throne, at a height of 30 feet, divided on the under side into 12 compartments, each 8 feet square, and four bands divided diagonally from point to point; each compartment is fluted from the centre with blue silk, and has a star of Brunswick (d.l.). Where they meet, round the circular side of the canopy, is a drapery of blue fringe, with blue and white silk ornaments, and ropes drapings of blue and white silk. The under surface is ornamented by a cornice with gilt mouldings; and upon the *fascia* a bold enrichment of laurel leaves, gilt, upon blue ground, and a plume of blue and white ostrich feathers at each angle

Messrs Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, arranged the whole of these fittings. The carpet upon the dais, upon which the chair of state was placed, was the one her Majesty was pleased to accept from the 100 lady artists. The whole of the crimson cloth for the decoration of the dais canopy was furnished by Messrs Walker and Co, of Leeds. Messrs. Treloar supplied the cocoa nut fibre matting, laid down the centre and side passages. The order to supply the material was given on the 28th ult., and before four o'clock upon the same day the whole quantity, exceeding a mile in length, was delivered at the Building.

The Marquise de Livry died on the 1st instant, at the Château de Lasson (Calvados). She belonged to one of the oldest families in France. Her father who was a captain in the service of Louis XVI., was guillotined, and she was detai ed in the prison of St. Lazare, and only avoided a similar fate by making her escape in disguise

On Tuesday week, six bullocks entered the back-door of the Lamb Inn, in Lewes, passed along the passage, the bar-door, which was open, and out into Fisher-street. There was no one in the bar at the time, and it was fortunate they did not take a fancy to locate themselves amongst the wines, foreign spirits, beer, and tobacco," to say nothing of decanters, glasses, and other frail ware therein contained. As it was, no damage was sustained.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The following new order has just been issued by the Lord Chancellor:—"It is ordered that, before any letters patent for inventions shall be passed under the Great Seal, there shall be deposited with the Privy Seal bill, at the Great Seal Patent-office, a certificate by the Attorney or Solicitor General, that an ontire description in writing or drawing of the invention has been filed with them, or one of them. Dated the 2nd May, 1851.—(Signed) TANNO, C.—Great Seal Patent-office."

Advices received from New Zealand, dated Wellington, the 24th of December, state that the *Sir George Seymour*, *Ravensdyke*, and the *Charlotte Jane*, three out of four of the vessels despatched by the Canterbury Association in September last, had arrived at Port Lyttelton. The remaining vessel, the *Cressy*, had been spoken with off St Paul's, at the end of November.

Mr. T. G. Baring, son of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., late private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, succeeds Mr. Henry Brand as private secretary to Sir George Grey, at the Home Office. Mr. Samuel Whitbread will continue to act as private secretary, as before, without any public salary.

The following new and important Custom-house regulations came into operation on and after the 5th day of May instant:—No goods are to be required in future on bills of sight for the landing and examination of foreign goods, and the practice in force under the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 86, sec. 99, of restricting the claims for drawback on such goods to three months from the date of the payment of duty, is to be discontinued, and the Solicitor of Customs is to prepare a clause for amending the law accordingly

Amongst the recent additions to the Marylebone Cricket Club have been the Marquis of Drogheda, Lord Vivian, Lord Maas, M.P., Lord Bateman, the Hon Ernest Dimcombe, Lord Stanhope, and Mr Baggs, M P. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has been nominated president for the year ensuing, in the room of Lord Guernsey, retired

By the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen, the privilege of admission to the Royal pleasure grounds at Kew will be considerably extended during the present summer season The arrangements for this purpose have not yet been completed, but they will be published in a few days

Information has been received by the police of a robbery committed in an office at 8, Broad-street-buildings, City, of diamond ornaments to the value of £400. It is not known in what manner the robbery was committed.

The foundation-stone of a new Town Hall and Exchange was laid in Liverpool, on Thursday week. The building will have a front of 40 yards long, and will extend 50 yards in depth

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, Captain R. Maddan, of the brig *Prosperity*, of Cowes, was being rowed on shore from his vessel in the Thames, lying in the Pool, for the purpose of landing at Shadwell, when the boat got foul of a mooring chain, and instantly capsized. The apprentice, Robert Hunter, clung to the chain till assistance reached him, and he was rescued; Captain Maddan sank, and was drowned

On Saturday, the members of the Royal Academy of Arts gave their anniversary dinner, at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of guests of the first rank and talent, among others were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Secretary at War, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Speaker, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Commissioner of the Land Revenue, the Belgian, Danish, Portuguese, Sardian, and Prussian Ministers, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, &c

The *Sacramento* (California) *Transcript* says:—"An Englishman, Charles James Joseph Richard Haithead, was shot near Murphy's diggings ten days since. He is not known who did the deed, but it was decidedly done for the purpose of robbing him. It is said that he still had not make more than five dollars by the operation. Haithead was formerly from Bedford, where his friends reside, but had been engaged in Boston as a machinist for five or six years previous to coming to California, two years ago"

On Saturday evening last, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., gave a splendid entertainment at his mansion, Merchant's Quay, to the common council of his ward, and several other influential gentlemen of Farringdon Without

On Monday night, the schooner *Fife*, of Exeter, H. Dare, from Exeter to Newcastle, while off Beachy Head, was run down by a Dover steamer. Sir Edmund immediately, and saw it to his satisfaction, that the crew had just time to push off one of the boats and throw a few clothes into it previous to leaving the ill-fated schooner. The crew were picked up by brig *Jason*, of Bermuda, and were landed at Hastings on Monday. The *Fife* was engaged in the coal trade

A farmers' club for the Carlisle district was established at the Athenæum on Saturday last, the High sheriff in the chair.

Sir James Emerson Tennent has resigned the governorship of St. Helena Various considerations have weighed with him in taking this step, with domestic concerns have a large share.

For the representation of the Isle of Wight, Captain Hammond has issued an address, in which he says that his principles are Conservative; that he is "a firm Protestant; feeling deeply interested in the Church Establishment; a strong supporter of the agricultural interest, and opposed to unlimited Free Trade." Mr. C C Clifford, who had announced himself a candidate, on Liberal and Free-trade principles, has intimated his intention of not contesting the election. In his stead, however, Edward Dalton Clifford, of St Helens and Niton, in the island, who is a great landowner as well as a liberal proprietor, and who has evinced much interest in the poll as a Free-trader and liberal, has presented himself as a candidate

R. Cornwall Legh, Esq., of the Colonial office, is appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Malta. W. H. Thornton, Esq., Auditor of the Accounts for Malta, and Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, is appointed one of the officers of that order, to reside at Malta. The 69 officer of the order is resident at Corfu.

James Douglas, Esq., chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, is appointed Governor of Vancouver's Island

At an evening party in Aberdeen, recently, it was proposed to dispose of the belle of the room by lottery. Twenty tickets were immediately sold at a fixed price. The joke ended not here. The fortunate adventurer has since married the lady

A new town-hall, custom-house, post-office, and inland revenue office are about to be erected in Belfast

It is understood that Mr. Upjohn, the arbitrator in the dispute between Mr Hudson and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, has made his decision, and awarded to the Carlisle Company the sum of £3000, in place of the £38,500 claimed by that company. The £3000 is the balance of the original earnings of the line, against which Mr. Hudson is to be allowed the sums paid by him on account of construction, and which exceed the amount awarded

On Monday, a return to Parliament was published, from which it appeared that in the year ending the 9th January last, the duty was paid on 1,852,985 gallons of proof spirits for home consumption in the United Kingdom. the duty paid was £3,548,607 19s.

The Stockholm and Christiania journals state, that on the 18th ult. shocks of earthquake were experienced in Sweden and Norway. They extended as far as Stockholm on the one hand, and to Forrgrund, in Norway, on the other. In upwards of ninety towns and villages the shocks were felt. In every place they were four in number, rather sharp, and were accompanied by a noise resembling that of carriages driving with iron bars passing rapidly over an uneven pavement. The shock took place everywhere at the same time—a quarter-past twelve: they were over in about ten minutes Nowhere did the thermometer undergo striking variations; but it was raining slightly, and the temperature was rather warm.

A skeleton of the ancient Scotch elk was discovered the other day, in boring for coal, in the Duke of Hamilton's property at Kilbride, near the bed of moss, about six feet below the surface. The skeleton appeared to be lying on its face, inverted on the clay which immediately overlies the rock to the depth of four or five feet. The antlers measured from tip to tip nine feet and a half, and, in attempting to remove the bones, the greater part crumbled into dust, however, the crown of the skull and the root of the antlers are quite entire and unbroken; their span extend six feet and a half asunder, and their blades measure nine inches broad.

A wolf, a few days ago, furious with hunger, caused great terror in certain communes of the department of the Oise (in the north of France), by attacking every animal and person it met. Upwards of sixty old men, women, and children were assailed, and all were more or less seriously injured. The wolf was at length shot in the face. Now, it was fought with it for a quarter of an hour; his flesh was cruelly lacerated. Some of the victims died shortly after. The animal was then pursued by several persons armed with guns, and was shot.

We find the following in the *Salut Public*, of Lyons:—"The situation of the silk weavers in this city becomes every day worse and worse. With many of them embarrassment has become misery, and privation hunger. At Lyons such a state of things cannot be pro onged, and we have the greatest satisfaction to announce that measures have been already realised or proposed to assist these unfortunate workmen."

The *John Wesley*, Captain Buck, employed for the last four years in connexion with the Methodist mission in the Pacific Ocean, arrived at Plymouth last week. She had a quantity of oil on board, and, also, &c., from the Friendly Islands, presented to the Wesleyan Society, and seven boxes of natural curiosities from New Zealand for the Great Exhibition. She was freighted home by the Rev. Archdeacon W. Williams, his wife and family, and is accompanied by a converted New Zealand chief, Thompson Rauparaha

While Jenny Lind is pursuing her successful career over the American continent, she is giving rise to a perfect mania amongst the curiosity mongers for the furniture and objects used by her in her different residences. These "relics" have produced enormous sums at their sale; and, up to the present time, the sum realised is estimated at between £3,000 and £4000.

The collector of the port of New Orleans is prosecuting every vessel arriving with an excess of passengers over the number allowed by law. Several heavy penalties have been paid. In the case of the British ship *Virginia*, sued for having an excess of 23 passengers, the captain paid something over 1250 dollars.

We learn that Mr. Lough has already received a commission to execute in marble his colossal group of the Archangel Michael, as soon as the exhibition closes.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS, Earl of Cottenham and late Lord High Chancellor of England, one of the most eminent equity lawyers this country has produced, was the second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., a Master in Chancery, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Charles Pepys was born the 29th of April, 1781; and, after the usual routine of an university and legal education, he was called to the Bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn, the 22nd November, 1803, and obtained a silk gown in 1827. In 1830 he was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide; and in 1833, Solicitor-General to his Majesty. From 1831 to 1835 he represented Malton in Parliament. He became Master of the Rolls in 1834; a Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1835; and Lord Chancellor for the first time in 1836, when he was created a peer by the title of Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge. His Lordship retained the Seals till 1841, when he retired with his party. He was reappointed Lord Chancellor in 1845, and continued to hold that high office, until ill-health caused him, in Easter Term, 1850 to resign it. In 1845 his Lordship married the baroness of his family, on the demise of his eldest brother, Sir William Weller Pepys, the second baronet.

As a lawyer, a judge, and a statesman, the talents of Lord Cottenham were more sound than brilliant. His fame rests upon his great knowledge of, and power of applying those principles of equity which form the basis and the guide of our Chancery law. His decisions are reckoned among the clearest and the best that have emanated from the Court of Chancery.

His Lordship married, the 30th June, 1821, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wood, Esq., a Master in Chancery, by the late Sarah Dalbiac, his wife, a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Dalbiac, Bart. By this lady, who survives him his Lordship leaves six sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Charles Edward, now second Earl of Cottenham, was born 30th April, 1824.

The late Peer, who was created Earl of Cottenham in June, 1850, died at Pietra Santa, in the duchy of Lucca, on the 29th ult.

THE EARL OF BANTRY.

RICHARD WHITE, EARL OF BANTRY, Viscount Bearhaven, and Baronet and Baron Bantry, of Bantry, county Cork, in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of Simon White, Esq., and grandson of Richard White, Esq., of Bantry. He was born 6th August, 1767, and, succeeding to his grandfather's estates, he was created a peer as a Baron in 1797, a Viscount in 1800, and an Earl in 1816. His first elevation to the peerage was in consideration of his exertions in repressing the menaced French invasion at Bantry Bay in 1797. He was presented at the same time with a gold medal by the city of Cork.

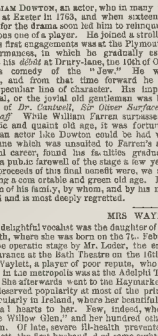
Lord Bantry married, in 1795, Margaret Anne, daughter of William, first Earl of Listowel; and by her (who died in 1838) he leaves, with other issue, an eldest son and successor, Richard, now second Earl of Bantry, born 26th Nov., 1800, who married, in 1836, the Lady Mary O'Brien, third daughter of William, Marquis of Thomond.

The late Earl of Bantry died at Glengariffe Lodge on the 2nd inst.

HENRY BROMLEY, THIRD LORD MONTFORT, D.C.L.

THIS nobleman, whose death occurred on the 10th ult., was lineally descended from the famous lawyer, Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord High Chancellor in 1579. He succeeded to the family honours, on the death of his father, in 1798, and had, consequently, enjoyed the peerage for fifty-two years. His Lordship was born 14th May, 1773, and married twice: his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Watts, Esq., died in 1847; his second, Ann, daughter of Sir William Burgdorn, Esq., of Upton Bishop, county Hereford, still survives, by neither of whom he has issue. The barony of Montfort is, consequently, extinct.

VISCOUNT NEWRY.



FRANCIS JACK NEEDHAM, Viscount Newry, the eldest son of Francis Jack, present Earl of Kilmorey, by his wife, Jane, daughter of George Gunn, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, county Wicklow Viscount Newry was born on the 2nd February, 1810. He married, the 29th July, 1839, Anne-Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.; and leaves, with other issue, a son, Henry Colville, born in 1844, the Viscount Newry. The heir to the county of the county of Down, and

who represented Newry in Parliament since 1841, died at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent, on the 6th inst.

WILLIAM DOWTON.

WILLIAM DOWTON, an actor, who in many parts had no rival on the stage was born at Exeter in 1763, and when sixteen was articled to an attorney. His taste for the drama soon led him to relinquish he ar my profession for the more perilous one of a player. He joined a strolling company at Ashburton, and one of his first engagements was at the Plymouth theatre, where, as a country performances, in which he gradually established a reputation, Mr Dowton made his *début* at Drury-lane, the 10th of October, 1796, as *Shesa*, in Cumberland's comedy of the "Jew." He was soon after cast for a somewhat actor, and from that time forward he ever maintained his pre-eminence in a peculiar line of character. His impersonation of the sleek, the sensual, the jovial old gentleman, was inimitable. He was unrivalled in the parts of *Dr. Cantwell*, *Sir Oliver Surface*, *Sir Anthony Absolute*, *Sir John Falstaff* While William Farren surpassed all others in the representation of caustic and quaint old age, it was fortunate for the great cast of the stage that an actor like Dowton could be had who could so admirably unde take the line which was unsuited to Farren's art. Dowton, after a long and successful career, found his faculties gradually decline, and he, consequently, took a public farewell of the stage a few years ago, at Her Majesty's theatre. The proceeds of this final benefit were, we are happy to say, the means of his passing a comfortable and great old age. He acquired, a few days since, in the bosom of his family, by whom, and by his numerous friends, he was much beloved and is most deeply regretted.

MRS WAYLETT

THIS delightful vocalist was the daughter of a Mr. Cook, a respectable upholsterer at Bath, where she was born on the 7th February, 1806. After being introduced for the operatic stage by Mr. Loder, the eminent musician, she made her first appearance at the Bath Theatre on the 16th March, 1815. In 1818 she married Mr. Waylett, a player of poor repute, who proved a bad husband to her. Her *début* in Lue metropolis was at the Adelphi Theatre in 1820, and was very successful. She afterwards went to the Haymarket; and for many years enjoyed great and deserved popularity at most of the principal theatres in Great Britain, and particularly in Ireland, where her beautiful style of singing Hibernian melodies won a hearty welcome for her. Few, indeed, who listened to her "Kate Kearney," "The Willow Glen," and her hundred other such songs, could withstand the charm. Of late, severe ill-health prevented her from being actively engaged. Waylett, the first husband, died some eight or nine years ago, and she had married, second, Mr. Alexander Lee, a gentleman most respectably connected with the musical profession. She died on the 26th ultimo, at her residence, 6, Newton-terrace, Kennington-green.

WILLS.—The Lord of Lord Langd [illegible] ministered to in Doctors' Commons by [illegible], [illegible] Archbishop of Canterbury, Lordship on a sheet of note paper, and contained a few words bequeathing the whole of his property, real and personal, to her Ladyship, appointing her sole executrix, and also guardian of the person and fortune of his daughter. It bears date in 1838, being two years after the birth of his daughter: the effects liable to probate duty were valued at £20,000. The will of Sir East George Clayton East, Bart., has been proved, and a duty paid on £40,000 personal property; that of [illegible], Esq., at£140,000; and that of the Rev. I. C. Fowell, at £19,000.

IRISH EMIGRANTS LEAVING HOME.—THE PRIEST'S BLESSING.

THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

The Census Returns, when published, will enable us to ascertain, in some degree, the extent of the combined ravages of famine and pestilence, in the first place, and of despair and emigration, in the second, in the depopulation of Ireland. But even these returns, authentic as they will be, cannot be complete; for the emigration that has gone on since the census was taken, and which still continues, will compel the statist to make large deductions from the amount which the census will yield, if he wish to ascertain the real number of the Irish people. The annals of the modern world offer no such record as that presented in the history of Ireland, since the memorable and deplorable years of the potato famine, and of the pestilence that followed in its track. The splendid emigrant ships that ply between Liverpool and New York, and which have sufficed in previous years to carry to the shores of America an Irish emigration, amounting on the average to 260,000 souls per annum, have, during the present spring, been found insufficient to transport to the States the increasing swarms of Irish who have resolved to try in the New World to gain the independence which has been denied them in the old.

"Emigration," says a letter dated a few days back, "is proceeding to an extent altogether unprecedented; but much less, in proportion, from Ulster than the other provinces. From most of the southern counties, the small farmers are hastening in vast numbers; and even in Leinster the mania for emigration prevails far and wide. The results from America are far greater in amount than in any previous year, and considerable sums are paid by the banks and by private commercial establishments, from day to day, on orders from the United States. From some districts in Ulster, numbers of the smaller tenantry are taking their departure. From one of the principal estates in Monaghan nearly one thousand persons of the cottier class are about to be sent to Canada at the expense of the landlord, who, it is stated, has made arrangements for providing them with a comfortable passage, and some small allowance of money to each family after reaching the port of their destination."

The number of emigrant vessels proceeding to America direct from Irish ports is quite unprecedented, and its cause is of the most extraordinary character. In the time. Within eight days, the following eleven vessels, carrying 1568 passengers, sailed from the single port of Cork:—The *Dominique*, for Quebec, 150 passengers; the *Don*, for New York, 160; the *Lockwoods*, for New York, 250; the *Merchants of Bute*, for Quebec, 120; the *Sara*, for Boston, 104; the *Sobany*, for New York, 195; the *Try Again*, for Quebec, 130; the *Favourite*, for Boston, 121; the *Clarinda*, for New York, 100; the *Swift*, for Boston, 120; the *Field Marshal Radetzky*, for New York, 88 passengers. In addition to those vessels, the *Jackdaw* went down the Cork river, on Tuesday, with 100 paupers on board, from the Kenmare Union-house.

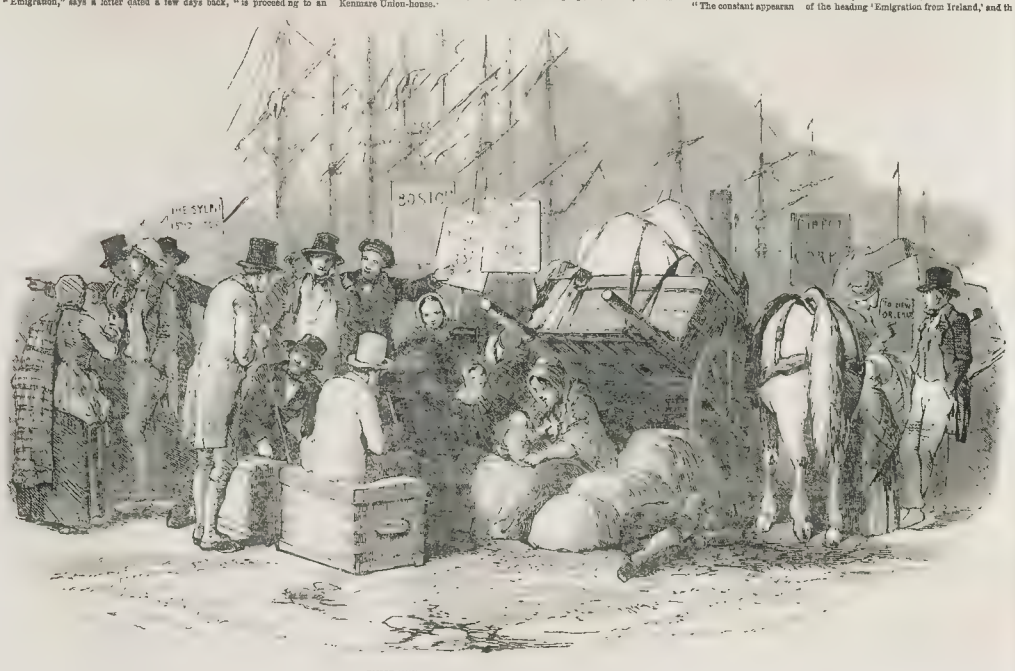
But what is most remarkable is, that, while this enormous emigration is going on, leading to a fear in some parts of the country that sufficient people will not be left to cultivate the land, the owners or mortgagees of Irish estates continue to evict their tenantry with as much rapidity as ever. The *Galway Vindicator* states:—"There were 195 ejectments entered—12 at the suit of the trustees of A. H. Lynch, one of Mathew S. Conyngham, and 181 were brought by the Law Life Insurance Company; and of 183 entries of civil bills, 87 were at the suit of the Insurance company. With the exception of three or four, the ejectments were all undefended. They were despatched at the rate of one each minute; so that, taking an average of five souls to each family ejected, we will have 300 per hour, and in the entire 905 human beings cast upon poor-house relief."

The same journal estimates the total evictions in Connemara during the present season at upwards of 4000. In Limerick and Kerry the same system is carried on; the evicted remaining in the union workhouse until remittances arrive from their friends in America, when they shake from their feet the dust of their native land, and rejoin their friends and relations across the Atlantic.

The following letter from our Correspondent in Cork—accompanying a series of Sketches, which we have engraved for our present Number—gives the latest information upon this interesting subject:—

(*From Correspondent at Cork.*)

"The constant appearan of the heading 'Emigration from Ireland,' and th

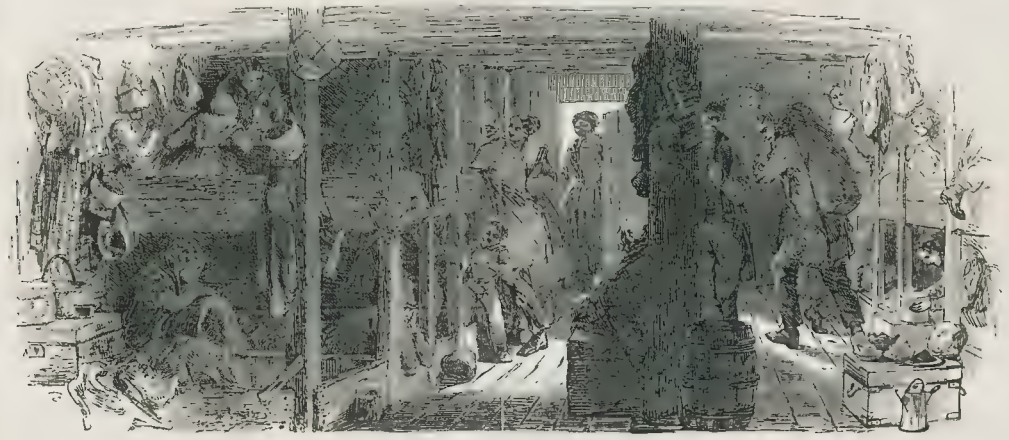


EMIGRANTS ARRIVAL AT CORK.—A SCENE ON THE QUAY.

THE EMIGRATION AGENTS' OFFICE—THE PASSAGE MONEY PAID.

no less constant stream of well-clad, healthy, and comfortable-looking peasantry in our streets, induces me to send you the accompanying sketches and communications on that subject.

"Upon reference to notes and papers of my own, and to information afforded me by the emigration agents here, I am disposed to think that about the middle of May the great emigrational torrent ceases to flow from these shores. Looking backward for the last month, I find that, during the week ending April 11, the greatest rush for the season took place. The numbers who left Cork that week could not have fallen far short of 1500 souls, and this with the emigration



EMIGRATION VESSEL.—BETWEEN DECKS.

of the other ports of Limerick, Waterford, Dublin, and even of Belfast, will give us an approach to 5000 weekly leaving the country. Large as this number may appear, it is well known that it is considerably below the mark when the departures for Liverpool are included. One agent informed me that he himself had booked 600 emigrants in four days, and yet he is but one of the many agents who are to be met with not alone in the large towns and seaports, but even thickly scattered through each county town and village throughout the country. In England you can have but little conception of the sufferings of the poor Irish emigrant from the time he first announces his intention of leaving home

DEPARTURE OF THE "NIMROD" AND "ATHLONE" STEAMERS, WITH EMIGRANTS ON BOARD, FOR LIVERPOOL

to his final departure; nor, indeed, can it be understood even in this country, except by those who make it their business to investigate the subject. Impressed with this belief, and being desirous of witnessing some of the partings of the emigrants from amidst the scenes of their youth, I took, a few days since, a run to the southwest of the county, from whence the great stream pours into the city of Cork. In my ramble I fell in with a clergyman, who was there on his way to take leave of a large number of his parishioners, who were then packing.

Some perhaps feel more severely the departure of the peasantry than the Roman Catholic clergy; as from them, and them alone, it may be said, comes the sole means of support which they receive. Yet none take a more active part in seeing them safely out of the country, or have looked more closely to the interest of those they leave behind, than these same clergy. Hundreds, even though their revenues are reduced, in most cases, to one-half, and in some to one-third. In company with one of these humble but exemplary men, I came to a sharp turn in the road, in view of that for which we sought, and of which I send you a sketch; namely, the packing and making ready of, I may say, an entire village—for there were not more than half-a-dozen houses on the spot, and all their former inmates were preparing to leave. Immediately that my friend was recognised, the people gathered about him in the most affectionate manner. He had a word of advice to Pat, a caution to Nelly, a suggestion to Dick, and he made a promise to Dan to take care of the "old woman," until the five pounds came in the spring to his "Reverence" to send her across to America. There ensued a scene of tears and lamentations, which must have softened a much harder heart than mine or that of the priest. He stood for awhile surrounded by the old and the young, the strong and infirm, on bended knee, and as turned his upturned eyes towards heaven, and asked the blessing of the Almighty upon the wanderers during their long and weary journey. Many were the tears brushed quietly away from the sunburnt cheeks of those who there knelt, and had implicit faith that the benediction so fervently and piously asked, would be vouchsafed to them.

It was not pleasant to linger amid a scene like this; so, to dispel our sadness, we took a last farewell of the group, and set off. We found ourselves upon the road to Kenmare, and in the midst of a train of from 200 to 300 men and women, boys and girls, varying in age from ten to thirty years. They led most picturesque in their gay plaid shawls and straw bonnets, and were all on their way to Cork, to go on board the emigrant ship.

"Upon inquiry, I was given to understand that this was but one of the many groups sent from the main-house through the country, and at the expense of the ratepayers. This, though an expensive process, is better than to leave them to pine and perish with want, as in the too wretched union of Kinrush, yet it would be also much young blood sent from amongst us, and that too, as a gentleman, an extensive farmer in the county of Kerry, told me, at a period when it is found difficult to obtain hands to do the necessary farm-work. I also found at an extent had this early and very emigration mania been carried in the county of Kerry, that this gentleman told me that he had been obliged even this early to engage farm labourers at 10l. per-annum, in the county of Cork, to take in his harvest in the county of Kerry during the coming season. Moreover, he stated that he was not the only one in the county who would be obliged to have recourse to the same means of procuring labourers. It would be strange, indeed, that Ireland, who, at one time, was able to supply with her superabundant labour the [illegible] England and Wales, should be obliged to seek in the En. lish and [illegible] for hands to do her work. Yet it is quite possible that such a thing [illegible]

Having seen sufficient of the country, I turned my steps towards the city, and upon my arrival there, first sought out the house of the strangers who frequently are obliged to remain in lodging-houses from one to five or six days, according to circumstances. I can assure you that it is not exaggerating, as the object misery of these miserable "lodging-houses for emigrants." It is no unusual thing to thrust from twenty to forty persons, of all ages and both sexes, [illegible] expected to find repos[illegible]

vided by the proprietor with some sort of covering he is charged irrespective right; should they bring their own bed-clothes, they pay twopence; and those who are content to sleep on the straw, without divesting themselves of their rags, pay one penny.

"For standing-room we pay may breakfast or dine—for it cannot be called accommodation the charges are pretty much on the same scale. On the whole, it is fortunate that the great business of emigration is now concentrated within the setting-in of the warm weather, otherwise these lodging-houses, from their overcrowded state, as well as from the accumulated amount of filth in them, would be the nucleus of pestilence, and dangerous to the health of the surrounding [illegible]

"Several years since, when landing for the first time on the French shore, I felt much harrassed by the unfeeling persecution of the hotel-touters; but little did I dream of ever seeing the leading system in such a fearful extent as it now is in Ireland; for no sooner is the red plaid of an Irish emigrant girl, or the unbuttoned swirl-collar of a Kerryman recognised, that she or he instantly beset by those harpies or mancouvers. It is sometimes impossible to escape, except by main force, and by the aid of the police. The latter are daily thanked by the bench of magistrates for their exertions in this respect.

"The accompanying is a sketch of a party of emigrants who have arrived on the quay from a long journey, in some cases close upon one hundred miles—They are stretched and many of them are sleeping upon their small store of [illegible] ments' repose. This, and the companion sketch of the row at the office-door, were some of the emigrants are seen paying their passage money, will show [illegible] extent to which the system of emigration has arrived, and their interference, and from which they are only obliged to desist upon the application of superior force.

"Having thus shown you what was picturesque in the passage of the group of emigrants from the home of their infancy to the office of the emigration agent who provides them with a ship direct from the port, it may not now be out of place if one to send you a sketch of the same group on board the vessel, accompanying [illegible] and which I trust will readily explain the more in which these vessels are [illegible] up, and where each party gets so many square inches to her or his share of ship, as the case may be. If any one has the curiosity to [illegible] the [illegible] woman, and child are obliged to huddle together like pigs at a fair. But then the ship is partitioned, divided, and formed exactly according to the strict letter of the law; and none can possibly feel aggrieved, except it be one of them without being instantly struck with the chances that appear of the complete demoralisation of the whole group; and what is worse, the certain fate that awaits them when the hatches are all closed, and the ship heaves and labours in the storm, can be much better imagined by others than described by me. The answer given to a party who, upon seeing the way in which their scanty provisions were left to rot and rumble about, asked if even a plank in the shape of a table was not to be provided for them, was, 'Coe them up with it, indeed! How be off ye're for a table.' And yet this man is known to be a kind, generous-hearted man in other respects.

"Any inquiry or remonstrance is answered by the allegation, that all is according to the Act of Parliament. The Act as directs it; to that you will [illegible] what little chances of extra comforts the emigrant has who emigrates [illegible] smaller vessels belonging to men, some of whom are making lordly fortunes by their new trade.

"Having now shown you so much of what appertains to those who sail from this port direct to America, nothing remains but to send you a sketch of the departure of the steamers for Liverpool, which, generally, of late, have been crowded to suffocation, owing, perhaps, as much to the cheapness of the fare caused by the steam boat opposition for some time back, as to a better understanding of the emigrant that they will be better provided for in the way of a stay in Liverpool, the 'great port of embarkation,' than they are likely to be in Irish vessels.

"The withdrawal of this ruinous competition will now, no doubt, in this manner of an ignation, materially serve the Cork Steam-ship Company, as double [illegible] numbers of those who therefore made for Queenstown will be compelled to turn their thoughts towards Cork, owing to the superiority of the vessels leaving the port. From early dawn on the day of the steamers sailing up to the hour of starting, whether it be ten in the morning or three in the afternoon, the curious in those matters will be sure to find the quays leading to the packet-office one continued stream of cars, carts, trucks, and porters, and all heavily-laden with boxes, bags, bundles, and [illegible] bladder bazaars and sacks of potatoes, and all tending to the one centre, namely, the desk of the *Master* and where the well-fed, well-dressed as also well-disposed are sure to congregate, to view the scene around. The following sketch will show one of those weekly scenes, and from which I trust your readers will [illegible] on of the hustle and excitement that takes place upon the [illegible] truly heart-touching.

[illegible] ace of the low [illegible] wretched and miserable-looking beings. At present it is the bone and sinew of the land that appear to go out, and even those [illegible] than a remunerative employment at home, the number of the sums of money sent into this country from relatives in America, our [illegible] alone paid out on [illegible] ittances received during the [illegible]

PRIZES FOR SUPERIOR CLOTH.—On Wednesday evening, [illegible] entertainment by Mr. J. Smith, the woollen merchant, [illegible] at his villa at Turnham-green, on the occasion of his distributing the medals to the successful competitors for producing cloths of the finest possible quality. Next week we shall engrave the medal, a fine work of art, by [illegible]

GREAT EXHIBITION CAKE.—Messrs. E. Hoitt, the confectioners, of Islington and Lombard-street, have made a cake in imitation of the great Exhibition Building, which has attracted many thousands to their establishments where it has been readily disposed of. This cake contains no fewer than [illegible]

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the company was held at Newcastle; M. Plummer Esq., in the chair, at which it was resolved to raise an additional capital of £150,000, in new shares, bearing a preference dividend of four per cent., with a bonus. At the meeting it was stated that the arbitrator [illegible] and his counsel (Mr. Cross) had awarded as the final [illegible] having only had £2,000 from that gentleman [illegible] ssed by some gentlemen at the meeting, [illegible] and one or two hon[illegible] expressed as the [illegible] day was rapidly approaching when [illegible] railway would wound [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The May Meetings have commenced this week with some of the most important of those assemblages. We subjoin a brief notice of each:—

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society took place at Exeter Hall, Lord Ashley in the chair, supported by the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. Plumptre, M.P. &c. The report, which was read by the Secretary, showed that the operations of the Society extended over the western, northern, central, and southern portions of Europe [illegible] the Canadas, and adjacent countries, Persia, India, China, Polynesia, Africa, and America, and the Scriptures had been translated into the vernaculars of those parts of the world. The issues from the Society during the year had amounted to 1,117,647, making a total of 24,747,667 since the commencement of the society in 1804. The entire receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1851, amounted to £105,330 2s 8d, being an increase over the preceding year of £11,695 1s. 1d. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the society had amounted to £53,795 7s. 10d., including £25,968 8s. 10d. free contributions from auxiliary societies. The amount received for bibles and testaments was £51,514 15s. 10d. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £105,143 10s 10d., being £187 2s. 10d. over that of the preceding year, and the society was under engagements to the extent of £61,562 7s.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSIONS.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Monday evening; the Duke of Argyle in the chair. Amongst those on the platform we observed Sir Charles Malcolm, the [illegible] Mr. Stuart (of Moffat), the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and several other ministers of the Church of Scotland. After the meeting had been opened by prayer, his Grace the Duke of Argyle said, that it afforded him peculiar satisfaction to preside on that occasion, because the prosperity of the society appeared to him not only healthy of the highest and most good which it had been the means of effecting, but also the gratifying fact that the public fund appreciated and warmly supported an institution which had been the means of evangelising all parts of [illegible] the blessings of religion and education. They had heard from the report [illegible] during the year they had received £12,671 for home missions, and for their foreign missions £27,410. The number of teachers the institution had [illegible] was 4,000. Besides [illegible] benefits the society had conferred on [illegible] at home, it had promoted education in Jamaica, the Mauritius, [illegible] Trinidad, Demerara, and throughout the West Indian Islands. The noble Duke concluded by moving the adoption of the report. The motion, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions in support and furtherance of the report were passed.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of this society took place in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided; and, in opening the proceedings, observed, that when all other missions failed, [illegible] encouraging assertion—when they had recently returned to their [illegible] of China, and also, in a very remarkable manner, to the entire continent of Africa, as well as to the whole of India—it was extremely gratifying to know that they had received the most satisfactory reports from the missionaries. They had recently sent out one "truly missionary" bishop to North America, and they would soon be enabled to dispatch another to the west coast of Africa. They were therefore [illegible] these good work[illegible] as a period when the Church was in a position of [illegible] and danger—a position which made every Protestant stand to his arms and look around him with alarm. He alluded with regret to the fact, that both within and without the Church the principles of Popery had been making rapid and incessant encroachments on the Protestantism of the country. A very lengthy report was read, detailing the proceedings of the missionaries during the past year, and stating that the society had large increase in property. The income, including a sum of £10,000 in donations and legacies, amounted to [illegible] showing an increase of £7,075 over the receipts of the last year. The expenditure amounted to £104,634. A bequest of £5,000 had been received from the late Miss Godfrey, of Blackheath, "as a special purpose of providing for the orphans and widows [illegible] A bishop would be sent out to Sierra Leone as soon as [illegible] arrangements were completed for the purpose. The accounts from the different stations showed that the society's missions were progressing most favourably. It was a fact deserving of notice, that by an limp-ral means, entirely unsectarian, was attended to those who embraced Protestantism in Turkey. Heretofore, converts to Christianity in that country were unable to maintain it. The Earl of Harrowby moved, and the Bishop of London seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions were then passed, and the meeting dispersed.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Friday, at Freemasons' Hall, H.R. Prince Albert in the chair. The report stated, in general terms, that the efforts of the society had been most successful during the past year than at any former period of its existence. The receipts during the year had amounted to £[illegible] which was a special need had been a[illegible]000, which showed an increase of £4,700 as compared with the income of last year. In addition to the ordinary contributions, they had received £257 towards the erection of a new hall, and £[illegible] towards the erection of their labours. The report was adopted, and several resolutions passed for carrying out the objects of the society, after which the meeting separated.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this influential society was held in Exeter Hall, on Monday, Thomas Farmer, Esq., in the chair. After the meeting had been constituted by prayer, and the chairman had delivered an appropriate address to the assembly, the secretary, Mr. Pumptre, in proposing the adoption of the report, said the society, notwithstanding the misunderstanding which had arisen among some of [illegible] bers, had done all in its power to promote the objects for which it was established, and to promote its efficiency. From the report they had learned that the receipts of the institution during the year had amounted to £[illegible], and the expenditure to £[illegible], leaving a balance in favour of the society of £[illegible]. The expenditure over receipts of £9105 8s. 11d. That deficiency was proposed to be disbursed by the sale of the donations and annuities funded. The report was then read, and on the motion of Mr. John Young, on its funds; and it is stated that the committee of the society, in the confidence that whatever sums they received would be made good by the liberality of the members, had always been guided by the objects of the society in anticipation of the views of the members. It was a gratifying fact that the confidence of the working committee had always been more than less than the powers of the association, and that the reliance of the committee upon the liberality of the members had always been reap rated to in a manner which, while it reflected credit on the donors, gave the securities of forwarding the interests of the institution. The total receipts were 80,070. In the course of his speech the honourable gentleman stated that it appeared from the total ordinary receipts at the Mansion-house, and at the districts in London, Scotland, and Wales, that there was £68 [illegible] 6d. from the Hibernian Missionary meeting, £42 [illegible] 6d.; and from the Juvenile Christmas offerings, £3000 9s. 3d., making a total from the above sources of £76,318 8s. 9d. This was to be added, contributions of foreign auxiliaries [illegible] £12,429 0s. 3d.; colonial grants, £4930 1s. 3d.; [illegible] 5s.; annuities [illegible] 10, leaving an amount £3091 5s. 3d., and dividends, [illegible] 2d.; making a gross sum of £104,661 14s 6d. The motion was seconded by [illegible], and was also several resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall; E. Harris, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that favourable accounts had been received from all parts of the world in which the society was a fowing aid being rendered towards the Sunday-schools. From [illegible] Van Diemen's Land, the West Indies, and the United States the accounts [illegible] encouraging. The receipts during the past year amounted to [illegible] amount of contributions was £1333, being less than that of the preceding year, and leaving a balance against the society of £320. The report was adopted, and several resolutions were passed in favour of resolutions passed for the furtherance of the objects of the society, the meeting separated.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the friends of this society was held in the church of the Independents, Falcon-square, Aldersgate, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of their proceedings during the past year. The meeting was fully attended, the body of the church, the galleries, and the platform being crowded to the chair, referred, in brief terms, to the great advantages arising from the association, and its working. He was happy to say that the income had exceeded their expenditure, as the meeting would be convinced by the report, which would be read to them by their secretary. The secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that 100 students had been assisted, 3000 visitors, who entered the domiciles of 30,000 families. The report was unanimously adopted, and resolutions in support of the society were carried with acclamation.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Monday, the fifteenth annual meeting of the donors and friends of this institution was held in the School-room of the Institute, Gray's-inn road. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, supported by the Earl Waldegrave, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., the [illegible] H. Sewell, Archdeacon Waterford, Major Woodroffe, General Magenis, the Rev. E. Garbett, Rector of Birmingham, and a number of influential gentlemen, friends of the institution. Previous to the general meeting, the [illegible] was conducted in the Institute underwent an examination. The Archbishop of Canterbury having briefly opened the meeting by prefacing the [illegible] the institution, founded as it was upon true Protestant educational principles, and calculated to produce the best results both at home and abroad, the secretary read the report, a most voluminous document, which states that the system pursued [illegible] Committee of Council on Education, as [illegible] of Schools, at Christmas last. The committee proposed to erect cottages, upon 35 allotment rent-free, for twelve months, during the first class, during the year. The number of teachers trained in the institution was stated at 145. The Model School contained 90 preparatory children, 150 infants, and 160 juveniles. The receipts during the past year amounted to £2750 16s. 3d., and the expenditure to £3705 7s. 5d., leaving a balance in favour of the Institution of £954 9s. 8d.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday, the eighteenth annual meeting of this bank was held at the banking-house in Bishopsgate-street; J. T. Laurie, Esq., in the chair. The report shows the net profits of the past year to be £31,236 3s. 6d., which, added to the undivided profits from previous years, made the total profits £[illegible] 13s 6d., out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to £24,549 16s, leaving a reserve in hand of £[illegible] 17s 6d. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—On Thursday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, Lord Wharncliffe presiding, to consider what measures should be adopted for obtaining an alteration in the commercial laws of this country, and the appointment of Tribunals of Commerce, by which complicated questions equitable, and cheap decisions may be obtained on disputes affecting trade and commerce, between the merchants and traders of the country. Ultimately, it was resolved to petition Parliament, praying for an act for the purpose, after having been addressed by several friends of the society, in furtherance of resolutions, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY OF ARTS CONVERSAZIONE.—On Wednesday evening, the first of a series of four conversazioni, projected by the council of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of giving the foreigners whom the Exhibition has attracted to the metropolis a peep at the interior of English society, and the influential [illegible] took place at the Society-house, John-street, Adelphi. The rooms were very full, but the foreigners were not as numerous as might have been expected, those of the Continental nations being represented [illegible] among others, the Austrian and the French. M. C. Dupin was also present.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Monday the quarterly court of governors was held at the college, in Portugal-street; the Rev. A. W. Jelf, D.D., in the chair. From the report, it appeared that on the 1st of January last 114 patients were in the house, and 300 had since been admitted, making a total of 414. Of these 300 were cured, 23 had died, 23 had left, and 116 remained under treatment at the close of the quarter. The number of outpatients received had been 6894. The report was adopted.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes for the present session took place on Monday, after which a lecture was delivered by Dr. Sutherland, and the pupils and their friends. C. B. Stuffield, Esq., the chairman of the house committee, presided. Gold medals presented by the governors of the hospital, for proficiency in attending to the patients in the wards, were given to several gentlemen. The proceedings were terminated by an address by Mr. Stuffield congratulating the pupils on their successful exertions.

LOCK ASYLUM.—On Sunday morning a sermon in behalf of the funds of the above asylum was preached at the Lock Chapel, by the Rev. Hugh Rowel, M.A., honorary canon of Chester; at the conclusion of which a collection was made amounting to £[illegible]. In the evening, the Rev. Capel Moyneaux preached an old of the same benevolent cause, when a further subscription was entered into, making an aggregate of £[illegible]. The anniversary festival of the Lock Hospital and Asylum is to be held on Wednesday next, [illegible] manship of the beneficent friend of the charity, the Hon. Arthur Kinn[illegible]

ST. PANCRAS ALMSHOUSES INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the friends of this charity was held on Thursday, at the institution, Southampton-street, Euston-square; the Rev. T. Dale in the chair. The secretary stated that a committee of influential residents and others had been formed for the purpose of establishing a[illegible]houses for the reception of about one hundred pensioners, who, from unavoidable misfortune, found themselves in their declining years reduced from comfort and independence to penury and want. The subscriptions already announced amounted to £[illegible] and as soon as they had reached £[illegible] the almshouses would be built. The only requisites to render candidates eligible for this charity would be [illegible] should have paid poor-rates in the parish for not less than seven years, and should not receive parochial assistance, and have never received parochial relief. Resolutions were passed for carrying out the objects of the institution, and the meeting separated.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, the 77th anniversary of this society was commemorated at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was occupied by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., who, in proposing the toast of the evening, the health of the society, to the Honourable and Reverend the members and supporters of the institution on the undoubted success that had attended their exertions bore for it the cause of humanity. Since the last anniversary dinner, no fewer than 281 cases of persons rescued from drowning had been investigated by the committee, and in 271 of them the parties had been restored to life. The cases of persons rescued from drowning during the past year

REUNION DES ARTS.—Under this title, a number of professors and amateurs of musical and pictorial art propose to hold weekly meetings, the first of which took place on Tuesday night, at the Beethoven-rooms, Queen Anne Street. In one of the apartments, chamber music, of a classical character, will be performed, both by professors and others; in another, a small collection of paintings, original and selected, will be weekly exhibited; and it is proposed to give to the meeting a literary character, by the introduction of orations, lectures, recitations, and so forth. The musical programme on Monday evening included Miss E. Day, Mdlle Rummel, Mr. I. Day, Herr C. Goffrie, and Herr Schmidt; and the collection of works of art included some clever water-colour and oil sketches. The association starts under good patronage, and publishes a long list of artistic members.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary of this society took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Stanley, M.P. for Lynn, in the chair. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to this institution," referred at some length to the history of the society. It was established 140 years ago, but up to the year 1809 it had only a day school. A new era then commenced. Children were then taken under the entire care of the managers, and the number had now increased to 225. As regarded the finances of the institution he was happy to find that whereas a few years ago there were debts to the amount of £2300; those obligations had now been discharged, a fund had been spent within building and repairs. The society had acquired a corporate character, and had invested in the funds £12,000; but, as the managers considered it their duty not to accumulate wealth but to administer it, they had therefore extended the benefits of the society as they were enabled to do so, it was still needful to appeal to the generosity of the public. The subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of £1100

ARRIVAL OF RAJAH BROOKE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ravine*, Capt. Evans, arrived at Southampton on Thursday, from Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Gibraltar. On board the steamer is Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Borneo. Sir James appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Grant. Sir James has arrived at Sarawak, in Pulo Bell-Malli.

LANGBOURNE WARD.—It was understood on Wednesday in the City, that Mr. Ou itt, M.P., would be a candidate for the aldermanic gown of this ward, on the room of Sir John Key, who has been promoted to the Bridge Without, as Alderman Thompson had refused that honour. Mr. Cubitt is stated to have received the support of Mr. Masterman, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Gurney.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—An address, to which 255,726 signatures were attached, and which was presented to her Majesty from her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in England, disclaiming any intention of treachery upon the Royal prerogative in the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy, has been printed by order of the House of Commons

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.—The merit attaching to an intention of reviving the "old English science of fencing, sparring, &c., will commend itself to the English mind. We are prepared to give the largest amount of praise to the performances under the above title, which we witnessed at Saville House, on Wednesday the 30th ult. We take an interest in such "a rough play," the dexterity, vigour, and perfect self-command of the friendly combatants will afford a rare treat; and the stalwart Highlanders, Campbell and Macdonald, in their masterly use of claymores and targets, form a striking and pleasant contrast with the small, light, lithe, and active figures of the wrestlers, Dixon and Douglas. There was fencing between Messrs Winterbottom and Chapman, a light stick, in which most strange and amusing effects were introduced, by Messrs. Percy and Wharton; and various feats by others. Almost equally deserving of praise, with the French *canne* and *bâton*, and the menacing and unparalleled bayonet of British. The spectacle is, perhaps, unique at present in London, and will probably collect many visitor

ST ALBANS ELECTION.—A Royal proclamation, offering a reward of £50 each, payable by the Treasury, was issued on Tuesday, and posted in various public places in the metropolis, for the discovery, apprehension, and delivery over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the abducted witness. Waggett, Hayward, Birchmore, and Skeggs. The proclamation attracted large crowds of readers at the Mansion House. The witness Edwards, who was committed on the ground of having been concerned in the abduction of Waggett, has now been in Newgate nearly a month, and has been visited by various parties. It is proposed to bring in a bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole affair at St. Albans

LIBEL.—In the Bail Court, on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Shee, on the part of the nuns of the Roman Catholic Convent of Notre Dame, at Clapham, obtained a conditional rule for a criminal information against the printer and publisher of the *Morning Herald*, for having published in that paper, on the 12th of March last, a libel reflecting on the moral character of those ladies, from which it would be inferred that one of the inmates of the convent had been delivered recently of an illegitimate child. The learned Serjeant based his application on affidavits showing the utter falsehood and groundlessness of the slander. The learned gentleman also obtained a similar rule against the printer and publisher of the *Morning Herald*, on the same ground.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—On Wednesday, the competitors for the championship and the heavy stakes were Robert Coombes, the champion of the Thames, and Thomas Mackinney, of Richmond, who aspired to that honorary distinction. As the weather was propitious, the banks of the river and other steam-boats were literally besieged, and Putney, Hammersmith, and every part of the shores of river in the course, presented thousands of spectators. The course was from Putney Bridge to the Ship at Mortlake. The start took place at a few minutes after six o'clock, and after a hard struggle Coombes went through Hammersmith Bridge two clear lengths a head, increased it gradually, and won by a dozen or more lengths—two rotatching his hat on the waters of the Thames and Tyne besides the valuable consideration of £400 stakes. The time occupied by the winner was 1 hour 1 min. 30 secs.

ROBBERY OF NEWSPAPERS.—At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, a lad, named Henry Agar, was committed to prison for 14 days, for selling newspapers, which had been, on the previous Friday, forced off the shoulder of a publisher's messenger, at the General Post-Office, during the time the mail was generally taken away there at the closing of the box. The parcel stolen contained numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and other journals, and it appeared that papers were often thus lost and the blame thrown upon the Post-Office authorities, whereas the papers had never been put into the post at all. Mr. Peacock, the solicitor to the Post Office, who attended to watch the case on behalf of that establishment, stated that the authorities of the Post-Office were anxious to show to the public that the numerous complaints as to the miscarriages of newspapers arose from the negligence or misconduct of the servants in all probability they were caused by the want of proper care upon the part of the newsvenders, who unwinded boys with vast quantities of journals, who became thus, in consequence of the carelessness of some and the dishonesty of others, subjected to considerable diminution in the neighbourhood of the Post-Office, in which they ought all to have been deposited In the present case, about 50 newspapers had been sent by a newsvender to the Post-Office in the care of a boy, who by some means lost them near the establishment, and the parties to whom they had been directed, supposing that the fault of the non-delivery lay with the Post-Office authorities, came to town to complain of the injury. It was at the moment discovered that the papers, instead of having been posted, had been carried and in the newspaper market opposite the building, by the prisoner, who was no doubt in confederacy with persons of more experience in practices by which false imputations were cast upon the systems observed in that important department. It was thought necessary to look to all cases of the kind with great attention, and the newsvenders were bound to exercise more caution than was at all usual with the mass of them, in depositing or causing to be deposited the newspapers they wished to post in the box.

BIRTHS AND DEATH— In the metropolitan districts, the births [illegible] [illegible] females. [illegible] Deaths during the same period.—Males, 484; females, 510: total, 994. The average of births in six corresponding weeks in 1846 was 1424. The rate of mortality [illegible] the week ending last Saturday, as shown by this return, is still higher than from the experience of late years might be expected at the beginning of May. The deaths, which in the previous week had been 940, have declined in the week ending last Saturday to 994: but [illegible] average of ten corresponding weeks is only 883 [illegible] Unsupposed rate of increase of population, does not exceed [illegible] and there is still an excess in the mortality of the present week above the average, equal to 31. From a comparison of corresponding weeks of [illegible] only in one instance, when, occurred in 1846, when small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus abounded, were the deaths more numerous than those registered last [illegible] previous week the number of young persons who died under the age [illegible] was 644. In the last it was 443. Hence it appears, that, though this latter number is greater than usual, the health of the juvenile part of the population has improved. But the unseasonable coldness of the weather is not [illegible] its effects on the old; for in the above week the mortality of this class has increased, the deaths of persons of 60 years and upwards having been in the previous week 226, in the latter 222. The zymotic or epidemic class [illegible] little difference between last week's results and the average. [illegible] were children except one, died of [illegible] death which occurred at the Small-pox Hospital is recorded [illegible] d of May.—a policeman, [illegible] small-pox, [illegible] small-pox, continued, unprotected (20 days)." Mr. Watts, the registrar, adds, that "the deceased had been sent up from Hampstead to be in attendance at the Exhibition, and with other members of the police was attacked with the disease, and was removed to the Hospital at Upper Holloway." Hooping-cough is on [illegible] numbered [illegible] were also 8 deaths from [illegible] from scrofula, 6 from tabes mesenterica, 5 from disease of the liver, 4 from water on the brain, 4 from disease of the brain, which same [illegible] aged 82 years. [illegible] of the nervous system, was also fatal in 16 cases, which is the usual number. The 69 deaths from the two last-mentioned [illegible] cephalitis and hydrocephalus, occurred with only three exceptions, in children, and exceeded the corresponding [illegible] 1846, in all 1867 children, were registered [illegible] of the [illegible] corresponding weeks in ten years [illegible] 82 to 85; we [illegible] 84 to 87; [illegible] 86 to 89; [illegible] 88 to 91; [illegible] 90 to 93; [illegible] 92 to 95; [illegible] 94 to 97; [illegible] 96 to 99; [illegible] 98 to 1001; [illegible] 1000 to 1003; [illegible] 1002 to 1005; [illegible] 1004 to 1007; [illegible] 1006 to 1009; [illegible] 1008 to 1011; [illegible] 1010 to 1013; [illegible] 1012 to 1015; [illegible] 1014 to 1017; [illegible] 1016 to 1019; [illegible] 1018 to

M. SOYER'S "SYMPOSIUM" OF ALL NATIONS, GORE HOUSE, KENSINGTON.—THE GARDENS.

fortune-teller; and the impenetrable Grotto of Ondine, shown in the centre of the Illustration. This is a little pavilion of many-hued stalactites, the ceiling of dazzling crystal, through which are seen myriads of gold and silver fish. The grotto is surmounted with a statuette of Hebe, who, from her enchanted cup, dispenses to mortals through the shafts of the temple artfully concocted liquors. In the centre of the lawn is a marble fountain group, of classic design; and to the right is the Baronial Banqueting Hall, in which the Sanatory Commission and her friends are feasted right royally this very day. The exterior is castellated; the roof is entirely of stained glass; the walls are hung with crimson drapery, and oil paintings by Madame Soyer; there are elegant statuettes, and vases of fragrant flowers; a music gallery, a dais for the chairman, &c.

Adjoining the garden is the *Pré d'Orsay*, with six grassy pyramids, surmounted by vases filled with flowers; at the extremity is "*Le Pavillon monstre d'Amphitryon*; or, the Encampment of all Nations"—a regular dining saloon, to accommodate 1800 persons.

Here we take leave of the Symposium for the present, wishing M. Soyer all success in his new world of ingenuity; and the sooner the reader becomes initiated into their mysteries, the better for his mundane felicity. They are, unquestionably, worthy of Heidegger, or the master of the revels of any age.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—THE CIRCLE—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The subject of the Great International Exhibition, and its present and future consequences upon the mind and character of the age, not alone in Great Britain, but throughout the world, is one too vast to be speedily exhausted. Public opinion can as yet scarcely grasp it in all its magnitude.

Considered as a spectacle alone, the Inauguration was one which, for grandeur and magnificence, and for its effect upon the imagination, might bear comparison with, if it did not excel, any which the annals of the world can offer. The Building itself—the fitting shrine for the objects of mingled beauty and utility which it encloses—is as original and novel as the occasion; and if the ancient peoples had advanced far enough in civilization, and had possessed wisdom enough to conceive such a project as this friendly rivalry of the industrious workers of all climes and races, this Building would have been commemorated by the history and tradition of three thousand years, in the songs of bards and in the proverbs of the people, as a wonder of the world, worthy to rank with the Pyramids, or with the gates and walls of Thebes or Palmyra for its greatness, and with the Colossus that bestrode Rhodes harbour for its beauty. But the Crystal Palace has the merit of surpassing all these in the true nobility of the purposes for which it was erected. It is no vast monument of a still vaster pride and vanity, like the Pyramids; it is not, like the gates and walls of the ancient cities of the east, a bulwark against the encroachments of vindictive and rapacious enemies; nor, like the Rhodian Colossus a useless, although splendid, ornament of a great capital. Different from and more excellent than these, it is sanctified by a high purpose, the highest, indeed, known to that practical religion, which, including all objects of human interest, preaches not simply love to God, but good-will to men.

Though its iron pillars and its crystal walls are not constructed

THE "PRINCE OF WALES" MODEL FRIGATE.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE CHINESE MANDARIN, ETC.

for a durability that shall rival these great works of the olden time—its idea will remain to all coming ages, a living fact, endowed with a tenacity that shall produce the mere outward form of similar or still more splendid monuments of human progress in every quarter of the globe, whenever they may be required for a purpose so exalted.

The ceremonial of opening was as auspicious and imposing as the object was novel; and even in a time when people are but little inclined to let their imagination run away with their judgment, or to accept the grand and the indefinite for the small and comprehensible, the fancy of the coldest and most calculating of the spectators was warmed into enthusiasm by the scene. It was not alone the sight of a youthful and beloved Queen, surrounded by her family, lending the aid of an universal and well-won popularity to that solemn consecration of industry; nor the presence at her side of the illustrious Prince, to whose clear and comprehensive intellect and philanthropic heart the Exhibition owes its existence; nor that of the aged warrior—the most notable man in all Christendom, and to whom we are indebted for the repose that has enabled the nations to show that they can work as well as combat; nor that of the chief officers of a state compared with whose power and dominion the empires of old were but as provinces, that made the scene so imposing: it was not alone the presence of myriads of people shouting with "heart and voice" the anthem which speaks both the humble piety and the exulting loyalty of Englishmen; nor the concourse of strangers from every quarter of the globe, and especially from that great nation with whom our rivalry has always, until now, been on the bloody battle-field; nor the magnificent display of every conceivable article of usefulness or luxury invented by the ingenuity of men; nor the gay and brilliant appearance of the exterior of that Crystal Palace, glittering in the rays of a lovely May morning; nor the still more brilliant interior, realizing to the hard matter-of-fact men of Saxon England in the nineteenth century the gorgeous descriptions of fairy palaces born in the luxuriant imaginations of the Oriental story-tellers; nor the reflection that forced itself upon all minds, how truly great and how full of good augury for all humanity such exhibitions might become hereafter; nor the pardonable exultation felt by Englishmen in the fact, that in England alone at the present day such an exhibition was possible: it was not any one of these facts, but a combination of them all, and of a thousand other circumstances equally significant and pleasing, that made the scene within and without the Crystal Palace, on that memorable day, the most affecting and cheering, as well as the most remarkable event in the modern history of mankind.

It has been well said of this Great Exhibition, that by its means the nations of the world have, for the first time, co-operated together in one peaceful act. This of itself gives it a grandeur and a solemnity which might atone for a thousand errors, if any such existed. To have brought about such a result is to have lived to a noble end, and to have conferred a benefit upon humanity; and to a share in this great achievement are entitled not alone the heads which planned, but the hands which executed it. To us it seems, while endeavouring to disentangle from amid the mass of reflections that force themselves upon our minds as we write upon this theme, that the co-operation of the industrious many of all climes and races in this work is a fact full of good promise for a future time. The co-operation of the world will not end with the year 1851, nor be confined to an emulative display of what each nation or section of a nation has done, or can do, in art and manufacture.

In the history of nations, as in that of individuals, physical facts always take precedence of, and are the forerunners of moral and spiritual facts. The workers of the world having shown each other how they can work, what cotton, linen, silk, and woollens they can spin, what metals they can fashion into shapes of beauty and usefulness, what ingenious and mighty machinery to defy space and time they can construct, what secrets of nature they can discover and turn to account for the service of humanity, what wealth they can create to please and flatter the senses and the intellect of all, will learn, that, if co-operation be good in this respect, it may be good also in another. They have exhibited in concert; the next step will be to work in concert, not alone in physical, but in moral and religious work.

When they take *that* step a new era will begin, and Utopia will no longer be an idle dream, but will take the form and substance of a possible fact. Once again, there is a handwriting upon the wall—not in the warning characters of "*Mene mene tekel upharsin*," but in hopeful words which seem to come spontaneously from all lips, and to shape themselves into the divine accents, "peace on earth, and good-will to men."

A GUIDE TO THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

After having afforded our foreign partners, in the great Temple of Peace and Commerce, another week for completing their arrangements for unpacking, for marshalling in due order the many beautiful objects which, for want of time duly to display they had thrust out of sight during the ceremonies of the opening day, we resume our march of investigation by the same kind of rapid view of the eastern or foreign wing that we have already bestowed upon the British department.

For the imperfect preparation of our foreign friends there are many reasonable excuses to be found. They had far to travel; they were subject to all the delays incident to sea, to land journeying, to custom-houses, and to dependance on agents. In a new country, having to deal with officials and servants whose language was unknown or imperfectly known to them, every movement was necessarily slow and expensive. Besides, they were distracted by repeated rumours of adjournment, and restricted for obvious reasons in the number of men they could employ.

Our own countrymen, with all their advantages, would, many of them, have been terribly behindhand, if they had not been within a few minutes, or, at most, a few hours, of their workshops. As it is, many a Manchester, Glasgow, and London House was turned out of the Building before its work was complete, and had to pray for leave to prepare a second edition of their display for Saturday.

The great silk trophy contained within its ample tent fifteen men and ten women, all hard at work from Monday morning until half-past ten on Tuesday night, and then was barely completed.

There can, however, be no doubt, that the Royal Commissioners were quite right in adhering with rigid punctuality to the day originally fixed. If they had not, the day of opening might have been indefinitely postponed from a week to three weeks is even now claimed by several foreign contractors, as the narrowest time within which they can appear in full splendour. Russia has scarcely anything unpacked, beyond a few vases. The greatest treasures of the Tuscan contribution are still fast in their cases; and on the day after the 1st of May, in the French and in part of the German department, hammers were going on busily, and shavings, sawdust, and musty hay were nearly as plentiful as they were a week previously.

INDIA

Before passing into the Foreign Department, we must make a little tour through a department which represents a country where seventy millions of subjects acknowledge the sovereignty of England, which is even now one of our best markets, either to buy raw produce or sell British manufactures, and yet which, in spite of books, and pictures, and panoramas, is scarcely known to a very large part of our educated public, except as a land of elephants, tigers, cobra-di-capellos, shawls, and diamonds. Young ladies versed in French, Italian, music, and even the use of the globes, talk as if Bombay and Calcutta stood in the same relation as London and Brighton. Young gentlemen of unexceptionable manners and coats, if they think about the subject at all, class the ingenious Hindoo, practising arts his forefathers practised with the same skill centuries before civilization had commenced in France or Britain, with the Bosjesmans or Ojibbeways

Yet India is a country it is time we should all know, for it is perhaps the land in which there is more "*future*" for our commerce and manufactures than any other. Railroads have commenced there, and before long a double railway route through Europe, with the electric telegraph, will make Calcutta nearer to us one time than Berlin not a century ago. In the meantime, nothing could have been more opportune than a collection which is an exhibition in itself.

Although in the British department, we have a right to treat it as foreign, because nine-tenths of the contents will be new to nine-tenths of the visitors

India occupies both sides of the eastern end of the Western Avenue entering on the transept.

On the northern side are a series of models of the ordinary country craft used in fishing, trading, and for piracy, some arms and saddlery.

On one side of the bay are a large collection of the iron, and on the other of the brass vessels commonly used by the native Hindoos and Mahommedans, some of them very elegant, and, as well as the pottery, forcibly reminding one of the form found in ancient Egyptian and Etruscan remains.

A little further on is a tent, composed of the most costly shawls embroidered in gold, covered with a variety of the richest praying carpets; cushions carved in ebony, with an elaboration of ornament which it is impossible to describe, are arranged about it.

Next, we find a set of Indian toys—probably exactly the same kind of toys that Indian children played with when British children were sold in the slave market of Rome, or even when Alexander the Great defeated Porus and crossed the Hindus, late the boundary of British power.

Ranged round a large table are more than 150 figures of every Indian trade and occupation; representations of many servants needed in an Indian household—the valet, the cook "frying a fowl," the pipe preparer, and all the infinite division of domestic labour. Then the trades: the barber shaving a dark man's head; two sawyers at work with a most primitive saw; a washer-man beating out clothes on a fluted board; a water-carrier, after the manner described in the "Arabian Nights," with his leather bottle. In the Tunisan division, a full-sized leather bottle, for carrying across a camel's back in the desert, may be examined. Peasants are shown, with the native machinery, putting a handful of sugar-canes between a couple of rollers turned by an ox; while, beside, are others boiling the sugar. What a world of intellect lies between this sugar-boiling and the elaborate machinery referred to in our last Number, in which the highest scientific powers have been brought to bear on the same subject.

A little farther on is a complete representation of an Indian fair, with the principal buildings, modelled with the exactness of imitation for which the Hindoos are so justly celebrated. Merchants expose their wares, camels unloaded repose, soldiers pile their arms, the juggler performs, the story-teller tells his tale, the horseman grooms his Arab steed; the elephant, with grass in his trunk, pricks up his ears as his master beckons to him; some smoke, some eat, a great lord rides through in state, a fakeer or saint begs—it is like a bit in an Indian romance.

Near at hand is a rice field, with a man on a stage frightening away the birds. Among the buildings are a bazaar, a mosque, a temple, and a native house, as well as tents pitched, with their occupants.

Among the manufactures are ivory carvings, horn work, an alabaster chair, of great size, and imitations of all kinds of native fruits.

Costumes of great magnificence hang upon the walls. But perhaps the most interesting and useful part of the collection, with the exception of the figures of Indian trades and models of an Indian fair, is to be found in the southern

Without dwelling, at present, on the beautiful jewellery, of which fine specimens may be seen in our shops, or the scimitars, talwars, daggers, spears, matchlocks, camel guns, wall guns, and other deadly weapons, we push on where, first, lies an admirable set of models of the Indian implements of agriculture, in many of which we can trace the originals of our greatest improvements. These models have been manufactured by Native convicts. Carts and waggons, with open timber bottoms and sides, and solid wooden wheels (the axles turning round, as well as the wheels), are on the same plan as those still used in Spain and Portugal, the superiority of execution being on the Indian side. One plough has a seed dibbler attached, and, although lightly made, and only intended for soft soil, is superior in construction to ploughs we have seen in the south of France drawn by a donkey. The original of the clod-crusher, the scarifier, are all to be found; and two thousand years before two-horse ploughs came into use, the Hindoo drove his two buffaloes ploughing for rice with reins, without a separate driver.

Cotton-cleansing machines, and machines for grinding wheat, equally rude and ingenious, are there, and yet the style of execution of the models shows that, to bring about whatever improvement is possible, good copies to imitate only are needed. A Malay axe, with iron of the rudest workmanship, has a flexible handle, such as an American backwoodsman approves.

After the machinery, to which no brief description can do justice, come the rawmaterials, which—besides specimens of cotton indigenous and grown from New Orleans or Sea Island seed, hemp, flax, silk, and other known fibres—include a large well-arranged collection of the fibres of the aloe, the pinneapple, and a number of plants unknown, or little known, in this country. Our intercourse with the Indian peninsula and archipelago is increasing so rapidly, that, in the course of the next ten years, steam-boats will be more common than sailing ships were twenty years ago; while we need not despair of seeing a locomotive running all the way from the island of Bombay to the heart of the Bay of Bengal. It would not cost so much as the expedition to and retreat from Cabul. In the meantime our botanists and manufacturers cannot do better than look out for new raw produce for these unlimited carrying powers to convey.

The cotton cloths are curious, but we dwelt longer on the model of one of those ancient looms, as ancient in principle as Joseph's coat of many colours, which the Hindoo weaver suspends from a tree, makes a hole in the ground, and squatting on the edge, drives the shuttle with his feet.

Precious stones and minerals, and various kinds of timber, rough and unpolished, are exhibited in quantity, and will, with other Indian products demand future notice and illustration.

EGYPT AND TUNIS.

Egypt, on the north side, just in face of the Koh-i-noor in its golden cage, pushes forward prominently long matchlocks, sabres, and large, flat, to us European, most uncomfortable saddles, magnificently embroidered in gold—just the sort of thing to set off a cavalcade under a glowing eastern sun. The broad flat seat seems much more calculated for the feats of Mr. Batty's equestrian hornpipers, than for the use of soldiers or huntsmen. Nevertheless, use is everything, and we know that the Arabs can ride

On entering the Egyptian department, we find one wall covered with drapery of violet, crimson, green, and blue silk garments, and crimson and green shawls, all richly embroidered in gold. The shawls will, we ear, create frightfully covetous feelings among our fair friends Then there are embroidered slippers of various sizes, some small enough for feet never made to walk, but to be displayed, peeping out of the folds of Turkish trowsers—for these slippers have no heels, and the owner of such small feet would be sure to display them if a chance occurred.

It is quite certain that many of the articles of woollen and cotton exhibited could be made, and are made, of the same pattern, much more cheaply in England than in Egypt. On a table lies a large slab of beautiful yellow alabaster. A mosque has been built lately in Cairo of this material. On the alabaster slab stands a coffee-pot, which looks like rather dull block tin, surrounded by a swarm of little egg-cups reversed: on turning them up it is found that the metal is not tin but silver, and that each apparent egg-cup holds a little china cup. These are the famous coffee cups, in silver stands, which formed such a staple ornament in the Oriental novels, which followed the Byronic mania, before "Pelham" and "Pickwick" put murder in a turban to the rout.

One of the walls is adorned with fans of peacocks' feathers, very like English fire-screens; but these fans in Egypt are not mere ornaments, but genuine necessaries, and so are the fly-flappers of grass. Among the raw materials are cotton, cassia, and a variety of drugs and timber. A lump of alum awakens strange ideas. It is marked in French, "Alum from the Great Oasis, refined at Cairo." What would have expected, twenty years ago, to have a bit of the Great Oasis exhibited in Hyde Park, with other articles, to be explained by an intelligent Egyptian speaking capital English?

There are some sickles and hoes, exceedingly rude, and wasteful of labour. We should like to know the value of them: if not home-made by a "Fellah" without money, they must be dear at any price. One cannot help wondering whether the railroad between Alexandria and Cairo, planned by Robert Stephenson, is to be made by Coptic or Arab navigators with such tools as these.

Among the articles for use, are saddles for an ass, a horse, and a camel. The sight of the camel saddle gives one the back-ache. The common horse saddle, quite soft, without any tree, made of leather, with a lining of several rows of felt, is worth the attention of our southern colonists, where horses have no shoulder to keep the saddle in place, and are liable to sore backs.

The raw produce—vegetable and mineral—of Egypt is more important, no doubt, than the manufactures, but, of course, it makes little show

Tunis contributes largely. Amongst other things, there are some extremely fine floor-matting, and a magnificent collection of gold-embroidered dresses.

In the centre of the court is a real Arab's tent, of black camel's hair, a stout, useful material, which does not, however, realise the words of the song—

> Come to the desert—come with me;
> Our Arab tents are fair to see

Skins of lions, leopards, antelopes, and wild goats appropriately adorn this tent. Within it are arranged rude husbandry tools, hay-forks, such as school-boys make of a forked stick. There are also the Arab musical instruments—a fiddle with two strings, and a guitar, or African banjo. Candles of brown wax, of a taper, crooked, slip shape, hang among other household treasures We particularly noticed some straw hats, literally as large round the brim as a coach-wheel, and so wide in the head, that we presume a turban or cap goes inside.

The general impression produced by the survey of the productions of such countries as Egypt, Turkey, Tunis, and native India, is the same; that is to say, that the more civilised nations excel most in common comforts—comforts which all classes may enjoy. In splendour of costume, jewellery, and arms, in pageants and processions, we find it hard to approach people who do not carry pocket-handkerchiefs, and have not much to do with the washerwoman.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, in arrangement as in geography, stands next to Spain, with a kind of sign in front, as a set-off to the huge Spanish windlass, in the shape of a great dripstone from the island of Terceira, which is said to possess powerful filtering qualities. Truly it could not have been sent to a place where it was more needed than the banks of the Thames. Opposite the Portuguese, close to Tunis and China, stands a vase of feather flowers from Portugal's former colony of Brazil. Those flowers are made from the natural feathers of the birds of the country, undyed, intermixed with the scales of diamond beetles. Besides being excellent imitations, they are very lasting. Among the contributions of Portugal are specimens of indigenous marbles, preserved fruit, grain, barrels of snuff (from which a pinch may be taken), cotton and woollen cloths, and other fabrics, of which the less said the better, and an exquisite carving in ivory of "Prometheus devoured by a Vulture." The anatomical development of Prometheus is admirable. The feathers of the bird are better than the form.

SWITZERLAND.

From Spain and Portugal, to cross to Switzerland, is, perhaps, in every respect, as great a change as possibly can be imagined. We have before us the products of a country without colonies, without a sea-coast, unfavoured in sun or soil like the Iberian peninsula; but industrious, educated, intelligent, self-dependant, and enterprising. Switzerland produces little raw produce, but great excellence in manufacture. A considerable space is occupied by cottons and similar goods, which will be more properly noticed in a general comparison of foreign textiles. Beautiful straw plait, wood carvings of great delicacy, both ornamental and useful, shapes fit for fancy dairies, bows and arrows, and a crowd of ingenious trifles, show how part of the rural population are occupied during the long winter months. In the gallery over the Swiss cottons, &c., the celebrated Geneva watches are exhibited in great force—watches for the deaf and blind, a watch which runs with one winding 374 days; a watch, smaller than a fourpenny-piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil-case, tells the hour, day of week, and month. With the watches are exhibited many curious and valuable philosophical instruments; and, descending again, we find some examples of the musical boxes, which, thirty years ago, were the pocket companions of every Continental traveller on his return to England. Among the watches are exhibited the separate parts of a watch. The cheapness of Geneva watches is produced by a great division of labour, and the low price at which work is done by the families of the small freeholders in the winter evenings: the works are afterwards put together and finished in the towns. The Swiss watches have great advantages in delicacy, minuteness, beauty, and cheapness; nevertheless, the strong English watches were never in more brisk demand for foreign export than at present. At Coventry, the great seat of the trade, every man is in full employment.

We must not pass over without mention the Swiss embroidered curtains, ribands, and velvets. Indeed, there is scarcely a single branch of manufacture in textiles, in metals, in pottery, of which they have not sent creditable specimens.

Next to the watchmakers' and jewellery work, models and carvings in maple and white wood will amuse those who take no interest in the progress of more serious manufactures.

ITALY.

Italy stands between Spain and France, but, unlike Switzerland, is as yet not half prepared for receiving company.

TUSCANY, with many cases to unpack, represents Italy for the present, with a more striking display than any other state of the Peninsula. The centre of the room is occupied by several very beautiful tables of mosaic, of hard pebbles on marble or lapis lazuli, the finest from the Royal manufactory. Several clever imitations of the mosaics in wood stand round. A remarkably ugly carriage occupies a conspicuous position. A set of those anatomical preparations for which Florence is so celebrated, presented by the author to Professor Owen are arranged in glass cases. In this instance the whole internal economy of the torpedo, magnified on a large scale, has been modelled with extraordinary fidelity. The minute blood-vessels are faithfully re-produced, in a manner which must be in the highest degree useful to the naturalist and to the anatomical student, without being at all disgusting.

On one side of the room stands a cabinet carved in black walnut in 1848, of very great merit for the elegance of the design and delicacy of execution, which may probably form on a future occasion the subject of

an illustration; and there are several chairs and other pieces of furniture in the same style.

The mineral specimens include ornamental stone, lithographic and colored stones in great variety found in Tuscany, and used for mosaic-work: specimens of alum, sulphur, copper, antimony, and quicksilver.

The vegetable produce includes wheat, from which the well-known Leghorn pastes are made; of that from which the straw for the bonnets, known as Tuscan and Leghorn is manufactured. In examining the manufactured articles, we find that Messrs. Vyse, who employ so many hands in straw plaiting in Hertfordshire and adjoining districts, have also establishment in Tuscany.

It will be remembered, that when Sir Robert Peel explained the plan of his famous Budget, he made efficient use of a bundle of Tuscan straw plaits. He showed that such an article, varying in quality according to fineness and lightness, so easily packed in a narrow compass and concealed would never pay or be excluded by a high duty.

There are specimens of Tuscan plait exhibited almost worth their weight in gold.

Then again, the Tuscan oil, which in the straw-covered Florence flask, now going out of fashion, has given a name to all the table oil we consume—and we consume more and more every year, coming from various countries—is ranged in bottles, which, as they are neither to be smelt nor tasted, do not say much for themselves. But still, the unravelled have the satisfaction of thinking that for once they have seen the genuine article.

The animal produce division gives us more specimens of merino fleeces and work from more than a dozen silk manufactories.

Merino fleeces form part of the Tuscan exhibition. If the resources of Italy were properly developed, it ought to export a very large quantity of wool, as the pastures are plentiful and the climate suitable.

ROME sends nothing very remarkable, beyond some of those exquisite cameos which have never been excelled elsewhere; and, whether from indifference to the Exhibition, or from exhaustion, gives a very poor idea of the resources of the Papal dominions, even as compared with the Mohammedan state of Tunis.

SARDINIA.—We turn with interest to the 94 contributions of this kingdom, which includes in its territories Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, and the great island of Sardinia, because we not only sympathise with the people in more points than one (it is the only constitutional kingdom left in Italy), but because we have recently concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce and navigation with the King of Sardinia, which is likely to largely develop the resources of his kingdom and to increase our intercourse with it.

The principal exports of the continental states of Sardinia are silk, hemp, oil, and cork. Rice and wine are grown, but not exported to any extent, although, whenever we reduce our duties on wine, we may expect to receive some.

The island of Sardinia is rich in timber trees and minerals, besides having a soil and sun suitable for the vine, olive, tobacco, flax, hemp, and a variety of produce; but oppressive laws, great ignorance on the part of the people, an ignorance which is carefully cherished by the priesthood, a malaria existing in certain of the most valuable districts, and the want of roads, have left Sardinia more than a century behind the north-western states of Europe.

The present sovereign of Sardinia is anxious to unloose every restriction on internal and external commerce; and it is to be hoped that the specimens sent are but the heralds of a more complete collection for our second Exhibition in 1856.

The only objects that are very prominent are a huge elk, from the museum at Turin, stuffed with great skill, and carved furniture, the property of the King.

Of course, there are specimens of raw and thrown and organzine silk, of that mythic article, Genoa velvet (almost all the velvet we consume is made either in Lyons or Spitalfields, or one of our manufacturing towns of theno rth); also wax and olive oil.

A pair of pantaloon's boots cannot be passed over, they are so extremely comical; and Turin contributes, with other silver filligree work, a column ornamented with emblems of the "Great Exhibition."

A very jolly bacchante, in marble, of Sardinian authorship, dances in front of the Italian Court.

SPAIN.

Spain stands next to Egypt, with a magnificent supply of deadly weapons—swords of true Toledo manufacture; a pair of rapiers—one of them, as to handle and sheath, fashioned into the shape of a silver serpent. When sheathed it forms a complete circle, and when drawn, such is the perfection of the tempered steel, it straightens at once. Then there are all manner of deadly daggers, with handles of wonderful magnificence. But the gems of the case of arms are two pairs of pistols, in wrought iron, damascened over a gold ground, worked into fantastic figures and forms, as delicate as filigree, from the butt to the muzzle: not a single hair's breadth is unornamental—they are perfectly wonderful, we have never seen anything in this country, or in France like them; it reminds one of Benevento Cellini's work. There is also a metal book-cover, intended to hold a title of nobility, in the same style of incrustation of gold and silver on wrought iron.

A case, very nicely arranged, contains samples of raisins, figs, silk, oil, Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and other agricultural productions of Malaga.

We cannot much admire the execution of the shrine in gilt metal and precious stones; but a table ornamented in wooden mosaic, with wreaths of flowers and the arms of the Queen in the centre, with "A. S. M. Victoria de la Gran Bretana," is exquisite in design and execution. It must, if the time of its execution be considered, be beyond all price. It is said to contain three million pieces of wood.

A model of a bull-fight in an amphitheatre filled with spectators, occupies a conspicuous situation, and tells the story well; but we are not quite sure that it is of Spanish manufacture, and for the following reason—both France and Germany carry on a trade with Spain in toys. Some short time since, a grave report from a German Minister of Commerce went the round of the German papers, setting forth that the German toys had been beaten out of the Spanish market and returned on the hands of the manufacturers unsold, in consequence of the superior correctness with which the French had represented the ceremonies of the bull fight, for the benefit of the Peninsular market. Under these circumstances, German artists had been instructed to prepare in Spain a correct series of drawings of every incident in tauromachia, which were to be lithographed and distributed among the toy manufacturers.

In glass cases hang black lace mantillas of the most aggravating perfection, and embroidery quite unapproachable in any country where reading and writing are much practised. After looking at the Spanish embroidery, our Berlin wool and crochet damsels may fling away their needles and hooks in despair.

We must not pass over a set of little figures, representing Spanish characters, with a genuine Spanish expression of countenance. The sort of figure is common enough, but the execution of these is extraordinarily clever.

There is a "contrabandista," or smuggler, sitting on the croup of his loaded mule, lounging forward with a cigar in his mouth; at his side a carbine, ready for use; and a devil-may-care expression on his countenance, which, although only a chimney ornament, is quite a work of art as regards reality: it must be a portrait.

RAW MATERIAL.

The strength of Spain, if that unfortunate country could but know it, lies in her natural productions, agricultural and mineral, and their simple products. The manufactures of Spain are mere shams or curiosities. It is well known that England, France, and Germany manufacture all sorts of woollens, cottons, and hardware goods after Spanish models, which are afterwards smuggled into that country by brothers of the smoking, lounging, gentlemen just described.

An excellent series of illustrations of the natural wealth of Spain have been sent. The inspectors of mines of each district, whose names seem legion, for Don Juan is always helping Don Carlos to do nothing, have sent each a collection. These include iron of the finest quality. We were large importers of iron from Spain, until we perfected the method of smelting with coal; and, at the present time, iron ore, fit for making the finest steel, exists in large quantities, if there were roads to convey it cheaply to the coast. Also, lead and silver, quicksilver, copper, antimony, cinnabar, nickel, and numerous minerals of chemical value, as well as a fine collection of marbles of great beauty.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

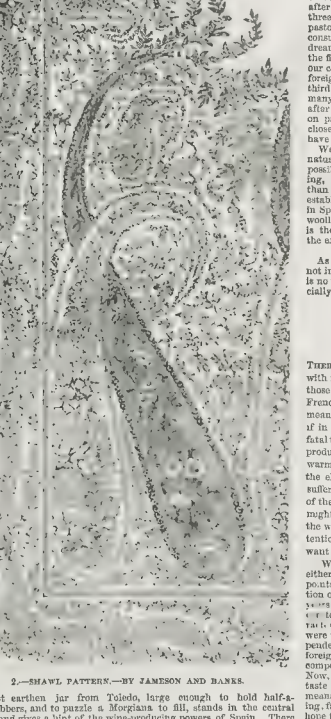
The agricultural collection is equally varied and valuable, affording an excellent idea of the rich variety of the Spanish soil and climate.

1.—IRISH TABARET—BY ATKINSON, OF DUBLIN.

There are specimens of wheat and barley from every district; of maize, of buck wheat, of rice, of every kind of grain, of tobacco, of cotton. In fruits, olives on branches of several kinds, besides chesnuts, extraordinarily fine walnuts, dried fruits, such as peaches, oranges, citrons.

Among dye stuffs, in great variety, a large specimen of the barilla plant.

From the Spanish colonies we have a complete series of specimens, scientifically arranged, of the timber woods of Cuba and the Philippine Islands.



2.—SHAWL PATTERN.—BY JAMESON AND BANKS.

A vast earthen jar from Toledo, large enough to hold half-a-dozen robbers, and to puzzle a Morgiana to fill, stands in the central avenue, and gives a hint of the wine-producing powers of Spain. There are excellent wines, which, for want of cheap carriage, never leave the country.

ANIMAL PRODUCE.

Among the animal productions are cochineal, many specimens of raw silk, and wool from the choicest merino flocks, washed and unwashed. The wool is enclosed in cases. We hope an opportunity will be given of handling and comparing it with samples from choice German and Australian flocks. Half Yorkshire depends for mixed fabrics, and nearly all the West of England for fine cloths, on the Spanish breed of sheep, but not on Spain.

Up to the year 1800 all our fine wool came from that country. The trade has almost entirely disappeared. We now obtain our finest wools from Germany, where the Spanish sheep are housed all the winter, and tended with a care which compensates for the defects of climate. The best part of a first-rate Saxon fleece will sometimes be worth six shillings a pound.

Our great and annually increasing supply of fine wool is from the Australian colonies, where the Spanish breed, introduced by Macarthur, and crossed continually with the best German and Spanish rams, with little care and expense, produces a wool which, although not equal to the finest Saxony or Spanish merino, enables our manufacturers to produce a variety of new and beautiful fabrics.

The Spanish proprietors of thorough-bred sheep form a sort of corporation, ruled by ancient exceptional laws, and endowed with privileges which are fatal to the progress of agriculture in a great part of the kingdom. At certain periods they have a right to drive their flocks, feeding without compensation, for hundreds of miles, and to return the same way. This privilege was given, no doubt, in order to afford a change of climate and pasture, very advantageous to the fleece, but adverse to any improvements in agriculture.

The strictly exclusive and meddling system of Spanish legislation has ruined all existing, and prevented the establishment of any new, occupations. We can illustrate this by the experience of a friend of our own.—

AN EMIGRANT IN SPAIN.

A colonist, who had returned from Australia, took a journey into Spain, soon after Sir Robert Peel's tariff permitted the importation of foreign cattle.

He liked the country, liked the people, found plenty of pasture to be had at a nominal rate; thought he saw his way to an exportation, and made up his plans accordingly. He said, "I will import an English thorough-bred stallion, a short-horned bull or two, and some south-down rams. I will breed lambs from across of the Spanish American (not pure merino sheep); I will lend my rams free to the farmers, buy the lambs from them, and, having cut their tails, send them to England. They will pack well on a steamer, and arrive to sell at a good profit, just at the time of the year when house lamb costs half-a-crown a pound. I will cross the Spanish mares and breed horses of a good sort for Spain and for French cavalry. I will herd them as we do in Australia, in 'mobs,' with a stockman to look after every 200; and they will cost me next to nothing for keep up to three years old." His cattle plans were equally pretty; but our pastoral Alnaschar had forgotten what country he was in. He consulted a friend—a Spanish merchant: he smiled and said, "You dream, my friend: you are not in England, or in an English colony. In the first place, you will not be permitted to cut the lambs' tails; it is not our custom. In the next place, you will not be permitted to import foreign rams: it is contrary to law to cross the breed of sheep. In the third place, if you breed horses, the Government has a right to take as many as it pleases for cavalry, at a fixed price, which will not suit you, after importing your fine English horses. And, finally, you cannot count on pasture for your flocks or herds, for the part that you have chosen is just in the way where half a million noble blooded mermos have the privilege of marching."

We relate this anecdote, because, after studying the magnificent natural resources of Spain, as displayed in our Exhibition, it is impossible to help wondering why such a country is not populous, flourishing, and wealthy. But customs and prejudices are more powerful than laws, and it would be easier to change the dynasty than to establish a common-sense system of internal and external commerce in Spain. As it is, we send copper vessels disguised as iron, and make woollen and cotton goods in Spanish fashion and marks; for the smuggler is the great protectionist of Spain, and insists on his vested rights, to the exclusion of good roads or remunerative customs duties.

As the produce of foreign contributors is arranged geographically, and not in classes, and the name of each country is written up plainly, there is no need to give a diagram, which would merely copy plain signposts, especially as the galleries of the east side are nearly unfurnished.

THE BRITISH DEPARTMENT.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

THERE are few departments of the Exhibition which will be examined with more interest than that of the silk manufacture, since it is one of those in which the well-known reputation and long tried skill of our French neighbours will subject us to the severest test. Many well-meaning and intelligent people believe that, as regards our silk trade, if in no other department of manufacture, this Exhibition would have a fatal tendency; since it would inevitably show us the poverty of our own productions, especially in an artistic point of view. Spitalfields is absolutely warm, if not positively hostile. Macclesfield could not see the use; until the eleventh hour; and it was only the fear of being absent, and thus suffering judgment to go by default, that led to any movement in either of these localities. Manchester and Coventry had some hopes that there might be points in which they might excel, and consequently set about the work with more spirit and determination, and the fullest possible intention of winning if they could, but, if beaten, that it should not be for want of a trial.

Without claiming for our silk manufacturers any super-excellence either of taste or judgment, it is not too much to say that there are points in which they certainly stand pre-eminent; and when the question of quality is discussed, no one need fear for the results. Of late years there has been a constant tendency to avoid the production of good silks, and pay more and more attention to those of a plain character. This has arisen since the period at which the restrictive duties were taken off French silks; and the manufacturer, who formerly depended upon his clandestine means for obtaining patterns of these foreign productions, and using them as designs for his own fabric, was compelled to forego his piracies, and depend upon some original source. Now, unfortunately, he had altogether neglected the cultivation of the taste and talent around him; and in his hour of need the slender artistic means which he had been compelled to provide for the purpose of copying, failed him as a source of that originality by which alone he could hope to stand.

The disquietude, therefore, of the silk manufacturers of this country, and more particularly of Spitalfields, is to be accounted for in the fact that they were totally unprepared for such a competition as that in which they were called upon to take part; and having been so long used to depend upon others rather than upon themselves, they were certainly not in the best possible condition to exert themselves with any effect.

The display before us, however, only serves to prove how much more might have been done had this habit of self-reliance been cultivated a little earlier, and the innovations of taste been regarded rather as a means whereby an extension could be given to trade, than as ruinous to certain exclusive interests which were never, after all, really benefited by the so-called protection afforded by antique restrictions.

Ascending the first staircase on the south side of the western nave, the examples of British silk manufacture will be found to occupy the gallery immediately at the head of the stairs, north and south. The Spitalfields or metropolitan silks, and the Coventry ribbons, being displayed in glass cases next the nave, and the Macclesfield and Manchester productions in a parallel line on the other side of the staircase. Nearly every class of silk goods is represented, and manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, are strangely enough found in competition, or at least in comparison, with each other. Messrs. Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, of Friday-street, City, exhibit several excellent specimens of figured moiré antique damask, rich brocades, and velvets. Stone and Kemp, Spital-square, a rich assortment of plain and fancy silks. Isaac Boyd, some admirable specimens of silk furniture damasks; and other houses keep up the reputation of Spitalfields for parasol silks, gros-de-Naples, satins, and velvets. Two specimens exhibited by the Spitalfields School of Design, as the production of pupils of that institution, are practical illustrations of its utility when properly directed. The crowning representation, however, of Spitalfields is the trophy in the central avenue, alluded to in our last, of which an illustration is now given. This richly-clothed and decorated object forms a decided feature of the Exhibition, and consists of a parallelogram of mirrors with a wing at each of the angles on which are draped the richest furniture damasks, well selected and

3.—DESIGN FOR PANEL.—BY W. A. PAPWORTH.

5.—CARVED BOOKCASE. SOCIETE DES EBENISTES.

4. DESIGN FOR PANEL.—BY J. W. PAPWORTH.

effective colourings. The structure is divided into three tiers, and rises to the height of forty feet, above which are placed the flags and banner. The lower tier displays the broad silks of the largest patterns; and at certain angles these are reflected in the mirrors; whilst selections of silks are arranged upon a plinth which supports the whole, an ornamental *fascia* completing the first compartment From this rises the second tier, in which, however, too many silks have been crowded, and the effect is lost in consequence; but, as the defect is easily remedied, we trust it will be done at once The arrangement, too, should be more loose and pendent in its character, thus giving ease to the folds of the drapery. This remark applies especially to the upper tier, in which the less costly, but, in some respects, the more showy goods, such as striped labarets, are placed The pieces are drawn too tight, and give a stiff and formal effect to that which, with a little consideration, or less hurry in arrangement, might be made tolerably graceful. Great credit is due to Messrs. Keith and Co. for the spirit and energy they have displayed in taking up this costly illustration of our trade single-handed, and the examples of silk of which it is formed are, with a few exceptions, equally creditable to their skill and taste as manufacturers (See Illustration on next page)

Messrs. James Houldsworth and Co. are the principal exhibitors of silk from Manchester. Their specimens are all of a very high character. The large silk banner which occupies the centre of their compartment has been executed specially for the Exhibition, and is composed of silk grown and manufactured in England It is intended as a memorial of the late Mrs. Whitby, of Newlands, Southampton, who devoted so large a portion of her time and fortune to the promotion of the growth of silk in England, and has been manufactured by Messrs. Houldsworth for her friend, Mrs. Wish. In our more detailed notices we shall return to this interesting example.

The embroideries by machinery, for which Messrs. James Houldsworth and Co. have been so long noted, are here displayed in all their accuracy of "repeat" and brilliancy of effect; and this house sustains its reputation in a most satisfactory manner, the arrangements of the display being at once tasteful and effective.

Messrs Whitworth and Proctor's specimens, of a totally different class from those last quoted, are very admirable, and will bear, as they deserve, a close inspection Messrs. Harris, Taylor, and Pearson's goods, which fill a glass case of similar design to that of Messrs Whitworth and Proctor, thus balancing the arrangement on each side of Messrs. Houldsworth, are of a class for which Manchester is noted—plain silk goods of excellent quality at a comparatively low price; and it is as specimens of this class only that they are exhibited.

At the back of the Manchester specimens, a miscellaneous collection of examples in silk and silk manufactures is placed In the centre, and occupying the large portion, are some very excellent examples of furniture damasks, manufactured and exhibited by Mr. William Grosvenor, of Kidderminster. One example, a broadcloth, will require special attention at some future time, when we hope to give an illustration of it The other exhibitors comprise those from Leek and Derby, [illegible] interesting case of illustrations of the growth and process of silk manufacture, from the eggs of the silkworm to the finished goods, by Messrs. Hadwen and Sons, Bryan, Mackintosh, and Brown, with specimens of cyclo silk by Holdforth and Sons, of Leeds.

The Macclesfield exhibitors are grouped together in a large glass case at the head of the stairs; and the special productions of that town are worthily represented by Messrs. Brocklehurst and Sons, H. and T. Wardle and Co., and Critchley, Brinsley, and Co. Ladies' silk handkerchiefs and small silk shawls being the leading features, there is nothing especially suited for illustration. Of the colouring of many of the specimens, however, we can speak in the highest terms of commendation.

RIBBONS.

The staple productions of the ancient city of Coventry, as already stated, occupy a prominent situation in the Central South Gallery, next to the nave, and are displayed in a long glass case, of more pretension to architectural beauty than has been received in its construction Of the display here made it is only right to premise, that Coventry has hitherto resisted manufacturing cheap ribbons, in which great effects are obtained at the smallest possible amount of labour and the minimum quantity of material; and the examples here shown are, with very few exceptions, intended to illustrate the regular manufacture of the various houses who have united to make this exposition of the ribbon trade Each of the leading firms is represented, and each has endeavoured to display the leading features of its own special trade Thus, Messrs. Sturdy and Butterworth exhibit silks of ribbons remarkable for beauty of design and the application of steam power to their manufacture; and Messrs Sharpe, Odell, and Jar exhibit illustrations of a medium quality of goods manufactured at Coventry. In order, however, to show how far the ribbon weavers of Coventry are capable of going beyond the ordinary character of goods upon which they are usually employed, and by the manufacture of which the commercial status of that city is kept up, it was wisely resolved, by a few spirited individuals, that a ribbon should be manufactured and the cost of its production be defrayed by subscription In order to ensure the production of such a specimen as would prove the capability of the Coventry workmen to produce better things than they usually have credit for, and to show that the element of price was always to be considered in the production of excellence the ribbon thus manufactured, under the especial superintendence of a committee of manufacturers appointed for that purpose, is exhibited in the central [illegible] of the glass case which has been set apart for its display in a variety of [illegible] Unfortunately, woven engraving [illegible] does not produce [illegible] the natural beauties of the [illegible] in that [illegible] would, therefore, be useless, as its [illegible] and the arrangement of the [illegible] for the purposes, seem to constitute the primary elements of its excellence and, without believing that it is the very perfection of design and workmanship in ribbon manufacture. We earnestly commend it to the attention of the visitor, as showing how far the energies and talent of our countrymen may be

6.—WALL DECORATION.—BY C. MOXON.

eveloped by judiciously-exercised encouragement, and
e stimulus of an extraordinary circumstance, such
this Exhibition has proved to many of our manu-
actures. Let the Coventry men take a lesson from
hie, and, indeed, the Spitalfields men might do the

7.—TIEN DE CORSAGE.—BY MM. BOUILLETTE, HYOCLINE, AND CO.

same; and let them take care to produce at least one first-rate specimen of their skill every year for the future, as a point of perfection at which their artisans should aim as far as possible, even in their ordinary productions.

SHAWLS

The valuable and interesting display of British shawls has been most judiciously arranged in the gallery on the south-western side of the transept, the

8.—BRACELET.—BY MM. BOUILLETTE, HYOCLINE, AND CO.

London and Norwich contributions being placed in a series of elegantly-designed glass cases; and those of Paisley in suitable compartments, either covered with glass or open, according to the character of the goods. When the great variety of production in this department of textile fabrics alone is taken into consideration, and it is remembered that the design may range from the most intricate India prize patterns to the most primitive of plaids, and yet present decided features of excellence *per se*, the importance of its complete illustration will be at once acknowledged. Nor is this application of the arts of design to be confined exclusively to the production of the patterns by the loom alone, since, of late years most important improvements in the decoration of shawls have been effected by the application of printing by blocks, and the success which has attended this method is fully exemplified by the very beautiful and unique specimens exhibited by Mr. Charles Swainland, of Crayford, Kent, one of the last of those London printers whose reputation has been eclipsed by the mechanical contrivances and rapid methods of production of their Lancashire rivals. The broche shawls of this unrivalled printer have long held the command of the market; and the selection now exhibited will only serve to enhance the reputation acquired by the experience of nearly half a century.

Messrs. Kerr and Scott, of St. Paul's Churchyard, exhibit largely and in great variety, alike in printed and woven fabrics. Messrs. Webber and Hare, of Milk-street, City, and Messrs. Keith and Sloobridge, of Wood-street, also display an admirable selection, to be noticed and illustrated at a future period. The Norwich exhibitors, too, make a most interesting display in both shawls and figured poplins, brocades, and damasks. Messrs. Francis Norris and Sons are very extensive, as may well be supposed, since the great mass of British plaids are manufactured at that place. The Indian long shawls of Mr. R. Kerr have been held in high esteem for many years past, and the specimens he now exhibits sustain his reputation.

The gay colours of many of the tartan shawls and plaids group well with the more sober hues of the fancy plaids,

10.—LAMP. BY M. SUSSE.

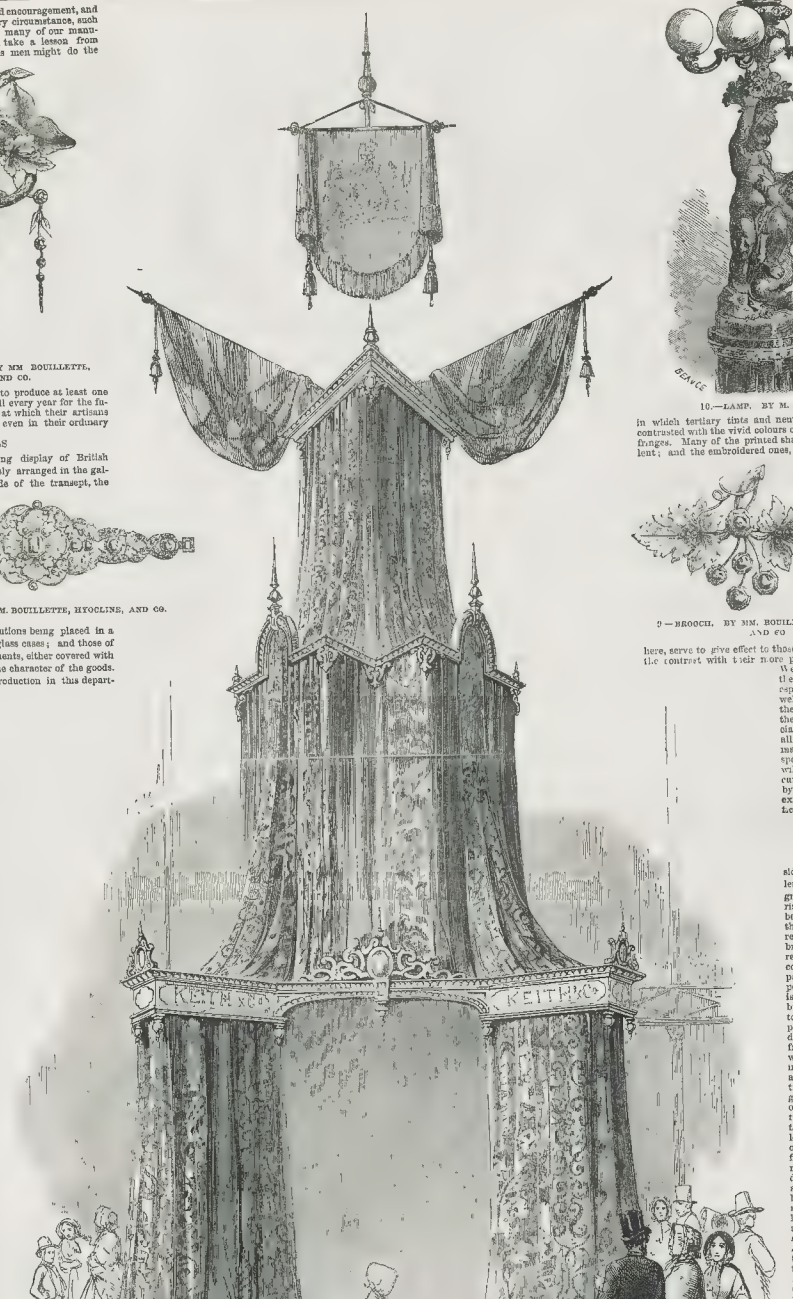
in which tertiary tints and neutrals are admirably contrasted with the vivid colours of broad borders and fringes. Many of the printed shawls are very excellent; and the embroidered ones, though out of place

9.—BROOCH. BY MM. BOUILLETTE, HYOCLINE, AND CO.

here, serve to give effect to those around, and gain by the contrast with their more prismatic companions. We commend this group, then, to our fair readers especially, and it will be well if it does not render them too fastidious in their choice of these special articles of dress to all future time, since, in making purchases, the specimens here displayed will invariably be referred to as standards by which to judge of the excellence of similar articles.

CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.

On the corresponding side of the Transept Gallery, passing under the great elm tree, which rises in all its summer beauty over the head of the visitor, affording a refreshing shade by its branches, and a grateful relief to the eye by its colour, the clothing department of the British portion of the Exhibition is placed, and the contributions here assembled together come from all parts of the United Kingdom. Passing along the front of the gallery, which, as quoted in our introduction, affords so admirable a view of the transept, we pass two organs, one being placed on each side of the great tree. The first, nearest the shawls, is an elegant-looking instrument, the outer case being of tasteful design in the decorated Gothic style, with dispersed pipes and other accessories; the other being, in its upper part at least, an abominable-looking box, with moveable "luffer" boards, and the whole of the internal mechanism of the instrument displayed to view. Certainly, John Knox's definition of an organ, as a "kist of whistles," was never more completely illustrated than in this instrument, which, alike for itself and everything around it, is sadly misplaced. The prominent position, seen as it is from the whole transept, ought to have suggested something of a more decorative character; and, as the instrument is intended to illustrate certain improvements of construction, it ought to have been placed more immediately in connexion with the other musical instruments: a double advantage would thus have been gained,



11.—SILK TROPHY.—BY MESSRS. KEITH AND CO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

12.—SILK PATTERN BY HOULDSWORTH AND CO.

since the merits of the instrument would have been better displayed, and a valuable space for some decorative object been made available for something more sightly than a huge box. These remarks have been made *en passant*, as affecting the question of the decoration of the Building, a point which, in this instance, has been most unaccountably overlooked.

The clothing department, as the legitimate subject of our present remarks displays great variety, and has evidently cost much labour in the arrangement. Opposite to the visitor, passing from the shawl department in front of the offending organ, a very interesting display of the manufactures of the Scottish Highlands is placed, forming a very picturesque group, of which we purpose giving an Illustration. The exhibitor, Mr. Macdougal, of Inverness, has brought together, at much trouble and great cost, various specimens of the clan tartans, plaids, and tweeds manufactured at St. Kilda, Highland brooches of bog oak, deer's teeth, and cairngorms; various Highland ornaments of dress, and specimens of rock crystal from Cairngorm Mountain, Inverness-shire. At the back of this Highland display, Messrs. Wigham, of Edinburgh, show an elegant selection of fine wool shawls in fancy and Indian patterns; and the group is completed by the very *recherché* display of Mr. Brookmaster on the one side, and Mr. Holmes on the other—the former exhibiting several elegant articles of male costume, and the latter a magnificently embroidered mantle; the glass cases in which these articles are displayed being very tasteful in design and elegant in appearance. The hosiery of Leicester and Nottingham, the hats of Manchester, the gloves of Worcester, Limerick, and Yeovil, the straw plaits, &c. of Luton, will all require special attention at some future time. The metropolitan display of varieties, too, cannot be done justice to in this rapid glance; but we would particularly urge upon the notice of the visitor the very interesting exhibition of straw bonnets, and the illustrations of the process of preparing the straw. Messrs. Cristie's illustration of the processes of the hat manufacture, too, is worthy special attention, as showing the gradual progress of the raw material through its different stages until it arrives at that perfected state when it becomes useful to man for his personal comfort or subservient to his taste as a decorative adjunct.

And here, whilst alluding to processes, and before finishing this glance at our textile display by a review of the lace contributions, it is proper that we should correct an inadvertent omission in our remarks on cotton manufactures in the hurried sketch of last week, and now call attention to the very tasteful display made by Mr. Bazley, of Manchester, one of the Royal Commissioners. Owing to the delay in placing Mr. Bazley's contributions, in consequence of his desire to have a living cotton-plant, per the last packet from America, as the first example of his series of illustrations, the fact that he had succeeded in producing a small quantity of cotton yarn of even greater fineness than that to which we called attention as exhibited by Messrs. Thomas Houldsworth and Co., did not come to our knowledge in sufficient time for our last publication, and, therefore, it is essential that justice should be done to this remarkable contribution now. The remarks on fine spinning are quite applicable to this example; but when it is known that, instead of No. 900, Mr. Bazley exhibits No. 1000, or a specimen of cotton yarn spun to the length of 1000 hanks of 840 yards each to the pound, our anxiety to call attention to this fact will be understood: for it will be thus seen, that, whereas Messrs. Houldsworth's contribution counts 430 miles to the pound weight of cotton, Mr. Bazley's counts upwards of 487 miles! The contribution of the latter gentleman illustrates, as a whole, the operations of both the coarse and fine manufacture of cotton arranged parallel to each other, commencing, as already stated, with the growing cotton-plant as the primary stage; and, with the manufactured pieces exhibited by Messrs. Glover and Dunn, places the whole process of cotton manufacture before the visitor, from the finest lace as its highest manifestation, down to the "low quilt," made from mill sweepings and waste.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

The many very elegant, and, at the same time, miscellaneous contributions under the above head, render it almost an impossibility to group the leading features in such a manner as to render a glance intelligible.

Nottingham, of course, stands forward as the exponent of machine-made lace, whilst Honiton exhibits the pillow-made lace, for which, with Buckinghamshire, it has been so long famous. The sewed muslins of the north of Ireland again make their appearance here, exhibited by the Glasgow manufacturers, in connexion with Scottish examples of the same class. Limerick displays its laces through the well-known firms of Messrs. James Forrest and Sons, of Dublin, and Abbey Court, Limerick; and Messrs. Lambert and Bury, of London and Limerick. Messrs. Forrest's display is a very elegant one, and is admirably arranged in a glass case, of similar construction to that already noticed as so well adapted to the display of the shawls. The Irish Work Society also exhibits the result of its exertions in the promotion of Irish industry; and the Ladies' Industrial Society of Dublin shows to what an extent the hand labour of the Irish poor has of late been made subservient to commercial purposes and the promotion of social progress. Of course, the machine-made laces of Nottingham display themselves in the largest groups; and the trophy, or tent, formed of party-coloured examples, is a marked feature of this exposition when seen from the opposite gallery, for it is in too confined a locality to be properly seen where it is erected.

As might have been anticipated, the "ladies' work" displayed, or attempted to be displayed, in the department of embroidery and tapestry, is almost fearful in its amount—such as crochet and Berlin wool work, artificial flowers, and flounces. A wilderness of ten-arm mats, antimacassars, needle-work for ottomans, &c., might have been found there, had everything been accepted for which space was claimed. Even as it is, there is more than enough of the examples of industrious idleness with which our ladies manage to cheat Old Time. Still, there is much also to admire; and many a lesson will be learnt by the lady visitors as to methods of production in this kind of work, which, but for this Exhibition, they never might have known.

CARPETS.

Among the glories of the Exhibition must be reckoned its carpets; and the amazing progress made in design as applicable to these articles during the last six or eight years, cannot fail to strike every observant person. The domestic habits of the English are peculiarly favourable to the due development of this manufacture, and it only required the stimulus of an event like this Exhibition to bring out the latent energies and talent of our carpet manufacturers, and place their trade in its true position. The display now made is highly satisfactory, for there is, certainly, much less of the usual style of carpet decoration. In this respect we had, and still have, much to learn; and the absurd notion of ornamenting our floors with effects in high relief, when the chief requirement of such ornamentation is flatness, appears passing away. A floor, whether covered with a carpet or not, is intended to walk upon; and with a series of artistic pit-falls on the one hand, or stumbling blocks on the other, the *rationale* of decorative art as applied to these articles was completely hidden defiance to. Then came the imitation of the French school, in which ornaments represented in high relief—scrolls panels, and even the skies and landscapes of Louis XV.—formed the stock subjects for ornamenting our floors. Happily we are beginning to see our way back to first principles, and, with the great improvements made of late years in the various methods of producing carpets, there has also been an improved practice in their decoration.

The numerous examples of the various classes of carpets now exhibited are to be found suspended either from the girders above the gallery, or hanging down the side of the gallery from the roof girders above. Messrs. Crossley's display of patent tapestry is made upon the wall of the South Gallery, and is one which, in spite of certain defects in the principles of decoration as applied to such examples of manufacture, does infinite credit to the producers. The specimens shown by Messrs. Henderson and Co., of Durham, the respective Kidderminster manufacturers, Messrs. Templeton, of Glasgow, and the results of Messrs. Bright and Co.'s new patent process by which Brussels carpets are printed with the required pattern after having been woven by power, all go to produce a satisfactory display of our national and industrial skill in this direction. The series of carpets manufactured for her Majesty, and hanging from the roof against the gallery above the West Riding department, are very excellent examples of their class; and we trust in due course to be enabled to do full justice to them, as well as to other individual specimens which cannot be so readily quoted at the present time. The effect produced by hanging the carpets from the girders above the gallery, as already quoted, is very excellent. Each example is seen at a glance, and the amount of colour thus distributed throughout the Building materially aids the effect of the general arrangement.

In addition to the carpets exhibited as specimens of manufacture, there are numerous examples of carpets worked by the co-operation of a number of ladies. The most remarkable of this class is one worked for her Majesty by the Lady Mayoress (1850) and 150 ladies of Great Britain, from a design by Mr. J. W. Papworth, under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Simpson, West Strand. A portion of this carpet is shown as an example, the original having been used at the inauguration of the Exhibition, and was an object of great interest to the visitors on that occasion.

Of floor-cloths there are some very magnificent examples hung in the neighbourhood of the Carriage Court, where they are displayed to great advantage.

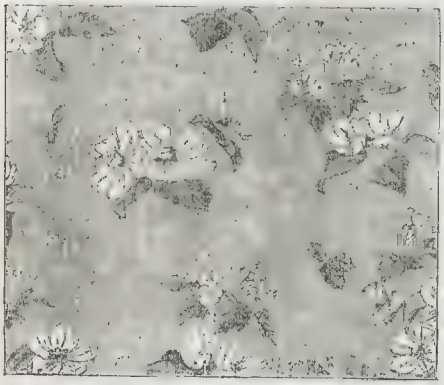
Having thus concluded a rapid sketch of the textile fabrics of the British portion of the Exhibition, and called attention to some of the leading features which characterise the various departments into which they are of necessity divided, we proceed to the

MEDIÆVAL COURT.

One of the great features of modern art in England has been the revival, during the past ten or twelve years, of those ecclesiastical and domestic decorations which characterised the middle ages, and the earnest enthusiasm and profound knowledge of one man has done more to effect this than all the antiquarian lore of learned societies. In contemplating the remarkable exposition now made in the court or apartment devoted to this mediæval display, every one must acknowledge the influence exercised by Mr. Pugin in producing this result; and though our sympathies are certainly not with him in his ecclesiastical predilections, yet for his energy and his talents every one must have respect; and we may trust that in due time time the love of art, engendered by his exertions, may re-act in another direction, and produce more legitimate results than those arising from either merely copying or exclusively studying the art productions of one age.

13.—BLUE AND GOLD POPLIN.—BY ATKINSON, OF DUBLIN.

In the collection before us we have the results of an union of those manufacturers, or art-workmen, whose attention has been more exclusively devoted to the revivals here illustrated, with the designs and superintendence of Pugin. We have the furniture of Crace, the stained glass and metal work of Messrs. Hardman, the stone and wood carving of Myers, and the encaustic tiles of Minton. It is to be regretted, however, that the apartment or court had not been at least twice the size, as, in that case, everything would have been seen to much greater perfec-



14.—PRINT PATTERN.—BY DALGLEISH, FALCONER, AND CO.

15.—TAPESTRY PATTERN.—BY BRIGHT AND CO.

tion. As it is, there is a sensation of huddling together, which the size and height of many of the examples renders more apparent than real, from the fact that distance cannot be obtained to view them perfectly.

We may divide the contents into two distinct departments—that of ecclesiastical, and domestic furniture and decoration. Entering from the north through a passage leading from the central avenue, the stained glass is seen to some advantage under the shadow of the gallery, and passing through a doorway of a suitable form and proportion, the whole apartment presents a very striking appearance. In the centre stands a font of stone-work, very admirably executed by Mr. George Myers, the panels on the sides being decorated with bas-reliefs, and the whole surmounted with a richly carved canopy of oak; and when the font is in use, the centre, which forms the cover, rises into the upper part. On the left, on the eastern side, the great group of ecclesiastical furniture is placed. In the centre is a stone altar, beautifully carved with bas-reliefs of the Agony, Bearing the Cross, and the Crucifixion; the whole surmounted with hangings of rich and varied texture, and with suitable devices, such as the *fleur de lis*, roses, and the sacred monogram. The sconces, candelabra, and chandeliers, all of wrought metal, are remarkable examples of the truthful adaptation of a given material to a special purpose. The lecterns are particularly noticeable, being bold and effective alike in design as in execution. The smaller one, with the sacred monogram for the tablet, and a small figure of St. John the Evangelist as the surmounting ornament, is at once elegant and novel. A highly decorated rood cross occupies the corner, the carving of which is of a very high character. The monumental brasses, the balustrade of a staircase, the gold and silver vessels for the service of the altar, the vestments for the priests, and the tomb of Dr. Walsh, with its admirable encaustic tile escutcheons, are all so many points of excellence to which we would direct attention, amongst the ecclesiastical examples.

In the domestic specimens there is, if possible, a wider field for the selection of excellence; and where there are so many points challenging attention, it is difficult to select. We would, therefore, urge upon every lover of excellence in art to see these examples, and study them closely, and we trust to be enabled, in due course, to assist in such an examination, by pointing out and illustrating those individual specimens which contain the greatest amount of merit.

CHURCH EMBROIDERY.

In connexion with the Mediæval Court, so far as purpose is concerned, but placed on the opposite side of the central avenue, are Mr. Gilbert J. French's examples of church embroidery, foot-cloths, and carpets. Mr French's exertions in this direction are now well known and appreciated; and the excellent character of his productions entitles his display to our attention, in connexion with the larger, though not more complete, manifestation above described. A vested altar of rich crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and a flowing communion-cloth of ruby velvet, also elaborately embroidered, form striking and beautiful objects in the group before us. These are surmounted with embroidered velvet book covers, of appropriate designs; and the whole of these are surrounded by wall hangings of various patterns, and are placed upon carpets with suitable decorations. The richest example is, in all probability, the least likely to be observed. This is a "fair linen cloth" for the altar, which, from the nature of the material, does not display a damask pattern of stars and sacred emblems to that advantage which could be wished. We hope to be enabled to return to these examples, and examine and illustrate them in detail.

HARDWARE.

It would be a hopeless task to attempt to give even a fair glance at the productions exhibited under this head, embracing, as it does, such a variety of examples. It is requisite, however, for the due performance of the work before us, that we should at least indicate certain leading features of the display. The productions of the great and important towns of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, not to mention the extensive contributions of the Colebrook Dale Company, whose dome, gates, and fountain form an exhibition in themselves, are most conspicuous. The group of miscellaneous examples of iron casting contributed by this house is arranged at the entrance to the Mediæval Court, and consists of ornamental grates, ranges, stoves, and fenders for domestic use; and, in addition to a collection of works of foreign design, groups and statuettes by English artists, Mr. John Bell and Mr. B. W. Hawkins, in bronze, of which, in due course, we hope to give Illustrations and a detailed notices.

The Sheffield contributions are of a very high class, and Messrs Hoole, Robson and Hoole exhibit grates and mantel-pieces, exquisite alike in design and execution. Messrs Blunt and Smith's collection is also of a very first-rate character; and Messrs. Carr and Steel's examples of grates in bright steel and or molu are especially worthy of notice and examination as beautiful examples of casting and chasing. The court containing the works of the Sheffield contributions presents an extraordinary exposition of the various branches of the hardware trade pursued in that town —that of all kinds, saws, cutlery, in short, speaking in commercial phrase, a complete "pattern card" of the industry of the metal-workers of the north.

Birmingham displays, if possible, a greater variety still, but of a different class of articles. Nearest to the central avenue, and along the passage leading to the Sculpture-room, Messrs. Winfield's display of metallic bedsteads, chandeliers, brackets, and ornamental gas-fittings are placed. Most of these are alike elegant and appropriate in design, the execution being of a very high character. The arrangement of these articles, too, is judicious and effective, but we think the prevalence of red on the walls and floor is somewhat objectionable in contrast with so much brilliant metal. The compound character and the design of some of these examples must be noticed hereafter, and more in detail. Mr. W. Potts exhibits a choice collection of bronzed gas-lamps, girandoles, and chandeliers, the decorative parts of which are worthy of high commendation. Messenger and Sons also keep up the reputation of their house, and, with some exceptional points, present many admirable examples of ornamental casting and metal chasing. Buttons, the multifarious examples of brass-founding in all its various forms as applied to decorative and domestic use, gilt toys, and specimens of jewellery, lock furniture, and ornamental lamps, needles, fish-hooks, candlesticks, and carriage-lamps, with a perfect wilderness of miscellanies, make up the representation of the industry of the toyshop of Europe. Of *papier mache* it would be useless to speak now, as this will require more detailed attention than can be afforded at present; but it is only just to say that the examples displayed, both from Birmingham and Wolverhampton, are of a high class, and such as do full credit to the artistic and executive skill of the producers.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

The rich and varied examples of this class of manufacture are placed in the South Central Gallery, in continuation of tapestry, lace, &c., and immediately over the great group of textile fabrics; and it is only after repeated visits that the spectator can fix his attention upon any example or even group of examples, so manifold are the attractions around. The great group, however, of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell forms an excellent starting point; and in this magnificent display are to be found examples of designs by some of our best artists, wrought out with great skill and effect. Messrs. Garrard, too, keep up the reputation of their firm for taste and excellence in this department; and the elegant displays of G. Angell, Compton-street, Clerkenwell; and J. Angell, Strand; will attract the attention of all admirers of pure taste. The Etruscan adaptations of the former are especially noticeable for their elegance, and the perfect manner in which, whilst the antique forms are preserved, the vessels are adapted to modern purposes. C. F. Hancock, Widdowson and Veale, and J. V Morel and Co., all exhibit articles of the best kind. The equestrian statue of Queen Elizabeth, by the latter house, is a massive and skilful production, and, as a specimen of embossing, is probably unrivalled in this Exhibition.

The Sheffield houses make a much better display than was anticipated, and, without going into the detail of names at present, it is sufficient to say of them, each displays points of excellence to be quoted in due course.

The weight of supporting the reputation of Birmingham has fallen upon Messrs. Elkington, for Messrs. Collis certainly do not appear in their usual force, although there are many points to admire in their productions. Messrs. Elkington's contributions, however, are very varied in their character, and the wonderful examples of electro-deposit as applied to the production of high art specimens render their display of great interest. The statue of Geoffrey, Earl of Gloucester, modelled by Jan. Westmacott, for the House of Lords, and here produced in metal by the electro-deposit process, is a very interesting work. The bust of the late Sir Robert Peel is not to our taste as a work of art. The vase, representing the triumph of science and the industrial arts, is *apropos* to the Exhibition, and though preponderous in design, is clever in execution. The statues of Watt and Shakspeare are very elegant. On the whole Messrs Elkington's display is one of which they have a right to be proud.

In jewellery there is a large and costly exhibition, and one of the interesting features is the revival of antique types for brooches, pins, &c. Messrs. Waterhouse, of Dublin, as also Messrs. West, of the same city, have most successfully adapted the ancient Irish ornaments to the requirements of modern times; and the examples exhibited are worthy of examination, and will claim future attention.

PORCELAIN.

In an admirably-selected position in the north-west gallery of the transept the Porcelain has been arranged, and, as a whole, with good effect; but in many individual instances there is a want of elevation about the stands, which deteriorates somewhat from the effective display of the articles exhibited. Any one who can call to mind the state of our porcelain manufacture some twelve or fifteen years ago, and compare it with the elaborate exposition here made, cannot fail but to be struck with astonishment at the progress made, and that, too, not merely in the high class specimens, but in the commoner articles of earthenware and stoneware adapted to decoration. That great hive of industry, the Staffordshire Potteries, has certainly sent forth on this occasion a full and fair manifestation of its strength; and whether we look at the elegant Parian statuettes of Copeland and Minton, or the substantial but tasteful utilities of Ridgway, we find improvements on past methods characterising the leading features of every department. Could Wedgewood but have seen the results of his talent, his genius, his industry, and his enterprise thus richly rewarded by the manifestation of to-day, and the proof that the trade of which he reared the first healthy plant has grown and flourished until such a large number of his countrymen were sheltered under its branches, his genuine spirit would have been filled with joy and gratitude for the success of his exertions. And here, in the midst, stands the honoured name, "Josiah Wedgewood and Sons, Etruria;" the manufactures exhibited by whom, though excellent in many points, being but a respectable shadow of what such a house ought to have been able to have produced, considering its bygone advantages. The jaspar ware is one of the leading features, and the cameos for which the original house was famous are also shown. The Parian statuettes and groups are tasteful in subject, and in many points excellent in execution, and, on the whole, the examples do not disgrace the name they bear.

The extensive contributions of Copeland, as also of Minton, cannot by any possibility, be done justice to in this glance, and to select from a great a variety in each instance would only create disappointment if we would, therefore, urge upon the visitor the necessity for carefully examining both contributions, and studying the leading features of each; and due time we hope to accompany him, and point out those features of excellence which appear to be worthy of a permanent record.

John Ridgway and Co. exhibit largely, and their tea services are of an exceedingly elegant character. Messrs. Rose, of Coalport, also make an extensive display; and with a great lack of taste and judgment in many points, and a sad want of elementary knowledge in the art, there are many points of excellence which will require special attention. Mason's ironstone china is noticeable for its colour. Messrs. Chamberlain of Worcester, seek to keep up the ancient reputation of "the faithful city" and their own house; and certainly, for richness of effect, we have only seen a more satisfactory group. The tone of the whole display, so to speak, is full and harmonious, and many of the individual specimens are of high excellence. Armitage's semi-porcelain, a comparatively new invention, has not that brilliancy of effect which the examination of former specimens had led us to expect. There are, however, many advantages to be derived from its use; and the examples now shown are artistic in decoration, without aiming at too much—a rare quality in manufacturing art.

The examples of porcelain displayed by other exhibitors will be treated of in due time; but we earnestly call the attention of our readers to this display of native talent and industry, as one which will amply repay examination.

GLASS.

Had this Exhibition taken place seven years ago, the examples of glass manufacture on the British side would have been so ridiculous as to have provoked contempt. Happily, the removal of that fiscal restriction which paralysed our glass trade for so many generations, preventing, as it did, all improvement, and creating a monopoly where freedom alone could be expected to be successful, has enabled us to make such strides in this important manufacture as to place us in a position to become, at least, equal to our Continental neighbours in the production of ornamental glass, whilst it is confessed that we are already superior to them in the manufacture of the more useful kinds. The Crystal Palace itself is an example of this; and when we examine the display made by Messrs. Pellatt, whose magnificent chandeliers, with their prismatic colourings, form a new era in art, we see no reason to doubt our progress towards perfection in the ornamental branches also.

Messrs. Rice Harris and Son, of Birmingham, exhibit a series of most elegant specimens of cut and pressed glass in a variety of colours, gilt, enamelled, and engraved, as also examples of threaded or Venetian glass. Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, and Messrs Lloyd and Summerfield, also of Birmingham, present an exposition of their productions, in which are many admirable examples to be noticed hereafter. Messrs Richardson, of Stourbridge, also make an extensive display of their painted, enamelled, and cut glass, the ornamental being combined with the useful.

The examples of glass for useful purposes are very numerous—rough plate, bent glass, coloured glass for use in stained glass windows, glass shades of unusual dimensions, and whole roofs formed of segments, as illustrative of the increased and increasing use of this material for building purposes. In short, the glass trade of Britain is well and thoroughly represented, and we anticipate that this display will lead to even greater improvements than any yet made in this manufacture.

Quitting the gallery, and proceeding to the transept on our way to the Foreign side of the Building, the trophy of the glass manufacture demands attention.

OSLER'S GLASS FOUNTAIN.

This crowning specimen of the improvements in the glass trade, already quoted, is fitly placed in the centre at the intersection of the nave with the transept. The basin of concrete in which the fountain itself is placed is some 24 feet in diameter, and affords a goodly surface for the falling spray. The structure of glass stands 27 feet high, and is formed of columns of glass raised in tiers, the main tier supporting a basin from which jets of water can be made to project, in addition to the main jet at the top. As the structure rises it tapers upward in good proportion, the whole being firm and compact in appearance, and presenting almost a solidity of aspect unusual with glass structures. A central shaft with a slightly "tipped" orifice finishes the whole, and from this the water issues in a broad well-sized jet, forming in its descent a lily-like flower before separating into a spray, which in the sun-light [illegible] and sparkles in harmony with the fountain itself. Altogether, the work of no mean pretension, and many difficulties [illegible] be a serious bar to the structure put forth by Messrs. [illegible], and, with the experience derived from the execution of this, there can be little doubt of a greater success in some future effort of the same enterprising manufacturers.

ON THE APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY.

It has been observed, that the first successful application of Electricity to the wants of man will ever distinguish the present reign as an important era in scientific history. Those of us living will have to say before our readers, at an early period, an account of the Electrical contrivances and applications of Electricity which are shewn at the World's Fair. First and foremost we must call to mind the very curious and excellent clock, which faces the visitor as he enters Hyde Park, and looks up to the south end of the transept. This clock we described in a former Number, and mentioned that it was the invention of Mr. Shepherd, of Leadenhall-street. Since that period, this same gentleman has added two other clocks, one in the transept, the other at the extreme west end of the Building. Both of these communicate with the main clock by a wire, and thus the time is accurately telegraphed from dial to dial, and all shew the same time. The power is given by an electro-magnet, devised by Shepherd and worked by a form of Smee's battery, which that gentleman has specially devised for the purpose. Mr. Smee recommended the use of mercury into which either pure zinc is placed, or zinc deposited from its solution by galvanic agency. The amalgam is placed in a porous pot, which is suspended at the upper part of a jar. The latter is filled with a mixture of pure sulphuric acid and water; and Mr. Smee considers that this form of battery will prove the most enduring which has yet been devised; and he speaks confidently, that it will probably continue in action for a twelvemonth without any alteration. Mr. Shepherd appears to have brought electric clocks to high perfection; and when the visitor views this interesting inventor, he may not only observe the time of day which they indicate, but may also read an indication of the genius of the age in which he lives.

There are other electric clocks besides Shepherd's. Bain has also examples of electrical clocks; and the French have exhibited an electric clock which requires no less than twenty cells of Daniell's battery to work, and hence is vastly inferior to the English clocks.

With regard to the sources of electricity exhibited, we have large plate electrical machines, by Messrs. Watkins and Hill, a gutta percha electric machine, also Grove's, Smee's, Daniell's, Sand, percolating, and carbon iron batteries, exhibited by numerous manufacturers. There is also a curious battery invented by T. C. Pulvemacher, in the form of a chain, to be worn round the body, and contact to be broken by the motions whilst walking. There are many curious devices for isolating the voltaic force. Mr. Whishaw has exhibited a plan by which the wires are separated in pair, and are fixed in their situation by gutta percha plugs; he has also earthen pipes for a similar purpose. There are other plans, where the wires covered by gutta percha are enclosed by leaden pipes; but perhaps the most interesting of all these devices consists in the heavy iron cases which have been contrived for the purposes of the international communication between France and England, by Messrs Brett and Little. We have, as measurers of the power, galvanometers; and amongst the Foreign department, a Weber's dynamometer, for ascertaining the amount of electrical force when it has been generated. A syphon trough, by Mr. Wellvay, may be occasionally useful; and a battery protector by Mr. Whishaw, to prevent the action of fumes, may be at times usefully employed.

Within the last few years, the discovery of Daniell's battery has led to the carrying out of an idea which has bestowed upon the arts and manufactures a new power of operation in the manufacture of metals, by enabling the artizan to deposit them atom by atom from their chemical solution. The entire range of processes are classed together under the term Electro-metallurgy, and many examples may be seen at the Great Exhibition. One of the most striking specimens of electro deposition is observable in that truly wonderful model of the Britannia Bridge, in which Mr. James has certainly most amply done justice to the merits of the original structure, which will remain as a lasting monument to the genius of Stephenson. This beautiful model adorns the western part of the nave, and it has been made most accurately to scale. Each tube has every rivet represented on its surface, and the tubes have been entirely deposited by galvanic agency. We had the opportunity of seeing this valuable model in process of manufacture. The tubes were made in parts, by depositing the metal upon a type-metal mould. The moulds were placed in a decomposition trough with a positive pole, and the reduction was effected with a Smee's battery, in the ordinary way. The pieces were then accurately joined together, and the whole electro-plated. The piers are of cast brass, and electro silver plated to resemble stone, which they do so accurately, that a practised electro-metallurgist was deceived in our presence. We recommend our readers carefully to examine this model, which shows, firstly, a perfect tube from one end to the other, resting in its proper situation; secondly, one tube in the process of being raised; and, lastly, one floating on the pontoons, swinging round into its proper situation. This model is not only a beautiful electro-metallurgic specimen, but also gives an accurate idea of the grand national structure which it represents.

It is an interesting fact, that the first article in the catalogue is a jewel case, gilt and silvered by the electrotype process, with small electro medallions, modelled from life by Leonard Wyon. We had an opportunity of examining these works of art in the studio of the artist; and no one could fail to recognise the advantage of transferring to metal those free and delicate touches which the artist alone could give to wax. This work was ordered to be executed for the Exhibition by her Majesty, which sufficiently shows the estimate the Queen has formed of the advantages of electricity to the wants of man, by honouring the Exhibition by an example of one of these adaptations which so peculiarly distinguish the present time. For thousands of years medals and coins have been struck from a die; and, until the accession of her present Majesty, it would never have been possible to have made an electro medallion, simply because the process had not been discovered. This specimen has not yet arrived at the Exhibition. In electro bas reliefs Elkington stands pre-eminent; and he has adapted the most beautiful specimens to enrich sideboards and other furniture. Again, in electro statues he excels; and a very noble example is exhibited in the statue of the Duke of Gloucester, executed for the House of Lords. In electro-plating, Elkington also excels; and he has shown a noble vase, which has been designed expressly for the Exhibition. Connected with electro silver plating, the visitor must not fail to notice the bright plating invented by Mr. Lyons. He accidentally observed that when a few drops of bisulphuret of carbon were dropped into the silver solution, the silver was deposited as though it were polished. We nearly passed these specimens, from their having been placed in the room devoted to machinery.

Several other countries have exhibited electro-silver plated and electro-gilt works; and, as far as the mere gilding or plating is concerned, they must be considered as fully equal to those of the English, though, as far as the design and splendour of the objects are concerned, the British have unquestionably the pre eminence.

As far as regards electro-gilding and plating, specimens may be found in all parts of the Building. Amongst surgical instruments and

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION—THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

philosophical apparatus, amongst ornaments of every description, articles gilt and silvered in this manner may be found [illegible] and buttons, hinges and dish covers—in fact, every kind of [illegible] article has received the advantage of the electro plating and gilding processes; so that the application of electricity for these purposes is on the most extensive scale in most European countries.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has occasionally taken advantage of the perfect mode which electro-metallurgy affords of multiplying printing surfaces, and there are not found wanting exhibitors who have profited by this important discovery. The Government are of this class, as in the western extremity of the Building specimens of the Ordnance maps are shown. The plates from which these maps are printed are made of copper; and at Southampton the copper plates are multiplied, altered, or joined together, as occasion may require, by processes carried out by Mr. Geddes, under the superintendence of Captain Yalland. The apparatus at that station is very complete, the troughs being kept in motion by mechanical contrivances, and the power obtained by enormous examples of Smee's batteries. It is much to be regretted, that the copper plates have not themselves been exhibited; but, perhaps, it is not yet too late to remedy the defect.

Messrs. Delarue and Co. have also enriched the Great Exhibition by taking advantage of the power of electricity to multiply printing surfaces. At their interesting stall a novel display of playing cards are exhibited. The backs of these cards are embellished by designs of great excellence; but having produced one surface block, it is multiplied by the ordinary precipitating trough and Smee's battery to an undimited extent, and thus Messrs. Delarue are enabled to issue cards of a more beautiful description than would be possible by previous methods. It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen, like the superintendents of the Ordnance, have not thought it a matter of sufficient interest to exhibit a few of their electrotypes; but these eminent manufactures have fallen into the common error of supposing that that which is known and daily adopted at their wonderful manufactory is not novel and curious to the rest of the world.

In the exhibition of the articles of gutta percha we have also elaborate designs, which have been formed by electro moulds; but here we observed no moulds, but only the works which have been obtained from them. In the same category fall the embossed copies of coins by Mr. Barclay. He has exhibited many excellent specimens of Greek coins from Col. Leake's collection, which we know to have been embossed from electro moulds; but the moulds have not been exhibited, which we can but view as an important omission, but which, as in the case of the Ordnance specimens, may be remedied.

Electro-metallurgic depositions on retorts and evaporating basins have been exhibited by Mr. Edwards; and this process, which for some time has been much employed, forms a very useful protection to brittle articles.

The catalogue contains a notice of a galvanic arrangement, by Mr Crosse, for purifying water and preserving animal substances; but we could not find it in the Exhibition, from the numbers not being properly placed. We missed, also, what is described in the French division under the name of the "galvanic pontiae." The present defective state of the numbers and catalogues renders the task of reviewing extremely laborious.

In the western part of the nave Mr. Gould has exhibited a monumental brass, with copper deposited upon brass in certain positions, to heighten the effect.

Before the Exhibition opened, we had an opportunity of examining a very curious mode of etching hard steel by the disruptive voltaic discharge invented by Mr. Pring. It is a process very little known, but is well worthy the attention of manufacturers, and it is a process adapted for females, as it requires no exertion of physical strength. The process requires an electro-magnet, with six cells of a Smee's battery.

The scientific public are looking forward with great anxiety to ascertain how far magneto-electricity is applicable for manufacturing purposes; and with regard to instruments of this character, Mr. Henley certainly has effected the greatest result. This well-known mechanician has exhibited a very large and powerful magneto electric machine, the armature of which he has formed somewhat in the shape which the magnetic curves would naturally take. He states that as much as 10 CI of mixed gases are given off per minute—a result which gives great importance to this engine. This mechanician has also exhibited a magneto-electric telegraph, which we have seen exhibited at the Friday evening meetings at the Royal Institution, and which has given great satisfaction to scientific men. It appears to have great facility in its manipulation; but experience must determine whether the magneto-electric machine is preferable to the battery and needle telegraph, though, as appearances go there is every appearance of its being a successful invention.

Specimens of magactic plate are expected by Prince and Son, of Birmingham.

Mr. Henley has exhibited also an electro magnet of great power. It is stated that with fifteen of Grove's batteries it possesses such attractive force, that considerable care is required not to approach a bar of iron within two or three inches; and in one instance a man's hand was bruised from being drawn rapidly to the magnet, from his holding in his hand a bar of iron. Whilst we were inspecting the electrical apparatus, we were startled by some terrible shrieks; and on turning round to ascertain the cause, we found that one of the workmen had been decoyed to try the power of one of the machines, and, to the no small delight of the beholders, screamed with terror when he felt the effect, declaring that no money would have induced him to have tried the experiment if he had known that he would have been racked in that manner. We warn the gentle sex not to venture to try this machine; but if they can coax any sleepy gentlemen companion to take a shock, they will be much amused at his lively movements; in fact, he will be served as *Prospero* promised *Caliban*.

> I will rack thee with old cramps;
> Fill all thy bones with aches; make
> Th at beasts shall tremble at thy din

The application of electricity for the conveyance of [illegible] has been very amply represented at the Great Exhibition. In the first place, the telegraph has been carried round the Building, to give information from place to place, and also to Scotland-yard. The apparatus used by the Telegraph Company with the needle instrument, is shown. Many varieties of printing telegraphs are exhibited, including Bakewell's, which is competent to transmit the identical handwriting of the operator. Electric telegraphs, for domestic and hotel purposes, are shewn; and one which is denominated the comic telegraph, is worth a passing glance. The electric indicator, by Mr. Ritter, is a very useful contrivance to give warning of fire or thieves. The battery employed is an ingenious modification of Smee's battery and is charged with Rochelle salts instead of dilute acid, the whole arrangement being so designed as not readily to get out of order. There are other contrivances, to give notice from carriage to carriage by means of galvanic agency; but it would be impossible in a general article to give more than a cursory account of electricity as a medium of telegraphic communication.

Electro magnetic machines have for a long time past been great favourites with medical men, as experience has shown that this form of electricity is particularly applicable for the cure of disease. In this department, Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite have most excelled, and these have certainly produced a very noble specimen of an electro-magnetic machine. It gives an intermittent current of electricity, but always in the same direction. It is so contrived that the power of the shock may be regulated with the utmost precision, so as to excite at one time the most terrible shocks, at another the most gentle contractions of the muscles. It would contribute much amusement, if the exhibitor would keep it in action, and agitate each of the sturdy muscles of our country friends as would like to try the experiment. The different contrivances which medical men adopt to apply the electricity to various purposes are also manufactured in first-rate excellence, and leave but little to desire upon this score—the only drawback being that the contrivance is already in the hands of the majority of the medical practitioners of this country, and therefore possessed of but little interest to those who seek novelties. There are other forms of medical machines by various exhibitors: some so small as to be called portable machines; others so large as to be really quite pieces of machinery; but, with the exception of Pulvermacher's battery before mentioned, they are all electro-magnetic machines, and we believe that all give a to and fro current, except that exhibited by Messrs Horne and Thornthwaite.

There is a model of a chair with a Grove's battery behind, intended, it is presumed, to show its application for medical purposes. All physiologists and electricians are aware that a number of cells are preferable for medical purposes; and, if such be its intended application, it must be regarded as a retrograde movement in medical electricity.

Professor Norton has exhibited his galvanic arsenical apparatus for the detection of the mineral.

Connected with the subject of electricity, we cannot refrain from noticing the beautiful models illustrating the anatomy of the torpedo, which have been modelled by order of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and which are shewn in the Foreign department of the Building. These exquisite representations should be carefully examined by all who are interested in the structure of the electrical fishes.

As a motive power, electricity has not been considered by scientific men to be particularly applicable, on account of its apparently increased cost over steam. The Exhibition is not rich in illustrations of the application of electricity to machinery; but there are two or three models contributed by Mr. Knight and other exhibitors.

For the purposes of lighting, electricity is also considered unfavourable in an economical point of view; but still Mr. Allman, according to the Catalogue, has furnished an electro lamp. Messrs. De Lenil and Co. and Messrs. De Bebosq have also exhibited electro lamps. We searched in vain the building round for the electro magnetic apparatus which is said to have printed American papers; also for the decomposition apparatus, which is meant to give off hydrogen alone, the description of which had lately occupied so much space in the transatlantic newspapers. We apprehend that such contrivances are not adapted for buildings made of glass, which allow the object to be illuminated at every point, and it will turn out that they can only act in a darkened apartment, where the visitors cannot see all that is taking place.

When we review the applications of electricity at the Great Exhibition, we cannot but be sensible that the specimens exhibited are of a degree of excellence far before anything we have in public view. Within ten short years, the whole of these applications have been conceived by the scientific man, and adapted by the manufacturer and mechanic to the wants of man. Whilst, however, extolling this gaudeamus display, we can hardly be insensible that scarce any novelty has been added to the World's Fair: in fact, that everything which has been exhibited has been rather a super-excellent specimen of that which has been known, than an example of any new discovery. This statement must be highly suggestive of a moral to the political economist: for, whilst it clearly demonstrates that excellence of mechanical detail and execution can be purchased for money, it also shows that inventive and other results of the higher powers of mind can only be brought forward under favourable circumstances, in a naturally gifted individual, and are not to be purchased at any price. The first practical appliances of electricity will render the reign of Queen Victoria famous in scientific history; and, upon the whole, the Prince Consort must receive the congratulations of the English nation for the beautiful specimens which his Royal Highness' Exhibition has brought forward, and which, by itself, is able to give a stamp to the present age which will be interesting for all time.

As far as the applications of electricity are concerned, England unquestionably bears the palm both in the variety of purposes for which this force has been employed, and also for the excellence of the articles which have been produced; and not only does England in this matter show its pre-eminence over any single country, but it has far surpassed the combined competition of all the other countries of the globe.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

THE SUTRESTIONS of the nave and transept at present collect together by far the largest bodies of visitors; and the more utilitarian sections of the Exhibition are, as it were, almost deserted. But the case will be otherwise when the doors are opened to the useful body of the people—that large and important class, who, by their united efforts, have made the Exhibition what it is. So little frequented, indeed, were the galleries on the north side of the *British* nave up to Saturday last, that articles were not only misplaced, but also injured, without the perpetrators being discovered. If anything can show the desirability, nay, absolute necessity, of the exhibitors being at once admitted to the Building to protect their own property, surely, the absence of proper supervision, such as we have mentioned, must convince the Royal Commissioners that a revisal of their unexpected decision as to excluding exhibitors from their own domains is imperatively called for. We have thought it necessary to mention these facts, as there is a large amount of valuable property distributed in the galleries of the British division of the Building.

The direct approach to the class now under consideration is from the staircase north of the British nave, and nearest to the western entrance. There are nearly one hundred and eighty exhibitors in this class, among whom we discover the names of some of the most eminent civil engineers in this country; and many others of equal standing are also here represented by models of their works, exhibited either by companies, or by those who have constructed or become proprietors of the models. But, before cursorily noticing the principal objects of interest in the gallery, our attention was specially called to two models of bridges, which are among the chief ornaments of the western or British nave.

The first is an accurate and highly wrought representation, by Mr James, of the largest suspension-bridge in the world, being a mile in length, designed by, and executing under the direction of Charles Vignoles, an English engineer of eminence, and now chiefly resident in Russia. This bridge, which crosses the Dnieper at Kieff, is half a mile in length, and consists of the massive suspension piers and two sets of chains on either side, from which depend the vertical iron bars, to which the strongly under-trussed roadway is attached.

The other model is of the great Britannia Bridge—a work sufficient of itself to immortalize Robert Stephenson, the distinguished engineer. This model was executed by Mr. James, of Broadwall, who, by perseverance and great ingenuity, has contrived to represent every plate, bolt, rivet, and angle iron throughout the gigantic structure. Mr. E. Clark, who superintended the works while in progress for Mr. Stephenson, is the exhibitor.

Near to the above models is one on a larger scale, exhibited by Messrs. Finch and Willy, of Liverpool, who constructed the original extraordinary-looking bridge, designed by Brunel, over the Wye, at Chepstow—which consists of four spaces or openings, three of which measure each 100 feet, while the fourth extends to 300 feet—the roadway of which is suspended, by vertical rods, from a wrought-iron elliptical hollow beam.

Before leaving the nave, we must direct the attention of our readers to the Dioptric Revolving Light apparatus, of Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, who supplied all the glass for the Crystal Palace; and also to Wilkins's Improved Catadioptric apparatus for a similar purpose.

In this cursory notice of some of the principal objects in this important and highly interesting portion of the Exhibition, it will be impossible to do more than merely allude to them; but all the more important inventions, models of works, either executed or proposed, will be fully described and illustrated on future occasions.

Returning to the north-western gallery by the staircase already mentioned, our attention is at once arrested by a large and well-executed model of Mr. Dunbill's design for a proposed suburban live and dead cattle market, of 80 acres, with *abattoires*, &c. It is to be hoped that this model will call the attention of the million of landowners who will visit the Exhibition, to the all-important subject of removing the many nuisances connected with a cattle market in the midst of the largest city in the universe; and that they will leave no stone unturned to effect the annihilation of the almost numberless slaughter-houses now polluting the atmosphere of the metropolis.

Models of bridges, either executed or proposed, form an important feature in the space allotted to civil engineering and building contrivances.

John and Benjamin Green, of Newcastle, Captain Samuel Brown, Messrs. Hunt and Gandell, Captain Moorsom, and George Rennie, in addition to Charles Vignolles, E. Clark, and Messrs. Finch and Willy, already mentioned, are the principal contributors.

The Messrs. Green, of Newcastle, exhibit a large model of one of the laminated wooden arches of the Wellington Viaduct, on the North Shields Railway. The advantages of this mode of bridge building are economy in the first cost, and the rapidity with which arches so constructed may be put up; but there the great difficulty of preserving the timber in such exposed situations, notwithstanding the various nostrums proposed, is a formidable barrier to the general introduction of this light and elegant description of bridge.

The veteran Captain Samuel Brown, the inventor of the Chain Bridge, exhibits, among other things, a model of the Brighton Suspension Pier, one of the first of the kind executed, and which has led to the adoption of this pleasing form of pier and bridge by many of the first engineers of Europe, in cases where the traffic is not of a ponderous character. The fairy-like structure of the great Telford over the Menai Straits aptly serves as an illustration; for so soon as the heavy traffic of the Holyhead Railway was anticipated, a new bridge of great strength was designed and carried into execution by Mr. R. Stephenson, while the lighter traffic of the Holyroad-road is still carried over the original structure.

Messrs. Hunt and Gandall contribute a well-executed model of their design for an architectural bridge to cross the Thames at Westminster. The whole, including the cloisters on either side, is in perfect harmony with the style of architecture of the Palace of Westminster.

Captain Moorsom was the first engineer in our country to introduce the railway lattice bridge from America: this he first effected on the railway between Birmingham and Gloucester, and he has since erected, over the Nore, in Ireland, a handsome bridge on the plan, a model of which appears in this division. The same gentleman also exhibits a model of his design for the proposed bridge over the Rhine, which gained for him the second prize.

Mr. George Rennie also exhibits a model of his design for the proposed bridge over the Rhine at Cologne, and also models of skew bridges.

There are many other models of the works of the civil engineer in this part of the Exhibition, which will no doubt attract considerable attention when the gay and glittering scenes below shall have satiated the crowd, who especially seek after novelty in its most attractive form. We shall at present merely mention some of the more important articles exhibited in Class 7, which we have not already noticed.

The Commissioners of northern Lighthouses exhibit a great variety of lighthouse apparatus, by Alan Stevenson, of Edinburgh. In the same division Mr. T. Stevenson, also of Edinburgh, contributes revolving lights and other apparatus connected with this important subject.

The Lords of the Admiralty having given directions that a model of the Plymouth Breakwater should be exhibited at the Crystal Palace, the same has been accordingly deposited. The lighthouse, designed by the eminent engineers, Walker and Burges, is executed in silver, the whole being further illustrated by sectional and other models.

The model of the shield of the Thames Tunnel, the great work of Sir I. K. Brunel, is exhibited by Messrs. T. Dorkin and Co., who constructed this ingenious and extraordinary piece of mechanical contrivance, and assisted the engineer in the invention.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

A great portion of the Central South Gallery, and also a part of the western, or "Great Organ Gallery," are appropriated to a grand display of clocks and watches, including chronometers of every description, and from most of the great manufacturers and British horologians of the present day. The most conspicuous objects in this division are—the *Alpha* clock of Mr. Roberts, of Manchester, which stands on the north side of the western gallery. The peculiarities of this clock are—first, the use of cast-iron for all the wheels except that called the "escape wheel," and the substitution of an endless chain for the ordinary rope, so that the drum, and one of the two weights ordinarily used, are dispensed with. Mr. Bennett's four-faced clock, which is placed on the south side of the western gallery, to match the "Alpha." Messrs. Smith and Sons' large turret clock, the works of which are enclosed in a glass case, and which, on a careful inspection, will be found to contain many valuable improvements.

The other most conspicuous objects in this department are Sheppard's electric clock, which has been already recently described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the simple and beautiful works of which are enclosed in a glass case in the South Transept Gallery; and, finally, Dent's turret clock, which is very visible in an elevated position in the British portion of the nave. A great novelty in connexion with this clock is the bell, constructed of union metal (cast iron and tin), far more sonorous than the ordinary bell-metal, and of about one-third the price of the former. The weight of this bell is about 18 cwt. The inventor is Mr. Stirling, a gentleman of fortune, living near Stirling, North Britain.

The regulators, chronometers, pendulums, and other improvements in horological apparatus, which are collected together in the Central South Gallery, would alone form a highly interesting exhibition.

Mr Frodsham exhibits a beautiful astronomical clock, various marine chronometers, day of the month watch, gauges for the admeasurement of watch-work to the thousandth part of an inch, and other important improvements.

Messrs. Sm th and Sons exhibit, in addition to the turret clock already mentioned, a 400-day skeleton time-piece and almanack, a new self-compensating pendulum regulator, with compass, perpetual almanack, barometer, and thermometer, and several other ingenious and useful horological contrivances.

Mr. Hutton exhibits, among other articles, his glass and metallic compensation pendulum.

Bashaw's centimetral chronometer, with movable ring, for taking velocities on railways with the greatest accuracy, and for other purposes; and the uniformity of time clock and telegraphic annular counting of the same gentleman (the former made by Johnstone, and the latter by Messrs Smith and Sons—all of Clerkenwell, deserve attention.

To enumerate all the other beautiful clocks, chronometers, movements, and other apparatus in the horological department, would occupy more space than can be allowed at present, but the most important of which will be described and illustrated in subsequent Numbers.

CARRIAGES AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

Man has been variously described as a cooking animal, as a laughing animal, a tra[illegible] animal, and by no end of other attributes, as the culinary, [illegible] rational, or other feelings of the describer predominated; but, [illegible] we walked through the compartment of the Crystal Palace devoted to carriages, cabs, locomotive engines, and other means of conveyance, we could not help thinking that he might be quite as appropriately described from the brute creation by the definition of a coach-building animal. Nor was this opinion weakened on our way home through Piccadilly, crowded with cabs, omnibuses, and every description of vehicle, conveying hundreds of passengers, here, there, and everywhere

From the days of the charioteer Jehu, who, we are told in Scripture, "drove furiously;" from the days of the old Assyrians, Ninevites, and Babylonians, of whom we have the sculptured representations as they appeared in their chariots of war; from the days of the Olympic chariot races; from the days of the ancient Britons, who, Cæsar tells us, garnished their coach-wheels with scythes, down to the present time, when fast men drive about in Hansom cabs; when hard-worked mechanics take a shilling trip by railway into the green fields; and when even the poorest occasionally indulge in a threepenny omnibus to Camden-Town, or other suburban retreats—we have continued evidence of other means of locomotion than the two legs with which nature has endowed us.

Yet, notwithstanding this antiquity of the practice of riding in carriages, coach-building, as we now understand it, is of but comparatively recent date in England, being no farther back than the reign of Elizabeth

Stow tells us, that, "In the yeere 1564, Guylliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queene's coachmanne, and *was the first* that brought the use of coaches into England; and, after a while, divers great ladies, with as great a jealouse of the Queene's displeasure, made them coaches, and rid up and down the countries, to the great admiration of all beholders; and then, by little and little, they grew usual among the nobilitie and others of sort; and within twenty yeeres became a great trade of coach-making."

Anderson, in his "History of Commerce," makes the use of coaches in England even later than this, and says they were introduced by the Earl of Arundel about the year 1580. For a long time they were exclusively confined to the wealthy classes; and it was not till the year 1625 that coaches were let for hire, when they stood at the principal inns in London. In 1637 there were in London and Westminster only fifty hackney-coaches.

From coaches let for hire, the next step in England was the introduction of stage-coaches, which very soon after 1636 were established. These, the immediate precursors of the omnibus for short distances, and railway for longer ones, bring us down to our own day. Of mail-coaches, the first ran between London and Edinburgh about the year 1785; and the next, from London to Glasgow, in 1788; from which time, spite of the intricate reticulation of railways, which now like a cobweb covers the map of England, with its thousand branches, they have continued down to this day; and in many a country village may still be seen the round red face of the coachman, as he pulls up at the door of the little roadside inn—still may be seen the bustling ostler, as he releases the smoking team from their harness, to give place (as has the system of which they are a type) to fresher, stronger cattle—still may be heard the guard's official note as he winds his horn on starting—vestiges, though they be of an age which, though all but our own, has been miraculously hurried into the past by the omnipotent power of the steam-engine.

From the sedan-chair and the cumbrous barge of the days of Elizabeth—luxuries that none but the higher classes could indulge in to the excursion train and the penny boat of our own, how great a change! How great a change, too, from the heavy, lumbering vehicle which Guylliam Boonen constructed for his Royal mistress, to the light, the graceful, and commodious vehicles we see exhibited in the Crystal Palace! There are easy, comfortable Broughams, which speak of competence and easy-going thorough gentility. There are dog-carts, with wheels whose spokes of slender rods of iron look like greyhound's legs—all lightness, though all strength—that speak of reckless, daring speed. Stylish barouches, which suggest the fashionable lounging drive along the Park, rich and aristocratical. There are state carriages, which tell eloquently of Royal *levees* and drawing-rooms, and mingled with these—as in this world suffering is ever mingled with enjoyment—are invalid carriages, wherein the sufferer may enjoy the air of heaven, the while all carefully propped up with the softest pillows; and that no stage of mortal man's career may be omitted, Shillibeer exhibits an improved and patent hearse!

Amongst the collection of carriages we were pleased to notice two attempts at an improvement upon the old knee-crowding, dress-crushing, temper-destroying, headache-causing omnibuses we have so long been familiar with in the London streets. They are larger, and are made very high, so as to allow room for a very excellent ventilating apparatus. This is certainly a step in the right direction.

In this department there is one object which especially calls for notice. No 868 is a light open park wheel chair, with glass panels, painted with allegorical representations of the seasons. It is very beautiful and tasteful in design. And a barouche (No. 863), the body of which is in the form of a shell, is well worthy of attention.

In the Railway Department there are several inventions exhibited—inventions for safety, and inventions for comfort; for speed, and for strength. There are improved locomotive engines, and improved carriages. Of the former, two mammoth engines stand prominent, the "Lord of the Isles," contributed by the Great Western Company; and the "Liverpool," by the London and North-Western. The "Lord of the Isles" was built for the Great Western Company, at their works at Swindon, and is capable of taking a passenger train of 120 tons at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It is of 743-horse power, and the weight of the engine and tender when in full working order is 82 tons 13 cwt. The cylinder measures 18 inches in diameter, the length of stroke 24 inches, and the maximum pressure of steam 120 lb. The driving-wheel is 8 feet in diameter. This engine, large as it is, is catalogued as "one of a *standard class* of engines constructed for this company for passenger traffic." As in opposition to this is a beautiful little fairy like engine, called the "Little England," adapted for light traffic, a pretty little toy that we could fancy conveying a "ladye faire" to the arms of her lover. Then there are railway carriages made of *papier mache*! and others in which we have an illustration of "beauty unadorned," being unpainted, and leaving the wood—an exquisite specimen of East India Moulmein teak—uncovered except by a thin coat of varnish. There is a very elegant model of a Royal State railway carriage, with a promenade round the outside; there are new signal apparatus to prevent accidents; modes of communication between the passengers and the guard; improved breaks, buffers, and railway appointments generally, that would well nigh promise that the day of railway accidents had passed away for ever.

Before we quit the subject of carriages, we must we may be allowed to mention one fact in connexion, not with the Exhibition itself, but with one of the results of the expected passenger traffic in the streets of London. From the 1st of May, the day of the opening of the Crystal Palace, the omnibus proprietors, expecting, no doubt, that notoriety would prevent their making their fortunes this year, raised their fares from 3d. to 4d. What has been the result? Spite of the thousands of people we have continually seen at the Exhibition—*the omnibuses are empty!* This is significant, cheapness is the order of the day. To [illegible] dear stand, return to monopoly; and we would suggest to the proprietors of the vehicles in question, that they should consult the pages of Cocker, who will inform them that twelve passengers at 3d. will pay considerably better than six at 4d.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ARTICLES EXHIBITED

As a prelude to our description of the various mechanical and chemical applications which the Great Exhibition so abundantly contains, it appears desirable that a short notice should be given of the principles which regulate the production of the forces which are employed by mankind in the numerous manufactures. It is the exclusive privilege of the human race to generate these forces; and, although other animals may exercise enormous muscular force, or generate electricity or light within their own frame, man alone can make the candles, the battery, the steam-engine, and employ them to obtain the desired results. In the production of all these forces, one uniform law is observed, which the philosopher and the mechanic must explicitly obey, for every effect must have its antecedent equivalent cause; or, in other words, the most trifling operation is always preceded by some other change which produced it. In this country the steam-engine lends its mighty aid to the arts and manufactures above all other instruments of power; and when the visitor views the mighty hammer of Nasmyth, he should carry his mind back to the boiler from which issues the steam, and from the boiler to the fire, which is the immediate source of the effects which the gigantic hammer produces. All the effects which he will witness through the multifarious machines, however intricate they may be, are referable to that primary change in the fire-place where the coals combine with the oxygen of the air, and the products of that combustion are carried away and diffused through the atmosphere. The results produced by the machine have a proportionate antecedent change in the fire-place; and howsoever intricate and complicated the intervening mechanism may be, the result can never be increased beyond the force which has arisen from the combustion of the coal, or, chemically speaking, by the union of the carbon and oxygen.

Nor can the less known, and apparently more mystic power of electricity, be brought to bear to perform any heavy operation without a corresponding change of matter. When the silversmith plates or gilds his ornaments, we have a result which has arisen from a change of matter in the battery cell. As the silver or gold is deposited atom by atom in the electro-metallurgic trough, the zinc is also wasting in the battery. We thus perceive that the operator has substituted zinc for coals, when he employs voltaic action instead of the engine and boiler. When we examine the clock which moves by electrical force, the telegraph which silently carries the message to distant places, the statues which have been made by electrical agency, or the superb ornamental designs which have been gilt or silvered in a similar manner, the mind is immediately carried back to the change in the battery which is the primary cause of the result which is observed.

In the Exhibition noble castings in bronze and zinc appear. The metal in the hands of the cunning artificer has yielded the cohesion of its particles; and, under the power of the workman's fire, has become so fluid as readily to take a cast of the most minute workmanship which the artist could impress upon the yielding wax or the moulding clay. Here, again, the casting of the objects must be considered with the heat of the furnace, the heat with the change of coke or charcoal into carbonic acid, by means of its attraction, not less than the fire-place requires its accession of fuel, or the lamp its replenishing of oil

In perambulating the multifarious passages of the Crystal Palace, and even in viewing the noble edifice itself, the student cannot properly isolate from his mind that not one column could have been formed, not one of the most delicate fabrics constructed, without those who have manufactured them having been supplied with adequate nutriment, and without the machines employed having been moved by the effect of a change of matter.

All the triumphs of human skill displayed in the vast Building, together with the very structure itself, have been produced by some change of matter which constituted the source of power. It is within the power of man to generate power in this manner to assist him in carrying on his operations; but he is necessitated to employ a power proportionate to the result which he desires to obtain; for no method can be in any way increase the amount of power when once obtained, or cause it to produce disproportionate results

Having thus taken a brief review of the sources of power by which these articles have been produced, we shall be in a condition to examine the particular advantages of all of those which shall have sufficient merit to demand a special examination.

Still the curious investigator will descry the lively Daguerreotype and the charming calotype, and may be tempted to exclaim, "Here is a production made by immaterial agency; here is a result or effect produced without a previous change of matter to constitute its cause." In this case, however, no less than in the preceding, the light is artificial, the camphine lamp or naphthalised gas is the agent by which a change takes place which is the primary source of the effect by which the picture has been delineated. Doubtless the Exhibition contains specimens of pictures formed by light and engraved by electricity; yet even these noble triumphs of science have only been achieved by acting upon the law, that to produce any change, some other change is required.

The steam-engine and furnace may require their coals, the lamp its oil or naphtha, the battery its zinc, to combine with oxygen to give its power to man, but yet objects will appear where great effects have been produced by the hands of man himself. Cannot the marble group be cut by the sturdy arm of man, and cannot the beautiful lace be prepared by the delicate hands of females? In viewing these beautiful works the mind may for an instant forget the source of power from whence these results have arisen. Nevertheless, modern science has amply indicated, that the delicate finger cannot make one slight movement, or the sturdy arm give one blow without a change of the materials in the human body, which requires food for its renovation.

PICTURE-PRINTING IN COLOURS.

THE present state of this art, which has attained to considerable importance within the last few years, is admirably shown in the various examples contributed to the Fine Arts court.

As long ago as the middle of the fifteenth century we find ornamental initial letters, printed in two or three colours, by the Germans; and several specimens of picture-printing in chiaroscuro are now extant that were executed early in the sixteenth century. These attempts were continued at intervals, and were improved on by an Englishman, John Baptist Jackson, about the year 1740; and afterwards, about 1780, by another Englishman, named Skippe: but these, it must be understood, were mostly imitations of sepia or Indian-ink drawings, and not, properly speaking, colour printings. In the year 1818, William Savage published a quarto volume, entitled "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing," which contained some bold and clever illustrations of the art of colour-printing; but, as far as regards its adaptation to the representation of pictures, we know of nothing further being done with it, until Mr. Baxter took out a patent for printing in oil colours from wood blocks and steel plates conjointly, and produced the illustrations to the "Cabinet of Painting," published by Chapman and Hall in 1836. Since then, various books-plates, some good, and some bad, have been produced by the same process; and, in 1844, Messrs. Collins and Reynolds, pupils of Mr. Baxter, executed some very creditable colour-pictures for the "Old Story books of England." These were done with wood blocks only. Mr. Baxter's patent expired about a twelvemonth since, when he applied for, and (thanks to Lord Brougham) obtained, a renewal of the privilege, and since then has produced a series of small colour-pictures, which, we understand, have met with a very extensive sale. Many of these pictures are exhibited by Mr. Baxter in one large frame. They are meritorious in their execution, pretty and pleasing, but most of them are inartistic, and some of them are from very bad drawing. The best are a copy of Raffaelle's "Madonna," which has a very finished look, and a new picture of the Great Exhibition Building.

Messrs. Leighton, of Lamb's Conduit-street, are the next exhibitors of wood block colour-printing, and we must say that the imitations of water-colour drawings which they have produced rank much higher as works of art. There are certain outlines and shortcomings which we would fain see corrected; but, with all their blemishes, their copies of drawings by Wehnert, Lee, Absolon, Weir, and Noble, must rank as the best contributions in this branch of the art. Messrs. Leighton do not use an engraved steel plate, as Mr. Baxter does, but gain many gradations of tone by means of mezzotint metal plates, worked in the same way as the wood blocks. In each of the four pictures in the Exhibition we find traces of about sixteen to eighteen different printings.

Passing to the other side of the court, we find a number of examples of colour-printing by the lithographic press. First, we come to Mr. Owen Jones's exquisitely printed flowers and fruits. These are as near perfection as we ever expect to see in works of the class; both the delicacy of tone and the deep richness of colour of nature are most admirably presented, and far surpass in effect the efforts of ordinary water-colour painting. We should like to see Mr. Owen Jones try an imitation of one of Lance's fruit-pieces, or Mrs. Margett's flowers—not that we doubt his power of rendering them beautifully, but that we wish to see how far the art can be carried.

We next find a frame containing Messrs. Hanhart's productions, and these make us linger long. The copy of Mr. Creswick's "Forest Farm" is excellent—in some parts as good as can be hoped for, especially the sky, the far distance, and the trees; the farm-house is not quite so successful; but we hear that Mr. Coventry, to whose hand-craft this work is attributable, promises a more perfect copy at a second proving of the stones. But Mr. Frederick Taylor's "English Squire," lithographed in colours by John Brandard, is Messrs. Hanhart's pride; and well it may be. We do not hesitate to claim for it the highest praise; and we doubt if there is a work of imitative art in the whole Exhibition showing more artistic skill, and more untiring patience, than is evinced (to those, at least, who know the necessary process) in this remarkable work. The subject is very pretty: an old English Squire and his daughter, with their attendants, all on horseback, accompanied by a falconer bearing the hooded hawks, are passing by some peasant children at a gate. The riders and their dresses, the horses and dogs, and esp[illegible]ally the little children, are all exceedingly drawn, and full of beautiful colour. We are sure that nineteen out of every twenty visitors would believe they were looking at an original water-colour drawing, were it not for the announcement beneath it, and the unfinished copies, showing some of its various stages, that are displayed in the same frame. If the reproduction of a good drawing be a good service, Messrs. Hanhart and Mr. Brandard deserve the thanks of every lover of art.

Messrs. Hullmandel and Walton next show excellent specimens of their lithotint drawings; and then we come to Mr. Day's splendid contribution, "The Destruction of Jerusalem," by David Roberts, lithographed by Louis Haghe. This is a very extraordinary production—the largest picture, we believe, ever drawn on stone, and certainly a most successful one. It is hardly an example of colour-printing, for there are but two or three tint-stones used; and it is more for its grandeur as a work of art than for any application of a new art that we admire it. The published drawings of Roberts's "Holy Land," lithographed by the same artist, are too well known to need more than a passing word of commendation.

Of Mr. Kronheim's elaborate copy of "The Descent from the Cross," on which it is said some large sums of money have been expended, we cannot speak with praise. It may be mechanically—it certainly is not artistically—good. With most of the minor specimens of this interesting art that are exhibited, we are all sufficiently conversant.

SCULPTURE.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN proceeding to resume our observations upon the productions in Sculpture, brought into honourable competition in the Great Exposition of the Arts and Industry of all Nations, a sense of the importance of the subject induces us to consider the subject upon a broader basis, and with more reference to fundamental principles than is thought convenient or agreeable in ordinary newspaper criticism. We cannot but recollect that this is no common exhibition-room, where producers expose their wares in the way of trade, to ensnare customers and procure bread, but a field of generous rivalry, to which artists from all quarters of the world have been invited, with a view, by a comparison of their various productions, to increase the common stock of knowledge as regards the legitimate resources of the art, and to award premiums to the most meritorious performances. All who have answered to this invitation have, by so doing, challenged criticism, not only as to individual merit, but as to comparative excellence, and have a right to demand it. The public, also, who have so cheerfully and substantially supported this great cosmopolitan *reunion*, and who look to derive instruction from the field which it opens, would equally have good ground to complain of a dereliction of duty in those who pretend to write for their guidance and information, if, from motives of false delicacy, or upon other grounds less excusable, the journalist were to shirk the task of criticism, or weakly and injudiciously perform it.

It may be gathered from the few general observations which closed our last week's brief notices in this department, that the result of the very casual survey we had been able to make of the works in sculpture sent for exhibition in the Crystal Palace had by no means elevated our previously entertained notions of the *status* of the plastic art in this country, much less prompted a favourable comparison with other nations in the same school. Subsequent and careful inspection has only confirmed us in this unsatisfactory conclusion; and has, moreover, led to the conviction that the cause of our failure is more deeply seated than is generally imagined by artists and their admirers.

Want of patronage is the common cry with artists, as with actors and men of all professions who happen to fail of success commensurate with their own estimate of their merits. Like Danaë, the coy genius of sculpture is only to be won by a shower of gold; forgetful that the shower of gold did not make Danaë what she was when she attracted the discriminating gaze of the Thunderer. Let our patronage-hunters in the plastic art bear that in mind of the frail Danaë, and let them also consider whether the allegory might not with truth be carried a little further, and the inducement of gold lead to the ruin of art, as it did of Danaë. But, indeed, as to the complaint of want of money-patronage, we consider it peculiarly uncalled for as regards sculpture, which, having reference to the number of hands employed in it, is more lavishly rewarded than any other branch of art, to say nothing of the miserable crumbs which fall to the share of many more intellectual pursuits. St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, in both of which whole mines of wealth have been distributed amongst the hewers of stone and the moulders of clay, are witnesses to what we assert. The squares, too, each with its costly bronze or marble occupant. The Nelson Monument was no mean job after its kind—whilst the Triumphal Arch comes like the rod of Aaron to swallow up all the jobs of the preceding half century. In short, is there a site of ground throughout the country where a testimony to departed worth can possibly be put up, which will not one of those days be so occupied? Is there a single issue of the *Times* without a testimonial subscription list? The ancient Greeks, it is true, had their Pantheonic mania likewise; but their tributes were to gods, and heroes almost deified; and the men employed in producing these still unequalled works, brought to bear all the resources of their art in depicting, rather than embodying the principal subject in the most perfect and appropriate forms a deep study of the human figure could suggest, with only such an amount of accessorial decoration as might be absolutely necessary to indicate the character and state of the personage represented. We, having no plurality of gods to worship, no old historic heroes to engross our wonder and exhaust the resources of our art, too generally content ourselves with mere imitations of

16.—CENTRE-PIECE.—BY SMITH AND NICHOLSON

17.—CANDELABRUM.—BY M. ANDRE.

18.—CENTRE-PIECE.—BY SHARP

gross humanity, individualising nature in her thousand imperfect manifestations, and completing each new portraiture with the addition of details which high art would disdain to notice. Upon this point we find some appropriate observations, so judiciously and so ably stated by Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., in a paper inserted in the appendix to the third Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts (1844), that we readily quote them, in preference to enlarging upon the subject in weaker language of our own:

"The colour of white marble, which, it appears, may sometimes increase the illusion of drapery, is not the only quality by means of which some substances may resemble nature more literally than the marble flesh can. The qualities of smoothness, of hardness, of polish, of sharpness, of rigidity, may be perfectly rendered by marble. It is not easy to conceive a greater accumulation of difficulties for a sculptor aiming at the specific style of his art to contend with, than the representation of a personage in the modern military dress. The smoothness and whiteness of leather belts, and other portions of the dress, may be imitated to illusion in white and smooth marble. The polish, the hardness, and sharpness of metal, and the rigidity even of some softer materials, are all qualities easily to be attained in stone; yet the white marble flesh is required to be nearest to nature, though surrounded by rival substances that, in many cases, may become absolute fac-similes of their originals. The consequence of the direct and unrestrained imitation of the details in question is, that the flesh, however finished, looks petrified and colourless, for objects of very inferior importance, even to the buttons, are much nearer to nature. The objection to these details, from their unpleasant or unmeaning forms, is here left out of the account.

"The boldness with which the ancient sculptors overcame similar difficulties is remarkable. Thus, to take an extreme case, rocks, which, in marble can be easily made identical with nature (thereby betraying the incompleteness of the art in other respects), are generally conventional in fine sculpture, witness the basso-relievo of Perseus and Andromeda, and various examples in statues where rocks are introduced for the support of the figure. In order to reduce literal reality to the conditions of art, the substance, in this instance, is, so to speak, uncharacterised: the same liberty is observable in sculptured armour as treated by the painters, sharpness is avoided, and the polish does not surpass, sometimes does not equal, that of the flesh. In like manner, steps, or any portions of architecture, are irregular, and not geometrically true in their lines and angles: on a similar principle, probably, the inscriptions on the finest antique medals are rudely formed; for it cannot be supposed that the artists who could treat the figures and heads so exquisitely, could have been at a loss to execute mechanical details with precision."

Now mark the contrast between the past and the present. Whilst the ancient sculptors were so engrossed with the diviner part of their work, the living figure, that they studiously avoided the too accurate delineation of subordinate objects, whether of decoration or attire, lest by comparison these should detract from the *ressemblance* of the former, modern sculptors, beginning too often with the most humble attempts at portraiture, and other branches of imitative art, are content to atone for the lamentable shortfalings of the living part of their subject by slavish copying of a button hole, or a leather strap, or worsted hose. And have they not their admirers? Undoubtedly they have, and the name of them is legion—a public who will stare and wonder at the workmanlike finish of a helmet or a jack-boot, but have no appreciation of the sublime inspiration or a jack-boot, but have no appreciation of the sublime inspiration evinced in the various speaking and all but breathing relics of the antique.

It would appear, therefore, that, as between artists and the public, there are faults on both sides, which, when they both begin to understand what is worthy of them, may gradually be removed. With these general observations, which we may follow up from time to time in the course of these notices, we now proceed to remark upon some of the works in the Sculpture Gallery of the Hyde Park Exposition.

19.—GROUP OF BRONZES.—BY VITTORY.

The Sculpture Room is a small, ill-lighted, and overcrowded apartment, which, being entered through the gaudy Mediæval Court, points significantly to the retrograde path of art. The first object that strikes us in the centre, at the extreme end, is a statue in marble of her Majesty, by Francis, which unhappily illustrates many of the errors of prejudices and of taste we have suggested in the preceding paragraphs. The head is as singularly devoid of dignity as the figure is of grace, being indeed completely buried in the cumbersome trappings of Royalty; the artist having made no effort to contend with the natural heaviness of his material, by indicating through it the bearing of the limbs. On either side of this figure are two other productions by different artists, which afford examples, though not in equal degrees of turpitude, of the diversion of the sculptor's art to subjects altogether unworthy of and inappropriate to it. One of these, which is by Mr. T. E. Jones, presents a very rough, but not very truthful, portrait of a Shetland pony, upon whose back two children are seated, whilst a third, scrambling on the ground, offers to feed it; a full grown Scotch deerhound completes the already redundant group, which is obviously borrowed from Landseer, and is named The other subject referred to is Mr. Bell's "Innocence." The female figure, who has left a comfortable character is seated upon a sheepskin, which has evidently been the chief object of the artist's solicitude. In order to distract attention still further from what ought to be the principal subject, Mr. Bell has decorated the king of the forest with a wreath of flowers, elaborately twisted, and has set sparkly high relief, the colours picked out with yellow, which not only covers the neck and mane, but extends behind the female figure round to the animal's starn, whilst a single rose disengaged from the rest occupies a prominent position in the foreground of the base. Could the force of ingenuity go further to destroy the "unity" of a composition? In another part of the room, Mr. Bell's "Babes in the Wood" exhibits a similar instance of mischievous ingenuity heaps of leaves, and a branch of a tree, upon which is perched a bird, being prominent above the principal

objects, and breaking the graceful outline which in works of sculpture is a condition essential to beauty.

Still more glaring instances of ignorance of the higher purposes and legitimate resources of the sculptor's art are to be found in Sharp's plaster group, "Christ's Charge to Peter," where the sheep and a bunch of keys are the actualities of the piece, the figures exhibiting a lamentable ignorance of the structure of the human body; and in "Christ bearing his Cross," where the sculptor has introduced an absolute wooden cross, some seven or eight feet long, which could not have been carried in the way he has placed it in the arms of his figure. We notice these productions, not for any pleasure of fault-finding, but for the purpose of emphatically pointing out to the thousands who will visit this room, and who may read these lines, what to avoid.

20.—TRITON FIGURE FOR A FOUNTAIN.—BY M. ANDRE.

Against the walls are two large bas-reliefs by Mr. Carew, which exhibit considerable merit of intention, though with much of ine quality and weakness, and, perhaps, we might add, carelessness in the execution. The first in importance is "The Descent from the Cross," of which it is remarked, that, although it covers a very large space, the interest of the scene is confined to a very limited portion of the base. The upper part is occupied by the cross, and an indication of rays of light, which, perhaps, the artist designed to turn to effective account on the execution of the work in bronze or marble, but which, it must be obvious, only colour or gilding could realise. Mr. Carew has

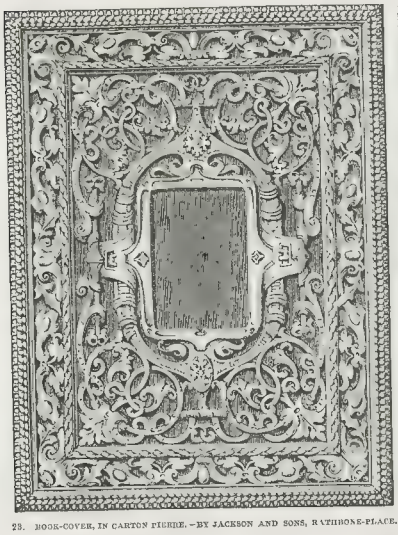
22.—FRAME FOR A LOOKING-GLASS.—BY HANSON.

shown less anxiety to find subject-matter to fill his ground than Rubens, in his great work on the same subject, though the latter had all the resources of his florid pencil to fly to, and could have occupied the whole of the upper part of his canvass with aerial effects, had he been so minded. In the principal group of Mr. Carew's work, the head of Christ stands out with remarkable effect, the light falling upon it so as to give it all the pator of death. The heads of the Apostles are of less merit, and disappoint us by the utter want of sympathy and veneration which they betray for the precious burden in their hands. They are all looking off the picture, in a downward direction, as if calculating the steps by which they are to descend with safety. The female figures, also, which are a good deal scattered, appear to be each so overwhelmed with her own particular grief, that they none of them show any solicitude about the divine object which has brought them together, and no sympathy for one another. The boy on the right is an intruder. The consequence is a want of *ensemble*, to say nothing of a want of truthfulness to nature, which must considerably militate against the success of the piece. Mr. Carew has very abundantly draped his figures, but he has done it in that broad massive style, which is sometimes very effective in painting, but which, is always heavy in sculpture, and suggests the suspicion that it has been resorted to to avoid the trouble of going into anatomical details. The "Baptism of Christ," Mr. Carew's other bas-relief, is less elaborate and ambitious than the preceding work, consisting, as it does, of two figures only. Still, in these two, we perceive a want of judgment—the build of the limbs being brawny, not to say heavy, a character, quite out of keeping with the personages represented, while there is little attempt at dignity to realise the sublime poetry of the scene. Mr. Carew is more at home in his smaller work, a plaster figure of "Whittington." The face is very expressive, as in the act of listening to the distant sound of Bow bells. In the costume, however, there is the same shirking of difficulties, the whole figure being buried in coat and trousers of the thickness and unyielding texture of leather.

Mr. Evan Thomas's bas-relief, "The Spirit of Science unveiling Ignorance and Prejudice," has many pleasing and creditable features; as, for instance, the dazzled and awe-struck expression of "Ignorance," at the moment of being unveiled before the light of truth, and the sitting figure of "Prejudice," wrapped in a thick and impenetrable cloak beneath. The rest is rather commonplace, particularly the figures of the two youths receiving instruction, on the other side of the picture, and who do not sufficiently balance the composition.

21.—VASE—BY M. ANDRE.

Conspicuously in the midst of the room is a table, covered with the models for statuettes sent in to compete for the prizes of £100 and £50 munificently offered by the Art Union of London for such objects. We would by no means disparage the kindly intentions of this body in affording encouragement to the development of our native genius, however small the modicum of reward, provided the field of competition selected be such as



23. BOOK-COVER, IN CARTON PIERRE.—BY JACKSON AND SONS, RATHBONE-PLACE.

24.—BLOTTING BOOK-COVER.—BY C. YE

25.—GROUP OF BRONZES, &C., BY MENE.

cally to afford opportunities for improvement, and to encourage industry in a legitimate way. But when the committee of the Art Union fancy that by the offer of £100 they will induce twenty or thirty competent men to set themselves to work devising and perfecting an original subject for a statuette which shall be of any merit as a work of art, or be worth even the expense of casting as a table ornament when completed, they labour under a very great delusion, a delusion which the present display made in answer to their call ought for ever to dispel. These gentlemen appear to have begun at the wrong end, and to expect to find, by the door, minds imbued with genius, and with practised hands, ready to answer to their call; whereas, the utmost they should have sought to promote by their limited munificence were the executive abilities of students in the art. This might perhaps best have been done by selecting some one or two of the well-known groups of the antique, in the Museum or elsewhere, as models to be imitated in statuette size; and with a view not to confine the candidates too slavishly to the task of merely copying, we would not altogether have prohibited a latitude in adaptation, modification, or additional attitude to the purpose. We merely throw out the suggestion, as affording, possibly, the means of release from the dilemma to which all schemes for competitions in works of art are necessarily more or less subject, and opening a legitimate school for study and improvement to our future Bacons and Flaxmans.

We cannot quit the Sculpture-room, without recording our meed of praise of the "Greek Hunter," by John Gibson, which is exhibited by its owner, Lord Yarborough. Here is no crude imitation of nature, which artists often copy without understanding what nature is, or should be; here is evinced a mature study, a ripe appreciation of the best classic models, after all, in the present state of art, the best and surest types of excellence. In *plastique*, the model is well chosen or the subject, nervous, wiry, and athletic. The muscular development is carefully studied, and without exaggeration: the intent and animated expression of the face is true to the occasion; and the general finish of the flesh texture—mark alone that above the instep of the right foot—approaches perfection. We need not despair of excellence in the higher walks of art, when such works as this come from British hands.

We shall return to many creditable productions in this room in the course of our critical survey, but we must close our remarks for the present.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Continued from page 373.)

CHAPTER II.—*(Continued.)*

THE second official exposition of French industry, like the first, was dedicated to the anniversary of the Republic.* France was still at war, but the Peace of Luneville had already been signed, and the preliminaries also which had been negotiated between France and England were to be signed in London only a few days after the proposed opening of the second exposition. Encouraged by the pacific aspect of affairs, the manufacturers made prodigious efforts, and the result surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the Government. The Louvre was the scene of this second national exhibition. Two hundred and twenty exhibitors were admitted to the competition—about double the number of those who had figured in the first exposition. The Government, recurring to the first exposition, had decided that the same number of prizes which had been distributed on the former occasion should suffice for the present; but the rapid advances which the manufacturers had made within the short space of three years, proved at once the insufficiency of the rewards; and it became necessary, in order to meet the progress which had been made, to set aside the seven manufacturers who had obtained gold medals at the first exposition, and eight of those who had already obtained silver medals. From this necessity arose the custom adopted in subsequent expositions, of voting only the confirmation of previous rewards in favour of those who maintained honourably their acquired position. At this exposition ten gold, twenty silver, and thirty bronze medals were awarded.

In the year VI. no manufacturer of woollen goods was classed among the prizeholders of the first order. In the year IX. Decretot re-appeared with goods as delicate and beautiful as those which he had brought to perfection at Louviers, before the revolution of the year VI. Terneaux Brothers had hardly gathered together the ruins of their fortune and manufactures; in the year IX. they had raised the products of Sedan. Rheims, and Verviers once more to their original perfection, and their workshops resounded with the clatter of five thousand looms.

Before the Revolution, French manufacturers depended upon foreign wool for their finer fabrics; but the exertions of Chaptal (who has been called the Colbert of the nineteenth century) changed the face of affairs in this respect, for we find that in this second official exposition there was set apart for the display of French woollen fabrics manufactured from the fleeces of the Spanish breed of sheep naturalised in France. Thus, within a few years, the rearing of the merino sheep and their coarse raw material challenging comparison with those of the Peninsula. The jury, in the name of France, acknowledged the debt of gratitude due to MM. Gilbert, Tessier, and Huzard, three members of the Institute, "for the zeal and perseverance with which they have watched over and improved native wool." (*Report, year IX.*)

In the year VI. the highest degree of fineness to which native manufactures spun cotton was No. 110, and this number obtained a prize in the exposition of that year; the exposition of the year IX. contained cotton spun to the degree No. 250.

The Baron Charles Dupin declares that in the year VI. the cotton fabrics of England without doubt surpassed those of France; and he refers to the products exhibited at the second national exposition, consisting of velvets, nankeens, stockings, &c., to show how rapidly his country had advanced towards that degree of excellence which he allows English goods to possess indubitably.

The manufacture of leather had also made extraordinary advances within the same short period. At the time of the first exposition, only the most common leathers were dressed in France: in the second exposition were found moroccos from Choisy le Roy, that might have challenged comparison with those of Turkey. The carpets of Sallandroye, the china of Sèvres, the earthenware of Sarreguemines, and the beautiful printing of Didot, Herhan, and Pranoen, were especially commended by the jury.

Names which will be known as long as an enlightened patriotism and commanding talents receive the homage of men, were included among those of the members of the central jury on this occasion. We should mention Berthollet, Berthoud, Guyton de Morveau, De Prony, Vincent the painter, and M. Costaz, the framer of the report. At this exposition the ground Jacquard obtained only the bronze medal for his important improvement in Vaucanson's loom. M. Burat, commenting upon the insufficiency of the prize awarded for so important an invention, warns us not to blame the jury for holding Jacquard's improvement in a comparatively trivial light, inasmuch as the manufacturers and weavers themselves hardly deigned to bestow a moment's notice upon it.

The history of the Jacquard loom has its moral. "Until its introduction," Mr. Bishof writes in his history, "the production of the superior figured silks depended solely on the skill of the weaver, and that to a degree which few attained. The necessity of extreme carefulness and skill is now considerably diminished; in other words, the production of the most costly fabrics is laid open to a large number of operatives. Jacquard was originally a manufacturer of straw hats; and it was not till after the peace of Amiens had been signed that his attention was attracted to machinery. Happening one day to take up an English newspaper, his attention was arrested by a paragraph, in which the Society of Arts (to their honour be it recorded) offered a premium to any person who should weave a net by machinery. Dr. Bowring, who had a personal interview with him many years afterwards, tells us that the perusal of this extract awakened his latent mechanical powers, and induced him to turn his thoughts to the discovery of the required contrivance. He succeeded, and produced a net woven by machinery of his own invention. It seems, however, that the pleasure of success was the only reward he coveted; for as soon as accomplished he became indifferent to the work of his ingenuity, threw it aside for some time, and subsequently gave it to a friend as a matter in which he no longer took any interest. The net was by some means at length exhibited to some persons in authority, and by them sent to Paris. After a period elapsed, in which M. Jacquard declares that he had entirely forgotten his production, he was sent for by the Prefect of Lyons, who asked him if he had not directed his attention to the making of nets by machinery. He did not immediately recollect the circumstance to which the Prefect alluded; the net was, however, produced, and this recalled the fact to his mind. The Prefect then rather peremptorily desired him to produce the machine by which the result had been effected. M. Jacquard retired three weeks for its completion; at the end of which time he brought his invention to the Prefect, and directing him to strike some part of the machine with his foot, a knot was added to the net. The ingenious contrivance was sent to Paris, and an order was thence dispatched for the arrest of the inventor."

Here, Dr. Bowring is in error. Napoleon's order was to the effect that M. Jacquard should be conveyed to Paris with all possible dispatch; and the spirit of those who interpreted the Imperial command led them to believe that nothing less strict than an arrest could be meant in the case of a man who threatened to injure the weavers of Lyons so seriously.

On his arrival in Paris, he was installed in the Conservatory of Arts, and set to work to make his machine on a large scale. He fashioned everything with his own hands; the wood-work and the iron-work were shaped by his dexterous and unerring arm. It is related of him that one morning he paused from his labours to consider the principle of a most complicated machine invented for the purpose of weaving a shawl for the wife of Napoleon. "His body bent, with his hands resting on his knees, which was indeed his ordinary attitude, his eyes were busy in every corner of the machine, and a droll smile half quirked his lips as he inquired of the *directeur* under whose orders the workmen were employed—

"'Rather an expensive job that, sir!'

"'Twenty thousand francs!'

"'Diable!' exclaimed Jacquard; 'why in yonder corner is a machine, by Vaucanson, which, with a little attention, would answer the same purpose, and would not cost more than five hundred! It is a pity that serious attention is not paid to Vaucanson's clumsy invention, for it contains the principles of all combinations in weaving: I must look to that.'

"And away posted Jacquard, and shutting himself up in the workshop allotted to him, set to work with the saw, the chisel, and the plane. At first he constructed from memory a model of Vaucanson's machine, for he thought it would be convenient to carry to Lyons as a curiosity for his wife. Then, with the model before him, he made alterations; brought the principle to better application simplified it. Nothing wearied his hand, nor fatigued his brain, while he thus laboured in the construction of a machine the most remarkable in its combinations, and the most wonderful in its results. Now and then, indeed, the perspiration would hang upon his forehead. His arms bare, his shirt sleeves tucked up to the elbows, and singing a Lyonnese air, as his busy plane kept time on the rough timber, the door of the chamber suddenly opened—it was Napoleon, the First Consul

"'Well! Master Jacquard, my spinning machine?'

"'Premier Consul, it is completed.'

"But I cannot recognise, in the machine before me, even the form of the original model.'

"'Why, truly, the machine on which I am now employed is not for spinning, but for weaving silk stuffs, with this you may weave shawls like that intended for your wife.'

"'Is that its only use?' inquired Napoleon.

"'The idea is not entirely my own: Vaucanson inspired me with it. This machine, sir, this little trifle which you see here, contains, as I said yesterday, the sole principle of all combinations in weaving. It will simplify the labour of the weavers of articles of luxury, and will allow the workmen of Lyons only to be like other men are, without making them bundy-legged and hump-backed. You little know, sir, to what contortions of body—to what fatigue—the poor creatures are subject! The head workman, seated on a high stool, is compelled to fling out his legs right and left, to give the proper direction to the threads which the pattern and fashion of the work require. One or more workmen are employed to put the cords in motion: for this task, which is torture itself, children and young girls are employed; we call them *tireuses de lacs*. The unfortunate little creatures cannot go through their occupation without forcing themselves into positions which engender disease, check their growth, and sow the very seeds of disease. With the blessing of God, I hope the machine I am now about will remedy all this."

"The First Consul took the mechanic by the hand, and said, 'Jacquard, you are a noble citizen!'

"He was sent back to his native town with a pension of a thousand francs, which was subsequently raised to six thousand francs. Notwithstanding the patronage and approval of Government, he had the greatest difficulty to overcome the jealousy and prejudice of the silk-weavers; and so great and blind was the animosity of these artisans against him, that he was more than once in danger of losing his life at their hands. On one occasion, a threatening crowd assembled before him in the public square of his town, to be sold as rubbish, and himself to be held up to public execration as an enemy of his species. The experience of a few years, however, sufficed to change the aspect of affairs totally; and he had the ultimate satisfaction of witnessing, not only the success of the increased facility of production effected by his invention, that the looms of Lyons were enabled to compete with foreign markets."

The three years that intervened between the first and second expositions were fruitful with astonishing results. The classes of manufacturers were stimulated by the promising aspect of the first exposition, to represent as completely as possible the industrial skill and taste of the country at the second. The manufactories, that in the year 1798, were almost deserted, had resumed their wonted air of activity—Sedan, Rheims, Louviers, Sèvres, and Sallandrouye were again prosperous Thus, the first great experiment, made in the midst of revolutionary clamour, and in the excitement of successful warfare, had undoubtedly the salutary effects of revivifying the dormant energies of the industrial population, and rescuing the manufactures of the country from the low state into which they had inevitably fallen during the rapid current of public events, when civil wars were waged to defend a sentiment, or to satiate a demagogue. The whirr of the looms burst once more upon the ear as the sword sank into the scabbard; and France, as she shook off the hideous nightmare of her revolution, turned gratefully to count again those serene triumphs which the industry and skill of Lyons, Sèvres, and Louviers had won for her in the face of the civilised world.

CHAPTER III.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF INDUSTRY UNDER NAPOLEON.

The three years which intervened between the first official exposition of France and the second were marked by rapid advances in all departments of agricultural and manufacturing skill. The impetus thus given by the first exposition was redoubled by the second; and the third, and, although only twelve months intervened between it and the third exposition, the progress that had been made within that year was found to be almost unprecedented. As the number of competitors at the second of those expositions had exceeded that of the first, so did that of the third exceed that of the second. The utility of such exhibitions had been fully proved by the two experiments; and on the third occasion the triumph of a generous competition were evinced in a remarkable degree. M. Van der Weyen, speaking of Industrial Exhibitions, very pertinently affirms, that, "had similar competitions taken place earlier, the world would earlier have benefitted by many of the discoveries of modern times; and even the most important of those inventions—the steam-engine—would not have been left for other hands, had due publicity been given to the Marquess of Worcester's early experiments."* The careers of Jacquard and Vaucanson fully bear out the learned Belgian's position; since we find that the attention of the former was originally called to mechanical inventions by an advertisement issued by the London Society of Arts, and that the result of his ingenuity was published to the world through the means of the official exposition of France; while Vaucanson obtained his first public reward and acknowledgment at the third official exposition of his countrymen's skill and industry.

Several instances are on record of inventions having remained unnoticed and unrewarded for years, and then suddenly come into use. The fly-shuttle, which was not introduced into the weaving of cotton till more than twenty years after its invention; and the apparatus for spinning by machinery, said to have been invented by a Mr. Wyatt of Lichfield, so early as the year 1735, but of which not even a model now remains

"William Lee, a clergyman, invented the first stocking-machine in 1589, and made a pair of stockings by his frame in the presence of James I. His invention was discountenanced, upon the plea that it would deprive the industrious poor of their subsistence. He went to France, where he met with no better success, and died at last of a broken heart."†

The most remarkable feature of the exposition of 1802 was the progress it showed in the application of machinery and chemistry to industrial improvement. Twenty-two gold medals were distributed on this occasion. Among the prize-holders were Aubert, who exhibited his stocking-frame; Montgolfier, who sent his hydraulic ram; and Vaucanson, who produced his silk-spinning machine. This machine has been alluded to in a previous chapter, as that which suggested to Jacquard the idea of the invention which has immortalised his name. These inventions, destined to change the face of the commercial world, to provide labour for the yearly increase of the populations of civilised states, and to lay the foundation of the brilliant era which is now dawning upon the world, though they were received as productions worthy of the most honourable prizes, did not create that enthusiasm which great improvements in machinery now call forth. Indeed, in those times the industrial world, so narrow was its view, regarded improvements in machinery as invasive of the mechanic's best interests. The words in which M Jacquard's machine was described in the report of his jury were suggestive. In proportion to the general enlightenment of a people is the popularity of an inventive genius. When, in the year 1669, M. de Gennes made his first attempt to weave by machinery (his loom is described in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1700‡), his efforts created little attention, and probably, not the faintest applause; and when Hargreaves discovered his ingenuity in the cotton-jenny, his skill was rewarded with persecution. Even now, men exist beyond the walls of Bedlam, who look with a longing gaze to the weavers of Bandar Abassi, who, like the Hindoo weavers, perform their work in the fields. They would be glad to see the spinning jenny and the Jacquard loom cast aside or burnt, and behold the Spitalfields weaver lay his warp upon the ground, dig a hole for his feet, and work with a reed tied to a tree for his shuttle. "Yet," interposed Col. Fereroe to Thomas Thompson, who was called upon to argue the question of "machine breaking" so late as 1830, "if Noah and his family, when they came out of the ark, had held a council upon the best way of providing themselves with the comforts of dry land, it would have been a strange line of argument for one of the household to have pointed to the stock in trade which had escaped the deluge, and said, 'This is a plough,' and by harnessing the clean beasts to it, you would do six times as much work as with the spade; therefore, break the plough, and take the spade. Your wife, too, has a spindle, with which she can spin so many threads in an hour; but I could show her a way that would not spin half as much. Let us be machine breakers, and then we shall all be comfortable." The benefits of machinery, however, are easily proved; but it has been a hard fight to persuade the hungry workman, temporarily deprived of his employment by a few ingeniously-contrived cog-wheels and cranks, that he should hail the advent of his present enemies for their promises of future good. It was, therefore, a bold step, when manufactures were once more reviving in France, as the tides of revolutionary blood retired away, to award gold medals to such inventions as Aubert's stocking frame, and Montgolfier's hydraulic ram.

MM. Décroiselles, of Rouen, and Amfry and Darset, of Paris, were also the recipients of gold medals as rewards for the excellence of their mineral products. The attention which French chemists have for a long time given to the production and perfection of dyes, has won for the dyes of France a reputation which we are only now endeavouring to equal. From the remote antiquity when the purple wool (the sacred symbol of Royal and sacerdotal dignity), which formed the staple article of Tyre's commerce, was valued at a hundred crowns, experiments have been constantly going forward, to extract various colours from a thousand different substances, both animal and mineral. Hardly a plant, an animal, or a earth, like the *terra de Sienna*, but has been experimentised. Gage, Cole, Plumier, Reaumer, and Duhamel have endeavoured to extract a purple, like the famed Tyrian dye, from various shell-fish, but without success. The hundred fifty, and the Minister of the Interior of fifty. The premiums offered at first amounted only to small sums but the Parisian Society of Arts and Manufactures of the present day tempts native talent by the annual award of vast amounts. The youth of France is urged fully to enter into the quinquennial competitions which their government calls them to engage in. Sir David Brewster, in the course of his introductory address, delivered in July, 1850, to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when referring to the encouragement which the various governments of France had unanimously accorded to the arts and sciences, said very pertinently:—"Owing to the prevalence of scientific knowledge among all classes of the French population, and to their admirable system of elementary instruction, the advancement of science, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of education are objects dear to every class of the people. The soldier as well as the citizen—the socialist, the republican, and the royalist—all look up to the National Institute as a mighty obelisk erected to science, to be respected and loved and defended by all. We have seen it standing unshaken and active amid all the revolutions and convulsions which have for so long agitated that noble but distracted country—a common centre of affection, to which antagonist opinions, and rival interests, and dissevered hearts have peacefully come to rest. It has become an institution of order, calculated to send back to its contending friends a message of union and peace, and to replace in stable equilibrium the tottering institutions of the state. In a great nation like ours, where the higher interests and objects of the state are necessarily organised, it is a singular anomaly that the intellectual interests of the country should, in a great measure, be left to voluntary support and individual zeal—an anomaly that could have arisen only from the supineness of ever-changing administrations, and from the intelligence and liberality of a commercial people—an anomaly, too, that could have been continued only by the excellence of the institutions they have established."

It is necessary to recapitulate the overwhelming advantages which the French mechanic has long had in artistic education over the English mechanic. The recent introduction of Schools of Design sufficiently demonstrates the difference that has existed between the chances of the competing workmen; and when even now, shall we find gratuitous schools in London for drawing and painting similar to those which exist in every one of the twelve arrondissements of Paris? These fine national institutions have yielded to France the reputation which she now holds of leading in matters of taste, the manufactures of the world. Under the sagacious rule of the Emperor the commercial value of art was fully recognised; and although four years elapsed between the third exposition and the fourth, no time was lost in the interval.

On the occasion the national exhibition of industry was held in a spacious building erected for the purpose on the Esplanade of the Hôpital des Invalides. It is only necessary to compare the textile goods manufactured in France in the year 1806, with those manufactured in the year 1806, to see at once the marvellous rapidity with which improvements had been introduced. At this exhibition the printed cottons of Mulhausen and Fogelbasch (manufactures which have been ever since highly prized in every quarter of the globe) were seen to their appearance.

The elegance of design and beauty of dye for which these manufactures are still celebrated, have saved the manufacturers of Alsace from irrevocable ruin. Mr. Bishof thus fairly shows, from the statistics of a Mulhausen manufacturer, M. Koechlin-Schlumb, that it has long been impossible for a Rouen or a Mulhausen manufacturer to compete with a Manchester cotton firm. The case stands therefore simply thus—that while France has been developing the artistic genius of her workmen, the people of England, less sensitive, from the want of national education, and perhaps constitutionally, to the beauties of form and colour, have advanced in the power of simple production. Manchester can produce a printed calico at a greater speed than Rouen, but Rouen can imprint the finer designs and dyes upon its fabric.

Cotton lace, blonde, silk thread, cloth, imitations of Cashmere shawls, and various mixed textile fabrics, also illustrated the manufacturing progress of France, in the industrial exhibition of 1806. In the manufacture of iron and porcelain progress was decidely shown These cheering results of Napoleon's vigorous efforts to restore the manufacturing prosperity and reputation of his country were manifested in the last exposition which took place under the Empire.

It is noticeable, as indicating the general tendency which the various

* A Republic, the destruction of which had already been determined upon by a genius to whom the national adulation afforded that absolute power which eventually ruined him.—*Baron Charles Dupin.*

* William of Malmesbury declares of Pope Sylvester II., that he erected an organ which was played by steam: and, though we cannot rely very implicitly on the authority of this most credulous historian, the anecdote deserves to be noticed, as a proof that the use of steam as a motive power was partially known, or at least suspected, as early as the 11th century.—*Taylor's Revolutions o Europe.*

† Charles Knight's "Capital and Labour."

‡ A machine which *suppresses* a workman in the weaving of figured goods.

§ Lingee, one of the most useful of all dyes, was denounced as a dangerous drug by Parliament, and it was forbidden in the reign of Elizabeth: this was only repealed in the time of Charles II.

ruling powers of France have shown to cultivate native manufactures and arts, that her national exhibitions have celebrated the dethronement of the Bourbon family, being fostered by the bitterest enemies of the Bourbons, and have inaugurated the restoration of the Bourbon Monarchy. It is impossible not to discover, in this constant solicitude for the advance of art and manufacture, the source of that artistic greatness which has made the French people the leaders of taste in every part of the world. The alacrity with which their example in holding periodical exhibitions of native industry has been followed by other countries, and the invariable good which has resulted from them, induced the Baron Charles Dupin to preface the report of the jury for the exposition of 1834 with this sentence:—"Thus, the constantly increasing assistance of the arts to our national industry has attracted the attention of foreign powers. Nearly all the governments of Europe have endeavoured to follow our brilliant example, even those which appear to be the least progressive in their principles Austria, Spain, Piedmont, Portugal, the two Sicilies, Holland, Prussia, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, have established national expositions, with such success that they have made them periodical. Among all the powers in Europe, England alone thinks herself too rich and advanced to need recourse to such a stimulant." A fourth chapter will bring the history of the exhibitions of France to a close; and a fifth chapter will treat upon those of Belgium, in which country they have been held, it may be stated at once, with signal and unfailing success.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPOSITIONS OF FRANCE.—(CONTINUED.)

NAPOLEON'S commercial policy, extolled so often and so loudly for it penetration and completeness, was, however, marred by the force of his prejudice against England; since we find that while, on the one hand, he was endeavouring to encourage and elevate native industry by industrial exhibitions, and the establishment of gratuitous educational institutions, on the other hand, he could not forbear from the vindictive exclusion of [illegible] manufactures from the French territory. He prohibited the importation of British muslins, cotton cloth, both plain and coloured, and other cotton articles; while he subjected cotton thread to a heavy duty. After the close of the fourth official exhibition, in 1806, and the dispersion of the rival manufacturers who competed at it, a long interval succeeded, in the excitement of which little attention could be bestowed upon the peaceful battles of rival industries.

The European strife for freedom against the ambition of the Corsican sub lieutenant, the dethronement of the eagle, the struggle of legitimacy, the restoration, the hundred days, the heroic valour and the downfall of Apsley House, the imprisonment of the mighty emperor on a rock all these events, which are landmarks in the history of the last half-century, stunned the ears of nations, and made them deaf to the glories which yet shine, alas! fitfully, and with unsteady radiance, athwart the path of the man of science, the man of letters, and the man who realises Commerce paled before the bloody eagles of France, the scrried ranks bristling with steel, the hundred-fanged war-ship, the roar of battle, the thunders of death! An exhibition of industry while Parisians were intoxicated with the glories of Jena, the stirring story of Arcole, the blast of fame rising from Jemappes! No! the rolling drums must drown awhile the whirr of the shuttle, the weaver must e'en doff his head-gear to Mars. But now the idol is caged, the warrior's crest droops, the tramp of alien feet rings through France; and amid the rejoicings and intrigues which mark this restoration, the sails of merchantmen pant in the breeze, Kechlin pursues his honoured labours, Raymond and Widmer de Tony exult in their chemical successes; and Jacquard, unhappily the Adam Warner of his time, reappears on the scene.

After an interval of thirteen years, in consequence of the restored monarchy, as the last had been to the glory of the man now dethroned and disgraced, spacious galleries were raised in the Court of the Louvre to celebrate the *fête* of St. Louis, by assembling all that the skill and genius of the country could bring to swell the national show in the excellences of native manufactures and arts. The great feature of this exhibition was the marked improvement in the manufacture of metal—a department of industry in which France was excelled by few other countries, as, for instance, England, Prussia, and Belgium. In 1806 the only foundry in France was that at Creusot; but in 1819 the furnaces of the Loire and other places sent excellent specimens of metal manufacture to the national exhibition. On this occasion, however, the most favourable specimens of rolled iron from the forges of Grossenore were presented; and bronzes, stereotype plates, and other metal manufactures of delicate workmanship, attested by the excellence of the specimens presented, that the French artisans who had escaped the wars had not rested from their labours.

This exhibition showed the rapid progress the country had made in the manufacture of steel, since exhibitions began. In less than twenty-one departments showed excellent specimens of this metal; and in nearly every branch of manufacture where steel was used, most encouraging improvements were displayed.

In machinery John Collier exhibited a model of his machine; and Jacquard (who, in the exhibition of 1801, gained a bronze medal) exhibited a model, which was highly eulogised by the authorities, and for which he was decorated. It is an encouraging sign of the times, that the children of the Lyonese who burnt Jacquard in effigy, should have erected a statue to the memory of the inventor in one of their public squares!

The results of machinery about this time began to be properly appreciated; and manufacturers, taking advantage of the cheapened means of production, began to compete for cheapness, as well as elegance of design, and, by this means, to bring their manufactures within the reach of the great masses of their countrymen

The labours of Daniel Koechlin, of Mulhausen, which have tended so materially to bring the printed calicoes of France to their present high artistic excellence, bore some of their welcome fruits to the national exhibition of 1819. Dr. Ure, who visited M. Koechlin's establishment at Mulhausen, reports that so profoundly had this eminent man studied his manufacture, more particularly with regard to the nature and properties of dyes, that he had in the laboratory attached to his establishment upwards of 3000 labelled phials, filled with chemical reagents and specimens subservient to dying.* The history of calico-printing, both in England and France, presents a moral which the histories of too many inventions unhappily furnish; viz. that it is publish and share sighted on the part of a class to endeavour to impede the result of inventions for increased production. Not many years after, the merchants of Paris, together with those of Rouen and other districts, declared that "they came forward to bathe the throne with their tears on the suspicious occasion" of the establishment of cotton fabrics upon a footing of equality with other industries. The Inspector-General of Manufactures appealed to the bodies still discontented, in these terms:—"Is any of you now deny that the fabrication of printed cottons has occasioned a vast extension of the industry of France, by giving profitable employment to many hands in spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing the colours. Look only at the dyeing department, and say whether it has not done more good to France in a few years, than many of your other manufactures have in a century?"

Other names of eminence occur in the report of the jury. Among the exhibitors who were decorated were Vitalis (the Kechlin of Rouen); Raymonde of Lyons, who had invented a process for fixing a Prussian blue dye upon silk; Widmer of Tony, who gave to the manufacturing world a green dye of immense value (for the invention of which a prize of 6000 guineas had been offered in England); Arpin, the muslin manufacturer of Saint Quentin; Bacot, cloth manufacturer of Sédan; Beauvais, Depouilly, and Muller, silk manufacturers of Lyons. M. Bauwens, of Lelsel in Flanders, and Bonnet, of Jujurieux, in the department [illegible], were decorated for their successful introduction of the silk of Bengal and Tonquin into the south of France. Mr. Ternaux, of Paris, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for his successful introduction of the merino sheep into France. Mr. Darcet, of Paris, and Brongniart, of the Sèvres pottery, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for their valuable researches in the chemistry of porcelain and pottery. Mr. Ternaux, of Paris, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for his successful introduction of the merino sheep into France. Mr. Darcet, of Paris, and Brongniart, of the Sèvres pottery, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for their valuable researches in the chemistry of porcelain and pottery.

It is remarkable evidence of the increasing popularity of these exhibitions, that the authorities found it necessary to extend the time at each successive exhibition. Thus, while the first exhibition remained open only three days, the sixth was accessible to the public for fifty days. On this occasion, notwithstanding a falling off in the number of exhibitors, the jury decided to distribute no less than 1091 rewards among the competitors.

The report of the jury of this exhibition includes notices of many improvements in native textile manufactures, in the processes of metal manufacture, in dyes, in optical instruments, and in papers.

Another interval of four years elapsed between the closing of the sixth and the opening of the seventh national exhibition. The exhibition of 1827 was in every respect a great advance on all preceding exhibitions. The building in the quadrangle of the Louvre was on a larger scale than before, and the number of exhibitors amounted to 1795. The progress of national manufactures, and the effect of the use of steam power upon production, were here remarkably shown. The manufacture of merino goods, which in the beginning of the century was unknown in France, now represented an annual value of 15,000,000 francs; and shawl manufactures gave proof of a progress equally sudden and extensive. The improvement and extension of merino manufactures may be traced back to the notable exertions of Chaptal and others to improve the native fleece by interbreeding with the Spanish flocks, which were noticed in the exhibition of the year IX. of the Republic. In the silk trade great advances had also been made. The cultivation of silk, which had been restricted to the southern departments, in the belief that the mulberry would not flourish in the northern departments, was now extended to those colder lands, and found to produce silk of a purer and finer quality than that hitherto raised in the south: floss silk was introduced into many new kinds of material; and mixtures of silk and wool first appeared at this exhibition. In printed cottons ginghams, tulle, and blonde, splendid specimens were displayed, the cheapness of which was as remarkable as their excellence. The results of the application of machinery to every department of manufacture were shown in every article exhibited. Paper-hangings, which French manufacturers could now, with the aid of machinery, produce in endless lengths, and which for artistic excellence surpassed those of England, now first enabled France to compete with us successfully in this respect Breguet exhibited cheap chronometers (priced as low as £40 each) Vicat came forward with some improved and new cements; and from Sèvres some some fine specimens of stained glass marked the restoration of this beautiful manufacture

The dawn of promise which the seventh national exhibition of France held up was soon clouded by the rapid development of political events which preceded the days of July, and the elevation of the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family to the throne. [illegible] seven years which intervened between the seventh and eighth exhibitions were marked by three commercial disasters which materially follow [illegible] and social [illegible] Paper-hangings, which in 1827 [illegible] to the manufacture [illegible] France contained [illegible] ners of their trade [illegible] more than 1000 hands [illegible] jury, to less than 244 [illegible] who were employed the [illegible] previous year.

Four great galleries were erected upon the Place de la Concorde, and the exhibition was opened with great solemnity. The result was worthy of the importance given to the exhibition. The manufacturers of France had profited by previous experience, had learned to hail the long proffered concurrence of science with art, and accordingly they were enabled to give evidence of a still further progress in the development of the laws and products of nature to the wants of man. The man appointed to preside over the juries was equal to the important occasion; and the elaborate, sound, and elegant treatise on the development of French industry, which he prefixed to the report on the exhibition, is now fairly rated as a work of commercial reference, and relied on as the labour of an experienced man and an enlightened statesman. This report will be found a luminous history and analysis of the progress of French manufactures from 1789 to 1834. He shows, as illustrative of the increased study of machinery, that whereas, in 1791, only six patents were taken out, in 1834 no less than 876 were issued. Giving juries the discretionary power to the promoters of national exhibitions, he shows how progress in native manufactures was co-extensive with the encouragement of machinery; and he might have added that the inventions of Jacquard, Collier, Vaucauson, Montgolfier, Aubert, were first brought into public notice at these gatherings of industry, French manufacturers and workmen to encourage the quinquennial lists they were called upon to enter. During the seventh exhibition, which preparated the seventh from the eighth exhibitions, the progress made in the construction and adaptation of machinery to manufacturing purposes had revolutionised French economy. The production of the periodical books to paperprinting earned a gold medal at this exhibition by MM. Zuber, of Mulhausen, and increased this manufacture beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Shawls had fallen between 30 and 40 per cent in value since the close of the exhibition of 1827; but the demand had increased with rapid strides; flax-spinning was becoming a popular branch of industry; and cotton manufactures, after a protracted and calamitous depression, were reviving again. While Normandy produced printed cottons of a comparitively coarse and common description, from the use of a great industrial classes, Alsace sent forth specimens of printing, which for clear brilliant dyes, superiority of design, delicacy of shades, and beauty of manufacture, commanded admiration in the general market. Alsace alone at this time produced annually no less than 750,000 pieces of printed cottons, valued at 24,000,000 francs. The jury of 1824 commended highly the excellence of this brilliant manufacture.

A new manufacture was introduced to public notice at the Exhibition of 1834, which has since become of considerable importance, viz. elastic threads manufactured from India-rubber, by MM. Rattier and Guibal, who were rewarded with a gold medal. For the production of some exquisite specimens of marqueterie and ornamental cabinet and inlaid work, this exhibition was remarkable, as well as for some specimens which indicated the revival of the art of wood-engraving, and works which promised to rival the artistic productions of the middle ages, in enamel and "niello," sent in by MM. Wagner and Mansion. The arts were imbided to M. Guymet, of Lyons, for the fabrication of an artificial ultramarine (well known to all artists as French ultramarine), which was first publicly presented in the exhibition of 1824; and the potteries of France exhibited specimens of a new combination of clays, which was called opaque china, and which was recommended for its superiority to earthenware and for its comparative cheapness. These brilliant achievements of French industry were rewarded by the distribution of 697 medals and 28 decorations of the Legion of Honour.

On the 1st of May, 1839, the ninth official exhibition of industry was opened to the French people. The increased demand for space had necessitated the construction of an immense building upon the Carré de Marigny of the Champs Elysées. No less than 4881 exhibitors contributed to the great national bazaar. A superficial area of nearly 4 acres metres was covered in to receive specimens of the goods of French manufacturers exclusively; and, in addition to this vast space, it was found necessary to construct a separate building to receive the splendid products of Mulhausen. The exhibition showed the manufactures of France as far in advance of their condition of 1834, as in that year they had advanced from their state of 1827. The export trade of the country had increased in an extraordinary degree; and the general effect of the exhibition of 1839 was the cheapness at which all the manufacturers endeavoured to produce. The importance attached to the cheapness of production at this period is shown in the classification adopted by the jury. Thus, the first section comprised inventions and improvements, ranged with reference to the importance of their results in manufactures; the second comprehended the importance of the factories, and their situation; the third, the actual and commercial value of the products, the fourth, the cheapness realised by increased means of production. Here may be discovered a glimpse of the result for which the supporters of these institutions had all along laboured. The rewards and honours bestowed upon Jacquard, Aubert, Ternaux, and Oberkauf; the learned dissertations of Chaptal on history; the public drawing academies; the general knowledge attained by every Frenchman of the manufacturing capacities of every district of his country, were beginning to reform their promised measure of fruit The artisans of France were fast becoming artists; the manufacturers, scientific men; the manufacturers of sabres, builders of steam-engines. The framers of the report justly ranked the growing greatness of manufacturing France. They found that their manufacturers had completely established the spinning of wool by machinery, and were making great efforts for the cultivation and manufacture of flax. They saw that the extension and improvement of machinery were the foundation of their successes. The cylindrical block paper machines, exhibited as a novelty at the exhibition of 1834, were now exported from France to all the manufacturing states of Europe; Jacquard's machine had been multiplied and improved; M. Gedinge had invented an ingenious mechanism for wood carving; well-borng instruments had been materially improved; France, that in the beginning of the century possessed only about a dozen steam-engines, now employed fifty foundries in the construction of these machines; warranted chronometers were now valued at 800 the price they fetched in 1834. needles (in the manufacture of which England had hitherto enjoyed a complete monopoly) were at this time binding the royal those of Birmingham

Two new materials were also offered to the commercial world at this exhibition—stearine, and Prussian blue dye. In glass and porcelain manufacture, improvements had been no less rapid than in the manufacture of textile fabrics; and the art of preparing leather had advanced so far, with the aid of enlightened chemists, that France, which, in 1806, imported tanned leathers from England, had reversed this order of things, and now exported her prepared hides to the British markets. Fine lithographic stones, which had recently been discovered in one or two departments, figured at this remarkable exhibition; and the marble quarries of the Pyrenees contributed some splendid specimens of this beautiful material. Lenoir declares, in his work on native exhibitions, that the most hopeful character of the exhibition of 1839 was the cheapness of all the manufactures—the diminution in the cost of preparing raw materials for the use of man. "Spun and woven goods, tools, furniture, begin to find their way into the houses of the humble—thanks to the genius which directs industry."

(To be Continued.)

* The art of calico-printing is of ancient date in India; and, indeed, derives name from Calicut, a district famous for the Indian manufacture.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

WE this week present our readers with four additional Pictures from the Industrial Festival of the First of May; with four illustrations of kindred interest in the Number published with the present Supplement First, upon the front pages.

THE SERPENTINE

Before the arrival of the Royal procession, the [illegible] passage, the Serpentine was a point of great attraction: the banks being lined with thousands of spectators, gazing upon a beautiful miniature fright to which floated upon its surface. Another attraction was a gentleman floating upon a mattress, in the form of a canoe, and who, with the aid of delicately shaped and tiny paddles, swept gracefully along the water, taking care, however, not to venture far from the bank.

The identical model of a 26-gun frigate is named the *Prince of Wales*, and was launched on the Serpentine on Monday morning; having been brought from Woolwich on the previous day.

THE CHINESE MANDARIN.

The second Illustration upon the front page is very characteristic. Among the circle surrounding the dais upon which her Majesty was seated, the Mandarin He-Sing, of the Chinese Junk *Keying*, was conspicuous. The Mandarin arrived at the Crystal Palace at about half-past ten, in a carriage, attended by his secretary, and, on his entrance, he was immediately introduced into the area reserved for the Great Officers of State, and the Royal and Foreign Commissioners. After the gracious reply of her Majesty to the address read by the Prince Consort, the Mandarin He-Sing was specially noticed by her Majesty; and the important functionaries between him and the Queen having separated on either side, the Mandarin approached the throne, and had the high honour of saluting her Majesty by a grand salaam, which the Queen most gracefully returned. The Mandarin was also much noticed by the young Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal.

On the formation of the Royal procession round the Building, Prince Albert, at the suggestion of the Queen, was pleased to convey to the Mandarin a special invitation that he would join in the procession; and he, accordingly, took his place between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, and accompanied the Royal progress throughout the inauguration ceremony. It should be added, that the Mandarin is an early representative, at the Exhibition opening, of the vast empire of China.

ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The large Illustration at page 388 shows the entrance of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and their attendants, into that portion of the North Transept immediately adjoining the Royal dais.

After her Majesty had left the robing-room, a second flourish of trumpets announced her approach, when the bronzed gates leading into the transept were flung open, and the full power of the chorus, band, and organ burst into "God save the Queen," only to be drowned by the acclamations which simultaneously arose from floor and galleries, from nave and aisle, as the Royal procession advanced.

Following the Lord Chamberlain, and in front of the principal officers of the household, all of them walking backwards, and ushering in her Majesty, came the Queen, leaning upon the arm of Prince Albert, and holding the Prince of Wales by the hand; the Prince Consort conducting, in like manner, the Princess Royal. Following the Royal group was a glittering line of Lords and Ladies—the uniforms and Court dresses of the gentlemen contrasting with the toilettes of the maids of honour and ladies in waiting. Close to her Majesty walked the Prince of Prussia, with the Duchess of Kent on his arm; then followed a long line of officers of the Court, &c. Next, at page 389, is represented

THE PROCESSION.

After the "Hallelujah Chorus" had been sung, was formed the Royal procession to conduct her Majesty through the Building; the groups gathered round the dais filing off in slow and stately order, led by heralds in their superb surcoats; the various officials of the Exhibition in court dresses; the diplomatic corps in their various costumes; the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesey; her Majesty's Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Officers of the Royal Household, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and their Royal relatives, foreign visitors, and the Court attendants. The passage of the procession (seen from an elevated position) was very striking.

Turning to the right, the procession moved to the west end of the nave on the north side, down a deep lane of human beings, full of loyal expectancy. Her Majesty and the Prince were preceded by the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Vice-Chamberlain. The *coup d'œil* varied at every step, yet was always picturesque and beautiful. The Foreign Commissioners, whose labours had hitherto confined them to their own department of the Exhibition, gazed with wonder at the development of British industry by which they found themselves surrounded. The Indian and Colonial collections were left behind, the Fine Arts Court passed, and the procession, cheered unceasingly in its progress, moved into the area devoted to our many-featured manufacturing products. The pageant reached the western entrance, and was itself, and the unequalled grandeur of the scene whereof it formed the leading feature, reflected in the immense mirror exhibited at this point. When it was returning on the south side of the nave, the gigantic organ by Kyrfit, suddenly rolled forth its billows of sound. The effect was extremely fine. Displays of textile fabrics, of hardware, of cutlery, and of furniture, of busts of courts and avenues filled with the richest materials, crowded upon the wondering gaze of the spectator. Still, upon the mind, the grand impression left was the magnificence of the general spectacle, the loyalty of the great assemblage, the cordial understanding between the Sovereign and the flower of her people; above all, the hearty union of all classes in celebrating with becoming zeal this inauguration of a temple dedicated to industry and peace. At length, the procession reached the transept, and proceeding round the south end, entered the Foreign department of the Exhibition, and moved onward amid loud acclamations. The French organ, by Du Crequet, and that from Erfurt, by Schulze, each in turn poured forth its music; and as the nave and rounded the eastern end of the Building, the bands of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards varied the performance by their spirit-stirring strains. The return along the north side of the nave caused new enthusiasm of the foreigners and visitors assembled there. The enthusiastic cheering went on continuously around the Building; and at last, having completed the *détour* of peaceful triumph, the Queen returned once more to the position in the transept where her throne was placed.

1.—TAPARET BY R. ATKINSON AND CO., DUBLIN

A not very excellent arrangement of the imperial emblems, the rose, [illegible] and thistle. The texture of the original article is, however, its best feature, and one which will be better appreciated in the market than in the Exhibition.

2.—SHAWL PATTERN, BY JAMESON AND BANKS

This is an example of a series of valuable articles of this class, each

bited not only by this house, but others. In the specimen before us there are many excellent points, and, probably, the fine pattern could not easily be treated with a better result. It is singular for what a length of time this type has kept in vogue, and whatever may be the colour or detailed character of the design of a shawl, it is inevitable that it begins and ends with a pine.

3.—DESIGN FOR A DECORATIVE PANEL. BY W. A. PAPWORTH.

4.—ANOTHER. BY J. W. PAPWORTH.

Two very rich and elegant designs for panelling, the one in the pure Greek, the other in the more florid Roman style. These are in the Fine Art Court.

5.—CARVED BOOKCASE. BY THE SOCIETE DES EBENISTES.

A very beautiful design, very successfully carried out; speaking highly for the taste of our French neighbours in the decorative art.

6.—MR. MOXON'S WALL DECORATION.

The decoration represents the end of a drawingroom in the Elizabethan style. The fittings, glass frame, and exquisite chimney-piece containing a medallion of Chaucer, and groups from his most celebrated poems, are by Mr. Thomas, whose fertile genius has so much enriched the New Palace at Westminster.

The beautiful grate was manufactured by Mr. Jenkes.

The polychrome and gilded decorations are by Mr. C. Moxon, of High-street, Marylebone, whose works at Buckingham Palace and several mansions of the nobility are well known.

The panels consist of a diaper of flock and gold, on a very pale tint of amber, surrounded with a bold moulding of white and gold. The styles are a light tint of lavender colour. The frieze is white marble, with a flowing scroll ornament of giallo antico and sparkling gems of lapis lazuli, malachite, and rubies, and inlaid gold. The cornice is white marble, with inlaid mosaic gold ornaments. The capitals are white and gold on lapis lazuli ground. The upper portions of the columns are in flutes of breccatella and white marble. The lower is ornamented with an Elizabethan scroll-work of giallo antico on green ground, inlaid with gems of lapis lazuli, malachite, and jasper. The lower part of the columns is separated from the upper by an ornamental fret of giallo antico on a deep red grotto ground, with lozenges of malachite and lapis lazuli. The plinth is of solid gold, and the base mouldings of Scotch jasper Galloway green. The dado is in panels of green and Sienna styles, separated by ornamental lines of white, inlaid with grotto. Gold and white mouldings run at the top and bottom of the dado, in parallel lines, and the whole is finished by a light dove-coloured marble skirting, which harmonises with the lilac tints on the upper styles, and produces a chaste and perfect combination of colour. It is impossible by engravings to represent the beautiful colours, the richness and marvellous transparency of these imitations of marbles, in which Mr. Moxon has rivalled the varied tints of nature with great fidelity, and this novel application of painted mosaic for decorative purposes may be considered perfectly successful.

7.—TIEN DE CORSAGE. BY MESSRS. BOUILLETE, HYOCLIN, AND CO.

8.—BRACELET. BY THE SAME.

9.—BROOCH. BY THE SAME.

Three very tasteful articles of jewellery, displayed amongst various other costly productions by this celebrated house.

10. LAMP BY M. SUSSE

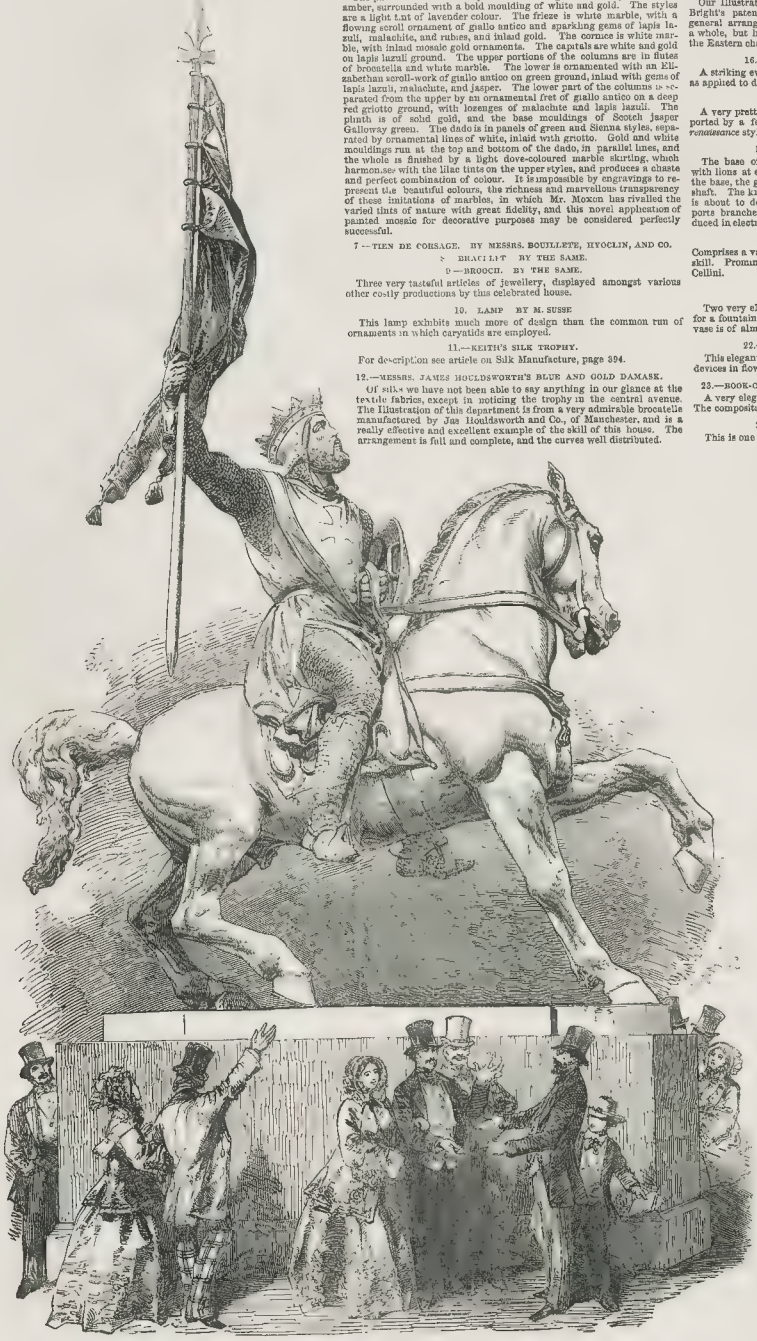
This lamp exhibits much more of design than the common run of ornaments in which caryatids are employed.

11.—KEITH'S SILK TROPHY.

For description see article on Silk Manufacture, page 394.

12.—MESSRS. JAMES HOULDSWORTH'S BLUE AND GOLD DAMASK.

Of silks we have not been able to say anything in our glance at the textile fabrics, except in noticing the trophy in the central avenue. The illustration of this department is from a very admirable brocatelle manufactured by Jas Houldsworth and Co., of Manchester, and is a really effective and excellent example of the skill of this house. The arrangement is full and complete, and the curves well distributed.



2.—GODFREY DE BOUILLON

13.—POPLIN IN BLUE AND GOLD. BY MESSRS. R. ATKINSON AND CO., DUBLIN.

This is an excellent example of conventional treatment, inasmuch as it affords the greatest possible facility for the introduction of "plate," as the gold thread is technically called. The arrangement of figure is very simple; and of the texture, we can only say that it is equal in quality to anything of the kind in the Exhibition.

14.—MESSRS. DALGLEISH, FALCONER, AND CO.'S PRINTS

Have been quoted as good examples of their class. The illustration is from a muslin, and the design is at once graceful and appropriate, the printing clear and distinct, whilst the drawing is well understood and perfectly adapted to the fabric.

15.—MESSRS. BRIGHT'S PATENT TAPESTRY.

Our Illustration shows the arrangement of one of the specimens of Bright's patent process of printing tapestries for curtains, &c. The general arrangement of the design is good, and the effect excellent as a whole, but heraldic emblazonments are not precisely appropriate to the Eastern character of the design.

16.—CENTRE-PIECE BY SMITH AND NICHOLSON.

A striking evidence of the progress which the purer principles of art, as applied to decorative purposes, have made in this country.

17.—CANDELABRUM. BY ANDRE

A very pretty design in iron, by M. André; the branch being supported by a female figure. The pedestal is richly decorated in the *renaissance* style.

18.—CENTRE-PIECE. DESIGNED BY SHARP.

The base of this magnificent candelabrum is of a triangular form, with lions at each corner, supporting shields for armorial bearings. On the base, the group of St. George and the Dragon are fighting round the shaft. The knight, having wounded his reptile opponent with his spear, is about to deal the deadly blow with his sword. The vine shaft supports branches for nine lights, and basket for flowers. It has been produced in electro plate, upon German silver, by Mr. Ansley.

19.—A GROUP OF BRONZES. BY VITTORY,

Comprises a variety of exquisite subjects, finished with the nicest artistic skill. Prominent in the centre of the group is a statuette of Benvenuto Cellini.

20.—TRITON. BY ANDRE.

21.—VASE. BY ANDRE.

Two very elegant specimens of decorative iron. The triton, intended for a fountain, is full of spirit, and the outline extremely graceful. The vase is of almost classic merit.

22.—FRAME FOR A LOOKING-GLASS. BY HANSON.

This elegant production is of oval form; richly carved in wood, with devices in flowers, fruits, birds, squirrels, &c.

23.—BOOK-COVER IN CARTON DE PIERRE. BY JACKSON AND SONS.

A very elegant production in *carton de pierre*, pierced, over velvet. The composition in the cinque-cento style.

24.—BLOTTING-BOOK COVER. BY C. ASPREY.

This is one of the richest specimens of pierced work, in or molu upon velvet, we have ever witnessed. The details are of endless and beautiful variety. It was executed as a commission from a gentleman, whose arms are accordingly displayed in the centre.

25.—A GROUP OF BRONZES. BY P. J. MENE.

This group comprises the following subjects:—Dead game, a hare and a pheasant; a stag hunt; a boar hunt. The second-named was exhibited at the Louvre in 1844; and the third was exhibited at the Louvre in 1848, where it obtained a gold medal; and at the exposition at Rouen, where it was rewarded with a silver medal.

26.—SIR GODFREY DE BOUILLON.

This is a work of extra-colossal dimensions, by M. Simonis, the original of which, in bronze, was inaugurated at Brussels in 1848. The knightly Crusader bestrides a war-horse of somewhat heavy proportions, which he has suddenly reined in, as he waves on high a flag as a rallying sign for his comrades in arms. There is considerable energy and spirit in the whole composition, which can but be appreciated when seen from the extreme east end of the galleries.

Godfrey de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, was one of the principal leaders of the Second Crusade; and the following brief account of a passage in his romantic career, from Mackay's "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," will be read with interest in connexion with the present subject:—

"Godfrey of Bouillon traversed Hungary in the most quiet and orderly manner. On his arrival at Mersburg he found the country strewed with the mangled corpses of the Jew-killers, and demanded of the King of Hungary for what reason his people had set upon them. The latter detailed the atrocities they had committed, and made it so evident to Godfrey that the Hungarians had only acted in self-defence, that the high-minded leader declared himself satisfied and passed on, without giving or receiving molestation. On his arrival at Philippopoli, he was informed for the first time of the imprisonment of the Count of Vermandois. He immediately sent messengers to the Emperor, demanding the Count's release, and threatened, in case of refusal, to lay waste the country with fire and sword. After waiting a day at Philippopoli he marched on to Adrianople, where he was met by his messengers returning with the Emperor's refusal. Godfrey, the bravest and most determined of the leaders of the Crusade, was not a man to swerve from his word, and the country was given up to pillage. Alexius here committed another blunder. No sooner did he learn from dire experience that the Crusader was not an utterer of idle threats, than he consented to the release of the prisoner. As he had been unjust in the first instance, he became cowardly in the second, and taught his enemies (for so the Crusaders were forced to consider themselves) a lesson which they took care to remember to his cost, that they could hope nothing from his sense of justice, but everything from his fears. Godfrey remained encamped for several weeks in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, to the great annoyance of Alexius, who sought by every means to extort from him the homage he had extorted from Vermandois. Sometimes he acted as if at open and declared war with the Crusaders, and sent his troops against them. Sometimes he refused to supply them with food, and ordered the markets to be shut against them, while at other times he was all for peace and goodwill, and sent costly presents to Godfrey. The honest, straightforward Crusader was at last so wearied by his false kindness, and so pestered by his attacks, that, allowing his indignation to get the better of his judgment, he gave up the country around Constantinople to be plundered by his soldiers. For six days the flames of the farm-houses around struck terror into the heart of Alexius; but, as Godfrey anticipated, they convinced him of his error. Fearing that Constantinople itself would be the next object of attack, he sent messengers to demand an interview with Godfrey, offering at the same time to leave his son as hostage for his good faith. Godfrey agreed to meet him, and whether to put an end to these useless dissensions, or for some other unexplained reason, he rendered homage to Alexius as his liege lord."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

We notice with pleasure that an attempt is to be made to unite the literary confraternity in support of a scheme for the mutual advantage of all who make literature their profession. It is not the first attempt of the kind with the history of which we are familiar, but we sincerely hope that the movement will be more successful than those which have preceded it, and that the attention of literary men and of the friends of literature will be kept to the subject, until something worthy of this great cause be accomplished. It is because we honour and esteem the professors of literature, and because we have the highest possible appreciation of their social importance in a ltimes, and more especially at the present time, when the powers of literature for good and for evil have been so vastly increased, that we hope literary men will consider the subject in all its bearings, upon themselves in the first place, and upon society in the second; and that they will take on this, as on other matters of public concern, the high and dignified position which the world is willing to accede to them.

The scheme at present on foot is the establishment of a guild of literature and art. We think the name ill chosen; for "guild" suggests the close monopolies of the middle ages, and the word has no connexion with literature. But on that point we need not dwell. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has generously given a piece of ground to build a house or home for authors in the decline of their life or their powers, and has even more generously written a play, the pecuniary proceeds of which are destined to form a nucleus for the permanent endowment of the institution. A number of literary men and artists have engaged to perform this play in the principal towns of the kingdom, and it is likely that a very handsome sum will thus be raised. But the institution is not to be eleemosynary:—

It is proposed (says the prospectus) to open, at a Life Office of acknowledged respectability and capital, a Branch Insurance and Provident Society, solely for the professors of literature and of art.

Within the former term are understood to be comprehended all writers, of either sex, of original works or dramas, or of not less than twent original papers in periodicals. This limitation is intended to exclude accidental contributors to periodicals, who may not be attached to literature as a profession. Within the latter term all painters and sculptors who make the Fin Arts their profession

MAYING.—DESIGNED BY FOSTER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and all students of the Royal Academy of England, Scotland, or Ireland, are to be included.

This society will embrace the several objects which the members of a profession may be most disposed to secure—such as life insurances, at rates of premium calculated as payable either for the whole term of life, or as altogether ceasing to be payable at a certain age; annuities, to commence at a certain age; pensions to widows; payments destined to the education or provision of children, &c.

In connexion with this society, by which it is intended to commend and enforce the duties of prudence and foresight, especially because these whose income is wholly, or mainly, derived from the precarious profit of a profession, it is proposed to establish and endow an Institute, having at its disposal certain salaries, to which certain duties will be attached; together with a limited number of free residences, which, though sufficiently small to be adapted to a very moderate income, will be considered with due regard to the ordinary habits and necessary comforts of gentlemen. The offices of endowment will consist:—

1st. Of a Warden, with a house and salary of £300 a year

2nd.—Of Members, with a house and £170, or, without a house, £200 a year.

3rd.—Of Associates, with a salary of £100 a year.

For these offices, all who are insurers in the society above mentioned are qualified to offer themselves as candidates. Such insurance is to be considered an indispensable one situation, saving in exceptional cases (should any such arise) where an individual can prove that he has made every effort to insure his life, but cannot find acceptance at any of the offices, by reason of impaired health or of advanced age, at the date of this prospectus.

Each member will be required to give, either personally or by a proxy elected from the associates, with the approval of the warden, three lectures in each year—one in London, the others at the Mechanics' Institutes, or some public building suited for the purpose, in the principal provincial towns. Consistently with the many duties exacting time and attention that will devolve on the warden, he will not be required to give more than one lecture annually; which, delivered by a proxy, he will, health permitting, be expected to compose himself, and that in his metropolis.

These lectures will be subject to the direction and control of the managing body of the Endowment. They will usually relate to letters and the arts, and invariably avoid all debateable ground of politics or theology. It will be the endeavour of the committee to address them to points on which the public may be presumed to be interested, and to require dispassionate and reliable information to make them, in short, an educational and improving feature of the time.

These are the main features of the plan; and, though we might take objection to some details of the method proposed, and point out, at the same time, some omissions, we sympathize so cordially in the objects in view, and anticipate so much good to result from the mere discussion of the subject, that we are well content, in the meantime, to waive some differences of opinion.

One great merit of the project in our eyes is the proof it affords that literary men are beginning to appreciate and to help each other. That is a great point. There has hitherto been too much mistrust of literary men by literary men, and too much cant in the world upon the supposed infirmities and exaggerated calamities of authors. The woes of genius are an old story. Every brainless parrot of society, when he has heard that a man of great talents was imprudent, assumed, as a matter of course, that the imprudence was the necessary concomitant of the genius This stupid but widely spread delusion is going out of date, but it still requires to be combatted. Until it be rooted out of the minds of the multitude of well-meaning people, will the decencies of literature cease to pander to it either by their lazy indifference or by allowing the imprudence of men of small genius to be cited as a proof of the imprudence of great, and, indeed, of all genius, so long will it be difficult, if not impossible, for literature to take its true place in the estimation of the world. If men embrace literature as a profession, without the proper moral as well as literary qualifications for success, we must no longer blame literature for their failure. If imprudent men enter the law, or the church, or the medical profession, fail in the pursuit of fame or riches, no one ever thinks of blaming the law, or the church, or the practice of medicine for that result, or asserts that law, medicine, or the church are necessarily connected with imprudence. The same reasoning should apply to literature. In our day there is still growing distrust for literary work of all kinds, and the writer is almost as much in request as the lawyer or the physician. Whatever the case may have been in former days, the workmen of literature are as well paid as any other kind of workmen; and the higher prizes of the profession—necessarily confined to a small number—are more accessible than ever to the best of that which humbler people call genius.

The first thing to be done for the elevation of the literary character and position is, that literary men, by their lives, as well as by their writings, should show that "common sense" goes along with uncommon sense; that true genius is prudent, mathematical, and logical; that they should affirm to the world, through good and through evil repute, in life and in death, that those who say and who deny the fact—that the good writer should be the good man, and that the highest genius is that which includes moral as well as intellectual gifts. The greatest poet of the English nation was a careful and painstaking gentleman, who knew the value of money, and paid his way. Shakespeare never whined or groaned, or was ashamed of his business, or blamed poetry for any occasional failure which he made. He took the world as it came, and while he adorned it, he enjoyed it, and all the while clung to his manly independence as the brightest jewel of his life. Milton and Johnson are also great examples; Southey and Scott were men of business; and, in fact, if we run through the list of all the most illustrious names of English literature, we shall find the most brilliant to have been the most honest and prudent, and that the greatest souls were those who triumphed over adversity, and achieved for themselves a high social position among their contemporaries. It is only the smaller men, who would not have succeeded in any profession requiring energy, self-control, perseverance, or honesty of purpose, who have countenanced, for their own purposes, the mistake and delusion, that failure in life was one proof of a capacity for authorship, and that to be in debt and difficulty, to skulk and sneak, and play dishonest tricks was the necessary apprenticeship to be served by genius. That old error has had its brains knocked out, and it is quite time that if should die and be buried. It is because we see that the promoters of the New Guild of Literature and Art have given much thrift, foresight, and well-reasoned, as qualifications for the advantages of their institution, that we wish them to be successful in their effort. Tailors, shoemakers, cabinet-makers, and all other prudent handicraftsmen insist that their sick and aged should have contributed to their benefit or trades' societies before they can be entitled to relief; and it is essential that literary men, who, even of the lowest ranks, are paid as a higher rate for their labour than the best paid compositor who sets up the types for them, should imitate the virtues of their humbler brethren, and help themselves before they appeal, like beggars, to the charity of the world.

There will, of course, be exceptional cases; but the man of true and high genius, even if unprosperous, will find more dignity and happiness in his work, with a dry crust for his dinner, than the man of less genius, who whimpers, and weeps, and accepts the ostentatious charity of the world, as if he had a right to be fed at the expense of his neighbours. Milton had more dignity in his little school-room, and showed more admirable heroism in his daily drudgery, than can be found in the history of a thousand men like the Irish author, who, in their false dignity, would have scorned to keep school, but did not scorn to become swindlers. Literary men like these sometimes wanted bread, because they wanted honour and principle, and not because they possessed a talent for writing prose or verse. Such literary men are happily rare in our time; and literature having become a pursuit for its professors to be proud of, and not to blush for, they will become more and more rare still, until they are finally extinct. In a profession numbering so many persons as literature now does, there must and will, necessarily be a certain proportion who will be unprosperous, and another proportion whose health and strength will fail them prematurely. Such support, if the Guild of Literature and Art be firmly established with, if they have duly qualified themselves by preliminary probation, will upon their more successful brethren. This is as it should be. Such an institution will be worth a thousand Pension Lists.

FANCIES FOR MAY.

'Tis merry in the mead,
When tree, and flower, and weed
Unfold their tender leaflets to wanton in the Spring;
When the linnet in the croft,
And the lark in the loft,
And the blackbird in the thicket, attune their throats to sing.
Oh! 'tis merry out of doors,
On the daisy-spangled floors
Of the balmy fields and pastures in the sweet, sweet month of May;
When the heart of youth is light,
And the face of Care grows bright,
And the children leap for gladness in the morning of the day.

Oh! 'tis beautiful to see,
How the blushing apple-tree,
And the odour-laden hawthorn, and the cherry and the aloe,
Have put on their bridal gear,
And the nuptials of the year—
The bridesmaids of the Earth, with their garments white as snow.
And how the happy Earth,
Growing young again in mirth,
Has prank'd herself in jewels to do honour to the day—
Of gold and purple bright,
Of azure and of white;
Her diadem and bracelets, the meadow flowers of May.

Come forth, come forth, ye sad!
Look at Nature, and be glad,
Come forth, ye toiling millions, God's universe is fair.
Come forth from crowded street,
And cool your lavrish feet
With a trample on the turf in the pleasant open air!
The children in the meads
String the buttercups like beads,
Be not too wise to join them, but sport as well as they;
Come and hear the cuckoo sing,
Come and breathe the breath of Spring,
And gild your life's October with the memories of May.—C. F. H.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals still harp on the "vexed questions" of the revision of the Constitution, the presidential election, and the fusion of the two branches of the ex-Royal family.

It is quite marvellous how, in the absence of more exciting subjects, they ever recur with renewed energy to those used-up topics, without their discussions presenting any one feature of novelty. During the past week, although their columns were filled with editorial views and comments on these matters, the several arguments advanced on each side were but a dull repetition of those which had previously been brought forward. M. de Girardin, the editor of the *Presse*, a short time since wrote in favour of the revision; but he has now altered his tone, and advocates the opposite opinion. His journal also states that General Cavaignac bids fair to be elected President of the Republic in 1852, for his candidature is making rapid progress, and is well received by all bodies of electors.

With respect to the "fusion," all that can be gleaned is that nothing is settled or determined on by the parties most interested.

The strange vow of their duties as constitutional Ministers which is sometimes taken by statesmen in France, is exemplified by the following despatch, which M. Léon Faucher issued to the local authorities in one of the provinces on the 9th instant, for the purpose of influencing an election, so as to secure the return of the candidate who was opposed to the repeal of the recent law restricting universal suffrage. The despatch is as follows:—

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE PREFECT OF THE LANDES

In presence of the manœuvres which the advanced Opposition direct against the law of May 31, 1850, upon its discussion, and so soon to be carried out by the sub-prefects, that, in the opinion of the undersigned, the Government is called upon to exercise the influence of the administration, and to enlighten the electors. I call upon you to use your utmost zeal to see that the law is very decided to maintain the electoral law of the 31st May.

N. H. [signature] per d'ordre: supports unanimously General Darrieu the only candidate who has declared in favour of maintaining the law of May

M. Emile Girardin has given notice of an interrogation on the subject in the Assembly, with a view of censure passed on M. Faucher's conduct, similar to that which drove him from office some two years back, for having issued at the time a dispatch of the same character, and for a similar purpose at the present.

On Wednesday, in the Assembly, M. St. Romme questioned Ministers regarding the state of siege in the department of Var. M. Faucher defended the act of the Government. M. Favconet proposed the order of the day *motivé*, casting censure on the Ministry. M. Sylvet moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was carried by a majority.

M. Jules Lerroux has presented to the National Assembly a propos tion, containing nine charges and 114 articles, having for object the abolition of distress among the poor, by the creation of a new social institution.

The last accounts from Algeria represent that colony to be gradually submitting to French authority, and that, in all probability, no violent commotion will take place for years to come.

M. Mazzini has forwarded a long communication to the Central Committee of London, giving an account of the progress of democratic principles throughout continental Europe, which he deems highly satisfactory to the revolutionary cause.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 10th instant, at which period no movement had taken place in the capital, but great commotion was anticipated when Saldanha, whom the Queen had nominated President of the Council, should arrive. He was expected to enter Lisbon on the 13th, at the head of a large military force, and was likely to be received with open arms by the people.

The King-Consort had resigned the command-in-chief of the army, and his resignation had been accepted. Saldanha, although nominated President by the Queen, had declared that he would not accept it until he was in Lisbon. He issued all documents in the name of the Queen. Among political circles, great apprehensions were entertained that the Queen would be obliged to abdicate, and that a Republic would be proclaimed, or a Regency established under Saldanha until the young Prince Royal, now aged 4, should attain his majority, which was fixed at his 18th year.

The Count Thomar has arrived in England.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 29th ult.

Intelligence from Havannah, and New York, has been received to the 19th ult., from which we learn that the most intense excitement prevailed with regard to the projected American invasion; and so confidently was it expected, that the troops for the previous week had been ordered to sleep on their arms, and be ready for marching at a moment's warning. The vessels of war in port had been ordered to be ready for action. It was currently reported in Havannah, and generally believed, that the cause of the detention of the *Ohio* on her last trip from New Orleans to Havannah, was to bring out an invasion, and so great was the excitement on her arrival, that hundreds of people were waiting on the mole to catch a sight of the expected invaders; but, apparently to their great disappointment, she passed along as usual to her moorings without any demonstration of hostility.

FOREIGN ICE.—Importations of entire cargoes of ice continue to take place from the north of Europe to an extraordinary extent. Some idea may be formed of their amount when we state that the importations from Norway, during the past month, have exceeded 16,000 tons weight of the ice, whereas the supplies of the last and previous year each amounted in all to about 10,000 tons only for a corresponding period.

The following are the imports of grain, flour, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending the 7th instant:—169,472 bushels wheat; 1233 sacks flour; 12,930 barrels ditto; 80,487 bushels Indian corn; 39,— sacks ditto; 2400 bushels rye; 10,352 bushels beans; 8244 bushels peas, 10 bags ditto; 4928 bushels barley; 882 barrels meal; 2020 boxes cheese; 111 casks ditto; 50 cases ditto.

On Saturday last, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P., was elected Alderman for the ward of Langbourn, in the City of London.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND IN CHIEF AT MADRAS.—The ill-health of Lieut.-General Sir George Berkeley having compelled him to resign his command, the office has been bestowed on Lieutenant-General Sir R chard Arm-trong.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, of the 21st Regiment is appointed Governor of St. Helena. Colonel Brown was greatly distinguished during the Affghan campaign.

LAVA FOR TRAMWAYS.—A foreign firm, Messrs. Oral and Armani, have proposed to the Government a metallic lava as a substitute for granite on tramways; and the Admiralty have ordered its properties to be tested at Woolwich, and to be reported upon by the dockyard officers.

COALING AT ST. HELENA.—Arrangements have been made for coaling steam-vessels at St. Helena, at the rate of 160 tons a day

A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday, at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Fort St. George establishment.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.—The *Megæra*, 10, iron screw steam frigate of 350-horse power, is to be commissioned immediately at Sheerness, to carry troops to the Cape of Good Hope, and notices have been put at the dockyard gate at Woolwich for riggers to serve in that vessel. Several appointments from the *Fisgard* have been made to the *Megæra*, although they have not as yet been officially announced. The troops expected to proceed in her to the Cape are the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, and Captain Sadly's company 5th battalion of the Royal Artillery. Captain Eaddy, with a number of officers of the Royal Art llery, attended at the pond in the Repository Ground, on Wednesday, to test an India-rubber boat made by Mr. Gutridge, for enabling the officers or men to cross the rivers in South Africa. The boat weighed only 36 lb., and was found not only capable of carrying persons, but, on weights being put in the boat, its buoyancy was sufficient to sustain 56 lb.

THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.—In justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and the officers of that portion of the Cape Mounted Rifles which recently be ame disorganized and disarmed by command of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith, Commander-in- Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the bad spirit evinced by the privates of that corps, we give publicity to the following general order, dated Head-quarters, King William's Town, 15th March, 1851:—

It is with the deepest regret it at the Commander-in-Chief has been compelled to de rive a considerable number of the detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles and Lieutenant Colonel Napier of the same and horses—a corps with whom he has served so long—as he has no reason to doubt, even a remaining few individuals of the officers and men of the corps may be equally free from the imputation which has cast a stigma on the whole; but the circumstances which have led to this melancholy defection in a corps which once evinced the military spirit and discipline which Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and the officers of the Cape Mounted Rifles have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert it; their conduct upon all occasions of service under their orders, has always been in the field before the enemy; and it is with true pleasure the Commander-in-Chief can record in every British officer and soldier of that command a repetition of bravery and devotion to the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and the officers of that establishment may rest assured this expression of approbation of their services will be submitted to his Excellency Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, the Duke of Wellington and Commander-in-Chief.

A. J. CLOETE, Lieut.-Col. D.Q.M.G. &c.

Lady Franklin's vessel, the *Prince Albert*, was to have sailed for the Arctic Regions on or about the 30th inst.

ROYAL DONATION TO THE PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.—Her Majesty the Queen has most graciously presented £100 in aid of the Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, which, we are happy to say, is progressing most satisfactorily. Since the opening, 103 beds have been occupied, and on our going into the home on Monday, we saw eight seamen comfortably dining off a sumptuous supply of roast beef and other good things.

MEETING OF THE EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A public meeting of the Exhibitors was held on Thursday at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of considering their position with reference to the Great Exhibition; Mr. H. Wilson of Bethnal-green took the chair, and said, that, although there were not so many present as he could have wished, as the last meeting was a very full one, he was glad to see so many present, and on our going into the home on Monday, we saw eight seamen comfortably dining off a sumptuous supply of roast beef and other good things.

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May 15, 1851

SIR,—I had a long conversation with Mr. Owen Jones last evening, and he has all of that if you and your friends will make a proper application, your wishes will be complied with.

Yours &c., W. T. CARPENTER

The Chairman said, after this letter, he hoped the proceedings would be carried on without displaying that harshness of spirit which no doubt they must all in a degree feel. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Tebay, C.E.; Mr. Harris, Mr. Whishaw, Mr. Rettie, and several other exhibitors, and resolutions to the following effect were carried unanimously:—

That this meeting of the exhibitors viewed with regret the stringent course of policy which the Executive Committee of the Exhibition had pursued towards the exhibitors, and that this meeting considered that many circumstances might arise during the season of the Exhibition which might render it necessary that a committee of exhibitors should be therein established; and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to the purpose of carrying out these resolutions—Messrs. Hindley, Harrison, and Rettie; and that a deputation be appointed by the said committee to wait upon the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition.

The meeting then adjourned till next Thursday.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting was held at the offices, 64, Old Broad-street, on Thursday; Oliver Farrer, Esq., in the chair; when a report was read, which showed that, in addition to the balance from the last account of £66,982 7s. 6d., there was in hand, as profit for the past year, £44,500 of £5 per cent, or £3 per share, Rs. Ibs., out of which it was proposed to pay the usual dividend of £3 per cent per annum, amounting to £43,200, and leaving the undivided balance of £69,477 11s. 10d. The report was adopted.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has signified his intention of performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new hospital on the 25th of June next. The Earl of Carlisle, the President of the institution, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen who take an interest in the success of the charity, are expected to be present to support his Royal Highness on the occasion. The site of the intended hospital comprises a spacious area of ground adjacent to the principal entrance to Victoria-park; and the building, when completed, cannot fail to prove ornamental to the neighbourhood, and beneficial to the poorer inhabitants.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' EPISCOPAL SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at Hanover-square Rooms; the Duke of Manchester in the chair. The report stated that the committee had to so felt an increase of annual subscriptions to cover a large proportion of the regular annual expenses, and enable them forthwith to erect a building which might be more worthy the name of an asylum for the orphan daughters of their countrymen's brave seamen. The number of orphans admitted during the past year had been twelve; the receipts for that year amounting to £441 2s. 3d., and the expenditure to £327 10s. The report was adopted, and the meeting being addressed by several gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Sir George Pitch in the chair. The report stated, that since the last anniversary meeting remarkable events had taken place; but, while twelve months ago peace and quietness comparatively reigned, now that apparent quietude had been broken by a rude hand, few expecting at that period any danger from the Church of Rome; hands of the society had increased in the ratio of their desires. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2810 6s. 8d., and the expenditure to £2626 5s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £184 1s. 5d. The report was adopted at the meeting, and the report was adopted; after which the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LORD'S DAY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall; Mr. M. Plumptre, M.P., in the chair. The report commenced by alluding to the fact of the endeavours the society had made to put down the delivery of letters on the Sabbath. It next alluded to the extra trains and excursion trains on the Lord's day, as a subject of deep regret, and mentioned the various associations and kindred societies that had assisted them in their efforts to abolish the crying evil. The receipts had amounted to £2930 7s. 9d., and the expenditure to £1135 14s., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £2669 13s. 3d. The report was adopted, and the meeting having been addressed by several gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The committee of the above institution have determined to add ten to the number of children in the school at the earliest possible period. As every vacancy has been filled during the last nine years, and this addition will be at the rate of fifteen per annum for the ten years. We trust the public will liberally support the charity, so that its members may be encouraged to pursue their onward career, and thus add to the happiness of the widow and confer lasting blessings upon the orphan poor.

ST. ALBANS BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The bill for appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of St. Albans, prepared and brought in by Mr. Ellice and Mr. H. Stuart, recites that its expedient to appoint such commissioners, as bribery in no way can be examined, and was made a faithful discovery, are to be indemnified from criminal prosecutions. It is proposed that each commissioner shall receive five guineas a day over and above travelling and other expenses. The latest account concerning the whereabouts of the "abducted" witnesses, Hayward, Waggel, Birchmore, and Skeggs, is to the effect that they are at Boulogne

The final abandonment of those once lucrative mines, Howden and Percy Main Collieries, near Newcastle, has led to great privation amongst the large number of persons who were employed in those extensive coalworks. The miners are gradually drafting themselves from the locality to other collieries.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PROTECTION

The Earl of GLENGALL presented petitions from Tipperary, praying for the re-imposition of a protective duty in favour of home-made flour. The noble Earl supported the prayer of the petitioners by many statements of the extreme distress that existed in Ireland, and which had been enhanced, if not created, by the operation of Free Trade.

Lord GRANVILLE admitted the existence of distress, but denied the inference that it arose from the abolition of protective duties.

After some further conversation on the state and prospects of Ireland, in which Lord MALMESBURY, Lord HARDWICKE, and other noble Lords took part, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Earl GRANVILLE moved that the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill be referred to a select committee.

Lord PORTMAN urged that the bill would make a large reduction in the number of free seats, and effect other changes disadvantageous to the poorer classes.

The Bishop of LONDON explained that the bill was to give every facility to persons desirous of erecting new churches, and defended the reduction in the number of free seats.

Lord STANLEY objected to the *ex post facto* character of the bill, which proposed to make alterations applying not only to new churches, but also to those already in existence. He thought one of the clauses was calculated to excite dissension in the Church, by allowing one parish to build a new church in the immediate neighbourhood of, and merely in opposition to, another

After observations from the Bishop of OXFORD and the Earl of CARLISLE, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCE IN THE CHURCH.

Sir B. HALL said that early in the year an address had been presented to her Majesty from the laity of the English Church, in which the histrionic arrangements of some of the clergy of the Church were spoken of in terms of condemnation; and her Majesty was prayed to interpose and put an end to them. In consequence of this address, her Majesty had desired her Secretary of State to communicate on the subject with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir George Grey had accordingly written to that prelate to express his desire that these practices in the Church should be discouraged and suppressed. He (Sir B. Hall) now wished to ask the Prime Minister what steps the archbishops and bishops of the Established Church had taken in pursuance of the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by command of her Majesty, for the purpose of suppressing certain practices in places of worship belonging to the Established Church; and whether the Bishop of London had taken, or was about to take, any legal proceedings against any of the clergy who sanctioned what Sir Hardinge called "histrionic performances" in the churches within his diocese?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, in consequence of the letter addressed by his right hon. friend to the Archbishop of Canterbury, a communication had been received from that prelate stating that attention would be called by him to the subject. There was at the same time an address to the clergy on these practices. The Government had not had any further communication on the subject, and he could not, therefore, state what steps were proposed to be taken by the prelates in question. As the House, however, was now in possession of the general views of the Government on the subject, he (Lord J. Russell) did not think it was at all convenient for him to be called on to reply to questions connected with it on every occasion.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved that the House go into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill,

Mr. MOORE rose to move as an amendment, "That the standing order which commands that no bill concerning religion should be first considered in a committee of the whole House be read, and that the order for the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill be discharged." The hon. gentleman repeated the words of the standing order in question, declaring that no bill relating to religion or the alteration of the law concerning religion, shall be introduced except in committee of the whole House. He referred to Mr. Hallam's work on the practice of the House, to show that the standing order was construed to apply to bills dealing with the subject-matter of religion, and not its temporalities. The administration of the sacraments, confirmation, ordination, dispensations, were regarded by the Roman Catholics as vital and essential parts of religion, and with the free action of the bishops in exercising these important functions of their office the bill would interfere. In support of this view, he read the opinion of the eminent canonist, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Kelly, and Mr. Baddeley, on a case submitted to them, and contended that the bill fell clearly within the standing orders of the House.

Sir C. GREY differed with the hon. member in this conclusion, and appealed to the Speaker, who had given his opinion previously to the introduction of the bill, that it was not included in the terms of the standing order. He cautioned the House against making the opinion of counsel on a subject as the construction of its own standing orders; if that opinion were consulted at all, it should be by direction of the House.

Mr. HORSMAN supported the objection of the hon. member for Mayo, and referred to the precedent of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, on which the same objection had been taken after the second reading, and carefully considered, and having been withdrawn, re-introduced in committee of the whole House.

The SPEAKER stated his opinion on this question, which he regarded as one of some difficulty. There was no precedent exactly applicable for the House of the sense of the standing order, and the precedents were various; but he was inclined to think it was not necessary that any bill should be introduced in a committee of the whole House, unless it regarded the temporalities of religion, not to land or instruments, or other such matters. The Irish Church Temporalities Bill was in the nature of a taxing bill, and no reference was made on that occasion to the standing order as to bills affecting religion. That bill was introduced on this subject by the Home Secretary before the introduction of the bill, and before he was fully acquainted with its provisions. Having carefully considered all the provisions, especially the second clause, he still adhered to the opinion he had formerly expressed, that this was not a bill of such a nature as required it to be have been introduced in committee of the whole House.

Mr. SHAFTAN felt that he should be speaking against the evidence of his senses, if he were to say that this was a bill which did not affect religion.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HUME thought it would be the better course to adjourn the question, and afterwards appoint a committee.

Mr. KEOGH contended that the bill came within the standing order, and read an opinion given by Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Baddeley, to the effect that the bill, in its original (and still existing) state, containing the second and third clauses, would render it illegal for any Roman Catholic Bishop to exercise his official functions in any see of the United Kingdom, though such functions were merely episcopal and spiritual, and had no reference to any temporal authority. These duties could only be exercised within a see properly defined, and therefore the bill would render them illegal. Would the House determine, in the face of an opinion thus signed, that the bill did not affect the temporalities of the Roman Catholic religion? The Speaker's opinion was not to determine on all occasions the legal construction of bills introduced, and this bill, as prepared by the law officers of the Crown, had been found to have a directly contrary opposite effect to that originally intended by Ministers. An important precedent was the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, which had been introduced in committee of the whole House.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended, that, on the very face of the standing order, it related to matters of faith and doctrine, not to questions of ecclesiastical management or discipline, and that the bill did not affect spiritual, but merely temporal, description?

Mr. GLADSTONE must vote against the adjournment of the debate, though, if the proposition of the hon. member for Manchester to appoint a committee, the proposition of the hon. member for Stroud, would be much valuable result to could not be reduced to a single principle; it would be a most valuable result to have some rule laid down for their guidance in future. He considered the Solicitor General to be right in his view that the standing order referred not to matters legislation in general, but to the established religion of the country, and that all bills affecting the securities of the established religion ought to pass through a preliminary committee, as had been the case with the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, the Test and Corporation Acts Repeal Bill, and the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill. The conclusion to which he came was, that the question was involved in such considerable difficulty with respect to the precedents before them, that a committee should be appointed which might lay down a clear and definite construction of the standing order, so that that their hitherto confused practice might become intelligible and uniform.

Mr. SADLEIR thought the bill must be considered as partially at least affecting the established religion of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL shortly contended that the precedents referred to did not bear on the present case, and the ultimate decision must in any case rest with the discretion of the House

Mr. BRIGHT considered the noble Lord, that, after the introduction of the bill, he had stated to the House that he had found it affected the spiritualities of the Roman Catholic religion. He thought the present bill had also a distinct bearing, at least, on the Church of England. It would only be fair in addition, Indeed, to allow the bill to be referred to a select committee, in order to show the Roman Catholics that the House would proceed in such a matter with all due deliberation.

The House then divided on the motion for adjourning the debate, which was negatived by 179 to 53.

Mr. LAWLESS moved the adjournment of the House.

After some conversation, the House divided, and rejected the motion by 145 to 36.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL spoke to the principle of the bill, maintaining that the act of the Pope called for no legislative action, as the Irish Roman Catholic prelates had for a long series of years been appointed under the Papal sanction.

Mr. URQUHART contended at considerable length that there had been no violation of the law of nations, and that the Pope's rescript had its source in political feeling.

Mr. KNOX felt, that, if the House went into committee, all the effects of great orators and statesmen in favour of full enjoyment of civil rights by Roman Catholics would have been rendered vain. He regarded the premise of the bill as unfounded in fact, and referred the opinion of the hon. and learned member for Aylesbury (Mr. Bethell), given when out of the House, that the second and third clauses were comprehended in the first. The bill would interfere both with the purely spiritual and ecclesiastical functions of the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL contended, in opposition to the honourable and learned gentleman, that the bill, as regarded Ireland, repealed the enactment of 1829, which had been enforced, and obeyed by the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland. What was intended by the bill was, by the present bill, to prevent the insidious and open assumption of ecclesiastical titles. It was not the business of a Government to pry after and seek out matter of offence for punishment; but, when a person came, pretending authority from the Pope for establishing bishoprics, assuming rule and governance, and the like, this was no quiet exercise of religious functions or non-compliance with the letter of some law, but an open and daring defiance of the sovereignty of the country. If, after the passing of the bill, persons were found assuming titles openly, and setting up their pretensions in opposition to the authority of the Crown and Parliament, it would become the duty of the Executive Government to enforce the law. He denied that there was any persecution in this bill, and again averred that it was a political measure, directed against a political influence, and that he would not suffer the name of religious liberty to be prostituted for the purpose of covering foreign aggression

Mr. BRIGHT retraced the history of the agitation from the Mansion-house dinner downwards. After all the speeches made, however, whether in the House or out of it, there had been no clear definition of the wound said to have been inflicted on this country or of the remedy which should be applied. The bull against the papal rescript was such as had been used by the See of Rome since the days of Hildebrand, and was rather of form than substance. The Pope had always ignored the existence of the Church of England, and necessarily so, taking the same view as the Church of England did of Dissenting sects. He contended that the creation of bishops would really do much to relieve the Roman Catholics from that Ultramontane influence of which so much had been said. He looked on the danger as purely imaginary, and the whole matter as one of sentiment. He proceeded to point out the evil effects of this bill, which he anticipated would be felt for years to come.

Mr. SCULLY moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided—

For the adjournment	.. ..	54
Against it ..	.. ..	363
Majority against ..	.. .. ..	—311

Mr. O'FLAHERTY again moved the adjournment of the debate

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the House might have been allowed to get into committee on the bill, after debates which had taken up so many nights; but, rather than keep the House constantly dividing, he would assent to the adjournment.

The debate was then adjourned to Thursday.

PROPERTY TAX BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Lord SEYMOUR obtained leave to bring in a bill, to make better provision for the management of the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown, and for the direction of public works and buildings. The noble Lord said the bill was the same as that of last session, with a few alterations of detail.

Adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MARRIAGE (INDIA) BILL.

Lord BROUGHTON moved the second reading of this bill. Legislation on this subject had been recommended by Sir C. Robinson, Sir Samuel Romilly, and, more recently, by Lord Campbell and the present Lord Chancellor. A commission had been appointed to inquire into the subject, consisting of the late Recorder of London, the late Lord Advocate of Scotland, Dr. Lushington, and others; and they proposed that the marriage law of India should be made conformable to the marriage law of England. There were 1054 clergymen in India who were capable of solemnizing marriages, of whom 789 were Roman Catholics. There were also laymen who were in the habit of performing the ceremony, but the validity of such marriages had been questioned. Even so late as 1849, an attempt was made at the Supreme Court of Bombay to quash an action for criminal conversation, on the ground that the marriage was illegal; but the court held the marriage to be bad. In a similar case, however, the Supreme Court of Madras had held the marriage to be bad. There were only six ministers of the Scotch Free Church in India, but every marriage performed by them was liable to be questioned. To obviate all the evils, and assimilate the law of India to that of England, the present bill was introduced.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH did not object to the principle of the bill, but he thought some of its details were not adapted to the state of society in India.

The bill was then read a second time.

STEAM COAL FOR THE NAVY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called the attention of the Government to certain experiments which had been made by Sir H. De la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair, with a view to test the quality and comparative descriptions of coal, to be used on board steam-vessels. He recommended similar experiments being tried on Indian coal, and that those gentlemen should specially report as to the liability of the different kinds of coal to spontaneous combustion. Experiments should also be made at sea, and under the boilers, because the atmosphere at sea might have some effect on the generation of heat.

The Earl of ARDEN (who was very indistinctly heard) was understood to say that the subject had engaged the anxious attention of the Admiralty, and that the suggestions of the noble Earl were worthy of consideration. Various experiments had been tried, chiefly with a view to test the relative power of various kinds of coal for the purpose of steam navigation.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There being only 21 members present a four o'clock, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

A short conversation took place on the subject of there having been "no House" on the preceding day, when the important subject of Parliamentary reform was fixed for discussion.

Mr. HUME and Mr. COBDEN explained their absence at the critical moment of the "count out" by the fact that they were sitting on committees when the House met, and before they could reach the House, owing to the distance of the committee rooms, it was counted out

The Charitable Institution Notices Bill and the Landlord and Tenant Bill were each read a second time.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES BILL.

Mr. LACY moved the second reading of the bill, and explained that its provisions included, 1st, The registration of the names of all inmates of the monasteries and other religious domiciles; and, 2ndly, The power assigned to local magistrates to visit every such establishment without notice, and remove at once any one of the lady occupants who should desire to leave it.

Mr. HUME considered that the bill was likely to irritate a large section of the religious community of the country, and hoped that it would not be passed.

Sir GEORGE GREY also believed that the bill was open to serious objections, and would, besides, fail to accomplish the object in view. He should support an amendment for postponing the second reading to that day six months.

Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. DISRAELI supported the bill.

Mr. PALMER, seeing that the Ministers had pronounced against the measure, hoped it would be withdrawn.

Mr. GUSTARD warmly defended the Catholic conventual establishments, without which, he declared, Ireland would long since have sunk, and urged the withdrawn of the bill.

The discussion was continued by Lord Ashley, Lord Arundel and Surrey, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Spooner, the solicitor-General, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, and Mr. Sidney Herbert.

The House then divided :—

For the second reading	.. .. ..	91
Against it ..	.. .. ..	123
Majority ..	.. .. ..	—32

The bill was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat a short time, and some petitions were presented.

CHANCERY REFORM BILL

Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of his learned friend on the Woolsack to the promise which he had made at the beginning of the session, that a Bill for the regulation of proceedings in the Court of Chancery should in a short time be presented to their Lordships.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said that noble and learned Lord had himself presided over the Court of Chancery for many years, during which he must have been aware of the existence of these evils, and yet he had left the remedy to be applied by his successors. His noble friend at the head of the Government had asked for leave to bring in a bill in the other House to remedy the evils of which his noble and learned friend had complained; his noble and learned friend had commented upon a former occasion on that bill, and had offered several valuable suggestions; he had himself also received several valuable suggestions from different members of the profession, and had requested the noble Lord at the head of the Government to postpone the measure until he should have had time to consider those suggestions. He (the Lord Chancellor) had considered them, and had drawn up a Bill, which would be laid on the table very shortly.

Lord LYNDHURST wished to know whether the bill would be introduced into their Lordships' House.

The Lord CHANCELLOR was understood to say that it would.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGE OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. STANFORD asked Lord John Russell whether any application had been made on the part of foreign Governments, especially those of France and the United States, for an interchange of the records of the proceedings of the respective Legislatures, and other documents, such as returns, reports, and political statistics, and whether it was the intention of Government to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL said applications had been made through the ambassadors of several foreign countries to the foreign office for an inter change of legislative records, and that they had been referred to the Speaker to exercise his discretion as to the propriety of according to such demands

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Mr. KEOGH asked the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. Walpole), whether the rumour which had prevailed that some understanding or arrangement existed between him and the Government with reference to the amendment of which he had given notice respecting the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, was true, and, if so, whether his views were, in consequence, likely to be adopted? (Cries of "Hear," and "No, no.")

Mr. WALPOLE rose for the purpose of giving a reply, but, in deference to a general cry of "No, no," he resumed his seat without saying a word.

Mr. REYNOLDS then put a similar question to Lord John Russell.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the proper time to ask such a question would be when the House went into committee on the bill. (Cheers.)

On the motion for going into committee,

Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. O'FLAHERTY, Mr. KEOGH, and several other members presented a great mass of petitions against the bill, the statement of the respective prayers of which occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. SCULLY then rose to speak against the further progress of the measure, the injurious effects of which upon the peace and well-being of Ireland he dwelt upon at great length.

The debate was continued by Mr. Wegg Prosser, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. Reynolds, and other hon. members against the bill.

Mr. HOWARD contended that with the abolition of the feudal system, the union of the spiritual and the temporal power of the Pope in foreign countries had ceased, and in support of his view quoted the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XII. to the President of the Mexican Republic, in which his Holiness stated it was imperative on the Pope not to interfere in any but spiritual matters in foreign countries.

The Lord ADVOCATE supported the bill, on the 'ground that the spiritus supremacy claimed under the Pope's Rescript was not merely over the Roman Catholics, but all denominations of Christians residing within the limits of the new Sees.

Mr. WHITESIDE (in a maiden speech) strongly supported the bill.

Mr. LAWLESS having moved the adjournment of the debate,

The House divided—

For the adjournment	.. ..	46
Against it ..	.. ..	359
Majority ..	.. .. ..	—313

Mr. R. M. FOX then moved the adjournment a second time of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL assented, on the understanding that the debate be brought to a close on the next (Friday) evening.

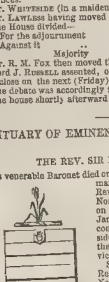
The debate was accordingly fixed for Friday.

The house shortly afterward rose, at ten minutes to two o'clock.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR ROBERT AFFLECK, BART., M.A.

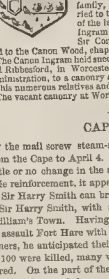
THIS venerable Baronet died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Dalham Hall, near Newmarket, aged 86. He was third son of the late Rev. James Affleck, M.A., Vicar of Pirnden, county Northampton, and succeeded to the title and estate on the decease of his brother, Lieutenant-General Sir James Affleck, Bart., in 1833. The baronetcy was conferred on Sir Edmund Affleck, in 1789, in consideration of that gallant naval officer's conduct in the command of the centre division in the memorable victory of Admiral Rodney.



Sir Robert Affleck, whose death we record, was Rector of Thurlaston, Notts, Vicar of Si kstone, county York, and Prebendary of York. He married, 16th May, 1800, Maria, second daughter of Sir Ralph Lopey, Knt., of Newick Park, Sussex, Chief Justice at Bengal, and by that lady (who died 12th March, 1825) had five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir Gilbert Affleck, fifth Baronet, was born 9th June, 1804, and is married to Evelina-Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, Esq., of the Royal Crescent Bath.

THE REV. EDWARD WINNINGTON INGRAM.

THE death of this gentleman, Canon of Worcester Cathedral, occurred on the 7th inst., at Cheltenham. Mr. Winnington Ingram was second son of Sir Edward Winnington, the second Bart., of Stamford Court, by Anna his wife, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Foley, and grandson of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., by Mary his wife, daughter of John Ingram, Esq., of Bewdley. His additional surname of Ingram he assumed in compliance with a testamentary injunction of Mr. Francis Ingram, of Ribbesford, county of Worcester, which manor he inherited. He married, in 1804, Jane, daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Onslow, Dean of Worcester, by whom (who died five months before himself) he had five sons and three daughters. Of this family, the eldest son is rector of Stamford, and is married to the daughter of the Bishop of Worcester, and niece of the late Earl of Coventry. One daughter of the Canon Ingram is the widow of Henry Barry Domville, nephew of Sir Compton Domvile, Bart. Another daughter was married to the Canon Wood, chaplain to the Queen, and died in 1844.



The Canon Ingram held successively the livings of Stamford, Clifton-upon-Teme, and Ribbesford, in Worcestershire, and was promoted in 1833, by Lord Grey's administration, to a canonry at Worcester. The Rev. Canon was much beloved by his numerous relatives and friends; he was aged 66 when he died.

The vacant canonry at Worcester lapses to the Ecclesiastical Commission.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the mail screw steam-ship *Hellespont*, we have accounts this week from the Cape to April 4. But the intelligence thus conveyed presents little or no change in the aspect of affairs. Indeed, without a considerable reinforcement, it appears impossible that the troops at the command of Sir Harry Smith can bring the Kaffir war to a conclusion.

Sir Harry Smith, with about 2200 troops of all sorts, was at King William's Town. Having been apprised of the intentions of the Kaffirs to assault Fort Hare with the intention of rescuing the Hottentot prisoners, he anticipated their attack by moving against them. Upwards of 100 were killed, many wounded, and a large number of cattle captured. On the part of the British forces only a few rank and file were killed and wounded.

Colonel Mac Kinnon's patrol from King William's Town made a raid on the Kaffirs, destroyed several of their kraals, and, by the aid of the Fingoes, took a quantity of stock.

Sir Harry Smith having, since the desertion of the Cape Mounted Rifles, threatened to act only on the defensive unless assisted by the colonists, has at length induced a number of the frontier farmers to join him. They, however, contend, that unless the Kaffirs all along the frontier districts are exterminated, no security for life or property can be expected.

In consequence of forty-six armed Cape Mounted Rifles having connected themselves with the disaffected Hottentots at Bünkwater, about one-half of that body have been disarmed, and 200 of their horses are now appropriated to the use of the levies from the western district. Three or four of the deserters from the rifle corps have been shot.

The Fingoes continue faithful, but the band of Hermanus, now led by his son, refuse to surrender to General Somerset. They hang about Blinkwater, and assist the Kaffirs in their abortive attempts to rescue the Hottentot prisoners

Sandili, with the prophet Umlungeni, was safe in the fastnesses of the Keiskamma.

Leyola, the T'Slambie chief, who took up a strong position on the Debe Neck, interrupting communications between King William's Town and Graham's Town, decamped on the appearance of a strong patrol sent against him.

There has been no open demonstration at Cape Town, either favourable or otherwise to the Governor-General, but the feeling of the inhabitants is for the adoption of some determined course to prevent the protraction of the war.

The *Monthly Despatch* of the 3rd ult., speaking of the hitherto vain efforts of the small handful of soldiers in the Cape to make an effectual impression on the shifting hordes of the Kaffirs, justly observes :—

> These repeated marches and countermarches have led to no practical result bearing upon the fate of the campaign; they have, however, tended to make soldiers of the raw western levies, who were on their arrival undisciplined and unaccustomed to act in concert; but, on the other hand, they have excited surprise and distrust among that portion of the coloured population whose continued fidelity is of the greatest importance at the present critical period. It would be far cheaper to bring troops from the Mauritius or St. Helena, and to have con-

ECCA HEIGHTS PASS, NEAR GRAHAM'S TOWN.

ornaments from England at once, than to prolong the war for an indefinite period by endeavouring to crush the rebellion with the troops on the spot, who are too few to effect anything of consequence, entailing an ultimate ruinous expense, as many more will have to be brought before there can be a semblance of security on the frontier. Moreover, it should be remembered that the Hottentots cannot be kept in the field for ever, and that the time for which they were first enlisted has already half expired.

The defection of the Cape Mounted Riflemen greatly encouraged the Kaffirs, who assumed an insolent tone, and even attacked some men with a waggon within two miles of King William's Town; two of the Englishmen accompanying it were severely wounded, and the party had some difficulty in reaching that place.

With respect to events within the colony, it was confidently hoped that the capture and dispersion of the Fort Armstrong traitors would have had a most salutary effect upon the tribes in arms against the colonists; but the temporary re-occupation of the Kat River districts by rebel bands, in consequence of the numerous calls upon the services of troops, and other untoward events, speedily dispelled any such expectations. The further proceedings of General Somerset in this district on the 25th and 26th of February, and the capture of a quantity of booty and a number of waggons at Phillipton, Eland's Post, and other places on the Kat River, will be found in his despatch.

During the operations against Fort Armstrong, and upon other occasions, the eagerness of our Fingoe allies to capture cattle, whether belonging to friends or foes, has caused their commanders much trouble, while the chaotic confusion of races, and the diversity of interests among the frontier inhabitants, render the conducting of the war in a satisfactory manner one of the most arduous undertakings possible.

On the north-east the Tambookies are kept in check by the Burghers, but a small party under Commissioner Cole, of about 140 men, composed of Boers, English, Bastards, and Hottentots, who advanced from Sterkspruit against the chief Moroise, unsupported, met with a severe reverse, and the English lost nine of their number, who were killed. The troops under Major Warden happily came up and saved the remainder of the party

Small parties of Kaffirs are in the colonies doing much mischief; but the occupation of Kaffraria by the troops under Sir H. G. Smith has, no doubt, prevented their swarming in the Addo Bush and their other favourite lurking-places in former wars.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Ecca Heights Pass, leading from Graham's Town to Forts Brown and Beaufort, forms the subject of our Illustration this week. An excellent road has been constructed, connecting those distant posts with headquarters, by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Selwyn, of the Royal Engineers. The amount of labour necessary to effect this was enormous, the entire being what is technically termed side formation in the red sandstone rock, which had to be effected by the labour of a few Sappers, and details of men from the other corps. The point from whence our Sketch is taken is known by the name of Selwyn's Nose, from the fact of Colonel Selwyn's horse having fallen with him at this point, by which accident he sustained a severe fracture of that organ; and with that proneness to the ludicrous which characterises military life, the Sappers, very much to the annoyance of their commander, gave it its present appellation. This point is distant about eight miles from Graham's Town

The second Illustration show a waggon of the colonists attacked by a party of Kaffirs.

MEDAL

PRESENTED BY THE DANISH PEOPLE TO THE VOLUNTEERS FROM SWEDEN AND NORWAY WHO FOUGHT IN THE DANISH RANKS IN THE LATE WAR

This interesting Medal has been struck in memorial of the volunteer services of Swedes and Norwegians, who shared the dangers of the Danish people in their late war for the maintenance of the union of Schleswig with the Danish monarchy. The design is intended allegorically to represent the spirit which animated the Scandinavians in that great struggle. The principal figure on the obverse is "Heimdal," the Guardsman of Heaven, who stands as sentinel at the bridge of "Bifrost" (the rainbow), to give notice of the approach of strangers or of danger, by blowing his horn "Giallar." About him it is told in the "Edda" (see Frye's "Gods of the North," XLVII.), that he is constantly on the alert to prevent surprise on the part of the giants, that he was born of nine mothers, that he had a tooth of gold, could do without sleep, see at a distance of a hundred miles as well by night as by day, hear wool grow on the backs of sheep, and grasses shoot. He is represented on the Medals with his robe flying and his sword drawn, blowing his horn; before him is his symbol, the cock, shaking its wings and crowing; under the arch is the constellation of Ursa Major The Danish motto is taken from an old song of the giants, in the poetic Edda, and may be thus rendered into English: "Now stands the battle near Jutland." On the reverse is seen an old northern war-ship (the drawing taken from the Gobelins of Bayeux) under full sail. Two men are standing in the bow one of them stretching out his right arm as if saluting, whilst with the left hand he holds the hilt of his sword; the other is shading his eyes with one hand, as if better to see the shores they are approaching, whilst supporting the other arm on a scimitar. Two shields are seen on the mast, and on the one the arms of Norway, the lion, on the other the three Crowns of Sweden. Odin's two favourite ravens are seen flying round the ship. The motto, which is likewise from a favourite song of one of the old Scalds, says, "And the tide brings them on towards Denmark." Underneath: "To the volunteers from the brother countries."

This Medal (of which three only exist in gold; 360 in silver, for the volunteers; and 400 in bronze) has been beautifully executed by a young artist, P. Petersen, of Copenhagen; and the requisite funds were entirely raised by small voluntary subscriptions.

ATTACK ON COLONISTS WAGGON, BY KAFFIRS.

HYDE-PARK ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 18.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan.
TUESDAY, 20.—Lafayette died, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—First railway act passed, 1801.
THURSDAY, 22.—Alexander Pope born, 1688.
FRIDAY, 23.—Dr. Paley died, 1805.
SATURDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 15	6 40	7 0	7 30	8 0	8 35	9 15

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH and SON beg to inform their Subscribers in Dublin, that they may receive the LARGE EXHIBITION ENGRAVING to be presented gratis with THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on SATURDAY, MAY 24, by direct application at their [illegible], 1, [illegible].

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON. RE-ENGAGEMENT of MDLLE. VICTORINE LEGRAIN. On MONDAY, MAY 19, and during the week, will be presented by her Majesty's servants the gorgeous Operatic Spectacle of [illegible] the PRODIGAL. After which will be given UNE SOIRÉE CARNIVAL, in which Mdlle. Victorine Legrain will dance her celebrated La Manola (Pas Espagnol), assisted by Mons. Louise. A Pas Seul by [illegible]. To conclude with the grand Comic Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN and GOOD QUEEN BESS; or, Merrie England in the Olden Time.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, MAY 19, the MERCHANT of VENICE, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. Tuesday, 20, the Prisoner of War, Pauline, and the Alhambra. Wednesday, 21, the Wife's Secret, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Thursday, [illegible], Love in a Maze, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Friday, 23, Twelfth Night, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Saturday, 24, the Stranger, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that [illegible], M. Lac[illegible], M. [illegible], and Mdlle. [illegible], of the Théâtre du Palais Royal, Paris, will appear at this Theatre on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 19, and will perform in the following entirely new and amusing Vaudevilles: [illegible] JEUNESSE SAVAIT, ROMÉO and MARIETTE, and EMBARRASSÉE [illegible]. Mons. Ravel will also have the honour of appearing in a few days. Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Performance to commence precisely at Seven, with the Grand Historical Spectacle, entitled ELEANOR the AMAZON; or, The Queen of France and England. New SCENES in the CIRCLE, introducing French, English, Italian, and American Artistes, of the first talent and celebrity. The whole to conclude with a favourite Farce.—Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson. Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON (within five minutes walk of the Crystal Palace, and immediately opposite the Broad-walk, Kensington-gardens). OPEN EVERY EVENING. Mr. BATTY has great pleasure in informing his patrons that he will produce a grand Entertainment, hitherto unattempted in England, on MONDAY, May 19th. To be continued every evening until further notice. Doors open at Five, to commence at Six. Admission to Private Box, £1 1s. Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class ditto, 2s. Second ditto, 1s; Third ditto, 6d. Ladies and gentlemen taught the polite art of riding. Horses broke for the road or field.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Last of the present Series of Wonders.—THIS EVENING Professor ANDERSON will give the whole of his extraordinary Experiments; and on Monday next the Artistes of the Théâtre du Palais Royal, Paris, will make their first appearance. Professor Anderson will appear at the Theatre Royal, Bath, on Monday Evening, the 19th. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office. Doors open at 8 o'Clock.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will continue her Series of MORNING READINGS every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, commencing each Day at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. Doors open at Two o'clock. Monday, May 19, "Cymbeline;" Wednesday, May 21, "Julius Cæsar;" Friday, May 23, "Richard III." Reserved Seats, 7s. Family Tickets to admit Four, £1 1s. Unreserved Seats, 3s. Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. THACKERAY will deliver a series of SIX LECTURES at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on the English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century; their Lives and Writings, their Friends, their Associates. The Course will contain notices of Swift, Pope, and Gay; Addison, Steele, and Congreve; Fielding and Hogarth, Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith. The FIRST LECTURE will be given on THURSDAY Morning next, MAY 22nd, and will be continued each succeeding Thursday, commencing at Three o'clock. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, £2 2s (for which the seats will be Numbered and Reserved); Single Tickets, 7s 6d; Family Tickets to admit Four, 21s, which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams' Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

BAL MASQUE at VAUXHALL on the DERBY DAY.—The Second BAL MASQUE of the Season will take place on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 21st, on which occasion the Magnificent Ball-room will be thrown open and four full and efficient Bands engaged, including M. Arban's celebrated Quadrille Band.—Doors open at Ten.
On MONDAY next, May 19th, Madame Lejars and Pauline Cuzent will have the honour of making their re-appearance, after an absence of four years, together with Palmyre Anato and the renowned Hernandez.—Doors open at Eight. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

SAVILLE HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—GREAT EXHIBITION of the MAXIMILIAN COLLECTION of ANCIENT ARMS and ARMOUR of the 15th and 16th CENTURIES, will be opened to the Public on MONDAY, the 19th inst. Suit of the Dwarf, so celebrated in the Court of the Emperor, also a Cap-à-pie Giant Armour, in which a man of colossal stature will parade the Gallery.—Open daily from 11 A.M. until 10 P.M. Admission, 1s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE begs to announce that his wonderful and amusing Experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, will be repeated, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square, on the following Evenings:—Wednesday, May 21st, Saturday, 24th, Tuesday, 27th; and Thursday, 29th.—Doors open at Eight; commence at half-past. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square.—ELECTRO-BIOLOGY. Dr. DARLING will give a brief LECTURE on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, MAY 20th and 23d, concluding each with a great variety of wonderful and interesting Experiments made upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state.—Doors opened at Eight; Lecture to commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Tickets: Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock, an entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from very late sketches, showing this highly interesting country as it appeared last season, with Views of Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal Gold Washings. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LARGE HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE (Linwood Gallery), presents to the spectator imaginary visits to the most remarkable cities of Europe, the scenery down the Danube to Constantinople, Rome, Venice, Excursions through Switzerland, &c.; accompanied by historical and statistical descriptions.—Hours of Exhibition, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, 1s.

LORD LINDSAY, author of "Letters from the Holy Land," in a letter to the Proprietors, commends "the singular accuracy and beauty of the successive scenes" of the DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. Beverley, from actual Drawings by Mr. W. H. Bartlett. Now Exhibiting daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d. ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The original and authentic Diorama of Judea, Galilee, Samaria, the Shores of Syria, the Lands of Goshen and Edom, and the Streets of Jerusalem. Painted from Drawings recently made on the spot, by Mr. Bonomi and Captain Byam Martin.—Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

VOYAGE through the ARCTIC REGIONS.—On MONDAY NEXT, MAY 19, will be exhibited at the Partheneum Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, M. Gompertz's New and Gigantic Panorama of a Voyage through the Arctic Regions, conducting the spectator through Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Barrow's Straits, to Melville Island. Exhibition daily at 3 and 8 o'clock; doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s; Juveniles under 12 years of age and Schools, half-price.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Tarifa, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the addition of the "Taj Mehal" (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), is now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

APOLLONICON.—Daily at Two.—Mr. Mather, Juvenile Harpists, Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton, the Collins Family. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Evenings at 8. Miss Messent, the Collins Family, Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton, Apollonicon, with six performers.—Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats, 1s 6d, Stalls, 2s 6d.—Royal Music-hall, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—This most interesting and diminutive little child, when born, weighed only 1½ pound; she is now 14 months old, weighs 5 pounds, and measures only 16 inches in height, her feet are but 2 inches in length, and she is perfect in every limb and feature. May be seen daily from 10 till 1, from 2 till 5, and from 7 till 9. Admission 1s; children half price. Removed to Islington, corner of Hall-street, [illegible].

FOUCAULT'S RECENT EXPERIMENT, DEMONSTRATING THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH, is shown Mornings and Evenings at the

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—IMPORTANT DEPOSITS by the GAS-FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, illustrating the economical [illegible]. Lecture by Frederick Chatterton, Esq. [illegible] Egyptians, with Vocal [illegible] Drawings of the He[illegible]. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq. [illegible] CHEMISTRY, with brilliant Experiments; and on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY by Doctor Bachhoffner. Two Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS: one illustrating the HOLY LAND, painted by Chas. Smith, Esq., &c.—Open every Morning and Evening. Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—An ELEPHANT CALF and its mother have been added to the collection, and are exhibited daily; together with the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt. The band of the First Life Guards will perform by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on SATURDAY, MAY 10 and on every succeeding Saturday, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

M. ERNST'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 2nd. Full particulars at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street; and all Musicsellers.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at the TOWN HALL, CAMBRIDGE, on Friday, May 23, at Lynn; and on Wednesday and Thursday, May 28 and 29; at the Assembly Room, Norwich.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will repeat his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, MAY 19, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had at the Music Shops. Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C. Ollivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and Messrs. R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES will give a GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 19th, [illegible] will make her first appearance; Miss [illegible] Anna Zerr, prima donna of the Opera. [illegible] Opera Imperial. Mr. [illegible], and Miss Hayes. Herr Reichardt, [illegible]. The Orchestra [illegible] will perform Weber's Overture to [illegible] and an Overture [illegible]. Reserved Seats, 10s 6d., single tickets, 7s 6d. at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and all musicsellers.

SIVORI, BOTTESINI, PIATTI, GOLINELLI, DELOFFRE, and HILL will execute, at the EXTRA MUSICAL UNION, on TUESDAY, MAY 20, at half-past 3.—Quartet, E minor, Mendelssohn; Trio, No. 3, C minor, Beethoven; Sestet Brilliante, Op. 50, Mayseder; Solo, Contra-Basso; and Solo, Pianoforte. Tickets, 10s 6d each, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s, Treasurers. Members admitted 7s each at the Rooms, on giving the number of their tickets. Foreign and native artists, on application to the Director, admitted without payment.
J. ELLA.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—EXTRA NIGHT.—On MONDAY NEXT, the 19th of MAY, will be performed Handel's MESSIAH, to afford the [illegible] to the Exhibition an opportunity of hearing the most popular oratorio ever written. Principal English artists, Miss Birch, Miss [illegible], Miss Dolby, Miss Felton, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus [illegible] extensive in Exeter-hall, will consist of above 800 performers. Tickets, 3s [illegible], central, numbered, 10s 6d each, at the Society's office, No. 9, in Exeter-hall; and at the principal musicsellers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 23, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss E. Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter-hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s; Reserved, 5s; Central Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-Hall, or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—The SEVENTH CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, when will be performed (for the first time in this country) Carissime's Oratorio, JEPHTHA; a New Sacred Cantata, by Edward Fitzwilliam; and a New Gloria in Excelsis, by Charles Steggall. To be followed by Handel's "Acis and Galatea." Vocalists: Mrs. Endersohn, Misses Deakin, Gill, Kent; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, and Weiss. The Chorus will consist of the Members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper School. Tickets: Reserved Seats, 6s, Double ditto, 9s; Area, 3s, Double ditto, 4s 6d; may be had of Mr. Parker, 445, West Strand; of the Musicsellers; and at St. Martin's-hall.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till dusk.—Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 24,
HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY,
WILL BE ISSUED, GRATIS,
THE LARGE PRINT
OF THE
EXTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE;
With a Processional Border, representing the Assembling of the Nations of the Earth, designed by WILLIAM HARVEY.
The DOUBLE NUMBER price ONE SHILLING, with LARGE PRINT GRATIS!

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Office, 198, Strand.

*** Replies to Correspondents, and the continuation of "A Tale of the Day," are unavoidably deferred till next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

IT cannot be said that the education of the people will make no progress during the year of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations; but we fear that the education of the children of the people has made but little progress for the last few years, and that the present year will do nothing for it. At the forty-sixth annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, at which a personage no less exalted than the Prime Minister took the chair, some facts were stated which show how painfully slow are the advances which the statesmanship of this country has been able to make in this great question. The British and Foreign School Society has not funds to carry on its work. Though nearly half a century old, with ramifications in every part of the country, and supported by a large and powerful party, and by the State itself, its expenditure for the past year would have exceeded its revenues had it not been for the accidental windfall of a few legacies. That the society does good, we should be sorry to deny; but that it and its kindred society, aided, as both of them are, by the Privy Council, do a tithe of the good that is necessary to be done, we should be just as sorry to assert.

Lord John Russell, however, speaks cheeringly upon the subject, and appears to base his hopes on the fact that the mass of the people are enjoying a greater amount of comforts than they have enjoyed for many years past, and that therefore they will be more anxious for the education of their children. We confess we do not share his Lordship's opinion in this respect, or see the *sequitur* of his reasoning. There are classes of the people—the *classes dangereuses* of our large cities, as well as of our rural districts—who will not profit by the prosperity; and who, if they do, will not make the use of it which his Lordship supposes. The urgency of their case increases from year to year, but nothing is done to meet it. We must remember the fact, also, that the more prosperous trade is, the greater is the number of children who are prevented from attending school by the necessity of attending the labour of the workshop and the factory. If his Lordship would investigate the condition of the young children from the ages of six to fourteen employed in the hardware manufactures of this country—in Birmingham, and the busy districts of Staffordshire around it, in Sheffield and all its auxiliary towns and districts, to say nothing of other parts of the country—he would find that the goodness of trade, instead of promoting, impedes their education, and that fewer children are receiving instruction than received it two years ago. His Lordship hopes that he shall see not only the British and Foreign School Society extend, but that the exertions which are making for the spread of education, as prejudices are dispelled, and as men are brought nearer to one another, will at length result in a more general education of the people. His Lordship feels, also, that this is the time in which [illegible] Lordship will find time to make the effort, not at a public meeting of a charity, but as Prime Minister, in his place in Parliament? If so, and if he will back it by the whole authority and influence of the Government—and we have no reason to doubt his sincerity in a cause to which he has rendered essential service when it was not so popular or so well understood as now—he will entitle himself to the permanent gratitude of the country.

MR. HUME'S annual motion for reform in Parliament has been ignominiously disposed of for the session by a "count out" of the House. There is no doubt that the greatest apathy exists upon this subject at the present time. This apathy is produced by two causes. First and foremost is the general prosperity of the country and the flourishing state of the Revenue. The second is the solemn pledge of the Prime Minister that he will bring the subject of an extension of the suffrage before the notice of Parliament in the session of 1852. Lord J. Russell will not be incapacitated from redeeming this pledge, if in that session he should find himself the leader of the Opposition, instead of the head of her Majesty's Ministry. It is felt on all hands, therefore, that it is inexpedient to stir the question at the present time, and that the "count out" was rather fortunate than otherwise.

But, as this question of Reform is by general consent to be discussed hereafter, and as no harm has been done, it seems odd to the uninitiated who are not members of the Legislature, that honourable gentlemen, after having prevented by their absence the formation of a House, should on the ensuing evening have expressed so much indignation against the Government, and against one another, for not taking pains to secure the requisite attendance. We have noticed that this is of invariable occurrence whenever there is a "count out." It is presumed that the Government can always make a House if it will; and it is alleged, this being the case, that the Government is alone responsible for the inconvenience caused by the loss of a working day at a period of the session when working days are particularly valuable. There can be no doubt that it is sometimes exceedingly convenient for a Government to get rid of a troublesome and useless motion, or for the House itself to get rid of a prosy member, who has mounted his hobby, and who is determined to speak for half a dozen hours upon it, by this simple and summary process. But honourable members, before making so much noise on the subject, should seriously reflect whether, taking it all in all, the system of the "count out" is not a good one. If it be good, let it be continued; and if it be bad, let the collective wisdom abolish it and devise a remedy. The indignation which we continually hear on the subject, when indignation is of no use, is like that expressed about bribery at elections, and leads to the belief that the House is not sincere in its wish to remedy the grievance of which it talks, and that it would be rather sorry than otherwise to be taken at its word. If "counts out" are an evil, and if it be essential that an assemblage of not less than forty members should be present whenever any business is to be discussed—what is so easy as to meet the case by *suspending* the sitting until the requisite members are brought together? Unless for the conveniences to which we have alluded, and which may suit the House as a body, quite as much as they may suit the Government, there is no reason why a whole night should be lost to business because at one particular hour of that night only thirty-nine gentlemen, or a smaller number, should have taken sufficient interest in the subject in hand to come down to the House. If a remedy be necessary—which we are far from wishing to assert—we know of no other that will meet the difficulty except the one suggested. But whether it be necessary or unnecessary, it is clearly a waste of time and temper for hon. members to complain either of the Government or of one another for allowing a "count out" to take place, when it is in the power of so small a number any time to prevent such catastrophes for the future.

Upon the whole, however, we incline to this opinion, that the "count out" is a valuable privilege, and that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the members would have cause to regret its abolition.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The present week has been one of distinguished brilliancy, as well in promise as reality. A Royal concert, an evening party, a dinner party, and a Drawing-room, have afforded her Majesty and the Prince opportunities for initiating those magnificent hospitalities which will make the season of 1851 one of the most remarkable in the annals of fashion.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, paid an early visit on Monday to the Great Exhibition; which also her Majesty revisited on Wednesday, with the same Royal and illustrious party, the young Princes excepted. After leaving the Exhibition, Prince Albert went to the opening of the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord George Lennox, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their illustrious visitors, honoured the performances at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with a large party, visited the exhibition of flowers and fruit in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the guests at which included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, &c. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

On Thursday her Majesty held the third Drawingroom for the present season at St. James's Palace.

On Friday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and a brilliant suite, honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster with a visit at Grosvenor House.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a drawingroom on Thursday (the third this season), at St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The Court was very fully attended by the diplomatic and general circle.

The following were among the more noticeable presentations to her Majesty:—Lady Cecilia Conyngham, by Lady Churchill; Viscountess Cranley, by the Hon. Lady Middleton; Countess of Darnley, on her marriage, by the Countess Dowager of Darnley; Miss Herschell, by her mother, Lady Herschell; the Countess of Harrington, by the Duchess of Bedford; Miss Laurie, by her mother, Mrs. Laurie; the Countess of Winchelsea, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Rice; Miss Holliday, by Mrs. Laurie, &c.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT.—On Monday, the Queen gave a concert, to which a party of between three and four hundred, comprising the Royal Family and illustrious foreign visitors, the diplomatic corps, and a numerous circle of the principal nobility, were invited. The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the most distinguished members of the Court, were present.

GRAND COSTUME BALL.—The Queen's fancy ball, the costume of which is to be the full dress of the Court of King Charles II., at the period immediately succeeding to the Restoration, is appointed to take place on Friday, the 13th of June.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

On Tuesday a Court of Common Council of the City of London was specially held in the Council Chamber, at the Guildhall, in consequence of a requisition to consider a motion by Mr. Thomas Dakin, which stood upon the business paper as follows:—"That this Court do petition the House of Commons, praying the House to pass a bill to incorporate the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, so as to ensure to the citizens of London a permanent supply of cheap and pure gas."

The Lord Mayor took the chair at one o'clock precisely, at which period a large number of members were present.

The memorial to the Lord Mayor, which was signed by 85 members of the Court, having been read by Mr. Woodthorpe,

Mr. Dakin, after a very long speech, in which he detailed the history of the Gas Consumers' Company, moved that the Court should petition the House of Commons in favour of the bill.

Mr. Richard Taylor seconded the motion.

Mr. Anderton moved, as an amendment, "The previous question." ("Hear," and "Oh, oh.") The subject, he observed, involved a great principle, and he advised the Corporation to take care how they agreed to the proposition.

Mr. H. L. Taylor seconded the amendment.

After much discussion the question was put, and the show of hands declared to be in favour of the motion. Upon a division being called for, the numbers proved to be—

For the motion	48
For the previous question	15
Majority	—33

A petition in accordance with the terms of the motion was then read and agreed to, after some little opposition.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—FIRST SHOW.—The May show of the Royal Botanic Society took place on Wednesday, at the gardens in the Regent's Park. It was generally determined, that, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, it was the finest May show which had ever been held in Europe, as undoubtedly it was the largest, to provide for which an extra tent was obliged to be provided. The collection included three tents to the north of the winter garden, in which were the orchideæ, pelargoniums, azaleas, and seedlings. A tent to the west in the American garden was devoted to the collections of greenhouse plants, and one to the east, near the Chester-gate, to the rose collection. Besides these, seven wooden compartments were appropriated exclusively for the day, the general scientific collections, *Victoria regia* house, a small tent for rhododendrons by Messrs. Standish and Noble, and in the new ornamental ground fine specimens of wax flowers and ornamental plants were acknowledged to be in finer condition than on any previous occasion. There was a general conviction of the great progress made in the practice of growing flowers; but what was more remarked was, the increased liberality displayed by the exhibitors in their treatment of colours—a point in which our gardeners have been backward in common with our manufacturers and the public generally. The large collections of wax greenhouse plants afforded ample scope for arrangements displaying the harmony or contrast of the plants, and the peculiar form of the exhibition ground, first adopted last year, presented good opportunities for producing effect—turfed seats being placed instead of wax-cloth coverings. The exhibition, being the first of the season, was inaugurated by a state visit from her Majesty. The Royal party likewise included Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, &c. The *corps* assisted at four carriages, with attendants. Her Majesty arrived at ten o'clock, alighted at the principal entrance, and was received by the Duke of Norfolk, president; the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Durham, &c. The Queen had not been visible two o'clock. The musical arrangements included one hundred musicians of the Guards, under the direction of Messrs. Waddell, Gratian, Cook, and [illegible].

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday, the 61st annual dinner of this fund took place at Willis's Rooms, Prince's Hall; the Right Hon. Sir Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, in the chair. His Excellency was supported by Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister, Lord Ashburton, Lord Londesborough, the Hon. E. Phipps, Baron de Tuyll, Baron Martens, Baron de Meyendorff, M. Grenier, and M. Delaperrie, the Earl of Belfast, Lord Crewe, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, &c. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," commented upon the great objects which this society had been founded, and upon which it was carried on, embodied the prayer, good and true feeling which society owed to those who, regardless of such common-place worldly riches, had devoted themselves to the field of literature; and who, amidst privations of every kind, had ministered to our intellectual wants and pleasures. (Cheers.) The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Peter H. Hall before the public the state of the society's funds. Unlike some other societies, which, if they saved a man from drowning, requested him to come before the annual meeting and show himself to the world, in this institution he to public view the results of his labours in the funds. Nevertheless, in (the Rev. Dr.) remembered an occasion upon which the French Ambassador himself was proud to avow himself as one of those whom they had assisted; for the society extended its aid to literary men of all nations. (Loud cheers.) During the past year they had to put 38 persons, who were thus classed:—History and biography, 4; Biblical literature, 3; science and art, 3; typography and travels, 4; education, 5; poetry, 4; essays and tales, 7; drama, 1; law, 1; medicine, 1; and miscellaneous, 3. Their accounts during the past year had been as follow:—In which they accounted for this—38 grants for relief, £1,035, expenses (including as area, £110 11s 3d), £35 14s. 6d.; purchase of £300 stock, £269 10s.; balance, £108 17s. 3d.: total, £1779 14s. 9d. The persons relieved comprised 29 males, 9 females, 6 being authoresses and 3 widows. Amongst the subscribers was the Queen, who had given them 100 guineas since 1835—(loud cheers)—Prince Albert, and many other distinguished personages. Mr. Alison, Mr. Thackeray, and others whose names stand high in the master-roll of literature, addressed the assembly in the course of the evening.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Earl of Winchelsea presided at the annual meeting of this society, in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday. The report, which was very lengthy, dwelt on the necessity of all true Protestants exerting themselves to counteract the efforts of Romanists and Tractarians, and Propagandism, and stated that their committee, acting under the impression conveyed to them from many quarters, that it would be highly desirable that efforts should be made to form some new organization which would meet the crisis in the affairs of Protestantism, caused letters on the subject to be addressed to some of the leading Churchmen and Dissenters, who have taken a leading part in the anti-Maynooth movement of 1845. The answers received to such letters did not seem to justify the committee in originating such movement. The receipts of the association during the year ending up to the end of March were £1053 18s. 4d.; the expenditure, £999 0s. 8d.; leaving a balance in hand of £54 14s. 8d. With respect to finances, the committee observed that the position of the London auxiliaries afforded a favourable criterion of the amount of the feeling of the country generally, as much had been done by local associations with local funds. The report having been adopted, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Rev. Hugh Stowell, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting at much length, and resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the society.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—On Tuesday evening the united annual meeting of the committees of those missionary societies connected with the Church of the Irish Evangelical, and the Colonial Societies, took place at Exeter Hall; Mr. Pilkington, M.P., in the chair. The report of the society's proceedings stated that the Home Missionary Committee had made up for the deficit of the March were £1053 18s. 4d.; the expenditure, £999 0s. 8d.; leaving a balance in hand of £54 14s. 8d. With respect to finances, the committee observed that the position of the London auxiliaries afforded a favourable criterion of the amount of the feeling of the country generally, as much had been done by local associations with local funds. The report having been adopted, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Rev. Hugh Stowell, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting at much length, and resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the society.

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TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The sixth of a series of temperance demonstrations was held on Monday night in Exeter Hall. There were upwards of two thousand persons present on the platform were the Hon. H. Greeley, member of the United States Congress; Rev. H. Garnett (a clergyman of colour), Geneva, state of New York; and many well-known advocates of temperance. John Cassell occupied the chair. During the course of the evening the meeting was addressed alternately by Europeans and Americans.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The second *conversazione* of the season, given by the members to the foreign visitors of the exhibition, was held on the society's rooms, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, when it was attended by a very numerous and fashionable company. The walls of the great room were decorated by the collection of pictures by Mr. Turner, R.A., and upon the tables were a number of the early studies and drawings of Mr. Mulready, R.A., which he kindly placed at the disposal of the council. In the course of the evening Herr Lidarow, of Vienna, performed on the violoncello, in company with performances on the pianoforte and violoncello. In addition to various solos, these gentlemen gave, with extreme good taste, Beethoven's sonata in F. Op.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall, Lord Ashley, M.P., took the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the accounts and resolutions were to be celebrated in that hall, he could not but consider this as the most important. As it mainly affected the interests of the Established Church, which came home both to their hearts and their homes. The receipts during the previous year amounted to £31,955, which exceeded the certain expenses of the previous year by £735. The expenditure for the year had been £30,060, which exceeded that of the previous year by £1095, there were now 37 grants more than at this time last year, making the total number 407, being the largest number ever on the list of the society. The aid of the society was now extended to 332 incumbents, in charge of an aggregate population of 1,284,000 souls, and 75 of them were without any church accommodation whatever. The Thames Angling Preservation Society.—On Wednesday the thirteenth annual meeting of this society was held in the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. H. Whitbread, M.P., in the chair. Mr. S. C. Whitbread read the report, which stated that the fishing in the Thames was in a most satisfactory state, having an increase of trout, and poaching being on the decrease. The receipts, including a balance of £26 3s. 3d., amounted to £367; the expenditure, £317, left a balance of £49 9s. The report having been adopted, and thanks voted to the chairman, treasurer, and secretary, the meeting separated.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The Wednesday the twenty-third anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Society was held at the Highbury Barn Tavern, Highbury. The company numbered about 400 of the members and friends of the society. Mr. B. C. Wilkinson occupied the chair. The report which was submitted on behalf of the board of management stated, that, during the last year, ten additional houses had been added to the ladies' wing of the asylum, that a chapel had been erected for the use of the inmates and subscribers, that a new board-room had been provided, and that a chaplain's house was in course of erection. A large increase had taken place during the past year in the number of life members. The total amount of subscriptions received had been £7760 10s., being a larger sum than had been obtained for any single year during the existence of the institution. During the course of the evening a large number of handsome donations and subscriptions to the funds were announced.

SAILORS' HOME ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday; Admiral Bowles in the chair. The report stated that the House contained accommodation for 300 sailors, and had a reading room provided with daily and weekly newspapers for the use of the inmates. It bore testimony to the beneficial effects of the new Mercantile Marine Act on the condition of sailors. The inmates were well behaved and very attentive to their religious duties. The establishment formed a boarding and lodging house for seamen and apprentices, during the time they must unavoidably remain on shore between their voyages. The building was capable of accommodating 300 boarders, giving each man a sleeping cabin to himself. The funds of the society were in a very prosperous condition, and showed a balance in their favour.

SERVANTS' ROYAL PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The fourth annual meeting of the subscribers and annuitants of the society took place on Wednesday, at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre; the Bishop of Salisbury in the chair. The report stated that her Majesty had consented to become patroness to the society, and that the directors had rescinded the rule by which the benevolent fund was applied to the reduction of the payments of annuitants. A home for servants out of place had been established in Great Marlborough-street, where they could reside, having a sitting-room and separate dormitories. The total number of servants who had obtained places through the [illegible] during the past year was [illegible], and the number of servants [illegible] was 245, and the amount received £3058 19s. 2d.; and the total amount received for annuities since the commencement of the society in 1847, was £26 223 15s 7d.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festivity of this excellent institution took place at the London Tavern, and was numerously attended. The chair was filled by the Marquis of Westminster. The reserved seats were filled by the ladies patronesses, as well as recipients of the bounty of the institution. The chairman, in proposing the "Prosperity to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution," observed that the establishment had gone on for a series of years affording a refuge and a maintenance to many most excellent and highly educated ladies, who, without the shelter and protection afforded by such an institution would have a difficulty in procuring that occupation suited to their refined tastes and accomplished acquirements. In the course of the last year the amount disbursed in temporary assistance was upwards of £1000, and the number of pensioners elected was not fewer than 1400. Subscriptions to the amount of £2317, including the annual donation of her Majesty of £200, were announced during the evening.

GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Benevolent Institutions.—The quarterly general meeting of this society established in 1846, for affording relief, in old age and infirmities, to domestic servants, being subscribers to the society—was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. The chairman having congratulated the meeting upon the success which had attended the operations of the society, the secretary read the report, which stated that the committee had the satisfaction to announce that during the past year between 1200 and 1300 new members had joined the institution, which now had a permanent fund of £3938 17s. 2d. The committee had also felt great pleasure in announcing, during the past year, another election of pensioners, the result of which was published on the 5th of February, when 4 members were declared duly elected, making 5 pensioners already receiving permanent relief. The committee had much pleasure in further announcing that another election of 4 pensioners will take place in July. The objects of this institution had also been further carried out, in affording temporary assistance to several of its members who were in very distressed circumstances. The registry department, established solely for the benefit of the members, is so continued to exist highly satisfactory and encouraging results, several hundred families, of distinction having once at service in the society's institution, and having expressed themselves highly satisfied with servants so selected.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. This society was established for the purpose of providing the poor with bread and coals in all parts of the metropolis and its environs. The registry department, established solely for the benefit of the members, is so continued to exist highly satisfactory and encouraging results, several hundred families, of distinction having once at service in the society's institution, and having expressed themselves highly satisfied with servants so selected.

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CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The annual festival of this society, instituted nearly two centuries since to relieve distressed clergymen and their widows, was celebrated on Thursday last. At three o'clock Divine service was performed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Head-master of Harrow School, preached an excellent sermon in behalf of the charity, from the 8th chapter of Numbers, verses 14. In the evening the friends of the charity dined together at Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Bangor, Winchester, and Chester, Lord Ashburton, M.P., Lord Overstone, Sir R. H. Frankland, M.P., Mr. Pigott, Sir J. M. P., Mr. O'Gwyn, M.P., &c. The income for the year was given as follows:—Collected at the Cathedral, £241; at the dinner, £939; annual subscriptions, £958; dividends on stock, £2695; total, £4833, exclusive of the stewards' fees of £31 10s each, out of which the expenses of the festival are paid. The number of stewards are nineteen, and many of them have given handsome donations in addition to their usual subscriptions.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On Wednesday morning the consecration of the new Catholic church just erected in Park-road, Clapham Park place, in the presence of Cardinal Wiseman and a large assemblage of the Catholic clergy. The edifice, which is the last of very large dimensions, is yet unfinished, but the decorations of the interior are chaste and beautiful, and around the altar are of an elaborate description. There was a very crowded congregation at the ceremony, by whom the building was completely filled long before the ceremony commenced. By half-past eleven the Cardinal Archbishop arrived, and was greeted by warm demonstrations of respect from the Catholic portion of the assembly. After the arrival of Cardinal Wiseman high mass was performed with unusual solemnity and splendour; and at its conclusion Cardinal Wiseman took his station at the altar with an attendant priest on each side holding up his robes, and thence delivered his discourse, in which he made marked reference not only to "the Church of our Immaculate Lady of Victories," the name of the new edifice, but also to the "blasphemies" uttered by the "enemies of the Catholic faith." He concluded by an earnest prayer to the Blessed Virgin, in which the great majority of the congregation reverently joined. The musical portion of the service was performed by Mr. Leffler, Miss Betts, and an efficient choir. In the evening a second service took place, the sermon being preached by Father Cobb. Collections were made on each occasion.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The Venerable Dr. Robinson, Master of the Temple, preached on Monday in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Great Tower-street, on behalf of the Central Church of England Sunday and Infant school for sixty children has lately been established as an addition to the foundation, so that 180 poor children now receive the benefit both of instruction and clothing. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Finnis (the treasurer), the Common Councilmen of the ward, and Under-Sheriffs Ellis and Law, attended. The church was very fully attended, and the collection amounted to £140 0s. 5d.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND LIFE-BOATS.—The Duke of Northumberland, on accepting the office of president to the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, has not only generously contributed 100 guineas to its funds, but has also, with his usual benevolence, kindly consented, during his temporary to supply the coast of Northumberland from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Tynemouth with life boats, rocket apparatus, and every means necessary for the preservation of life from shipwreck, at his own expense, and exclusive of the funds of the above institution.

WIDENING OF PARK LANE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have purchased the new houses that are about to be erected at the corner of Grosvenor gate, to the extent of eight feet. This desirable step has been taken on the petition of the inhabitants, who have been required by the commissioners to pay half the expense of the same.

FOREIGN FRESH MEAT.—The steamer *Cesaria*, from Hamburgh, has brought several packages of fresh killed butcher's meat as a portion of her cargo consigned to order. It is description of foreign provision is an importation free of duty.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Anglesea was thrown from his horse by the turnpike at the corner of Park-lane and Grosvenor street. The noble Marquis was much shaken, but not seriously injured.

KEW GARDENS.—The increased accommodation of the public in these gardens, which was announced last week as being in contemplation, will now be carried into effect, in accordance with the following official notice:—"By the gracious permission of her Majesty, the Royal pleasure-grounds at Kew will be opened to the public on every day in the week, between the hours of one and six, from Monday, the 12th of May, to Friday, the 12th of September, during the present year. The access to these grounds will be in the Kew and Richmond gates, by the Lion and Unicorn Lodges, and on the river side of the grounds, by the gate adjoining to the Brentford-ferry; the entrance gates to the Botanic-gardens on Kew-green being open as heretofore. Common sense will at the same time be generally expected to prevail in these Royal pleasure-grounds, by gates in the wire fence which separates the two. It is requested that visitors will abstain from carrying baskets or refreshment into the grounds; and smoking in the Botanic gardens is not permitted. By order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, &c. Office of Woods, &c."

BARREL ORGANS AND ADVERTISING VANS.—The following is a return to an order of the Hon. the House of Commons, dated the 6th of May, a copy "of the instructions given by the Commissioners of Police to the police officers relative to the preventing obstructions and other nuisances, caused by the large barrel-organ grinders and advertising vans in and about the metropolis":—

March 31, 1851.

The police would be justified in [illegible] playing in the streets, and, if necessary, removing the parties, in cases where [illegible] under circumstances, or in such places as to be inconvenient to the streets, more frightened, or the thoroughfares obstructed [illegible] Instructions to [illegible] Guidance of the police.

Whitehall-place, April 19, 1851. RICHARD MAYNE.

To the Inspectors and Sergeants.

No instructions have been given to the police respecting the advertising vans, there not being any that have come under notice to require them to act. In case of any such vans obstructing the streets they would come here, as in other cases of obstruction, and enforce the law—Sd and of Police, Richard Mayne.

Whitehall-place, April 19, 1851

THE LORD MAYOR'S NEW GLOBE HOUSE.—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in a wooden shed adjoining the new building in Leicester-square destined to contain Mr. Wyld's large globe. The flames took considerable height, but, by the active exertions of the police, no considerable damage was done. The building destroyed was used to contain a cross, and as a temporary office. The over-heating of the stove seems to have been the cause of the catastrophe.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday, information was received at the chief police-stations in London of a most daring Highway robbery attended with brutal violence, having been committed on the Hounslow turnpike road, about four miles from Bedford, on the previous Wednesday, on the person of Mr. Peacock, of Wilshamstead. The robbery was perpetrated, soon after nine o'clock at night, by four ruffians, who, at a secluded part of the road, rushed out and laid hold of the horse's head. Mr. Peacock attempted to urge the animal on; but they succeeded in turning the gig into a ditch alongside the road, where it turned over, and Mr. Peacock was thrown on his head on the ground, when they sprang upon him, and while one of them placed his knees upon Mr. Peacock's neck, the others rifled his pockets. The property stolen consisted of £70 in bank notes, a gold watch, some trowsers and a Bible, and a gold Geneva watch, and many valuable articles.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Information has been forwarded to the police-station in Scotland-yard, since the Great Exhibition had been opened, a robbery had been committed in the American department, under very mysterious circumstances. It appears that Mr. D. W. Wilson, of Hertford, Connecticut, exhibited some articles connected with the rifle, and a detached breech-rifle-pistol, with a stock to form a gun. The article in question was found in the proper place on the day her Majesty opened the Exhibition, but it was on Tuesday discovered to have been stolen. A full description of the property was the same night sent to every police-station in the kingdom, also to the various pawnbrokers and dealers in such articles. Mr. Wilson, in a letter, "A slight mahogany case, containing a detached breech rifle-pistol, with stock to form a gun, with trap at butts composed of German silver, and an ornament of the same metal on the opposite side; maker's name, 'Colt's Patent, Hartford, Connecticut." The above robbery has been the means of the Commissioners of Police issuing orders for the officers to use greater vigilance than ever, to make to prevent any other robbery from being committed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 10:—Males, 791; females, 781: total, 1572. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 580; females, 601: total, 1181. The average number of births for the six corresponding weeks in the years 1845-50 was 1341. A great increase is observable in the deaths registered last week of young persons [illegible] number of children who died under the age of 15 years was from 469 in the previous week to 511 in the last, while the corrected average is 425. A smaller increase is observed generally among persons in various stages of life.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was 29 508 in. The mean daily temperature was below the average in Saturday; but it rose gradually from 40 deg. 2 min. on Sunday to 56 deg. 8 min. on saturday, and the mean of the week was 47 deg. 4 min. The extent to which the daily mean temperature was lower than the average (derived from 16 years) of the several days is shown by the following decreasing numbers:—11 deg. 2 min., 10 deg. 4 min., 7 deg. 8 min., 4 deg. 5 min., 2 deg. 8 min., 0 deg. 6 min. On Saturday it exceeded its average by 3 deg. 6 min. The wind was in the north and north-west on the first three days, then changed to south west, and on the last two days was generally in the south-east.

Mr. Michael Desmonde, of Kilkenny, who died on Tuesday last, of consumption, has bequeathed a large sum—£50000, it is said—to the Roman Catholic Church, for various pious purposes, such as masses, the comp etion of the new cathedral in that city, &c. Bequests are said to have been also made to some of our local charities. The executors are H. Potter, J.P., and T. Hart, J.P., Esqrs.

Just previous to the departure of the *Hellespont* mail screw-steamer from Sierra Leone, on the 20th ult., the commissioners sent by the Governor to treat with the chiefs of the Nunez and Pongo rivers, had succeeded in their negotiations with the chiefs of Nunez, but those of Pongo had not yet accepted the propositions of the commissioners. The successful result of this commun cation is likely to be attended with great advantage to those British merchants who trade on that part of the coast.

TOLTOSUM.

BLINK BONNIE, WINNER.

YORK SPRING MEETING.—GREAT NATIONAL MATCH FOR 4

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE MOTHER" (SCULPTURE).—BY J. H. FOLEY, A.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

We have paid another visit (a fourth) to the Royal Academy Exhibition; have listened to the arguments made use of by Royal Academicians and Associates in favour of their belief that this year's Exhibition is one of unusual excellence; and with patient attention have read the leading criticisms of the daily and weekly press upon the merits of the collection. We have done all this, and can see nothing to alter in what we ourselves have written on the subject.

The Exhibition is hardly above the level. New points of beauty, in certain pictures, have, we admit, been brought to view by some of the subtler critics of the press; and a few pictures, not of obvious excellence, placed more immediately under our attention: but the *impression* remains the same; and, had our criticisms been printed in the same week in which the Exhibition opened, it would have agreed in all the main points of admiration and objection with our contemporaries.

The Academicians lay great stress on the beauty and propriety of the mottoes appended to the catalogue; and some, in their wholesale admiration of the Forty, have gone so far as to recommend their collection into a little volume, with comments by Sir Charles Eastlake.

The early mottos were given by Dr. Johnson. The first is:—

Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo.—VIRGIL.

The second, from the same poet:—

Et vires acquirit eundo.

While the motto for the present year is:—

The pencil speaks the tongue of every land.—DRYDEN.

"Art speaks all languages." It will be seen that the Academicians have come at last to our English poets for quotations. The Forty are now without a Fuseli; for, though a schoolboy might supply an apt quotation from Horace or Virgil, there are some in the Academy like Nollekens and Northcote, who could not translate the simplest motto expressed in the simplest Latin. They have been busier with Titian's palette than the Latin dictionary.

The most glaring picture in the Middle Room is the large full-length portrait of Cardinal Wiseman, by T. Brigstocke, placed, wickedly enough, immediately opposite Mr. Cope's touching story of "The Martyrdom of Laurence Saunders, the second of the Protestant Martyrs in the third year of Queen Mary." Oddly enough, the Cardinal seems to be superintending the martyrdom of poor Saunders. We cannot say anything in praise of Mr. Brigstocke's portrait. He has not done justice to Cardinal Wiseman. Mr. Cope, on the other hand, has told his story of the martyrdom in a manner almost too painful; but he has told it well though a certain greyness of tone throughout seriously interferes with the beauty of the picture.

For comprehensive grasp of mind, the leading picture of the Middle Room is, on this occasion—what it seldom is when it is the best also—the largest in the room. We refer to the spirit-stirring picture by Mr. F. Madox Brown, entitled "Geoffrey Chaucer Reading the Legend of Custance to Edward III. and his Court, at the Palace of Sheen, on the anniversary of the Black Prince's Birthday."

Edward III. is seated in the dais-chair in front of Chaucer. On his left are Edward Prince of Wales (represented in his last illness), and Johana, "The Fair Maid of Kent," his Princess; at their feet is their child, afterwards Richard II.; behind these are seated the Princess Margaret (memorable for her learning, and her regard for Chaucer), and her sister, the Princess Royal. Seated

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE SQUIRE'S FEW."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

to the right of the King is Alicia Perrers (formerly damsel of the chamber to Queen Philippa), and next to her is John of Gaunt (the patron of Chaucer), immediately behind Chaucer is the son of John of Gaunt (afterwards Henry IV.), with his father's sword and shield; and next to him, lower down, are Robert de Vere (grand chamberlain), and the Earl of Pembroke. On the foreground, seated on rushes, are Froissart, the historian, with his tablets, and the poet Gower. In the opposite corner, Thomas of Woodstock, patron of Gower (fifth son of Edward III., and afterwards Duke of Gloucester), is seen conversing with the Lady de Bohun, who becomes his Duchess. Behind Lady de Bohun is represented Chaucer's wife Philippa, the Picard, with a red head-dress, speaking to her sister Catherine Roet, who subsequently became third Duchess to John of Gaunt. The central figure, seated on the stone, is a Provençal troubadour, and on either side of him are his minstrels. The Cardinal, supposed to be the Nuncio of Gregory XI. to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is desiring the attention of the Countess of Warwick in the Court fool, who is so absorbed in Chaucer's tale as to have forgotten his calling.

Mr. Brown has revived the old poet and the Court of King Edward with a spirit worthy of Sir Walter Scott. He has caught a chivalric and poetic feeling (they are always allied in the highest poetry), and has really represented a scene of great interest much as it probably occurred, and in the style of an artist thoroughly alive to the importance of his subject. Mr. Brown is understood to be one of the Pre-Raphaelite flock, who have strayed from their proper pasture; but in this Chaucer picture there is no Pre-Raphaelite nonsense, while the advantages of having studied in a severer school, of having worked and thought and felt with the Pre-Raphaelites, are obvious at every turn. But Mr. Brown has known when to quit a peculiar school: he sees its beauties and its defects, and he knows what to copy and what to reject.

Mr. Egg's single contribution to the Exhibition is hung in one of the best places in the Middle Room, and well deserves its position. It is called "Peppy' Introduction to Nell Gwyn," and the passage which Mr. Egg has sought to embody is the following. We need not apologise for a quotation from Pepys:—

"Thence to the King's house, and there saw "The Humorous Lieutenant," a shy silly play, I think. Here, in a box above, we spied Mrs. Pierce; and going out, they called us, and so we stayed for them; and Knipp took us to the next box; to us Nell; a most pretty woman, and a rare actress, I believe, by her part to-day, fine, and did it pretty well; I kissed her, and so did my wife, and a haughty pretty soul she is. We also saw Mrs. Bell, which is my little Roman-nose black girl, that is mighty pretty; she is mainly called Betty. Knipp took us to see her in a box, and see the dancing, preparatory to to-morrow, for "The Gobi's," a play of Suckling's, not acted this twenty five years, which was pretty. And so away thence, pleased with this exceeding much, and special kissing of Nell, &c."

The incident is laid behind the scenes in the King's, or Drury-Lane Theatre, and Mr. Pepys is in the act of saluting Nell, with a loud and palpable kiss. Nelly turns her face to the spectator, so that the hearty smack of the entertainer does not touch the rich cheek of the charming actress. In the face and figure of Nell, Mr. Egg has been most successful. It is seldom that she has been represented so well. The action, too, of Pepys, is worthy of all praise; though we are of opinion that the head is a little too large and the face a little too old. Mr. Egg has worked from the Kneller portrait, and not from the portrait by Hales, painted when Pepys was young, and recently engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. Egg, however, was possibly right in taking a known type of face for the Clerk of the Acts. The portrait by Kneller is well known—not so as yet the Hales. Let us add that the figure of Mrs. Pepys is capital, and that of Mrs. Knipp so tempting that we should like to turn her round and have a look at her. Mr. Egg deservedly a favourite with the public, has seldom painted a better picture

One of Mr. E. M. Ward's characteristic contributions, and one more in his old style, is (640) "John Gilpin delayed by his Customers." We need not quote the verses as they are familiar to almost all the reader. The expression on Gilpin's face is honest—Cheapside of the old school. The lady examining the dress is in Mulready's best manner; while the unhappy gentleman-escort to the two ladies is a tried-out jaded dandy, used to shopping, and heartily weary of his present employment. We could have wished that the figures had been full-length; not as they are, half-length. The canvass is also a little too small for the size of the faces—Gilpin's especially.

There are other pictures of merit in the Middle Room to detain the admirers of the beautiful in art. "Winter Sunset—a Slide" (385), by the elder Danby, is full of poetry of the true Danby stamp. "The Goths in Italy" (644), by Hall, has much to recommend it and it that will be discovered at the first glance, though the picture shows no advance on former efforts, and hardly justifies the expectations of friends "The Rescue of the Brides of Venice" (361), by the late elected Associate, Mr. J. D. Harding, is "Morning in the Meadows" (372), the first composition of Lee and Sydney Cooper. By the way, these Beaumont and Fletcher, or Sternhold and Hopkins-like pictures, are rifer than ever. They began with Edwin Landseer and Callcott, then extended to Lee and Cooper; and now Hall has taken to the manner of Addison. It is a dreadful and treacherous style, and fatal to the manner of Addison. It is only due to Mr. Marshall to give his picture a better place; and what reputation our columns can give to amend his unfortunate position and make his picture better known, we are willing to supply. Mr. Marshall's picture will be found on the preceding page; with the poem it suggested and well designed group of a mother and her two children, by Mr. Foley, A.R.A.; and a domestic companion to his "Ino and Bacchus," known to many of our readers as one of the most successful groups of the classic character recently produced by the English school.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A grand entertainment will be given by the Metropolitan to the Foreign Commissioners, on Tuesday next, at the Castle at Richmond. The noble Cabinet and Commissioners will receive the guests on the lawn, where the band of the 2nd Life Guards will perform some favourite selections. The scene will be further enlivened by a regatta immediately under the terrace given by the Conservators: some of the best men on the river will contend for the noble President's purse for oar-riggers. The dinner will be served in the magnificent hall-room, which will be appropriately decorated Besides the efforts of ourselves and our correspondents to satisfy the popular curiosity and interest respecting the Great Exhibition, the artists in various quarters are busy over its beauties and wonders. Mr. David Roberts, R.A., is retained by the proprietors to paint the interior scenes; Mr. Selous is engaged over a panoramic representation of the opening; Mr. J. Nash is continuing his sketches both outside and inside; and Messrs. Delamotte and Pidgeon are preparing certain specimens of the views contributed to the Crystal Palace, which the Messrs. Thompson are to engrave. The Post-office authorities have recently adopted some excellent measures to facilitate the delivery of letters addressed "Poste restante," or "to be left till called for," in accordance with Continental usage. Notwithstanding their good intentions, we think, however, that they have not yet succeeded, as far, at least, as Exhibitors at the Crystal Palace are concerned, in making their arrangements perfect. The Crystal Palace is almost as large as some towns, and what would be more easy than to have a town delivery of letters within it? If necessary, on account of any extra trouble or extra pay-man, none of the Exhibitors would, we think, object to an extra penny, if their letters were regularly delivered to them within the Building. In the meantime, one and all would be grateful for the means of having to send for them to the little *bureau* set apart for the purpose, or, what is still worse, of being obliged to wait for them. As regards the letters which it might not be possible to distribute, a list of names similar to that exhibited at the General Post office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, would, if affixed in the main avenue, or at other specified places within the Building, relieve the authorities of a great trouble, and notify to those more immediately concerned, that letters awaited them. We threw out these hints *en passant*, and shall be glad if the attention of the Post-office be directed to the subject.

LIFE CASTING FROM LIVING SUBJECTS.—Mr. Baxter, with whose success in oil-colour printing the public are familiar, has just produced an effective view of the Great Palace of Industry, showing the south side and east end. By this process he has cleverly rendered the *glass*; and the picture is altogether a pleasing memorial of the World's Wonder

According to a return obtained by Mr. Moffat, the quantity of spirits exported to the British colonies in 1849 was 125,288 gallons; and in 1850, it was 123,774. The quantity exported to foreign countries and colonies in 1849 was 182 599 gallons; and in 1850, it was 185,140. The aggregate export for the two years respectively was 323,887 and 309,914.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Signor Alary's three-act comic opera, "Le Tre Nozze," was performed for the second time last Saturday night. The theatre was filled with Royalty, rank, and fashion Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, honoured the performance with their presence. With the Duchess of Kent were the Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Public opinion as to the new work, what it is inasmuch as to the lack of creative genius on the part of the composer, seems undecided, in respect to its pretensions. The work has been criticised with the solemnity and severity exercised in passing judgment on an oratorio. Now "Le Tre Nozze" is a comic opera—a musical farce, in fact. And the composer's invention was not taxed to depict the devotional feelings of sacred music, or the intense emotions of the lyric drama; it was only called upon to supply lively and fluent themes to develope the comical situations in the libretto. Although Alary produced an opera a few years since in Florence, he must be regarded as only a beginner, and every amateur knows what the early works are of composers for the stage. With all its defects and shortcomings, "Le Tre Nozze" contains some spirited writing, and the orchestration in many points indicates that the composer has studied in a good school. The overture, "Schiava di un negro," sung by Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Guilliani, and Mdlle. Ida Bertrand; the duette, between Sontag and Lablache, "Ecco qui" the barcarola, "Quel dolce melodia," sung by Sontag and Guilliani; the romance, "Un segreto," "Qual mai notte," sung by Sontag, Guilliani, Bertrand, Gardoni, Ferranti, and Lablache; and the polka *finale*, with Sontag's vivacious, were the favourite pieces last Saturday, as on the first representation. Every body will, of course, visit Her Majesty's Theatre to see Sontag and Lablache dance the polka in the second act, and to hear Lablache's dee ardon in the *finale*. "My pretty one, I die for you." Every admirer of the inimitable basso in other of his characters will, after exquisite taste and finish in execution of the part of *Lesage*; her comedian in the *finale* as no [illegible] passage, as Lablache can, and as he has finished. It requires long training to attain the humorous genius of Lablache in acquiring his new character to effect comic humour impersonal one of similar parts; but the resources of Lablache as a humorist and caricaturist are inexhaustible, and as *Barond d'Arcetone* will be hereafter added to one of his most droll delineations. Saturday's auditory did not appear to be at all troubled about the question of Alary's profundity in connection with the Muses in invention. The listeners gave themselves up to the indiscrim pleas in the opera was [illegible], leaving the learned pundits in the lobby to groan about the absence of its deep, fadeless writing in "Le Tre Nozze." In this means Alary's success established when two or three very presentable things: first, that the taste for the modern Italian school is still strong on the part of a large frequenters; secondly, that [illegible] desire to keep it so is not feebly, even from a composer's standpoint; and, third ly, that there is a management had enough (and Lablache is most importantly to go on untried composers a chance of distinction.

On Tuesday night, Auber's beautiful opera, "Gustave" was given for the fifth time, with Mdme Bosenthal, Mdlle Caroline Dupree, and Signor Castelli, followed by the "Waltzes" ballet, "L'Ile des Amours," Mdlle Amalia Ferraris is coming great ground with the public; her sibling-scale on the *pointes* is one of the most finished choreographic achievements ever witnessed, and is followed by thunders of applause.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni" was represented for the first time this season, with the following powerful cast:—*Donna Anna*, Mdme. Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdme. Gazaniga; *Zerlina*, Mdme. Castellan; *Don Giovanni*, Signor Calzolari; *Il Commendatore*, Signor Scaglini; and *Leporello*, Signor Lablache. The "Notte e giorno faticar" and "Don Juan" duets, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris and the entire body of amateurs, intensely anxious to listen to the divine strains [illegible] Mozart. On such occasions [illegible] artist, who [illegible] is a host in himself. [illegible] It is truly a labour of love. The improvements [illegible] proved in the due development of the lovely parts allotted to the stringed instruments. All is more vigorous than usual. Grisi is grand in the [illegible] and the first and second violins were excellent. Tolbecque, Nadaud, Deloffre, Dury, Piatti, Platt, Rowland, Lavigne, Réconsat, Zeiss, &c., deserve honourable mention, in connection with the [illegible] Lablache is the [illegible] Leporello in Europe—[illegible] Batti, but [illegible] Lablache's Leporello is the perfection of Scarpa, assisted for the [illegible] express scena. The Zerlina of the gifted songstress, by its delightful naïveté and charming coquetry, drew down the repeated plaudits of the audience. Her sharsha the duo, "La ci darem," provoked the demand for its repetition. Lablache's [illegible] in the [illegible] carried inside in this opera is a substratum in the gorgeous harmonies of inestimable value. *Leporello* will do with him. Madame Guinand's rendering of the frightful ditty known in "Il Barbiere" reflects the highest credit on her position as a musician. Carlotta Grisi and Amalia Ferraris danced the minuet and a fandango with grace and dignity. After the opera, the *divertissement* was performed. It was an act, introducing the scenes of the Crystal Palace as on the night of the opening of the Exhibition. Carlotta Grisi and Paul Taglioni dancing a mazurka—Ferraris and M. Charles, a pas seul.

Next Tuesday will be produced Beethoven's "Fidelio," for the first time in this country on the Italian stage. Mdlle Cruvelli, who has created such a sensation in Paris, will make her first appearance this season in "Fidelio," as *Leonora*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

The revival of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," followed by the second and third acts of Auber's "Mesmerist," with Ronconi and Formès, attracted an immense auditory last Saturday night. Grisi and Mario achieved a great triumph, vocally and histrionically. It was the general opinion that their acting displayed unprecedented power and excellence in their delineations. The denunciation of *Lucrezia* in the prologue was the first excitement for Grisi; the second exhibition of *Lucrezia* with her son Gennaro, in the scene of the final outbreak of criminal exposure was for her finale. *Gennaro's* great scene was in the death struggle, after *Lucrezia's* vengeance for the insult of nobles at Venice, and Mario played and sang the new reading he gave to the character. The effect was thrilling in the extreme. Rarely have such plaudits been heard, as signalised the ovation to Grisi and Mario at the close of the opera. Mdlle. Angri's *Orsina* is an admirable impersonation, given in the true spirit of the first act which the part never before received; and the quarrel with the Standard *Gubetta*, excellently portrayed, by the way, by Ladislas, is full of dramatic zest and energy. Salvatore's *Jeppo* gives an insight into the versatility which he is so eminent, that the omission of the air of revenge would be a loss for the audience if he should repeat the part.

Rossini's "Donna del Lago," on the second time, and the second act of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with Grisi, Signor Tamberlik, Signor Stigelli, and Herr Formès, were given on Tuesday night. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess and Princess, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, were again present in the Queen's box, the suite occupying the adjacent double box. Mdlle. Castellan made her first appearance in the character of *Elena*, Grisi having resigned her old part of the Lady of the Lake, having to sing *Anice*, and having been long desirous of resuming *Elena* to a more youthful artiste of the florid school of musicians. Castellan was of course nervous, but was very clever and ill at ease, although she looked charmingly in the Scotch costume. Mario was out of voice, and this, no doubt, added to the embarrassment of Castellan's situation; but the music is so uncongenial to the tenor's style, that he never can be entertained of her ultimate success. The omission of the air in which Mario usually creates such a sensation, was quite unnoticed by the audience. Tamberlik's *aria Cantiamo* was encored, and Stigelli's was very nervous

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The leaders and many distinguished members of the Whig party have presented the Right Hon. Henry Tuffnell, M P. for Devonport, and formerly Secretary of the Treasury, with a splendid candelabrum, as a testimonial of their high personal respect and appreciation of his valuable and laborious services in the cause of ref rm more especially during the four years he filled the most difficult of all official trusts, Secretary to the Treasury. The candelabra and plateau have been most beautifully executed by the Messrs Garrard

At a meeting of the Corporation of London, held at the Guildhall, on Saturday, it was resolved that an entertainment or entertainments should be given to the distinguished foreigners who have visited the metropolis upon the occasion of the Great Exhibition of all Nations, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the most eligible means of accomplishing that object in the Guildhall The plan will be upon the most magnificent scale, and in every respect worthy of the Corporation and the remarkable occasion.

The Clothworkers' Company, of which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor is a member, and his Lordship was a master when the grand entertainment was given to the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., at Clothworkers' Hall, are about to invite a number of the most distinguished foreigners who are now in this country to a banquet at their hospitable board on an early day. It is said that the other companies are preparing to show the spirit with which they can sustain the character of the citizens of London for hospitality. There will be, it is supposed, a most strenuous rivalry.

The total expenditure on account of the constabulary force in Ireland, in the year 1850, was £562,183 14s. 6d. The total number of men in the service on the 1st of January, 1851, was 12,385: viz. 35 county inspectors: 246 sub-inspectors; 334 head constables, 1716 constables; 355 acting constables; 9074 sub-constables. The number of horses in the servi e was 352.

A storm burst over Boulogne on Sunday, producing some lamentable effects. The lightning struck the dome of the new cathedral, and broke down some of the ornamental work. It then broke into a house adjoining, and killed an infant in its cradle.

From a return, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total expenditure for the relief of the poor in the unions of Ireland, for the year ended 29th of September, 1850, was £1,430,108, of which £710,945 was spent in maintenance, £120,789 in out-door relief, £151,055 in salaries and rations of officers, and £447,317 for other expenses. The number of persons relieved was 805,702 in, and 368,565 out of the workhouses

A letter from Montreal says that the banks of the river Yamaska have fallen in, carrying away about seventy-two acres of land, with three houses and out-buildings, with a number of cattle and horses. One woman and two children are also said to have been drowned. The Yamaska is about twenty miles below Montreal.

The principal parties connected with the mining interests of South Australia have organised a society to encourage emigration direct from the English counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. Subscriptions have been commenced to provide a fund in aid of the object devised.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the want of a breakwater at Table Bay was very much felt. A slaver or pirate had been seen thirty miles off Simon's Bay.

The population of Natal had been increased by fresh arrivals of emigrants.

It is stated in accounts from Van Diemen's Land, that a movement had commenced for the establishment of a deep sea fishery on a large scale to the southward of the island. The trade of the colony is described as showing symptoms of revival. Guano of excellent quality has been discovered in abundance on islands near Sharks' Bay, which, upon export to the Mauritius, had realised from £8 to £10 per ton.

Nearly £20,000 worth of land has just been secured for the Birmingham Freehold Land Society. We believe this makes nearly 800 freeholds, in addition to the 945 previously made by this society, or a total of more than 1700! These purchases will form another evidence of the immense power of union.

It is rumoured that Lord Charles Clinton will come forward at the next general election for the northern division of Nottinghamshire.

The *Berks Chronicle* states, that the electors of North Hants are resolved to reject the Speaker and Mr. Portal, the present members, at the next election, and supply their seats with two Protectionists.

The gunmakers at Liege, who have recently suffered much from want of employment, are about to be actively engaged, in consequence of orders from foreign powers. One house alone has received an order to make 50,000 muskets for the Russian Government.

An Imperial ukase has been published at St. Petersburg, declaring Poland to be the sixteenth postal district of Russia.

The English Commissioner (says the *Journal de Constantinople*), charged with regulating the boundaries between Turkey and Persia, having proceeded to Shuster, the ancient Susa, the winter residence of the Kings of Persia, caused excavations to be made there, and came on some columns 60 feet in length and 6 feet in diameter. He also discovered a tomb, and the mummy of a woman, with a bracelet on the arm, and a cornelian and agate necklace round the neck.

M. Petit, the director of the Observatory of Toulouse, has published a note, stating that the earth is at present passing through a space where innumerable planatory corpuscula are interposed between it and the sun, and that to this phenomenon must be attributed the lowness of the temperature for some time back. It is probable, the note adds, that no material change will take place before the 15th of May, namely, Thursday last.

On Monday, while the Sardinian frigate the *Governole* was firing a salute on entering the roadstead of Cherbourg, one of her guns went off while being loaded, in consequence of the vent not being properly served, and killed two of her men.

The French agricultural show, consisting of breeding stock, agricultural instruments and machines, and different articles of agricultural produce was opened at Versailles, on Tuesday. The number of stallions and bulls is about the same as last year, but the rams have increased from 65 to 100. The number of boars has also considerably augmented. The instruments and machines are not so numerous as last year, and the produce is also much less. The distribution of prizes was to take place on the 13th inst., and the sale of the animals on the following day.

On Saturday the usual half-yearly document relative to railway accidents was printed by order of the House of Commons. In the half-year ending the 31st of December last there were 123 persons killed, and 188 injured. Nine passengers were killed, and 138 injured from causes beyond their own control, 11 passengers killed, and 9 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 40 servants of companies or of contractors killed and 11 injured, owing to their own misconduct and want of caution; 26 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the company, killed, and 5 injured by crossing or walking on railways, one suicide.

The number of passengers conveyed by railway in the United Kingdom during the half-year ending last Dec. 31 amounted to 41,087,919½. The length of railway open on the 30th of June last was 6308 miles, and on the 31st of December the length was 6621 miles, making an increase of 313 miles.

It is understood that the experiment made with the steam-jet, by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, and Mr. Mather, of South Shields, in order to put out the fire in Lord Mansfield's coal-field, near Alloa, Clackmannanshire, has been completely successful, and that, in all probability, the fire is extinguished. The details, when furnished, will possess great interest.

From Ghent, in Belgium, we have received sad accounts from the neighbouring districts, of inundations caused by the heavy falls of rain and snow. The rivers Escaut and Lys have overflowed; and the waters have risen 1½ foot beyond the average gauge of winter, and the navigation is completely stopped. A considerable breadth of land has been overflowed at Seevergem, Eecke, Gavre, Asper, and Syngem. The damage is incalculable Many low lands are covered, and the wheat has suffered severely. The crop of rapeseed, so fine and luxuriant a few days back, is down, and has suffered much from the snow.

Intelligence has been received from the Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands, to the effect that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of guano in that region. These islands, about thirty in number, are a group resting on sand and coral in the Indian Ocean, north-east of Madagascar, between 3° and 5° south latitude, and 53° and 56° east longitude, and were formally ceded to England, together with Mauritius, in 1815. No particulars have yet been given regarding the quality or precise locality of the guano which has been discovered, but if it should at all approach the Peruvian in its chemical properties, it would prove of immense importance.

The joint committee, appointed by the debenture and shareholders of the company of Copper-Miners, report that the bill for the resuscitation of the company has been read twice in the House of Commons, and has undergone a preliminary revision by the chairman of Committees in the Lords; only two petitions have been presented against them, and they request the shareholders to pay up their contributions, so that the expenses of the bill may be paid.

The Oxford University boat races will commence on Monday, the 19th inst., and be continued on the following dates:—Tuesday, the 20th; Thursday, the 22d; Saturday, the 24th; Monday, the 26th; Tuesday, the 27th; Thursday, the 29th; and Friday, the 30th.

A large number of the most efficient workmen connected with the mining and iron districts of Rymney, Blaenarvon, and Bana, in South Wales, are about to leave the country in the course of a few weeks, as emigrants for the United States. Vessels are continually sailing from the various ports in South Wales with emigrants, and a large body of Latter-day Saints is preparing to emigrate to the Mormon city or settlement on the banks of the Great Salt Water Lake. Many of these Mormonites are employed in the iron districts of Glamorganshire, and comprise some of the best and most experienced workmen.

The Royal Agricultural Society's annual meeting for 1852 will be held at Lewes, in the county of Sussex.

The electors of Kendal on the Liberal interest have resolved to return Mr. George Carr Glyn, their present member, free of all expense, if he will allow himself to be again nominated upon the dissolution of the present Parliament.

A man and his wife, named Barcrofts, living at Hague, in Mottram-in-Longdendale, Manchester, have been arrested upon suspicion of having poisoned two children, for the purpose of obtaining burial-club money. They have undergone examination before the magistrates, and are remanded for further evidence.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B B W, Oxford—1. "Fairplay" particularly mentioned Enigma 673, which he declares to be a position almost identical with one lately published by Mr Kling. 2 The smallest donations in furtherance of the Tournament are receivable. Those who cannot afford a guinea may give five shillings, anything in fact to testify their interest in so noble an effort to advance the progress of the game

W, Beverley, R B W, F S Ashford B W F—They shall be reported on immediately

P H L—You must recall the moves, and place your King out of check

C F G—Unfortunately the position is known by every one. It is as old as Damiano

CLOTILDE—It shall be examined

DEREVON—The proper position of the Black Pawn in Enigma 679 is, of course, at K Kt 3d

X H—Far below our standard

FUZBOS should at least learn the moves of the pieces before he attempts to criticise our Problems

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The solution of Enigma 633 is—1. P to K 4th (ch); 2. Kt to K B 6th; 3. B mates

LUTTON—Your friend is right. You cannot, legally, move your King to the squares indicated

P, of Graham's Town Mr. Kling's fine Enigma, No 682, is to be solved in *five*, not in four moves. No 676, we must submit again to the author

C H S, New York—Received safely A private communication shall be despatched

B G Your Post-office order was duly received, and has been handed to the treasurer of the "Tournament Fund"

SUBSCRIBER—It is as much the *interest* as it is the duty of every reader of our Chess article to contribute his mite towards the expenses of the forthcoming passage of arms. If properly carried out, this tourney will give a greater impetus to the game than anything which has occurred since its first invention

ALPHA—SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CHESS TOURNAMENT—The list will shortly close, and we beg therefore to impress most strongly upon those of our readers who have not yet sent in their contributions, the necessity of doing so without delay All subscriptions should be forwarded to Robert Longbottom, Esq, 5, Cavendish-square, by whom an acknowledgment will be returned

ST EDMUND—1 Send your subscription, however small, to the treasurer, Mr. Longbottom We are glad to find our recommendation has had so good an effect among the chess readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS 2. Enigma 683 cannot be solved in less than five moves. 3. The misplacing of the Black Pawn in Enigma 679 could only have occurred in a few impressions. All the copies we have seen give it on K Kt 3d

A I S, W B, of Leamington, F E P W—Now under consideration

ST KELANDS—In the copies we have got, the Pawn in Enigma 679 is rightly posted, and every move in the game between Messrs Mayet and Hanstein correctly printed. The moves you suggest are [illegible]

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 378, by E S, of Hartless; Members of the Working Man's Chess Club, Leeds are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 380, by Dickey-bird, Milo, M P, Phiz, Mungo, A B, Rev H T, Rev S M N, Mitre, Chump, Judy, St Edmund, M P, Mitre, R Mc G, Bombardier, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 381, by P, of Graham's Town, M P, F R S, W S F, Argent, Rev H L, R F Bombardier, St Edmund, G T W C F, of Lynn, Derevon, M E A, Jack of Shrewsbury, Bellary, R Mc G, Baldinda, Stricklands, T E Isles, Torrington are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by E S, of Hartlip; Derevon, F R S, Judy, St Edmund, O F, Jack of Shrewsbury, Bellary, Vida are correct

*** Amateurs of Chess accustomed to the recording games in the English notation, who are desirous of volunteering to act as secretaries during the contest of the Tournament, are requested to apply by letter to Mr. Keon, Secretary of the Managing Committee, 5, Cavendish-square

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 380.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (ch)	P takes R (best)	3. Kt to Kt 8th	Anything
2. R to Q B 6th	Q takes R or (a)	4. P or Kt mates.	

WHITE.	BLACK.		
(a) 2.	R to Kt 3d	mates, and if Kt takes Kt the R takes B—Mate	
3. Kt to B 7th (ch)	If B takes Kt, the P		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 381.

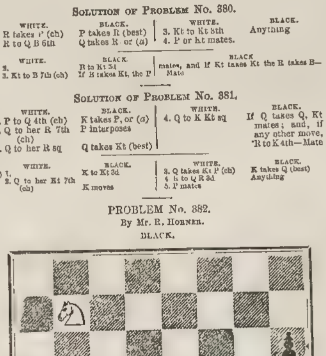
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th (ch)	K takes P, or (a)	4. Q to K Kt sq	If Q takes Q, Kt mates; and, if any other move, R to K 4th—Mate
2. Q to her R 7th (ch)	P interposes		
3. Q to her R sq	Q takes Kt (best)		

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	K to Kt 3d	3. Q takes Kt P (ch)	K takes Q (best)
2. Q to her Kt 7th (ch)	K moves	4. Kt to Q R 3d	Anything
		5. P mates	

PROBLEM No. 382.

By Mr. R. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following instructive game was played some time since between Mr. Staunton and one of our best players.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —).	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. —).	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt takes P	B to Q B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	17. Q to her B 2d	Q R to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Castles on Q side (a)	Q B to Q Kt 4th (b)
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. P to K Kt 3d (c)	Q to K R 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	20. Kt to K 5th	Q R to K 3d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	21. P to K B 4th	Q to K sq
7. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 5th	22. Q R to K sq	Q B to Q R 5th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	23. Q to her Kt 2d	K B to Q R 4th
9. P to K R 3d	Castles	24. Q to her R 3d	Q to her Kt 4th
10. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K B 3d	25. K to Q 2d (d)	Q to her R 3d
11. Q to her Kt 3d	K Kt takes Q Kt	26. Kt to Q 3d (e)	Q to her B 5th (f)
12. B takes Q Kt	P takes B	27. Kt to Q B 5th (g)	B takes P (ch)
13. P takes Kt	P takes K P	28. Q takes B	Q takes Q R P (ch)
14. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	29. K to Q B sq	K R to Q Kt sq
15. B to K 3d	Q B to Q R 3d		

And Black wins.

(a) White would evidently have lost a piece if he had now played the Kt back to K 5th.

(b) With the view, if White played his Kt to K 5th, of taking it off, and, when the Pawn took Rook, of moving Q B to Q R 5th, to regain the exchange.

(c) Well played.

(d) Apprehensive of the consequences of Black's playing R to Q Kt 3d.

(e) This move is a most embarrassing one for Black, and, properly followed up, would probably have won the game.

(f) This is a very hazardous move, but it is difficult to find anything better under the circumstances. If

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26	Q B to Kt 4th	28 Q takes K B	Q takes Q R P (ch)
Then 27. Kt to B 5th	K B takes P (ch)	29. K to Q B sq	

And Black's attack appears to be exhausted.

(g) Much better, we believe, to have moved the Kt to Q Kt 2d, for, suppose

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
27. Kt to Q Kt 2d	K B takes P (ch)	30. K to Q 3d (best)	R to Q B 7th (ch)
28. Q takes K B	Q takes Q (ch)	31 K to Q 2d	B to K 5th
29 K takes Q	Q R to Q B 3d (ch)	32 Kt to Q 3d	

And White has the better game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 684.—*La Régence.*

White: K at his sq, Q at her Kt 3d, B at K 4th, P at Q B 7th.
Black: K at Q B sq, R at Q sq.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No 685.—*La Régence*

White: K at Q B sq, Bs at K B sq and K 7th, Kts at Q B 7th and Q R 2d; Ps at K B 2d and 4th, K 2d, Q B 2d, and Q R 3d
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 2d, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 686.—By Mr. HORWITZ.

White: K at K Kt 7th, Q at K B 6th, B at Q Kt 3d, P at K B 2d.
Black: K at his 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

LIBEL ON THE CLAPHAM CONVENT.—APOLOGY.

We noticed last week the issuing, on the motion of Mr. Serjeant Shee, in the Bail Court, of a conditional order for a criminal information against the printer and publisher of the *Morning Advertiser* and of the *Morning Herald*, for libels published in those journals upon the nuns of the Roman Catholic Convent of Notre Dame, at Clapham.

On Tuesday, Sir F. Thesiger appeared before Mr. Justice Erle, on behalf of the defendants, and first, with respect to the libel in the *Morning Advertiser*, having admitted the serious nature of the imputations cast by it on the character of the nuns, attributing as it did to them a breach of their vows, and the discovery in a mysterious manner of the birth of an illegitimate child within the convent, the learned gentleman went on to say —"The parties against whom the rule was obtained, think it their duty, upon seeing the affidavits in this matter, to state that they contain a clear and distinct answer to the charge made. They further say, that they had not gratuitously made the charge, but that it had arisen from certain rumours which had been circulated in the neighbourhood, which rumours I mention, not for the purpose of casting the slightest imputation upon those ladies, but for the purpose of showing, that until they had assumed a tangible shape in the columns of a newspaper it was impossible for the parties to challenge inquiry into the truth of them. They have done so, and have brought the matter into court in such a way as to satisfy the parties against whom the application was made, and I may add myself, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a charge being brought against any of the inmates of the convent. And I am happy to be instructed, on behalf of the printer and publisher of the *Morning Advertiser*, to declare that there is no truth whatever in the imputations unguardedly made in the libels referred to. They now express their deep regret that those charges should have been made, and now withdraw them altogether. I trust that this will be considered all that is required."

Mr. Serjeant Shee: My Lord, the ladies of the convent state in their affidavit that they are not influenced by any vindictive or malicious motives in making the application against the defendant, but solely for the purpose of vindicating themselves from the imputation cast on them in the falsehoods and calumny contained in the libels. Having heard the statement made by my learned friend Sir F. Thesiger, I feel I cannot do better than to receive such reparation as has been made, which is as much as it is now possible for the printer and publisher of the *Morning Advertiser* to give. I shall, therefore, my Lord, consent, on behalf of the parties who have instructed me, to have the rule discharged, of course on the payment of costs

In the case of the *Morning Herald*, Sir F. Thesiger said:—My Lord, another application of a similar character has been made against the printer and publisher of the *Morning Herald* newspaper, for the publication of a libel, but under circumstances a little different from the other one. It appeared that there had been a publication in the *Dispatch* newspaper, which purported to be a vindication of those ladies from the slanderous report that was circulated against them. The *Morning Herald* adverted to this publication, and made some strong observations in disparagement of its truth. The parties against whom this rule was obtained also wish me to state here that they are perfectly satisfied there is no foundation whatever for the charge. They now withdrew everything that has been published offensive to these ladies, and consent to pay all the costs which have been incurred in making the application to the Court.

Mr. Serjeant Shee: I also consent to the rule being discharged in this case as in the former.

The rules in both cases were accordingly discharged upon the terms mentioned.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday evening last, the Metropolitan Sanitary Association and the friends of sanitary reform held their first public festival at Gore House, Kensington, under the auspices of M. Soyer, who, for the first time, threw open his *Symposium* for the entertainment of a public body. The banquet was laid out in the Baronial Hall, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The walls were hung with a number of paintings, the productions of Madame Soyer. Behind the chairman was a trophy emblematical of the grand banquet supplied by M. Soyer, at York, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the mayors of the different English cities and boroughs. Chinese lanterns, suspended from ceiling, diffused a mellow and pleasant light over the brilliant pageant below and the tables were decorated with a profusion of plate, rare exotics in vases and silvered mirror globes which multiplied and reflected the brilliant scene. military band was in attendance, but concealed from the view of the spectato and the gallery at the end of the hall was filled with ladies.

The chair was occupied by the Earl of Carlisle, and on either side was Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon, the Right Hon. Viscount Ebrington, M P. Dr. Wilson, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lord Mereton; B. Bond Cabbell, Esq, M.P.; Hon W. F. Cowper, M.P.; H T. Hope, Esq., M.P.; R. A. Slaney, Esq., M P.; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P., R. G. Babington, Esq, M.D.; W. Baker, Esq., coroner for Middlesex; Charles Cochrane, Esq, J. W. Barnett, Esq; Charles Dickens, Esq.; Rev. J. G. Driffield, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, George Godwin, F.R S.; R. D. Grainger, F.R.S.; Rev. H. Howarth; Colin Mackenzie Esq.; J. C. Morris, Esq., F.R.S.; J. J. Ramell, Esq., F.G.S.; H. Roberts, F S A. William Rogers, Esq., barrister-at-law; Sir B. Brodie; George Cruickshank, Esq. Dr. Southwood Smith; H. R. Williams, Esq.; Mr. W. Lusignan, M.A.; Adolphu Barnett, Esq., M.P., and about 170 other gentlemen.

The banquet was one every way characteristic of the high artistic and culinary character of M. Soyer—the wines were unexceptionable, the champagne *bien frappé*, and all the accessories in excellent taste

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening. He said:—My Lords and gentlemen, in calling your attention to the present subject, I feel that there is one thing above all others I ought to bear in mind, and that is, to commit no trespass against the recognised laws of health. Now an address after dinner of undue length would, I am convinced, undoubtedly be such a trespass (a laugh)—bad perhaps for digestion, and almost dangerous, and on the part of those who hear it, calculated to disturb that placidity of temper which we are told ought to follow, especially upon such a meal as that of which we have just partaken. (Hear, hear.) I think we shall find in Shakspeare, who always hits the right nail on the head, that the true thing to wish for on these occasions is, "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." (Cheers.) I feel, moreover, that it is not for me to impress on such a company as this, which, by its very presence, gives an assurance of its own conviction, the importance and dignity of what is called the sanitary cause (Cheers)—a cause which has its business with deaths that may be prevented (Loud cries of "Hear"), since, as we know, in districts where from accident more favourable sanitary condition exists, these deaths do not occur (Hear)—with deaths arising from epidemic and contagious diseases, which amount to some 50,000 in the course of every year (Hear)—with death consequently outstripping in numbers the carnage of the most destructive campaigns and the most protracted wars—with deaths, moreover, which strike down those whom our modern warfare especially saves, and cuts off one-half in some districts of all who are born before they reach five years of age—with deaths, in fine, which threaten all, but especially those who fill the many walks of humble life. (Loud cheers.) Such a cause as this is surely one of solemn importance, which we do all we can to increase in the appreciation of all classes. I have alluded to the claims and the dangers of humble labour. We have, indeed, close to where we sit, a remarkable building, which is in itself a shrine of labour; but while we gaze on the large area of its vast extent, on the wondrous results of its harmonious and completed combinations, on all their gorgeous magnificence, let us not refrain from tracing them back to that crowded workshop, that damp cellar, and that stifling garret, in which so much of that collected mass of ingenuity and splendour has been elaborated. (Loud cheers.) And we shall derive, perhaps, not the least precious lesson which the Crystal Palace itself, in all its complete maturity, and in all its glittering unity, can teach, if, transferring our care from the work to the workman, whenever it may be his lot to weave the slender thread or guide the ductile metal, we study as best we can to surround the scene of his daily labour with some portion of the decencies, the comforts, and the enjoyments with which he so plentifully enriches our own. (Loud cheering.) There is too much reason to fear that the stimulus of drink is often resorted to as a diversion to the depressing effects of an uncleanly house or a polluted atmosphere. (Hear.) And it is well known that the typhus fever selects a large portion of its victims from among the adult population, and in the full vigour of bodily labour. (Hear.) And, if I may borrow another hint from the immediate subject under discussion, and the place in which we are met, and the recollection of which, if I may so speak, must still linger on your palates—(Cheers and a laugh)—I would beg to remark, that nothing can be so little sanitary as bad cookery. (Great laughter.) I am not without reverence for the substantial and invigorating qualities of our old English fare, but I think we should be carrying the spirit of nationality very far if we did not admit, that, with respect to our culinary character, we are somewhat deficient in variety and resources. (Hear, hear.) And I would observe that our worthy host here, M. Soyer, has already displayed an admirable disposition to enter upon a career in which I really think he may do substantial service, if, besides exercising those more recondite mysteries which qualify him to take his place with Vatel, Ude, and Carême, he should communicate to our English kitchens some of these arts which would render them at once more cheap and more versatile than they have hitherto been. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I believe it will be found an almost unvarying rule, that the best articles and the best methods are in the long run the most economical. And if this were the fitting opportunity, I believe it could be satisfactorily shown, that the sanitary cause rests its claim to public support as triumphantly upon the ground of financial and economical reform as upon any other. After some further remarks, the noble chairman gave "The Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Lord Carlisle then gave "The Sanitary Reformers in Parliament."

Viscount Ebrington acknowledged the toast.

Mr. Charles Dickens proposed "The Board of Health," which was responded to by Lord Ashley.

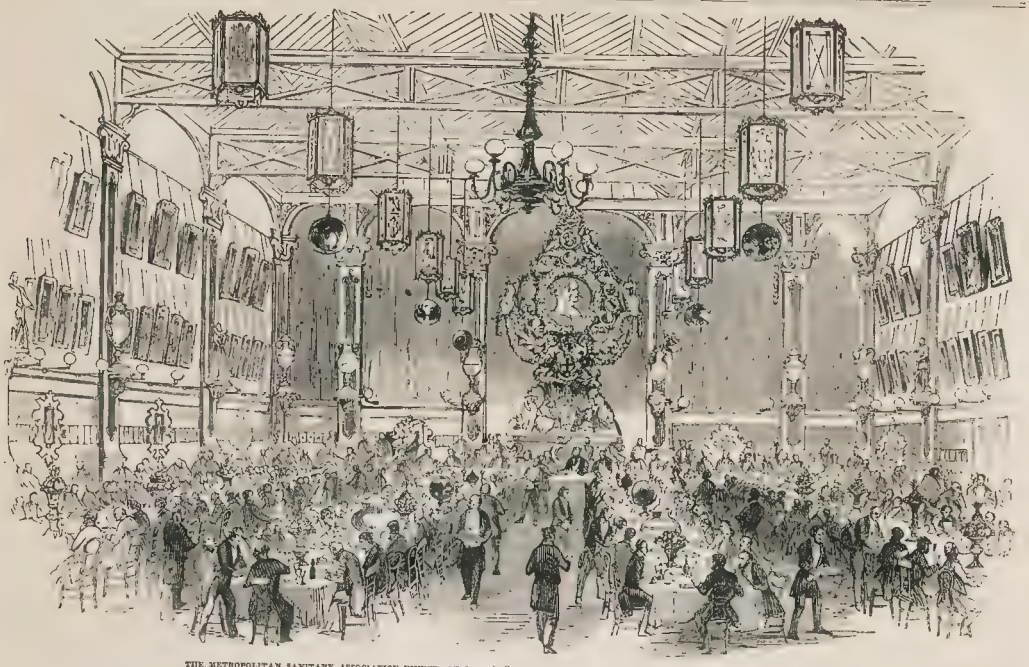
Mr. Monckton Milnes proposed "The health of their noble Chairman."

The Chairman briefly returned thanks.

The Secretary then announced a number of subscriptions to the association, amounting to about £300, including Lord Robert Grosvenor £25, and the chairman £10. 10s.

Mr. George Cruickshank proposed "The health of the Visitors," and Mr. Rogers, Q.C., that of "The Ladies."

The company separated at an advanced hour of the evening.



THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION DINNER, AT SOYER'S "SYMPOSIUM," GORE HOUSE, KENSINGTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The restoration to this stage of Madame Vestris is an event which will be greeted by the public. On Thursday week she re-appeared in "The Day of Reckoning," as the *Countess D'Arentat*. Mr. Planché's Easter extravaganza, 'The Queen of Frogs," still continues attractive. The course of the original story is pretty closely followed. *Grenouillette*, the Royal croaker, but benevolent air , in discharge of a debt of gratitude Q *Dulcibell* and her daughter, the *Princess Carissima*, sets about their deliverance from the malevolent *Leona*, by first of all conveying intelligence of their imprisonment to *Fulminoso*, who forthwith descends by a private staircase to the centre of the earth, provided with a magic ring, which enables him to destroy all the monsters tha oppose his progress, but which he is compelled to part with to the dragon *Ki-to-fum*, as the condition of the release of the captives. They are instantly restored to their own gardens. Hither comes the elegant *Prince Nonpareil*, as suitor t *Princess Carissima*, but the giant *Hi-zhi-hi*, on behalf of the dragon, and by the prayers of *Fulminoso*, demands the surrender of the *Princess* t him, that he may marry or eat her at his pleasure But *Grenouillette* interferes, and sends *Nonpareil*, properly accoutred, to despatch the dragon, which he does in single combat But the dragon revives in the shape of the *Emperor of all the Insects*, in love with *Grenouillette*. The nuptial bower of the *Queen of Frogs* and the *Emperor* forms the concluding scene, which, for magnificence, has never been surpassed.

SCENE FROM THE "QUEEN OF FROGS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

PRIZES FOR SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the distribution, on Wednesday week, of prizes awarded to the successful competitors who, at the request of Mr. J. Bull, the well-known woollen merchant, of St. Martin's-lane, had entered the lists for producing certain cloths of the best possible quality.

It will be recollected that when the proposition for the Great Exhibition was first mooted, Messrs. Bull and Wilson were amongst the first in their trade to offer a stimulus to the ingenuity and skill of our British weavers. They offered two valuable gold medals to any person who should produce the finest black cloth, and the finest black doeskin of British manufacture with this limitation only, that

PRIZE MEDAL FOR SUPERFINE CLOTHS. DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY G. G. ADAMS.

they should be wool-dyed, possess strength of fabric and excellence of finish, and be confined to no particular price. Considering that our foreign trade in woollen cloths has greatly declined within the last few years in consequence of the French and Germans having taken the lead of the English manufacturers in the American and Russian markets, the result of the above competition was looked forward to with considerable interest. The contest, it was generally admitted, would rest with the manufacturers of the West of England and Yorkshire. An able and impartial body of judges was appointed, and from among the many candidates who presented themselves they selected the following:—Messrs. J. and P. Appleby, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, for the best specimen of black cloth; and Mr. Helme also of Stroud, for the best specimen of black doeskin.

The prizes were two medals, designed and executed by G. G. Adams, a young sculptor and medallist of great promise and merit, who has already received a premium of £100 as a successful competitor for the design of the prize medals for the Great Exhibition. The two medals represented Industry stimulated by British commerce: the fleece, distaff, and loom characterising the raw material and manufacture of cloth; and the palette, colour, and lion, British commerce. Casts of the medals and specimens of the cloth, which is of the most beautiful texture, have been deposited in the Crystal Palace.

We may mention, that a silver medal was presented to Mr. Edmonds, of Bradford, Wilts, for the next best piece of black cloth.

We have engraved the obverse of the medal: the reverse bears, within a bold wreath of laurel, "Presented by Messrs. Bull and Wilson, London."

FESTIVITIES AT CROWCOMBE COURT, SOMERSET.

GOLD CHAIN AND BADGE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF CANTERBURY.

THESE superb and massive insignia have just been presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury, by William Henry Furley, Esq., the brother of the present worthy chief magistrate of that ancient city The Chain is of Elizabethan design, and consists of a broad band of massive links of burnished gold. To this is suspended the Badge, in the centre of which is the shield bearing the city arms in coloured enamel

COLLAR AND BADGE OF THE MAYOR OF CANTERBURY

surmounted by an exquisitely wrought mural crown, embellished with an elaborately wreathed border, the whole being in strict accordance with the Corporation old mace. On the reverse of the shield, on a tablet, is engraved the following inscription:—

The Gift of
WILLIAM HENRY FURLEY
To the Mayor and Corporation of Canterbury.
1851.

This splendid gift is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of 156, Bond-street, successors to the great firm of Storr, Mortimer, and Co., and cost, we believe, 200 guineas. It was worn by the Mayor on Easter Sunday, on his attendance in form with the members of the Corporation, and the sergeants bearing the mace and sword, at Divine service at the cathedral.

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN," WINNER OF THE GREAT MATCH AT THE YORK SPRING MEETING, 1851.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The formal presentation of the gift took place at a special meeting of the Town Council, held on the 15th ult., when a letter was read from the liberal donor, requesting the Mayor and Corporation to accept the Chain and Badge to be worn by the Chief Magistrate of the city. Upon the motion of Alderman Neave, seconded by Alderman Cooper, the costly present was accepted. The thanks of the Mayor and Corporation were voted by acclamation to Mr. Furley; and the Mayor was forthwith invested with the insignia.

FESTIVITIES AT CROWCOMBE COURT

THE delightful estate of Crowcombe Court, near Taunton, Somerset, the residence of Mrs Carew, was, on the 28th ult, the scene of great festivity, to celebrate the coming of age of her grandson, G. H. W. Carew, Esq., of the First Dragoon Guards, and who is the future heir of Crowcombe, as well as of Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire, and Pentrechant, in Shropshire. The celebration of Monday, the 28th, was confined to the family residences; but next day the fine old mansion at Crowcombe was thrown open; the dining-hall tastefully decorated, was the scene of the merry dance, and in the long gallery was served a banquet, at which the guests drank health and happiness to the future heir. Next day the poor of the neighbourhood were liberally regaled; arches of evergreens and flowers were erected, the old eyes was prettily decorated, and the Royal standard floated from the church tower, whose bells sent forth a lively peal. Towards noon a procession was formed, and Captain Carew and his sister were drawn in triumph to the Hall; after which the poor sat down to a substantial dinner, followed by rustic amusements in the park and grounds.

It has never fallen to our lot to be present on an occasion where more genuine English feeling was exhibited than last week, at Crowcombe; and we cannot but rejoice that there are yet remaining many old families, whose joys and sorrows impress their neighbours also with kindred feelings.

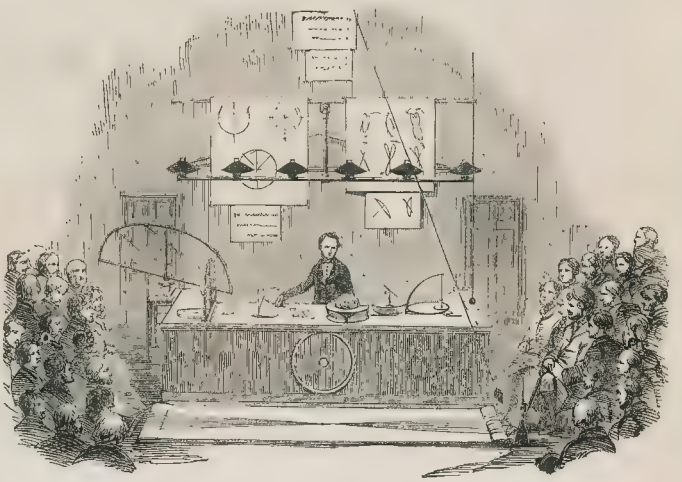
THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

"On the recent experiment shewing the Rotation of the Earth by means of the pendulum," by the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

A CROWDED meeting of the Royal Institution took place on Friday, the 9th inst., to listen to the observations of the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor

VOLTIGEUR

of Geometry in the University of Oxford, "On the recent Experiment shewing the Rotation of the Earth by means of the Pendulum." Shortly after the hour appointed for admission, the theatre of the Institution was crowded in every part. At nine o'clock his Grace the Duke of Northumberland took the chair and Mr. Baden Powell began his address, by observing that the experiment alluded to had been the subject of so much popular notice, that it would be need less to go into a particular description of its nature or object; that, if fully verified, the result would, however, hardly amount to any more palpable proof to the senses than other astronomical phenomena afford; and that in this case, as well as in



ROYAL INSTITUTION. LECTURE ON THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH. BY THE REV. BADEN POWELL, M.A., &c.

these, the conclusion is equally derived from reasoning on the actual appearances. We have prepared an abstract of the details of Mr. Powell's discourse and illustrations; but, from the length to which they unavoidably extend, we are compelled to defer their insertion until our next publication.

YORK SPRING MEETING.

THE GREAT NATIONAL MATCH FOR £1000.

This memorable meeting has been attended with brilliant success.

Although the special train from London was announced to arrive at York an hour and a half before the race, the majority of the metropolitan sportsmen left on Monday; hence there was a numerous attendance at the Subscription-room at York in the evening, and enough said and done on the match to show that although the betting nominally was even, Volitear had the call; it was the prevailing opinion that the ground was strongly in his favour.

On Tuesday the weather, occasionally threatening, was fine, and the course was thronged to an extent that had not been witnessed at York in our time; in point of numbers, we know of nothing in the north that will bear a comparison with it but the St. Leger day of last year. Amongst the company in the grand stand was a much better display of rank, beauty, and fashion than we have accustomed to see of late years at race meetings. The excitement on the match was kept up to the last moment. The crack horses of their respective years met on equal terms as to weight and condition. Both parties were sanguine, and the gallant Dutchman has nobly redeemed the laurels he lost at Doncaster. That the best horse has won, does not admit of a doubt. The cheering from the enormous masses of people congregated in and around the stand might have been heard for miles. We may safely assert that such a day of excitement has never been, perhaps never will again be, seen at York. We subjoin the particulars:—

TUESDAY.

The Champion Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 50 added — Lord Glasgow's Argyll (if the Garter (Curtis, 5) 1. Mr. Stephen Price's Bumby 2

The Revival Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Harrison's Fem Hobby (Charlton), 1. Mr Padley's Paquetta (Hart), 2.

MATCH: £1000.

Lord Eglinton's The Flying Dutchman .. .. (Marlow) 1
Lord Zetland's Voltigeur .. .. (Flatman) 2

Even betting. Voltigeur, taking a load of three clear lengths, made the running at a good pace for such heavy ground, the Dutchman never attempting to go up until round the last turn; he then drew up, was within a length at the gravel road, had his head in front by the distance, and finally won, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers, by a length. Run in 5 min. 8 sec.

The Zetland Stakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Shepherd's King of Trumps (1 mile), 1. Mr Watt's [illegible] 2. Mr. Sorrell's Sam (Rogers) 3

The Brain of Pen[illegible] each, and 50 added.—Mr. Wentworth's Azeth (J. Mann), 1. Mr Padley's Paquetta (Hart), 2

The Selling Stakes. of 5 sovs each, and 25 added Mr. White's Clara (Flatman), 1 Mr. Dawson's Cripple Kate (Aldcroft), 2

The performance of the Flying Dutchman did not surpass the extraordinary quickness and punctuality of the express trains of the Great Northern Railway. The train which left York at six o'clock on Tuesday evening arrived in London at twenty-five minutes past twelve, conveying at least 400 passengers, drawn by a single locomotive engine.

WEDNESDAY.

The Eglinton Stakes, of 10 sovs each, with 50 added —Lord Eglinton's Pelopidas (Marlow), 1 Mr. Nichol's Miss Sarah (Holmes), 2.

The York and Ainsty Hunt Cup, of 100 sovs.—Mr. Martinson's Nancy (Osborne, jun.), 1. Lord Zetland's Voltigeur (J. Marson), 2

First Year of the Flying Dutchman's (late Ishor) Handicap, of 100 sovs.—Mr. J. Shepperd's Kate (Osborne, jun.), 1. Mr. E. Read and Country (J. Sharp), 2.

The Scramble Handicap, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added.—Post-tempore, 1. Tordesillas, 2.

The weather was fine, and a tolerably full and fashionable company was attracted to the course. The racing turned out remarkably good, and was rendered peculiarly interesting by the defeat of Voltigeur. Its issue had the effect of giving the Black Doctor a strong lift in the Derby betting. It will be recollected, that, during the spring meeting, it was announced that the Flying Dutchman's appearance at Ascot would be contingent on the match proving a fair trial of merit. Such having been the case, the Earl of Eglinton declared, on Wednesday afternoon, that the Flying Dutchman would not start again.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fraternity will have their annual "Exhibition" (on this occasion, it is to be expected, of "all nations") on Tuesday next and three following days, the Derby and Oaks being the grand features of Wednesday and Friday; the general list, however, being so vastly improved, that, in respect to interest, it looks on paper quite as good as another. We fully anticipate a brilliant meeting. To please his foreign patrons, Mr. Dorling intends to print his cards, &c., in French and German—quite a new feature, and one worthy of being followed at Ascot. Cricket matches at Lord's and Newcastle, on Monday, embrace the other sporting fixtures for the week.

TATTERSALLS.

Monday.—A very considerable detachment of the "working classes" having taken flight for the "great exhibition" at York, the betting this afternoon was limited, showing, nevertheless, a considerable amount of spirit. Mr. Heartbreaker, and a momentous decline in the prime Minister. We were enabled to make out the following list of market prices:—

The Great Match. Even betting, Flying Dutchman for choice.	SUMMERSETSHIRE STAKES	
7 to 4 agst The Ban	6 sovs each (Oneeto) 100 sovs added 30 to 1 agst Chevelo	10 to 1 agst Terpsichore
	30 to 1 agst May Day.	
	LIST.	
5 to 1 agst Hernandez	20 to 1 agst Constellation	50 to 1 agst Hippotyus
11 to 2 —Tredegrass	22 to 1 — Heartbreaker	1000 to 15 — Artesia (i)
12 to 1 — Marlborough Back	25 to 1 — Mentala (own brer	1000 to 10 — Lord Raglan
14 to 1 — The Ban	33 to 1 — Black Doctor	(i)
16 to 1 — Theseus	40 to 1 — Newcastle (i)	1000 to 10 — Enterprise colt
	1000 to 30 agst Hampsford (i)	
7 to 2 agst F. yment	5 to 1 agst Aphrodite (i)	7 to 1 agst Hasn Homlsurg

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The first match this season of the Royal London Yacht Club came off on Saturday last, the course being, as usual, from Blackwall Reach, round a flag-boat moored off Gravesend, and back to the starting-point The contest was for the Challenge Cup, presented to the Club by Mr. J. T. Ilewes, which was won last year by the *Frolic*, belonging to Mr. A. Cox. It was a time match: yachts exceeding ten tons allowing a minute to all not exceeding that tonnage, and half a minute to those exceeding it; yachts under ten tons allowing half a minute to those of lesser tonnage. The morning was beautifully fine, and the attendance of members of the club and amateurs was very great.

Seven yachts had been entered for the match, but only six came to "the starting point," a point in Gravesend Reach a few hundred yards above the railway pier. They took their places in the following order, beginning from the Blackwall side of the river:—

Traveller	16 tons.	Mr G H Jackson, owner.	
Whisper	19	Mr Thos Evelegh	"
Mist	13	Mr Chas Hennegy	"
Phantom	21	Mr Samuel Lang	"
Frolic	12	Mr A Cox	"
Mermaid	15	Mr G E Brown	"

The start, which took place about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, was a very good one, the *Mermaid* getting away first. She did not, however, long retain the first position, as the *Frolic* led round the point, pretty closely followed by the *Phantom* and *Whisper*.

The result of the "winning-post" in the following order and at the times stated, viz

				H	M	S
Whisper	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1	57	0
Phantom	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2	1	30
Frolic	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2	2	30
Mermaid	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2	14	30

Although the *Frolic* came in third, she was placed second, because, by the terms of the match, she was entitled to a greater allowance from the *Phantom*, on account of size, than the difference in their times of coming in.

Immediately after the termination of the race, Mr. A. Cox, the Commodore of the club, in a complimentary speech, presented the cup to Mr. Thomas Evelegh, the owner of the *Whisper*, in whose possession it will of course remain during the ensuing year; at the termination of which another contest will decide whether it shall become his property, or pass for the next year into the hands of some more fortunate rival.

London Model Yacht Club.—The postponed match of this club will take place on Monday, the 19th of May, at twelve o'clock, on the Serpentine, Hyde Park, for a silver cup, value £5, in four boats.

Novel Pedestrian Feat.—On Saturday morning last Mr. George Ledstone, better known amongst the fancy by his cognomen of "Gollah Goosbody," landlord of the Roper's Arms inn, Knottingley, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, started from his inn door, in Knottingley, between six and seven o'clock A.M., under heavy bets, to trundle a wheelbarrow in nine days to the Ji l Lion Inn, Horsleydown, in the metropolis, being a distance of near 185 miles. Ledstone anticipated completing his task on Saturday (this day) or Sunday: but intended, at all events, being in time to deposit his wheelbarrow in the Crystal Palace on the morning of Monday, the 19th instant. A guard was dispatched along with him on Saturday, to see that he faithfully executes the conditions on which the bets were laid.

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Movement.—The following letters from Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham have been received by the Roman Catholic Committee in Dublin:—

Sir, I have had the honour of receiving [illegible] an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, which I assure you I shall carefully consider of the claims therein presented, and I beg to assure you of my determination to preserve in the course of conduct which has procured for me the good opinion and confidence of the country. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, Aberdeen.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart.

Gravesend-place, 7th May, 1851.

Sir, I have been absent from London until yesterday evening, and did not receive your letter as to the copy of the resolution which accompanied it until my arrival in town. I beg to express my grateful sense of the high honour conferred on me by a vote of thanks from an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. I am glad that my discharge of a public duty should have been so far their approbation, and it is my earnest desire that they should continue to feel it without molestation the utmost freedom in the exercise of their religious rights. I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful and obedient servant, James Graham.

Sir Colman M'Loughlen, Bart., Catholic [illegible] rooms, 45, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert was the guest at a public dinner given by the Roman Catholic Church of Irishtown, on a plot of ground granted by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, took place on Wednesday (last week), the Rev. Dr. Murray, now in his 84th year, being the premier celebrant. In the evening the members of the building committee, and the parishioners generally, entertained the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell and Right Hon. Fairfield, agent of Mr. Herbert, at dinner, when the following tributes was paid to their excellent landlord by the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, who presided:—

The Rev Chairman said he was about to propose a toast which, he was quite sure, would be received with the enthusiasm it deserved—it was "The health of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert." (Great applause.) Would every one join with him, when they had drunk that toast with their hearts and generous landlord." (Renewed applause.) The parishioners of Irishtown, assembled to-day to lay the foundation stone of a church. The ground which had been for many days cleared and dedicated to God by their venerated Archbishop was Mr. Herbert's gift, and a noble gift it was. (Applause.) He was giving them a lease for 99 years but the longest he could well make, at a rate of nominal rent, which non must was imposed so as to give those persons to whom the land was granted a full right to build on it. It was a most gratifying circumstance of a very large portion of a very valuable part of the honourable gentleman's estate (Hear hear.) He (the rev. chairman) could not refuse to them the site of their new church. It was a beautiful situation. It was approached at the western side by three convenient roads. In fact, everything that a church could require as subjects of convenience was to be found on the site granted to them. (Hear, hear.) They had not only the gift of that sacred wall but in

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the supporters of this institution was held on Monday morning ... the society's premises, Borough-road; Lord J. Russell in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Earl Nevwilliam, Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Sir J. Bolleau, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. Hindley, M.P., Dr. Lushington, the Rev. George Clayton, the Rev. Dr. Duff, the Rev. Dr. Ryan, ... Dunn, the Rev. Mr. S. Gurney, &c.

Previous to the public meeting, the pupils were examined in the various branches of education ... and at the close ... and acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The room was densely crowded.

The secretary read the annual report of the society ... very voluminous document, of which we append an abstract. It ... the society to be in circumstances highly favourable to its prosperity and permanence. The annual subscriptions had generally increased during the year, and the model schools were "full and other ... [illegible] children in daily attendance, and 30 pupil teachers had been apprenticed. The normal schools had been in vigorous operation: 116 were in training, 214 young women had attended the classes, the entire number (250) no less than 153 had been appointed to schools. Difficulty was still felt in obtaining candidates who were sufficiently educated. 54 new schools had been, or were, in preparation for 6,000 children. 81 ... had been made to schools, either at home or in the colonies. 22 ragged schools had been assisted. 24 schools had been supplied by temporary masters during the illness of their ... 3 schools had ceased to be teacher. The inspection of schools had been diligently carried out throughout the country, and public meetings had been held for the diffusion of education—335 visits of inspection had been made in London and the immediate neighbourhood—437 towns and villages had been visited by the agents of the society, and 58 public meetings had been convened and held, attended. In the district of Lancashire a ... more than 80 lectures were delivered, which had been ... by the society. In this district 20 schools had accepted Government pupils. The depository and publication department had prospered, the amount of sales being very considerable. The schools generally were reported as flourishing, provident funds and savings-banks appending among them. A strong opinion in favour of the working of Government ... which had accepted it, and had the deepest ... best interests of mankind. The ... [illegible] the British and Foreign School Society. The foreign operations of the society had been extensive: ... had been added in Canada, the West Indies, and in ... In Malta, the East Indies, Australia, and the South Seas. It ... capture of the society had exceeded its income, on which ground an earnest appeal for new subscriptions was founded. The advantage of the ... [illegible] as an educating and not depressing voluntary efforts, was forcibly ... and the very liberal character of the instruction afforded by the society was prominently ... [illegible] forward. The society's income during the year has been £6,487 3s. 8d., and the expenditure £6,487 3s. 8d. Of this income ... [illegible] than £1,000 ... [illegible] had been derived from the receipt of legacies, the money for increasing subscriptions and donations was obvious.

Resolutions in support of the adoption of the report, together with a vote of thanks to Lord J. Russell, and to the Duke of Bedford for their patronage and support ...

Lord J. Russell, in acknowledging the compliment, said:—I have always been a friend to the system pursued by this society, because it appeared to me, as you have been told in the course of these proceedings, to be eminently national (Hear, hear.) We all know that there are other societies in this country (indeed in the world of education, and most usefully engaged, and that a great number of pupils are instructed by them. With regard to one of those societies, called the National Society, I confess it seemed to me, that, however great the good they effected, they are deficient in this one point—that the greater portion of the children of the population of this country are excluded from these schools by the terms they imposed. With regard to another society, which is not yet established, but which is now endeavouring to make way, and rests upon secular education on ... I should say again that this society has a great degree of superiority over that ground of education, because it takes the religious element of man, by which I mean the element of the heart, and on which we in the South ... [illegible] (Hear, hear.) We all know that there are other societies in this country ... [illegible] in the work of education, and most usefully engaged, and that a great number of pupils are instructed by them. With regard to one of those societies, called the National Society, I confess it seemed to me, that, however great the good they effected, they are deficient in this one point—that the greater portion of the children of the population of this country are excluded from these schools by the terms they imposed. With regard to another society, which is not yet established, but which is now endeavouring to make way, and rests upon secular education on ... I should say again that this society has a great degree of superiority over that ground of education, because it takes the religious element of man, by which I mean the element of the heart, and on which we in the South ... [illegible] (Hear, hear.) We all know that there are other societies in this country ... [illegible] in the work of education, and most usefully engaged, and that a great number of pupils are instructed by them. With regard to one of those societies, called the National Society, I confess it seemed to me, that, however great the good they effected, they are deficient in this one point—that the greater portion of the children of the population of this country are excluded from these schools by the terms they imposed. With regard to another society, which is not yet established, but which is now endeavouring to make way, and rests upon secular education on ... I should say again that this society has a great degree of superiority over that ground of education, because it takes the religious element of man, by which I mean the element of the heart, and on which we in the South ... [illegible] (Hear, hear.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S COMMISSION.—It has been agreed upon by a large majority of the heads of houses and proctors, that an opportunity shall be given to the members of the University to express their opinions on Lord John Russell's commission. Adopting the suggestion of their legal advisers, it is proposed to present a humble petition to her Majesty in Council, praying that the commission may be withdrawn, and that the matter in dispute may be heard by counsel against it, and the sentiments of the majority will be ascertained by their determination to affix, or not to affix, the University seal to the proposed petition on Wednesday next.

The Bishop of Exeter has consecrated seven churches in his diocese for one ...

SEPTUNUS CHURCH, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—Within the last month two additional stained glass windows have been placed at the east end of the church of this district, and the whole is now undergoing the process of cleaning, the manufactory of Messrs. M and A O'Connor, of Berners-street, Oxford street, London. They are very beautiful specimens of this elegant art, and reflect the greatest credit on the talent of those eminent glass painters.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISTATION.—Archdeacon Sinclair held a visitation on Monday, in the parish church of Cwmtgalon, which was numerously attended by the clergy of the neighbourhood of Nindlas. The archdeacon made a careful review of the events which have agitated the Church since his last visitation, and, while insisting upon the maintenance of the strict doctrines of the Church, warned the clergy against those tenets which, to Romanism which have led, in many cases, to results so much to be deplored.

The Rev. Thomas Wildman, Trinity College, Dublin, and incumbent of Matthew's Church, Worcester, in the diocese of Worcester, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere and Wilton.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. The following preferments and appointments have been announced:—The Archdeaconry of Lincoln, vice the Hon. and Rev. Langrowan, Anglesea, to Llandaff Cathedral. *Canonsthorpe*—The Rev. Augustus Morgan, Rector of Maulden, Bedfordshire, to the Hall Cathedral. *Aberdare*—The Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of Llandilo-Fawr, Carmarthenshire, to Dyffryn Clwyd. *Rectories*—The Rev. J. Dawson, to St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln; the Rev. Dunckley Thomas, to Aston-le-Port, Brosely; the Rev. Richard Cooper Lefroy, to Cold Comfort, Wilts; the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, to Berton-Overy, Leicestershire; the Rev. John Green, to Little Leighs, Essex; the Rev. David Jeffreys, to Llanvihangel, Pontsticill. *Vicarages*—The Rev. Henry Fox, to Isleham, Northamptonshire; the Rev. Henry Cavendish Dyson, to Barrow, in Essex; the Rev. Frederick J. Jeremie, to Hollesley, near Orford Bridge, Lincolnshire; the Rev. G. R. L. Warner, to St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury; the Rev. T. Bay, to Poles the Virgin, Canterbury; and of North Marden; the Rev. Richard Yarbrugh, to New Sleaford, Lincolnshire

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of their services in the parishes of which they are the incumbents:—The Rev. London, from the parishioners; the Rev. Samuel Hey, vicar of Bees, Derbyshire, from his congregation; the Rev James Thomas Round, on his resigning the rectory of St. Runwald, Colchester, from the parishioners; the Rev. Edward Thomas, curate of Caddeston-juxta-Heath, Cardigansh, re, from the parishioners; the Rev. J. W. Grane, on the occasion of his retirement from the incumbency of Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.—Several valuable specimens of natural history have just been added to the Hon. East India Company's Museum, Leadenhall-street, among which are one *Ovis Nahoura* (male), from Thibet; *Ovis Nahoura* (male and female), from Thibet; *Ovis vignei* (male), from Thibet; *Ovis*, domestic sheep of Thibet; *Capra*, goat of Thibet; *Capra Ibex*, from Kunawar; *Equus Hemionus*, wild ass of Thibet; *Tetraceros quadricornis*, the four-horned antelope. The whole of the above have been presented by Capt. R. Strachey, and have been beautifully stuffed and arranged, by Mr. Joseph Baker, museum preparer to the Company and to the British Museum.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The Lords of the Admiralty have just sanctioned an arrangement with reference to the Channel Island mails, which will materially facilitate the communication between Guernsey and Jersey and the metropolis. Hitherto, the contrast mail-packets have been despatched from Jersey at 8 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, and reaching Southampton at 5 P. M. the same evening, and the letters were forwarded by train to London, and have been subjected to an expensive and troublesome detention. It has now been ordered by the Admiralty, that, on and after the 1st of June, the packets shall be despatched from Jersey at 5 A. M. every morning, and proceed to French Southampton Docks about 6 P. M., just in time to get their baggage through the Custom House, and proceed by the 7 P. M. train, arriving in London at 9 P. M. Passengers will thus reach London the same evening of their departure from Guernsey and Jersey. The days of departure, both from Southampton and from the Channel Islands, are unchanged, and there is no alteration in the time of departure of the packets from South-ampton, which is always at midnight, on arrival of the night mails from London.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ISLINGTON.—We understand that on Sunday last the chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament was opened in the Rev. Mr. Oakley's church, by Cardinal Wiseman, with great pomp and ceremony. The ornamentation is very simple, but rich and appropriate. The procession of the clergy amounted to about one hundred.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds opened with firmness on Monday, ... during the day Consols advanced to 97¾, closing, however, at 97½ to ¾. Tuesday was the monthly settlement in Consols, which was conducted without any ... ity of notice, except the advance in the value of money ... 97½ per cent. The closing price of Consols was 97 to ⅛ for money, ... 97⅛ to ⅜ for the June account. On Wednesday, however, the ... varied decreased in firmness, Consols receding to 97 to ⅛ for money, in consequence of some heavy sales, and a like heaviness prevailed ... On Thursday, with a remarkably limited business. Exchequer Bills have receded about 3s. during the week, and India Bonds also betray symptoms of retreat, leading naturally to the inference that ease in the value of money is anticipated. At the close of the week's transactions prices were, for Bank Stock, 211; Reduced, 98½; Consols, 97¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 97⅛; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7⅞; Ditto, 30 years October 10, 1859, 7 1-16; Ditto, 30 years, January 5, 1860, 7⅜; India Stock, 258; India Bonds, 2l dis. £1000, 50 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 51 pm; ... ditto, 5½; Consols ... for Account, 97⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 49 pm; Ditto, £500, 49 pm; Ditto, Small, 49 pm.

In the Foreign Market the most important event has been a decline in Peruvian, arising from extensive sales. Monday's opening price was 83, and on Tuesd y sellers could only get 81½; but a favourable reaction of about ¾ per cent. has since occurred. Mexican has ranged between 20¾ and 21. Spanish Five per Cents have improved from 19¼ ⅜ to 20¾. In ... Four-and-a-Half per Cents are now at par. Portuguese four per Cents are steady at the nominal value of 33¾. The non-holders consider that the new Government cannot be easily more dishonest than the old. The various fractional fluctuations in the ... stocks will be best by the annexed list of closing prices:—Brazilian 5s, 96 ... 90; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6s per Cent., Account, 55¾; Equador Bonds, 28¾; Mexican, Five per Cents., 1846, to January Coupons, 20¾; ditto, Account, 19¾; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 82½; Ditto, Deferred, 39½; Portuguese, converted, 34½; 3d ... Four per Cent., 33½; Ditto, Account, 33¾; Russian Bonds, Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 102; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20¾; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Account, 33; Ditto, Deferred, 12¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59¾.

In the railway ... considerable decline. The reasons for the rise cannot ... [illegible] ... the heavy "continuations" demanded, consequently sales are forced on the Market. In addition to this, the failure of a broker at Liverpool, ... [illegible] ... Mills, and Co., in London, have together tended to create considerable depression. London and North-Western, South-Eastern, South-Western, and Great Western, all mark a heavy decline. Closing prices are:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberd ... seen 12¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4; Caledonian, 14¾; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 5¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71¾; Eastern Union, 8 and C, 4¾; East Lancashire, 15¾; Great Northern, 1st, Ditto, Leases, A, 6¾; Ditto, Leases B, 12¾; Great Western, 86 ... Ditto, E, 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 59¾; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and Thirsk, 16¾; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and North-Western, 123¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 41¾; London and South-Western, 84; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 59¾ ... Ditto, 4th Class Shares, 10¾; Newmarket, 8; North British, 9¾; North Staffordshire, 9¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16¾; Scottish Central, 10¾; Ditto, Perpetual, 10; Scottish Midland Junction, 4; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17; South-Eastern, 9⅞; South Wales, 2¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20¾; Ditto, Extension, 19¾; Ditto, G N E, Purchase, A, 6¾; Ditto, Halves B, 12¾; Great Western, 86;

THE NEW MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.

Sir Henry Thos. De la Beche, Knt. Bachelor (eldest son of Colonel De la Beche), was born at London, in 1796, and received his first education at the school of Otery Saint Mary, in the county of Devon. In 1810 he entered the Royal Military College, then at Great Marlow, but afterwards removed to Sandhurst. The residence for a time of his father and mother, at Charmouth and Lyme Regis, both rich in organic remains, first attracted his attention to geology, which became his favourite study. On leaving Sandhurst he entered the army, but soon retired from the service.

In 1817 Sir Henry became a member of the Geological Society, then in the tenth year of its existence; in 1819 he visited Switzerland and Italy, studying everywhere their geological formations; and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1820 he published a paper in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, "On the temperature and depth of the lake of Geneva;" and in 1821 his first communication, the joint preparation of himself and the Rev. William Conybeare, was read to the Geological Society, announcing the discovery of a new fossil animal of the Ichthyosaurus family in the Bristol Bas, and which, as distinctive of its species, they named the Plesiosaurus. The paper at the time attracted the very general attention of the scientific world, and seems to have been Sir Henry's first introduction as a Geologist to the public. In 1823 he followed up his account of the geology of Switzerland by a paper in the *Transactions* of the Society on fossil plants, found at the Col de Balme, near Chamouny, in Savoy. In the same year he made a communication on the geology of the coast of France and of the inland country adjoining, from Fécamp, department of Lower Seine, to St. Vaarl, department of La Manche. There are also to be found in the *Transactions* of the Society, in the same year, papers by him on the geology of southern Pembrokeshire; on the bas of the coast in the vicinity of Lyme Regis, Dorset; on chalk and the sand beneath (usually called green sand) at the same place, and also in the vicinity of Beer, Devon.

Subsequently he visited his extensive family estate of Halse Hall, in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, Jamaica; and in the latter part of 1825, communicated to the Geological Society his remarks on the geology of that island, of which, previously, there had not appeared any geological account.

In 1827-28, he published a tabular proportional view of the superior, supermedial, and medial rocks. Passing over numerous important papers, published in the *Transactions* of the Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, *Annals of Philosophy*, and other scientific journals, as well foreign as British, we find that, in 1830, he published his first work, entitled "Geological Notes," and, in the same year "Sections and Views of Geological Phenomena," the whole of the drawings in which (and they have furnished data for almost all subsequent illustrators of the science) are from his own hand; and in 1831 was published the "Geological Manual," so well known to all students of geology, which was speedily translated into French and German, has gone through three editions and is at present out of print. In 1832, Sir Henry De la Beche proposed to the Government to supply the data for colouring geologically certain sheets of the Ordnance map of England, comprising parts of Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, and the whole of Devon. The offer was accepted, and the greater part of the expense borne by Sir Henry himself.

In 1834 appeared Sir Henry's "Researches in Theoretical Geology," and in 1835, "How to Observe;" in the first edition of which, a closing paragraph pointed out the practical benefits to be derived by the establishment of a Museum for the purpose of showing the application of geology to the useful purposes of life, or, in other words, the mineral wealth of the country—which, in passing, we may mention exceeds now £20,000,000 per annum.

The geological department of the Ordnance Survey being fairly on foot, Sir Henry, in 1835, submitted to the Chan-

SIR HENRY THOMAS DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.

cellor of the Exchequer, "that the persons employed upon that department had constant opportunities afforded them of collecting specimens illustrative of the useful application of geology." The attention of the officers was accordingly directed to the object. Apartments were assigned for the collection in Craig's-court, Charing-cross; and in 1837, Lord Duncannon, then Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, requested Sir Henry to undertake the carrying out of his own proposal. He at once did so, and has since gratuitously devoted no small amount of his time and attention to perfecting the Museum. an account of the opening of which, in its new building, we have also where given at length.

In 1839, as explanatory of the geological maps of the above-named districts, Sir Henry De la Beche published a complete report, containing 646 closely printed octavo pages, with sections, views, and drawings, again from his own hand. The geological survey has since been more fully carried out, the Government taking a vote of £4000 for Great Britain, and £1500 for Ireland annually for the purpose; so that, in this instance, the original suggestion of Sir Henry De la Beche has proved no less successful than that for the establishment of the Museum.

In the present year, Sir Henry has published, at the Messrs. Longman', his most complete work, based upon "How to Observe,"—"The Geographical Observer;" which, in the minutenes of detail and excellence of its numerous illustrations, proves the value of the rare union, in his so complete, of scientific author and illustrative draughtsman.

In 1848, Sir Henry received the honour of Knighthood. In 1818 he married Letitia, daughter of Captain Charles White, of Lough Bricklan, county Down, Ireland: she died in 1844 leaving one child, a daughter.

The family is descended from the Barons de la Beche, who were seated at Aldworth, Berks, in the time of Edward II.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Claudet.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION SHIPS "BANGALORE," "DOMINION," "DUKE OF PORTLAND," "LADY NUGENT," "MIDLOTHIAN," AND "CANTERBURY," IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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LONDON DURING THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition becomes more popular from day to day. The question asked some months ago was, Shall the Crystal Palace ever be pulled down? The reply was enthusiastically in the negative. The question now is, Shall the treasures of the Exhibition be dispersed? There is a general feeling growing in intensity, that the assemblage of articles now classified together in the long avenues, spacious courts, and elegant galleries of that marvellous edifice ought to remain a permanent source of instruction and delight to the people of all ranks and classes—a living museum of the arts and industry of the living world. It seems likely that funds will not be wanting for the purpose, and that, after all expenses are paid, sufficient will remain to keep up the Building, and to purchase the most important of the articles exhibited. Such a result, which no one was sanguine enough to imagine a few months ago, is now considered by sober people as highly desirable, and not at all impracticable. There remains but another step in the progress of opinion to be made, and then we shall have the realization of Mr. Paxton's idea, of a gratuitous admission of the people on certain specified days.

These are the great facts and feelings of the week with regard to the Exhibition. A few of the minor moralities connected with it deserve notice. For the nonce, and until further orders and new arrangement, London is not simply the capital of a great nation, but the metropolis of the world. The Exhibition has deprived it of its local character, and rendered it no longer English merely, but cosmopolitan. As the Confederation of the Swiss Republic chooses from time to time a new capital, or central seat of power, from among the towns and cities of its cantons, which is dignified with the name of the "Vorort," or "Fore-place," so London may be named, at present, the Vorort of the Great Industrial Confederation of Christendom.

The English are great travellers. Ever since the peace of Waterloo let loose the swarms of our sight-seeing countrymen to visit every nook and corner of Europe—to admire fine scenery—to pry into collections of pictures and curiosities, and to cultivate the national taste for the foreign, the nations of the Continent have been familiar with the long purses, the eccentricities, and the polyglot accomplishments of the restless English of the upper and middle classes. There needed no facilities of railways to set our busy heads of families, and their wives and daughters, a-gadding in the autumnal season in search of fresh air and new scenes. But our Continental friends have not returned our visits. They have seen us abroad, and not at home; and have, for the most part, been slow to understand what inducements we could have to travel. While it has been rare to find an educated Englishman who did not speak French, or perhaps German and Italian, more or less perfectly, and who did not know by personal inspection the main features of the most celebrated of the Continental cities; it has been still more rare, among the same classes in France or Germany, to find a man who personally knew anything about London or who could speak, or even read, the English language. Frenchmen of the highest standing in art, arms, literature, and the learned professions, found a world in France, and did not look beyond it. Germans were similarly ignorant of all but Germany, and wondered whether it were disease of the mind or of the body that forced Englishmen abroad. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. And, what with the Crystal Palace and the facilities afforded by the railway system, without which the Exhibition would not have been possible, the people of the Continent have, for the first time, been smitten with the love of seeing strange parts. Already this intercourse has produced a good effect: the columns of the French press bear pleasant testimony to the more kindly feeling consequent upon more intimate knowledge which the Exhibition has been the means of producing; and a whole host of errors, misconceptions, and prejudices bid fair to be driven for ever out of the heads of our nearest neighbours. John Bull is no longer an ogre, but a genial and courteous gentleman. The old joke about the gloom, smoke, and dirt of London, and the austerity, inhospitality, and semi-lunacy of the English character, has been dissipated, and our Parisian friends confess that the "sombre" city has produced the gayest, most fairy-like, most beautiful and original building in the world, and that these gloomy English people are positively well dressed, as pleasure-loving, as agreeable, and as polite as the French themselves. The joke as a little about our public statues and buildings as well they may; but they forgive much for the sake of the Crystal Palace. Mr. Paxton has, in fact, wiped off a national reproach, and blunted the edge of criticism, that, as regards other parts of London, might have found more than sufficient to whet itself upon to a most razor-like sharpness.

There was at one time a fear that London would suffer in the estimation of strangers, for all time to come, by the extortionate prices demanded for lodgings and food during the period of the Exhibition. But this fear has blown aside. The lodging-house keepers and the *exploiteurs* of furnished houses, though at one time inclined to be exorbitant in their demands, have come to their senses, and foreigners in London may be lodged almost, if not quite, as reasonably as usual. The price of food has remained the same, and the only extortion that has really taken root and flourished, and served to give us a bad character in the eyes of our visitors, is the vile attempt of the omnibus proprietors to raise their fares twenty-five per cent. But we rejoice to see that the omnibus people are likely to be losers by their impudent rapacity, and that the fourpenny fares will not pay.

The cosmopolitan aspect of London is striking. We have not only the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in French and German, appealing to the sympathies of our guests in their own language, and telling them all about the Exhibition and other matters, but the daily papers are interlarded with French and German articles. With a kind regard for the stranger, our police and other authorities have become as polyglot as the press. An announcement in the Strand directs the German to the "Eisenbahn," and the Frenchman to the "Chemin de Fer." The Government aids the good work of fraternisation, and throws open the arsenal at Woolwich, and the great national dockyards, to the inspection of strangers; and our great nobles throw open their picture-galleries and parks to the visits of the people gene-

1. QUEEN VICTORIA. BY THE VIELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.

2. SALT-CELLARS. BY MOREL.

3. SALT-CELLARS. BY MOREL.

rive, whether native or foreign. The city of London is about to entertain the Foreign Commissioners. The artists of England have given a public dinner to Herr Kiss and the other foreign sculptors and artists, whose works have tended so greatly to the beauty and utility of the Exhibition; and other festivities of a similar kind are spoken of. All these circumstances are new and cheering, and are among the minor amenities for which we have to be grateful to the Great Exhibition.

Until the present time, the upper and middle classes, both of Great Britain and the Continent, are the only classes who have come to London. The multitudes have not yet made their appearance; but when the price of admission shall be reduced to a shilling, the excursionists will rush in by the cheap trains from every part of the United Kingdom, as well as from the Continent. Paris will land its thousands per day upon our shores; and the workers of Sheffield and Birmingham, of Manchester and the West Riding, of Glasgow and Belfast, and of countless other industrial towns and districts, will pour their teeming myriads into the great cosmopolitan metropolis, to carry away with them, there cannot be a doubt, a remembrance of pleasure and instruction to last them for the remainder of their lives. For six months or more, the intelligent mechanics of our distant towns have been clubbing their weekly shillings and pence for this rational purpose; and among the many interesting spectacles which London will shortly offer to foreigners, none will be more interesting than the visits of these hordes of working-men—the men who made the Exhibition what it is, and who, we fervently hope, will derive the greatest advantage from it.

But the Great Exhibition has its unpopular as well as its popular side. City merchants and their correspondents say that it has "killed business" for the season, and they grumble accordingly. The caterers for public amusement are still louder in their complaints. The theatres do not fill; panoramas—of which the name is legion, and which succeed each other more rapidly than memory can keep pace with them—are losing speculations; and people are so busy with the one Great Exhibition, that they cannot encourage any minor ones, or find time for them if they would. But all these things will right themselves. Business cannot be "killed" when so much money is spent and spending; and although it is possible it may have slept for awhile, it is certain that it will awake in due season. As for public amusements, we believe that there is a chance even for the panoramas.

A GUIDE TO THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURE.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

We made some remarks in our last upon the debasing influence exercised upon art and artists by the temptation to adopt subjects of portraiture, as the ready means of attracting notice, if not of ensuring success; and how this unfortunate tendency has been almost unavoidably fostered by the ignorant and unthinking portion of the public, who are apt to look at a picture or a statue more on account of the popularity of the personage whom it represents, than for the manner in which the subject is treated. Royalty, of course, has always engaged the first place in the regards of observers of this class; as, in deference to a mistaken punctilio of etiquette, it has also too generally, both at the Academy and elsewhere, commanded the best places in the room, to the exclusion of works of real artistic merit. This is a notorious fact—one which has been made the ground of complaint both with artists and critics time out of mind; and we had hoped that, in carrying out the arrangements of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, the Commissioners would have had the courage and the good taste to depart from a custom which would have been

> More honoured in the breach than in the observance,

giving honour where honour is due, and assigning the most prominent places in the Crystal Palace to the works of the highest intrinsic interest and merit. But not the old courtier rule of criticism has been permitted to hold its way even in this grand republic of talent and industry, and the consequence is, that three very bad equestrian performances occupy the principal positions in the midst of the transept, merely because they pretend to be portraitures of our beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort, mounted upon their favourite chargers. Now, all this is very bad very weak. We humbly submit, that, so far from an artist having a right to claim our favour for a wretched production, because he chooses to call it an equestrian statue of the Queen, he is entitled to a double meed of rebuke and chastisement—first, for outraging the dignity of a noble art, and, secondly, for libelling the outward semblance of an exalted personage, whom we are accustomed to look upon with reverence and respect. Queen Elizabeth had a wholesome horror of having her effigy perpetrated by unskilful hands; but that was after she had grown old and ugly. Queen Victoria has no such pretence for interdicting the free exercise of every daub's fancy in plaster or upon canvass; and though she may smile in pity at the result, it would not be in keeping with her amiable and generous disposition to mark any displeasure at it. It is for the public, therefore, who wish to perpetuate none but worthy memorials of their high-minded Queen to their descendants, to raise the voice of stern condemnation against every weak and unfaithful attempt at portraiture of such a subject as soon as it is brought under their notice, and particularly so when it is ostentatiously paraded before them, with a view to further and more expensive proceedings. If Mr. James Wyatt had kept his equestrian effigies of her Majesty and Prince Albert in his studio at Paddington, for the inspection of occasional select circles of friends, if he had even been tempted to have exhibited them in the sculpture dungeon of the Royal Academy, we should have said never a word about them. But when we find them, by sheer force of interest, thrust before the astonished gaze of hundreds of thousands of men of intelligence and taste, coming from all parts of the world; when we find them, through sheer force of circumstance, inaugurated in their present "proud position" by royalty itself; and when we find, upon reference to the catalogue, that the artist's ambition is not satisfied with this, that his crude and disagreeable works are not to perish with the clay in which they are at present embodied, but that they are "designed for bronze" (the money, of course, to be raised by subscription, or vote of Parliament), we feel called upon to denounce in time the threatened job, and to engage the public to give their moral support to those whose painful duty it will one day be to refuse their sanction to it. Let us have equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and her excellent Consort, by all means, but let them be such as we may look upon without pain and humiliation. works worthy of the august originals, and of the age in which they are to be illustrious emblazonries of their patronage and example. As for the miserable productions which have called forth these remarks, we shall say no more about them at present: condemning them in toto, [illegible] with our feelings of respect for the exalted [illegible] to enter into detailed points of criticism. We have also the observations referred more specifically to the two productions by Mr. Wyatt; justice obliges us to add, however, that they may be applied with nearly equal force to Mr. Thornycroft's equestrian statue of her Majesty, which is only a little less bad than that of Mr Wyatt.

The Subjugation of Satan by the Archangel Michael" is a subject which has been attempted by two British sculptors, whose works are both in the southern transept. Mr. E. B. Stephenson has treated the subject in the more obvious manner, representing the Archangel as standing erect and triumphant over his prostrate foe. Mr. Lough, on the other hand, has represented the Champion of Heaven in a sitting posture, and, instead of regarding the Fallen Angel who is at his feet, pointing up to Heaven as at once the source of his power and the object of his reverential service. The figure is not without dignity, though we hardly think it well adapted to the occasion. It is, moreover, remarkable as a palpable adaptation of the favourite study of John the Baptist, which Raphael, Guido, and Guercino severally treated upon canvass, with very little variation of essential particulars.

Before taking leave for the present of our British contributions in sculpture, gallantry obliges us to make respectful mention of the monumental Irish cross, very beautifully executed in Caen stone, by the Hon. Harriet Ross, of Bladensburgh, Rossmervor. On the one side, in the chief compartment, is represented the Crucifixion; on the reverse the elevation of the Serpent in the Wilderness. On the arms of the Cross are groups of the Good Shepherd and the Return of the Prodigal Son; and down the standard of the Cross are the heads of the four Apostles, and of others of the Disciples. The expression of many of them is remarkable for power and devotional character; and the whole work, coming from the hands of a lady, is a marvel of execution, and may be looked upon as an extremely interesting specimen of its kind.

The works of sculpture by various Foreign artists are, as yet, not all fully displayed, and the references to them in the Catalogue are necessarily few and uncertain. We are unable, therefore, to treat them according to schools in the present notice, and must content ourselves with observing upon a few which appear more prominently in the eastern nave.

M. Simonis' gigantic performance of Godfrey de Bouillon, of which we gave an Engraving in our last, is an exhibition of considerable animal development, but has no pretensions to take rank as a work of high art. The treatment is vulgar and exaggerated; the horse and rider being equally far removed from the classic mould; whilst the elaboration of armour, and the high, uplifted banner (a thing which can never well be represented in sculpture) fall under the category of errors so ably referred to by Sir C. L. Eastlake in the passage we quoted from his writings in our last week's notice. At the base, on either side of this spacious work, are two little fanciful subjects in marble, which, though in themselves of a vulgar type, are executed with considerable finesse. The one represents a little urchin, stretched at length and at his ease, admiring the hideous physiognomy of a little Punchinello with which he is playing; in the other—so pass away the fleeting joys of childhood—we have his companion blubbering over the ruins of his toy drum, which will excessive beating he has broken. The heart-full contentment of the one, and the blatant ungovernable misery of the other, are well depicted, and have obviously been taken from nature.

Another Belgian artist, M. Geefs, has a very pleasing and clever work—a female, with most bewitching and coquettish air, cutting the claws of a lion, who, spell-bound and fascinated, submits willingly to the operation. Underneath is inscribed a couplet, which explains the moral intended to be conveyed:—

> Amour, amour! quand tu nous tiens,
> On peut bien dire, "Adieu, prudence!"

In paying a passing compliment to this *spiritual* performance, however, we would by no means be understood to allow its claims as a subject worthy of art in its highest walk

M. de Cuyper, another Belgian artist, has a marble work, representing a Canadian mother weeping for the loss of her child, and pouring the milk from her breast over its grave. What can we say of such a subject, but that it is unnatural, unhealthy, and repulsive? and yet the general attitude of the figure is graceful, its execution admirable, and the intense agony portrayed in the compressed and up-drawn lips and the tear-filled eyes is such as to touch the sympathies of all beholders. If the artist had avoided the objectionable incident which appears to have been the principal motive of his composition, had slightly draped his figure after the antique examples, and had contented himself with representing a mother simply mourning as a mother may do, over the grave of a child, with all the intensity of feeling he has thrown into his subject, he would have produced a work of the highest and most telling excellence.

Amongst other works in the middle of this avenue is a Dancing Faun, in bronze, by M. Lequesne—a figure full of spirit and life, and with an artistic excellence in the anatomical department worthy of the highest praise.

BOOKBINDING.

There is but little that can be said in praise of the contributions of the London Bookbinders, further than that they show that great advances have been made in the art during the last few years, among those who work for publishers; and that the binders in Russia and Morocco, and calf and vellum, have taken great pains, by elaborate ornamentation, to convince us that they are "masters of their profession." Remnant and Edmonds contribute a good selection of binding, including Owen Jones's stamped leather covers, and a pleasing specimen or two of "relievé" books in calf. Barrett and Co. exhibit specimens of their workmanship. Their huge bibles, with the sunk panels, gilt metal ornaments, and profuse embellishment, cannot please any one with good taste. The style of decoration on the smaller prayer-books is plagiarised from other binders. Wright, of Noel-street, sends a copy of "Sylvestre", in morocco, very finely tooled; and "Das Niebelungen Lied," in white vellum inlaid with lines of orange and purple leathers, making a tasteful pattern. Let us here, once for all, protest against the absurdity of decorating the edges of books with pictures. Maconie and Co. contribute a large bible, bound in Morocco, with a bronze ornament running round the sides; another bible, in buhlwork, and a "Beaucoup," in white vellum, inlaid, with colour. Mr. Macconie seems fond of the raised panels—a style we cannot admire. —— Evans, of Bleiwick-street, "the inventor of English illuminated binding," as he calls himself, has filled a case with examples of this wonderful art, and of the "Victoria" style of binding. Here is a copy of one of the book covers in the British Museum, very well executed in coloured leathers: the rest is mere "fancy stationer's-work." Batten, of Clapham, has a case containing richly-tooled bindings, on the "Song of the Bell," Moore's Melodies" (very good), and a "Shakspeare;" but Gothic church windows are not fit ornaments for the bookbinder's use, even on bibles and prayer-books. Orr and Co. next show books published and bound by them; some of them with good gilt ornaments. Josiah Westley has a case chiefly filled with publishers' bindings, that are certainly a great advance in style on the productions of even two years since. Binns and Goodwin, of Bath, show one specimen each—enough, but not to be pushed beyond the execution; and then we come to the large show made, by Leighton, of Brewer-street. There is a great deal of prettiness about this case, which we cannot say is particularly well carried out. In one compartment we noticed manuscript copies of old printing and old engravings which are marvellously executed, and there are some unostentatious examples of excellent binding; but who will admire the decorations of a bible, which, because it is called "King William's Bible," has the elaborate formed of cables and anchors "in honour of the Sailor King?" who cares to see "Burnet on colour," with a painter's palette on the side—mind, not a conventional ornament, but the variegated one of a palette, daubed with colour and all. Then there are "Rasselas" bound in oriental stripes; but this is so richly and well done that we will not quarrel with it; "Bacon's works" in hog-skin; and then, in better taste, "Thomson's works, with the twelve signs of the Zodiac;" and "Horatius" and "Macaulays' Lays" in classically ornamented calf. There are also some books with painting on the sides of sunk panels—good enough as far as the painting is concerned, but is it not a poor idea thus to ornament a binding? But if Messrs. Leighton's conceits are sometimes absurd, (their workmanship is excellent), what shall we say to Mr. Churton, who is blessed with a "plan for ornamenting books by era or subject"? A work on railways has what is meant to be a tunnel, plate richly worked on the side with gold lines "The Pirate and Three Cutters" is decorated with cable ornament; and "Shakspeare" with an Elizabethan architectural scroll. Surely these puerilities can hardly find patrons. We do not object to the style or the nature of a book being indicated by its binding; indeed, in many cases it is a very excellent plan—we only say, that Gothic church windows, painters' palettes, railway tunnels, and the like, are rank absurdities and not to be tolerated. Mrs. Lewis has a case of well-bound books, one on heraldry, appropriately enough ornamented with small coats of arms at the corners. Then Cundall and Addey show some examples of the morocco bindings of Mr. Hayday (who unfortunately does not himself exhibit), and an elaborate pierced metal cover, executed by Burtt and Sons, for "Choice examples of Art Workmanship." The design of this ornament—copied from an old Venetian binding of the 15th century—is very beautiful. Leighton and Son next exhibit some clever designs for bindings by Luke Limner; two bibles very creditably bound, and an elaborate cover for a small bible in stamped-gilt metal. One of the best and most honest-looking bindings in the show is contributed by Mr. Tarrant, a copy of "Sir Thomas Lawrence's Works" in orange-coloured Morocco, richly gilt, and with a little inlaying of other leathers. Clarke, of Frith street, shows a variety of good, substantial volumes, in the old "tree-marble" calf, and regular library bindings—his green and purple stainings are more curious than admirable. Mr. Bridden and Mr. Wiseman, from Cambridge, each exhibit large bibles—elaborate and creditable; and our protestant friends, send us a bible bound in white Morocco, inlaid with coloured roses, and ornamented in the centre with a gilt fountain and flowers! From other specimens from the north country, we are only able to gather that good taste has not yet been introduced to the Scotch bookbinders. Mr. Fincher, of Oxford, sends a case hardly commensurate with his reputation. Mr. Riviere, of Great Queen-street, has, perhaps, the choicest collection of all: he contributes but four books, and all are excellently well bound. "Spencer's Works" in Morocco, elegantly tooled with lines, somewhat in the "Grolier" style, among which the letters V.R. are just traceable. A "Common Prayer," in Morocco, of an old style; "Virgil," in white vellum, rather too much inlaid with colours; and a good example of "tree-marbled calf." Bone and Son have a case containing some of the best designs for cloth bindings, well carried out in all their detail. Westley and Co have a large display: among some very good cloth and Morocco examples, we find a huge bible, ornamented on the inside of the cover (which is shown to the spectator) with a Gothic church window, elaborated with a profusion of detail, all tending to prove what excellent workmen, but what wretched artists, in this instance, Messrs. Westley have employed By way of conclusion, let us direct especial attention to a bible in the "Fine Arts Court," contributed by Messrs. Nisbet, but bound by Mr. Hayday, each side exquisitely ornamented with a richly-carved panel, in box-wood, designed by Harry Rogers, and carved by his father, Mr. W. G. Rogers. This is the only binding worthy of great admiration contributed by English exhibitors. In a future Number, we must turn to this branch of art as shown in the Foreign Division.

LIGHT AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

IT forms a pleasing task for us to review the application of light; for although electricity has been made subservient to the will of the manufacturer within the last ten years, and has, therefore, the first claim upon our attention, yet some of the phenomena of light have also been adapted to the wants of man for the first time within the last few years. The vast area of the Great Building itself has taught mankind a lesson as to the mode in which the glorious light of day may be judiciously used. On entering at the South Transept a spectacle is afforded which fills the mind with wonder, and produces an overwhelming effect on the senses from its novelty, grandeur, and beauty. The Roman Emperors had their Colosseum, the Italians have St. Peter's; but, probably, the scene presented on the opening of the Exhibition has never been excelled, and perhaps can hardly have been equalled. This surpassing beauty is, in great measure, owing to the lights and shades and colours with which objects are presented to view, and which must render this Building the most attractive in the world. The Transept is most brilliantly lighted, insomuch as its noble arched roof is left open to the sky, and is not covered with calico like the remainder of the Building. Here the light is subdued by stately forest trees and tropical palms, whilst beautiful fountains add still further to the loveliness of the scene. Passing from this central spot the light becomes more subdued in every direction; and, as the eye wanders up the vistas, the three primitive colours of Sir D. Brewster, red, yellow, and blue, strike the eye by the intensity of their brightness in the foreground; but by blending in the distance, by the effect of parrallax and diminished visual angle, the whole as in nature vanishes into a neutral gray. To appreciate the genius of Owen Jones, the visitor must take his stand at the extremity of the Building, either by the eagle at the one end, or by Wilms's organ at the opposite, and then he will be enabled to examine the extraordinary scene which is presented. Looking up the nave, with its endless rows of pillars, the scene vanishes from extreme brightness into the hazy indistinctness which Turner alone can paint; and the whole produces an effect which is to architectural display what the vista of the grove and the glade of the forest is to the views presented by natural scenery. Nor must the visitor omit to notice the glare of brilliant light which crosses the nave, and appears as a little gap in the vast area, covered with cloth to modify and subdue the brilliancy of the light of day. Even with the covering of calico, too much light enters for wine effects, and various contrivances have been adopted to lessen it, and render it suitable for the display of particular objects. A dim religious light is procured by the display of the stained glass window of Bernini, of Milan. The furniture of Austria must be examined under a less powerful glare. The Mediæval Court and Sculpture Room require their objects to be illuminated in particular directions. As a scene, a mere display or pageant, the general effect is capable of affording the most intense sensual gratification; and all who witnessed the opening ceremony, declare that, for the pleasure which they received, they would not willingly have missed such intense delight. From the mere sensual gratification, we have now to pass to the higher mental effect; and in this transition, we can but feel the poet's thought when he wrote—

> So much the rather thou, celestial light,
> Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
> Irradiate.

In viewing this Building, we have not only to consider the result which has been already obtained, but we have to study its future effect. The darkened rooms, with blanched inmates, will henceforth only exist in history; more light, more health, more comfort will be infused into our dwellings, and a new order of houses will be built.

The glass through which the light permeates in this Building is considered by some persons competent to judge as too thin; and it is a subject of regret that the rough plate-glass of Hartley, which is only one-fourth dearer, but twice as thick, has not been substituted for it. The property of the glass with which the Building is glazed has been the subject of much discussion amongst gardeners and horticulturists; and many declare, that the light passing through it burns or scorches their plants; and yet as many more as confidently state that no such result occurs. For the last two or three years we have investigated this matter with much attention, and the result of our experience is, that the burning of the plants is produced by the gardeners affording a deficiency of air, whereby the plants themselves are weakened, and become more susceptible of the influence of a hot sun. Old gardeners have been accustomed to small panes of glass and numerous apertures, whereas the great size of the sheet-glass prevents these apertures, and hence the plants require more air to be admitted.

There is a remarkable effect, which, doubtless, many of our readers have observed, and which is best noticed in the Foreign department under Zollverein. The stalls for the beautiful silks and other coloured goods are arranged under the gallery, but the cases extend back to open counters behind. The effect of this combination of the line of stalls from a lighter to a darker spot, and from that darker to a more brightly-lighted situation, is to give the effect of the presence of a looking glass; and it is only by walking through the place where the looking-glass appears to be, that its non-existence is satisfactorily demonstrated.

The whole character of the Building, the entire scene, with its bright and brilliant colours, its stately forest trees and murmuring fountains, with thousands of beautiful and happy nymphs flitting before the eye, partakes rather of the appearance of a fairy palace executed by the imagination, than a reality formed by the hands of man.

As the philosopher walks through the Building he cannot dismiss this idea from his mind, and on the opening day we heard more than one exclaim: "Is it true? Is it real, or but a dream? How shall we prove its existence?" and they found that the pageant which they witnessed by the eye had led the mind insensibly to study the nature of their own consciousness.

The effect of the Building is also heightened by looking-glasses placed at various situations at the western end of the nave. The Thames Plate Looking-glass Company has exhibited the largest plate yet made in this country, and it is intended to open a of this manufacture. Some doubts had been raised by the of the columns produced by some of the other glasses, which the exhibitors state to be owing to the manner in which they are suspended. In the transept the effect is quite painful, all the columns appearing so far out of the centre of gravity as to be tumbling down, in the fashion which Professor Piazzi Smyth delighted to show at his lectures on the structure of the Building.

It is only within the last few years that the force of light has been made directly available for the arts, in the production of pictures. Here we have very excellent examples of Daguerreotype and Calotypes. Of the former we are inclined, after a very minute and careful examination, to give to America the first place. Whether the atmosphere is better adapted to the art, or whether the preparation of Daguerreotypes have been congenial with the tastes of the people, or whether they are unfettered by the patents in force in England, certain it is that the number of exhibitors has been very great, and the quality of production superexcellent. The likenesses of various distinguished Americans, by Mr. Brady, are noble examples of this style of art. The family of Mr. Churchill is a very pretty group; and the series of views illustrating the falls of Niagara are a very appropriate example of the American industry, by Mr. Whitehurst, of Baltimore. The large specimen by Mr. Harrison are also accounted as the disrespect with which they have treated all other nations, in having applied for so large a space, and yet at last having left their space comparatively unfilled.

Whilst stating that the Americans have surpassed all nations in the production of Daguerreotypes, it must not be understood that the English are much deficient in this branch of art. Mr. Claudet has exhibited a very fine collection. Mr. Myall, who, perhaps, must be regarded as an American, has also a good display; and, upon the whole, our show is by no means discreditable to us.

With regard to calotypes, Mr. Bingham has shown some of his exquisite productions; and Mr. Field has by no means redundant in this branch of art. The specimens of Mr. Bingham and Mr. Field have surpassed the Americans, and are even better than those exhibited by any other country; though we must admit the photographic panorama of Philadelphia is a masterly production of the art. The Austrians also have exhibited many specimens of exquisite calotypes.

With respect to photographic cameras there are many exhibitors, but the folding machine of Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite deserves the first notice. It is made with such cunning skill, that the whole box will fold into a compass not quite an inch in thickness. The backs of one of their cameras can be adjusted to different distances in perspective; and in their Talbotype contrivances two sheets of paper can be placed in a less compass than has hitherto been required for one. Mr. Willatt has also shown a camera which will pack in a small compass, which may be sometimes usefully employed. Hitherto the plates have required to be prepared in a dark chamber; but there is one contrivance presented by Mr. Thornthwaite, wherein the plate can be transferred to a chamber, in an ordinary apartment, and from thence transferred to the operating frame.

As far as the chemicals used for photography are concerned, many exhibitors have shown good examples; Messrs. Knight have sent the largest collection, but Messrs. Horne have contributed the best specimen of chloride of gold which we have ever seen.

Our readers will not look for a critical account of photographic lenses; but in answer to their inquiries we must state that we cannot examine them sufficiently to pass judgment on them. Mr. Ross, Messrs. Horne and Co., Mr. Field, Mr. Harrison, of the United States, and some of the French opticians, have exhibited under this class; but we have no means of estimating the relative excellence of their glasses.

Mr. Knight has shown an apparatus for polishing Daguerreotype plates, so that photography must be considered as well represented in all its departments. We nearly omitted to mention that Mr. Delamotte has sent a partment a collection of simple adapted to the magic lantern and prepared by photography, are shown, but no description of them is given in the present Catalogue. They are labelled "specimens of hyalotype, by Mr. Langenheim," but, if we mistake not, they are identical with those recently exhibited by Mr. F. V. Fry, of the Calotype Club, by one of Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite's cameras. We have seen the experiments of this amateur photographist on former occasions, and the pictures which he has prepared upon glass are extremely beautiful. He washes over the glass with a mixture of weak collodion, nitrate of silver, and iodide of potassium, which forms a thin delicate sensitive pellicle, which can be treated as paper for the calotype process, washed, removed from the glass, and finally made adherent to the glass again. This process is very little known to scientific men, and should be carefully examined by all photographers. Perhaps Mr. Fry would, now the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has called attention to the subject, be kind enough to give the public an opportunity of examining a few more of these specimens. This specimen is exhibited in the case belonging to Messrs. Horne and Thornthwaite.

M. Claudet has exemplified the properties of colours to modify photographic impressions by one or two very remarkable instances. He has shown pictures of Prince Albert and the Queen; that of his Royal Highness being covered with glass of so deep a blue colour as to be invisible; whilst the likeness of her Majesty is only covered with a light yellow glass. The impression on photographic paper is sufficiently remarkable, for the picture of the prince is accurately copied, whilst that of the Queen has not given the faintest impression. M. Claudet has also shown a photograph from a series of colours, which may be very instructively studied; and also instruments for photographic experiments, which are highly interesting to all who delight in these new applications of scientific knowledge to art. To us, who have frequently seen the contrivances, the single inspection is sufficient; but again we urge upon the Executive Committee the importance of full descriptive labels, to prevent the necessity of referring to the Catalogue, even should its present defects be entirely remedied.

Of the whole articles connected with light, the self-registering contrivances of Mr. Brook are by far the most remarkable. This philosopher has shown the adaptations which he has contrived, and which are now in use in the National Observatory at Greenwich. By his instruments the course of the magnetic needle, its dip, the force of its declination and deviation are registered, day by day and hour by hour, and an example of the record may be seen near the instruments, and is well worthy a careful inspection. The record is obtained by the action of light on photographic paper, and the light employed is either the better sort of street gas or the naphthalised gas of Mr. Lowe. These instruments are thought to be of the highest possible value, and although known to the leading scientific men, yet they have not heretofore been publicly shewn. By the use of these instruments the philosopher is accurately recording all which is taking place in his absence; and it is, therefore, to him a supplemental eye, which requires no sleep, and is never disturbed by ebullitions of temper. These instruments are regarded as some of the most noble triumphs of science which have yet been devised.

The three great microscope makers of England—Ross, Smith, Powell—have each contributed, more or less, to the World's Fair; but the scientific are not agreed as to which are the best. The physiological men like Powell's; and when the Royal Society purchased an instrument, they purchased one from that maker. The chemical and botanical men prefer microscopes made by Ross; and the natural history investigators prefer Smith's. We apprehend that these three great makers are so nearly equal that there is no very essential difference between them; but we ourselves, having had an extensive experience of all these microscopes, are inclined to award to Smith and Beck the first place. We exceedingly regret that our readers have not the means of judging for themselves; and we trust that the Executive Committee will cause all these microscopes to display some beautiful object; and [illegible] which are contained in cases so small, in admirable [illegible] of the blood in young fish; and would leave the Building much edified by having read "sermons in stones" if one of the insects of Mantell or Owen could only be placed under these noble instruments, which possess whilst [illegible] cases, no more interest than a bright [illegible] or a [illegible].

Amongst the French exhibitors Chevalier is a contributor; and, as we have used his lenses for years with the best results, we doubt not that he has ably sustained his character in the specimens which he has exhibited.

Mr. Ladd has contributed a microscope, which we have only seen once, at [illegible], on which the exhibitor, instead of having to [illegible] ordinary [illegible] by means of the [illegible] manufacturer states that he requires no fine adjustment, except to the 1-12th object glass, and this must be considered as an imperfection, but further experience is still wanted to prove its excellence. Mr. Varley has shown his method of moving the stage by a ball and socket joint, which attracted so much attention a few years ago, and is so frequently employed. But, perhaps, amongst contrivances of microscopy, one of the prettiest is the parabolic condenser, with reniform diaphragm for cutting off the central rays, as shown by Mr. Smith. By this apparatus transparent objects are seen bright on a dark ground. This manufacturer has also shown Mr. White's ball and socket stage.

Mr. Varley has contributed a drawing microscope—that is, an instrument with a *camera lucida* attached, so that any uneducated person may make a drawing of natural scenery with but moderate practice It is a very good contrivance, and may be economically used.

With respect to telescopes, Mr. Ross, for size and workmanship, has contributed the finest specimen of an equatorial instrument in the Building. Some persons have confounded his name with that of the Earl of Rosse, the distinguished President of the Royal Society. The large telescope contributed by Mr. Rosse stands in the western part of the nave, surrounded by microscopes of his own manufacture. The tube is designed for a 12-inch object glass, which we need hardly say has further experience is still wanted to prove its excellence. is a very large instrument. We hear that this eminent optician has also contributed the glass at the first [illegible] whilst placed in its proper situation. So perfect a work of [illegible] is rarely examining the state of vision, and adjusting optical contrivances. The principle of the instrument is to bring the range of infinite distances, as far as the rays of light are concerned, with the scope of a few inches, within the point of distinct vision, and the [illegible] apparatus which [illegible] and, in every case of [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4 CROZIER HEAD. BY W. G. ROGERS

5 VENTILATOR FOR CEILING. BY BIELEFIELD

6. WALL DECORATION. BY G. J. MORANT.

7. ORNAMENTAL LEATHER. BY DULUD, PARIS.

THE GEMS.

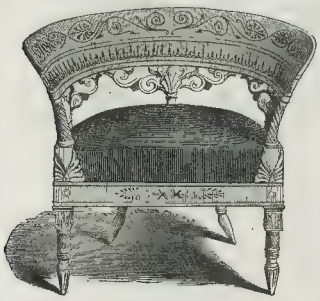
Amongst the various groups of remarkable objects in different parts of the Building, there is none more likely to attract the eyes of the fairer portion of the visitors, and none which presents more strikingly the spirit influencing all those who could contribute to render the Exhibition perfect, than the magnificent and valuable gems that are distributed here and there, and which have been so liberally sent by their owners to astonish and delight the public.

From the gigantic but somewhat rough and unhewn proper-

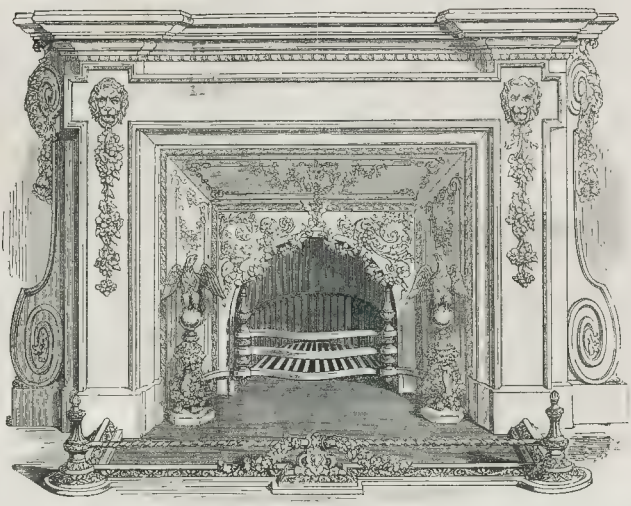
8. FIRE-DOG. BY MESSRS. BAILEY.

9. BLUE AND GOLD DAMASK. BY MESSRS. HOULDSWORTH AND CO.

tions of the Koh-i-noor (or Mountain of Light), exhibited by her Majesty, the diamonds and emeralds of the Indian collection, the almost equally noble and even more remarkable blue diamond of Mr. Hope, and some other single brilliants exhibited both by our great jewellers and by our neighbours on the other side of the water, we may turn, on the one hand, to the uncut gems in Class 1, and, on the other, to the grouped bouquets and other ornaments studded with smaller stones of exquisite colour and water, and in each case must be astonished at the richness of the display, and the advantages afforded in being enabled to study the appearance of such objects in the most favourable manner.



10. CHAIR. BY JEANSELME.

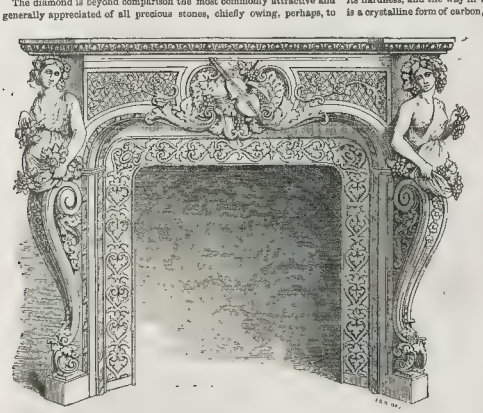


11. FIRE-PLACE. BY MESSRS BAILEY AND SON.

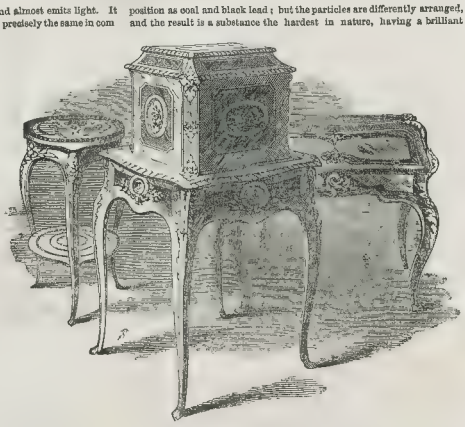
The most precious and remarkable stones for ornamental purposes are the diamond, the ruby, the sapphire, and the emerald. To these may be added, also, as very valuable and extremely beautiful, when of the best kind—the opal, the beryl, the topaz, and the garnet. All these are admirably represented in the Exhibition—most of them both in the rough and manufactured state. It may be well to explain to the reader the nature and value of some of them.

The diamond is beyond comparison the most commonly attractive and generally appreciated of all precious stones, chiefly owing, perhaps, to its hardness, and the way in which it reflects and almost emits light. It is a crystalline form of carbon, and is, therefore, precisely the same in composition as coal and black lead; but the particles are differently arranged, and the result is a substance the hardest in nature, having a brilliant and surpassing lustre, great transparency, and scarcely ever presented in masses larger than a walnut, and limited to one or two localities far removed from the ordinary resorts of men. Diamonds are estimated according to a certain progression that we will presently explain; but those of small size and imperfect quality are also valuable either for cutting glass, as used for this purpose by the glazier, or for grinding and preparing other and more valuable specimens of the same stone.

There are two distinct shapes of diamonds as used for ornamental purposes—the flat or rose diamond, and the brilliant or square diamond; the latter presenting a smaller surface but greater depth, and, therefore, a fuller and finer play of light, and greater brilliancy. The natural form of the crystal of diamond is an eight-sided figure, the angles being often rounded, and to this form the best cut gems approximate; but cubes, twelve-sided figures, and other varieties often occur. A collection of gems belonging to Mr. Thistlethwaite, exhibited in Class 1, and

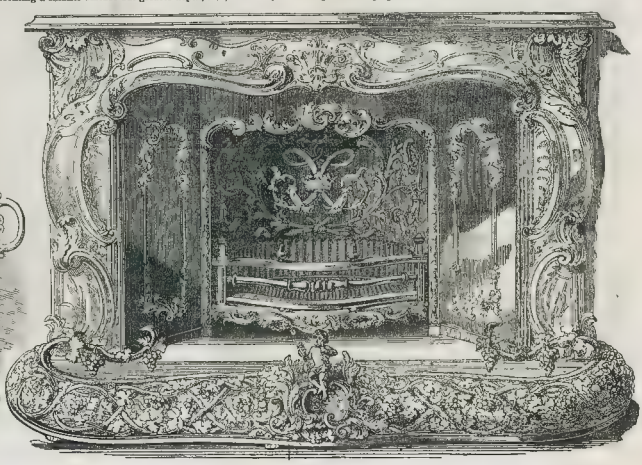


12. CHIMNEY-PIECE OF IRON. BY J. F VALDRE.



13. FANCY FURNITURE. BY LEVIEN.

14. GROUP OF PLATED WARE. BY MESSRS. BRADBURY, OF SHEFFIELD.



15. FIRE-PLACE. BY W. PIERCE, JERMYN-STREET.

some of the gems in Mr Tennant's collection, also in that class (Avenue S, column No. 1), will be found highly attractive in giving a notion of the hopes from which the finest brilliants are generally drawn. In the two collections, but especially the former, we not only remark all the exhibiting the natural form of diamonds, but also of most of the other gems used for ornament. They should be studied carefully by every one who wishes to appreciate fully the remarkable treasures we shall presently describe.

The diamond is generally colourless, and the finest are quite free from any speck or flaw of any kind, resembling a drop of the purest water. Varieties of colour occur, but are rare; and clear distinct shades of colour in fine diamonds of considerable size are so extremely rare, as to give a great addition to the value of such stones. Thus, the remarkable sapphire-blue diamond belonging to Mr. Hope, and most liberally exhibited by him, being of gigantic size, perfect water, great depth, and most brilliant lustre, possesses a value far greater even than it would do if of the usual appearance.

The diamonds in the Exhibition may be distinguished into several groups. There is first the "Koh-i-noor," or Mountain of Light, and the so-called "Sea of Light," both at one time the property of the East India Company, and forming a part of the spoil taken in the Sikh war, on the defeat of Runjeet Singh. The former has been presented to her Majesty, and is exhibited by her permission. The latter, with a multitude of other superb gems, are among the Indian collection on the north and south side of the nave next the transept. The Koh-i-noor is not cut into the best form for exhibiting its purity and lustre, and will, therefore, disappoint many if not all those who so anxiously press forward to examine it. This is, however, a general fault among Indian gems cut in the East, as the people of that country consider the magnitude of too great importance to be submitted to the great reduction necessary to show the beauty of the stone.

The Sea of Light, like the Mountain of Light, is not so cut as to do justice to the gem; and thus these diamonds, however valuable, yield in brilliancy and effect to the smaller but more ornamental stones exhibited by the jewellers. Mr. Hope's diamond is, however, set, and is thus shown to much advantage.

The value of diamonds depends on their weight and purity, but increases at a very rapid rate in the case of the larger stones. The weight is estimated in what are called carats, each carat being 3½ grains troy weight. There are thus rather more than 15½ carats in an ounce troy. The mode of estimating the value is by considering the price of a fine diamond of one carat as £8, and in any particular case by multiplying the weight into itself, and this product by 8. Thus, a diamond of 12 carats, or 33 grains, will be worth $12 \times 12 \times 8 = £1152$. When the weight is beyond 20 carats, the value is estimated in the same way; but the actual selling price is arbitrary. The price of rough diamonds is far less, the standard price of the carat being £2 instead of £8. Diamonds of 5 or 6 carats are very fine stones; those of 12 to 20 carats are rare: up to 100 carats they are extremely rare, and only a very few are known to be in existence whose weight exceeds 100 carats. They are found chiefly in India, but also in Borneo, Siberia, and Brazil. By far the greater number found are small, and it has been calculated that the numerical proportion of those of larger size is not very different from the relative value they possess in the market.

The cutting of diamonds is an art formerly practised in England, and the old English-cut diamonds of size that we occasionally meet with are highly valued; but, for some time past, almost the whole business of this kind has been transacted at Amsterdam. The work is effected by simple machinery, the grinding and cutting material being diamond-powder, either obtained by crushing stones of inferior quality or by rubbing one stone against another.

Diamonds are generally set in silver, and with as little to distract the attention from the lustre of the gem as the nature of the ornament will admit. Set in gold the effect is much diminished; but with rubies and sapphires there is generally nothing that can injure the lustre of the finer brilliants. Mr. Hope's diamond is set surrounded with smaller brilliants, and the effect is good

The shape of the Koh-i-noor diamond is that of a pear, or rather more oblong; and it would be much reduced in size if cut by an European diamond merchant. Its marketable value would, however, be increased, for the reason already given. It would probably become, if properly treated, one of the finest diamonds now in Europe. The Sea of Light, in the Indian collection, is a comparatively flat stone, and could be properly set only as a rose or table diamond. The surface exposed is, however, very large.

Mr. Hope's blue diamond is most superb, as well for form as colour. Its colour, especially, is unrivalled, and is that of the finest and most delicate sapphire. Its form is nearly square, and its depth considerable; but its lustre and brilliancy are beyond all description.

The rich and valuable groups of brilliants exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Messrs. Garrard, Messrs. Morel, and others of our principal jewellers, are not more remarkable for the extraordinary number, great size, and fine water of the gems, than for the taste with which they are grouped. The bouquets of Hunt and Roskell, and of Messrs. Morel, deserve especial notice for the elegance with which they are designed; while Messrs. Garrard's group of three suites of brilliants, with opals, rubies, and sapphires, consisting, in each case, of necklace, broach, and bracelet, will repay the careful examination of all who appreciate elegance of form and taste in arrangement, combined with the most precious and beautiful objects in nature.

The collection of brilliants exhibited by the French jewellers are, as may be supposed, at least as remarkable as those designed in London, but they hardly excel them. They include a number of stones of great beauty and excellence, including examples of all the principal gems.

Before concluding the subject of diamonds, it may be well to mention the dimensions of the most remarkable. The largest known is that of Rajah of Matan, in Borneo: it is said to weigh 300 carats, or about two ounces. That of the Emperor of Mogul is 279 carats, and resembles an egg cut in two. That of the Emperor of Russia weighs 193 carats. The Emperor of Austria has one of a yellow colour, weighing 139 carats. The Regent diamond weighs 136 carats, but is extremely valuable for its fine proportions and purity.

These are all Indian, and the largest known from Brazil weighs only 120 carats. There are very few diamonds above 100 carats besides those here noticed.

Rubies are of almost equal value with diamonds, but are composed of the substance called alumina, and bear the same relation to clay that diamond does to coal. The difference between rubies and sapphires is one of colour only, and yellow and white varieties also occur, though rarely. These gems are obtained chiefly from Pera, and are comparatively rare, owing perhaps to the difficulty of obtaining them from the authorities of the country.

Under certain circumstances, the colour, water, and lustre of the colourless rubies of India are such, that such gems may well pass for diamonds; but there is an important difference both in hardness and weight. Next to the diamond, the ruby is indeed the hardest substance in nature, but there is a marked difference. The weight of a ruby is consequently greater than that of a diamond of the same size.

In the case of rubies of fine quality, the price has been exceeded that of a diamond of equal weight. This at least is the case up to thirty carats; and thus the great value of the gigantic ruby exhibited among the Sikh spoil, may be in some degree imagined, though in its present state it would not be easy to estimate it more accurately. The rubies of smaller size and perfect water exhibited in the bouquets already referred to are well worthy of notice, as equally fine in colour and form.

Rubies sometimes exhibit a peculiar mode of light when seen in certain directions. This star has six rays, and is chiefly seen when the surface of the cut stone is rounded.

The sapphire is a blue variety of the same mineral as that which when red is called ruby. Sapphires are found chiefly in Ceylon. Like the ruby, certain stones show a particular star of light, and sometimes a play of colours varying from pink to blue. There are several sapphires of great beauty and purity among the bouquets already referred to.

The emerald, together with the beryl and aqua marine, form a group of gems of similar composition; and when of fine colour, perfect water, of large size, may be regarded as amongst the most valuable and beautiful of all precious stones. The peculiar composition of these stones is connected with the presence of a very rare earth called *glucina*, but the rich green tint of the emerald is due to the presence of oxide of chromium.

Emeralds are chiefly obtained now from Peru, but occur also in the East: they are more frequently of large size than the diamond and ruby, and are more easily cut, but the value of the finer kinds is often considerable. The gigantic crystal of emerald belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, exhibited with Mr. Tennant's goods in Class 1, and three others of very large size and beauty also exhibited in that class, will show the way in which the stone occurs; while the cut stones set clear of any jour, exhibited amongst the jewellery belonging to Runjeet Singh, and shown by the East India Company, will give an idea of the rich and lavish magnificence of the East, and also of the barbaric nature of this magnificence, since the gems are little altered from the rough state in which they occur in nature.

Among the other gems to which it is desirable to direct attention are a noble specimen of aqua marine, apparently of very pure water and fair colour, in Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's collection; a magnificent beryl in Mr. Tennant's series (Class 1), and some white topazes of great beauty from Van Diemen's Land. There are also some opals of extreme richness and fire in Messrs. Garrard's collection, which we would advise the reader to examine, and which we are sure will be admired.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

The collection of agricultural machines and implements will be looked on with interest, not only by tenant-farmers and the proprietors of the soil, but by the community at large

The British farmers, now deprived of the damaging cratch that hitherto weakened but did not support them, will have to exert those healthy energies which have been too long kept in abeyance; they will have to farm higher, and to increase better, and to develop to the utmost the capabilities of the soil; to economise and preserve manure; to reduce expenses to a *minimum*, and to increase the produce to a *maximum*. To effect these important objects, the agriculturist has to depend much upon the skill, inventive faculties, and unceasing attention to his wants, of the manufacturers or agricultural machines and implements. Well have the manufacturers answered the demand made upon them, for no department of British skill is better represented in the Great Exhibition than Class 9. The space devoted to this department on the south-west side of the Building is about 640 feet in length and nearly 50 feet in width. The whole of this extensive area is covered with ingenious mechanical contrivances for facilitating the various operations of agriculture, such as reclaiming swamps and bogs, and converting them into salubrious and fruitful fields; for digging, pulverising, and disintegrating the soil, so as to produce the finest tilth; for depositing manure and seed with the exactness and certainty of the human hand; for eradicating and destroying weeds; for the housing the crops with safety and dispatch; for the preparation of food for market, and the converting that produce into proper food for man and animals. In every department of these, the various operations of the farmer, will be found an infinite variety of machines, calculated to assist him in their better, quicker, or more economical performance, for every description of land, whether wet or dry, light or heavy, on the level or hilly side: every circumstance has been provided for, exhibiting an amount of ingenuity, theoretical and practical study, not exceeded in any other department in the Building

The design and construction of agricultural implements has in the last few years made rapid advances, and notwithstanding the aid to farmers who have patronised and constructed, and to the manufacturers who have invented them.

To the house of Ransome and May, of Ipswich, agriculturists are much indebted, for they were among the first who made the great move in the better construction of the implements of husbandry, by the judicious substitution of iron for wood in the frames of field implements, and in the better construction and fitting up of the working parts. A few years ago, the ordinary implements of the farm consisted only of some wooden-framed unwieldy ploughs and harrows, and an equally clumsy wooden roller; and in many old leases and agreements will be found a covenant that the landlord is to supply plough timber, by which was understood wood for the construction and repair of the tenants' stock of agricultural implements. A farmer now, glancing at the long array of beautiful machinery exhibited in Class 9, would not be slow at discovering that an unlimited quantity of plough-wood would do but little towards supplying him with a stock of such elaborately-wrought machines as those before him. A person unacquainted with the merits of the various implements here exhibited, would be sure to imagine that too great a sacrifice had been made to show, and that the machinery exhibited could never bear the rude shocks and violent strains to which this description of machinery is subjected. To foreigners this effect must be particularly striking; for, as compared with similar implements exhibited by them in their several departments, our own must appear so light as to be almost useless. The reverse of this, however, is really the case; for nearly all these implements have been subjected to the severe tests of the Royal Agricultural Society's appointed judges, whose report will hereafter be made public; and, although some will be found better than others, there will be but few that do not possess some good qualities, and scarcely any that can be considered as actual failures.

Nevertheless, it is quite true that our agricultural machinists have taken the most extraordinary and unusual means to make as brilliant an appearance as possible at this the World's Great Fair, and for this purpose they have worked exceedingly hard for some time past in painting, polishing, and varnishing their machines, to a pitch that will astonish many a farmer who makes the journey to London on this occasion, and whose associations and interests will naturally attract him more particularly to this part of the Building.

The painting agricultural implements in gaudy colours is a practice that cannot be too much condemned; it was an old plan of attracting the ignorant to buy a worthless thing. Modern makers do not make for ignorant patrons, nor do modern implements require brilliant colours to attract.

Those excellent machinists, Messrs. Hornsby, have erred in this particular point, and have much overpainted and decorated their machinery. In this peculiar occasion they may be excused; but we should advise them to abandon the practice altogether, as has been most judiciously done by Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley, whose stand of implements has a most attractive appearance, from the fact that he has used no paint whatever, the whole of his excellent machinery being varnished only, thereby exhibiting the materials and workmanship to the inspection of any one. The excellent and ingenious machinery of Messrs. Hornsby stands in no need of bright colours to render it attractive to all who know anything of the matter. The portable steam-engine, manufactured and exhibited by this firm, is one of the most beautiful pieces of machinery in the department, though exceedingly light and even elegant in appearance, and of the most delicate workmanship. The results of the trials will prove it to be one of the best high-pressure engines ever constructed, the consumption of coal being only 6 lb per horse power per hour. We shall in future Numbers give Engravings of this and several other engines, with an account of the duties done at the trials.

It was the original intention of the committee to have arranged the machines and implements into divisions, in the order in which they were used in practice, all those for performing the same operations being placed in the same division, this was found to be impracticable, and we therefore find them arranged in separate stands, on a similar plan to that usually adopted at the exhibitions of the great agricultural societies, each maker having a separate stand, where all the several implements he exhibits are placed by himself in the order he thinks best. But the space occupied by the various makers is very small compared with what they often occupy at the societies' shows, and the consequence is, that the machines they exhibit are all choice specimens, generally those of which they are themselves the inventors or sole manufacturers, or machines for which they have obtained prizes and earned a peculiar reputation. Some of the larger implement manufacturers, who would gladly have occupied 10,000 superficial feet each, found themselves rather confined in about 800 feet: they have enlarged their accommodation by erecting galleries above, upon which the lighter machinery is placed, having by these means nearly doubled the space allotted to them by the Committee.

We will first proceed to take a general survey of the machinery exhibited by the various manufacturers, and afterwards make a more careful examination of the most important implements at each exhibitor's stand. Commencing at the east end of the division on the south side, we have the first the most excellently constructed portable engines by Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston. These engines will scarcely be surpassed by any in the department: they are of the most approved construction, the cylinders being enclosed and kept warm by being placed in the smoke-box. The engine has an oscillating cylinder, and in the other it is fixed. Near to this are placed some excellent implements by Messrs. Smith, of Kettering, especially a horse hoe, with steering apparatus, and some winnowing machines. Further on we have a number of ploughs and harrows from the celebrated factory for this description of implements, of Howard, of Bedford.

The art of plough-making has been carried to great perfection by these makers, and our foreign visitors will look with considerable interest on the long light swing ploughs of this firm. Near these are some excellent machines by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., including an excellent portable steam-engine. Near them is a variety of implements by Messrs. Dent, Dru, and Co., amongst which a liquid manure machine is a prominent object. Near here are placed some interesting models of farm steadings, one of which is composed entirely of galvanised corrugated iron. The stand of Messrs. Garritt and Son, of Leiston Works, near Saxmundham, occupies an important position here, closely packed with specimens of machines for which this eminent firm has become celebrated. Adjoining this is the stand of Wedlake and Co., containing highly finished specimens of horse hoes, grubbers, and their harrowing machines. Passing a variety of interesting objects, which we shall hereafter separately describe, we have an important feature in this department in the stand of Messrs Barrett, Exall, and Andrews: it contains almost every variety of agricultural implement in use, many that are in principle peculiar to this firm, such as their improved threshing-machine, made entirely of iron, with its ingenious contrivance for adjusting the concave to the drum; their patent safety horse-gear, and a valuable machine for bruising gorse, almost the only effective machine in use for that purpose. They also exhibit an excellent portable steam-engine; and on the upper floor of this stand is placed a model of a threshing barn, fitted with the necessary gear. All the implements exhibited by this firm are of remarkably good design and construction, and the workmanship of the best possible kind; but Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews have, like many other exhibitors of agricultural machinery, fallen into the error of over-finishing their work. The lathe and the planing machine have done too much towards producing an effect of bright iron: it would have been much better had all the implements of husbandry been exhibited exactly as they are supplied at ordinary times to the purchaser; though it must be admitted that the the Great Exhibition of 1851 is a peculiar case, and on this account Messrs. Barrett and Co may be excused the turning to account the magnificent their factory can afford in finishing the workmanship of another class in the north side of the Building. Having alluded to the machinery on the north side, we may observe, that our agricultural machinists would do well to examine, and take a lesson from, perhaps the most perfect piece of machinery in the whole collection—a pair of oscillating marine engines, by John Penn, of Greenwich, and observe how unostentatiously these beautiful engines are finished and exhibited.

The remainder of the space on the south side is occupied by a variety of contributions by different exhibitors, conspicuous amongst which is a machine for thorough-draining land. An Engraving of this was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS a week [illegible] it was tried at Uxbridge. It has had some important additions made to it since that time, and we shall enter more fully into its merits hereafter. By the same maker will be found a plough of peculiar construction, having a double mould-board, and thus effecting the object usually attained by the ordinary turn-rest plough. This is remarkable, from the fact that, in the department of Switzerland, there is exhibited as a new invention a plough of the same description, by Joseph Glaïs de Lestal, Canton de Bâle, and which shows forcibly the importance of exhibitions like the present, where persons may examine and ascertain what has been already done before they attempt to improve and invent.

Crossing to the north side, we find a most excellent apparatus for steaming and cooking food for stock, by Messrs. Stanley and Co., and another portable steam-engine by Mr. Burrell. The machinery exhibited by Mr. Burrell will attract considerable attention for its superior workmanship, and the finished manner in which it is got up. The threshing machine in this case has been painted of a dark olive colour, and varnished up in a manner much better adapted to a carriage body than a farmer's implement. Near are some utensils for the dairy, from the Vale of Aylesbury, exhibited by Mr. Jolly. They are the most beautiful things of the sort we have ever seen. In the Swiss and other Foreign departments are utensils of the same description, for which these countries are celebrated: but those who take the trouble to examine both, will say that Mr. Jolly has well sustained our reputation for the manufacture of these useful articles. A contrivance for packing hops deserves favourable notice here

We have passed over, in our progress thus far, several machines for the manufacture of drain-tiles, to which we shall hereafter pay proper attention; as also the stand of Mr. Clayton, which is located here. He exhibits one of his excellent double-action tile-machines, which ingeniously combine the vertical and horizontal action; a large number of tiles of various shapes, for tiles, and for making hollow bricks; and some excellent specimens of pipes, in a great variety of shape.

We have now arrived at one of the leading features on this side—that is, the stand of Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley. We have before alluded to the peculiar and excellent appearance of Mr. Crosskill's machinery and implements, caused by his varnishing without paint. This is a very complete stand, and comprises everything of this description, for which Mr. Crosskill's manufactory has became so justly celebrated. It contains some excellent farm machinery; a universal mill for crushing oats, beans, &c., for grading corn, and a variety of other materials; some good specimens of drills; an improved chaff-engine, for cutting straw for litter, which is a great desideratum, and one of the points which has hitherto almost baffled the ingenuity of inventors.

Mr. Crosskill also exhibits some excellent specimens of his carts and waggons, fitted with his improved wheels: of these wheels he exhibits a variety of specimens in another department; and all who take the trouble to examine this important stand will be delighted with the excellence of the specimens exhibited.

In speaking of Mr. Barrett's stand, we omitted to mention an ingenious machine for making hurdles, which is specially worthy of notice The next stand of importance is that of Messrs. Ransome and May, of Ipswich. This firm has long been celebrated for the production of machinery and implements of a superior class; and their character as manufacturers is well sustained in the excellence of those here exhibited, comprising specimens of all the most important implements now in use, and an excellent portable steam-engine. The stand of Messrs. Ransome and May, from the absence of all unnecessary brass, glitter, and showy paint, does not make so brilliant an appearance as some of its neighbours; but it will not prove the less attractive to those who are really interested in agricultural mechanics.

Near here we have some excellent specimens of chaff-engines, by Richmond and Chandler; two other portable steam-engines, and many valuable implements, and a novelty in a steam digging machine, before alluded to. The stand of Messrs. Hornsby and Son, of Spittlegate Ironworks, Grantham, is the prominent feature at this end of the class: it has, like the stands of the other large makers, a gallery above for lighter articles, and contains excellent specimens of their various field and barn machines. The drills at their stand are well worthy of attention: some recent improvements have been introduced, which have simplified them considerably, such as the application of gutta percha tubes instead of the old jointed pipes, for conveying the manure and seed, &c. from the hind to the ground; and an ingenious contrivance has been added, for preserving the level of the seed-box when the drill works on the hill side. The winnowing machine of this firm deserves notice. Their portable steam-engine, before alluded to, is here: its chief peculiarity consists in the cylinder being enclosed in the steam

chest; and an excellent plan has been adopted in constructing the governor of this engine, by placing the gun metal caps in such a manner as to receive the heavy iron balls when the engine is not in use, and prevent them from swaying about when the engine is travelling.

The machines exhibited by Smith and Co., of Stamford, will be well worthy of examination; they consist of chaff engines, haymaking machines, horse-rakes, and cultivators. Mr Smith has deservedly gained great celebrity for his powerful chaff engines; they are equal to anything of the kind exhibited. The drawing, instead of the ordinary chopping action of the knife, is much to be recommended, five feet of the knife passing through eighteen inches of the material cut. This has hitherto been almost the only machine that would effectually cut straw into lengths for litter; it cuts, cheaply and effectively, any length, from a quarter of an inch to five inches.

A iron stall, complete, with rack and manger, is exhibited here, by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen; and near it is placed a large machine, which will doubtless attract considerable attention, a specimen of this kind being seldom seen south of the Tweed; it is a complete Scotch threshing mill, with winnowing apparatus above, and fitted with elevators for raising the corn from under the shakers to the hopper above. The action of this machine is different from the ordinary English ones, as in the latter the grain is rubbed out between the drum and the concave; while in the Scotch machines it is beaten out, the straw being held between two rollers, and the beaters striking it out as they revolve. This plan was the invention of the celebrated Andrew Meikle, in 1786, and remains the same in principle to this day. Messrs. M'Cartney and Drummond, of Cumnock, Ayrshire, are the exhibitors of this interesting feature in the class.

We have now arrived at the point from which we originally started, at the east end of Class 8; and, in the slight sketch we have given, have noticed most of the remarkable contributions in this department; but we have necessarily omitted a great number of interesting objects, which we shall describe separately hereafter. Although the great bulk of the machines and implements of husbandry are placed in this class, yet there is much to interest the agriculturist in other parts of the Building, especially small machines, tools, and utensils. It will, doubtless, be observed, too, that all the steam-engines we have noticed are portable; and from this it might be inferred that this is the only description of engine applicable to agricultural purposes, and it is singular that in Class 9 only one or two specimens of fixed engines should be exhibited; but the agriculturist will be amply compensated for their absence in this class, by the variety he will find elsewhere equally well adapted to his purpose as to that to which they have been applied.

In Class 6 a number of valuable grinding-mills will be found deserving of attention, especially one exhibited by Westrup and Co. Ashby's vertical dressing-machine, and one for dressing flour in vacuum. Millington's patent smut-machine, a valuable improvement; a mill worked by levers, with the same action as is used in rowing. Samuelson's process for manufacturing oil-cake; and various specimens of millstone. by Hughes; and an improvement which will be a great boon to agriculturists in an improved form of gutter. The want of proper gutters to carry off the rain-water is a great evil which this plan will do much towards removing: it consists in forming the last eaves-tile into the shape of a gutter, ingeniously joined, and secured to the eaves-board. This specimen of roof is composed of different kinds of tiles, and a stream of water is constantly flowing over it, which effectually tests its capability for answering the intended purpose.

In Class 5 will be found some excellent varieties of pumps, adapted to agricultural purposes, for lifting or forcing liquid manure, or water; also some small fire-engines, suitable to farmeries.

In Class 28 is placed an elaborate model of Mr. Meehi's farm, at Tiptree Hall, Essex. Those who have not had an opportunity of visiting this much-talked-of farm will here find that they may make themselves acquainted with every detail of Mr. Meehi's practice. The model has been executed with great care; and, as the roofs are all moveable, the machinery and other details may be closely inspected.

The agricultural machines and implements exhibited in the foreign departments have already excited considerable attention, and they will deserve the special notice of those interested in such matters.

The largest number of contributions of this kind are in the current year allotted to the United States of America. They consist of a large number of ploughs, of various kinds, but all having one strong feature in business, being remarkably heavy in appearance, full breasted, long in the mould, and having the stilts unusually short and elevated, with the holding part inclined at a flatter angle. We shall hereafter more particularly describe implements, and endeavour to point out the differences that exist between them and those exhibited on the British side, and the objects for the purpose to which they are applied. In addition to ploughs, there are horse-hoes, grubbers, cultivators, and drills, and two specimens of remarkable-looking machines for reaping corn.

Reaping by machinery offers so many advantages, that it has occupied the attention of machinists for centuries past, and yet none have been produced that could keep their place amongst the implements necessary to the farmer. The late Mr. Smith, of Deanston, tried hard to perfect it without success. How far this production of American ingenuity will succeed, we will not pretend to judge, but it has a strong resemblance in principle to one formerly used in England, and known as Bell's patent.

In the Belgian department are a number of implements, some possessing considerable merit. They consist of the usual kinds of grubbers, landpressers, horse-hoes, drills, and some ploughs. In the department of France is a wool-cleaning machine, and some specimens of thrashing mills. Denmark exhibits a large well-made chaff-cutting engine. Saxe has sends the double plough before alluded to, and some good specimens of dairy utensils. Austria sends scythes, reaping-hooks, &c. In the department allotted to British possessions abroad, will be found some wooden framed ploughs, very similar, as may be expected, to those exhibited by the United States. In the same department are specimens of hay and manure forks, scythes, and malt shovels.

COX'S AERATED WATER APPARATUS.

The absence of mechanical contrivances usually forming part of soda-water and other aërated water apparatus, and the entire exclusion of atmospheric air, are two of the chief features in Mr Cox's invention.

The water or other liquid is impregnated with the gas in excess, by connecting the vessel which contains the sulphuric or other acid employed to generate the carbonic acid gas, with a second vessel, called a "generator," in which the gas is made, by means of a supply pipe, in such a manner as to cause an equal pressure of gas both above and below the acid. By means of a tap, any desired quantity is admitted into the generator at proper intervals, and the pressure of the gas increased to any required extent. The pressure thus obtained is made available in forcing an excess of the carbonic acid gas into the liquid to be impregnated.

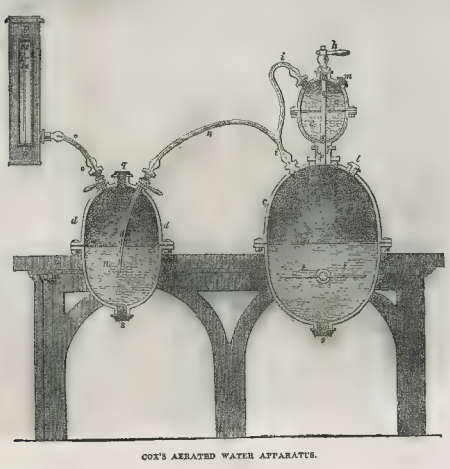
The Views represent the Gas Generator and the Purifier, made of hammered copper and tinned inside, standing on a counter or table. Each of these vessels is constructed in two parts, being connected together by means of screw-bolts passing through the flanges of each vessel. On the top of the "generator" the acid vessel is attached. This is also made of hammered copper, but, instead of being tinned within, is lined with lead, in order to resist the action of the acid. The acid is admitted into the generator through a passage, which is furnished with a proper plug, covered also with lead, the plug being moved by a handle as shewn.

In order to equalize the pressure of the gas above and below the acid, a communication is made between the vessel which contains it and the generator by means of a pipe, as shewn; and the atmospheric air is allowed to escape by means of a tap at the top of the vessel. The chalk, lime, or other alkali is introduced into the generator by an opening left for the purpose. The generator and purifier are connected together by a leaden pipe, the passage through which is opened or closed by means of a tap, from which a pipe is extended to within 4 or 5 inches of the bottom of the purifier. A pressure gauge, for the purpose of ascertaining the pressure of the gas in the purifier, is fixed in connexion therewith.

From the purifier, a branch pipe, with proper tap, leads to the tank containing the liquid to be impregnated with acid, the end of which pipe is carried to within 2 or 3 inches of the bottom of the cylinder. During the operation of mixing the gas with the lime or other alkali, the latter is kept in motion by an agitator, which is turned by hand in the ordinary way.

The *modus operandi* may be thus described. When the generator is charged with its complement of water and lime, the acid vessel with the sulphuric acid, and the purifier with the water, all the taps and openings being closed, the acid is admitted into the vessel containing the lime, which is kept in a state of agitation during the time of impregnation. The atmospheric air is forced, by the action of the acid on the lime, to the top of the vessel, whence it escapes by the tap here provided for the purpose. On this tap being closed, the whole of the generator is occupied with the gas; the gas is then admitted into the purifier, and, passing through the water therein, occupies the upper part of the vessel. From the purifier the gas is next admitted to the interior of the cylinder containing the water to be impregnated; the water being kept in a state of agitation, in order to facilitate its amalgamation with the gas.

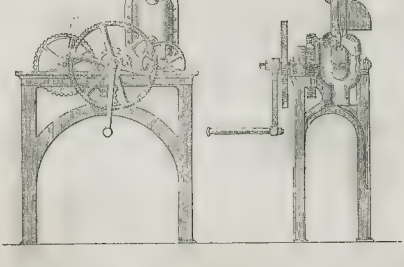
A tap of peculiar construction forms part of Mr. Cox's patented invention. It consists of a cylinder of metal, having an aperture at one end in the centre, but bored through so as to emerge eccentric to the other end. This cylinder is placed between two clips bolted together, having on their contiguous faces circular recesses, in which the cylinder is placed; one clip being connected with the *influx*, and the other with the *efflux* pipe. The opening and shutting the passage for the flow of the liquid is regulated by the position of the eccentric.



COX'S AERATED WATER APPARATUS.

APPOLD'S ROTARY PUMP.

Those of our readers who are already acquainted with the various useful inventions and philosophical contrivances of Mr. Appold, will be glad to find his Rotary, or, as it has been called, Centrifugal Pump, occupying a very good situation in that department of the Exhibition devoted to "Machinery in Motion." It is easily found, by the very conspicuous wooden pipe—more, however, in appearance like a chimney shaft—which extends to the roof of the Building; and, when in operation, the sound



APPOLD'S ROTARY PUMP.

of water rushing, as it were, from a lofty eminence, also calls the visitor's attention to the locality of the little powerful engine. Mr Appold exhibits here two pumps: the one of three inches diameter, which is driven by hand, and the other of twelve inches diameter, which is driven by Clayton's oscillating engine, having a cylinder of 8½ inches diameter, and stroke of 26 inches in length, the steam varying in density, but when we inspected the engine on Saturday last, the pressure was equal to 33 lb. on the square inch. It is to be observed that Mr. Appold's pump is at a very long distance from the boiler-house, and therefore has not the advantage of the same amount of power as those engines which are in the more westerly part of the Building. A gutta percha band, from the 8-feet fly-wheel of the steam-engine, passes to the driving wheel of the pump, which latter wheel is of 30 inches diameter. On the shaft of this wheel is a larger wheel of 46 inches diameter, from which a second band passes to a 12-inch pulley, on the spindle of the 12-inch pump or fan, which is contained in an iron case, and placed within the wooden vertical pipe already mentioned; this pipe is 7 feet 6 inches long, and 12 inches wide in the clear, and reaches from the floor to the underside of the cast iron trusses of the roof. In the front of this pipe are two wooden valves, at different heights, to show different effects; the lower one has a surface area of 576, and the upper one of 1008 superficial inches respectively. The fan is furnished with six blades, placed angularly, and the water is received or drawn into the fan by two apertures, each of 7 inches diameter, in the circular sides or discs. In the iron case which encloses this fan is an opening at top, having an area of 63 superficial inches for the eduction of the water. With the large pump of 12 inches diameter and 2 inches in width, which contains a gallon of water, a duty equal to 70 percent is effected; that is, 70 gallons of water pumped up are equal to 100. The weight of the blades which give impulse to the water is only 11¼ lb. In front of the wooden pipe is the reservoir or tank, to receive the overflowing water either from the upper or lower valve, as the case may be. For draining extensive tracts of fen or marsh land, this invention seems to claim particular attention.

DUNIN'S EXPANDING MODEL OF A MAN.

THE visitors of the Exhibition will find in the Western extremity of the Building this most singular mechanical invention of Count Dunin. The record of its manufacture is sufficiently romantic. Having early in life become involved in the cause of the insurrection of the Poles, he was banished the country, but, being desirous of again visiting his native land and enjoying the estate of his ancestors, he set to work himself to mechanical pursuits, that he might expiate his offence, real or imaginary, against the Emperor of Russia, by showing that he might be useful to the country if he were restored.

The figure represents a man five feet high, in the proportions of the Apollo Belvidere, and from that size the figure can be proportionally increased to six feet eight inches; and, as it is intended to facilitate the clothing of an army, it is so constructed as to be capable of adjustment in every part to the particular proportions of each individual. To obtain this result, the most complex contrivances are required, and the number of springs, screws, and other movements are required, and the number of springs, screws, and other movements render it a marvel of human ingenuity. The tailors regard it with admiration, but its costliness of construction renders it an instrument too expensive for them to purchase. It is a marvellous sight to see the model expand, and it is well deserving a careful inspection. The exhibition is composed of 870 framing pieces, 48 grooved steel plates, 162 wheels, 202 slides, 476 metal washers, 482 spiral springs, 704 flat plates, 197 nuts, 8500 fixing and adjusting screws, with numerous bearing pins, so that the number of pieces is upwards of 7000.

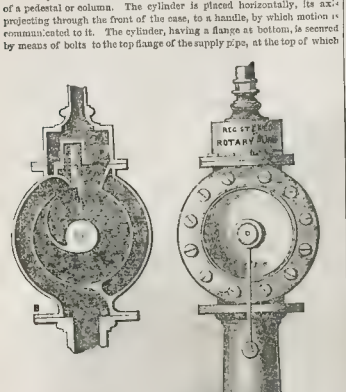
APPOLD'S ROTARY PUMP.

THE CRYSTAL PA

BY MOONLIGHT.

CLUNE'S ROTARY PUMP.

Rotary engines and rotary pumps seem, at length, to have a chance of being introduced to the mechanical world for a great variety of purposes. Among the many machines of this class which appear in the Great Exhibition, Mr. Clune's invention seems to claim notice, from the simplicity of its construction, portability, and neatness of design. It may be either placed on a bracket attached to a wall, or be fixed on the top of a pedestal or column. The cylinder is placed horizontally, its axis projecting through the front of the case, to a handle, by which motion is communicated to it. The cylinder, having a flange at bottom, is secured by means of bolts to the top flange of the supply pipe, at the top of which



CLUNE'S ROTARY PUMP.

pipe is the clack valve in a curved chamber at the bottom of the cylinder, which lends into the external channel, passing half round the cylinder, and terminating in a port at top. Behind this port is a vertical slide, or diaphragm, which acts as a stop, and slides up and down in a groove, and is enclosed in a case above the cylinder, its lower edge being faced with leather, caoutchouc, or other suitable substances. For the greater part of the revolution of the horizontal shaft of the pump, the stop rests upon a cylindrical boss surrounding the shaft, which passes through one side of the cylinder by means of a stuffing-box, its opposite end resting on a fixed bearing on the other side of the cylinder. The boss is cast with an eccentric or spiral cam, the outer end of which works in contact with the interior surface of the cylinder, wherein its sides are in contact with the ends of the cylinder. In front of the vertical slide is the delivery-port, with its valve opening out at the top of the cylinder, having a discharge-pipe for the water or other fluid to be pumped up. At each revolution of the cam, which causes the stop or diaphragm to fall, a vacuum is formed behind it, after passing the inlet-port already described; and thus a body of water is at once elevated to the cylinder through the lower valve, at the same time the water already in the cylinder in front of the eccentric is driven out through the upper clack-valve. The action of the gradually curved cam effects a smooth and easy motion on the diaphragm, and a regular discharge of the fluid is secured by the rapid rotation of the cam.

ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORK.

Whatever importance may be attached to other branches of manufacture in which the ingenious and hard-working mechanics of this country may be engaged, there are none so thoroughly national as the various departments of the iron trade; and, whether we consider it in its application to the manufacture of that machinery by and through which other departments of trade are carried on, or in its application to those utilities of life which constitutes it a distinct branch of our national industry, its value cannot be overrated. The natural advantages we possess in the ore of this material rendered it a matter of great importance that our display should be at least equal to our present position; and in this respect no disappointment can possibly occur, for, in whatever department of our hardware trade we may look, we find it amply represented. In ornamental iron-casting—a branch of trade to which our French neighbours have of late years devoted special attention in connexion with their bronze works—there was some fear that in certain points we should not stand so well as it was desirable we should do. The result, however, of the comparison is such as to set at rest any fears on this head; for, whilst we can well afford to acknowledge the excellence of the works exhibited by our French and German competitors, there is ample field for congratulation as to the continuance of our traditionary superiority in these points. For this result, however, we have to thank the last two expositions at Paris; for, at the period of that of 1844, the ornamental iron-castings produced in this country were generally of a most unsatisfactory character, and it was only from the startling fact forcing itself upon the attention of those engaged in this trade, that, whilst little or no improvement had been going on in this country, especially as regarded design as applied to this department of our national industry, our neighbours had not only been employing the best artistic talent in the production of designs for this special purpose, but had progressed in a wonderful manner in the production of iron-castings of the very best character, combining the best mechanical dexterity and, so to speak, chemical skill in the treatment of the material, so as to ensure a sharp, clear, and perfect reproduction of the model in the finished metal.

The famous castings of Berlin had long been objects of interest to our metal-workers, but only so far as they were wonderful examples of the use to which a material so unpromising as iron might be put, even as ornaments for the decoration of the person. The iron-castings of France, however, came more practically home to us; and when we found that the useful was so completely combined with the ornamental, it behoved us to take steps to meet so unexpected a result. With a field of operation before us, of which the French could not boast, in those centres of attraction, the firesides of our English homes, it was at once seen to what an extent the improvement of our metal casting could be carried in this direction alone; and in the present Exhibition there are remarkable proofs of how distinctly our manufacturers have directed their attention to the decoration of the useful rather than to the production of mere ornamental accessories, such as groups of figures, statuettes, or even vases.

It is, then, to the stoves, grates, balustrades, garden seats, and other articles, that we are to look for the real manifestation of the present position of the art of ornamental iron-casting in Britain, and not to any mere abstract productions, although there are, without doubt, many examples of such latter class of objects.

It is no easy matter to impress upon minds of a mould as unbending as that of our own race the necessity for bringing in a new element to aid in the development of the ornamental iron trade of England, and to impress upon them the fact that, in spite of all they had done, there was still much more to be done; but, as we have already said, the French exposition of 1844 effected that which no arguments, however cogent, could do; and our workers in metal saw, that, unless they bestirred themselves, and that too immediately, the more than ordinary excellence of their productions would no longer avail them, and that least of all with their own countrymen. The manufacturers of stoves and grates accordingly set to work so earnestly, that in two or three years a wonderful change had come over the spirit of their productions; and we have no hesitation in saying that some of the examples of this class in the Exhibition are far beyond anything of the kind ever before executed. Let any one carefully examine the

GRATES AND CHIMNEY-PIECES

exhibited by Messrs. Hoole, Rolson, and Hoole, of Sheffield, in which are combined an amount of excellence in design, with beauty of workmanship, far beyond anything which a few years ago could have been expected. The examples of dead polish steel, combined with bright steel and ormolu, exhibited by this house show, in design, an adaptation of tasteful classic forms in new combinations and singular appropriateness of arrangement. In one example, facing the central avenue, the ornaments of the cove supporting the shelf are very artistic, and the bas reliefs of the frieze broad and effective. The variations, too, of the same designs in different materials argue well for the resources of the manufacturer, and show thoughtful adaptation, and not mere capricious change.

Messrs. Stuart and Smith's examples are equally excellent and original, though different in style, for which, indeed, we ought to be grateful; for in nothing do we need more improvement than in that everlasting "follow-my-leader" habit which seems so inherent in some of our manufacturers. For too frequently it is found that the instant an enterprising tradesman brings out a novelty, all "the trade" are after him in full cry, until the improvement is ground to pieces by continual repetition in all possible forms. Happily this is not the case on this occasion, for every man appears to have gone for a dit tinct individuality, and has consequently succeeded in a greater or less degree. The grate in the Alhambra or Moresco style, by Messrs. Stuart and Smith, is very excellent; and the introduction of the light bronze effect with the enamel blue is a noticeable feature. The castings are of a first-rate character, and, indeed, could not possibly be surpassed. The stoves, too, are elegant and tasteful in form and ornamentation. Messrs. Yates, Haywood, and Co., Rotherham, also make a beautiful display in the avenue, near the Sculpture-room; and, on considering the works of these three houses, we believe the reputation of Sheffield may be safely left in their keeping. At the same time, there are points in which improvement may be made, to the lessening of the cost of production and the more general diffusion of a better class of manufacturing art among the people. For we hold that anything which tends to increase the price and not the excellence of a production, is an evil; whilst anything which tends to reduce the price, and at the same time preserve excellence in all its integrity, is a positive good: therefore all superfluous elaborations, in whatever form they come, whether in the shape of "shams," bronzes, or the great integrity of ormolu, are to be deprecated; and that there are such elaborations about many of the most excellent specimens, will not be denied. Now, we hold that iron, being iron, should not be left to look like itself. It gains nothing by its natural metallic grey of the dead polish, which is much lower than the beautiful contrast, the effect is infinitely superior to any of the innumerable "shams" so constantly resorted to in order to make bronze metal look like something else. These remarks, then, bring us to one of the great features of the Exhibition, as an example of iron casting,

THE COALBROOKDALE DOME

In spite of all our admiration of the skill and energy with which the Coalbrookdale Company have sustained the reputation of their house, we cannot but think that in many parts they have gone too far in their works of the "sham" bronzing just complained of. With means of production far superior, probably, to any other firm of a similar character in Europe, it is to be lamented, that, notwithstanding great excellence, without doubt, an immense amount of artistic power has not been done than we see even in the very admirable expositions before us—and that it is really an admirable display every one will agree. Let us take the great dome or garden-house in the centre, an elaboration of materials to which the inherent capabilities of cast iron are carried to an extent far beyond what might have been expected, and an amount of constructive power displayed, that might, in a small scale; but, despite these excellences, there is a lack of design, of positive intention about the work, which mars the *ensemble*, and leaves the mind dissatisfied, and we say, *Cui bono?*

This structure is supported by six pilaster-like columns of open rustic-work, the double stems of which are interlaced with ornamental details of the same character. From these stems rise branches of oak, which form arches for the support of the dome, the leaves and detail being admirable examples of casting. Each column or pilaster is surmounted with a cleverly modelled falcon as a finial; and from the centre of the dome springs a vane, which is surmounted by a figure of a winged Mercury. There are several good points in the construction of the supporting ornaments; but there are very objectionable; and of these latter we would particularly instance the scrolls at the base of the vane-shaft, as being exceedingly stiff in the curves. The wings of the crowning figure, too, are immense in size, and needlessly out of proportion. The most objectionable part of the whole, however, is the suicidal eagle, placed within the dome, and at which Mr. John Rolls's "Eagle Slayer" is supposed to have just projected the arrow which pins him to the roof. This leaves nothing to the imagination of the spectator—a great point in all art, and especially so in the higher manifestations; and thus a statue, which is admirably suggestive of vigorous exertion, from the presumed distance of the object aimed at, is brought down to the level of a vulgar bird-catcher, who gets his ornithological victim comfortably within reach, and then quietly slaughters him.

We have bestowed thus much of criticism upon this work, because, in many points, it is a remarkable one, *malgré* the mistakes, for had it not been worthy of commendation, it certainly would not have been worthy of the notice we have given it, as it becomes a warning in the production of such works may be useful, that so much is here said about it; for, as a specimen of casting, it is second to none in the Exhibition; but it would have been infinitely better to have left it in all the integrity of plain cast-iron, than to have "bronzed" it; since, as a work in bronze, some of its best points would not be so noticeable as they are in iron the casting of the oak-leaves, for instance.

The Gothic garden-seat, placed inside this structure, is a very excellent example of casting, of the adaptation of a given style of ornament to a special purpose. The Gothic details are well introduced in combination with the rustic-work which forms the basis. We might go on to notice other features of the examples shown by the Coalbrookdale Company, but must postpone them to another occasion, as it is desirable that a glance should be taken at the display in ornamental iron-casting on the Foreign side.

BERLIN IRON.

The exquisite character of the Berlin iron-castings is known and acknowledged on all sides; and the perfection to which these works may be carried in the smaller kind, if used for personal decoration, is well illustrated by the examples exhibited by A. F. Leymann, of Berlin (137). Here we find a singular contrast in the use of the same material; and few persons would be disposed to believe that there could possibly exist any similarity between the large work last quoted and the beautiful and delicately constructed articles now under consideration. Instead of massive columns, we find delicate tracery of so minute a character as to require careful examination to be understood. Fingers rings, earrings, brooches, bracelets, and caskets, all highly decorative; and the beautiful colour imparted to the work enhances its value by its tone and unpretending character.

By the side of these examples of German ingenuity and skill, are placed exquisite specimens of another kind of ornamental metal-work, which it may not be out of place to mention here, inasmuch as it is for a similar use to that of the Berlin castings just quoted: as it is to the exquisite ornaments in steel wire, the whole of which are deserving of special examination for their elaborate workmanship and the elegant taste in which they are designed and carried out. Chains, bracelets, pins, and purses in great variety show to what an extent this beautiful art may be carried in skilful hands; and we would earnestly commend this article to the consideration of the steel toy makers of Birmingham, as likely to afford them hints of a most valuable kind.

In the more useful castings we do not find so large an amount of excellence as might have been expected. Even the larger ornaments are by no means suggestive of superiority. A casting of a low panelled balustrade is very bold and effective; but many of the bronze imitations are rude, and the leading features of M. Leymann's display are certainly the exquisite ornaments already spoken of.

The raised letter-castings of Foin and Elsenring, of Augsburg, for the purpose of embossing books for the instruction of the blind, are admirable examples of the class; whilst the more ornamental specimens of A. R. Schaefer and Co., of Offenbach, display great excellence in design and workmanship, the castings being very pure and delicate. A card-basket is especially noticeable; and the beads, as examples of paper weights, are worthy of examination for their clear and well-defined casting.

Amongst the more useful articles may be instanced a steaming apparatus, by F. A. Wolff, of Hellbrun, in which the classic decorations of the iron chamber are admirably adapted to the recumbent form required. H. C. Grammans, of Rotterdam (68, Holland), exhibits two very pretty stoves, the design and casting of which are admirable. The perforated side panels are very excellent examples of modelling, and show a far greater degree of taste and skill than our neighbours the Dutch generally get credit for. An embossing roller, exhibited by Nering, Bogel, and Co., of Münster, is also a very superior specimen of skill in iron-casting. This is used for calendering Utrecht velvet.

FRENCH IRON-CASTINGS.

Of the French iron-castings we shall have much to say when they are better arranged than at present, and when returning to the consideration of those examples of British manufacture which time would not permit us to do justice to on this occasion. In order, however, that the visitor may have points of comparison, by which to judge of the relative merits of French and English iron-work, we quote such examples as may serve as illustrations of the degree of skill to which our neighbours have attained in this manufacture.

The efforts of some of the best and wisest men of France have been directed to the development of the iron trade of that country, and, in spite of difficulties of no ordinary character, there can be no doubt that immense progress has been made. It is, however, still very doubtful if the works established in various parts of that country can be made to answer as purely commercial speculations, even with the enormous amount of "protection," as it is called, afforded against the importation of British iron. Still, in the more ornamental branches of the trade, an immense progress has been made, and the beauty, not merely of design, but of workmanship and skill in casting, is such as to deserve the highest praise. We have already stated, that to the extraordinary productions of this class exhibited at the exposition of 1844, may be attributed the great improvement made in our own ornamental iron trade since that date; and though we question very much whether our neighbours have made a corresponding progress, this is quite certain—that their works are worthy of careful examination.

The balustrades of M. Boldé Murtin, of Paris, are excellent examples of their class; and a casting evidently intended for the end of a bedstead, exquisitely designed in the Italian style by an exhibitor whose name we could not ascertain in the confusion which still continues in this department of the Exhibition, is as fine an example of workmanship and adaptation of material as can be found in the Building. To do justice to this we must return to it again under more favourable circumstances. Dietrich and Sons, of Niederbronn, Lower Rhine, exhibit some excellent examples, in which bold modelling is combined with fine casting.

Of statuettes in iron and groups of figures, much could be said, and certainly not to the advantage of some of our own manufacturers, so far as regards originality of subject. For instance, we have here the very large originals of the life-size dogs exhibited by the Coalbrookdale Company. If there was anything of a very superior character in these examples, there might have been some excuse for the coincidence as some may call it, but suspicious or piracy as we should call it, but there is more. These dogs are certainly the result of some ingenious Frenchman's attempt to adapt casts from dead subjects and make them into the representation of living animals, but they are dead dogs in spite of all his efforts. One is asleep, another, even to the lifting up of his fore-paw. Now this is not art; but a caricature of it; and may be placed in the same category with the artistic effort of the village painter, whose power to express a red lion was limited, that, in order to execute a commission entrusted to him, he hit upon the expedient of painting one side of his dog, and using him as a printing *type*—thus contriving to impress the figure of the animal upon the sign-board, as a basis for future operations.

Concluding for the present our notice of the French iron-castings, we would call attention to the examples exhibited by M. Matifat, of Paris, whose large tazza in the Central Nave, and the counterpart on the other side of the transept, are both of them very fine examples of their class. This example of the whole large tazza is boldly designed and admirably executed work of large dimensions, being 8 feet in height, and 8 feet in diameter. It is in the style of Louis XIV., and is an excellent example of the bolder forms of that school of ornament. Near this a fountain, by M. André, Val D'Oade, is now being erected which promises to afford matter for future consideration, since the parts bear evidence of skill, alike in adaptation and workmanship.

There are few departments of the Exhibition to which the time of the visitor can be more profitably and more agreeably directed than the one to which we have just endeavoured to direct attention, inasmuch as there is much to please and instruct. The mastery over unpromising materials, the skill and adaptation required to be exercised in works so unyielding, the beauty of form and even of colour attained to, and the durability of the work when once executed, are subjects on which much more may be said, and on which we hope to dilate at some future period.

THE UNITED STATES.

In our account of the opening, on the 1st May, the name of J. S. Stansbury, Esq., the United States Commissioner, was accidentally omitted.

The United States make a very imposing outside show, with a space second only to France in extent, but unfortunately the performance does not come up to the promise. The space was by no means too large if each State had sent a contribution of its principal *rebuts*, or if the great Republic had lain as close to us as Ireland, so that shortcomings might have been easily amended at the last moment; We have, however, no right to reproach Brother Jonathan, for we must not forget that the United States had not only the disadvantage of the greatest distance to traverse, but of an utter want of those Government arrangements which have enabled Austria especially, France and its neighbours, and even Tunis and Egypt, to make a respectable show. They were distracted also by conflicting views as to the success and extent of the Exhibition. Besides, the chief produce of the States, fit for exhibition, consists of raw produce, which it is no one's interest to send.

There are very few of their manufactures which they could hope to sell here. American manufactures of the same kind as those exported from Europe could only be sent as a matter of curiosity by a Government organization. Private individuals seldom take such useless trouble.

In the British department, the mineral exhibitions, and some of the manufacturing machinery, have been sent up by a local subscription. Of course, this could not be carried out to any extent in those newly-settled western states about which we feel most curious.

Still there can be no doubt, that if the "States-men" had had any idea of the kind of Palace prepared to receive, and the number of gazers prepared to examine, their contributions, they would have exerted themselves to make a much greater show.

MINERALS.

California disappoints us dreadfully. We were promised specimens of the golden ore in sand and in quartz; we made machinery for gold washing and gold refining, and examples of the many precious stones in which the true El Dorado is said to abound. We have, however, as yet, nothing except a machine for crushing gold-seamed quartz, and 100 lb. of gold-silver, contributed by agents under the unpleasant locality of Old Burlington-street, London. A great lump of *zinc* occupies one conspicuous position; and, in another, a huge *mass of copper ore* from Lake Superior. One side of this Lake Superior district is, we believe, in British American, and the other is republican American territory. It is, perhaps, after the South Australian Burra Burra, the richest copper in the world. Mining, in the proper sense of the term, is scarcely needed. Ample quantities of nearly pure copper are to be obtained by simply digging. At present, however, the value of the richness of the ore is neutralized by the impediments in the way of conveyance to a market over the barren, rocky, swampy region which environs it for nearly three hundred miles.

Other minerals in great variety, including specimens of iron ore of fine steel quality, are sent, but will more properly come within the scope of a technical review of foreign and colonial minerals.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

The most prominent among the vegetable produce is a long line of barrels of fine flour packed in the neatest of barrels, in outward appearance giving promise of that excellence for which the best brands of American flour are famed. Very naturally, however, the barrels are more attractive than the flour.

The Americans excel very much in woodwork; this may be seen in a row of remarkably neat buckets of bird's-eye maple, cedar, and all manner of fancy woods. These are articles which generally come within the designation of "Yankee notions." The industrious inhabitants of the New England States, during their long and severe winters, occupy their time in making a variety of such articles, including parts of Sam Slick's celebrated wooden clocks, and furniture, especially rocking chairs. It is with these *notions*, barrels of wheat, Indian corn, and pickled pork, that Yankee schooners travel about the West Indian Islands, the South American coast, and among our Australian possessions, bartering, chopping, changing—keeping a shop on board. Very often, the vessel itself is built, filled, and freighted by the joint-stock labour and contributions of the inhabitants of a small sea-port; the crew are nearly all shareholders of the ship and venture; and of the crew, the captain and carpenter are often the only able seamen; the rest are raw country lads—Green Mountain boys, as they are called.

INDIAN CORN.

The display of Indian corn in the ear is numerous and various. The colonisation of the western states may be said to be supported on the strength of ninety-day corn. A backwoodsman, who finds him-self too much crowded, sells off his improvements, packs up his tools and his "crop" on a waggon, and plunges into the forest. When he finds a "*location*" to his mind, he chops down trees on an acre or so, burns off the tops, and leaves the stems standing. After rolling away the timber as well as he can, I takes his hoe, not a slight concern like our horticultural implement of that name, but a stout, strong, long-handled instrument, almost as strong and heavy as an adze. With this he chops a hole in the cleared ground, drops a few grains of Indian corn, measures the length of his hoestaff, and makes another hole, and so forms four holes on a square the sides of which are about five feet in length; continues the operation without the trouble of ploughing, digging, harrowing, or raking, and feels assured that in three months a crop will be ready to feed him and his cattle, if necessary, during the winter, while he is preparing a more complete clearing. Indian corn is delicious, boiled green, eaten with butter and salt, and corn-cobs are good for smoking hams, and many other uses. The green leaves make fodder, and the ripe corn is useful and edible in a hundred ways. The knowledge of all this gives a certain additional interest to the large yellow ears

We must not forget to note, that one of the exhibitors (Mr. Stansbury) has produced a sort of Indian-corn bread, which is pronounced delicious by many who have found the ordinary preparations of that grain by no means pleasant. Indian-corn bread in the "States" is usually eaten hot.

Many specimens of tobacco are shown, but they do not attract much notice

THE VIRGINIAN CABINET.

The land of our first American colony, from which, according to popular tradition, Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the intoxicating weed, has sent by subscription a collection—a cabinet of native ornamental wood, containing an appropriate partitions specimens of the ores, the marbles and building stones, the various kinds of wood, of grain, of tobacco, hemp, flax, and other vegetable produce of Virginia; of native silk, wool, and manufactures; cloth in cotton and cloth of different qualities.

We ought to follow this example, and prepare cabinets of the natural if not manufactured productions of the different districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

COTTON

Many specimens of dried plants, with the cotton of each kind, are shown, and may be compared with the specimens collected from our Indian possessions.

FURNITURE

An army of chairs constructed in a very costly manner, on a principle that enables the sitter not only to rock, but to roll or loll in almost every direction after the advance of one kind of luxury among our transatlantic brethren. These chairs, which are chiefly of iron, will not, we imagine, be allowed to go back. We must not pass by a child's chair, waggon, and velocipede combined, a toy that will go far to supersede wheelbarrows and wooden horses.

CAOUTCHOUC.

The Americans come out in great force in India-rubber, applied to an infinity of purposes, not only goloshes, which they first introduced (an immense improvement on the old clogs and boots), but portable boats, pontoons, life-buoys, hoods, and cloaks in wonderful variety. Among the last mentioned the light waterproof hoods for carriages must be admired.

CARRIAGES AND SHIPS.

But, if we were asked to fix on the manufactures in which the American are especially excel, notwithstanding that a few admirable models of clipper ships are displayed, which exhibit the intense application of one of our naval men, we should without hesitation point to the light carriages.

The Yankees do not ride for amusement; hunting, according to our notions, is almost unknown, although Washington kept what were called fox-hounds, probably southern hounds. Driving is the great resource for the spare half-hours of the wealthy citizens of the Republic; and fast trotting is the passion of all the ingenuous youth. No horses trot like American horses, many of them do not know how to gallop. Then, again, the roads in the country are very bad, and a vehicle which was not both light and strong would never get along. It is found better to have carriages ("*waggons*" they call them) that will bound over, instead of bumping against, every obstacle in a corduroy road. The tough woods of the country enable the builders to conform to these requisites.

We are sorry that our friends have not sent specimens of those excellent blue waggons which are built in such numbers for western emigrants, and especially for the overland route to California. Those exhibited are chiefly for town use.

A racing cart is a model of lightness and workmanship. The fellies of the two lofty wheels consist of only two pieces of hickory wood: it is quite strong enough to run over turf or a smooth road, but a child could pull it with one hand

We cannot admire a heavy clarence, gorgeously fitted up; but a cheek-string, which is also a speaking trumpet, is worth borrowing

A phaeton of polished native wood, without paint, is not of a graceful form, but it is well worth the study of our English coach-builders, who have been tempted by the cheapness and durability of iron to go on adding clause after clause, until our carriages are so heavy, that they are only fit for short journeys over the stones.

The high fore-wheels of these American carriages, which cannot lock under, require careful driving round corners, and offer some difficulties to getting in and out with restive horses; but still, the plan presents a great deal of valuable suggestive matter to an intelligent coach-builder. Altogether these "waggons" are the most original and striking part of the American department.

A New York saddler has sent a set of fore-horse harness of the most costly description, all mounted with solid silver. Unless among expectant Lord Mayors or recently-elected Sheriffs, he is scarcely likely to find a purchaser in this country.

The New York sleigh does not strike us as so handsome as those sent from Montreal.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Deserve inspection. The ploughs are good; some of them economise in case of fracture, by dividing the share into three parts.

A reaping machine, similar in principle, but more elaborate than those used in Australia, is of value when labour is scarce, time of value, the corn dry, and the straw worthless. A series of prongs catch the heads of corn, cut or pull them off, and throw them into a basket, as a horse or ox marches along.

All the American tools, especially a set of axes, should be examined by our mechanics. In this department they have made great improvement. No axes are worth their room to a colonist, except those made after the American model.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head may be included a variety of odd matters patchwork quilts, and ladies' fancy-work; dentistry and wigs: *a hortus siccus* of wild flowers; Daguerreotypes of great size; a few stuffed birds; and a set of furs, which are made from an animal common in North Carolina If cheap, they may make a new article of commerce.

The statues of the "Greek Slave," and "Dying Indian," and the machinery, must be properly noticed under their respective departments

In concluding this cursory view, we must ask our Transatlantic friends to try again, and do better next time.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY MOONLIGHT.

From whatever point this fairy-like edifice is viewed, the spectator cannot fail to appreciate its graceful character. But, probably, under no influence are its long-drawn aisles and glittering roof seen to greater advantage than when illumined by the silver light of the moon The effect of the transept, the northern half, of which is shown in the Illustration, is especially beautiful; and the moon's light shining through the high-arched roof, gives the ridgy mass the *pelucid* appearance of crystal, and justifies the popular appellation of the structure. The pavilion-like architecture of the east end is also well shown in this view of the Palace; and the "tall ancestral trees" keep watch, as it were, around the stately shrine of the world's treasures.

The view is taken from the east and of the Serpentine, whose unruffled surface, reflecting the moon's rays, lends enchantment to the whole scene.

1.—COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE QUEEN, IN ZINC.

This statue, which represents our gracious Sovereign seated upon the throne, arrayed in all the attributes of Royalty, is an appropriate compliment from the Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, of France and Belgium, to this country, in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of All Nations. Its production also affords an instance of extraordinary energy, having been, we are informed, "commenced and brought to its present state within the short space of three months." The statue stands, with the pedestal, 21 feet high. The design and modelling are from the hands of M. Dantan, *aine*, of Paris; the stokings of the pedestal by M. Lemaire, architect, and executed by M. Hardouin. The statue was cast under the immediate inspection of M. Victor Paillard. Independently of all consideration as a work of portraiture, this is a remarkable production, and deserves attention

2 AND 3.—TWO PAIRS OF SILVER SALT-CELLARS. BY MORREL.

These are four very pretty figures, two boys and two girls, in the Louis Quinze style, bearing baskets of silver gilt for the salt. The design and execution are equally creditable to the producers.

CROZIER HEAD. BY ROGERS.

A beautiful specimen of wood carving, by this justly-celebrated practitioner in the art. The flowers and foliage, in high relief, are executed with a delicacy and boldness which can scarcely be surpassed.

5.—VENTILATOR. BY BIELEFELD.

One amongst many ingenious applications of *papier-maché* executed by patent machinery, to which Mr. Bielefeld has for many years successfully directed his attention.

6 WALL DECORATION. BY MORANT.

A very elaborate production of painting and sculpture-work in the Louis Quatorze style. In the centre is a female figure surrounded by foliage, with various animals in compartments, the whole inclosed within an architectural composition of marble pilasters, surmounted by a rich frieze. The capitals of the pilasters present Cupids in white, peeping forth from the richly gilt foliage.

7.—ORNAMENTAL LEATHER. BY DULUD.

M. Dulud, of the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, who has devoted much attention to the dyeing and ornamenting of leather after the manner formerly practised at Cordova and Venice, has sent in several specimens, of which we engrave one. The colours are brilliant, and the devices in good taste.

8.—FIRE-DOG. BY MESSRS. BAILEY.

For description, see No. 11.

9.—BLUE AND GOLD DAMASK. BY HOULDSWORTH AND CO.

There is a great amount of freedom and excellent management in this specimen of silk manufacture; and though the pattern is simple and the forms are a little angular in detail, yet the result is sparkling and satisfactory. As an elegant adaptation from nature, without any straining after effects not easily produced, it may be quoted as an example. Without being crowded, the surface is well covered.

10.—CHAIR. BY JEANSELME.

M. Jeanselmé's collection of arm-chairs and *fauteuils* exhibits great variety, having regard equally to comfort and tasteful appearance. We have selected for engraving one of rather original composition, after the antique style.

11.—FIRE-PLACE. BY MESSRS. BAILEY AND SON.

Another specimen of the same art, in a different style. It is a three-stabbed register-stove; the slabs are of china richly enamelled; the outer work of Sienna and white marbles. The scroll-work above the grate is all richly gilt. On either side are two fire-dogs, of novel construction, representing gilt eagles standing on bright steel orbs; the standard beneath being also gilt. One of these dogs is represented on a large scale in figure 8.

12. CHIMNEY-PIECE BY J. VAUDRE

The design of this chimney-piece is essentially French, but at the same time so admirably adapted to the material, that the more florid characteristics of style are kept down. The caryatides are elegant and expressive, the action being free and unconstrained; and when seen under the marble shelf, which the whole is intended to support, the effect will be elegant and pleasing. As an illustration of our remarks on the iron manufacture of France, it is worthy of high commendation.

13. PANEL FURNITURE. BY LEVIEN.

The principal object in this group is an extremely elegant cabinet, in tulip-wood and buhl, with paintings on porcelain in the centre of the panels. In the back, on the right, is a lady's escritoire, in maple-wood, inlaid with tulip-wood; and on the left, a lady's work-table, of very pretty shape, and elaborately inlaid.

14.—GROUP OF PLATED WARE. BY MESSRS BRADBURY.

A salver, a cup, a goblet, and an inkstand all fine specimens of the taste and workmanship for which Sheffield is justly celebrated.

15.—FIRE-PLACE. BY FLEURY.

A very elegant production in bright steel and gold. From the initial letters and crown at the back, it would appear to have been made for a distinguished personage. The fender, an extremely rich composition of grapes and vine leaves, with a boy seated in the centre, is gilt throughout.

16. SOLITUDE.

This is one of the statuettes sent in to compete for the prizes announced by the Art Union Society.

17.—CABINET. BY TAHAN.

A piece of boudoir furniture, upon which all that good taste could suggest and art accomplish, has been lavished with an unsparing hand. It is of pear-tree wood, elaborately carved, with devices in foliage with birds. In the panels are very successful copies on porcelain of Madame Marcelle's celebrated studies after Goethe's "Mignon," the originals of which formerly belonged to the Duke of Orleans, but are now in the possession of M. Molé.

18.—QUEEN MARGARET. BY JOHN BELL.

A very pleasing statuette, produced by Messrs. Messenger and Son, from the original model by Mr. Bell.

19.—GROUP OF BOOKS. BY HANICQ.

Worthy of passing notice, as specimens of gaudy and costly bookbinding, by M. Hanicq, bookseller to the Propaganda at Mechlin.

20.—CLOCK. BY FRODSHAM.

A very elegant clock, upon a rich support by an eagle. Above the clock is an ornament, composed of a broken pillar—the work of time, and a serpent—the emblem of eternity.

21.—ARTICLES IN PLATE. BY SMITH AND NICHOLSON.

This group presents only a few of the attractive and highly-finished works in silver sent for exhibition by this old-established house, and which do equal justice to its well-earned renown and the arts of the country. In the middle is a centre-piece, composed of an apple tree, round the stem of which are four figures in dancing. To the left of it is an extremely elegant production, a centre-piece, the stem of which is composed of lilies of the valley. In the foreground is a very handsome fruit dish; on the right, a claret jug. The other articles are of equally beautiful design and workmanship.

22. ELIZABETHAN FURNITURE. BY C. J. RICHARDSON

A table and a triangular seat, boldly carved in oak, in the Elizabethan style, by Mr. Richardson.

23.—TABLE AND BOOKCASE BY G J MORANT

The table is of elegant design, and distinguished by the finest workmanship. It was made for the Duchess of Sutherland, and, we believe, from her design. The swans are painted white, the lilies and bulrushes partly gilt and partly white. The bookcase is also white and gold, and of very pretty design.

24 BROOCH. BY LATILLIN AND PATEN.

Prettily designed; the principal object a large pearl, of fine quality, upon which reclines a female figure, in oxidised silver; the rest of the composition is gold.

25.—CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS IN BRONZE. BY LEROLLE FRERES

This is a very elaborate composition, which makes a considerable step in advance of the ordinary resources of decorative art. The centre group represents the conversion of a Moor to Christianity: the dignified, earnest, and chivalrous bearing of the Christian knight, who is pointing out the truths of the Gospel, and the deeply reflective and conscientious character of the countenance of the Moor, being admirably embodied. On either side are a knight in armour, of noble mien, and a Moorish slave bearing his spoils. The accessories throughout are appropriate, being in the Moorish style. The whole is of bronze, enriched with platings in silver and gold.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Continued from page 401.)

CHAPTER IV.—*(Continued)*

THE EXHIBITIONS OF FRANCE (CONCLUDED)

PASSING over another five years, we arrive at the year 1844, and the extraordinary exertions now necessary to marshal the national manufactures into one building attest the remarkable progress which the country has made. It is the last official exposition that which Louis Philippe will preside; and before another national exhibition [illegible] his throne will be tacked, the portrait of the King (that King who now receives the report of the Baron Thénard) will be turned to the wall; and from Claremont an exiled family, now loaded with honours and the envy of Europe, will learn all that concerns the exhibition of 1849.

The official Exhibition of 1844 was the most splendid museum of a nation's industry ever gathered together. In every department there were signs of vigorous improvement Those engines which visitors to the early exhibitions laughed to scorn, now choke up the greater part of the space of the Carré Marigny; and to their gigantic power the merchants point in explanation of the splendour and cheapness of their goods Entering the building by the Royal entrance, [illegible] fleeces are seen stretching right and left. Turning to the left, the visitor at once discovered the secret of the successes of Parisian manufactures. In rows and pleasant specimens of Parisian cabinet-work of exquisite design, billard-tables, pianos, inlaid work, clocks, stamped copper, bronzes, lamps, jewellery; Sèvres china, glass, books, paper, musical instruments, all commanding foreign markets more by beauty of design than by great expenditure of material. On the opposite side of the building the splendid manufactures of Lyons, Lille, Nismes, Avignon, Metz, St. Quentin, Roubaix, Tarcoing, Rheims, Amiens, Amiens, Nailhouse, and the Seine Inférieure, are ranged. This splendid building, designed by M. Moreau, and raised within the space of [illegible] days, contained such a collection as no other country in the world of the earth could have gathered together. The number of exhibitors was 3960; and the various nature of the exhibition rendered it necessary to appoint no less than 58 jury-men. The report which these gentlemen published is a fine specimen of art in itself. It is beautifully and profusely illustrated, and more than any other French report on the same subject enables the reader to form an opinion on the merits of the particular exhibition with which it deals.

In the vast central apartment, devoted to machinery, some curious machines were exhibited. Of these, the machine with three cylinders, to grind oil colours, was not the least remarkable.

Another machine, first exhibited on this occasion, was one by means of which a telescope could be easily directed to any quarter of the heavens. This machine was called "The Comet Seeker."

Other remarkable inventions attracted attention in the great central apartment The apparatus for the distillation of salt water, which was lauded as affording security to the mariner against the evil of a lack of fresh water, was eagerly examined; and the specimens of electro-metallurgy were then novelties. Artificial manures were also in the list of curiosities. The manufacture of plate glass had been improved for astronomical investigations, and that of nitrate of soda, of sulphate of potash, of dyes and pigments, of pyrolignecus acid, and other chemical combinations, had been studied and perfected. Here stood a machine by means of which the earth could be bored to the depth of 600 metres. There were rude improvements in all kinds of agricultural implements. Side by side machines worked by steam: the one hammering a hammer weighing 6000 kilogrammes; the other a loom, which wove a hundred yards at once, and then cuts them asunder with the nicest precision; the third, a floating whistle, to warn the engineer that the boiler wants replenishing with water; the fourth, a machine for stamping coinage; the fifth, a steam apparatus for the manufacture of boilers, and other machines, moved by the great modern power, for pierring, sawing, raising, impelling, in short, for supplying, in endless ramifications, the insufficient human muscle. All these engines for converting human labour into manufactures for human use, told their own bright story in the vast galleries with which they were surrounded

Of the 3960 exhibitors on this occasion, about 2260, including those of whom honourable mention was made, and those former rewards were declined, received marks of distinction. No less than thirty-one manufacturers received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and the jury wisely adhered to the rule of rewarding those zealous citizens whose services to national industry were not susceptible of definite exhibition.

The last exhibition of national industry took place in 1844—the year after the dethronement of Louis Philippe. The Carré de Marigny was again the site for the building, and M. Moreau was again the architect selected. The plot of ground covered on this occasion (exclusive of the vast agricultural shed) was a parallelogram of 206 metres by 160. This building was, as may be seen from a comparison of the plans, more complicated and less imposing than that of 1844. In the centre there was a quadrangle, open to the sky, where, on a mound of turf, surmounted by an elegant fountain, flowers were exhibited. The entire building was of wood, and consisted of about 45,000 pieces of timber, and was roofed with nearly 4000 tons of zinc. Mr. Digby Wyatt found fault with the extra decoration of the building, the pilasters being papered and grained to imitate oak; and *carton-pierre* trusses, painted bronze bas-reliefs, and other "shams" being plentifully scattered about. According to M. Audiguene, this vast building cost £16,000, being an advance of £950 upon the cost of the building of 1844, or 1s 2d per square foot English. All the [illegible] of exhibitors amounted to 4044, in spite of the [illegible] possible that the wholesale dismissals of the Ledru Rollin cabinet and analysis which followed the convulsions of the spring of 1848. These great manufacturing districts which were distinct features of previous exhibitions, on this occasion presented only a few specimens of their power; even Mulhouse made an insignificant figure. In the application of art to manufacture, however, the exhibition still significantly attested the pre-eminent taste of the French people. Bronzes, clocks, *papier maché*, and other productions of Parisian industry, pointed to the universal economy of gratuitous elementary drawing schools. The President of the French Republic might have referred with proper pride to the development of that system which his great uncle originated. He might have seen the hand of the Emperor in more faultless proportions—those daring originalities—those evidences of artistic culture in which the workmen show themselves to be superior to the artisans of every other country. The artistic excellences of Frenchmen alone redeemed their exhibition of 1849 from insignificance. The progress of silk cultivation was still evident, and promises of future wealth dawned in the specimens of Algerian produce grouped in one of the galleries; but, compared with the brilliant exhibition of 1844, that of 1849 was a failure. The sword had hardly fallen from the warrior-workman's hand; too many looms had been turned to barricades; the excitement to social disorder had barely been quelled, when the Ministry summoned the people from their club s to the great national bazaar. On this occasion agricultural show was added to that of manufactures, and the result of the experiment was successful in every particular

The French exhibition of 1854 will, no doubt, be on a grander and more liberal scale than any of its predecessors; and the example of England will, no doubt, lead the authorities of Paris to a different conclusion from that to which they came on this occasion, viz. not to admit the contributions of foreigners

CHAPTER V.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF BELGIUM.

THE Minister of the Interior, while presiding at the opening of a Belgian national exhibition of native industry in 1847, said truly, "The Belgian people have always been distinguished for the aptitude they have displayed for the industrial arts; for the success which has attended their manufacturing enterprises, and for the rapidity with which they have asserted an honourable rank amongst European nations." The flourishing condition of this liberal and industrious country, with its dense population and fine manufacturing towns, attests, perhaps more than any other Continental nation, the safety of relying upon the developments of

civilisation, rather than leaning, with perverse indolence or mistaken and childish pride, upon traditional institutions.

Although Belgian productions have figured in the national exhibitions, only three exhibitions exclusively Belgian have been held. Belgian contributors figured honourably in the French official exhibitions of 1801 and 1802; and in the French exhibition of 1806 they occupied a distinct and honourable rank. While Belgium was only a French province, her manufacturers, of course, competed as compatriots with French manufacturers; however, after the separation of Belgium from France and he union with Holland, at the instigation of England, her industries were exhibited at the exhibitions of the Netherland States of which she formed the southern province. The fifteen years during which the house of Nassau governed the destinies of Belgium form a melancholy epoch in the history of this country, curiously described by an old English writer as "the cockpit of Christendom." The Belgians, with their intense love of nationality and their Gallic blood, could not amalgamate with the sombre, unimaginative Dutchmen. Each saw in the other charac-

16. "SOLITUDE." ART-UNION OF LONDON.

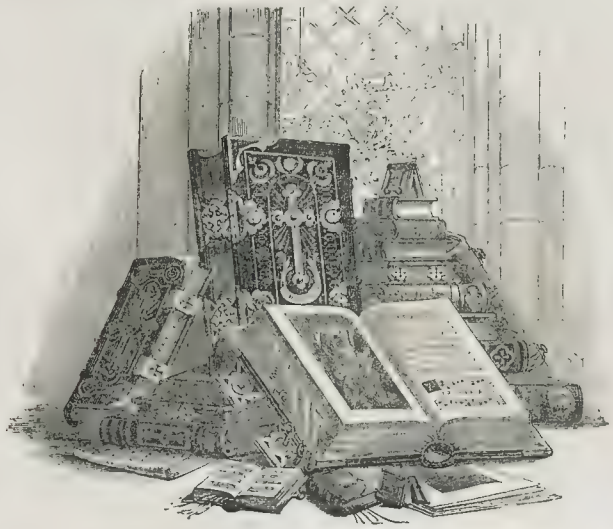
17. CABINET. BY FAHAN, PARIS.

18. QUEEN MARGARET. (BY JOHN BELL), MESSRS. MESSENGER AND SON.

teristics which kept alive a settled and determined enmity. each saw that thepolicy of their respective countries required separate government. Holland, under the restrictive system of commerce, which, for the benefit of the Belgian provinces, was declared necessary, found her commerce decreasing, and that of Belgium rapidly extending—the business of Amsterdam was fast removing to the banks of the Scheldt: it was, therefore, with cordial pleasure that the Dutch and Belgians saw their governments divided—the Dutchman retreating to his table land to reconstruct, by liberal economeze, his slackened business; and the Belgian to cultivate his fields and extend his factories, under the warmth of a firmly planted national flag. The history of Belgium, for the last fifteen years, fills up the happiest page of her troublous, blood-besmeared records. Having felt the yoke of three distinct Continental tyrannies, she had now emerged from slavery, to vindicate, under the blessing of native and congenial institutions, the noble character of her children, and the fruitful capacities of her soil. Among the patriots who directed the current of popular events in the impetuous year 1830, and carried this country through the terrible dangers which attend even the most righteous civil war, M. Silvain Van der Weyer, now the representative of the Belgian nation in this country, was not the least conspicuous.

Belgium figured in four exhibitions of industry, conjointly with Holland. Of these, the first was held at Ghent, in 1820; one in Tournai, in 1824; one in Harlem, in 1825; and the last at Brussels, in 1830, while the Prince of Orange was endeavouring to quell the discontent which Belgium then openly manifested towards the house of Nassau. At the exhibition of 1820, the contributors amounted to 56 only, whereas, that of 1830, held under the disturbing influence of grave political developments, mustered 1020, of whom no less than 813 were Belgians. The exhibition of 1835, however, held at Brussels, [illegible] the first exhibition of industry exclusively Belgian. The best attempt to rally the manufacturers and agricultural farmers of Belgium, comparatively after the commotions and consequent commercial stagnation through which the liberated country had struggled, but which it had cheerfully paid for an idolised nationality, was necessarily, when compared with the last, a failure in point of numbers, and in the important signs of progress which have always marked the repetition of industrial exhibitions whenever they have been conducted on national grounds. Only 631 exhibitors figured at it; and the articles exhibited, though presenting a hopeful picture of future promise, were certainly inferior in character and excellence to the last exhibition of the Netherlands. The contrast, which, though it might be easily and fairly accounted for, did not flatter the national vanity of a people who had been told that they could not support themselves as an independent nation, raised fears and doubts in the minds of many men in authority when the official documents were issued summoning the industrial classes to send specimens of their skill to their capital in 1841. But the stride which the country had taken within the six years which intervened between the first and second Belgian exhibition, was immense and unprecedented. Progress had been small, too, it should be remembered, in the teeth of unusual commercial disasters—disasters which generally allow the labourers' tools to rust, and the workmen to starve.

The terrible commercial crisis with which the year 1838 closed, and the effect of which was so lasting, very naturally called up fears in the minds of men whose very independence was yet an experiment. It was an easy matter to fill the vast galleries of the Belgian Museum of Industry, but the manufacturers naturally dreaded, that, in spite of their titanic efforts, the deplorable disasters amid which they had laboured would divulge their sad results in the nature of their manufactures. However, in the month of February, 1840, the Chevalier de Theux de Meylandt, then Minister of the Interior, issued a Royal decree intimating that on the 18th of July, 1841, a public exhibition of national industry would be opened; and that the government of the exhibition would be confided to a commission consisting of ten members. Provincial committees were also appointed, having powers of selection and rejection over articles within their jurisdiction; and the Ministry announced that the jury would pay particular attention, in its decisions, to the utility and cheapness, as well as to the artistic merits and technical excellence, of articles exhibited. The Government further reserved to itself the power of



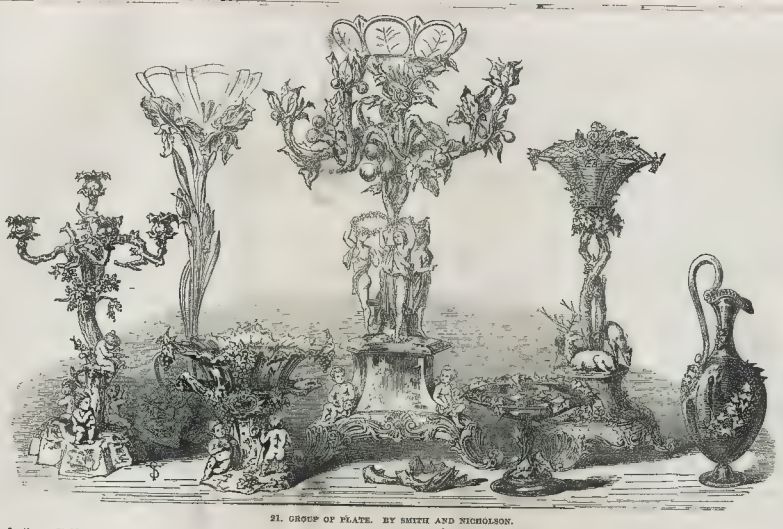
19. GROUP OF BOOKS. BY HANICQ, OF MECHLIN.

20. CLOCK. BY PRODSHAM.

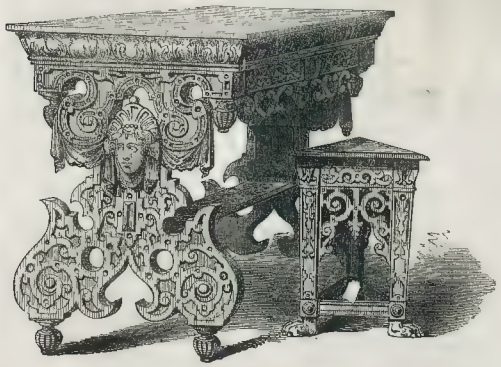
acquiring, by purchase, any articles exhibited, with the view of perfecting a national museum of industry. The expenses of carriage were defrayed by the Government. Exhibitors were invited to send the trading price of articles to the jury, and they were allowed to display the prices upon their goods in the exhibition.

Delay having taken place in the transmission or arrangement of goods, the exhibition was not ready till the 1st August, 1841, on which day M. Nothomb (the new Minister of the Interior) formally opened the galleries of the Musée Industriel to the Belgian public. On this occasion, the president of the Exhibition Committee addressed the Minister on the character of the exhibition in these hopeful words:—"You will see, sir, by the number and the variety of the products exhibited, the extension and development of Belgian industry which have marked the years which have passed over us since our last exhibition was closed. Though remarkable for many manufacturing excellences, this exhibition will be noticed chiefly for the useful nature and cheapness of the greater part of its contents. Belgium, having worked out the problem of economic production, now pauses to find channels for the profitable export of her superabundance." In reply to this address, the Minister referred to the sixty leagues of railway which had been laid down in Belgium since 1835. The object of the exhibition of 1835 was to demonstrate that Belgian industry had not perished in the struggle which had emancipated the country; but the Minister frankly owned that the country had other and brighter hopes in the exhibition upon which the doors were then falling back. In continuation, M. Nothomb warned Belgians that the brilliant bazaar, which justly flattered the national pride, by no means represented fully the industry of the country; inasmuch as many and great departments of industry—many exhaustless sources of wealth—as, for instance, coals (the production of which had lately been enormously extended), could not be represented at such an institution.

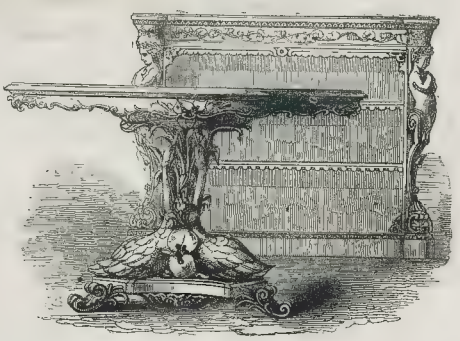
The jury who reported on this exhibition, in a preamble to their official declaration, characterised the gathering of industries as one where trials of strength were rare, where exceptional contributions were few, but where there were a vast number of articles, on the excellence of which the manufacturing prosperity of a country must rest. "We are," said the jury "the first to admire an exquisite fabric, rich and splendid lace, a model Royal equipage, or a grand palatial ornament; but we examine with more attention and interest than we devote to these achievements, those projects which are destined for the great mass of consumers. In what relative importance does the finest fabric stand to that coarse material which is to cover the bare back of the weaver?" Happily the jury preferred to see a product that would carry comfort into the homes of the people, before the lace destined to cover—the more to display—the heightened beauties of a duchess. In this they showed how truly they comprehended the spirit of the times they were approaching, and how worthy they were to enjoy the complete independence which their countrymen had established.



21. GROUP OF PLATE. BY SMITH AND NICHOLSON.



22. ELIZABETHAN FURNITURE. BY C. J. RICHARDSON.

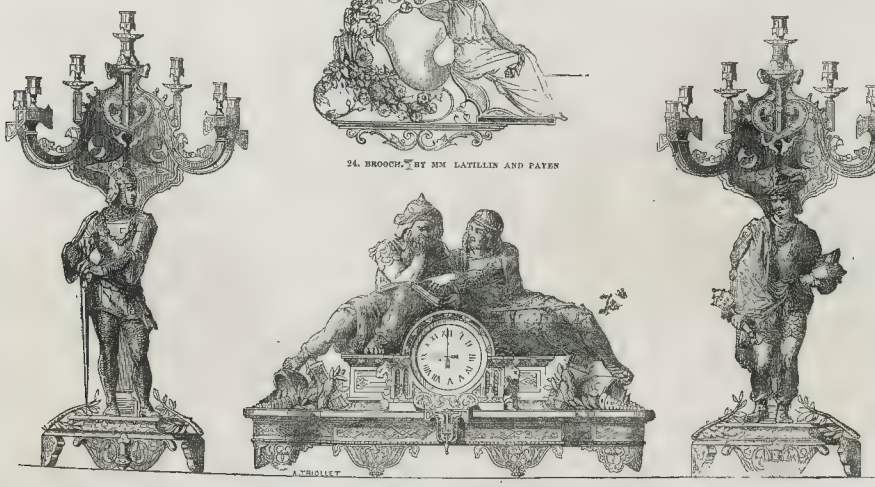


23. TABLE AND BOOKCASE. BY G. J. MORANT.

The number of contributors to this exhibition was 875. Of these, 76 were from Anvers, 403 from Brabant, 159 from West Flanders, 136 from East Flanders, 77 from Hainault, 73 from Liege, 8 from Limbourg, 13 from Luxembourg, and 32 from Namur.

The growth and preparation of flax, which is the great industry of Belgium and particularly of East and West Flanders, had increased marvellously. The industry which had for years been worth an average of two millions sterling to the country, had been assiduously nurtured. Belgium, that in 1836 possessed only one spinning factory, boasted in 1841 no less than eight in full activity, employing forty seven thousand machines. From the Tournai factory of MM. Boucher, flax threads

24. BROOCH. BY MM LATILLIN AND PAYEN



A. THIOLLET

5. CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS IN BRONZE. BY M.M. LEROLLE FRERES.

gram to the fineness of No. 300 were noticed by the jury and the manufacturer rewarded by a gold medal. The following manufactures of the [illegible] exhibited were not [illegible] regret that the manufacture of [illegible] the birth of which in Belgium they had to record in 1835, appeared to have ceased. The manufacture of [illegible] however, had been considerably extended and improved by M. Hums, who had invented and patented a loom for weaving the cotton and imported fabric. In damask linens, specimens of exhibition were [illegible] the whole manufacture that layds the spinning jenny and the Jacquard machine. Many [illegible] had begun to employ Jacquard's loom extensively, and by the adoption of this economy in labour, to place the manufactures of Courtrai in a position to cope with those of Silesia. For specimens of damask linens, MM. Pielman and Fervacke, of Ghent, and [illegible] received honourable mention. A gold medal for their specimens of spun wool. Other woollen manufacturers obtained medals on this occasion; and the Belgian cloths exhibited appear to have justified the high eulogiums which were heaped upon this fine industry.

The directors of the splendid Royal carpet manufactory of Tournai exhibited on this occasion some fine specimens of their looms, executed, after designs in the style of the renaissance, for the Sardinian Court. These specimens obtained for the manufacturers the award of a gold medal.

The cotton manufactures of Belgium, consuming an annual average quantity of cotton estimated at 7,000,000 kilogrammes, and keeping 300,000 men, and 6000 hand-looms in constant activity, and concentrating a vast industrial population around Ghent, were but very feebly represented at this exhibition. This weakness was attributed by the jury to a wish, on the part of the cotton lords, to appear objects of commiseration, and to exaggerate the decline in the cotton manufactures of the country since the year 1841.

The jury reported faithfully the successful efforts which had been lately made to establish silk manufactures in Belgium; and particularly referred to the great manufactory of Lierre, employing ninety looms with this beautiful material.

The specimens of lace exhibited attested the survival of that traditional excellence in which Belgium takes so high rank. Around Brussels, Malines, Anvers, Bruges, Mons, Ypres, Grammont, and Alost, nearly 60,000 women are engaged in the fabrication of lace. In the village schools of Flanders, and in the farm-houses, the feminine industry of which has been superseded by the spinning-jenny, women and children are taught to weave the splendid patterns of those costly webs which form about the forms of wealthy womanhood. A splendid assortment of the result of this industry was exhibited in 1841. Without entering into the relative beauties of Brussels point, of Valenciennes, and other laces, it may be interesting to notice the specimen of lace-work, representing, by means of a needle and thread, an allegorical picture of the attributes of industry, commerce, art, and science, for which a gold medal was awarded to M. Tardieu-Pollet, of Brussels.

The metallic wealth of Belgium, which, after having laboured under the disadvantages and disasters which follow rash and inspirated speculation, was beginning to bear a salutary effect upon active commerce, contributed largely to the attractions of the exhibition of 1841. The exhibitors of manufactures in metals were numerous, their products were extremely various, and decidedly indicative of a dawning prosperity. The reputation of the cannon foundry of Liege had already secured to its directors orders from many foreign powers; and the excellences of the firms of Coullet and Marcinelle, of the Society of Monceau-sur-Sambre, of the Society de Phœnix, were thought severally worthy of a gold medal. That part of the exhibition devoted to machinery was equally noticed upon by the jury with great warmth. Within ten years the manufacture of machinery in Belgium had risen from being an obscure and insignificant branch of industry, to assume the importance of a manufacturing specialty, worth an annual average sum of 18,000,000 francs.

Altogether 1124 medals, 113 silver medals, 292 bronze medals, 76 medals of honour, and 118 "mentions honorable," were accorded to exhibitors on this occasion. Crowds of foreigners flocked to the exhibition; and the interest which the various prizes were distributed, in the presence of the King and Queen, tended to give men a pleasing notion of the bonhomie which the Belgian authorities attached to the successes of industry. The loud applause which greeted a young girl belonging to one of the poor-houses of Bruges, when she advanced to receive a gold medal awarded to her by the jury, indicated that wholesome public esteem of skilled labour which other countries might well envy.

ELECTRICITY.—SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE.

In our last notice we incidentally mentioned the adoption of the Electro-Metallurgic process of engraving embossed surfaces in copper, but they have also sent in my frames made by the electro process. As an example of the excellence of the copper, they have sent copper bars, large copper sheets, and one copper sheet rolled out to a great extent. Specimens of electro duplicates of printing surfaces have also been sent; but perhaps those which are now being prepared for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by Messrs. Palmer, are more curious than any further specimens exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The machine which has been described in this Journal prints in a peculiar surface, and therefore it became of great interest to give a similar curve to our large blocks which were printed in [illegible]. This has been effected most satisfactorily by Messrs. De la Rue, and we are thereby enabled to take advantage of the improved machinery employed by the *Times* newspaper.

The Ordnance have now shewn a series of the copper-plates under the maps hanging up at the extreme western end of the Building, and which should be carefully examined by all interested in the application of electricity to the multiplication of engraved plates.

We also omitted a notice of electro deposited flowers by Captain Hobson; but they are not so good as the beautiful specimens which that gentleman has contributed to the Museum of Economic Geology, and which we examined on the opening day.

With these additions we close our notice of the application of electricity, in which indeed, Russia, where the art is much practised, should send in due time a further supply for our criticism.

ENTERTAINMENT TO FOREIGN SCULPTORS.

ON Monday the first of the series of banquets appointed to take place in connexion with the Great Exhibition came off at Willis's Rooms. The artists have been foremost in the field to welcome their brethren of the foreign sculptors, who have contributed so largely to the embellishment of the Crystal Palace. It was necessary that some party should break the ice of international reserve, and who could do so more gracefully than a body of men most of whom have studied abroad, and whose pursuits peculiarly adapt them for introducing gracefully the more formidable and extensive prandial demonstrations with which this jubilee of industry will no doubt be celebrated? It is to be lamented, perhaps, that the dinner took place somewhat prematurely, and before many foreign sculptors, who are contributors, had arrived in this country; but it was probably better on the whole to select the present moment for the purpose, than to wait until the pressure of other festivities had fairly set in. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Eastlake, and the number of gentlemen assembled might be about 100.

After an excellent dinner, provided by the proprietors of the Thatched-house Tavern, the proposing, the drinking, and the acknowledgment of toasts were carried forward with great spirit and energy. The usual tributes of loyalty were paid to the Royal family, Prince Albert's share in the Exhibition being made by the president and the company a special subject of remembrance. Then came as a sentiment, "The Foreign Governments who have contributed to the peaceful union of nations, by sending works to the Exhibition." To this toast Herr Lefrew, the Prussian Commissioner, responded in French, expressing in animated terms his admiration of the manner in which England had dedicated herself to promote the glory of the peaceful arts. When the applause which his obse vations drew forth had subsided, the president gave "The health of the foreign artists who had sent contributions to the Exhibition, especially those who had [illegible] than usually [illegible] company. This, of course, was [illegible] the evening, and the whole assemblage received it with a right cordial and warm welcome. Signor Monti rose to acknowledge the compliment which had been paid to the foreign sculptors. His great work, the Amazon group, will be well remembered by all who have visited the Exhibition, and the artist, in personal appearance, is not unworthy of his production. He has a fine massive German form, and a cast of countenance eminently frank and manly. His short address he delivered with much straightforward energy, and he was loudly cheered by the company. Mr. Bessemer, the sculptor of "St. Michael and Satan," represented with great modesty of manner the French; and Signor Monti spoke on behalf of the Italian artists. Signor Monti managed to express his thanks in English, and hoped that his hosts might have their present hospitalities acknowledged to them on the banks of the Po and the Tiber. Mr. Sequeur adhered to his native language. Herr Rossi spoke in German, and in compliment to the foreigners present, the President proposed the toast in French, as the most common vehicle of communication among different countries. This gave some idea of the polyglot character of the entertainment, which was further diversified by a speech in Italian from Signor Rezzi, in acknowledgment of the toast "Rome as a School for Sculpture." Mr. Scott Russell, secretary to the Royal Commission, ably responded to the following sentiment, which was given by the chairman:—"The Great Exhibition, may it contribute to the welfare of each nation, while contributing to the friendship of all." Mr. Scott Russell warmly eulogized Herr Rietschel's merits as an artist, and his modesty of character. He stated that his talents were little appreciated even by his own countrymen, and had first been placed in their true light by the Great Exhibition. He concluded by proposing the health of Sir Charles Eastlake, their chairman, as President of the Royal Academy. Sir Charles Eastlake, in acknowledging the compliment, said that it was a subject of great regret to the members of the Royal Academy, in the case of sculptors, to speak to their annual exhibition were confined in so small and ill-lighted a place. This was loudly cheered by the company, and the chairman continued. Under advantageous light, he said, were made apparent both in the display at Westminster-hall some years ago, and in the Crystal Palace at present. This again drew forth loud cheers; and he concluded by saying that the members of the Royal Academy "lived in hopes that they would be able to enlarge the limits and improve the light of the present sculpture-room." The British artists who have contributed to the Exhibition" was the next toast proposed, and on a general call from the company it was responded to very briefly by Mr. M'Dougall. The last toast of the evening was "The Society of Arts," which Mr. Scott Russell acknowledged, and thus terminated in a most agreeable manner the first of that long series of hospitable receptions to foreign visitors with which in the eventful year we hope to see them welcomed during their sojourn among us.

The musical arrangements of the evening were excellent, and comprised an admirable performance on the harp. There was also a toastmaster, who astonished the guests as much by his professional efforts as he amused the natives present by his blunders.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" EN FRANCAIS.

A NEW *entente cordiale*!—a new specimen, never before known, of those moral hooks of steel which are fast grappling England and France in a fraternal embrace! Many are the species of *entente cordiale* we have heard and talked of. There is the *entente cordiale* of politics—the *entente cordiale* of commerce—the *entente cordiale* of art in all its phases. Now for the newest, and the strongest, and the most satisfactory *entente cordiale* of them all—the *entente cordiale* of French and English journalism!

"Give me the making of a nation's songs," said Fletcher, of Saltoun, "and who pleases shall make its laws." Had the shrewd old Scotsman lived now-a-days, he would have said, "Give me the writing of a nation's newspaper, and who pleases shall make speeches in its House of Commons." All that songs ever did, and more—leading articles will do, and better. Popular logic will be a stronger lever than popular verse; and a smashing leader will make into the heart of an abuse with ten times the effect of a smashing swinging of songs, backed by the most ten times the effect of a smashing swinging of songs, backed by the most thundering of choruses. Such being the case, the newspaper printing press, taking its due position, and assuming its due weight in the onward march of the world, every new phase of its development, every new feature which it gains, becomes a matter of profound interest and intense significance. A new phase has, then, just arisen—a new development has just become apparent. The *élite* of the Parisian press has enlisted *pro tem.* under London banners. Names of European renown appear signed to articles which have risen on the light of the first time under our own foggy sky. English and French journalism has proclaimed common cause. English presses—our to fling before the world the thoughts of French writers; English subjects, written on English ground, paid for by English money; the experiment welcomed, it is to be hoped, by both French and English enterprise and patronage.

For this, as its ultimate cause, we have to thank the Exhibition. The good which the Crystal Palace seems likely to effect, in bringing nations together, becomes more and more apparent. The relations between France and England will be in an especial manner drawn closer and twisted firmer. The obliquity of mutual hatred, become almost ingenuousness, are speeding down the inclined plane of time. Why should we detest each other? Why spend blood and treasure for our mutual injury, our mutual annoyance? Because thirty miles of salt water flow between Dover and Calais? Because we have not the honour to be neighbours any "*Oui*" or "*Non*" to say "Yes?" Another most logical argument. Because they choose a republic, and we prefer a monarchy? *Chacun à son goût.* Let us agree to differ. Let us wonder, if we cannot admire, each other's peculiarities. Let us laugh at each other's peculiarities with its tastes; let us quiz each other, argue with each other, as much as we please; but, for Heaven's sake, let us hear no more of fighting with each other.

The new feature of Anglo-Gallic journalism to which we have alluded, most of our readers will be inclined to be the edition in French of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which, during the Exhibition, will appear with the same regularity as the parent paper. Do not let us be misunderstood. The French journal will be the English journal translated into French, but a separate and independent illustrated newspaper, devoted, of course, mainly to the grand topic of the day, but containing the usual weekly *resumé* of intelligence and information, lively and amusing articles, and characterised by an ample supply of elaborate articles, tales and sketches in dashing off-hand, *intime* style—the work of the most distinguished and the most ready and brilliant writers of the Parisian press.

It is certainly not usual for one newspaper to review another. It is certainly still less usual for one newspaper critically to notice what may be called a twin journal, springing from the same source with itself, nourished by the same enterprise, as founded by the same liberality. But this is a time for departure from the usual, which are anything but. This is a time of experiment and of novelty. This is a time for jerking the wheels of society clear from the old ruts. This is a time for breaking from the ancient jog-trot into a new path for travelling and pranking and dashing into new ways; and so, taking advantage of the Saturnalia, availing ourselves of the license of an exceptional time and exceptional doings, of new social phases and new standards of measurement, we proceed to give an account of the first FRENCH ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the columns of its English brother.

The pencils as well as the pens of Paris have been employed on the new French Journal, printed by English types, and founded by English enterprise. An Hogarth or a Johannot—the film tracer of so many mighty minds, the pictorial interpreter in chief to the shades of Le Sage and Cervantes—leads the way—the Angel of Peace conducting the representatives of all nations—and all tongues to the great fane which England has erected to receive them. The remaining illustrations are all connected with the great subject-matter of the fane and some of them original, others shared with the columns of the London Journal. But it is the literary department of the new enterprise which principally commands attention. Besides all the ordinary features of the weekly journal, over and above the general news of both sides of the Channel; besides intelligence from the General Assembly and from the House of Commons; besides the reports and rumours, and *on dits* of London politics and French politics; the movements of Buckingham Palace and the movements of the Elysée, dressed up and set forth so as to appeal to both French and English readers—a great portion of the Journal is devoted to matter particularly interesting and instructive to the crowds of foreign visitors who throng our streets. With excellent tact and judgment, and perfect appreciation of their countrymen's wants and wishes, the conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN FRANCAIS are in progress of preparing a series of articles on the common phases of our social life, on our amusements, our peculiarities, our habits of business and pleasure, on the thousand and one points, in fact, on which a foreigner has no need of being enlightened, so as to enable him to see as much as possible of his hosts, and to understand as much as possible of what he does see. The article on the Turf, for example, will give a clue to names, things, and usages, which would otherwise puzzle many a stranger; it upon the subject of ordinaries, or public dining-houses, will be understood, a more dry abstract of hackney coach regulations, but a piquant essay on London cabs and cabmen, omnibuses and omnibus conductors, is another paper as useful as it is amusing. Then our amusements are to be analysed, and a good notion of our principal theatrical entertainments is conveyed by comparing them with those Parisian artists, whom in style of playing, or, line of character—they most resemble. Still, those are the minor and subsidiary features of the new Journal. Its strong point is the original articles by celebrated writers for the Parisian press, which occupy so large a portion of its columns. French journalism, our readers are aware, differs widely in principle and in system from ours. What is considered by the contributors of our neighbours utterly repudiate it. With us, the journal becomes celebrated, the individual writer is unheard of; with the French, the individual writer is, comparatively speaking, everything, and the journal nothing. Hence the pictures which in the paints within it. We think most of the thing, the abstract notion of a newspaper; they think most of the man, the concrete individual who inspires it. It follows necessarily, that the English public is seldom or never aware of the identity of their daily or weekly instructors. The French public know the names of their journalists, just as well as those of their journals. Sparking at the foot of a thousand articles, there daily glitter the names of the most sparkling and witty writers of France. The public know them and hail them. They hold social rank and literary fame. Thus are the quick thinking minds and quick writing hands, which urge on the grand machinery of periodical and fugitive literature; and from the head-roll in question at least four names have been selected to grace the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN FRANCAIS.

First comes ALPHONSE KARR, with the first instalment of a brightly fanciful tale, full at once of playfulness and tenderness, of sparkle and sentiment. Karr is the author of many novels and *nouvellettes*, characterised by a delicate play of fancy and an extreme fondness for introducing the brightest phases and most imaginative moods of rural life; but he is also an intrepid satirist—witness "Les Guêpes"—and a powerful delineator of the darker shades of city existence. From a charming marine retirement near Havre, he sends a pleasant and playful paper, L'Ermite de St. Adresse." M. EMILE PERSONIL, a gentleman long and well known for his pungent and startling romances, written under the pungent and startling signature of "Old Nick," passes in review the present social condition of England—sketches her press, narrates its manners, touches off a spicy version of the story of Mr. Paxton's obligations to the celebrated *Victoria regia*, and winds up by a spirited exhortation to our poets to be up and doing in the cause and in honour of the Crystal Palace. M. Forgues is an ardent student of English literature, and is thoroughly versed in English habits of thought and action. Keeping his pseudonyme of "Old Nick" for his romances, he signs his own name to his articles in the *National*, the foreign department of which he is under his charge, and his [illegible] of which testifies to his acquirements in that most intricate and most shifting of studies, the international politics and relations of Europe. M. MARY is the third of our borrowed luminaries—a gentleman famed in France in whatever department of letters. He has been, and is still, journaliste, *savant*, poet, satirist, and dramatist; and on the present occasion, like his friend Karr, has opened one of those peculiarly easy and graceful styles of writing, that delicately shaded humour and nice appreciation of character which have won him many of his well-earned laurels.

JULES JANIN, the well-known "J. J.," the dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats*, the "Prince of Feuilletons," the trenchant, the witty, the sparkling, the gay, the acute, the *débonnaire* Jules Janin, has not, could not have been overlooked. Wherever the French tongue is known—wherever a French paper penetrates—"J. J." reigns supreme over the domain of lively and piquant criticism. But he can create as well as criticise. His sketches and *nouvellettes* are amongst the most graceful, airy, and sparkling things in French literature. His style is peculiarly rich in quips and cranks and jeux with the most fantastic combinations of the picturesque and the graphic. He treats his words as a juggler does his balls; flings them hither and thither; dashes them into all sorts of fantastic figures; now keeps them in the air with a glittering shower of sparks; now builds sparkling towers and pyramids with the eternally falling and rising morsels of wonder-working metal. It is this wonderful power of expression, backed by a bright and living fancy, and a continuous flow of rich spirits, which has made Janin's enormous reputation. It is almost impossible to translate him, so as to convey anything but a maimed and lifeless idea of the exquisite original; a fact, which a perusal of his thoroughly characteristic and fanciful article on the Exhibition—so full of sparkle, gaiety, and grace—will very amply confirm.

Under these bright auspices, then, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN FRANCAIS has commenced its career. Its supreme direction has been confided to a gentleman, long resident in London, perfectly understanding us, thoroughly appreciating us, eager to place before the eyes of his countrymen our good qualities in their best point of view, anxious to do us thorough justice, to help Frenchmen to know what England really is, and not what she has been reported to be; convinced with us, in fact, that England and France have only to become enlightened acquaintances to remain firm friends.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country anxious to learn French—to practise their knowledge of French—to make French household words, not to be painfully decyphered on state occasions, like Egyptian hieroglyphics, but to be readily, and easily, and thoroughly comprehended—up at a glance—read by those who run. By such might not a French Illustrated Newspaper be hailed as a godsend? How many family circles are there in which, by such a medium, daily tasks would be converted into pleasures? At present there is no French family newspaper; no French newspaper which addresses English tastes, appeals to English proprieties, claiming entrance as a friend, as harmless as it is amusing in the household circle. Certain peculiarities of our neighbours, reflecting certain phases of French society, and French politics, which do not to the same extent, or in the same form, exist amongst ourselves, have naturally operated, amongst other and even still more extensive causes, to prevent a general reception of French newspapers in English family society. Let such objections be got rid of, as they may be got rid of in the manner indicated, and then who shall say that the best conductor of literature, eager for summoning us to practise our French, the most pleasant teacher and the most agreeable agent, may not be a French newspaper addressed to English readers? So much for the start of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN FRANCAIS.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN GERMAN.—Most of our readers are aware, that, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a German illustrated Journal has also been started—the Gallic and the Germanic nationalities springing from the same resolute determination to signalise the present occasion in the annals of journalism. To some extent, French is a universal language. It is the tongue of courts, of diplomacy, of educated society, of everywhere, but so German. Spoken as many, of educated society, of everywhere, but so German. Spoken as it is over a great extent of the European continent, it still wants the omnipresence of French. It is territorial in its limits. It stays at home, or only wanders in scanty and scattered patches over the world. The German, however, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS felt that this was not the time for doing things by halves. The vast extent of territory embraced in the general name of Germany has sent forth its swarms of visitors to this, at the moment the focus of the world; and it was deemed a matter of courtesy, and of good augury of future friendship and future intercourse, that they should be greeted in the words of their own tongue. From London they may have the satisfaction of despatching home accounts of all they saw and heard, in familiar type and native idiom. The same watchful care of compilation, the same adaptation of means to an end, which, it is hoped, has been found to characterise the French journal, will be recognised in the columns of its Teutonic brother. It has been the aim of the projectors of the scheme, to make the present occasion for ever memorable in the annals, not only of English, but of European journalism; to make the Thames mingle its waters not only with the Seine but with the Rhine; and to send forth to the world accounts of the World's Industrial Congress, in words which will be as well understood at Berlin and Vienna, as at Paris or Brussels.

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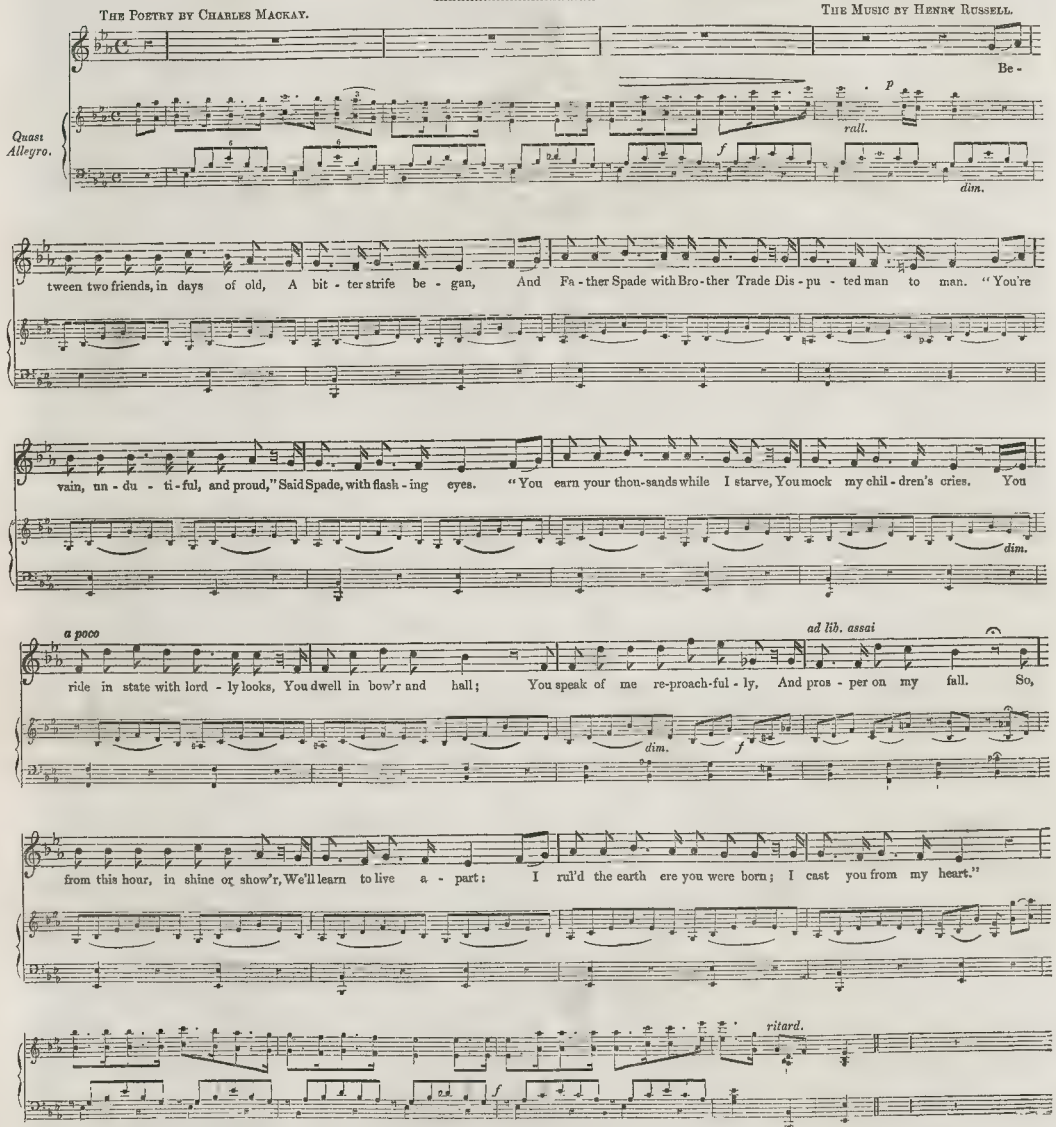
Be -
Quasi Allegro.
rall.
dim.
tween two friends, in days of old, A bit - ter strife be - gan, And Fa - ther Spade with Bro - ther Trade Dis - pu - ted man to man. "You're
vain, un - du - ti - ful, and proud," Said Spade, with flash - ing eyes. "You earn your thou-sands while I starve, You mock my chil - dren's cries. You
dim.
a poco
ad lib. assai
ride in state with lord - ly looks, You dwell in bow'r and hall; You speak of me re-proach-ful - ly, And pros - per on my fall. So,
dim.
f
from this hour, in shine or show'r, We'll learn to live a - part: I rul'd the earth ere you were born; I cast you from my heart."
ritard.
f

Second Verse.

And Trade lost temper in his pride.
He utter'd words of scorn;
"You do not know the ways of men:
Amid your sheep and corn
You doze away the busy day,
Nor think how minutes run:
Go, put your shoulder to your work,
And do as I have done.
You've all the earth to yield you wealth,
Both corn and pasture land,
I only ask a counting-house,
And room whereon to stand.
And from this hour, in shine or shower,
I'll learn to live alone;
I'll do without you well enough—
The world shall be my own!"

Third Verse.

And thus they wrangled night and day.
Unfair, like angry men,
Till things went wrong between them both,
And would not right again.
But growing wiser in distress,
Each grasp'd the other's hand—
"'Twas wrong," said Spade, "to rail at Trade,
He loves me in the land."
And Trade as freely own'd his fault—
"I've been unjust," he said,
"To quarrel with the good old man
Who grows my daily bread.
Long may we flourish, Trade and Spade,
In city and in plain!
The people starve while we dispute,
We must not part again."

Fourth Verse.

And all the people sang for joy,
To see their good accord,
While Spade assembled all his sons,
And plied his plenteous board.
He fed them on the best of fare—
Untax'd the foaming ale—
And pray'd, in England's happy shore
That Trade might never fail.
And busy Trade sent fleets of ships
To every sea and strand,
And built his mills and factories
O'er all the prosperous land.
And so we'll sing God save the Queen,
And long may Brother Spade,
For sake of both the rich and poor,
Unite with Brother Trade!

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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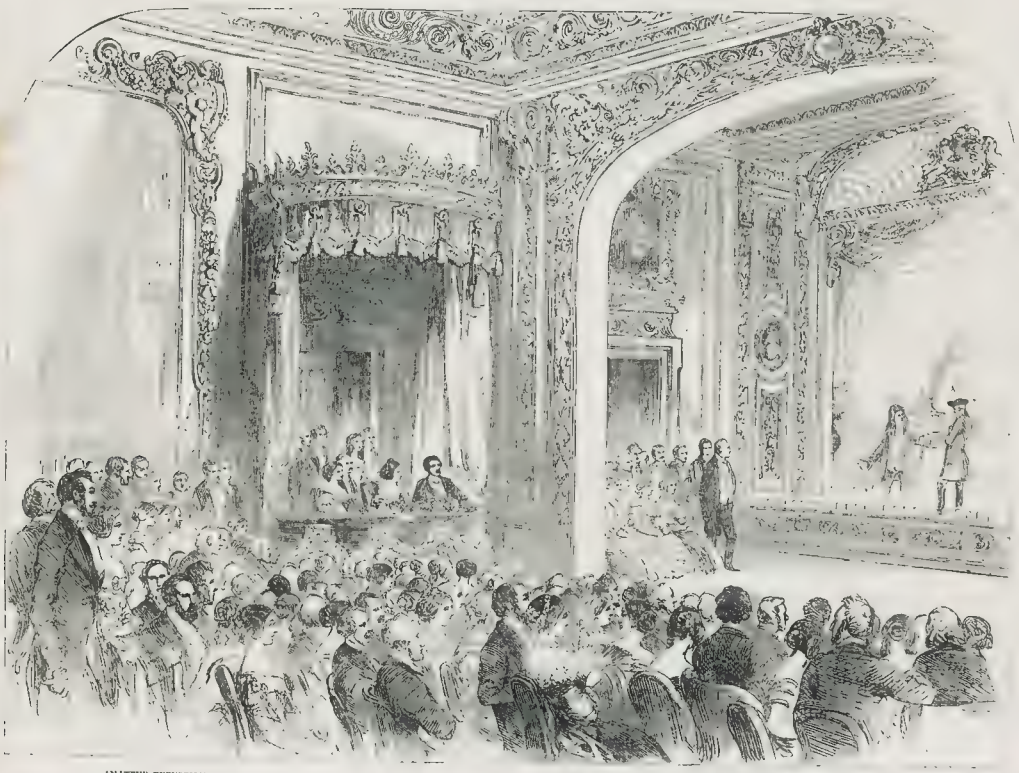
THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Courts of Law have been for some time engaged in the discussion of a question of public importance, in reference to the right of foreign authors to hold or to dispose of the creation of their own brains. We are of opinion that the copyright which an author is entitled to hold in the productions which he creates by his wit, his learning, and his genius, regards not the author alone, or any one country of the brotherhood of Christendom, but the civilisation of which he himself is the product, and that it affects the enjoyment, as well as the improvement, of all nations that exercise the art of printing. In all the civilised countries of the world which possess a literature, a copyright has been conceded to their own subjects for a term more or less extended; and within the last few years, the Legislature of Great Britain has not only re-considered the question as regards the production of books, and granted a further interest in their own works to authors and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, but has extended and simplified the enforcement of a similar protection to designers and inventors.

But the question, unfortunately, has not been entirely set at rest, nd a great deal yet remains to be done. There is no concert among the nations of the world to do justice to each other, and to the genius which is the advantage and the ornament of them all. The works of French writers are reprinted as soon as published, by the literary traders of Brussels; and all the markets of the world, France alone excepted, are supplied at a cheap rate with the productions of French genius, to the benefit of the Brussels printers and booksellers, but not to that of the French authors, without whom there could have been no property in these books, or, more correctly speaking, without whom no such books could have existed. The same system has operated to the disadvantage of the authors of Great Britain and the United States. New books by popular English authors have a large sale in America, but no portion of the profits arising from that sale falls into the pockets of the men by whose learning and talent those books were created. The same wrong is inflicted in England upon American authors, who publish their books in their own cities. The English trade republishes their works, if they are new and good for anything, as soon as they are issued, and the writer on the other side of the Atlantic reaps no reward for the popular delight in his works, and that appreciation of his genius which exists upon this.

The three greatest nations in the world—the nations which march at the very head and front of all humanity—are alike interested in this question; but either for want of a thorough comprehension of its importance on the part of the men who guide their affairs, or from the pressure of matters that appear to be more immediately urgent, scarcely anything has been done by either of them for the protection of literary men, and the consequent encouragement of literature. Whatever has been done has been local and partial. Good books are of no country. They are the heritage of the world, and there can be no doubt that the world would enjoy more of the valuable commodity if it would recognise the claims of those who write them, and foster genius instead of allowing it to be crushed. If there be living Homers, or Virgils, or Shakspeares, or Miltons, or Corneilles, or Le Sages, now in the world, it is surely for the interest of the world that these men should be enabled to earn their bread and their independence by that literary labour for which nature has endowed them with the requisite gifts. Genius is cosmopolitan. Indeed, the principle of an international copyright is so generally conceded, that even the booksellers of Belgium, France, the United States, and Great Britain, who make it their business to reprint the popular books of other countries, for which there is no copyright out of the narrow locality in which they were first issued, admit the advantage which would accrue to literature from a better and juster system. But while the law is in its present defective state, they argue that they may as well take advantage of the absence of all protection as their neighbours. They assert not in justification, but in extenuation, that if one bookseller more moral than another, should refrain from republishing works for which he had paid no compensation to the foreign author, he would not check the system, but merely allow the be-



AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW COMEDY, BEFORE HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nefits to flow into the till of a rival trader not hampered with his scruples. But at this period in the history of nations new and generous ideas have taken root. The Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry has brought men together in a better spirit; and, perhaps, it is not too much to hope, that, amid other civilising and ennobling results for which we may have to thank the industrial gathering of 1851, an international copyright may be included.

In the meantime, and praying for that day, in the interest of readers as well as of writers, we are glad to see that a late remarkable decision of the Court of Exchequer on the interesting question of Copyright has been reconsidered. It may be remembered that some time ago, one of the judges of that high tribunal decided that there was no literary copyright in this country for a foreigner, and that, consequently, an English subject purchasing a book or manuscript of such foreigner, could not acquire a right through him. The vendor having no right, could transfer none. The question arose upon a musical, and not upon a literary copyright; but the same reasoning applies to both species of intellectual property. Let us take the well-known case of the illustrious American writer, Mr. Washington Irving. That gentleman having put down upon paper his until then unspoken and unwritten ideas, and having thereby called into existence this thing, commodity, or book, had no property in it, because he was a foreigner, and the English publisher to whom he sold it had bought what the author had no right to sell. It was, consequently, decided that the English publisher might be deprived of his purchase by any other who chose to enter into competition with him. Strange judgments are occasionally given, and strange things occasionally happen in our Law Courts, but anything more strange than this it is difficult to imagine. If Mr. Washington Irving, foreigner as he is, had come over to this country with a horse, or a cow, or a bale of cotton, or even a pound of American cheese, the law of England would have punished any man, whether English or foreign, who robbed him of any one of these things; and if he had sold the horse or cow, the cotton or the cheese, to any man who traded in such articles, the right of the purchaser to hold and enjoy, or to re-vend, would have been enforced, if need were, by the whole weight, authority, and majesty of the English law. But the Court held that there was no such property in a for igner's book. If it had been an Englishman's book, the English law, as laid down in the Exchequer, would have treated the book like any other commodity produced by the skill or acquired by the industry of an Englishman; and if it had been a foreigner's watch, it would have been in like manner protected. The Copyright Act, it was gravely alleged, was passed for the encouragement of English, and not of foreign writers; and, therefore, all the booksellers of England were at liberty to make what profits they could out of the brains of foreign authors, even although they spoke and wrote the English language. This decision, involving, as it did, the fate of many literary, dramatic, and musical works, was too monstrous to be endured; and the case of Boosey *v.* Jeffreys, in which it had been given, was therefore brought under the review of the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last, and again on Tuesday. The two issues raised were, first, whether there could be any copyright for a foreigner in this country, or whether such a right could be vested in any person who purchased of that foreigner? and, secondly, whether there could be any assignment by a foreigner of a portion of the copyright to be confined to Great Britain? The noble and learned Chief Justice—himself an author of high repute, and noted for his sturdy common sense as a lawyer and a man—took a view of the case on both issues the reverse of that entertained by the Court of Exchequer, and one in strict accordance with common justice and reason. The feeling of the whole Bench was no less liberality, and the result is that the Court of Queen's Bench has virtually decided both issues in the affirmative by directing a new trial, and thereby cleared from the question a mass of absurdity as well as injustice.

The decision does not directly affect the greater question of an international copyright; but indirectly and especially, as between this country and the United States of America, it will be of essential service, in preparing the way for an arrangement worthy of these kindred nations.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE comedy written by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in aid of the foundation of this noble institution, has been played at Devonshire House with the greatest success. Not the least incident occurred to shade what is Isle Druly-Lane manager might, in his own Thespian way, have called "the blaze of triumph" that attended "Not so bad as we seem; or, many sides to a Character." From the first moment that the scheme was made known to her Majesty and Prince Albert, both the Queen and the Prince manifested the liveliest interest in its success. The cordiality bestowed upon the endeavours of the amateur company by these excellent personages has been seconded in the most princely manner by the Duke of Devonshire. With a munificence that has made the name of his Grace a proverb for liberality, accompanied with the widest judgment and the most delicate fueling, he dedicated his mansion to the cause of Literature and Art. His house was for many days, it may be said, in possession of the amateurs; and the noble hospitality with which he entertained the distinguished audience of Friday week could not be exceeded even in Devonshire House

The play began at half past nine—her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, occupying the Royal box, a most beautiful structure erected for the occasion. The seats were filled by the most illustrious for rank and genius. There was the Duchess of Sutherland, a veritable Koh-i-noor; there was the "Iron Duke," in his best temper; there was Macaulay, Chevalier Bunsen, Van der Weyer—themselves authors; in fact all the highest representatives of the rank, beauty, and genius of this wonderful England, and her foreign Ambassadors.

It is not our intention to enter upon a description of the play, so fully treated by our morning contemporaries—a play that has already passed into the hands of all the reading world. The play is, in the best possible taste, dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, "in token of the earnest gratitude, both of author and performers, for the genial and noble sympathy which has befriended their exertions in the cause of their brotherhood." Further, writes Sir Edward, "the debt that we can but feebly acknowledge, may those who come after us seek to repay; and may each loftier cultivator of art and letters, whose the institution established under your auspices may shelter from care and penury, see on its corner-stone your princely name—and penetrate to distant times the affectionate homage it commences from ourselves. It is hoped that we can alone render worthy the tribute which my own name as author, and *in the names of my companions the performers* of the play first represented at Devonshire House, I now offer to your Grace, with every sentiment that can deepen and endear the respect and admiration" of the author, and we may on our own part add, of every man whose heart responds to the claims, the exalted and ennobling claims, of art and literature

We append as a document what must be a piece of literary and artistic history the *dramatis personæ*:—

MEN.	
The Duke of Middlesex	Peers attached to the son of James II., commonly called the Earl Protender
The Earl of Loftus	
Lord Wilmot, a young man at the head of the *mode*, more than a century ago, son to Lord Loftus	Mr. Charles Dickens.
Mr Shadowly Softhead, a young gentleman from the City, friend and double to Lord Wilmot	Mr. Douglas Jerrold.
Mr. Hardman, a rising Member of Parliament, and adherent to sir Robert Walpole	Mr. John Forster.
Sir Geoffrey Thornside, a gentleman of good family and estate	Mr. Mark Lemon.
Mr. Goodenough Easy, in business, highly respectable, and a friend of Sir Geoffrey	Mr. E. W. Topham.
Lord Le Trimmer, Sir Thomas Lund, Colonel Flint, Mr. Jacob Tonson, a Bookseller	Frequenters of Will's Coffee-house
Smart, Valet to Lord Wilmot	Mr. Wilkie Collins.
Hodge, Servant to Sir Geoffrey Thornside	Mr. John Tenniel
Paddy O'Sullivan, Mr. Fallen's Landlord	Mr. Robert Bell.
Mr. David Fallen, Grub-street, Author and Pamphleteer	Mr. Augustus Egg, A.R.A.
Lord Strongbow, Sir John Brute, Coffee-House Loungers, Drawers, Newsmen, Watchmen, &c. &c.	
WOMEN.	
Lucy, daughter to Sir Geoffrey Thornside	Mrs. Compton.
Barbara, daughter to Mr.	Miss Ellen Chaplin.

The Silent Lady of Deadman's Lane.

The Royal party paid the deepest attention to the progress of the play; her Majesty frequently leading the applause. And when the certain fell upon the three hours' triumph, her Majesty rose in her box, and by the most cordial demonstration of approval, "commanded" (for such may be the word) the re-appearance of all the actors, again to receive the Royal approval of their efforts. Nor did the Queen and Prince merely bestow applause. Her Majesty took seventeen places for herself, visitors, and suite; and, further, as a joint contribution of herself and the Prince, headed the list of subscriptions with £150, making the sum total of £225. It is said that the receipts of the night exceed £1000. Another representation at Devonshire House takes place on Tuesday, the admission being £2. The Duke throws open his house, and a ball will follow the comedy, and a new farce written for the occasion, called Mr. Nightingale's Diary," a farce in which Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon have principal characters. Both these gentlemen are admirable actors. It is by no means amateur playing with them. Dickens seizes the strong points of a character, bringing them out as effectively upon the stage as his pen undyingly marks them upon paper Lemon has all the ease of a finished performer, with a capital relish for comedy and broad farce.

It has been rumoured that the Company of Guild and Literature will act one night in the City, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. This would be worthy of the Mayor and Prince merchants of that city which distanced all competitors in its offer for the autograph of Shakspeare—an immortal bit of writing, we hope, more endurable than London Stone

It must be very satisfactory to the gentlemen engaged in this noble endeavour to receive, as they have received, such general sympathy and commendation. Of course, there are a few snarlers. But when experiment has flushed into success (for what a chasm is in success!) sneers will brighten finto smiles, and "Pooh-pooh" swell into "Hurrah!" It would, however, be well of these cold-water critics, before they question the motives of the amateur company, to ask of themselves, if, in the whole course of their existence, they have ever devoted one tithe of the time (and time is generally the only capital of authors and artists) to the same ennobling object as that which, for weeks past and weeks to come, has diverted, and must divert, the attention of the amateurs from the exercise of their daily employment?

However, as we have said, magical is success. A few small dull folks who now sputter into the Guild *in posse*, will be ready to kiss the "corner-stone" of the visible fabric. And that "corner-stone," truly says the author of the comedy devoted to its erection, *must* bear on it "the princely name" of Devonshire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Revision of the Constitution continues to occupy all minds in political circles both in Paris and the provinces, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. In the provinces, indeed, great excitement prevails on the subject in consequence of the exertions made by political partisans to get up a numerous supply of petitions to the Assembly in favour of the Revision, while in the capital the leading journals take a very decided tone for or against the movement. The *Constitutionnel*, for instance, is indignant at this open manifestation of assurance, for it is purely republican that every city, town, and village through France will rise in favour of a prolongation of Louis Napoleon's powers. On the other hand, the *Journal des Débats* offers resistance to the proposition, and threatens to meet any attack upon the Republic in the same way as the attacks of M. Polignac and his colleagues were met in 1830.

The Legitimists, it is affirmed, intend to move a resolution to the effect that a Constituent Assembly be called to revise the Constitution with a view to a restoration of the Monarchy. Such a bold declaration, the Legitimists think, will be sufficient to arouse the Orleanists from their lethargy in favour of a Henri V. The central committee of the Electoral Union, at its meeting on Monday, decided 170 to 3, that, in accordance with the wishes of the district committees, a petition should be signed and presented to the Assembly in favour of a Revision of the Constitution.

M. de Lamartine has expressed himself much dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Legitimists, in their endeavours to restore a monarchical form of government. He reminds them of the history of the 18th Fructidor, when the Directory not only expelled 53 representatives from the Assembly, but transported sixteen to the colonies; and intimates pretty distinctly that the Legitimists may expect the same punishment, should they endeavour to overthrow the Republic.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, M. Esquiros moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of the political prisoners confined at Belle Isle-en-Mer, where an *émeute* among the prisoners had lately taken place, which resulted in Barbes an Blanqui, and other notorious revolutionists being removed to close confinement. M. Esquiros said, that, if a committee were granted him, he would satisfactorily prove that those prisoners were not only ill-fed, but treated in many respects with cruel and unjustifiable severity.

M Faucher opposed the motion, because an inquiry had already taken place into the general state of prisons, that of Belle Isle-en-Mer among the rest, which it was shown that the food of the inmates was superior to that received by the French soldiers, and that every care and comfort were taken of them, having regard, of course, to the punishment due to violated law and offended justice

A long discussion followed, which ended in the adoption of the order of the day.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Justice has been charged with the portfolio of Finance, during the temporary absence of M. Fould.

The Customs' receipt for April last amounted to 600,000f. above those of the corresponding month of 1850.

PORTUGAL.

In the early part of the week there came accounts, and France, that the utmost anarchy prevailed throughout Portugal.

Advices direct from Lisbon to the 12th instant have since been received, which do not bear out those accounts. No tumult whatever had occurred; and nothing had taken place to disturb the general tranquillity beyond the terrorish excitement occasioned by the sudden elevation of the Duke of Saldanha to power Extensive preparations were in progress to give the Duke an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival in the capital, which was almost hourly expected.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 10th inst. have been received from New York, from which we learn that at Charleston, a "Free Soil Rights Association Convention," at which 40 associations were represented, and 431 delegates present, had been organized, to take into consideration the question of adherence to the Union or secession from it. After due deliberation, the Convention had expressed an opinion in favour of secession, but referred the whole matter to the legislature, which body will not meet until November next, when probably the State Parliament will touch secession on the head.

A telegraphic communication from Pittsburgh announces the destruction, by fire, of the cathedral in that city.

The contemplated expedition to Cuba had been given up, and the parties concerned in it had returned to their families. Gonzales, one of the leaders in the former enterprise, had been arrested.

From California the accounts are to the 1st ult. The steamer *Georgre* had brought to New York 1,900,000 dollars on freight, and a very large number of passengers. The export of gold dust for the month of March was estimated at over 5,000,000 dollars. The news from the mines is more encouraging than it has been for some time past. Heavy rains had fallen, which quite elated the miners, who had spent the winter in gathering gold dust, which they could not wash for want of water.

A novel importation has been made into San Francisco, the steam-ship *Ohio* having brought to that port upwards of 100 cats. They cost at the port of embarkation about 50c. per head, and sold at San Francisco for 10 dollars to 20 dollars each.

CANADA.

We have advices from Toronto to the 2d inst. The intention of the Home Government to reduce official salaries had been received with satisfaction. The salaries of the Chief Justices and judges were to be reduced to £800 and £600 sterling, and of the heads of departments to £800 each per annum; the salary of the Governor-General is to be borne by the Imperial Treasury; but, on the other hand, the colony is to sustain the cost of the troops deemed necessary, and also of the Rideau Canal.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence from Havannah to the 1st instant states that the greatest excitement existed there in relation to the news of the expected invasion; many persons had been imprisoned on suspicion, and among them three priests for preaching seditious sermons. One person said to have been sent over by Lopez, to obtain pilots for the expedition, had been executed after undergoing the torture. The Captain-General was taking every precaution against an invasion; lookouts were stationed along the coast, and vessels of war were kept cruising between San Antonio and Havannah. One of those vessels, the *Cuba*, had got ashore on the Colorados.

According to advices from Jamaica, *viâ* New York, dated May 1, the cholera had re-appeared in some districts of the colony.

The insurrection in Hayti against Faustin I. had been effectually suppressed.

INDIA

Intelligence to the 17th ult., from Bombay, communicates the probability of Lord Dalhousie retiring shortly from the office of Governor-General, and his being succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby

Disturbances and robberies were still rife at Peshawur.

The kingdom of Oude is at present in a state of anarchy, little inferior to that usually prevailing in the Nizam's dominions. In the latter the N zam still contained his own Minister, with the attention, it is presumed, at making out of the revenues a private purse for himself in case of his being deposed. Soraj-ool-Mouk is intriguing for the Ministry, apparently with some chance of success

The Ganges Company's steamer *Paina* was lost near Bullia on the 29th of March.

Mr. Fortune, the natura.ist, had arrived at Calcutta from China with upwards of 20,000 tea plants for the use of the Himalayan nurseries, Kemaon and Gurhwall. The Assam Tea Company's plantations are also rapidly increasing, and there is little doubt that in a few years tea will be extensively produced in India.

Funds to the extent of £3300 are said to have been discovered in the Bengal Military Orphan Fund.

At Bombay there is an unusual amount of public works. The railway works are progressing favourably. A breakwater is being constructed in connexion with the dockyard. Tanks and wells are being sunk in all directions, and between 3000 and 4000 workmen are employed by the Board of Conservancy in carrying out municipal improvements.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong Kong are to March 30th. Chuy-Apoo, the imputed murderer of Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer, in February, 1840, was tried on the 10th of March, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced by the judge to transportation for life. On the night of the 27th, however, he succeeded in strangling himself.

Considerable shipments of Chinese coolies still continue to be made to the west coast of America and to the Sandwich Islands.

We learn from Canton that two American gentlemen, returning from an excursion about six miles beyond the city, had been attacked, severely beaten, and robbed of their valuables and outer garments.

The Governor-General of Manilla (Spanish colony) had left that settlement, with a force of about 5000 men, for the purpose of visiting the Soolee Archipelago, for the purpose of destroying the pirates which infested those parts. Accounts from Manilla state, that, on the 28th January, an attack had been made by the Governor-General on the force at Soolee, which resulted in their capture, together with 140 pieces artillery and other munitions of war. The British and many of the inhabitants had fled to the interior. The loss on their side is not stated. That of the attacking force was about 120 killed and wounded. The defences of the island have been demolished, and the surrounding country laid waste. The Spanish authorities do not intend to retain possession of the island.

AUSTRALIA

The advices from the Australian colonies by the India mail are highly important. A meeting of delegates from all the colonies had been held at Melbourne, on the 27th of January last, when an association was formed, called "The Australian League," the object of which is sufficiently described in the following solemn engagement subscribed to by the members:—

"1. That they engage not to employ any person hereafter arriving under sentence of transportation for crime committed in Europe.

"2. That they will use all the powers they possess, official, electoral, and legislative, to prevent the establishment of English prisons within their bound; that they will refuse to assent to any project to facilitate the administration of such penal systems; and that they will seek for the repeal of all regulations, and the removal of all establishments for such purpose.

"3 That, from the list of January, 1852, they will refuse all dealings, intercourse, and fellowship (so far as may be consistent with religious or natura. obligations) with any and all colonists who may be found advocating or endeavouring to procure the transportation of British convicts to the Australasian colonies.

"4. And, lastly, That they solemnly engage with each other, to support by their advice, their money, and their countenance, all who may suffer in the lawful promotion of this cause; and that they will never dissolve this league until the transportation of convicts to these colonies shall entirely cease."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOOSEY *v.* JEFFREYS. COPYRIGHT.

On Tuesday, in the EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, at the Sitting in Error, before Lord Campbell and Justices Patteson, Maule, Coleridge, Cresswell, and Talfourd, judgment was delivered by Lord Campbell in this case, which has excited much attention in the literary and musica. world. From the statement of his Lordship on the occasion, we glean the following facts:—"The well-known opera of "LA Sonnambula" was composed by Bellini, at Milan in February, 1831; on the 18th of that month, Bellini, duly complying with all the formalities required by the law of Milan, assigned his copyright in the opera to Signor Riccordi, a Milanese; in June of the same year Riccordi came over to this country, and assigned the copyright to Boosey. Boosey, in 1833, published the pianoforte arrangement, and, in 1841, purchased by Boosey in London on the 10th of the same month, *it never having been before published either in this or any other country*. The action, against the result of which the present motion was sought to be obtained, was brought by the plaintiff Boosey against the defendant Jeffreys for "pirating and using" a cavatina from this celebrated work, and was tried originally before Lord Cranworth, then Baron Rolfe, in the Court of Exchequer, and its decision founded on the 3rd section of the original Copyright Act, 8 Anne, c. 19, s. 34, was adverse to the plaintiff's claim. "The object," said the Court of Exchequer on the occasion, "of the Legislature was to encourage the importation of foreign books, and their first publication in England as a benefit to this country, but to promote the cultivation of the intellect of its own subjects; and, as the act of Anne expressly states, to encourage learned men to compose and write useful books, by giving them as a reward the monopoly of their works for a certain period, dating from their first publication. We, therefore, hold that a foreigner, by sending his book here first publishing the works in Great Britain, acquires no copyright."

On Tuesday Lord Campbell and the Court of Error reversed this judgment. "After listening" said his Lordship, "to a very learned argument, we are all of opinion that the evidence was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict on both the issues, and therefore there must be a *venire de novo* (new trial). The Court, he continued, saw no sufficient reason for thinking that it was the intention of the Legislature to exclude foreigners from the benefits of the statute. The British Parliament has no power to legislate for aliens beyond the British territory, but within the limits of that territory it has the power, and the Court conceived that the general words must be presumed to do so. The monopoly which the statutes confer, and the conditions for the enjoyment of it are to be presumed here. What was there to rebut the presumption that aliens are entitled? The statute 8 Anne, c. 19, is for the encouragement of learning by vesting the right in printed books in the authors thereof. Assuming that the Legislature intended this expressly for the encouragement of learning in great Britain, might it not be for the encouragement of learning that foreigners should send their works here to be first published? If Rapin and De Lolme had written their va uable works on our Constitution on the Continent without visiting this country, instead of first publishing them in England, as they did, was it to be contended that they would have been debarred from assigning their property in these works to an Englishman? The real question was, whether a foreigner could send by a publisher here, could acquire a copyright it. Upon that question depended his right to assign to another. It was admitted that if a foreigner composed his work here, he might acquire a copyright in it; and the learned counsel for the defendant would not deny that if a foreigner while living here for a temporary purpose wrote a poem, he might publish it and acquire a copyright in it here. If he composed it in his own country, and brought it over in his memory and produced it here for the first time, or if he had written out a book in manuscript, would it have made any difference? Could the fact of his having once been within our realm be essential to his right as an author, if he did that by an agent which it was not disputed he might do in his own proper person?"

A new trial was accordingly ordered.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

No successor has as yet been appointed to take the command of the Nore, in the room of Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., but it is the general impression the Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, Bart., Superintendent, 438. Of the first officers, 11; captains, 75; commanders, 75; lieutenants, 438. Of the first hundred officers on the captains' list who have not as yet served a sufficient time as captains to entitle them to their flag, there are 54; and, of the second hundred, 84.

The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have approved of the erection of new schools in Woolwich, to be constructed two stories in height, in front of the Royal Artillery Arms Tavern, at the north-west gate of the barracks for the instruction of 300 boys and 200 girls, one and de ughters of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners. The quarters of the schoolmasters will be on the right, and the schoolmistresses on the left, and on an elevation in the centre will be placed a clock.

The yearly return of the expenditure for the relief of the poor in Ireland, in 153 unions, to the 29th of September last, shews the gross amount to be £1,430,108, of which £710,945 was for in-door relief, £12,789 for out-door relief, and the enormous sum of £708,373 for salaries of officers, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a second time.

PROPERTY-TAX BILL

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Property-tax Bill, the unpopularity of which he admitted, owing to the inequalities which pervaded the impost. Although the tax was originally a war tax, yet, under the circumstances of the country, it was justifiable to resort to it, owing to the financial exigences; and there were just grounds for hoping that the commercial changes which the tax had been the means of enabling them to effect would create such a degree of prosperity to the country, and such a consequent increase of revenue, as to enable the Government to dispense with the tax altogether. The noble Lord entered at some length into a defence of the financial projects of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Stanley could not understand the policy of the Government as exemplified in the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but, believing the Property-tax to be indispensable during the present year, and, he feared, for the next year also, he was not prepared to reject a measure which they had no power to modify. In the case of coffee he could not understand how the Government could allow the revenue to be lessened, and the poor to be defrauded by adulterations, with which they declined to interfere; nor could he understand why they should reduce the taxes, as in the case of the timber duties, which the producer immediately added to the price of the article an amount equivalent to the extent of duty reduced. In the case of the window duties, which they had changed to a house tax, he could not understand why they should exempt houses under £20 value. If they gave the franchise to £10 houses, they ought, on the principle that taxation and representation should go together, to extend the tax at all events to the limits of the franchise.

After some observations from the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, Lord Monteagle, and Earl Grey, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE HARWICH ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. K. Seymer, as chairman of the select committee appointed to inquire into the merits of a certain petition presented against the late return for the borough of Harwich, reported the House had met H. T. Prinsep was not of age and as a member of that House, not being qualified according to the terms of the act requiring members to possess certain qualifications, and that the last election for the borough was a void election. Mr. K. Seymer further informed the House that the committee had altered the poll by striking off the roll the names of several persons who had no right to vote as electors on that occasion.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was ordered to issue for Cockermouth and Kinross, in the room of General Sir William Morison, deceased.

SEWERS COMMISSION.

Lord Duncan wished to know when a bill relating to the Commissioners of Sewers would be laid on the table of the House?

Sir G. Grey replied, that it was impossible at that moment to state when it would be laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzroy hoped that whenever it was presented full opportunity would be given for discussion.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Mr. Hume asked whether there would be any objection to produce the dispatch last received from the Cape, stating the charges of the Kaffir war? He understood it would amount to a million sterling, instead of £300,000

Mr. Hawes said, if the hon. member would put the question to-morrow, he would give a reply.

Mr. Anderson asked whether commissioners had been appointed to inquire into the affairs of Kaffraria?

Lord J. Russell replied that commissioners would be appointed to go as assistant commissioners to the Cape to inquire into the affairs of Kaffraria, but it was not intended to supersede Sir Harry Smith. It was always intended to send persons from this country to the Cape.

Mr. Roebuck asked, would the noble Lord give the House a description of the powers to be given to these commissioners—the powers respecting peace and war for instance?

Lord J. Russell answered that he would consider. The persons that would be sent out would be assistant-commissioners.

Mr. Roebuck: Will the assistant-commissioners have power to make peace?

Lord J. Russell: Sir Harry Smith is the Commissioner.

THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Hume said he understood the Government had given leave to the dockyard servants to visit London for six or ten days to see the Exhibition, and he had come to ask whether the Government would pay their expenses, and whether they would give a like privilege to all the public servants.

Sir F. Baring replied that the Admiralty had only given leave to the dockyard men to come up for a few days to see the Exhibition, but they did not propose to pay the men's expenses.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

On the first usual formal notice put by the Chairman, "That this bill be read a first time,"

Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress, and contended that his so doing was no infraction of the understanding which had been come to on Friday evening, either in letter or spirit, because the bill was so extensively altered that there had been no time to understand it in its new shape, the printed copies having been placed in their hands only very late in the day.

Sir G. Grey said he would leave it to the House whether the motion of the hon. gentleman was or was not an infraction of the understanding which had been come to; but he hoped they would be allowed to proceed with the consideration of the clauses of the bill

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey seconded the motion of Mr. Reynolds. The bill was now a wholly different one from what it had been, and there had been no time whatever given for understanding it in its present form.

Mr. Roebuck was of a similar opinion, and appealed to the law officers of the Crown to say whether it was possible that the House could understand the bill in the short time which had been given for its consideration, since the extensive alterations which had been made in it

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion of Mr. Reynolds, because it was, in his opinion, a breach of the bad bargain which the hon. gentleman and his friends had made on Friday night. He thought, however, that some days ought to be given for the consideration of the bill, and at all events the law officers of the Crown ought to state to the House the nature and scope of the alterations which had been made for now the third time, and the effect they would be likely to produce in operation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Keogh, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. Roche, and Lord J. Russell took part,

The House divided; and the numbers were.—

For reporting progress	..	..	..	..	46
Against it	..	..	..	..	269
Majority	..	..	..	..	—216

The Attorney-General then entered into a statement of the nature of the alterations that had been made, denying that the bill was a new one. The only clause which could be called new, was the first (Mr. Walpole's declaratory amendment), but that clause did not alter the character of the measure. In fact, it was included in a recital of the bill as it originally stood, and its introduction as a clause was resolved upon merely to satisfy a general feeling that a more formal enunciation should be made. As a clause, it contained no more than it did when recited, in the preamble; namely, that the Pope's rescript, so far as barring jurisdiction and titles, was illegal. With regard to the second clause (prohibiting the use of titles, under a penalty of £100), it had been so much discussed, that it was really unnecessary to enter into an explanation. It was only an extension of the provisions of the Emancipation Act, to prevent the assumption of titles of places not already filled by prelates of the Church of England.

On the question that the preamble be postponed,

Mr. P. Howard enforced the necessity for giving time for consideration before proceeding to discuss the bill.

In reply to Mr. Seymer, the Solicitor-General said that the new bishopric of Ross, recently created by rescript from the Pope, would be clearly illegal under the provisions of the bill.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gladstone, the Solicitor-General said that rescripts from Rome, in reference to matters of discipline in the Roman Catholic Church, would remain as previously the same position after the passing of this bill as they stood in since the act of 1829.

After some discussion of a legal character,

Mr. M. Gibson condemned the bill as the most obscure, perplexed, and unintelligible he had ever known presented to the House. He read from the last report of the Committee of Council on Education a magnificent clause for the poor Catholics of London, in which the council expressly recognised the title of the Catholic bishop of the district. This was the very offence which the new bill would make penal.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Sir F. Thesiger, Mr P. Howard, Lord Bernard, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Keogh, and other hon. members took part,

Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress.

The House divided, and the motion for reporting progress was negatived by a majority of 271 to 30.

A second division took place on the question that the preamble be postponed, which resolution was carried by a majority of 288 to 45.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey then moved that the chairman report progress

After considerable further discussion on the point,

Sir G. Grey would assent to the Chairman reporting progress, as he understood several hon. members intended to give notice of amendments, which he thought a fair reason for delay. He would, therefore, further postpone the progress of the bill in committee until Friday.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

NEW FOREST DEER.

Lord Seymour obtained leave to bring in a bill to extinguish the right of the Crown to deer in the New Forest, and for other purposes; which was read a first time.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell moved that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey be discharged from attendance on the select committee on mortmain, and that Mr. Keogh be added to the committee.—Agreed to.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Servants and Apprentices Bill, and a long list of public and private bills.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT AND PREVENTION OF OFFENCES BILLS

Lord Campbell brought up the report of the select committee, and moved the order of the day that these bills should pass through a committee of the House. They now extended to Ireland, and he had received a suggestion from Lord Chief Justice Clerk that they should also include Scotland. A separate bill, however, would be more desirable; and he would either bring it in, or assist the Lord-Advocate in passing such a measure, if he would bring it forward.

The bills then severally passed through committee, and were reported to the House.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In reply to Lord Wharncliffe,

Earl Grey stated the reasons that had induced the Government to send out two commissioners to South Africa, to assist the Governor under the pending difficulties on the Kaffrarian frontier. A commission of inquiry had been suggested, but it was considered that step was inadvisable at the present moment, when it might interfere with the operations necessary to meet an existing exigency, without much chance of obtaining any information of value. Two gentlemen now sent—Major Hogg and Mr. Owen—had acquired much experience during the last Kaffir war, and were now intended to assist Sir H. Smith, by undertaking, in subordination to his authority, the political department of the proceedings that might be instituted, the whole attention of the Governor being probably monopolised by the military services.

To a further question of the same noble Lord, Earl Grey declined for the present to lay on the table a copy of the commission under which Major Hogg and Mr. Owen were to act, but promised the speedy production of some supplementary papers, correspondence, &c., subsequent to that already in their Lordships' hands.

Lord Campbell brought up the report with the amendments of the Registration of Assurances Bill, which was received, after some discussion shared between Lord Colchester and Lord Beaumont.

The Property-tax Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was issued for the election of a new member for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Mr. Prinsep, unseated.

ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Heywood gave notice that, on the 9th of June, he would make a motion with regard to the qualifications for admission to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

On the motion of Major Beresford, it was agreed, that the House, at its rising, adjourn over the "Derby Day" to Thursday.

TRANSPORTATION.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sir W. Molesworth, after presenting several numerously signed petitions from Van Diemen's Land, praying for the discontinuance of transportation to that colony, supported the prayer of the petitioners with an elaborate detail of facts and arguments. He produced a copious array of evidence from official correspondence, public meetings, and ministerial despatches, to prove the case set forth by the colonists, and which he divided into three branches. First, that a mass of accumulating and most appalling crime had resulted within the settlement from the transportation system: secondly, that the present governor, Sir W. Denison, had promised some years since, in the name of the Government, and under their authority, that a stop should be put to the system; and, thirdly, that up to the present moment the promise was unfulfilled, thus vio ating the contract made with the colonists, and tending to diminish their attachment to the mother country. The hon. Baronet concluded by moving an address to the Crown, praying that no further transmission of convicts be allowed to Van Diemen's Land.

Sir G. Grey reminded the House, that the question, though ostensibly narrowed to the case of a single colony, in reality involved the whole controversy whether transportation should be continued as a secondary punishment; and if not, in what manner the Government were to get rid of the convicted criminals that accumulated in our prisons at home. He contended that transportation as a system was at present indispensable, and, after repeated consideration, had received the approval of the House generally, and of committees of inquiry, as the only available resource for the disposal of a convict population. With regard to the special case pleaded in behalf of Van Diemen's Land, the Home Secretary admitted that the system was extensively disliked in the colony; but he could not concede the position that any definite promise of discontinuance had been made by the Government, so as to justify the charge of breach of faith. Sovereign appeals had been received from the colonists, and an understanding entered into that a temporary suspension of transportation should be granted. This engagement had been carried out, and the expectations of the inhabitants were in some measure belied by the resumption of the system after two years' interval, this arose entirely from the accumulation of prisoners in this country, and the practical difficulties that stood in the way of every attempt to dispose of them otherwise than by the convict system as heretofore worked He then addressed himself to the statements offered by Sir W. Molesworth, with the view to know that they were coloured, mostly in respect to the case of the convicts lately sent to, and accumulated in Van Diemen's Land, and read extracts from official documents setting forth the prosperous and improved condition in which that colony existed at the present moment. In favour of this improvement he assigned to the care taken at home to impress lessons of industry and morality upon the convicts before the sentences of transportation was carried into effect. The Pentonville and Parkhurst prisons worked well in this way, and the transported felons now often became valuable labourers in the colonies to which they were sent. Further arrangements were contemplated, principally with the view of distributing the number of convicts over a wider area, or their employment upon remunerative works, into which the right hon. Baronet entered at considerable length. He trusted the House would not, by assenting to the present motion, increase the difficulties of the Government while shrinking from the task of finding some substitute for transportation as a punishment and outlet for criminals.

Mr. C. Anstey supported the motion. The hon member was proceeding with his argument, when

The House was counted out (there being only 33 members present) at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Property-tax Bill was read a third time and passed.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES MANAGEMENT BILL

The Earl of Carlisle moved the second reading of this bill, with a view to its being referred to a select committee.

The Bishop of Oxford moved, as an amendment, that it be referred, along with the various reports of the commissioners on the subject, to a select committee, previous to its second reading.

After some discussion, the House divided—

For the second reading..	..	..	..	..	46
Against it	..	..	..	..	28
Majority for the second reading					—18

The bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Cumming Bruce, a new writ was ordered for the county of Argyll, in the room of Mr. Duncan MacNeil, who had accepted the office of one of the Judges in Scotland

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY

Lord R Grosvenor announced that it was not his intention to bring forward his motion on this subject.

ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET.

Mr Wilson Patten moved that the Islington Cattle Market Bill be referred to the Committee on Smithfield Market Removal Bill.—Agreed to.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice, that, on going into Committee on this Bill, he should move that the first clause be omitted, and that the House go into committee of the brief, rescript, or letter apostolic on which the said clause is founded.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Sir G. Clerk wished to ask the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Trade what steps had been taken by the Rail way Board in relation to the two late railway accidents; and whether, if the Railway Board had not power to stop regular trains for the public safety, it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman to introduce a bill for the purpose of enabling that Board to interfere for the safety of life and limb to the public.

Mr. Labouchere said the subject had been for some time, and was still under the consideration of the Railway Board. With regard to the first accident, a very able report had been presented to the Commissioners on the subject by the gentleman who had been sent down for the purpose, which report he should feel it his duty to lay upon the table of the House. (Hear, hear.) An inspector had also been sent down to attend the inquest on the second when it took place. With regard to the most material part of the right hon. Baronet's inquiry, the propriety of the Railway Commissioners undertaking the special control of rail way arrangements, in order to ensure public safety, he would take the liberty of asking the House to be very cautious before they adopted the opinion that the public safety would be increased by being placed under the control of a railway board

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Ewart rose to move that it is expedient that the mitigations which have been made in the laws for capital punishment in England be extended to Scotland, and (as far as possible) to the colonies. possessions of this country

Sir G. Grey was understood to say that instructions had been forwarded to Scotland to make the law there in criminal cases as lenient as it is in England. (Hear)

Mr. Ewart said the purpose of his motion had been answered by the discussion which it had given rise to, and he would not, therefore, put the House to the trouble of dividing upon it.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn with leave.

SECULAR EDUCATION

Mr. W. J. Fox then rose, pursuant to notice, to move that it was expedient to promote the education of the people, in England and Wales, by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction to be supported by local rates, and managed by committees elected especially for that purpose by the ratepayers.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion; and, after considerable discussion,

The House divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	49
Against it	..	..	..	..	134
Majority	..	..	..	..	—90

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

FIRE.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

At an early hour on Sunday morning last, a fire of very calamitous character occurred at the Rose and Crown public-house, Love-lane, Tower Thames-street, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Harvey. Four lives were lost on the occasion, and the only survivor has been most seriously injured. The spot is scarcely more than 200 yards from the scene of the catastrophe which took place on Saturday, in Gracechurch-street.

The rose and Crown stood on the west side of Love-lane, a narrow, confined thoroughfare, running out of Lower Thames-street on the north side, nearly opposite to Billingsgate Market, into Eastcheap. It was three stories in height with a proportionate depth and frontage.

About half-past two o'clock, City police-constable Trinder, No. 866, was passing up the lane, when he observed smoke issuing from between the shutters, and other apertures on the basement floor. He immediately raised an alarm; but, although fire-escapes and engines were very speedily on the spot, they were not in time to render any effectual assistance in diminishing the fatal character of the calamity. On the arrival of the police a man was seen at the third-floor window, struggling to escape. He is supposed to have been a young man named Clark, who had taken a bed at the house for the night. The unfortunate creature clung to the window for a period of nearly ten minutes, during which time it was found impracticable to bring the escapes into operation, on account of the extreme narrowness of the lane; his cries became fainter, and at length he disappeared amidst a dense body of smoke and flame. Within a quarter of an hour the entire building was in one general blaze, the stock of spirits and liquors adding considerably to the fury of the conflagration. Elizabeth Chambers, the servant-girl, escaped by jumping from her bed-room window upon the roof of an outhouse belonging to the White Hart Tavern, Botolph-lane. She fell upon the skylight, and was much burnt, cut, and bruised; and being too disabled to extricate herself, she remained for some time in that critical position, while the flames rushing from the window towards her person, until some parties within, having broken the glass, pulled the poor creature through the hole, and found blood gushing from various parts of her body. She was forthwith placed in a cab and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where she is likely to remain for some considerable time before she can recover from the effects of the dreadful injuries she has sustained.

By five o'clock the destructive element was effectually subdued, but of the Rose and Crown nothing was left but the blackened walls and the charred timbers of the floors.

Inquiries were then instituted as to the fate of the inmates, as none of them, with the exception of the poor servant-girl, had been seen to escape. Mrs. Harvey, the wife of the landlord, was known not to be in the house, as she was on a visit to some friends at Barking, but it was certain that there were, in addition to the servant, inmates, Mr Harvey, Mrs. Elizabeth Grey (Mrs. Harvey's mother), a postman known by the name of "George," and the lodger, Abraham Clark. Fears being entertained that they had perished, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the brigade, as soon as the ruins had been sufficiently cooled, directed some of his men to proceed by their scaling-ladders up to the windows of the upper floors, with a view of seeing whether any of the remains of the missing creatures were there. Accordingly, Bradley and Storks, two expert firemen, ascended, and beneath the window of the second floor they discovered the charred remains of a human being, supposed to be Mrs. Grey. Search was then continued to the third floor, and there were found the bodies of the three remaining missing inmates. Mr. Harvey the landlord, George the postman, and Clark the lodger.

In the course of the day the poor girl Chambers sufficiently recovered to afford the authorities what information she could in respect to the deplorable occurrence. She stated that she retired to rest at a quarter past twelve, as did her master and the rest of the inmates. She was awoke by the dense suffocating smoke that filled her room. She opened her bed-room door with a view of making her escape down the staircase, but the smoke and heat drove her back, and finding that the flames were fast approaching her apartment, she resolved upon leaping from the window as the only means of escaping. She neither heard nor saw any of the inmates, with the exception of Mrs. Grey, who was calling "Richard Harvey, Richard Harvey!" the landlord, her son-in-law. She, however, did not hear her.

It is presumed, from the finding of Mr. Harvey on the third floor (he slept on the second), that he had gone up to escape through a trap-door which led on to the leads. He had succeeded in forcing it from its position, but upon the lodger's room, in which also slept the postman, and, arousing them and returning to the landing, was overcome by the heat and smoke, for a neighbour roused about half-past four that they would be found on the roof, and he answered the cry where he resided, so as to render assistance. He lifted the trap, but nothing was seen or heard of the poor creatures. Mr. Harvey was a very quiet, inoffensive man, and had only been married about twelve months.

The report made by the district brigade officer to Mr. Braidwood, of the damage done, contains no further information than is found in the above details, beyond stating that the property is supposed to be insured.

Mr. Woodthorpe, the City surveyor, and several other scientific gentlemen, have examined the ruins, in order to find out in what part of the building the disaster commenced. The result of their investigations has left no doubt but that the flames commenced on the ground-floor, and rapidly communicated with the upper portions of this building. The cause, however, is as much as ever enveloped in obscurity.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Payne opened an inquest at the Coal Exchange Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill, when the facts above given were deposed to, and the inquest was adjourned for a week, to admit of hearing the servant's evidence..

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—FATAL AND SERIOUS INJURY TO LIFE

On the Midland Railway, at Clayerose, near Chesterfield, a collision of a frightful nature took place on Monday night, by which two gentlemen were killed on the spot, and some fourteen or fifteen persons seriously wounded.

The express train which starts from London at 5 P.M., leaves Derby at 9 P.M. About five minutes after the express train left the Derby station, it was followed by a goods train. The former pursued its course until it had passed the Clayerose tunnel, when, in consequence of the engine becoming disabled, it was brought to a stand. Meanwhile the goods train continued its course, and, about ten minutes after the express train had passed the Clayerose station, it followed at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, and directly afterwards ran with tremendous force into the passenger train, then stationery. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued; for, amidst the crashing of the carriages and the shrieks of those of the locomotives, rose the piercing cry of the affrighted passengers. As soon as possible information was forwarded to the different. J. Meynell, Esq., of Tapton Grove, near Chesterfield, an active and fire ligent magistrate, whose loss will be greatly felt, and J. Blake, Esq., of the firm of Blake and Parkin, merchants, Sheffield, were found to have received fata. injuries; and most of the passengers were more or less seriously injured.

The accident was immediately telegraphed to Derby, and about midnight several of the company's officials arrived on the spot. Those of the passengers whose bruises were not of a very serious character, were, after a few hours' delay, forwarded to their respective destinations; but those whose injuries were more dangerous, were accommodated at the station and in the immediate vicinity. The catastrophe soon became known in the neighbourhood, and the local surgeons attended and rendered valuable assistance.

Below is given an official list of the parties, together with the nature and extent of their injuries:—Mr. Meynell, of Tapton, dead; Mr. Blake, of Sheffield, dead; Mr. Tennant, United States, bruised slightly; Mrs. Iconent, United States, fractured thigh; Mr. Allan, of Derby, bruised severely; Mr. Bunnett, of Chesterfield, knee and leg injured; Mr. Broadbent, of Sheffield, bruised; Mr. Horrocksie, of Sheffield, bruised; Mr. Ashworth, of Sheffield, bruised; Mr. Ward, United States, head injured; Mr. Peebles, United States, head injured; Mr. Blackcock, Dumfries, head injured and leg fractured; Mr. John Alexander, of Dundo, both legs broken; Mr. Andrew Johnstone, of Dubuq, injury to the shoulder-blade; Rev. Mathie, ankle and leg severe injured; Mr. Fox, of Chesterfield, injured; Mrs. Meynell, slightly bruised on the head; James Anderson, fireman to the porter, in the employ of the company, and who was in the guard's break of the express train at the time of the accident, seriously injured. The disastrous affair is alleged to have arisen in consequence of the guard of the express train having neglected to signal the accident to the approaching goods train. The inquest, however, which has been opened, will throw more light on the matter.

A second Collision on the same railway (the Midland) took place on Tuesday, at the Long Eaton junction. A passenger-train from Nottingham to Codnor Park came into collision with a coal-train at the junction, owing to inattention to the signals. The engines were doubled up, but fortunately the passengers escaped with a few bruises only.

A Tragedy at Suicide.—On Tuesday, shortly after one o'clock, as the Liverpool day mail was coming down the incline from the Camden station of the North-Western Railway, an elderly gentleman crossed from the up line and deliberately laid his neck across the down rail, on which the in-coming train was approaching. In another second the train passed, and his head was rolling in the centre of the line, under the carriages. The occurrence took place about a quarter of a mile from the Euston station, and was distinctly visible to the guards, but the warning was too short to make the application of brakes of the least use for arresting or delaying its progress. The unfortunate deceased was Mr. James Young, of 35, Augusta-street, Regent's Park, a gentleman of fortune, and possessing a large amount of house property in the neighbourhood He left home about eleven o'clock in the morning for a walk, and it appears called on Mr. Murphy, the collector, and paid his poor-rates, and must have proceeded immediately to commit the rash act.

THE START FOR "THE DERBY."

THE DERBY DAY.

RANDOM NOTES ABOUT THE TURF AND TURF MATTERS.

GREAT as the glories of the Crystal Palace undoubtedly are—teeming with contributions of beauty of luxury, of marvellous device, from all parts of the world—shall even the world itself yield the palm for the nonce to the more stupendous pageantry, and the weightier and wider-spread interest of a "Derby Day." To the foreigner, at least, who visits our shores in honour of the Great Exhibition of 1851, we venture to say, that not all the varied and heart moving splendour of the inauguration day, not all the wonders of wealth and ingenuity crowded within the walls of the Glass Museum, can present anything to compete in suggestive attributes with the picture presented by the Downs of Epsom, and the various roads leading to them, on Wednesday morning last, and the accomplishment of the all-important incident which brought them together. The very sight of so many thousands (we were going to say hundreds of thousands) of human beings of all ranks massed together upon that broad backed mountain range; the unity of purpose and of object which engrossed their every thought and power of consciousness as with a spell; the tremendous and long-protracted shout, rolling and swelling along the serried ranks, with which the pent-up feelings and aspirations of months found relief upon the eventful moment of that one day the whole multitude presented to a stranger, witnessing it for the first time, a scene which the most stupendous exertions of creative fancy could never have pre-conceived—a scene, the moral effect of which no words can realise.

Ay, the moral effect! For, let us not stop, just now, to ask all those cheers come from happy hearts—some from men who have got a "turn of luck" for the first time this many a long day—some from men who lose now as they have always lost, and yet so infatuated with their favourite "sport," that, in the face of ruin, they cannot refuse to cheer the honest exertions of a good horse.

Up goes the number, and, as in cold white on black up it goes, how many long-cherished visions of fortunes to be made or retrieved vanish. How many anxious heart-in-the-distant bosoms-ls are hanging in suspense about that yet unsettled number, which is to restore home to its long absent comforts, or to break up that struggling home for ever. And beneath the devil-me-care manner of many in that crowd, in the hoarse accents of many a laugh and cheer which rises from it, can we discover no recognition of that far-off misery of which they are the authors and are to be the helpless sharers? Ah! all is not joy on a Derby Day. Would that its expressions taught touch and teach many whom it has already brought within the danger-zone the use of turf speculation!

But to get to the race. Rightly to enter into the spirit of this extraordinary matter, of course by far-fetched exaggeration, it may be called. It must be borne in mind that with all gladiatorial, horse-racing is almost a sort of religious mystery—a race-horse is much an object of idolatry as the bull was to the Egyptians. Besides, the sport has a perfect mania of nobility. This fantasy is not confined to any particular class—it pervades, more or less directly, every grade of society, every walk in life, every age, extending even to the "softer sex." The head-quarters of turf-speculation, as it is called, are, undoubtedly, the Subscription-rooms at Tattersall's. Here the aristocracy of the land, the owners of large studs of horses, meet the book-makers, who bet about them in thousands and tens of thousands, and give the *mot d'ordre* as to the odds of the day, for the guidance of minor operators elsewhere. But this is only the centre of the great circle; it is not the circle itself, whose circumference extends wherever an Englishman may meet an Englishman. For, not only in London and throughout England, but in the colonies, in foreign states, on ship-board, on the wide Pacific, the dates of the great "meetings" of the season are religiously treasured in the Englishman's memory, together with the names of the probable competitors, and bets laid upon the result with the same zest and the same affectionate interest as if the parties were actually on the spot. In fact, is not every club-house a little Tattersall?—every pot-house a "Corner," in which "knowing ones," in threadbare coats and shoes down at heel, boast of an amount of judgment and private information upon events past and to come, which makes one wonder that they have not long ago made their fortunes and retired from business. At the *soirées* of the great, between the quadrille and the close-following polka, wearied with the stereotyped commonplaces about the last opera, how charmingly does our fair partner throw life into the discourse, by inquiring who is now the favourite for the Derby?—nay, perhaps even making a bet—in gloves, of course—in support of her opinion in the matter. In the City, after concluding a bargain in iron or corn how naturally comes the inquiry, just before parting, "What do you think about the Derby?" Your tailor, after you have ordered half-a-dozen waistcoats, in satisfaction, or, at least, in abatement, of his bill filed and delivered last Christmas, in a very deferential tone, asks you if you can put him upon a good thing for the Derby? which, of course, you do to the best of your judgment. Barristers, in the robing-room and in the intervals of repose between the cross-examination of witnesses, learnedly canvass the pretensions of each new popular nag. Physicians, as they consult about the fate of some struggling member of humanity can yet find time to interchange a passing note about the health of the favourite. And let any clumsy blunderer propose to fix an appointment on business with any sane and respectable person for the Wednesday in the Epsom week, and see with what a look of astonishment an answer he will be reminded that "It's the Derby Day!" Does not the House of Commons adjourn over the Derby Day? Is not all London deserted on the Derby Day? Have not anxious deputations from all corners of the country poured up to the sacred hill of Epsom on the Derby Day, anxious to pay homage to the hero of the Derby Day, and tribute too, should the fates be adverse—tribute of the last shilling in pocket, which the chances of the Derby Day award, in the shape of bets, to some more favoured children of Fortune?

Why the race for the Derby is so much more important than any other event of the kind we all occasion in the year, may be accounted for by the enormous amount of stakes and bets depending upon it and the length of time over which the preparations for it have been spread; the care, the money, the skill, which have been lavished upon the education of the candidates, the accidents which have in many cases thwarted the most honest exertions and dashed the brightest hopes, and, finally, the charm which always hangs about events long pending in the womb of time, and in the decision of which, after all, chance, mere chance, must necessarily have a large share.

The amount of the stakes of the present Derby may be judged of from the number of horses in the original entry, 195 (in some Derbys the entry has been large, once showing as many as 229 candidates), who will all pay a forfeit—that is, those who do not run, of £25 each, making for absentees alone nearly £5000. Those which run, pay an extra £25, or £50 in all, so that the stakes this year will amount to upwards of £8500. But this is the smallest part of the pecuniary considerations involved in this great speculative transaction. Two years ago, these 195 horses, then yearlings, were entered, and we may reasonably suppose were each in its owner's estimation considered to have a possible chance of winning. What sums of money have been spent upon their training since (the usual cost of a race-horse in training being estimated at £100 a year), what sums staked from time to time in backing them, at long odds upon the discovery of some promise of ability, what disappointment of individual hopes and cares, as, one by one, these interesting creatures have broken faith in their promises, shown themselves incompetent for the great struggle for which they had once been thought worthy, and so diminishing the lists of candidates, that, on the day of running, out of nearly 200 horses entered two years ago, not more than twenty or five-and-twenty (sometimes the runners have been as few as half that number) will come to the post and contest the laurels of the year.

The mystery of horse-racing, *per se*, confining the term to that which concerns the rearing and training and riding of race-horses, is a science, in three distinct branches, of which a modern Encyclopædia would not contain the details, nor a whole life suffice to master the practice. Shall we attempt, therefore, in this paper, to give an idea of either? Certainly not; for, after many years patient study, all we know about it is that we know nothing, to borrow the epigrammatic phraseology of an ancient philosopher whose name we cannot be supposed to recollect at this moment, seeing it is not in the entry for the Derby. But we may still have our little say and our little investment upon the race, as a betting transaction, with just as much confidence and self-importance as if we were the owner of half the horses. This, indeed, is horse-racing in the popular sense, for, except at "the Derby," the most part of the denizens of "the sporting world," as they constitute themselves, have never seen a race or a race-horse, and yet know all their names, and their pedigrees, and their public performances, and their private trials, and the state of their health, and of their temper, and their owners' intentions, and the "moves out of the stable" in which they are, and the movements at "the Corner" respecting them, as if they had constantly been in their company. Indeed, it sometimes happens that your sporting man, in the person of some bewildered attorney's clerk, or nervous tailor perhaps, is so infatuated about the horse which he has taken under his especial patronage, that, although he has never seen the colour of its tail, he almost believes it to belong to himself, simply because he has invested two crowns, one on the top of the other, in backing him for a great coming event. There are some jurists of the public press, moreover, who would seem to sanction such impressions, having very deliberately laid it down as law, "crowner's law," that although the man who bred or purchased the horse, and pays for his keep and training, and the stakes he may lose, and other little incidental etceteras, is in point of law, the absolute owner, the animal is in reality public property, and should be made to run upon all occasions whether he can or will, just to satisfy the prejudices of those who have honoured him by supporting his pretensions in the market. The soundness of this doctrine has not yet been authoritatively established by the Court of Queen's Bench, but a little more than a twelvemonth ago it was incidentally involved in a case gravely argued before the Court of Chancery, as to whether a certain horse—Bolingbroke to wit—should be compelled to run, and run his best, for the last year's Derby, in spite of the supposed predictions and wishes of its owner to the contrary. And to the great contentment of the public, the decision was in the affirmative, and Bolingbroke ran but did not win.

To return to the subject of betting. It must be obvious, that, if I back a horse for the Derby, twelve months before the race, at long odds, say 50 to 1, and that horse dies, or goes wrong in the interim, I must either lose my £10, or back another horse for the chance of winning. So, also, if I back one horse, the best in my particular stable, we will suppose, and then hear of another as good or better in another stable, I am tempted to back that horse also, and so on with a dozen more, perhaps, as I fondly flatter myself, the most likely horses of the whole entry. But, whilst my information, or judgment, or caprice, or good luck may occasion my backing the winner amongst this numerous lot, there are hundreds of others who are not so fortunate—hundreds, ay, thousands, who, amongst them, back almost every horse in the entry, at odds not of 100 to 1, as they would, supposing the horses had remained at a level chance, but at odds as they would, supposing the horses had remained at a level chance, but at odds much shorter—at 50, 40, or say, 30 and 5 to 1. Notably two horses, Grecian and Mountain Deer, have been backed for enormous sums, in the course of the winter and spring, at 5 and 6 to 1 respectively, neither of which, for many weeks past, has been considered to have the remotest chance of winning. As a natural consequence of their decline, other horses have come into equal, and even better favour—two being at 5 and 4 to 1, besides dozens that have been at 12, 10, 8, and 6 to 1. Now, only imagine the balance account of the man who should have laid all these odds, that is, who should have steadily backed the chances of "the field" against each of these particular favourites of the day. It must stand to reason, requiring little calculation to prove it, that he must receive, on his bet to him, much more than he will have to pay, even should one of the heavily-backed favourites win; whilst, should an "outsider," or non-favourite horse win, his gains will be proportionably greater, inasmuch as the larger stakes on the favourite, instead of the smaller stakes upon the outsider, will go to swell the credit-side of his account. To make this position clear by illustration—if I have laid 50s to 10s against A, and 500 to 10 against B, of course I would rather B won than A, because I should receive £100 instead of

SKETCH ON THE ROAD.—THE COCK INN, SUTTON.

£10 to put against my £500. Observing that a professional bettor, or book-maker," always lays, or proposes to lay, a certain maximum amount against every horse—say £5000 against each—he is 'more generally able to lay the full sum against favourites than outsiders, the consequence being, that, when an outsider pops his nose in first past the judge, he gains many thousands to the "bookmaker."

There are bookmakers of all sorts and sizes, from the lordling or exquisite, who proclaims his readiness to deal with the world at large, in very genteel accents, partaking equally of a drawl and a lisp, and notes down his bets with gold pencil on gilt-edged betting-book; and the leviathan who lays £50,000 with as little concern as fifty pence, and bawls out full statement of everything he can do with a voice as loud as that of a boatswain's mate, to the little speculator in cigar-shop or betting-office, who takes your shilling to return you six about Teddington, and gives you a dirty printed card by way of a voucher for the transaction. O

MORDEN CHURCH.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MERTON AND MORDEN CHURCHES.

THESE are two road-side "Nooks" familiar to most visitors of Epsom. Merton Church, however, lies at some distance from the road, and is a long and narrow structure, merely consisting of a nave and chancel, a north entrance-porch, and a small spire issuing from the roof at the west end, and containing three bells. The walls are chiefly of flint coated with plaister, and may, possibly, be those of the ancient church mentioned in Domesday Book: the doorway is surmounted by a Norman arch, with zig-zag mouldings. In the churchyard lies a benevolent native of Merton, who was embroiderer to to Charles II., and bequeathed tenements and land for apprenticing children of poor parishioners.

Morden Church, a long and narrow fabric, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt with brick about the year 1636. The ancient windows are of stone, and in the pointed style; that at the east end is elegant. The building consists of a nave and chancel, with a low embattled tower at the west end (containing three bells), and a small south porch, forming the chief entrance. The east window has some fine stained and painted glass; the dove and cherubim, in the upper compartment, being designed by an accomplished lady long resident in the parish. The church contains numerous monuments, gravestones, and inscriptions on brass, to the memory of distinguished families; and in the churchyard are a few tombs of old families.

ABREGE EN FRANÇAIS DE LA LOI PROVISOIRE SUR L'EXPOSITION DE 1851.—THE PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS ACT FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—This brief supplement to Godson and Burke's work on patents and copyright has a somewhat curious feature. It gives the law relative to the Exhibition of 1851 in French as well as English, and will, no doubt, prove useful to all foreigners taking an interest in the Crystal Palace and its wonders.

Smith, £12,000; J. Letts, £12 000. Also the wills of the Earl of Airlie and Sir H. S. Northcote have been administered to.

MERTON CHURCH.

TATTENHAM-CORNER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the plethora of Epsom a week's rest will not be unacceptable to the metropolitan, and from the engagements on paper they are likely to have it, the only race-meeting announced being Harpenden, on Wednesday; Wye, on Thursday; and North Herts, on Friday—all small affairs, and not likely to prove very attractive except in the immediate locality. On Monday there will be interesting matches at Lord's and Gainsborough; on Tuesday, at Dunne Park, Sussex; on Thursday, at Cambridge, Manchester, and the Oval (Kennington); and on Saturday at Cambridge. The Thames Yacht Club have their first match this day, from Erith to the Nore and back on Monday. This is the only aquatic feature of any interest.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

It is scarcely possible that a meeting could have commenced under more favourable auspices: the weather was fine, the fields unusually large, the sport excellent, and speculation brisk. The list showed a vast improvement, averaging five races per diem, with £997 added money. The attendance (including many of the leading supporters of the turf, was good, and in numbers about an average for a first day. The ground, notwithstanding the late rains, was hard. A capital race for the Heathcote Plate brought the sports to a close shortly after five o'clock. The following is a return:—

The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.—Lord Stanley's Uriel (F. Butler), 1. Mr. H. G. Thompson's Gholab Singh (Osborne), 2

The HORTON STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Dawson's Reversion (Cartwright), 1. Mr. Shrimpton's Arlette (Gilbert), 2.

The MAIDEN (Handicap) PLATE of £100. Mr. Burgess' Narcissus (Cowley), 1. Mr. Drinkald's Dulcet (Pavis), 2.

The WOODCOTE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Clark's Elcot (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Greatwicke's Flirt (Kitchener), 2

The HEATHCOTE PLATE of £50 (Handicap).—Mr. Formby's Tecswater (R. Sherwood), 1. Mr. Drinkald's Thornhill (Rodney), 2

WEDNESDAY.—THE DERBY.

The all-eventful day dawned auspiciously; and, though the sky was a little or more threatening the greater part of the morning, the rain held off. An immense concourse of people, as usual, were upon the ground, indeed we have seldom known a fuller Derby day. Amongst the more distinguished of those present were the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, Lords Waterford, Worcester, Stanley, Eglinton, Zetland, Granville, Glasgow, and Enfield March, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir W. Codrington, C. Cardwell, M.P., R. Peel, Col. Peel, &c. [illegible] was stuck, and the number of runners reduced by the [illegible] to 23 horses, including the rank outsiders Theodosius and Hesperian Dove, Newcomer, and some other favourites, being considered a very "open" one. On the other hand, Teddington was still steadily in favour with his party, leaving off at very short odds indeed, being in some few cases backed at evens; and, if he were here this year, he will be a very hard horse to beat. Of the [illegible] (a good 3-year old) 8 lb., his winning appeared to be a certainty, "barring accidents." Marlborough Buck, Prime Minister, Nosham, and Theseus were next in favour, being considered "good things" by their respective friends. The result, however, proved the vanity of their presumptions, and established the supremacy of "the crack," with scarcely the resemblance of a contest. Teddington, having been close in waiting on Bran to the last, led the field at the mile post, and kept it to the end, winning by a clear length, Marlborough Buck—a fine horse, but whose appearance struck us as too finely-made a skin attempt to reach him all the way up from the distance, and come in second; followed in order by Nosham, Hernandez, and Prime Minister. The rest were al. tailed off, with the exception of Theseus, Artiste, and Lanercost, who were pretty well up at the finish. Run in 2 minutes 51 seconds. Value of the stakes, £5625. Sir J. Hawley and his friends win an immense stake—some say £70,000; and most of "the ring" are hit, Mr. Davis having a very bad £100,000 book.

The racing commenced a few minutes after two o'clock with—

The RUDGE STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 40 added. Mr. Hornsby's The Old Fox (C. Hornsby) jun., 1. Mr. Gibaldeston's Jac-o'-Sot (Simpson), 2.

THE DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Sir J. Hawley's Teddington	..	..	(J. Marson) 1
Mr. J. Clark's Marlborough Buck	..	..	(G. Whitehouse) 2
Mr. Wilkinson's Nosham	..	..	(J. Hernan) 3
Lord Enfield's Hernandez	..	..	(S. Mann) 4

Betting.—3 to 1 against Teddington 7 to 1 against Marlborough Buck—7 to 1 against Hernandez—7 to 1 against Prime Minister—15 to 1 against Theseus—15 to 1 against Nosham—22 to 1 against Hesperian—50 to 1 against Hippodrame—50 to 1 against Bonnie Dundee—50 to 1 against Aristotle—and 100 to 15 against any other [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Stanley's Croupier (Charlton), 1. Mr. [illegible] (A. Pavis), 2.

The GREAT EXHIBITION PLATE of 100 sovs.—Mr. Jones's Ianthe (Preece), 1. Captain Archdall's Badajos (N. Treen) 2

The CAREW STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Hornsby's The Old Fox (C. Hornsby, jun.), 1. Mr. Burgess's Handsome Doll (Burn), 2.

THURSDAY.

The DURDANS STAKES.—Theorem, 1. Joe o' Sot, 2

The TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES.—Ardrie, 1. Lucy in Waiting, 2

The GRAND STAND PLATE.—Ballet Girl, 1. Narcissus, 2.

The COBHAM PLATE.—Dulcet, 1. Tecswater, 2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 25.—Princess Helena born. Dr. Paley died, 1805.
MONDAY.—St. Augustin, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died.
TUESDAY.—Trinity Term begins.
WEDNESDAY.—William Pitt born, 1756.
THURSDAY, 29.—Holy Thursday. Restoration of Charles II.
FRIDAY, 30.—Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.
SATURDAY, 31.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
9 50	10 28	10 59	11 30	11 50	Tide	0 25
A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.	A. h. m.
0 5	0 35	0 55	1 15	1 32	1 50	2 10
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
2 30	2 50	3 12	3 34	3 58	4 24	4 50

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s. [illegible] HIPP, Secretary

NO MORE DISPUTES WITH CABMEN.—A beautiful Copper plate MAP of LONDON, arranged so as to show at a glance the Correct Cab Fares all over London, with the Cab Laws in the English and French languages, published by [illegible] MAY, 3, Cornhill and Cross Strand, and all booksellers. Price 6d., in an elegant case for the waistcoat pocket.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Clapham-rise, for the Board, Clothing, and Education of Destitute Orphans of both sexes, of respectable parentage. The directors have the pleasure of announcing that the ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th of JUNE next, under the presidence of the Right Hon. Lord ASHBURTON.
The increasing willingness to promote the interest of this Charity on the occasion are earnestly requested to forward their names to the Secretary, Second-class Votes will be added to the list of stewards, which will be published in the course of a few days.
JOHN DAVIS, A.B.,
CHARLES KEMBLE, A.M., } Hon Secs.
ROBERT BICKERSTETH, A.M.,

THE QUICKEST ROUTE to PARIS (ELEVEN HOURS only), via Folkestone [illegible] Steamers, leaving the Admiralty Pier, Dover, at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS run in connection with the Boats, from the SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY terminus, London Bridge, reaching Paris in six hours. Return Tickets from London to Paris and back are available for 15 days. The Special Express Trains run alternately via Boulogne and Calais, starting from the London Bridge Terminus as follows:—

Via Boulogne.		Via Calais.	
May [illegible]	at 7.30 A.M.	May 26	at 6.15 A.M.
May 27	at 8.30 A.M.	May 27	at 7.30 A.M.
May 28	at 9.30 A.M.	May 28	at 8.30 A.M.
May 30	at 11.30 A.M.	May 30	at 9.30 A.M.

The NIGHT MAIL TRAIN will leave the London Bridge Terminus at 8.30 P.M. for Paris, on the following days, viz. [illegible] and Brussels at half-past 9

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9.30. A.M. returning at 6 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 p.m. Fares to Cambridge and back—First Class, 5s. Second Class, 3s. Third Class, 2s.
By order, C. P. ROWLEY, Secretary.
Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—UN CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE TOUS les DIMANCHES à MATIN [illegible] Station de Bishopsgate à 8 heures, arrivera à Londres à Huit heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et retour—1ère Classe, 5s. 3de Classe, 3s., 3ème Classe, 2s. Messieurs les Etrangers pourront aussi voir dans un jour, et à très peu de frais, les [illegible] Cambridge, leurs jardins et leurs parcs, la belle rivière Cam, et le "King's College Chapel," [illegible] des exemples les plus intéressans d'architecture en Angleterre.
By order of the Directors,

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—SWEDEN and NORWAY.—A [illegible] vom 25sten MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG aus 8 Uhr ein viertel Morgens nach CAMBRIDGE [illegible] Stadt [illegible] Bishopsstation, [illegible] Jede Erwachsene Person [illegible] Hin und Zurück—1ste Klasse, 5s. 2te Klasse, 3s. 3te Klasse, 2s.
Passagiere können dort in [illegible] Tag und das geringe [illegible] Kosten die berühmten Colleges Cambridges, [illegible] Parke, und den schönen Fluss [illegible], besichtigen können. Die Kapelle des [illegible] College ist ein [illegible] Gebäude England.
By order of the Directors,

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—To Visitors to the Exhibition of 1851, and Suburban Residents on the Richmond Line.
[illegible] TRAIN.
On and after the 1st of April a Train will leave the Waterloo Station Daily at 12h. 30m. at Night, for Weekly [illegible] at all stations, enabling persons to enjoy the Evening Amusement of the Metropolis to the same extent as if resident in it.
By order of the Directors,
Waterloo Station, March, 1851. CORNELIUS STOVIN, General Manager of Traffic.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

*** The LARGE PRINT, of which every copy of the present Number, is intended to form the Frontispiece of the current Volume (XVIII.)

For Replies to Correspondents, see also Page 465 of the Supplement published with the present Number.
The Wotton-under-Edge Illustration will appear next week
The Report from Welshpool did not reach us in time for insertion.
In our Journal of last week it was erroneously stated that Mr Selous was commissioned to paint a "Panorama" of the Great Exhibition; whereas, Mr. Selous's picture will be the inauguration on May 1.

☞ A large Interior View of the Crystal Palace is in the hands of the Engravers, and shortly be announced for publication.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—DON GIOVANNI.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—It is respectfully announced that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 29th, 1851, when will be presented MOZART'S [illegible] of oeuvre, entitled DON GIOVANNI, with the following powerful cast.—Don Giovanni, Sig. Coletti; Don Ottavio, Sig. Calzolari, Maestro, Sig. Pilati; Leporello, Signor Lablache. Donna Anna, Miles Pyne; Donna Elvira, Miles Bosio; Zerlina, Miles Sontag. In the Ball Scene, Miles Carlotta Grisi and Miles Amalia Ferraris will dance Mazurka's celebrated "Mirtos." With various Divertissements in the Ballet Department; in which Miles Carlotta Grisi, Miles Amalia Ferraris, and M'lle Taglioni will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the theatre. Doors open at 7, the opera to commence at Half-past 7 o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SOIREES EXTRAORDINAIRES.—Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that the great [illegible] of [illegible] will positively take place on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 26th, and WEDNESDAY, the 28th, when will be performed the whole of the Ballet Divertissements in the Opera of [illegible] Ballet Corps, and the Principal Dancers of the Royal Italian Opera. Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last week of the present season of Comedie and Vaudeville.—Mons HAVEL will have the honour of appearing, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, on which occasion will be performed a new Comedie-Vaudeville, in 1 act, entitled UN MONSIEUR ET UNE DEMOISELLE; and a new Farce, entitled QUI SE DISPUTE, S'ACCORDE. Mr MITCHELL begs [illegible] that the arrangement of the Box-office will be altered on and after MONDAY, JUNE 2.—Boxes and Stalls, at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box Office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—On MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, and every evening during the week, will be repeated the [illegible] of FARMER IN THE AMAZON, on The Queen of France and England, with all its original effects and magnificent attention. To be followed by the [illegible] and pops as SCENES OF THE ARENA, embracing the celat of Spanish and British talent. The whole concluding with the laughable farce which on each representation elicits roars of laughter, entitled HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—On MONDAY, JUNE 2, in addition to the grand routine of amusement, Mr. HAMPTON, the celebrated clown, will appear in the Circle, in his inimitable Pantomimic Act of Equitation, precisely at 6 o'clock, and the doors will on that day be opened at 4 o'clock, in order to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the Ascent of the Balloon to the centre of the Arena. Persons desirous of making an ascent can ascertain the terms at the Box-office, as per 4 o'clock. Amphitheatre

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, now open daily.—Amazing combination of Novelty.—Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in stating that he has made an arrangement with Mons. Theodore and Family for the Flying Feldons, or those Acrobats, which are considered as an invention of 20 feet, on a superb car, drawn by five milk-white mouse-ers, splendidly caparisoned.—Doors open at 4, and commence precisely at 6 o'clock. Admission to Reserved Seats, 2s; First Class ditto, 1s; Second ditto, 1s. Third ditto, 6d.—On THURSDAY next, MAY 29, will be given a Grand Day Performance, commencing precisely at 3 o'clock. Private entertainments in the evening as usual.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, JUNE 2d, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, Kentish Town, Mr. LOVE will introduce, for the first time here, his VOYAGE to HAMBURG; to be followed by his widely-renowned colloquy of FAST TEN O'CLOCK and, on TUESDAY EVENING, the WANDERER; in both of which he will be heard from a distance of more than a quarter of a mile from the Rooms, with [illegible] Illustrations. Begin at half-past Eight; doors open at Eight. Reserved seats, 3s; first class, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de Mons. ROBIN 226, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee Mons. Robin. Mons and Madame ROBIN'S Grand Parisian Entertainments are now with such high patronage, will continue every Evening at Eight o'Clock, their inimitable SOIRÉES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES, including the Performances of the whole company for the Benefit and Last Night of Madame the Queen at Windsor on the 24th of April. Every Wednesday and Friday, at half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.—PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOM, Castle-street, Oxford-street.—B. BOSCO will give representations of MAGIC SUPPLEMENT and PRESTIDIGITATION every Evening at Eight o'Clock, and Morning Performance of all the representations, Saturday excepted, at Half-past 2 o'Clock; to commence at Half-past 3 o'Clock precisely.

THE FAIRY QUEEN.—This most interesting and diminutive little child, when born, weighed only 1½ pound; she is now 14 months old, weighs 5 pounds, and measures only 16 inches in height, her feet are but 2 inches in length, and she is perfect in every limb and feature. Mr. BARNUM'S Nursery for Infants, from 9 till 5, and from 7 till 9. Admission 1s, children half-price. Situated in Islington, on one of Hall-street, Goswell-road.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Tarifa, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Goa, Madras, Calcutta, and the solution of the Indian Mutiny, will be opened to the public on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and will remain open until further notice. The exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior, by gas, are entirely new. Open daily, at 12 and 7, Admission, 1s. and 2s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE LARGEST SACRED DIORAMA EVER EXHIBITED. The HOLY LAND.—The accuracy and beauty of this magnificent Series of Moving Pictures have been testified by Lord Lindsay, author of "Letters from the Holy Land," as well as by many other eminent travellers who have visited "the Land." Painted under the direction of Mr W. BEVERLEY, from actual Sketches by Mr. W. H. DANIELL, author of "Wales about Penmaen." Now Exhibiting Daily, with Splendid Musical and Dioramic Effects, at 12 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; to be secured at GRAVES'S GALLERY, 24, Pall-mall.

BARNARD'S PANORAMA at DERBY and DUBLIN.—Barnard's Great Original Panorama of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, the [illegible] 4 miles [illegible] EVENING, MAY 26th for FIVE [illegible] Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, and Every Evening, June 2nd, for just two weeks [illegible] Admission, 1s. and 2s. Open at Eight o'clock.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—MR. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND PARK AND EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LARGE HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE (Lowered Gallery), presents to the spectator imaginary visits to the most remarkable cities of Europe; the scenery down the Danube to Constantinople, Rome, Venice, Excursions, Views of Exhibition, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, 1s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—MR. G. W. STONE begs to announce that the wonderful and amusing Experiments [illegible] performed by a perfectly healthy man, will be repeated, at the MARYLEBONE [illegible] and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, on the Evening, Tuesday, May 27; Wednesday, May 28th. Thursday, May 29, and Saturday, May 31.—Doors open at Eight, commence at half-past Eight. Admission, 1s.

MESMERISM.—Madame EMILIE, the celebrated SOMNAMBULIST, from Paris, [illegible] has left the Continent for [illegible] by Louis Napoleon and by many of the Continental Nobility, to reform the public that she has just arrived in London, and will give Daily consultations on every kind of disease, at her residence, No. 44 Frith-street, Soho. Madame Emilie is the only somnambulist who speaks every language. Hours of consultation by letter.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily, at Twelve, Three and Eight o'Clock, an entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to CALCUTTA and CHINA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from very late sketches, showing this highly interesting country as it appeared last season, with Views of Sacramento, San Francisco and all the principal Gold Washings. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.—MR. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, and Professor of Geology, begs to announce that he [illegible] with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts, a Museum is now open to [illegible] Cases are [illegible] specimens are labelled and [illegible] Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

VAUXHALL.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—The greatest Equestrian Talent in the World.—First appearance of Madame Lejars and M'lle Pauline Cuzent on MONDAY, MAY 26th, when, together with M'lle Palmyre Amato and Herr Saltzer, will appear every evening—Equestrian Pictures, "The Tempo of Concord" with [illegible] Pirouettes by Derby.—Concert and Ballet.—Mons. Artus and his extensive corps [illegible] Mons. Artus's Grand Pas de Quatre, Mons. Forcade's Pas and Water Sports.—Popular Novelties. The Algerine Family receive visitors every evening, in the new Grand Divan.—Doors open at Eight o'clock; admission, Half-a-Crown.—Director, Mr. Robert Wardell.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES, Mdlle. Zerr, Mdlle. Graumann, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Charles Hallé, will perform a MORNING CONCERT. The most celebrated instrumental performers will be engaged for this occasion. Particulars at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX-HORNS this Evening, in Liverpool. Vocalist, Miss M. O'Connor. Pianist, Mrs. E. A. Brown. And will return to town on the 26th. All letters to be directed to H. DISTIN, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London

MR. ERNST'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.—Vocalists: Miss C. Hayes, Mdlle Zerr, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Rowland, and Mr. Robert Robinson. Mr. Sims Reeves will perform. Beethoven's Grand Concerto. Signor Piatti and other celebrated instrumentalists are engaged. The Orchestra will be selected from the Italian Opera and Philharmonic. Tickets and Stalls at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and all principal music-sellers.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at the TOWN HALL, CAMBRIDGE; on Friday, May 23, at Lynn; and on Wednesday and Thursday, May 28 and 29, at the Assembly Room, Norwich.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC HALL STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr JOHN PARRY will repeat his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 19, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had at the Music Shops. Stalls to be had early of Messrs. G. Ollivier, 41 and 43, New Bond-street, and Messrs. R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall

MRS. W. SINCLAIR'S EVENINGS with the SCOTTISH BARDS. MUSIC HALL Store-street.—Mrs. W. Sinclair will give her [illegible] entertainment at the above rooms on FRIDAY EVENING MAY 30, commencing at Eight o'clock. Miss Sinclair will preside at the Pianoforte. Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Private Boxes, 1l 1s, to be had of Messrs CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, New Bond-street; and at the Music Hall, and at the principal music shops

SKETCHES of SOCIAL LIFE. MR. JOHN MILES will [illegible] his new and original entertainment entitled SKETCHES of SOCIAL LIFE; or, Light and Shades of Character, at the New Town Hall, Reserford, on Monday evening, May 26, and as the News Public Rooms, Reading, on Wednesday, May 28

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH will give his NEW and Popular Entertainment, the EVE[illegible] MAIL, illustrated by a series of DIORAMIC VIEWS, painted expressly by Mr W. DANIELL, at the ADELPHI THEATRE, on MONDAY EVENING next, May 26, and every Evening during the week, Fortnight-square, on FRIDAY Evening next, MAY 30. Doors open at Six for Seven to commence at Eight o'clock. Admission to the Gallery, 1s. Stalls, 3s. Unreserved, 2s. Members of the Institution may obtain tickets at half the above price.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25th, 1851. Madlle. Jenny Lind, Madlle. Clara Novello, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Marchesi, and Herr Formes. Violin, Herr Ernst; contra-basso, Signor Bottesini; pianoforte, Mr. Aguilar. Admission to the Concert and Ball, 1l 1s. The Italian Opera, will be complete in every department, leader, Mr Willy, conductors, Messrs Anschuetz and Costa. Among the [illegible] engaged for the Season are Madlle. Lucy Escott, Mr. Aguilar's Symphony in E Minor. Tickets, to be had—reserved seats, half-a-guinea; to be procured of Mr. AGUILAR, 69, Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park. Messrs. WESLEY, Hanover-square; Mr. [illegible], corner of Hanover-street; and at the residence of Mr AGUILAR, 69 Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. [illegible] FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 30, will be repeated Handel's [illegible] Ode, Alexander Balus. Mdlle. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Bullen, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes. The [illegible] the most extensive seat-able in Exeter-hall, will consist of [illegible] to [illegible] nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s. Reserved, 5s; Transferable Subscription Tickets, 1l 1s. Tickets to be had at 6, Exeter-hall, and at the Music Shops. Doors open at 7, to be commenced at 8. Members are admitted at 7. By order, W. BOWLEY, 53, Chancery-lane.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SIXTH CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 26th inst. Programme:—Symphony in [illegible] Beethoven; Overture in [illegible] Mendelssohn; Concerto in [illegible] Mr. Thalberg; Concerto in [illegible] Mr. Blagrove; Overture in [illegible] Weber; Vocal Music, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Stalls, 3s; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. To be obtained at Messrs Addison and Co.'s, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINEE.—TUESDAY, MAY 27th.—Willis's Rooms. Quartet, Onslow, Pianoforte Quartet No 2, Mendelssohn Quartet, No. 7, in F, Beethoven; Fantasia, Violoncello Solo Kreutzer.—Sainton, Dolby, Howell, Hill, Lucas, Pettit, Piatti, Mr. Hallé, Mr. Benedict. Vocalist, Miss Dolby, from Vienna. Stranger's tickets to be had at CRAMER and CO.'s, 201, Regent street, 10s 6d each. No Artist admitted without a ticket, owing to the increased number of Visitors.
J. ELLA, Director

CHORAL FUND.—The Committee beg to acquaint the patrons and friends of the Choral Fund, that the ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY Evening, June 16, 1851, when a performance of Handel's [illegible] will be given, assisted by the principal performers, commencing at eight o'clock. Principal Vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Kearns, and Miss Dolby. Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Henry Phillips. Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—Now publishing in monthly volumes, each containing from 300 to 320 pages, 8vo, handsomely printed and bound, and profusely illustrated, price 2s 6d

The following Volumes have already appeared :—
Vol. 1.—BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON. Vol. 1.
Vo . 2.—NINEVEH; or, the Ruined City of the East.
Vol. 3 The BOOK of ENGLISH SONGS.
Vo . 4 BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON Vol. 2.
On the 31st inst. will be ready Volume V., for June,
THE WORKS OF HEAVEN.
A popular Treatise on the past and present Discoveries of Astronomical Science, by I. O. MICHELL, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Cincinnati, U.S., with upwards of 50 illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

THE question of Transportation, brought forward on Tuesday night by Sir William Molesworth, is one that the House of Commons does ill to treat with the discourtesy of a count out. Whether considered in all its bearings, or simply in reference to the particular colony of Van Diemen's Land, to which Sir William Molesworth confined it, the question demanded the most respectful attention. When Van Diemen's Land shall take the settlement of the matter into its own hands, as far as its own interests are concerned, the House of Commons and the Government will doubtless endeavour to make amends for the present neglect with which they have treated the serious grievance and the respectful remonstrance of that colony. Whether it will not then be too late for the discussion, remains to be seen.

The general question of transportation is one that concerns the home Government in the first instance. Hitherto the proper treatment of the criminal population of this country has been the most puzzling of all the puzzling problems of our civilisation. Our forefathers, not a hundred years ago, had a short and easy method with their felons. To get rid of them, they simply hanged them. It was the most obvious and facile process; and shop-breakers, pickpockets, sheep-stealers, coiners, forgers, and murderers were all subjected to the same punishment. They were put out of the way by strangulation, and no further expense or trouble was incurred. Easy as this plan was, it was not without its objections. It was rather too clumsy and barbarous, rather too inhuman and unchristian to be tolerated in a society that claimed to be at the head of civilisation. So an improvement took place. As we could not continue the easy process of killing off our thieves, our lawmakers adopted the next most easy means in their power, and shipped them off to the Antipodes. "We may not strangle you any longer," said the voice of the country, "but we will put fifteen thousand miles between you and us, and trust that we shall see no more of you." This is the system which is still in operation, and which a large number of persons consider the only possible means of dealing with our criminal population. There is, however, a third means. If a father have a bad son, it is not necessary either that he should kill him, or turn him out of his house, to be a burden on his neighbours. There is no reason why he should not try a reformatory process at home. To a certain extent this trial has been made in England, but hitherto without any success, and the great problem still waits for its solution.

There is, it is true, a very large class of earnest philanthropists who have made this question their study, who, while they have little or no hope of ever being able to reform the adult felony of England, have a very strong notion that felony might be very much diminished in the next generation, if greater efforts were made to prevent crime than to punish it, and if the schoolmaster were more extensively taken into the service of the State. They consider that the ranks are continually recruited from the dark regions of ignorance ; and that, with all our experiments and all our efforts, we have continually missed making the one experiment which would have been the most agreeable in itself, and the most likely to be satisfactory—the great experiment of educating in secular knowledge, and in morality and religion, the now utterly neglected children of the hopelessly poor and vicious portions of the community.

Sir George Grey, in his reply to the able speech of Sir William Molesworth, deprecated the opening up of this great question. If the House decided, said the Right Honourable Baronet, "to sanction the general discontinuance of transportation, it would have to decide what should be done with our criminals." Precisely so ; and, although at present it may be inconvenient to enter upon it, there are symptoms of such wide-spread dissatisfaction in our colonies, that the Government and legislature will be compelled to grapple with it, whether they like it or not. We have received one strong warning from the Cape of Good Hope. We now receive another, still stronger, from Van Diemen's Land. Those colonies tell us plainly that the proper treatment of our criminals, population is our business, not theirs ; and that they will not any longer permit their territories to be overrun by our refuse, and to be, as Sir William Molesworth strongly—but not inaptly, phrased it—the "cesspools" of our empire.

As regards Van Diemen's Land, the case of the honest colonists is a very hard one. They have received such shoals and swarms of our most desperate felons, that about two-fifths of the adult male population are estimated to be, or to have been, convicts. At one time the proportion was still greater. "Such," said Sir William Molesworth, "was the perverse insolence of that class, that they had actually threatened to drive out the free settlers as intruders." The world will then behold a new spectacle—"a criminal republic, with liberty of doing wrong, equality of infamy, and fraternity of guilt." The colony of Van Diemen's Land prays that the influx of this criminality into their territory may be stopped, and insists that the Home Government has broken faith with it, in not stopping the system years ago. The Government denies the breach of faith : the Home Secretary makes a rambling speech, in which he promises nothing, and the House is thereupon counted out. We fear that this unhappy result will create not only a bad feeling against the Home Government, but that it will sow the first seeds of a disaffection of which the fruit will be the independence of more than one of our colonies. Whether we regard it as it concerns this country, or the particular colony that is aggrieved and demoralised by it, we must confess that we look forward to the discussions that must arise upon the whole question of transportation with the feeling that it is far more urgent than the Government seems to consider it, and that an error has already been committed of which the remedy will be difficult, if not perilous.

THE Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee, and, in fact, all the gentlemen who have been concerned in the arrangements of the Great Exhibition, have achieved their arduous task in a manner the most admirable; it may therefore seem ungracious to find fault with them. But even they, with all their claims to the public gratitude, must nevertheless not expect that every error of judgment which they may commit shall pass unnoticed; and it is because they have deserved so well of their country, that we feel bound to remonstrate with them on what we must consider their ill-judged refusal to comply with the request of the Exhibitors for a free admission to the Crystal Palace. When it is considered, that, without the Exhibitors, there could have been no Exhibition, it seems a little too hard that manufacturers and others, who have expended, many of them, thousands of pounds towards the Exhibition, should have been denied a privilege, which any indifferent person can command for three guineas. Even in the case of those whose contributions to the success of the Exhibition are comparatively trifling, and not worth in money value the price of a season ticket, the Commissioners might be generous enough to take the will for the deed. The Exhibition is so prosperous a concern, that the Commissioners may well afford to look at the request made to them in some other point of view than the vulgar one of money. We notice that, in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to grant this simple favour, several hundreds of the exhibitors have been held, to bring the case before the public ; and we sincerely trust, that, even at this late period, the Royal Commissioners will reconsider the matter. The Exhibition is so popular, that it is a pity that any grievance should be alleged, or any annoyance felt with regard to it, especially by those who have done so much for it as the Exhibitors.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The past week has lacked nothing of the courtly hospitality distinguishing that which preceded it. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who, we rejoice to learn, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, have received a large accession of illustrious guests from the Continent since our last publication. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (brother and sister-in-law of Prince Albert), accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at a quarter-past twelve o'clock on Saturday, on a visit to the Queen. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen accompanied their Royal highnesses to Buckingham Palace, and afterwards proceeded to Clarence-house, St. James's, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On Saturday evening, the Queen, accompanied by the whole of the illustrious visitors at present enjoying the Royal hospitality, honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have paid daily visits to the Great Exhibition, and continue the inspection of its contents with increasing interest.

On Monday the Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace, when his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, had an audience of the Queen to present his letters of recal. On the same day, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, inspected the historical picture of the meeting of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher and the Duke of Wellington on the evening of the victory of Waterloo, at La Belle Alliance, which was submitted by the artist, Mr. Barker.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, left Buckingham Palace, at eleven o'clock, to witness the Epsom Races. In attendance on the illustrious party were Countess A. de Hacke, Countess Oriolla, Lord Alfred Paget, Count Pückler, Colonel Fischer, M. B. de Treskow, and Lieut. von Heinz. The Royal party travelled in three open barouches and four, and returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past seven o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.

On Monday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, to a most brilliant Court, the invitations exceeding 2100. The arrangements were similar to the first reception this season, the entire suite of state saloons being opened, and brilliantly illuminated with handsome crystal lustres and gilt chandeliers. The Garter-room and ante-room at the south end of the Picture Gallery were also opened for the accommodation of the supper-tables. The grounds were exotics and fragrant flowers were tastefully arranged in the alcove behind the elevated seats reserved for her Majesty and her Royal guests, both in the Ball-room and also in the Throne-room ; groups of flowers also adorned the Picture Gallery and the Grand Hall. The company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the grand saloon at a quarter before ten o'clock, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, their Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Her Majesty and her august circle passed through the assembled company in the grand saloon, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ball-room, where Mr. Boosey's quadrille band was in attendance. The Queen was followed the Queen and Prince Albert and the Royal guests into the Ball-room.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia in a quadrille at five minutes before ten, the vis-à-vis being her Majesty and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess of Sutherland. The other members of the Royal party joined in the quadrille.

After this dance, a number of quadrilles, waltzes, and other dances were performed in the ball by Mr. Boosey's quadrille band.

Dancing afterwards commenced in the Throne-Room, where Julien's band was stationed.

A state supper was served with regal magnificence soon after twelve, in the principal Dinner-room, on long ranges of tables; the splendour of the service being heightened by the consummate taste of the decorations.

After the supper, on the night of the State Ball, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal visitors, returned to the Ball-room, when a Highland reel was played by Mr. Mackay, her Majesty's piper, which was danced by the following ladies and gentlemen :—Lord Harrodale and Lady Rachel Russell, Cluny Macpherson and Miss Lister ; Mr. F. Gordon Cumming and Miss Stewart Mackenzie; the Master of Lovat and Miss Russel ; the Hon. Mr. Charteris and Hon. Miss Charteris ; Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay, and the Hon Miss Stanley.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert quitted the Ball-room at ten minutes before two o'clock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and the ball terminated. The whole of the brilliant assembly had quitted the Palace soon after three o'clock.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Gold Stick in Waiting, was in attendance upon her Majesty at the ball.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, left London for the Continent on Saturday morning, by express train on the South-Eastern Railway.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball on Friday, the 17th, at Apsley-house, which was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and all the leading members of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy at present in London. Above 1200 guests responded to the noble and gallant Duke's invitation, and the festivities were prolonged until an advanced hour.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ARCHDIACONAL VISITATION.—SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The Rev. Archdeacon Hale held his visitation at St. Sepulchre's Church on Saturday, according to annual custom, on Thursday morning. After service, the Archdeacon proceeded from his pew to the communion-table, and when about to deliver his Charge, discovered that he had not brought it to the communion-table. Having sent some one to fetch it from the pew in which he had been seen by Mr. Horne, and several other gentlemen, to be holding it in his hand, it was discovered that it had been removed. After search for the document proved fruitless. It was remarked by several of the clergy, that immediately upon the Archdeacon leaving the pew, two laymen were seen to go into it, and immediately after abruptly leave the consecrated edifice. Having thought that these individuals had taken the manuscript away. The venerable Archdeacon Hale was much agitated, but, after taking a few minutes to collect his thoughts, he addressed the clergy, saying their kind consideration for the unusual and painful circumstances in which he had been so unexpectedly placed, and stating, although he could not recollect the exact words of his proposed address, he would endeavour to give them the substance, which must necessarily be imperfect, when he assured them that, although at a former period of his life he was in the habit of speaking in public, he had never delivered a like extempore in the performance of his sacred duties. He then proceeded to speak in strong terms of the recent Papal agression, and gave it as his decided conviction that, notwithstanding the strong feeling which had been manifested against the conduct of the Court of Rome, it would be unconstitutional. He then alluded, in energetic and forcible language, to the recent secessions to Rome, the teaching by many of the clergy of Roman Catholic doctrines, the adoration of the Eucharist, which so many were guilty of, the mode of chancel worship, and the intonation of the service in parish churches, all of which he observed were indications of a Romanising spirit, and contrary to the teaching of the English branch of the Catholic Church. He deprecated controversy, and urged the sole authority of the Word of God as the only rule of faith and practice. Having concluded an admirable address, the very rev. gentleman was addressed by the Rev. William Short, rector, of St. George's Bloomsbury, who expressed the deep sympathy which the clergy felt for the venerable Archdeacon under the painful circumstances in which he had been placed ; and to thank him for his uncompromising vindication of the great and leading truths of Christianity, set forth in the doctrines and teaching of the Church of England.

OXFORD.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.—In a convocation held on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, a proposal to petition her Majesty to revoke the Royal commission for inquiring into the studies and discipline of the University of Oxford ; or that, if necessary, the petition may be taken into consideration before the Queen in Council, the representatives of the University being permitted to attend and be heard, was carried by a majority of 144 ; the number being—Placets, 249 ; non-placets, 105.

The following preferments and appointments have recently been made: *Deaneries Rural.* The Rev. H. Corfe to be rural dean of the Archdeaconry of Exeter. The Rev. William Collins Lukis to a deanery rural in the diocese of Salisbury. *Rectory :* The Rev. Edward Barker Freer to the rectory of Horsham, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. Tunstal. Smith to be vicar of Wirksworth, and rural dean. The Rev. John Harward to the vicarage of Wrappleke, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Charles Henry Swann to the vicarage of Horninghold, Leicestershire. The Rev. George Beardsworth to the vicarage of Selling, Kent. The Rev. Oswald Marriott to the vicarage of Goxhill, Lincolnshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection :—The Rev. Thomas Hodgens, late curate of Milborne Port, Dorset, from the congregation ; the Rev. Frederick Wilson Kittermaster, late of Bangor-Isycoed, Denbighshire, from the congregation ; the Rev. J. Lindsey, on his resigning the curacy of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, from the congregation ; the Rev. John Sebastian Wilkins, late assistant minister of St. Saviour's, Chelsea, Middlesex, from the congregation ; the Rev. John Henry Arnold Walsh, perpetual curate of Christ Church, Warminster, and its first incumbent, on the twentieth anniversary of its consecration, from the communicants ; the Rev. William Davies, late curate of Glyncorrwg and of Blaengwawr ; the Rev. W. Milburn, on his resigning the curacy of Harrington, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, from the parishioners ; the Rev. John Swete, D.D., from the governor, surgeon, matrons, and officers of the gaol of Bristol.

SEQUESTRATIONS OF BENEFICES.—The bill brought in by Mr. Frewen and Mr. Child to amend the law relating to the sequestration of benefices for debt, states in the preamble, that writs are in many cases where the powers of the act 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 106, are not in force, and also in other cases and in cases of sequestration of benefices by creditors, no due provision is made for the maintenance and support of the curates or other persons duly and lawfully licensed or authorised for the cure of souls, it is desirable to provide a remedy. The bill proposes that in cases of sequestration of benefices, the bishop of the diocese shall be required to set aside a portion of the income of such benefice sufficient to provide for the needful support of the cure of souls. The bishop must give a certificate of what he considers a sufficient sum for the purpose, which certificate will be a complete authority against creditors.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, met on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. Among the members present were his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Lichfield, and St. Asaph ; Earl Howe, Sir E. Inglis Bart., M.P. ; the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart, &c. Grants of money were made for the erection of new churches at Pullgwnlly, near Newport, Monmouthshire ; Walcott, near Seaford, Lincolnshire ; a district in the city of Winchester ; and Sutton-cum-Pyrn, a district of the town of Plymouth ; also for rebuilding the churches at Ackworth, near Wakefield, and Salford, near Bath ; for enlarging the churches at Steeple Barton, near Woodstock ; St. Peter, Northampton ; Glasbury, near Wolverhampton ; and for re-arranging the seats in the churches at Figheidean, near Amesbury, and Llangristiolus, near Bangor. All these alterations of existing churches include very extensive repairs of the several buildings.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—This beautiful edifice is, by order of the parochial authorities, thrown open for the inspection of the public free of cost, with an especial view to the gratification of strangers visiting our metropolis this year.

St. Saviour's Church, near Birkenhead, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Lord Bishop of Chester on Monday.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

In our Journal of last week we described the ceremony of opening this new Museum, and engraved the Jermyn-street front, with the Portrait of Sir Henry De la Beche, the Director of the Institution

The Museum of Practical Geology was established in 1835, at the instance of Sir Henry De la Beche, who was then engaged on the geological survey of Devon and Cornwall ; during the progress of which he had collected a large number of specimens, illustrating the mineral formations of the western districts of the kingdom. A few rooms in a house in Craig's-court were all that was at first appropriated to this purpose ; but, like all good thoughts, the progress has been steadily onward, until eventually the fine structure in Jermyn-street was built purposely for the collection.

The objects are, to present, in an intelligible manner, complete illustrations of the mineral wealth of the United Kingdom and the colonies ; to show the modes of the occurrence of mineral deposits ; to exhibit, as far as it is practicable, the modes of working the mines ; this being effected by well executed models of the machinery, and collection of the tools employed ; and to display the metallurgical processes by which the metal is obtained, and the uses in art and manufacture to which the metals are respectively applied. The collections are not merely confined to the productions of mines and their products. The earthy minerals which are of any industrial value are embraced, and thus the clays and sands employed in the manufacture of glass and china appropriately find a place. The economy of manufactures is intended, and the illustrations of the ceramic art of our own country have already been noticed in the collection of British pottery, from the early earthenware productions of Staffordshire, to the most recent productions in porcelain and parian, being included. In the same manner the history of glass manufacture is illustrated ; and we find the most interesting series from Roman glass, proceeding with very fine examples of Venetian and early German, and continuing onward to the best examples of modern glass.

The lower hall of the Museum is devoted to the building and ornamental stones of the kingdom ; and here will be found examples of British marbles, which show that for ornamental purposes we need not pass beyond our own shores, the granites, serpentines, porphyries, and limestones of our own land furnishing a great variety in colour and character. Ascending the stairs, we reach the main portion of the collection. Here, in a noble apartment, are accumulated the illustrations to which we have alluded, and in the galleries are arranged a unique collection of British fossil remains. At the end of this apartment is the Model-Room, filled with models of machinery and with mining tools, &c. The upper story of the building is devoted, on the side next Piccadilly, to a well-furnished laboratory ; and on the Jermyn-street end, to the Mining Record Office, where are deposited such plans and sections of the mines of the United Kingdom as may have been presented, or such as have been collected by the officers in charge of this department.

The following is a list of the officers connected with this institution :—

Sir Henry De la Beche, C.B., Director of the Museum, and Geological Survey of the United Kingdom
Professor A. C. Ramsay, Local Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain
Mr Bete Jukes, Local Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland
Professor Edward Forbes, Palæontologist
Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chemist
Mr. Warington Smyth, Mining Geologist
Mr. Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records
Mr. Trenham Reeks, Secretary and Librarian

In addition to these, a staff of geological surveyors are constantly employed in the field on the business of the survey.

A very admirable Theatre is provided, and a Library peculiarly adapted to the studies of this establishment. These will, in a short time, be devoted to their proper purposes ; the organisation of the educational staff and objects being in progress.

We have this week engraved the Great Hall. We have already represented the Piccadilly *façade* of the Museum in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 311.

THE LATE HOUR SYSTEM.—An able sermon on the spiritual and other evils arising from protracted labour in houses of business, was preached on the evening of Sunday last, at St. Olave's Church, Southwark, by the Rev. L. M. Humbert, curate of the parish. The text was taken from the 1st chapter of Exodus, and the 8th to the 14th verse. He reminded his congregation that for all of us "the time is short"—" They that buy will soon be as though they possessed not, and they that sell as though they profited not, for the fashion of this world passeth away."

IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—We may state that it is not likely that any bill for extending the duration of the Encumbered Estates Commission will be introduced in the present session of Parliament. Should such a measure be deemed hereafter expedient, there will be ample time for introducing it in the next session, as the right to present petitions for sales may be exercised up to July, 1852. We may avail ourselves of the present opportunity to contradict a report circulated, we understand, very generally amongst the legal profession in Ireland, that it is intended to extend the Commissioners' jurisdiction to the Irish Court of Chancery. *Globe* of Thursday

We are sorry to learn that the Marquis of Huntley is suffering from severe indisposition.

THE MARBLE ARCH, CUMBERLAND-GATE.

AMIDST the vituperative shower which fell so plentifully upon the Marble Arch, a short time since, this costly toy of Royalty found a resting-place, which, if we remember rightly, neither of the flock of "Correspondents" had suggested; and, while the public were debating upon the matter, the First Commissioner of her Majesty's office of Woods and Forests quietly disposed of the Arch, by placing it upon the site of Cumberland-Gate, the north-eastern entrance to Hyde-Park. We do not object to the new location, and only wish the Commissioner had evinced a like amount of judgment in the Rotten-row and Kensington Gardens question.

The Arch is best seen from the Park, but has still, as it had at Buck-

THE MARBLE ARCH CUMBERLAND-GATE HYDE-PARK.

ngham Palace, a pedestal-like effect: this is not to be wondered at, seeing that the attic was originally intended to bear a colossal bronze emblematic group of Victory in a three or four-horsed car, which portion of the design was eventually changed to an equestrian statue of George IV.: this was executed by Chantrey, at a cost of 9000 guineas, but now occupies the pedestal at the north-east angle of Trafalgar-square. Again, there were to have been whole-length figures in the attic in place of which we have inverted trusses, of anything but decorative character. However, here is the Arch, scraped and cleaned, and freed of its dirty-spar-like appearance. To make way for it, the handsome iron gates have been removed and placed on each side the Arch, which has a sort of anomalous appearance from the centre gate being mostly kept shut; but the side-arches are open for foot-passengers. These iron gates, by the way, were erected in 1822, at the expense of the late Henry Philip Hope, Esq.: they cost £2000, and are fine specimens of iron-work. It was considered, at the time of their removal, somewhat ungrateful, thus unceremoniously to set aside so handsome a present to the public, more especially to make room for what at best is but a poor work of art.

The Arch was originally erected in front of the court-yard of Buckingham Palace, St. James's-park, and was reserved for the especial entrance of the Sovereign and the Royal family. It is the largest work of mere ornament ever attempted in Great Britain. It was adopted by Nash from the arch of Constantine at Rome: the larger archway, as first designed, was not sufficiently wide to admit the Royal state-coach; fortunately the blunder was discovered in time to be remedied. The material is Carrara marble, which soon became discoloured by smoke and damp. Some of the blocks are extraordinarily large. In each face are four Corinthian columns; the other sculpture being a keystone to the centre archway, and a pair of figures in the spandrils; a panel of figures over each side entrance, and wreaths at each end: these are by Flaxman, Westmacott, and Rossi The centre gates, designed and cast by Samuel Parker, of Argyll-street, are the largest and most superb in Europe, not excepting those of the Ducal Palace at Venice, and of the Louvre at Paris. They are of a beautiful alloy, the base refined copper, bronzed; design, scroll-work, with six circular openings, two filled with St. George and the Dragon, two with G. R., and above, two lions *passant gardant*, height to the top of Arch, 21 feet; width, 18 feet; weight, 5 tons 6 cwt: cost, 3000 guineas, including a frieze and semicircle, to fill up the archway, the most beautiful portion of the design, but irreparably mutilated in removal from the foundry.

The cost of the Arch, statue, gates, and railing has exceeded £70,000 yet this is but a trifle in comparison with the cost of the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris—£416,666.

Cumberland-gate was opened about 1774-75, when Cumberland Place was built. The gate was erected by subscription of the neighbouring inhabitants, and was meanly built of brick. Here Richard Honey was killed by the firing of the military, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, August 15, 1821; in the following year the gate was taken down, and Mr. Hope's iron-work set up in its place. The gate at this spot was originally called Tyburn-gate; and Park-lane, Tyburn-lane.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LAUNCH OF THE "ORINOCO," WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER AT NORTHFLEET DOCKYARD.

LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ORINOCO."

On Saturday last, the ship-building yard of Mr. William Pitcher, at Northfleet, presented an animated spectacle, it being the day fixed for launching the *Orinoco*, the first of the five large steamers now building for the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, to enable them to carry out the arrangements made with the Government under their renewed contract. The *Orinoco* has occupied about eight months in building; and her sister ship, the *Magdalena*, which was commenced shortly after, is fast approaching completion.

The principal dimensions of the *Orinoco* are as follows:—

Length between the perpendiculars	..	..	269 feet 3½ inches.
Length of spar deck over all	..	..	276 „ 6 „
Breadth, extreme	..	..	41 „ 10 „
Ditto, for tonnage	..	..	41 „ 6 „
Depth in hold	..	..	26 „ 1 „

Burthen in tons, 2245 31-94, builder's measurement.

The weather was exceedingly propitious, and a very large concourse assembled to witness the proceedings. Both the yard and the vessel were pleasingly decorated; and the *Great Western* being in dry dock at the time, and displaying all her colours, added not a little to the liveliness of the scene.

About half-past two, the dog-shores were withdrawn, and the vessel was instantly in motion. The ceremony of naming was performed by Lady Anne Tufnell, who was accompanied by the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell; and amongst the company present we were pleased to observe M. Jules Janin, the celebrated *feuilletoniste*, and several other foreigners of distinction. Two steamers were in readiness to take the vessel in tow, and convey her to the East India Docks, where she is to be fitted with double-cylinder engines, of the collective power of 800 horses, by the eminent firm of Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

The draught of the *Orinoco*, when launched, was 8 feet 9 inches forward, and 10 feet 10 inches abaft: the light displacement, with that draught of water, is 1050 tons; and if 2000 tons be added for the freight to be taken on board in the shape of engines, coals, equipment, passengers, and luggage, it is estimated that she will go to sea, about four months from this period, with a mean draught of water of about 19 feet 6 inches. The *Orinoco* looks well on the water, and is considered by competent judges a beautiful and well-built ship; and, there being no slip over her when built, the launch had a fine effect.

After the launch, the visitors who had received invitations from the builder adjourned to the Rosherville Hotel, where a handsome collation had been provided for them, and the party separated at an early hour expressing themselves highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN AT THE CASTLE HOTEL, RICHMOND, BY THE METROPOLITAN LOCAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[illegible] ... with a span of not [illegible]

[illegible] ... for the construction and repair of the largest marine [illegible]

[illegible] ... is shown on the [illegible]

BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

On Tuesday the chairman of the Metropolitan [illegible] Commissioners gave a [illegible] charged with the care of the [illegible] of their respective countries to the Great Exhibition. The dinner took place at the Castle Hotel, Richmond, and was most [illegible] provided in every respect. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] ... the manner in which he discharged the duties of his important office.

* We may refer with just pride to the exertions of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to [illegible] ... that this Journal cannot be fairly brought within the censure of Lord Ashburton.—ED. I. L. N.

MUSIC.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES'S CONCERT.

The grand [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MUSICAL UNION.

[illegible]

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Amateur Musical Society [illegible] the fifth season with their eighth [illegible]

[illegible]

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

[illegible] Breuning, the intimate friend of Beethoven, in writing a description of [illegible] ... production here at the two Italian opera houses, bids fair to make the masterpiece known in the "sunny south," and, perhaps, may induce the genius of Berlioz to

adapt, as he has before done with Weber's "Der Freyschütz," Beethoven's only lyric drama for the [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Weber's "Der Freyschütz" was revived last Saturday night. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,

Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, honouring the performance with their presence. The execution of this fine opera was rendered remarkable by the splendid singing of Tamberlik, who appeared for the first time as *Guido* (*Marc*). He depicted, in the grand scena, the desolation of *Guido* at his blighted hopes with such surpassing excellence as to call from a portion of the audience for the slow movement: a mere purist's example of refined vocalism in which he was never heard. Equally striking was his share of the trio, prior to the incantation scene. Mdlle. Bertrandi, the *débutante*, who was the *Annetta*, promises to be a very valuable acquisition: she has a nicely toned mezzo soprano voice, a fine articulation, and is a lively actress. Tagliafico *Alidoro* was also an exemplar of quality in the cast; he is an admirable artist, always safe and effective in whatever he undertakes. Formis' *Cosmo*, so mystic and powerful in one of the grandest pieces of acting ever witnessed, his declamation is truly appalling. The *Agatha* of Madame Castellan is a great improvement from last season, especially in the grand scena, which won universal plaudits; but, in the first act, her reading of the cavatina requires a re-study, and Gerry Lind's style of singing it may be safely recommended as a model. The parts of *Cuno* and *Oscar*, and the *Hermit*, are sunnop; bie of amelioration, but on the whole the *ensemble* was gratifying. The ballet overture was played to perfection, and with much vigour. The orchestral accompaniments were a great treat throughout the opera, but the choral singing was more boisterous than refin d.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago," sustained by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Angri (whose *Malcolm* is superbly sung), Mario, Bianchi, and Tamberlik, was repeated. Two "Lucrezia's" seem to have been given, but, owing to Grisi's cold, the "Donna del Lago" was substituted.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Beethoven's "Fidelio," which for the last three years has been meritoriously reserved for the termination of each season, with the following cast:—*Leonora-Fidelio*, Madame Castellan; *Marcellina*, Mdlle. Bertrandi; *Florestano*, Signor Tamberlik; *Pizzi (Carpano)*, Signor Stigelli; *Don Pizarro*, Signor Tagliafico; *Ministro*, Signor Angelini; and *Rocco* (the gaoler), Herr Formes; but, owing to an attack of inflammation in the throat, Herr Formes was *hors de combat*, and "Fidelio" was again postponed. Auber's "Masaniello" being substituted, Tagliafico taking Formis's part of *Pietro*.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH HUMOURISTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The first of these lectures was delivered at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday. The audience was fashionable and numerous. The subject of the lecture was the life of Dean Swift. Mr. Thackeray started with the statement—that his lectures would rather pertain to the men and their lives, than to their works. These, he would, therefore, be rather grave than comic, though not the less humorous, which comprehended more than laughter. The humorist paints all classes of life and individuals, though, in particular, their peculiarities. Mr Thackeray then gave a biographical outline of the events, with their dates, of Swift's career, dwelling somewhat on his early intimacy with Sir William Temple, and his acquaintance with Esther Johnson; and, after some remarks on Dr. John on's Life of the Dean, inquired, whether we should like to have been the friend of Swift? "I should have liked," the lecturer said, "to have been Shakspeare's call-boy—but the friend of Swift! a man touched to the finest issues, rewarded by his equals, and only a delightful companion to a lord; and for the service thus rendered, repaying himself by keeping on his hat in the presence of the lady and her daughters. He was a tremendous fellow to read, like *Rochefort*. A man made society stand and deliver. Public society, however, in his day was strangely disordered, and in part justified such conduct on the part of ambitious spirits, with talent to make good their claims. But such men wanted but little motive; there would be always some excuse ready for men of an aggressive turn: they were diplomatic warlike and predatory. Swift was an Irishman only by birth his heart, his style, were English—cold, neat, and despising the usual ornaments of Hibernian eloquence. It was during his ten years' residence with Temple that the Dean picked up his knowledge of life, in whose service, as chaplain, he was considered by his Lordship's valets as no better than themselves—his self indulgent Lordship the sole object of reverence, who knew not or new much greater Swift was himself. Swift knew it, but to repent it: and there was nothing more melancholy than his letter to Temple, asking to be taken again into the favour he had surrendered. Abasement could not go lower. What a contrast twenty years later! Then we find him bowed to by all, and at Court constituting the patronage of the great for the good and the clever. But Swift was insincere in religion. The "Tale of the Tub" left no doubt upon that point. A vast and dazzling genius was displayed in that book. How Swift suffered from the consequences of his scepticism, and let out his apostacy for hire! His suffering was awful, and he deserved to suffer. He lived alone in the world—the most unhappy man on earth." On the story of Stella, Mr. Thackeray made some melancholy remarks, and observed, that, all his experience of sentimental writing, he had met nothing more touching than Swift's letters to Stella. In the matter between Stella and Vanessa Mr. Thackeray sympathised with the former. Though not fond of conversation, he found generally sided with the other. He apprehended much tenderness in Swift's inscription—"Only a Woman's Hair"—not the indifference ascribed by Sir Walter Scott. It was a lamentable thing—only that record of his remorse should be all that was left of the beloved and the wronged. The lecturer was frequently applauded, though not always audible, from his elocution not being polished in a sufficiently high key.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

This popular resort was opened to the public on Monday evening. The enterprising director, Mr T. B. Simpson, has added a host of attractions to the excellent list of last season. The grounds are by no means of small compass: they extend over seven acres and even before the painter and decorator had exercised their arts on them, they were tasteful and park like, and as they would hardly be looked for within so short a distance of the brick-and-mortar town. However, after Cremorne, after whom it named this, and for whom he was a man of taste, and assembled here a fine collection of Flemish and Italian pictures. The artistic character of the place has now been extended throughout the grounds, which are a charming specimen of landscape gardening. We have a leafy avenue, with its guardian statues; the walk overarched with glittering lamps; the bewildering maze: with a *pleasaunce* borrowed from the Elizabethan times; and an enviable retreat from the more exciting *dance* and *spectacle*. From the *théâtre du ballet* you cross to a cleverly-decorated pavilion, with a stage for the exhibition of a party of Ojibbeway from South. Africa: and there are archery and gymnastics, and other out-door feats. But the centre of this "florial system" is the new platform, enclosed, and lighted with gas in candelabra, all of elegant design; whilst the orchestra is of gay Chinese design, elaborately painted and illuminated; and here play the great band of eighty instrumentalists for concerts and dances. The performances during the week have been a "Feast of the Rose" and a *ballet d'action*, named the "Star of Beauty; or, the Imp of Fire:" the evening's amusements concluding with fireworks at the Polychrome Palace. Altogether, Mr. Simpson has greatly improved the manner and character of the Cremorne delights, which will, doubtless, be appreciated in this great season of sights. We should not omit to mention, that among the *tableaux vivans* are most appropriately given the groups from the six principal medals of the Great Exhibition. The amusements are to end here; for a circus is in course of erection, in which Francomi's celebrated *troupe* will shortly perform. By the way, those whom the glare and glitter of gas delight not, may enjoy a quiet morning stroll at Cremorne.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—MISS GLYN.—This lady, who has so lately succeeded in Edinburgh, in several highly profitable readings of Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," gave great delight to the members and friends of the above institution, on Thursday evening, by an exceedingly powerful and graceful rendering of the same sad tragedy. The characters which she most aimed at developing were those of *Enobarbus* and *Enobarbus*; and these she discriminated with surprising skill and effect. Her *Cleopatra* had all the voluptuousness of the Egyptian Queen; her *Antony* all the heroic devotion of the Roman lover; while to *Enobarbus* was given a tenderness which unclad every heart with its pathos. The theatre was crowded to overflowing with a highly respectable audience, by whom this great scene, in the new trial of her extraordinary powers, was frequently and unanimously applauded.

PROTECTIONIST DINNER TO MR. W. B. FERRAND.—The Protectionists of Aylesbury and its neighbourhood entertained Mr. W. B. Ferrand, who was defeated by Mr Hethel at the election which recently took place there, at a public dinner, which took place at Montgomery's Assembly Rooms, on the 13th, 300 persons attended. Mr. W. Lowndes, Chairman of the Buckinghamshire Conservative Club, presided, and was supported by Major-General Sir James Watson, Captain Tyrie, R. N., Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. J. Darvill, Mr. Gale, Mr. Cole, the vicar of S one, the Rev. W. E. Partridge, rector of Horsenden, and other gentlemen of influence in the neighbourhood. The toasts and speeches were of the usual Protectionist character.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The Madrid *Epoca* of the 15th instant, quotes a letter from Seville, announcing that a frightful catastrophe had occurred in the gardens of the Duke of Montpensier, at Alcala. The Prince had caused a steam-engine to be placed in it for its irrigation, and the 10th inst. was fixed for its trial. His Royal Highness fortunately could not assist at the operation, as he intended, but the Infanta Luisa, wife of Don Enrique Montpensier. As the boiler to be used for the experiment was not new, it was agreed that it should be slowly heated; but, either from neglect or imprudence on the part of the engineer, the boiler exploded, and overwhelmed the house, burying under its ruins 60 or 70 persons assisting at the experiment as operatives or mere spectators. M. Latour, secretary of the commands of the Duke, on hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the spot, accompanied by a physician in attendance at the Palace. On their arrival, 3 dead bodies and 16 wounded (all been removed from under the rubbish.

The population of Belfast has increased, since the census of 1841, from 75,000 to 112,000, its present amount. In 1831 the number was 53,000, and in 1821 only 37,000, so that in thirty years the metropolis of Ulster has considerably more than trebled its population.

MR. E. G. Halliwell, who formerly contested the election of Stroud, with Lord J. Russell, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Newry, rendered vacant by the death of the late Lord Newry, on Protectionist principles.

A vessel arrived in the Thames, from Marseilles, has brought the very large number of 2353 packages of flour, comprising the entire cargo, the production of France. The arrival of flour from the French ports have been quite remarkable from their number and extent.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. t. Beverley.—No 2nd strikes us as amusingly pretty beautiful, but you have put us to great unnecessary trouble by sending such blurred and illegible diagrams.

VERITY, G. F., Kensington.—S N K—in eight.

CURTIS and J. S., Ashford.—It shall appear shortly among our Chess Fragment

R. H. Ashford.—No 1 will do on the first occasion, and No 3 improbable.

R. F. D.—T., Lisbon.—No 1 is incorrect. No 2 is clever, and No 3 shall appear as an Enigma

JUVENILE.—The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* now numbers twelve volumes, and has devoted an incredible expenditure of ten years. For a complete set of this magazine you must apply to Hastings, publisher, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The Committee to fix the General Prizes are peculiarly desirous to hear in mind that the whole of the Committee would be required to be present at the St George's Chess Club on Friday next the 23 inst, from two o'clock to six P M.

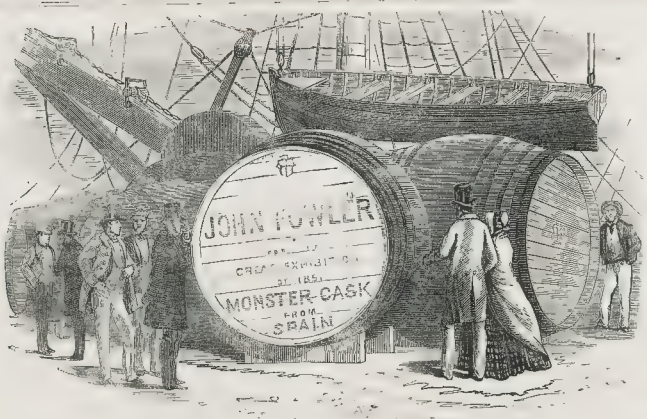
FLEET.—The Problem in question, No 98, is printed with perfect accuracy, and is as beautiful as it is accurate. Your attempted solution is childish.

ALDEY.—Send your subscription, however small, to Mr Robert Longbottom, 4, Cavendish-square. *Subscriptions / four guineas and upwards will be entitled to a copy of the work now in the press, the whole of the games played*

FREE-HIRE.—You may always rely on a game of Chess, when in Bath, at the Royal Union Library, where, under restriction of half-an-hour's call-over in the Club-room, we have at No 8 in the Isle of Wight a note addressed to the hon. secretary, Captain Harborne, Spring Vale, W. I should suppose table money afterwards to the Committee.

SILVER VEIL.—We again ask, wherein the joke of sending an obvious mate of one move as a Problem to *four* consents

SULTAN.—A palpable misprint of "Sonnenty" for "Sweetzoff."



MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE LONDON Ddocks.

the work had not been commenced. The one that broke, and produced the fearful consequences so much lamented, was the uppermost on the fourth floor. It had been fixed some days, and the walls had been carried up to the height required to receive the roof. According to Mr. Bell's statement to the City surveyors, he saw it perfect on Saturday morning, when he went over the works with Mr King, the superintendent, and found everything apparently safe and progressing to his satisfaction.

An attempt was made to discover the cause of the girder breaking. This was found impracticable, as the broken fragments lay embedded in the ruins. The people employed on the works say they are confident there was no weight on the girder to cause it to break, and express an opinion that it must have arisen from a flaw in the casting. It seems that Messrs. Bell and Corbett possess certificates, showing that the whole of the iron joists and girders employed in the building were properly tested and warranted.

The following list of the sufferers has been published:—

Peter Horrigan, dug out of the ruins.
Jeremiah Connor, dug out of the ruins.
Michael Cronin, dug out of the ruins.
Joseph Henley, aged about thirty-two, a compound fracture of the base of the skull, and both legs broken. Taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. Since dead.
Timothy Donohue, aged 42, dead. He was supposed by his comrades not to have been on the building at the time of the accident, but it appears he was on the top, and was one of the unfortunate creatures who were precipitated to the ground with the walls and floor, when they fell. He was got out by some strangers, and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died almost immediately.
Timothy Sullivan, aged about 30, both legs fractured, severe contusions on the body and head. Remains in a dangerous condition in the same hospital.
W. Ransom, aged 24, right leg fractured, and body much bruised. Supposed to have received many severe internal injuries.
W. Whiting, aged 31, scalp serious; fractured, with divers wounds and contusions over the body. Not expected to recover.
Thomas Clark, aged 30, scalp lacerated, and ribs supposed to be fractured. In a very dangerous condition.
John Cooper, aged 39, laceration of the scalp, and several severe contusions on the body. Expected to recover.
George Barham, aged 29, fracture of the legs, and severe injury to the scalp. Hopes of recovery.
David Foley, aged 31, numerous wounds and bruises over the body, and head much injured. Expected to recover.
James Kirby, aged 28, head much cut, and lower part of the body seriously injured. Recovery doubtful.
Henry Perry, aged 38, slightly contused over the body and head. Nothing fatal apprehended.
James Jenkins, slightly injured.

MONSTER CASKS OF SHERRY IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

In connexion with the Great Exhibition incidents, we have to notice the importation of four Monster Casks of remarkably fine Sherry, by Mr. John Fowler, wine-merchant, Wells-street, Cripplegate, by the ship *Traveller*, Captain A. R. Henderson, from Cadiz. These casks are larger than hitherto known to have been imported from Spain, and their shipment caused some sensation in that country. The larger casks contain 2900 gallons, and the two smaller ones half that quantity. They have been branded, by the express command of the Queen of Spain, with the Royal arms. The casks are of English manufacture, and were shipped to Spain, where they have been for seasoning since the Great Exhibition of 1851 was first broached, in anticipation that they would have been admitted, and the wines sold for refreshment; but the object of the importer is more particularly, we understand, to shew the connoisseur and the trade, that wines of this high order, and purely free from brandy, cannot be shipped to this country in small quantities without great deterioration in quality.

The London Dock Company have had great difficulty in receiving these casks, and have been compelled to fix up shears for delivering them from the lighter; also some additional apparatus for raising the same. The dimensions of the larger casks are—round the bouge, 10½ yards; diameter of the head, 2½ yards.

The peculiar order of these wines are as follows:—The wine marked YYYY is comprised of a very old stock of the palest wines, and possesses great flavour, great aroma, with age, and delicacy of extraordinary description.

Fi, Fino Fino.—This wine is extremely delicate, of the very highest order of wines of this peculiarity.

Ole Roso.—This wine possesses the finest flavour, and the most elegant aroma of its class.

Solerus.—This wine is of the oldest stock that Spain can produce.

THE "FAIRY QUEEN."

Among the many interesting sights of this wonder-fraught season is "the Fairy Queen," who has recently changed her place of exhibition from Leicester-square to the corner of Hall-street, Goswell-road. This interesting and diminutive little girl, when born, weighed only one pound and a half. She is now fourteen months old, weighs five pounds, and

THE "FAIRY QUEEN."

measures sixteen inches in height; her feet are but two inches in length and she possesses the utmost regularity of limb and feature.

THE CHINESE FAMILY.

A pleasing addition has been made to the Chinese Collection, consisting of a Chinese lady, named Pwan-ye-Koo, with small lotus-feet only 2½ inches in length, a Chinese professor of music, his two children (a boy and a girl), the *femme de chambre* of the lady, and an interpreter. The children are gay, lively, and intelligent, the lady herself agreeable and interesting, and the gentlemen civil and obliging. A Chinese concert forms part of the entertainment; the lady Pwan-ye-Koo singing a Chinese air or two, accompanied by the professor, who likewise treats the public with an exhibition of his vocal powers. The group is one that has much to commend it: it is picturesque and peculiar, and presents an image in high relief of the native manners of a Chinese family. The conduct of the domestic blended the humble and the familiar in a significant manner; and there was an air of freedom, and a sense of mutual obligation manifested in the whole party, calculated to make a favourable impression on the spectator.

REMAINS OF THE FALLEN PREMISES IN GRACECHURCH-STREET.—SKETCHED FROM THE ROOF OF AN ADJOINING HOUSE.

THE CHINESE FAMILY, IN THE EXHIBITION AT ALFRED GATE, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, EAST-HILL, WANDSWORTH.—FROM THE RAILWAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SPEAKING TO THE EYE.

(From the "Economist.")

Those whose office it is to dispense instruction are practising a new art. Our great authors are now artists. They speak to the eye, and their language is fascinating and impressive. The events of the day or the week are illustrated or described by the pencil, and so popular is this mode of communication, that illustrated newspapers are becoming common over all Europe. If they do not supersede other journals, they surpass them in public favour. Any one passing along the Strand, between Friday and Tuesday, except on Sunday, must have seen, opposite the church of St. Clement Danes, and at the corner of Milford-lane, a crowd of men and lads shoving and struggling, and heard them joking and bawling as they fought their way up to a side door, and every now and then a man or a lad emerging from the crowd bearing aloft in triumph, as if snatched from some rival, a quire or two of newspapers. Around the front of the house, too, the passer-by would observe people stopping to gaze into the windows of the shop hung round with pictures. This is the publishing office of the Illustrated London News, which is said to send out weekly, on ordinary occasions, the extraordinary number of between 70,000 and 100,000 copies, and, on such an occasion as the opening of the Exhibition, to issue nearly 200,000 copies; and thus keeps, for half the week, that part of the Strand in a tumult, while the operation of distributing the papers is going on. Such a sale is, we believe, wholly unexampled either in England or any other country, and it is due to the pictures by which each Saturday the events of the week are illustrated. A similar and successful, though not equally successful, journal, in imitation of the London paper, is published in Paris, Madrid, Leipsic, and a great many other towns on the Continent. *Punch* owed much of its success to its illustrations; and it is the same with many other publications. Artists now dispute the palm with the most popular authors; and however greatly some of the latter are favoured, they stand below skilful wood-engravers.

The causes and consequences of this dawning and important change are worthy of notice.

The causes, though many have combined within the last few years to effect improvements in engraving and printing, may all be summed up in the facility with which these are now accomplished, and the comparative cheapness in consequence of illustrations. In the Illustrated London News of the week before last, which, with a Supplement, sold for a shilling, there were thirty-four wood-cut embellishments, some of them filling two pages of the Journal, representing the opening of the Exhibition, the Building itself, some of its contents, some of the pictures in the Royal Academy, and some of the events or interesting occurrence.

of the week. Twenty years ago, the smallest of these ornaments would have been considered, with a due proportion of letterpress, cheap at a shilling. It is scarcely too much to say, therefore, that, by means of improvement in the art of engraving, giving facilities for publishing rapidly large editions, illustrative engravings can be given to the public at one-fortieth of their cost a few years ago. Not now to advert to the several steps by which the art has advanced to its present state, we shall merely observe that since we learned how to make the sun paint for us, attention has been directed to the subject in all the countries of Europe; and in no art have greater improvements been made than in the arts of engraving and printing engravings. The result is a facility of illustrating passing events truly and graphically, which makes the artist, as much or more than the writer, the historian of our time.

The probable consequences deserve more notice from reflecting politicians than the causes of the change. Written or spoken language merely suggests thought; and the thing suggested, or the several parts of it for which the words stand, must have been, as it were, in the mind before. The new thought suggested is merely putting together in a new form some scraps of old knowledge. But pictorial representation may at once convey totally different and totally new ideas to the mind. The artist speaks a universal language. A Turk or a Chinese understands him at once, though to make either of them understand a written or spoken description, would require a long time and much instruction. Hitherto it has become practicable to establish in London French and German journals, which, by means of illustrations, speak at once to the natives of France and Germany. Pictures, then, have the great advantage over words, that they convey immediately much new knowledge to the mind: they are equivalent, in proportion as they approach perfection, to seeing the objects themselves; and they are universally comprehended. They may make every one part-cipate in the gathered knowledge of all. Artists cannot yet catch and portray spiritual abstractions; many of the thoughts of the great historian, of the philosopher, and the poet can only have symbolical and suggestive signs; but all that can be seen all the material world—may be represented by the artist; and now that his skill can, by the improvements in art, be made cheaply available, it will in future be more and more employed to spread knowledge through every society.

The great extent, also, to which the art may be applied is evident from the monuments of Egypt and Assyria, which, after a lapse of three thousand years, have restored to us a knowledge of the inhabitants of those countries, and of their manners and customs. The artist has handed down to us the information that there were then different races of men—that one race conquered the other; he has preserved records of battles won, and the number of prisoners taken, the number of scalps carried off, with something like an account of the Royal prize-money. It is pretty clear, from these monuments, that even statistics may be made impressive to the eye. After a long deviation necessary, no doubt, that we may prove all things, and hold fast only the good—we are carried back to the principles of the art with which mankind were first inspired. We again have recourse to the mode of recording events in use amongst the earliest people; and now find the method of communication employed by the Mexicans to describe Cortes and his ships, to be the best for diffusing knowledge amongst mankind. The art is, indeed, wonderfully improved, and the rapidity and cheapness with which an object can now be sketched, engraved, and printed, suggests the possibility of obtaining an instrument for forwarding the improvement of mankind more powerful than the press for printing words.

When Guttenberg set his first type, and Caxton began printing in England, nobody foresaw or dreamed of the many changes of which their humble art was to be the parent. Nor did any person imagine, when gunpowder was first applied to the purposes of destruction, that its ultimate destiny was to moderate the horrors of war, deprive individual strength of ferocity, and help forward a period of continual peace that should make an universal exhibition of the products of art and industry possible. Steam, too, without the foreknowledge of its gifted mind, will reduced its expansive spirit to our servitude, is changing the face of society. Thus it is, material changes, improvements in art, discoveries and inventions that are almost unnoted at their origin, and not any wise political contrivance, which give civilization, and bring about those great changes in society, to conform to which is the highest wisdom, as well as the duty of legislators. If the modern improvements in the art of transmitting knowledge by the press are not of such marvellous efficacious in diffusing knowledge than the art of printing words, may we not expect it to be the forerunner of changes greater than printing has hitherto brought forward? Will not the modern art of speaking to the eye, confined to representing the material World, be followed by the abstract and spiritual conceptions, increase the influence of that world, and give the knowledge derived from it a vast preponderance over the mind?

The Great Exhibition itself, which is a representation to the eye, is a part of the same progress. It is performing the office of the illustrated newspaper. It is the history of modern art and invention taught by their actual products. Like sun painting, it speaks all tongues. It wants the facility of spreading that history over the world; and the illustrated paper, without which it is doubtful if it could itself have ever existed, comes to its aid, dispenses the knowledge so scientifically gathered and arranged, and so graphically displayed in Hyde Park over all the nations of the earth. The Exhibition can spread the whole knowledge by inviting persons from all quarters to come and see it at a great charge and great inconvenience; but its own classified and illustrated catalogues, and the illustrated newspaper, spread the gathered knowledge, for the charge of a few shillings, over distant lands and divided nations. The Exhibition would be a comparatively feeble instrument for helping forward improvement, without the assistance of illustration and letterpress to convey a knowledge of its wonderful palace and its contents to the many millions who cannot possibly visit it.

Representations of the material world and of common life do not constitute what is called high art; and it cannot escape observation, that the Exhibition, though it contains a few statues, is much more a collection of products of the arts that minister to the comforts and enjoyment of the millions, than of the products of high art. Instruments, from a steam-engine to a bodkin, house furniture of all descriptions, and materials for clothing, from the most comfortable woollen to a gossamer web of lace, make up a large part of its contents. The common and the useful predominate far above fine and high art. In like manner, it is with common events, with subjects that interest the multitude, that illustrated newspapers fill their columns. To give illustrations they must have many customers, and the arts they cultivate must attract the multitude. Historical painting, grand compositions, even fine groups, and, above all, allegorical groups of sculpture, constituting high and fine art, have no market for the people, and will not be encouraged. When those make large fortunes who carefully minister to the common wants, men of genius and talents will not long pursue any of the higher walks of art. Instances for the truth of hitherto, though much talent has been engaged in illustrating passing events, the art has not had done for it all of which it is susceptible. Now that it is becoming so extensively popular, it must attract to it the highest talents, and effect a revolution in art itself, making it more than ever subservient to the uses of the multitude, and in improving them by all the talents and genius that are now wasted on many profitless and improving pursuits.

[With the above quotation from our able contemporary we give an Illustration for such of our readers as have not the opportunity of seeing our Office. We may add, that the *Economist* has considerably underrated the circulation of our Journal, the statistics of which we intend to publish.]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, WANDSWORTH.

AT length the inmates of St. Peter's Hospital, or the Fishmongers' Almshouses," have removed to the new hospital, built by the Fishmongers' Company, at East Hill, Wandsworth, on the north side of the London road. In a former Number of our Journal we gave a view of a portion of the old foundation at Newington, with a glance at its history; and within the last few days, the taking down of the quaint building has been commenced. The unroofed walls, and windowless frames, and desolate courts, presented a strange contrast to the appearance of trim neatness and domestic quiet which the entire place within our recollection possessed. The plot of land originally cost the company £110 its improved value for building purposes may, in a measure, be attributed to the change of the hospital site; but, be this as it may the inmates will be the gainers in health, the site at Newington being now surrounded with houses; whereas the position of the new hospital is as open and airy a spot as any in the environs of the metropolis

The first stone of the new Asylum, designed by Mr. Richard Suter, the company's architect, was laid June 25, 1849, by Mr. W. Flexman Vowler, the prime warden.

"The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, about 255 feet by 235 feet; the fourth side opening towards the south, and upon the Highroad, whereby the whole are distinctly seen. The back, or north front, has been designed to present a *façade* towards the Richmond and Windsor Railway, from which it is distant but a few hundred yards There are forty-two buildings, each comprising three rooms, with complete and distinct offices, the two rooms for the medical officer, clergyman, paymaster, and pensioners, and a chapel in the centre. The style is Tudor; the chimney-shafts are large and lofty, and form a prominent feature in the design. The lower story of the chapel is appropriated to the payment of the pensioners. The whole premises, with garden, lawn, and shrubbery, occupy nearly seven acres. The principal material is white Suffolk brick. For the dressings, Caen stone is used, which has received several coats of cold-drawn linseed oil as a preservative."—*The Builder.*

The cost of the new hospital is stated at £25,000; and this, conjoined with the large sums which the foundation costs, proves how greatly the company have extended the benevolence of their ancestors. "The amount we annually expend in support of the hospital" (said Mr Vowler, on laying the first stone) "is not less than £1700 (formerly it was not more than £360); and whereas the entire cost of the old hospital did not exceed more than £3000, the entire cost of the new one will probably be £25,000."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition still lords it over all other attractions. One hears, sees, speaks, thinks of little else; and to all appearances it must have run "a dead heat" with the "Derby," for on that memorable day the numbers appeared as undiminished as ever. How far the larger crowds of next week will diminish the interest of the present crowds, remains to be seen; but the probabilities are, that the two days devoted to *crowns* and *half crowns* will not be eclipsed in numbers by those devoted to *shillings*, since the curiosity of *season tickets* alone is anything but satisfied. With Russia just out of the ice of the Baltic, and about to make its display in the space so long vacant; with unpacked silks and velvets from Lyons, and plate, bronzes, and *bijouterie* from Paris, and another importation into the almost vacant space of the United States, there seems quite enough of novelty to come, to make pleasure-seekers, loungers, and gossips of all sorts, as intent upon the forthcoming as they have been on the present, quite of display

Royalty is as regular and as punctual to early hours as in the beginning, perhaps more so; and unless the Queen should command a matinée, we may anticipate that the matutinal appearance of her Majesty will take place even earlier than hitherto, in order to avoid the annoyances to which, on two or three occasions during the past week, the Royal party have been subjected.

Financially, the Exhibition promises to be a triumph of no ordinary character, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer may calculate upon an almost alarming surplus. The receipts have reached £400,000 already. The daily admissions generally net some £2000 at the lowest point, and in some instances much more. On Tuesday, the 20th, the receipts reached the sum of £4960 10s for single day admissions, whilst the season tickets realised £350 14s; thus making the day's receipts a little of £5311 4s. As to the season tickets, the demand within this few days has been almost as great as ever; but at last symptoms of a falling off have manifested themselves, yet some circumstance may again arise to give them another "run" in the market

The exciting topic amongst the exhibitors during the past fortnight has been the constitution and decisions of the juries. There is an intensity about this which shows how earnest the inventors, manufacturers, and workers have entered into the spirit of the contest of excellency in which they have been engaged After much careful consideration and selection, the juries have been fairly constituted; and it is not too much to say, that, in all probability, they are composed of the best men of their respective departments in Europe, both as regards knowledge and standing. A council of chairmen has been formed. These report ent the thirty classes into which the Exhibition is divided, a jury being appointed for each class. The meetings of the juries for the purpose of the award of the several juries and modes of action and principles of award were settled thereat.

On Monday, the 12th inst., the general body of the jurors met in the Royal Commissi n Room, at the Building; and, probably, a similar body of men were never gathered together in one spot at the same time. certainly not with the same purpose. The object on this occasion collected that of doing honour to the talent, to the skill and industry, not merely of one country, but of the whole world. Since that day they have been actively, but very quietly, engaged in pursuing their labours under the direction, and with the assistance of the gentlemen appointed to this special and highly important and honourable service. The juries being divided into groups, according to the nature of the productions upon which they are called to adjudicate, a deputy-commissioner is appointed to each group, with a special commissioner and secretary to attend to the general working. The thirty classes are divided into five groups, thus:—Group A, raw materials; Group B, manufactures; Group B, six juries for machinery; Group C, ten juries for textile fabrics; Groups D and E, eight juries for hardware, furniture, &c.; Group F, two juries for mechanical contrivances and the fine arts

These are placed in charge of the following gentlemen :—

Dr Lyon Playfair, F R S	Special Commissioner
	ASSISTANT.
Professor Wilson, F R S E	for Group A—Raw Materials
Colonel Lloyd, F R S	for Group B—Machinery
Mr George Wallis	for Group C—Textile Manufactures
Captain Donnelly, R E	for Group D—Metallic and fibrous substances
Mr Scott Russell, F R S	for Group E—Miscellaneous manufactures and fine arts
Lieutenant Owen, R N	Secretary to the Department

The juries are to be "private and confidential." Here and there in the Building may be seen groups of gentlemen carefully examining the articles exhibited, spreading broad-cloth on tables, holding fabrics up to the light; and, doubtless, in the ladies' courts, which, by-the-by, amongst other evidences of the place, the gentlemen have taken to "shopping" on their own account. All this goes on silently, and without bustle. Police present the too near intrusion of the visitors; and, when the whole record of the awards is prepared, that magistrates of certain burghs may comm t prisoners to any gaol within the county, and that juvenile offenders may be punished by private whipping

The Customs duties received in Dublin for the week ending on Monday last, amounted to £17,861 9s. 1d.

Mr. Hutt and Mr. Adderley have prepared and brought in a bill in the House of Commons to enable certain property duties in the British colonies to be sent in Parliament. The bill provides, that, from and after the passing of the act, a life interest in property, of which not less than thirteen years shall be unexpired, in any of the colonies or territories of the East India Company, of the annual value of £600 per annum, shall be a good qualification for a county, and the same of the value of £300 for a borough. The respective sums are, of course, to be free of all charge and incumbrance

A package has arrived at Dover by the packet *Chemin de Fer*, from Ostend, and been forwarded to Buckingham Palace, containing a portrait of her late Majesty Louise Queen of the Belgians, which has been sent by King Leopold to her Majesty the Queen.

The *Derby Reporter* states that it is the intention of the gentlemen of Derby and its vicinity to invite Mr. Charles Fox, the builder of the Crystal Palace, to visit that town, previous to his proceeding to Dublin in Derby a few weeks hence.

On Tuesday afternoon, one of the finest sturgeons ever captured in the Tweed was taken at Cairnie fishing-station. This splendid fish, which is about to be stuffed, measures in length 7 feet 2 inches, in girth 21 inches, and weighs 140 lb. It is as remarkable for its symmetry as its size.

The quantity of foreign wheat imported into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 7th May, 1851, was 139,472 bushels wheat, 1233 sacks flour; 92,330 barrels ditto, 80,487 bushels Indian corn, 3283 sacks ditto, 2400 bushels rye, 10,352 bushels beans, 9744 bushels peas, 6928 bushels barley, 3823 barrels barley, 3892 barrels meal, 2020 boxes cheese, 111 casks ditto, 50 cases ditto.

On Friday (last week) an inquest was held at the Red Dog, High Halston, before Mr. Thomas Entwisle, county coroner for West Kent, on view of the body of a person unknown to the jurors, but which proved to be that of Mr. Todd, a barrister, who was accidently drowned on Easter Sunday, whilst cruising with some friends in the Thames, below Gravesend. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

Sir Andrew Stockenstrom, who has so long been mixed up in the government of Africa, and who, as commissioner to the Cape, while the affairs of African were under the well-conducted, arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening week, by the *Mon tezuma* East India trader. Sir Andries, shortly after his arrival, left by r a for

The enrolled Pensioners of Chelsea are to be reviewed in Hyde-park on the 31st of June.

On last Saturday a meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge, to present a requisition to Mr. G. F. Young to stand for the county at the next election. The actual number of signatures is not stated, but it was said that there were more than an actual majority of the voters on the register. There was a banquet at the Red Lion at the conclusion of the proceedings, to which about 160 sat down, Mr. S. Quintin occupying the chair. The object of the movement is to oust Mr. Townley from the representation. His crime being that, having voted for protection, he afterwards voted in favour of the present Government.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a meeting of merchants and manufacturers, held in the committee-room of the Town-hall of Birmingham, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to invite his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Commissioners, and Executive Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition to a public dinner in the Town hall there, at an early day, in testimony of their high sense of the efficient and impartial manner in which the labours of the Exhibition have been carried on so far, and a successful issue. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. It is intended that the entertainment shall be upon an extensive and magnificent scale.

The usual preparations are being made for the holding of the triennial festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, in the summer, at Worcester. The festival has been definitively fixed to be held at Worcester Cathedral and the College Hall, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of August.

The *Pacific* steamer, Captain Nye, reached Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, with 176,000 dols. in specie on freight from New York, which port she left on the 10th inst., completing her voyage in the short space of 9 days, 19 hours, and 25 minutes, thus beating the run of the *Asia* (the quickest ever previously made) by six hours.

Major Hogg and Mr. Owen have been appointed commissioners to proceed to the Cape, for the purpose of inquiring into the recent disturbances in Kaffraria. The intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the colony acquired by Major Hogg during his per od of service there under Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the perfect knowledge of the Kaffir language which Mr. Owen possesses, will, no doubt, conduce much to render the inquiry advantageous.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have this year determined upon closing their depository altogether on Thursday next, and keeping the Feast of Ascension a close holiday

The Rev. Mr. Ewing, and four other members of the American Congress have arrived at Killarney, to view the beautiful scenery of that locality.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of France has decided that the great hall of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris, shall be appropriated to the exhibition of the objects which that establishment may purchase at the Exhibition of London.

Mr. Bedford, the coroner for the Westminster district, has held five inquests on newly-born infants during the past week, the bodies of which were found by the police in the streets, each case presenting more or less suspicion as to the manner they had been murdered. A sixth body was found on Wednesday morning, at Newington Butts.

While some men were cleaning out the canal opposite the Swan Inn, in Colwell, near Bristol, a few days since, they were fortunate enough to strike upon a dress-sword of the reign of Queen Elizabeth

On the 13th inst. a band of thirteen robbers were captured and brought to Cosenza, for having committed, and afterwards set fire to a village inn. The remarkable part of the affair is, that they proved to be peasants, possessing land and in good circumstances, from four neighbouring villages, so that, unless the deed originated in motives of revenge or political enmity, the condition of society in those parts must have come to a strange pass.

Two females were discovered in barrels on board a vessel bound to Charleston, from Liverpool, a short time since, after being out en days at sea. Several others, since airy concealed, were subsequently discovered

The Board of Directors of the Atlas Assurance Company have determined to give to each of the clerks of their establishment, in rotation, four days' leave of absence, for the purpose of enabling them to view the Great Exhibition, the company paying for the admissions. A like favour has been granted to the assistants of the Post Office, and the Provident Clerks' Life Association. It will afford us great satisfaction to be enabled to record in our next Number that this liberal example has been followed by all the offices and banks in London.

It is stated that the vacancy in the representation of Cockermouth and Kinross, caused by the death of Major-General Sir William Morison, will, in all probability, be filled up by the election of Mr. Adam, son of Admiral Sir William Adam, who acted with the party of the electors on Liberal principles.

During the last thirteen weeks there have been but two cases of felony in Burnley (Lancashire), which has a population of nearly 27,000 persons. This speaks well for the honesty of the people

Mr. J. R. Hind has this week discovered another new planet in the constellation Scorpio, about eight degrees north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars ξ Scorpii and ψ Librae. It is of a pale bluish colour, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

The returns of persons who have emigrated from the port of Liverpool, since January last exhibit a gradual increase upon the returns for the corresponding year. The number of passengers who sailed from that port in the month of April was 25,447 persons, against 17,858 in April last year; making the number of emigrants from Liverpool in 1851—already 47,607.

A vacancy is created in the representation of Argyleshire, as well as in the distinguished office of leader of the Scottish bar, by the promotion of Mr. Duncan M'Neill. It is generally understood that Mr. Adam Anderson, who formerly held the office of principal clerk of session, and dean of Faculty; and that Sir A. Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, will become a candidate for the representation of the county of Argyle, on Conservative and Protectionist principles.

The statement of the appointment of Mr. Tindal to the office of Clerk of the Crown, vacant by the Earl of Cottenham's accession to the peerage, which appeared in several of the London newspapers, is at least premature.

One of the principal prizes for Greek, at a recent examination in the University of Edinburgh, was carried off by a blind student, a native of Jamaica. He had used in his studies the Greek Bible which he was examined in, printed in raised characters, which he traced with his fingers

The bill brought in by the Secretary at War and the Lord Advocate, to amend certain acts relating to the enlistment and discipline of the army in Scotland," has been amended in committee, and three clauses have been added to it. These clauses provide that assessments are not to be levied on property for the purposes of the militia, unless a ballot be first enacted; that magistrates of certain burghs may commit prisoners to any gaol within the county, and that juvenile offenders may be punished by private whipping

The Customs duties received in Dublin for the week ending on Monday last, amounted to £17,861 9s. 1d.

Mr. Hutt and Mr. Adderley have prepared and brought in a bill in the House of Commons to enable certain property duties in the British colonies to be sent in Parliament. The bill provides, that, from and after the passing of the act, a life interest in property, of which not less than thirteen years shall be unexpired, in any of the colonies or territories of the East India Company, of the annual value of £600 per annum, shall be a good qualification for a county, and the same of the value of £300 for a borough. The respective sums are, of course, to be free of all charge and incumbrance

A package has arrived at Dover by the packet *Chemin de Fer*, from Ostend, and been forwarded to Buckingham Palace, containing a portrait of her late Majesty Louise Queen of the Belgians, which has been sent by King Leopold to her Majesty the Queen.

The *Derby Reporter* states that it is the intention of the gentlemen of Derby and its vicinity to invite Mr. Charles Fox, the builder of the Crystal Palace, to visit that town, previous to his proceeding to Dublin in Derby a few weeks hence.

On Tuesday afternoon, one of the finest sturgeons ever captured in the Tweed was taken at Cairnie fishing-station. This splendid fish, which is about to be stuffed, measures in length 7 feet 2 inches, in girth 21 inches, and weighs 140 lb. It is as remarkable for its symmetry as its size.

The quantity of foreign wheat imported into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 7th May, 1851, was 139,472 bushels wheat, 1233 sacks flour; 92,330 barrels ditto, 80,487 bushels Indian corn, 3283 sacks ditto, 2400 bushels rye, 10,352 bushels beans, 9744 bushels peas, 6928 bushels barley, 3823 barrels barley, 3892 barrels meal, 2020 boxes cheese, 111 casks ditto, 50 cases ditto.

On Friday (last week) an inquest was held at the Red Dog, High Halston, before Mr. Thomas Entwisle, county coroner for West Kent, on view of the body of a person unknown to the jurors, but which proved to be that of Mr. Todd, a barrister, who was accidently drowned on Easter Sunday, whilst cruising with some friends in the Thames, below Gravesend. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

Sir Andries Stockenstrom, who has so long been mixed up in the government of Africa, and who, as commissioner to the Cape, while the affairs of African were under the well-conducted, arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening week, by the *Mon tezuma* East India trader. Sir Andries, shortly after his arrival, left by r a for

The enrolled Pensioners of Chelsea are to be reviewed in Hyde-park on the 31st of June.

On last Saturday a meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge, to present a requisition to Mr. G. F. Young to stand for the county at the next election. The actual number of signatures is not stated, but it was said that there were more than an actual majority of the voters on the register. There was a banquet at the Red Lion at the conclusion of the proceedings, to which about 160 sat down, Mr. S. Quintin occupying the chair. The object of the movement is to oust Mr. Townley from the representation. His crime being that, having voted for protection, he afterwards voted in favour of the present Government.

EXHIBITION.—The town of UTTOXETER is full of consternation in consequence of the non-appearance of the gentleman who undertook the taking with him a sum of £200, belonging to the widow and orphans' fund of the Old Fellows. Weston was a local preacher in the Wesleyan connexion; he also took out an act to put himself under the

THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FOR LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Mansfield, who formerly was attached to this circuit, has accepted the office rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Rushton, at a salary of £1000 per annum. The learned gentleman has been warmly recommended by Barons Parke and Alderson, and several of the other judges. It is the intention to have two courts, one of which will be presided over by the honorary magistracy.

THE LATE RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.—Peter Fitzsimons, one of the prisoners tried and convicted at the Chester assizes of taking part in the riot at Birkenhead, was discharged from custody last week, Mr Justice Williams, who tried the prisoner, having certified to Sir George Grey that the conviction was against evidence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—THE KAFFIRS.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Monday, at Crosby-Hall, Bishopsgate-street; Dr. Lee in the chair. The chairman observed that this society was founded chiefly through the exertions of the late Sir T. F. Buxton, in the year 1836, and that its influence had already been powerfully and beneficially felt in New Zealand, Borneo, at the Cape, in the northern parts of America, and in the Red River settlements. The secretary, Mr. L. A. Chamerovzow, then read the report, which announced a considerable increase in the energetic policy pursued by the representatives of the British Government in many of its colonies, in their dealings with the uncivilised native tribes. The report also urged the necessity, and the calling a halting of £40 from last year, amounted to £324 12s. 6d., while the expenses had been £398 10s. 3d., showing an excess of expenditure over income of £74 2s. 4d.

Mr. Key gave an interesting account of the Kaffir chiefs, with whom he had resided nearly ten years, travelling through the whole length of their country unarmed, and attended only by a native interpreter. He expressed his belief, that, could the numerous letters and papers published relative to the causes which had led to the recent war, the Kaffirs and their cause would show to much greater advantage than when seen through the medium of Parliamentary blue-books and military despatches. The meeting was afterwards briefly addressed by the Rev. J. Fairbairn, the Rev. R. N. Fowler, and other gentlemen, and the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That the measures and principles of action pursued by the society for exceptions, adopted in relation to uncivilised tribes is a blot on the practical character of the civilisation of our age and country; and that policy, justice, and, above all, Christianity demand a prompt change for the better

LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last, at the London Tavern. About 300 members were present, including Drs. Hutton, Bateman, Cromwell, and Harrison; Messrs. Madge, Marston, Squier, &c.; Mr. Alderman Lawrence, formerly Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., were also present. The report of the secretary, it appears that forty-six lectures explanatory of the Unitarian principles of the Christian religion have been delivered in the metropolis during the past year, and that the society appears to be in a flourishing condition. Upwards of 50 additional subscribers to the fund have been added for the following year.

SEATING TO THE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Alliance Life Assurance Office, for the purpose of entering into resolutions for the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Sir R. Peel, Bart., Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., in the chair. There were present Mr. Shepherd, chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Hogg, deputy chairman of the East India Company; Baron Goldsmid, Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Sir Peter Laurie, Captain Harvey, Sir S. Baxter, Bart.; Alderman Salomons. Alderman Wire, Mr. John Dixon, Mr. Bonnoch, &c. After some discussion, it was determined that a committee should be appointed, consisting of twelve united body upon the occasion; that the memorial should be a bronze statue 10 feet in height, that the amount to be paid for it should be £2000, and that the committee should have the appointment of a sculptor. With the permission of the Lord Mayor the models are to be sent to the Mansion House, and to be considered on the 16th of June. The site, it is believed, will be either at the west end of Cheapside, or in the space at the east end of the Royal Exchange; but that question will also be decided on the 16th of June.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The third *conversazione* given to the foreign commissioners and their families, and to the members of the society and their ladies, was held on Wednesday evening, and was very largely attended. The evening was devoted to English glees, as the last evening to German instrumental music. The singers were Messrs. Francis, Hobbs, Land, Hatton, and Henry Phillips, who were much applauded.

FIRE IN SHOE-LANE.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Foulkes and Wood, lead merchants and copper smiths, in Shoe lane. The fire originated in the room where they tained, ranged for two hours, and consumed the greater part of the lead and brass casting effects, as well as the moulds. The premises were insured.

DISCHARGE OF CAPTAIN FAULEY SOMERSET.—On Wednesday morning, Captain Paulet Somerset, having completed the term of his sentence of imprisonment, or his assault on the posse in Hyde Park, last week, was discharged from the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields. A number of persons had assembled at the usual hour for the discharge of prisoners, to witness his departure, but they were doomed to be disappointed, for he had left the pr son about an hour before that time.

TULIP SHOW.—A remarkably fine collection of tulips, in full bloom, is now exhibiting in the rooms, at Clapham Rise. The grand bed of tulips, which is under an awning of 100 feet in length, and 10 feet in width, contains about 2000 roots of the finest varieties. Some of the most esteemed are *Victoria Regina*, the Duke of Devonshire, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Devonshire, Noah Effendi, Addison, Catalani, *Imperatrix Rorum*, Medea, Angelo, Marshal Soult, Po typhemus, Dr. Horner, Strong's King (a new bizarre), Countess of Chester, and Strong's Queen (a new bizarre).

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday the May meeting of this society was held, at the offices, in Hanover-square (late Grace the Duke of Richmond's rooms). The report said that since the last meeting 65 members had died, and 216 had been removed from the list, while 163 new members had been elected, making the r number now 5121. After slight re d alterations made in the by-laws, &c., the report drew the attention of the society to the approaching exhibition in the Home Park, at Windsor. The revenue for the year, including the balance from the previous account, was £7095 12s. 11d., and the expenditure £5176 9s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £1749 11s. 9d. The report was adopted, and Earl Ducie appointed president for the ensuing year

MEETING OF EXHIBITORS.—A meeting of the exhibitors in the Crystal Palace was held on Thursday evening, at Crosby Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to wait on the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, and to urge on them the expediency of the Commission, Mr. H. Winton, of Birmingham, in the chair. After a few preliminary remarks from the chairman, the report was read. It stated, that, in obedience to their instructions, they had obtained an interview not earlier than Thursday with the Royal Commissioners. The claims that were urged on behalf of the exhibitors were listened to with the utmost attention by the illustrious president, and by the members present when forming the Commission. H.R.H. Prince Albert seemed to intimate that any exhibitor who could show sufficient cause for the presence of himself, or an assistant, in order to explain such articles and inventions which could not be understood without a proper explanation, would receive a card of admission, enabling him to enter the Building at any time of the day; but that, indiscriminately, free admission could on no account be granted. The case of hundreds of ingenious artisans who had long laboured to produce works worthy of being admitted to the great show, was then strongly urged, but with no avail. During the proceedings a communication was received from the Royal Commissioners, consenting admissions under certain restrictions to those exhibitors only who could show that their inventions were such that they should be present. After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed to that the committee appointed at the meeting of the 15th of May should prepare for the signature of the exhibitors a petition against the refusal of the Royal Commissioners, and that the whole of the exhibitors be requested to sign the same, and that subscriptions be entered into for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses. The meeting then separated.

ATTACK UPON A CLERGYMAN DURING DIVINE SERVICE.—An assault of an extraordinary character was made upon the Rev. Mr Pollock, minister of St. Mark's Church, in Liverpool, whilst administering the sacrament on Sunday evening. At the commencement of the service two men entered the church and took seats. Just an hour the service proceeded quietly, but at the expiration of that time the individuals in question suddenly started up, and ordered annoyingly up and down the aisle. Mr Boyd, the clerk, in order to preserve decorum, ordered them either to sit down or leave the church. Instantly, one of the men rushed to the pulpit, and, opening the door, with a stick at his hand, struck Mr. Pollock twice on the back. Mr. Pollock, on observing the man ascending the pulpit barricr, inquired what he was. The man replied, with violence, that he was "God Almighty." Great excitement instantly pervaded the congregation. Gentlemen rose to their feet, ladies screamed, and seldom perhaps has such a scene been witnessed in any church or chapel in the country. Mr. Pollock, of course, received instant assistance from the congregation, and, after a violent struggle, the madman was carried forcibly from the pulpit, and conveyed to the exterior of the building. Mr. Pollock remained in the church, and in fact calmness and composure. A police officer shortly arrived, and the assailant was pinioned and conducted to the station in High-street, where the prisoner, during the journey, was very violent. On arriving at the station room violence, handcuffs being placed round his wrists and ropes round his feet. Although at first insanity was suspected, it is believed the act of violence may be traced to brain fever. Previous to the occurrence, whose movements and general habits were of a quiet character, gave his name, but it was not thought necessary to detain him. Mr. Pollock is not in any manner injured.

THE BRIDGWATER GALLERY.

Who is there, at all conversant with art, who has not heard of the famous Bridgewater Gallery—of the collection of pictures formed by the Duke of Bridgewater, and enlarged by his great-nephew and heir, the Earl of Ellesmere? Yet, how few have seen the collection!—and this not from any unwillingness on the part of Lord Ellesmere to exhibit his treasures, but from the fact, that, for the last six or seven years, his Lordship has had no place (to say nothing of a gallery) in which they could be seen to any kind of advantage. Now his Lordship is providing himself with a gallery; and though his house (of which we have already engraved an exterior view) is still very unfinished, he has liberally but that the works, especially those connected with the public rooms, are more than the collections at Windsor and Dulwich are open—and application to any one of the great printsellers of London

The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans pictures, some 1047 Italian, Spanish, and French pictures, some 188 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures, and some 33 English and German pictures. At the Duke's death, in 1803, the collection was valued at £140,000; but it would sell for a larger sum, and may now, with Lord Ellesmere's own additions, be estimated at something like £200,000. There is a deficiency of example of the older Italian and German schools, but from the taste of Duchess Elizabeth, the more complete that in a private gallery, not excepting, we believe, the Lichtenstein gallery at Vienna The Carracci school can nowhere be studied to more advantage.

The famous collection is arranged in three rooms on one floor—in a gallery 130 feet long, in the State Drawingroom, facing the Green Park, and in the State Dining-room immediately adjoining. But three worse-lighted rooms it would be difficult to devise. The gallery is as badly lighted as the Pitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and the State Dining-room is darker than the Octagon-room at the Royal Academy. What can Mr Barry have been about? He has always been notorious for making small windows, and here, in Bridgewater House, he has carried out his predilection in a most marvellous manner. The fine "Gate at Sea" by J. M. W. Turner, one of the noblest pictures of the English school, is really *not* to be seen; while the glorious Guido, "the Assumption of the Virgin," is hung in a place of great honour, but not in a place where it be seen even to ordinary advantage.

The treasures of the collection are the three Raphaels "La Vierge au Feldmier" (one of two Madonnas painted at Florence, in 1506, for his friend Taddeo Gaddi), "La plus belle des Vierges," and "La Madonna del Passeggio," two fine Titians, "Danaë and Actæon" and "Diana and Callisto;" a glorious full-length portrait by Velasquez; the "Seven Sacraments" by N. Poussin; the "Burning Bush," by Claude; the "Landing of Prince Maurice, at Dort"—the finest picture of Cuyp; the "Rising of the Gale," by Vanderveide; the "Dutch Kermis, or Village Fair," by Teniers; the "Schoolmaster," by Jan Steen; the "Infante Don Nicholas Mass—a girl playing on a needle; the large "Wouvermans," and viewed not as a work of art, but with other feelings, the Charles portrait of "Shakspeare," bought by the Earl of Ellesmere, at the sale at Stow, for 255 guineas.

There is a brief catalogue of the collection, printed by the Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-street.

LORD WARD'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

The collection of pictures, formed by the present Lord Ward, with great good taste and at great cost, has been placed by his Lordship in a large and well-lighted room in the Egyptian Hall, for the express purpose of their being seen by the public. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the collection will be open to every person applying for admission through the principal printsellers of London. On Saturday it will be open to artists, and on Mondays and Fridays to his Lordship's own friends.

The collection is chiefly remarkable for the fine specimens it contains of early Italian art. The pictures of Crivelli are most admirable examples of art, from which every student may learn something. Then there is large and early Raphael — "The Crucifixion" — painted in the manner of Perugino; a Francia — the "Virgin and Child" all divinity of look. A good Giorgione—a choice example of Garofolo—and Fra Angelico's "Coronation" that many will covet. The Van Eyck, "St. Thomas Aquinas celebrating Mass before Louis IX.," deserves this minutest examination. Among the choice pictures we would also name a large Cuyp and a fine example of Paul Potter; the latter from Stow, and very fine. "A Burgomaster" by Rembrandt, also from Stow. The "Fall of Troy" by Gaspar Poussin, and its companion—a "Coast Scene" by Vernet—the fire, when preaching, by Domenichino; "Venus seeing her face reflected in a glass held before her," by or after Titian; the "Fastening the crown of thorns on the head of our Saviour," by Teniers; "St. Peter," by Spagnoletto; a small and good "Cenotaph;" and the only example of the English school in the collection, a choice and sunny landscape (a river scene), by Richard Wilson. We cannot engrave a specimen now, but hope to devote one, including a "Venus," by Canova; a duplicate of the "Greek Slave-girl," by Powers; and two or three favourable specimens of Lawrence Macdonald, a Scottish artist, and one, like Gibson, long resident in Rome.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

The *Boulogne Gazette* contains the following important announcement:—

The French Government has come to the decision of partially abolishing the nuisance of the permit system, inasmuch as that they are no longer needed by persons possessing passports. The convenience of this measure to the traveller is obvious. Our Sous-Préfet has received the following communication on the subject from the Minister of the Interior:—

"TO THE SOUS-PREFET OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

"Monsieur Sous-Préfet.—You have already been invited to take every measure in order that travellers on their way to England may not be subjected to delay at their embarking. I have, therefore, decided that all persons arriving at Boulogne in gbt be allowed to depart for England on the simple exhibition of their passports. I now confirm and renew those instructions; it is, therefore, to be well understood, that travellers furnished with regular passports are not compel ed to provide themselves with a special permit of embarkation This formality, which already must have been multiplied so long, is henceforth abolished. It is likewise expedient for the future to exempt travellers on their way to England from having their passports revised and registered. A simple examination of those papers, for the purpose of verifying the identity required, without obliging the bearers of the same to give them up. These formalities occasion great loss of time, and may be abolished. I beg of you to see that the agents and servants of the Administration charged with the surveillance of navigation conform strictly to these instructions.—Receive, Monsieur le Sous-Préfet, the assurance of my sincere consideration. (Signed) LEON FAUCHER."

FABRICATED TEA AND TOBACCO.

At the Liverpool police court, on Tuesday, two important cases in informations were heard before Messrs. Rathbone and Rowlly, the presiding magistrates The first case was against Mr. John Stevens, who carries on the business of a manufacturer of tobacco and snuff, in Beaumont-street, to that town; and the charge was that of having manufactured, at the above premises, a quantity of the plane-tree, bush-tree, and other trees. The case had been brought before the court through the instrumentality of the Excise officers.

The defendant formerly carried on, conjointly with his brother, a business, that of a chicory and cocoa manufactory, the two latter of which he resigned to a Mr Clay, and the former to that of a Mr Hall. Since last the Excise officers visited the premises, and found in a room over the counting-house of Mr. Stevens 53 lb of tea in a completely finished state. On proceeding into a higher room, 216 lb of adulterated tea, ready for sale, in small packages for manufacture, were discovered, making in the whole 290 lbs. The defendant was present on the premises, and in answer to questions, said he was aware some such manufacture was going on, but he was not responsible, as the rooms were in the occupation of Mr Clay.

Mr. Phillips, analytical examiner to the Board of Excise in London, deposed that he had made an analysis of the leaves produced by the Excise officers, and found that they were those of the plane and birch tree, the former being in the preponderation of 80 or 90 per cent. He had also been shown a substance called catechu, which was used for the purpose of giving the tea its peculiar astringent taste common to tea. Mr. Simon addressed the Court for the defendant, and contended that the case amounted to nothing more than one of suspicion against his client. He called Mr. Clay to give evidence in the case; and the witness deposed that he who a responsibility of the case rested on himself. Mr. Hall, the gentleman, having given the information, he proceeded to consider their decision, and on their return inflicted a penalty of £250, on account of the 53 lb. of leaves found in a completely manufactured state

The next information was against Denis Flaherty, for carrying on an unlicensed manufactory for tobacco, at 21, Jamaica-street. The information was not resisted. On the 15th of March the Excise officers visited the premises, and found a quantity of rhubarb and chicory leaves, preparatory to being manufactured as tobacco; also a quantity of snuff work, consisting principally of oatmeal, saw dust, dock seed, &c.; and these were in progress of being made to resemble snuff. The penalty of £200 was imposed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been little to affect prices in the English market during the week with the exception of the oft-repeated belief in the probability of the Directors of the Bank of England raising the rate of interest. Consols have declined for a belief period to 97; but the current quotation of the week has been 97⅛ to ⅜ for Money, and 97⅜ ⅝ for the June Account However towards the close of business on Thursday, after the separation of the Bank Consuls—the market became buoyant, and Consols quoted 97⅜ ½ for Money, and 97⅜ ⅝ for Account. The unfunded debt continues to recede, affording evidence that a belief in an increased value of money is strongly felt; in fact, among the banking and monied interest. It is regarded as nearly certain Business in the New Three-and-a-Quarter and Reduced has been very limited, the last official quotations leaving prices as follows:—Bank Stock, 210⅛; Reduced, 99⅛; Consols, 97⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98; Long Annuities [illegible] January, [illegible]; 16, Ditto, 30 years, January 5 [illegible]; India Bonds, £1000, 53 pm.; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 44 pm.; Ditto, £500, 41 pm.; Ditto, Small, 41 pm.

Foreign securities have been fair during the week, the speculators under Ingersoll as agreeable a field for speculation as the Foreign Market. Mexican, on Monday, receded to 34⅜ to 35⅜, rallying a little towards the close of the day. These prices have since prevailed. Spanish Active Bonds have also been steady, declining on Wednesday to 21⅝ and on Thursday to 19⅝. Chilian advanced 1 per cent on Tuesday, and Russian 4½ per Cents have improved another ½ per cent, this week, quoting 100½ to 5/8. In Portuguese the transactions are unusually small, but Belgian stock is a trifle heavier, in consequence of the resignation of the Ministry. At the close of business for the week prices were, for Bonds Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent. Deferred, 25; Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Bonds, Deferred, 4; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex January Coupons, 34⅝; ditto, Account, 35; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent. Account, 81⅛; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 32½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19⅛; Ditto, Passive, 5⅛; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 35⅛; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 13⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 1⅞; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 62 Guilds., 59⅛; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 89⅛.

Extensive fluctuations have taken place in the Share market during the past week. The pressure for money at Liverpool, in consequence of the cotton failures, has induced forced sales there, which has again acted upon the market here. This, added to the disappointment in the traffic returns, and the large demands made upon every account day for "continuations," together caused on Wednesday a temporary panic, fluctuations to the extent of £5 per share having occurred in the course of the day. The *bear* party of course made the most of the opportunity, and, although a better feeling has since set in, and prices have in many instances considerably rallied, still the annexed list will show that quotations are much lower than at the close of business last week

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11⅛; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 3⅜; Caledonian, 12⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 20⅜; East Anglian (£35 paid), 3⅜; Eastern Counties, 6⅜; East Lancashire, 19⅜; Great Northern, 19⅜; Ditto, A Stock, 20⅜; Great Western, 65; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 56; Ditto, Fifths, 4⅜; Leeds and Thirsk, 19⅜; London and Blackwall, 7⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80, 1; London and North-Western, 102⅜; Ditto, Quarters, 50⅜; Ditto, A, 94 and B, 93⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28; Midland, 85⅜; Ditto, £50, 15⅜; Newcastle and Darlington, 45⅜; North British, 8⅜; North Staffordshire, 9⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14⅜; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 4⅜ dis.; Ditto, B, 1⅜ dis.; Shropshire Union, 3⅜; Southeastern, 8⅜; South Wales, 7⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19⅜; Ditto, Extension, 14⅜; Ditto, G NE, Purchase, 6⅜; York and North Midland, 24⅜.

LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS Buckinghamshire, 17⅛; East Lincolnshire, 84; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 3⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 6⅜; Great Northern, 13⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10, 12; Ditto, £5, 3⅜; Midland Consolidated, British, £50 paid, 6⅜; Ditto, Birmingham and Gloucester, 5⅜; Ditto, Extension, 5; Northern of France, 14⅜; Paris and Rouen, 24⅜; Paris and Strasbourg, 10⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 3⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the supply of English wheat on sale this week has been very moderate, we have to report a slow inquiry for all descriptions, at about stationary prices Fine foreign wheats have changed hands at full currencies, but the ordinary and inferior qualities have commanded very little attention. Barley and Beans have also been forward. Foreign qualities have sold steadily, at late rates. For malt, the inquiry has been confined to retail parcels. The trade has continued firm, and former top-price on value is per quarter Peas, Indian corn, and flour unaltered. The supply of the latter from Yankee land is good; yet the stocks on hand are large.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 37s to 39s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 25s to 26s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; distilling, ditto, 22s to 24s; malting, 24s to 26s; Chevalier, 26s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk, ditto to 30s; brown, ditto, 20s to 21s; Kingston and Ware, 26s to 28s; Chevalier, ditto to 30s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 16s; potato ditto, 16s to 18s; Youghal and Cork, ditto, 17s to 18s; grey peas, 24s to 26s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 28s to 30s; boilers, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 27s to 28s; grey beans, 24s to 26s; tick, 26s to 28s; harrow, ditto, 28s to 30s; red clover, 36s to 38s per cwt.; white ditto, 40s to 45s; trefoil, 20s to 30s per cwt.; Scotch and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs.; Dantzig rod wheat, —s to —; white, —s to —; barley, —s to —; oats, —s to —; beans, —s to —; peas, —s to —; flour, —s to —per quarter. American flour, 19s to 19s per barrel. Canada, —s to —.

Foreign: Wheat—the supply is small; prices unchanged. Barley, 20s to 21s; Egyptian, 20s to 21s; Odessa, 20s to 21s; Danish and Swedish, 20s to 21s; Pomeranian and Prussian, 20s to 21s; Mecklenburgh, 20s to 21s; Holstein, 20s to 21s; Russian, 20s to 21s; Taganrog, 20s to 21s; Marianopoli, 20s to 21s; Egyptian, 20s to 21s; Salonica, 20s to 21s; Smyrna, 20s to 21s; Trieste, 20s to 21s; Genoa, 20s to 21s; Leghorn, 20s to 21s; Naples, 20s to 21s; Sicily, 20s to 21s; Spanish, 20s to 21s; Portuguese, 20s to 21s; Canary, 20s to 21s; Morocco, 20s to 21s; Rye, 25s to 26s; Peas, 24s to 26s; Beans, 24s to 26s; Oats, 15s to 16s; Flour, 18s to 19s per barrel.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d of household bread, 6d to 6½d per 5lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 35s 10d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 16s 1d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 37s 2d.

The 3ss. Weeks' Average—Wheat, 36s 10d; barley, 24s 3d, oats, 16s 1d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 37s 2d.

Duties—Wheat, per quarter, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

FLOUR.—Public sales of 7200 packages have taken place. About 1000 sold at barely stationary prices. The present market is heavy, and good ordinary ranges low to hail at 11 per bbl. The stock is increasing. The exports from China have been unusually large

Shipping—The wheat trade has been very limited to-day, at a decline in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Refused goods—the supply of which is increasing—sold big at 34s to 36s per qr. Flour, £23 to £24 per last of 20 sacks.

Coffee—The demand for all kinds at Monday, at barely last week's rates. Of 1200 bags of Ceylon on offering about 400 were sold.

Cocoa—This article has given way 2s to 3s per cwt. Good red Trinidad has sold at 44s to 45s; and ordinary grey, 34s to 36s per cwt.

Rice—Prices are quite 2d per cwt lower than last week, with a very inactive inquiry.

Provisions—This is a dull Irish provision market, with further declines. Lower. Bacon has declined 2s to 3s per cwt. Hams and middles are quoted at 68s per cwt. Foreign dull, at 72s for Dutch and 74s for Hamburgh. Fine weekly Irish, 72s to 76s; middling, 68s to 70s; mild cures, 74s to 76s per cwt. Hams, 74s to 76s per dozen lb. In beef very little is doing, at 54s to 65s for Waterford, and 56s for Limerick. Lard, steady, at 60s to 62s for fine bladdered, and 54s to 52s for fine kegs.

Tallow—The market is heavy, at further depressed rates. P. Y. C. on the spot, is selling at 37s per cwt, town, 3-s 6d net cash

Oils—Generally speaking the demand is heavy; and, in some instances, we have sellers on lower terms. Linseed, £27 10s per last.

Spirits—The market for rum is very dull, at further decreased rates. Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and Demerara, 1s 6d to 1s 6d per gallon. Fine Geneva, 1s 2½d; and first Jamaica spirits, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Brandy very dull

Hay, per load—Smithfield, Monday, May, 57s to 64s; clover do. 63 0s to 74 10s; and straw, £1 to £1 4s per load.

Coals—Bank's West Hartley, 14s; Cox's Hartley, 14s 6d Chester Main, 12s 9d; Hylawell, 13s 6d; New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Wylam, 13s 6d; Hilda, 12s Stewart's, 13s 6d per t

Hops—The country hops are in for new crops, and in fair request, at full prices. Sussex 80s to 90s; and 5 cwt bags 4 cwt bags

Wool—The public sales are passing off steadily, yet the quotations are from 1d to 1d per lb low r than the Fe bruary sa les

Potatoes—The supplies being considerably in excess of the demand prices have given way fully 5s per ton.

Smithfield—The market has ruled steady this week, at an advance in the quotations of quite 6d per 8 lb

Beef, from 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 0d.; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d.; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the offals

Newgate and Leadenhall—Prime beef and mutton are in steady request, at full prices. In oth r kinds of meat only a moderate business is doing.

Beef, from 3s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton 3s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per 8 lb by the carcase.

M. H. [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

BANKRUPTS.

J. CERRITO, Mincing-lane, City, merchant. [illegible] GRINSTED Brighton, victualler. [illegible] CLARK, Clarence-place, Camberwell, auctioneer. [illegible] TARRANT, High St. Bloomsbury, bookseller. [illegible] EALES, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, tailor. [illegible] DUNCOMB, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, painter. [illegible] BOND, Thrutton and Bath, tanner. [illegible] A. Y. BARRET, Hornsea, Lincolnshire, engineer. [illegible] HOLDEN, Salendine, Nook, Yorkshire, tinman and worsted spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. THOMSON Aberdeenshire, Haddingtonshire, grocer. R. DICKSON, Crawford-John, Lanarkshire, carrier. R. LEES, Aberdeen, cartwright and merchant. T. and A. OLIVER, Falkirk, seedsmen.

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

The Hon Hen y William Liddell, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS

W. PAGE, of Great Yarmouth, [illegible] J. G. CASSALON of 17a, Salisbury-street, strand, wine merchant. [illegible] of [illegible] Hereford, victualler. H GIBSON, of the Old Kent-road, [illegible] DOWSON of 123, Oxford-street, furnishing ironmon. [illegible] [illegible] Lewis, Wandsworth, lithographic printer. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME DE LOZANO has arrived in London, at 11, Burton-street, Euston-square, and will still continue to give 31 guy Lessons both in the English and Spanish styles.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE.—Mr. HENRY J. BAUMER, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, and Member of the Conservatoire in Leipsic, has the honour to announce his arrival in town for the season, and will be happy to receive Pupils. 34, Queen-square, Regent's-park.

IMPROVED PIANOFORTES.—DUFF and HODGSON, Manufacturers, No. 3, Berners-street, and No. 65, Oxford-street, have the honour to announce that they have effected a reduction in the price of their Pianofortes of 25 guineas, 20 guineas, and 15 guineas in Rosewood. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, are made of the best-seasoned materials, have all the recent improvements, and are warranted. Merchants and the Trade supplied. Instruments lent on hire.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—A MESSRS. COCKBURN'S PIANO with a improvements to be put up in each, full compass, full fine expression of tone, 35 guineas; others, 23 guineas and 21 guineas. JOHN and HENRY MOORE and CO., Practical Makers, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES nearly 7 octaves, G G full, metallic plate, with all the recent improvements, in solid rosewood or mahogany cases, are pronounced by the profession to be the best they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their original beautiful tone and touch. TOLKIEN, Manufacturer, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge; and at 90, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, two doors from Piccadilly.—Established 1830.

ANCIENT COINS, MEDALS, ANTIQUES, GEMS.—Mr. PETER WHELAN, dealer in the above, 43, opposite the British Museum, London, has a very large selection on sale at very moderate prices. Plans of copy the address. Coins, &c. purchased at a liberal price.

LADIES VISITING THE EXHIBITION are invited to refresh themselves with the Sparkling Waters of RIMMEL'S FOUNTAIN, which pours forth a continual stream of Perfume in Class III. No. 3, north-east Gallery.—E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, London.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—To HOLDERS of SEASON TICKETS.—CALLAGHAN'S PORTABLE PERASPECTIVE GLASSES the size of a small opera glass, possessing great power, are recommended to all visitors of the Great Exhibition who have not provided themselves with one out of the building to it. Sold by Messrs. CALLAGHAN, Opticians, 63, Cornhill, 2, Princes-street Bloomsbury, and at Mr. Sams Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES, by Authority of Her Queen Victoria, are universally thanked, the Eye is polished, and have improved points temper, and finish. The labels are a correct likeness of the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert in relief on colour. H. WALKER is one of the Pensioners, and other Improved Brothers, and is specially appointed Maker to the Queen. 1, Gresham-street West, London. Sold almost everywhere.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS and SHOW-ROOMS, JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers by distinct appointment to Her Majesty the Queen Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, whose five minutes' walk of the Great Exhibition, 6, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, and 26, Constitution-hill, Birmingham. Tea Trays, Tables, Chairs, &c.

RIMMEL'S GREAT EXHIBITION PORTRAIT MADE, a registered 5-oz. glass jars, price 1s. Rimmel's Great Exhibition BOUQUET, for the Handkerchief, in an elegant 5s. bottles price 1s 6d. Both ornamented with a view of the Crystal Palace. For all Perfumers and Chemists, and by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho.

IF you require your FAMILY ARMS, send the Name and County to LINCOLN'S HERALDIC OFFICE. Great Tur ist s, London-lane-Ends Fee for Sea sking and Sketch, 5s 6; or postage stamps. Single Arms, or Name, Motto, Crest 5s. 6d. Crest on Plate, Seals, Rings, &c. 6s 6d per dozen Arms on Plate, with Name, for Books, £1 is 6d; Arms of Deceased Cities Corporate Bodies Supplied. Sketch Monumental Brasses for Churches Illus. Official Seals, &c. Address to the HERALDIC SALT

NEW HATS.—ALFRED TOWNEND, HATTER, 180, Regent-street, Inventor of the Patent Ventilating Grease Proof Hats, which, for economy in wear, complete resistance to perspiration and grease, as well as for lightness and symmetry of shape and appearance are unrivalled. The prices are very moderate.—Also Patent Elastic Hats for Travelling.

THE NOBILITY and GENTRY FURNISHING Guests Perchas Looking-Glasses, Picture and Print Frames, Chess Tables Cornices, Brackets, and Decorations, are best and most durable. They will last a life time. Guests Perchas Establishment, 38 New Bond-street. Decorators by Appointment. A. THORN and Co. Every article manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, 18, Wharf-road, City-road London.

MECHI'S MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF RAZORS, Penknives, Scissors, and other Cutlery Manufactures at the GREAT EXHIBITION will be found in the Gallery at the north east corner of the Transept.

4, Leadenhall-street, London.

PURE in order to afford room for the great accession of Stock which Mechi has provided for the present season, he has open to the unlimited public of visitors to London during the season, he has fitted up additional Show-rooms, one of great splendour, and made other improvements in his old to afford a further public convenience.

FRESH GERMAN SELTZER WATER.—CHWEPPE and CO. have completed arrangements with the Agents at the Springs, which enable us to offer this invaluable Water in a remarkably pure state. Consumers can now be supplied with Quarts at 9s. and Pints at 6s per dozen. Soda Potass Water also in fine condition. Schwepp and Co., 51, Berners-street, and 10, Bedford-street, Strand.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—CAUTION.—The Very high quality which EVERETT'S BLACKING has attained has induced many dishonest persons to send out spurious imitations of the EVERETT and Co. wrapper supplied to respectable retailers in their address. 31, Poland-street, London, and their name on the bottle. Everett's Blacking, Everett's Blacking, "Polish for Brass Boots," and "Waterproof Varnish" may be inspected in section 30, Avenue of Great Exhibition.

FLOOR-CLOTHS.—Warranted the best quality and well seasoned, can be any size, at 2s 3d per square yard, passage cloths, at 1s 9d per yard, in the same pattern, drugget cloths, 1s 1d per yard, counterpane bread cloths, 9d inches wide, 4s 6d per piece. E. BURNET and Co.'s Floor-cloth Manufactory, Warehouse, 8, Finsbury, Cornhill-garden.

GRIFFIN'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—A PORTABLE COLLECTION of APPARATUS, PREPARATIONS, and TESTS, for performing an easy and agreeable course of chemical experiments; arranged by J. J. GRIFFIN, in accordance with the desire expressed by many of his friends to obtain at the Chemical Laboratory, Nos. 1, 10s, No. 2, 15s, No. 3, 20s, No. 4, 30s, No. 5, 40s, No. 6, 50s, No. 7, 60s. May be had also at the CHEMICAL MUSEUM, 33 Baker-street, Portman-square.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES. SAINT CLEMENT DANE'S BANK for SAVINGS and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 59, Chancery-lane, Strand.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as Agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, for sums of £4 to £30, to person not possessed of an annual income of £150.

Persons making a saving of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their personal assistance.

The public, regard thy Bank offers great advantage in purchasing Annuities through the medium of this office.

Prospectuses and tables of the same may be had upon application at the office of the Institution, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand; or by letter, post paid

Open for granting Annuities daily from ten till three.

The attention paid to the Government by the purchase of Annuities granted through this office during the quarter ending 5th April is 1851 the total amount paid to the Government exceeds £627 978.

Pass-Book open for the Receipt of Deposits. Sum day and Monday excepted, from ten to three.

Interest payable to Depositors in £3 per cent per annum.

April 26 1851. W. T. WOOLCOTT Actuary.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of COFFEE.

Few people know that have been made of late years by Committees of the Legislature and many others, to prove beyond doubt that coffee did to the proposition made on the 17 f. February last by sir Henry Parnell, by which the duty on Coffee has been reduced nearly one fifth.

Hitherto the Duties on Coffee have been as under:—

In the year	On Foreign	On E. Indian.	On Colonial.
Up to 1824 the duty was	1s 6d	1s 6d	1s 6d
1825 to 1834	1s 2d	0s 9d	0s 6d
		Not produce of British India.	British India.
1835 to 1841	1s 0d	0s 6d	0s 6d
1842	0s 6d	0s 6d	0s 6d
1843 to 1850	0s 6d	0s 3d	0s 3d
1851	0s 6d	0s 3d	0s 3d

On produce of British possessions.

Now reduced to £ d.

Foreign Plantation Coffee	1 0	0 10 per lb.
Plantation do do	1 0	1 1 "
Finest Costa Rica do	1 0	1 3 "
Most ordinary Costa do	0 9	0 10 "

DARK and COMPANY feel great pleasure in again being the means of affording a participation in the liberal intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reducing the duty on Coffee.

DARK and COMPANY.

FOR MERCHANTS and FARMERS.

FOR FAMILIES—COFFEE in its GREATEST PERFECTION, NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

April 19, 1851

SCARBOROUGH, "Queen of Irish Watering-Places" [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] Agent to Mr. J. FENTON'S Manufactory, [illegible] Station

LOWESTOFT MARINE T[illegible] FISHER begs respectfully to acquaint the that he has FURNISHED LODGING-HOUSES in this delightful situation, [illegible] Agent to Mr. J. FENTON'S Manufactory, [illegible] Station

THREE APARTMENTS, A WESTON SUPER-MARE [illegible] THREE-AND-SIX HOUSE [illegible]

WESTON SUPER-MARE, [illegible] West Coast of England. [illegible] ATLANTIC OCEAN, which opens out a fine [illegible] upon a dry sandy soil. The air is pecuniarily pure, possessing a degree of [illegible] from a sea-bath [illegible] from a boat and [illegible] Apply to Mr. J. FENTON'S Manufactory, [illegible] a firm saw, sand, with very healthy [illegible] Weston-super-Mare. Where [illegible] the [illegible] the good church [illegible] [illegible] supplied, and [illegible] with superior [illegible] manning an extensive view of the sea, and the mountainous scenery of [illegible] Wales. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 488.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s. { WITH LARGE PRINT, GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE journals which report the proceedings at the Crystal Palace have, perhaps, a difficult task to convey to the most distant parts of the world a full, true, and particular account of the wonders of art and industry exhibited within; but they have no difficulty in reporting its success. The Exhibition continues to grow in favour. Upon that point there can be no mistake. As its popularity increases, the views of its founders and of the more enlightened portions of the public, as to its future usefulness, extend. Day by day the circle widens. The money pours in at the rate of nearly £20,000 per week; so that the Executive Committee, instead of being in any difficulty for the ways and means of making themselves straight with the world, will shortly be in possession of a very handsome surplus. We notice with pleasure, among the first developments of plans which have suggested themselves, that a series of lectures within the Building have been announced. Professor Cowper will lecture on the section of machinery; Professor Anated will treat of minerals and raw produce; and Mr. O'Brien, who has taken charge of the philosophical instruments, will lecture on that department. Arrangements will doubtless be made at a more advanced period of the season, to enable the working men of the provinces not only to see these wonders of human ingenuity, but to hear the lectures of those competent teachers on the application of the arts to the service of humanity. Furthermore, we expect that colleges and schools will be enabled to give their students a similar advantage. In fact, the manifold uses of the Exhibition in a national point of view are only beginning to be discovered; so that the more the subject is considered, the greater and more beneficent appear the purposes to which it may be directed. Nationally and internationally, it is equally interesting. What the ultimate result may be, we will not presume even to hint; but the present results must be allowed to be in the highest degree gratifying both to the clear-sighted energy and perseverance in a good object of those who founded the Exhibition, and to the national character.

In resuming our account of the several sections, the first notice is due to the productions of our French neighbours.

The French department is at length beginning to make a display worthy of the nation which assumes, not without reason, to set an example of taste in all manufactures susceptible of artistic treatment.

A great deal still remains to be done. The galleries are only half furnished, and the hammer and saw are still at work in the bays leading from the grand avenue; but enough has been arranged to attract and rivet the attention of crowds who had begun to fear that France had retired from the contest.

The fact is, that the French, who have been accustomed to teach all the cities of Europe how to get up exhibitions of industry, accepted our invitation without being prepared either for our punctuality or powers of display. They expected to find a convenient, even a magnificent building, filled with solid and useful articles of commerce, fine machinery, strong calico, plenty of polished needles, locks, bars, and bolts; but, as regarded the ornamentation of the Palace, that task they fully believed was reserved for them; and many of the Parisian manufacturers calculated, that, as the Exhibition could have neither beauty nor interest without the beautiful contributions from the workshops of Paris, if they were not ready for England, why England must wait for them. The result has been the exact opposite of their expectations. The 1st of May presented a long series of beautiful, combined with useful, manufactures, and would have been just as successful if a temporary curtain had been drawn over the space assigned to France; yet now that the French manufactures are coming out in great force, presenting each day some new attraction, we receive it with all the satisfaction of an unexpected discovery—we feel that we have hit upon a new vein of pleasure, when we thought ourselves already overflowingly rich.

On turning toward the French department, after passing the exquisite carvings in white and red wood exhibited by Switzerland, our attention is arrested by a case containing the treasures of the Queen of Spain's jewellery. They amply justify the reputation that Parisian artists in precious stones have so long enjoyed. The leading objects are a suite of diamonds and pearls, arranged with green enamel into a representation of acorns and oak-leaves. The coronal for a head ornament seems to us more beautiful, more a work of true art, than anything in the gorgeous display in the British jewellery. Next to these stand the crowns, sceptre, state-sword, and other Royal insignia belonging to the gentlemen who manufactured the coronation jewels for the Emperor of Hayti.

What triumph of art manufacture the French may next unpack, it is impossible to guess; but, at present, the crowning glory of the French collection is the case of Froment-Meurice. Among a crowd of exquisitely beautiful articles is a toilet-table (presented to the Duchess of Parma) of buhl, silver, and enamel, supported by silver figures, with a looking-glass surrounded by a frame of enamels of the arms of the two families. Every part of this extraordinary piece of furniture is a marvel of carving, engraving, and sculpture. With the toilet-table are costly sacramental vessels, jewel-boxes, flowers in precious stones, hunting swords, and such a series of exquisite and fantastic designs worked out in precious metals as we never remember to have seen collected together as the property of one person before. The times of Benvenuto Cellini seem revived in this display. On a future occasion we shall give illustrations and detailed descriptions.

French jewellery is all stamped with a mark which denotes to those initiated the exact value of the gold employed. There is a first-class, second-class, and third-class stamp, which the manufacturers are obliged to obtain before offering their wares for sale. The advantage to the manufacturers of first-class articles is great. They are secure against the competition of those who could imitate their latest productions in an inferior kind of gold.

We have no such regulation. Pure gold, which is seldom used for ordinary jewellery, bears the Hall-mark; but in what is commonly called "jeweller's gold," there is between one maker and another a difference of value, without any perceptible difference in appearance, equal to at least fifty per cent. No doubt, the French regulation is a great protection and encouragement to the manufacturer of good articles in tasteful shapes; but our manufacturers of cheap jewellery at Birmingham and elsewhere carry on their operations on so large and so rapid a scale, that it would be impossible to introduce such a restriction without seriously impeding their trade.

The imitation jewellery displayed by the French in the South Bay is

THE TRANSEPT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON THE 1ST OF MAY

very tasteful: the imitations of pearls and precious stones are extremely clever. In the metal workmanship of false jewellery since the introduction of electrotype, we probably excel them; and, altogether, this department is better known to us through the shops of Regent-street and of our principal watering-places, than the first-class work, like the Queen of Spain's diamonds, which have excited so much attention ever since they were unpacked.

In the centre of the room, the sides of which are principally occupied by jewellery, a good deal of plate is set out. Plate is not so much used in France as in England, and, with few exceptions, the workmanship is inferior; but there are several articles which art of a high order has been employed to embellish. We would note a small silver ornament for perfume, chased elaborately with grotesques, and surmounted by a figure, which stands opposite the imitation diamonds on the east side of the room. On a table in the centre is a large tea-urn, in oxydized silver, with very handsome tea services around it; and close to it a perfect gem, in the shape of a Turkish coffee-pot, in oxydized silver inlaid with gold, surrounded by a cluster of tiny china cups, in stands of the same metal, on a salver elaborately engraved. It is just the thing for a bull table in a beauty's boudoir.

The French manufacturers, in all these works, have a great advantage in the demand which exists among the wealthy classes, who are their customers, for original designs, whether in plate or in bronze. A class of artists in Paris devote themselves to supplying these designs; and a class of manufacturers make a reputation by continually publishing new designs. In England, until very lately (with the exception of the period when Rundell and Bridge employed Flaxman), we were content with repeating stereotyped conventionalities.

A short time since, one of our engineering firms wanted an original design made and executed in bronze, for a compass of an expensive kind. He was unable to find, in London, any artist and bronze-caster accustomed to work in unison. He went over to Paris, and obtained what he required in twenty-four hours. This compass, supported on two bronze dolphins, may be seen in the North-west Gallery, among the philosophical instruments.

The manufacturers of such articles as the silver toilette-table of the Duchess of Parma have the use of the talent trained by the demand for Paris bronzes, of which a large collection is displayed.

In other ornamental metal-work the French exhibit a number of very rich lamps, chandeliers, grates, dogs for burning wood, and church ornaments. The lamps are chiefly on the carcel principle, where clockwork or a spring continually pumps up oil to a due level. The bulbous form of this contrivance affords room for a good deal of ornament, of which the art manufacturers have skilfully availed themselves.

We cannot conscientiously say anything in favour of a large case full of cutlery. The forms are not elegant. Of the cutting merit there is no opportunity of judging

In porcelain the strength of the French lies in the finest qualities From the late Royal, now National Manufactory at Sèvres, some splendid specimens of ornamental china, of great size, exquisitely painted, have been contributed, including pairs of very large vases of rich blue and pink, and other difficult colours, painted from designs of the first modern artists, and breakfast services fit for the Queen of the Fairies, more costly than if they had been manufactured in pure gold.

One manufacturer of less costly china has arranged a stall like a small room, with stove chimney ornaments—a well executed statue in parian of Felissier, one of the great improvers of porcelain manufacture in France, of whom it is recorded, that, wanting fuel to complete his experiments, he burned up first all the trees of his garden, and then all his furniture This parian statue is three feet high, of very good colour, and came out of the oven well proportioned.

While we can advantageously study the finest kinds of French porcelain, in the ware needed for every-day use at breakfast and dinner, we have a great superiority over them in quality and in price.

French cups are thick, heavy, and brittle. French plates will not stand fire. The luxury of a hot plate is denied, by an absurd tariff, to a country where cooking has been raised to the rank of a science.

We cannot praise a number of hideous green porcelain snakes and lizards in the Jewellery Room

On leaving metals and porcelain, we may turn down avenues where glass cases on both sides form a sort of little street of shops full of costly shawls. It is extraordinary, that, with the power of designing and executing work of such excellence, the French shawl manufacturers are constantly agitating for additional prohibitive duties excluding shawls on all European and Indian shawls. It is not many years since it was gravely proposed by the French manufacturers, that every lady possessing an Indian shawl should be compelled to wear a Custom-house metal plate on it, to show that the duty had been duly paid.

Beside several of the cases hang the original designs in water-colours, even more beautiful than themselves. In the same manner we can successively pass robes, flounced and unflounced, in silk, in satin, in lace, in muslin, arranged in the most attractive manner. Facing the grand avenue are the choicest productions of the looms of Lyons, in curtains, and brocaded silks for furniture

Except so far as an additional charm is gained by the arrangement, the articles which may be classed under the general term of "soft goods" will excite less attention than any other part of the French collection, because we have been accustomed to see all these things sold in our shops. London is a larger and better customer of Lyons than Paris. Several of our principal retailers are actually partners in Lyons manufactories

From this observation we must except the Gobelins tapestry, to which a room has been devoted. The Gobelins tapestry, like the Sèvres china manufactory, is carried on without regard to profit, at the expense of the Government. By the hands of embroiderers, especially educated for the purpose, and selected for their talent, the works of great ancient and modern painters are copied. At one period, Gobelins tapestry was never sold, but reserved as presents by the French sovereigns to favourites and foreign potentates. At present, it is sold under certain conditions. A set of tapestry, from designs by Paul Delaroche, were lately in course of execution for the Duchess of Sutherland. The cheapest piece of tapestry exhibited is valued at a thousand pounds—a larger piece at three thousand pounds.

There are also specimens of the Aubusson carpets

In carpets, as in porcelain, our strength lies in the quality and price at which we can afford to supply the middle and working classes. With us a carpet is a necessary piece of furniture for a respectable mechanic. In France, except where English abound, it is considered a luxury of the first order. We can remember, that, when travelling through France twenty years ago, a piece of carpet, carried for the use of an invalid, was examined by servants at inns in the south with as much curiosity as a piece of Indian embroidery would be here.

In artificial flowers, the greatest display is made by the celebrated "Constantin," in a case of rare tropical plants, facing the Avenue. The other artificial flowers lie scarcely in the galleries.

The northern bays of the French division are devoted to fire-arms in great numbers, and profusely ornamented; to surgical instruments, anatomical models, to philosophical instruments, and costly scientific clocks, which deserve separate notice and illustrations; and to machinery, which is not yet sufficiently arranged to enable us to do it Justice. We are disappointed at not seeing more Parisian furniture. We think that a room completely furnished up as some Parisian *boudoirs* are, would have rivalled the Austrian suite in attraction, and proved a profitable speculation to the proprietor.

Of course, we do not pretend to have noticed one twentieth part of the French collection, but we have just said enough to indicate the different sources of interest open to the examination of different tastes. From time to time we shall more minutely describe and illustrate separate bits of special beauty and picturesqueness.

THE FOREIGN MINERALS AND METALS.

THE collections of raw material belonging to the mineral kingdom from foreign countries are by no means so considerable as those forwarded from the British Islands, but they are not deficient in interest, though, on the whole, less prominent objects. From our own colonies some of the best and finest specimens have been obtained, and we will endeavour to give in the present article a tolerably complete account of those already placed out for examination

Commencing on the east or transept side of the Fine Arts Court, we find first the productions of those well-known and remarkable mines of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, which have yielded, within a few years, enormous supplies of the richest and most valuable ore of copper. The superb specimens of *malachite*, obtained from this colony, have already come into use for the purpose of inlaying, to such an extent as to affect very seriously the Russian market for this valuable stone; and examples of this kind may be seen in Mr. Vallance's table, in class 27, where, as indeed in the other articles of the same kind by the Derbyshire marble workers, the Australian malachite is used indifferently with the Russian, and is equal in quality, though, perhaps, not capable of being cut into slabs of such large dimensions. The blue carbonate of copper (azurite) is also occasionally found with the green, and forms a beautiful variety in tables and other ornamental inlaid work.

The BURRA BURRA mines—the most remarkable of these lately opened in South Australia, are situated near the rising town of Adelaide, amongst hills of from 2000 to 2500 feet high, running north and south. They have already yielded nearly 60,000 tons of copper in about five years of working, and the mines now employ upwards of 1000 persons. The result has been enormously profitable to the first adventurers; and the nature of the workings as well as the produce may be well understood by the diagrams and collections in the part of the Exhibition to which we are now referring The Australian mining companies have also taken advantage of the mineral wealth of the colony of South Australia, among which the South Australian Mining Company is, we believe, the largest landholder. The collections exhibited by and on account of this company will be found to possess great interest. In addition to copper, the district contains also vast mineral recesses, as the ores of iron are abundant and very rich; and good indications of lead, and even of the precious metals, have also been found. We would direct especial attention to the magnetic and micaceous iron ore, as promising great advantage in working.

Various parts of NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND yield stone of great beauty and of much value for ornamental purposes The Opals are especially worthy of notice, and the white topazes may also be referred to. A magnificent specimen of opalized wood is exhibited in the nave on the east side of the Colonial trophy In addition to other articles, may be noticed some promising hone-stones from Van Diemen's Land.

From NEW ZEALAND, whose products are placed near those of Australia, in the Colonial Court, we have samples of titaniferous iron ore, said to exist in vast quantities as sand; other ores of iron, of various kinds; considerable specimens of coal and lignite; some samples of sulphur, and specimens of pumice. Of these indications of mineral wealth, perhaps the most interesting at present is the coal. The quality, judging from appearance, is not such as to enter into competition with that obtained from England; but this may be partly owing to the fact, that, hitherto, it is only the top of the bed, where it has been long exposed to the weather, that is sent for examination. Still the quality is rather that of lignite than true coal; it is light, hardly soils the fingers, and in some parts resembles jet. With these products from the South Sea Archipelago, we may rank, also, the grits stones forwarded from NORFOLK ISLAND.

The Island of TRINIDAD has furnished a series of very great interest, obtained from the remarkable lake of pitch existing in the island; and the collection includes, also, a number of products, such as clay coal, naphtha, &c., derived from the same mineral. The pitch lake is about a mile and a half in circumference. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold; but, as one walks towards the middle, with the shoes off, in order to wade through the wet, the heat gradually increases, the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. The air is then strongly impregnated with bitumen and sulphur, and the impression is left upon the auditory nerves of a hissing pitch. During the rainy season it is possible to walk over nearly the whole lake, but in the hot season a great part is not to be approached. The pitch has been employed to repair the roads in the colony. In addition to the pitch and its products, some good ochres have also been sent from Trinidad

The island of BOURBON (Mauritius) sends coal, to tempt our steamers to trust for supply to the countries by which they pass. ST. HELENA sends rock salt; and other small dependencies, in different parts of the world, have furnished, in like manner, their quota to the collection of mineral substances, illustrating, in the most practical and useful way, the real resources they possess

We next come to CANADA, and the British possessions of North America. In the same Colonial Court as that in which we see the productions already referred to, will be found specimens of asphaite, from New Brunswick, and a quantity of plumbago, or black-lead, from St. John's, in the same colony. The latter is not of such a quality as to possess value for the higher purposes for which the material is required, but is quite sufficient for machinery and for household use. It is flaky and of good colour, but wants compactness, Not far from these specimens will be found some interesting minerals from NOVA SCOTIA, including a series of iron ores of the very finest quality; some ores of manganese, sulphate of barytes, ochres—both red and yellow, and various building materials. These are supplied by Mr. Archibald, a gentleman whose large interest in the colony justifies the prominent position he holds among the contributors. In addition to these objects, some coal is sent from SYDNEY (Cape Breton), a district estimated to contain 250 square miles of workable coal of excellent quality, already much used for domestic purposes, and worked from pits 250 feet deep. This coal is highly bituminous, igniting readily, and leaving but little ash. There are fourteen seams upwards of a yard thick, one of them being eleven and another nine feet

From CANADA itself the minerals are numerous, and of the highest interest. They include geological specimens in series, illustrating the structure of particular districts; numerous and most valuable ores of iron, of excellent quality, including the magnetic oxide. Copper ore, also of excellent quality, together with native copper and native silver, and various other metals, including gold, some of which have been worked profitably. In addition to the metals may also be observed several interesting specimens of limestone and sandstone, for purposes of construction and ornament, and some slates not of the very excellent quality. There are also several other specimens, of remarkable beauty and magnitude, consisting of crystalline phosphate of lime (apatite), capable, it would seem, from their abundance, of being rendered available for agricultural purposes when the large supply of the phosphate present in the virgin soils of the country shall be exhausted by frequent crops of food plants. Several interesting specimens of lithographic stone should also be mentioned, as affording means of obtaining, at a moderate price, so important an adjunct to the intellectual advance of a country.

The last of our Colonies whose mineral productions we shall refer to is the EAST INDIES—that rich and gigantic territory which alone might rival in its vast population and numerous productions any other country in the world. From their various dependencies in the East, the Directors of the East India Company have succeeded in obtaining and have forwarded specimens of almost every object of nature or art that could render their collection useful and instructive; and although at present these riches are not altogether laid open for investigation, there is still enough to justify careful study. We have already, in a former article on the gems, alluded to the more remarkable precious stones from India, but there are also many other minerals, hardly less valuable if we regard the true source of riches to a country.

Thus, the iron ore, from which is made the celebrated Wootz steel, with many manufactured specimens; the corundrum, not only in its pure and transparent state as ruby and sapphire, but in its rougher form, as the material from which all the best kinds of emery are obtained; mica, used for various purposes; these and many other minerals will be found; but it may, perhaps, be advisable to refer again to them when the arrangement of the collection is more perfect.

We may, however, here direct attention to the series of slabs of various kinds of East Indian marbles, and also to an interesting specimen of Indian inland-work, exhibited by Mr. Stewart, in class 27.

Besides the objects from the East, exhibited by the East India Company, there are also some of considerable interest from CHINA. Of these we may especially refer to the series of materials used in the manufacture of porcelain, contributed through the Board of Trade, and forwarded by H. M. Consul, Shanghae. These include not only the china-clay, or kaolin, but also the china-stone, and the different earths and pigments used for various purposes, whether mixing, glazing, or colouring, in the great porcelain works of the East. No less than 70 packets are exhibited, containing samples of colours and colouring material employed in producing the various tints.

Next to China are exhibited the products of various countries of South America. Of these, CHILI has sent a lump of gold ore weighing 3 cwt., and a mass of native silver—one of the largest hitherto seen in this country, the value of which amounts to £500 sterling. The condition of this mass of native silver is peculiar and interesting, the whole consisting of numerous plates or layers, not apparently connected with each other, except by simple contact. It appears to have been part of a large mass. The rich copper ores from Chili are also well worthy of notice

Of the various Continental countries, SWITZERLAND, which is first passed in journeying eastward through the Building, has contributed but little to the collection of mineral substances. SPAIN and PORTUGAL, especially the former, are far richer, and include many series of great interest. Ores of all the principal metals will here be found: specimens of building material, marbles of great beauty, china-clay, salt, sulphur, phosphorite (of Estremadura), mineral asphalte, glauberite, gypsum, alum, and many others, are exhibited. Amongst these, the ores of mercury, those of iron and copper, and the samples of native silver and gold, will be found of interest, and, with the others, will serve well to illustrate the great natural riches of the Peninsula, and the utter inadequacy of any products, however important, in rendering a country rich and prosperous, if the habits and feelings of the people, or political disadvantages, are in direct opposition to the neglect of that first of all essentials to prosperity—free communication at small cost from one part of a country to another, and cheap means of conveyance to a port. The produce of Spain is in this respect especially remarkable, as at present these sources of unbounded wealth are completely and hopelessly locked up. Amongst the various earthy minerals from the Peninsula, we would refer more particularly to the coal from the province of Leon, and the collection of 87 different marbles from the Royal Library at Madrid. The marbles (chiefly slabs) from Portugal, and lithographic stones from the same country, should also be examined; and while speaking of these materials, we would refer to the most exquisite slab exhibited among the British goods, in class 1, by Mr. Montero (No. 150), presenting a rare instance of stalactitic carbonate of lime, almost transparent, and colour (with a soft tint of greenish blue. This slab is from Granada (incorrectly marked "Canada," in the first edition of the Catalogue).

PERSIA, ARABIA, and GREECE, with TURKEY and EGYPT, all present their stores within a short distance of the objects we have been just describing. These, with the exception of Greece, appear at first to exhibit few or no mineral products; but we shall often find, classed among British goods, various series properly belonging to foreign countries. Thus, we may here refer to an extremely beautiful and most valuable set of turquoises, some in the matrix, and others cut, and formed into ornaments, exhibited by Major Macdonald, in class 1 They are from Arabia, and should be examined carefully, as being a collection not rivalled in any museum in Europe.

The minerals from GREECE are very interesting, as they include samples from various quarries which have in former times supplied the finest marbles of antiquity There will be found amongst these both white and coloured varieties, and some objects sculptured from them. Greece also supplies some of the finest emery used in manufactures (from the isle of NAXOS); the celebrated meerschaum, so valuable in the manufacture of pipes; pozzuolana of excellent quality; carbonate of magnesia, most both for magnesia and Epsom salts, and also for making bricks, and several valuable millstones. The best bone-stones are obtained from Greece and Turkey; but these are exhibited in the large collection shown by Mr. Meinig, in class 1, British Goods.

ITALY comes next in order of position. Like Greece, it exhibits some beautiful marbles and objects sculptured from them: and we find also many exquisite specimens of that remarkable mosaic or inlaid stone work for which both ROME and FLORENCE have long been famous. The specimens exhibited are of various kinds, but almost all of great excellence. Some of them might easily be mistaken for pictures, and would do no discredit to the first artist, while in others we have imitations of mosaic marble manufactured of a peculiar and very beautiful kind.

The mineral products of FRANCE are hardly yet in a state to justify our giving any detailed account of them, or mention which are most deserving of interest. The Catalogue, as at present arranged, is hopeless state; and we must await the completion of the arrangements in the Building, and some means of discovering objects described in the Catalogue, before we can venture to do more than state that there are collections of this kind (numerous rather than of any very high value) in the Building.

Belgium succeeds France, and, perhaps, should have been expected, a large and most interesting series of minerals. First in importance are iron and coal, both of which are fairly represented. The formeris chiefly shown in a manufactured state, and the iron of Liege and other parts of Belgium is too well known to require that attention should be especially called to it. The lead and zinc, but especially the latter, are also well exemplified; and we might have mentioned in speaking of France the excellent and remarkable products of the Vieille Montagne Company, the seat of whose operations is to a certain extent in Paris, though Liege is the more usual reference. A very large part of the zinc of commerce is obtained from Belgium, not indeed from the variety of the ores in other countries, but owing to the fact that the better and more useful ores being there so infinitely abundant and easily worked, the ores of other countries are frequently neglected as not worth making use of

The coal of Belgium is of different kinds, and is very much used both for manufacturing and other purposes in the country and for exportation, chiefly to France. The samples of it sent to London are therefore particularly interesting. They are chiefly bituminous and rather tender. One kind (the Fience coal) is unlike any found in the British Islands.

In addition to its coal and iron, Belgium is also remarkable for the large quantity and excellence of the marbles obtainable from various districts and of different colours. Of these there are several examples of these, though none, perhaps, that are especially remarkable for excellence of quality. Cheapness of production is, however, attained to a very great extent. Besides these, there are several varieties of mill-stones, some of admirable quality and of considerable size. The whetstones and hone-stones are also of importance; and the china and pottery, brick and fire-clays, are worthy of notice. Several interesting specimens of this material may be mentioned, also from Belgium

AUSTRIA has exerted herself greatly, in all respects, to send such objects as might best illustrate the nature and extent of her natural resources. These include coal (chiefly from Bohemia and Silesia), and lignite or brown coal (from Styria), the former in particular of great extent, and of extreme importance to the advance of the country. A large proportion both of the coal and lignite is used in the production of iron, by which metal the ores as found in various parts of Austria are practically inexhaustible, and the quality excellent. In Styria, especially, there are enormous masses of the ore called spathic iron (a crystalline carbonate, much used in preparing a peculiar kind of steel manufacture) into scythes and other agricultural implements). The Austrian scythe and sickle reach not only across Europe and into Asia, but are even imported into America; and it is calculated that not less than seven millions of these instruments are produced annually, chiefly from Styria and the Tyrol, and almost entirely of that particular ore of iron, which is well represented by numerous specimens, and is the more worthy of notice as it is comparatively rare in England, and is quite free from many of those impurities that impair the usefulness of some of our ores.

Next to the coal and iron may be mentioned, as one of the most important products of Austria, the various kinds of clay used for the manufacture of bricks. A picture, showing the process adopted at Vienna, and the use of the largest establishment of the kind known, will be interesting and useful as illustrating this subject. The sands used in Bohemia for the manufacture of glass; garnets, also Bohemian, of which vast numbers are used for ornamental purposes; salt, obtained in enormous quantities from the great mines of Wieliczka, in Poland; various metallic substances, and ores used more or less directly in obtaining colour for the artist and the porcelain manufacturer; a number of building and paving stones; a considerable variety of imitative marbles, stones, and artificial pumice-stone, used in grinding and polishing, may be pointed out as adding to the interest and value of the Austrian series, and show how carefully the selection has been made. Lastly, in mentioning the Austrian minerals, we must refer to the produce of the remarkable and well-known quick-

[THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.]

silver mines of Idria. These, with some ores of copper and tin, are sent by the Director of the Imperial mines, Vienna.

Passing beyond the frontier of Austria, we come next, following the geography of the Exhibition, to the products of WURTEMBERG, and discover some grindstones from the neighbourhood of Stuttgard, and some specimens of limestones for hydraulic cements, which are good and interesting: these, and some samples of polishing powder, offer the chief interest amongst the minerals, and they are succeeded by lava millstones from Rhenish Prussia, and some marbles of much beauty from near Coblentz. Specimens of *Ignite*, from the same district, but of the nature of paper coal, and better adapted for alum than fuel, next occur; and these are succeeded by the ores and other mineral wealth of the Duchy of Nassau, where large works exist for the manufacture of iron, ores of which metal abound in the immediate neighbourhood. Copper, cobalt, nickel, manganese, and other metals are also here represented; while slates from Dillenburg, marbles from Diez, mercury and cinnabar from Ludwig, near Wetzlar (only recently discovered), and vast supplies of lignite, at least as good as that of Austria, attest the great mineral riches of that small district on the right bank of the Rhine, which has hitherto attracted the notice of the geologist rather than the capitalist, but which must before long take rank as rivalling in real importance some of those that have been long worked in Germany, and elsewhere on the Continent.

RUSSIA supplies several minerals of great interest, though not, perhaps, very attractive to the general visitor. Among these may be enumerated, as especially worthy of notice, some large masses of malachite (green carbonate of copper), one of which is of unusual size, beauty, and value; some specimens of native copper and red oxide of copper, of great beauty; and also some anthracite coal from Odessa. There are also some ores containing cadmium in considerable quantities, and which are important in the present interesting use of this metal, both directly as an improved material for casting iron, and indirectly as the base of some valuable pigments, &c. In addition to these, are some ochres and specimens of clay, with fire-bricks manufactured of them. Ores of iron and manufactured iron are exhibited, which possess good interest.

From SCANDINAVIA, the collectors of mineral substances are not large, but the silver ores are peculiarly interesting. The iron ores, especially from Dannemore—so celebrated for the steel made from them; the cobalts, in various stages of preparation; the lead ores; and manufactured iron of various kinds, nearly complete the series. There are also specimens of chromic iron.

Last in the series, and occupying the extreme east end of the Building, are the productions of the UNITED STATES of North America—at present rather scanty in every department, and not especially remarkable for the series of unmanufactured minerals. Placed in the nave, where it occupies a prominent position, Dove-tail may be seen a very fine specimen of zinc ore—one of the largest ever of zinc and iron ores from New Jersey. Together with the zinc ore are certain preparations of zinc intended to replace those at present derived from white lead, and far less injurious to health. Iron ores of great beauty and extremely rich, consisting of blocks of the carbonate from Connecticut and oxides from New Jersey, are placed for examination, and both native copper and copperore are also to be found of large size and some value. We may also direct attention to some fine beryls; some remarkably fine specimens of mica, talc, and steatite; some pure felspar, which has been occasionally imported into this country as china-stone; some fine blocks of anthracite; and, lastly, a large quantity of plumbago of sound quality, well adapted for various purposes, and the use of which is illustrated by a number of casting-pots or crucibles manufactured from it. Perhaps the most remarkable specimen from North America is a block of Californian gold (in the south central gallery), weighing upwards of 18 lb.

Such is a brief and very general account of the foreign minerals as at present to be seen in the Exhibition. It cannot be necessary to repeat that this will include many of extreme interest and importance; and it should be thought that a mere enumeration, such as we have given, is but a bald and tame account of so brilliant a series. It must be remembered, on the other hand, that the objects themselves are attractive in a relative rather than a positive sense, and rather as materials for the intellect and talents of man to work upon and render decorative, than as themselves adapted to please or astonish. To the student and the practical man these materials recommend themselves sufficiently, and will be examined with sufficient care; but we hope to induce some others to avail themselves of so unusual a source of information by thus laying before them a brief outline of this part of the great Exhibition.

A WALK IN THE WEST GALLERY.

AFTER hours spent in the blaze and bustle of the main avenues, it is a relief to turn into one of the galleries which the curious crowd have not yet discovered—galleries in which the oddest things have been thrust almost out of sight. The galleries looking down on the nave, or some of the variegated courts, attract a fair share of attention, considering that there are no seats wherever the weary can rest, and no flower-beds of bright-coloured flowers to invite the *flâneur*.

Ascending the first stairs from the transept of the North-west Gallery, we find ourselves in the midst of the Potteries: Copeland and Minton, and Wedgwood, and Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Derbyshire, are around us. Overhead the Berlin wool worked carpet (executed by fifty loyal ladies, for the Queen), with the best productions of Kidderminster, give effect to the splendid chandeliers as they hang side by side.

We will begin with the silent back avenue which overlooks the canvass covered roof of the machine-room.

At Sussex-man has found place for a set of baskets made of staves in a sort of boat shape, of all sizes, from a clothes-basket to a reticule, which he recommends for many purposes, among others for "toys" or "*coal-scuttles*."

A little further on we come upon bonnets manufactured from rye straw in the Orkney Islands, a very pretty plait and texture. They are the result of instruction given by a philanthropic family, who were anxious to provide a new employment for the winter evenings of our northernmost countrywomen. The specimens exhibited will bear comparison with those sent from places famous for Leghorn plait. We hope this attempt may prove a permanent and profitable amusement to the Misses and Brendas round Stromness and Kirkwall.

Next we pause before a bedstead, which must really be invaluable to heavy sleepers, if the exhibitor can only perform his printed promise. He undertakes, that, at any hour fixed on a watch provided, a part of the bedstead rising up, shall cast the slumberer clean out, in fact, empty him into the middle of the floor. This may be called "a real blessing to Boots." But the inventor should go a little further, and combine with this turnover bedstead the contrivance of a Manchester mechanic, reported in a round of country papers twelve months ago, by which, at a given hour, not only did the bed-clothes rise up to the ceiling, but a lamp was lighted, and a kettle of water boiled, with a couple of eggs, in the course of ten minutes.

A little further on, emigrants are enabled to inspect a cottage of patent felt; another with a double wall of corrugated iron, and a portable tent, in the form of a huge umbrella. The patent felt, if it be waterproof and fire-proof, is a valuable article. The iron cottages are much too cumbrous and costly for any colonist, unless it be a Canterbury colonist; for where there are no houses, there are no roads, few draught cattle, and no cheap porterage; so that, between the expense of landing from the ship, and through the mud, sand, or over the hills of a new country, a large capital is consumed before the unfortunate owner is housed, and he vainly wishes he had been content with a piece of tarpaulin hung over the bough of a tree, like his less genteel neighbour.

The umbrella tent is really ingenious; it would probably require to be carefully pegged down to stand a high wind; but still it is a contrivance that may be very useful, especially if it could be manufactured at a cheap rate.

We wish the French would exhibit the little portable tents which each soldier carried on his back, and set up when bivouacking, in the early days of the Roman expedition. They might be very useful to both sportsmen and emigrants.

The Board of Northern Lights claim our thanks for a model of all the machinery employed, and of the progress of building a lighthouse on the Bell Rock, with a representation of the wooden island, or cage, in which the workmen lived during the progress of an undertaking as extraordinary as the erection of Eddystone. They have also sent specimens of the lamps, prisms, and reflectors they use.

In the same line of march we come upon a small tank, containing model of Mr. Robert Napier's steamboat for floating a railway train across a river too broad to be bridged; and then there is a case of models of yachts exhibited by the Thames Yacht Club.

A Mr. Greener, of Birmingham, makes a very formidable display of guns, the more prominent being devoted to commercial and philanthropic purposes; one being intended to fire a rocket with a line from a lifeboat to a ship in distress, and the other to discharge a barbed harpoon into the body of one of those sperm whales which yield the oil so indispensable to the lubrication of our finest machinery. A tremendous punt gun may also be considered more a matter of trade than sport, as it is of the kind used to supply our winter markets with all manner of wild fowl.

We cannot help noting, that, while every other country puts its death-dealing weapons in the most conspicuous position of their space, we seem to hide them away as much as possible. The chief collection is to be found at the extremity of the southernmost western gallery.

Retracing our steps by the gallery overlooking the nave, we find ourselves in a crowd of curious people which had not ventured into the back ways. Maps, globes, and other geographical helps are drawn up in rank and file. About them come philosophical instruments, dissolving views, Daguerreotype, Talbotype, and calotype apparatus, with specimens from Kilburn, Beard, and others; a pair of magnets, with power to support a ton; an electric telegraph, in which magnets are used, instead of galvanic batteries.

Leaving philosophy we reach sport, in the shape of a grand battery of music, which is discharged at appointed hours as from grand, semi-grand, cabinet, piccolo, and all manner of newly named instruments, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, and others, perhaps equal in merit, but not so well known, whose respective qualities are duly discussed in another article by a competent professor. From pianos a step takes us to the translucent manufactures of Osler and Apsley Pellatt: chandeliers, cups, vases, and decanters, of diamond-like brightness and clearness.

And here, for the present, we rest, only observing, for the benefit of the persevering, that, in the opposite gallery, in the case of Messrs. Garrard, the silversmiths, a lump of Californian water-worn gold is to be seen which is enough to realise one's dreams of El Dorado. It is as large as the top of an ordinary tumbler, about an inch and a half thick, worn and rounded like a blue stone of the same size that may be often picked up in a trout stream, or any rushing torrent where the stones are constantly in motion.

In the same department, Mr. Collis, of Birmingham, exhibits a set of models in glass of the exact size and shape of the most celebrated diamonds. From these models, it seems that the Koh-i-noor is exceeded in size by many other diamonds.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FIRST ARTICLE.—PIANOFORTES.

AMONG the objects of interest and curiosity which form the contents of the Crystal Palace, a prominent place is held by Musical Instruments. Of these the pianoforte is the most important, whether we consider its capabilities (being almost an orchestra in itself), its adaptation to all purposes of musical representation, its universal use in every family as an indispensable requisite for amusement and instruction, or its consequence as a branch of manufacture, employing a large amount of capital and skilled labour. Fifty or sixty years back there were scarcely a dozen pianoforte-makers in England; there are at present between 200 and 300 in London alone, while there are makers in most of the capital towns in the United Kingdom. It is calculated that there are not less than 1500 pianofortes made every week in Great Britain and Ireland, employing, when trade is good, full 15,000 workmen of a superior class, and receiving wages accordingly. From these facts the great magnitude and importance of pianoforte-making as a department of our national industry are at once apparent.

It is curious to contemplate the transition from the old harpsichord, with its tinkling lute-like tones, to the power and richness of the present grand pianoforte. To do this, we must refer to some of the old firms of eminence, such as Broadwood's, Kirkman's, &c., who were originally harpsichord makers. The harpsichord was the original model for the grand piano; the shape, the scale, the strings, sounding-board, &c., were all the same: the principal alteration was in the mechanism—in the adoption of percussion as a mode of putting the string in vibration, in preference to pulling it by means of a little piece of crow's quill inserted in a piece of wood, moved by the key. This alteration made, the progress of the instrument was very rapid. There is scarcely an eminent firm in the trade who have not contributed to its improvement. It is not, however, to any one house, but to the exertions of a number of individuals, each acting upon, and taking advantage of the labours of the other, that the present perfection of the instrument is due.

In this department the leading house take the first rank, while the display by makers of less eminence is exceedingly creditable. The manufacturers seem as desirous of pleasing the eye as delighting the ear, and, accordingly, we notice some very beautiful instruments, in which the art of the carver, inlayer, and gilder is lavishly employed; but we miss any attempt to give a more elegant and uniform shape to the grand pianoforte, which is so much to be desired. Messrs. Broadwood exhibit four grand pianofortes (one in a magnificent case designed by Barry), in which the beauty of the wood and the excellence of the workmanship is conspicuous.

The house of Erard sends several splendid harps and a number of pianofortes, among which we perceive a revival of the old method of attaching pedals to an instrument. This calls to our mind having seen, long ago, an instrument with an octave and a half of pedals, by Kirkman, belonging to the celebrated Bartleman, and which he considered a great curiosity. Messrs. Erard, among their instruments, send specimens of their square and cabinet pianos, for which they are so famous. But the greatest attraction in this department appears to be the miniature model grand of Messrs Kirkman. The art and science of pianoforte-making seems to be concentrated in this little instrument; and were it not there to speak for itself, no one would believe it possible to produce such clear, full, and sparkling tones in so small a compass, while no difficulty seems to be avoided, having all recent and all the modern improvements. We have had our attention directed to the new repetition mechanism introduced into the concert grand pianoforte exhibited by the same firm, which, while it is as effective as that patented by the late Mr. Erard, is of a totally different construction; and the tendency of these actions to get deranged and to become noisy is here removed, and with a perfect repetition the touch is as smooth and light as can be desired. Another improvement, also by Messrs. Kirkman, is the addition of metal bracings to their oblique pianofortes, and the introduction of drilled metal studs and the harmonic bar for the improvement of the upper notes, so often defective in this class of instruments.

In regard to the foreign pianofortes, we may safely say, without any undue assumption of national superiority, that they by no means rival the productions of English skill and industry. The Paris pianofortes, next to our own, are the best; and the best of them are those of Erard, also an English manufacturer. Good instruments, too, are made at Vienna, and largely supply the demand of Germany; but even in France and Germany, the pianofortes of the great English makers have not lost the pre-eminence they have so long enjoyed. The American instruments are merely copies of our own. The only original construction among those exhibited is a double pianoforte (in other words, two pianofortes), each with its own set of strings and key-board (the sounding board being common to both), so placed that two performers can play together sitting opposite to each other, or four if two are at each key-board. There is some ingenuity in this, but its ability in a musical point of view is very limited.

In another article we shall make a few observations on the other species of instruments, especially organs, of which there are a considerable number.

THE PRODUCTIONS OF ABORIGINES IN THE EXHIBITION.

THE first, and perhaps the most powerful and lasting impression received by an attentive visitor at the Exhibition, when looking through its vast collection of articles from every region on earth, is this—that all men, differ as they may in other important points, more especially the uncivilised from the civilised, nevertheless obey at least one law in common: they all, without exception, but in very different degrees of intensity, *labour*. The judgment, that man shall live by the sweat of his brow, is here exemplified to the full, although a consolatory experience also proves that the curse may largely bring out its own relief. Industry, therefore, and its higher powers of science and art, have been wisely adopted by the founder of the World's Exhibition now holding in England, for the pivot of the greatest interest of this Exhibition, and a very important, however far from being the sole means of social improvement.

The most careless glance, however, at the multitudinous display of the material results of all men's industry, establishes some striking distinction in quality among them, even whilst unity in the one respect of effort is recognised; and it cannot but be useful to examine the several masses of products in detail, in order to search out the causes of the obvious difference in their respective values.

The articles indicated in the title of this paper, for example the productions of those who are commonly called Aborigines, or the less civilised races—are substantially the inferior fruits of human industry. Yet good reasons will lead us to devote careful and special attention to these Aboriginal products. They illustrate the primitive elements out of which the most advanced nations have elaborated the gorgeous and graceful, the eminently useful, and almost intellectual things, of which this noble assemblage mainly consists. The most polished nations may in them trace their own perfection backwards to its source.

Then, these Aboriginal productions suggest, in their rude aptitude of purpose, sometimes in their skilfulness, irresistible arguments to the more refined, to look with greater indulgence upon their struggling fellows, by whom such interesting productions are made. In this point of view, one of the most beautiful subjects in the Exhibition. Mr. Thomas's "Spirit of Science unveiling Ignorance and Prejudice," may have an unexpected application. The highly civilised man, reared beyond science familiar with the works of uncivilised people, will subdue his own prejudices in regard to their incapacity, and soon come practically to aid them to acquire the superior qualifications that shall rightfully place them on his level.

The Aborigines in the Exhibition are not distinguished in the general plan, as workmen of a separate class. All contributions having been invited from separate nations (not from separate denominations of men in each nation), all the producers of those contributions are confounded together. So, again, in a great mass of instances, no line can be drawn clearly between the productions of civilised and those of uncivilised workmen. There is, however, a general understanding as to what fairly belongs to the people called Aborigines, so that it will not be difficult to mark their share in the contents of the Exhibition.

China and India have so much in common with us, in their manufactures, their arts, and their agriculture, and they have made so much progress already in many respects, that purely *Aboriginal* products are comparatively few in those countries, but both possess some worthy of notice. Ceylon and the Indian Archipelago have sent us more; and Africa still more, from all its quarters—east, north, west, and south Turkey, although still too resplendent in "barbaric gold," instead of cultivating the best taste, is fast assuming the great forms of our civilisation, and Russia will bring from its remoter tribes only anything of a purely Aboriginal character. North America, in its prodigious new wealth of raw products of art and industry, offers some scanty memorials of deep interest from its Aboriginal tribes. Central and South America could have presented most curious combinations of civilised and uncivilised manners as now existing, and have sent us remarkable means of comparing the civilisation that existed before the New World was revealed to Europe, with the improvements introduced by Christians at a frightful cost of human life. Both regions, distracted with civil discord, have contributed a little—very little; but one South American British colony, Guiana, in the best way of zealous response to the call from home. Nor, probably, will the frozen North, with its princely company of merchants, refuse its most curious Esquimaux contributions. Besides their vast domain from Hudson's Bay to Vancouver's Island, similar exhibitions may come from Greenland and Lapland, as the ice breaks up; whilst New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, new as they are to the civilised world, are already found not absolutely wanting in this glorious race of humanity.

A rapid survey of these poor treasures of the primitive man's ingenuity still in his own hands, will unquestionally tend to allay the melancholy feeling too prevalent among us, that numerous portions of our race are doomed by Providence to perish at the approach of their more instructed brethren. Facts encourage a nobler and a wiser prospect. A capacity for a safer and better condition of life is clearly established by these productions of industry, exercised in every climate, within the burning Tropic and at the pole, by Negro and by Esquimaux; in the gloomy American forests, and over the bare steppes of Tartary; by the half amphibious islander of the Pacific, equally as by the Kaffir, to whom an ironbound coast and unnavigable mountain streams refuse the use of the simplest boat—each, however, having his peculiar occupation. All this confirms the oft-repeated judgment, that "art is natural to man, and that the skill he acquires after many ages of practice, is only the improvement of a talent he possessed at the first. Destined to cultivate his own nature, and to mend his situation, man finds a continual subject of attention, of ingenuity, and of labour."—*Ferguson's Civil Society* (6th edit.), 1792, p. 261.

The same satisfactory conclusion is supported by analogous materials in the Exhibition, and more abundant ones than the purely Aboriginal products. There are the contributions obtained for our daily use by the combined labours of civilised and Aboriginal men. They are the raw materials of commerce to an enormous amount in quantity and value; the dyes, the gums, the drugs, the oils, the seeds, the woods, the woven and textile plants, the leaves, the roots, the skins, the furs, the feathers, the shells, which promote so largely the comfort and adornment of social life. The several departments of each civilised nation in turn have received these contributions from the barbarian, and sometimes from the savage—the Aborigines—whom in return civilisation has not yet discovered a better way to manage than by almost incessant wars.

It is a capital point, in considering these raw materials of the arts, to know how to obtain them in a *genuine* condition; and on this point it will be found that our interest as manufacturers, and merchants, and consumers coincides happily with our duty as men. Exactly in proportion as the native collectors of nature's stores are well treated and well instructed in the best ways of civilisation, the more expert are they, and the more disposed to be vigilant and honest in their work.

The survey of Aboriginal products in the Exhibition may be conveniently begun with British Guiana, as the collections from this colony are remarkably complete, and it is a country admirably described by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, one of the most accomplished of modern travellers. It is a portion of South America on the Atlantic, in latitude 6 degrees north of the equator, and contains 485 millions of acres of land. The staple produce is sugar, rum, and coffee, with some cotton. Other produce of less value are its plantains, and various esculents, with timber and other articles approved by the experience of the Aborigines.

The chief food of the natives, the cassava bread, is to be seen here, which it is seriously proposed to export to England, as being superior to the potato in nutritious quality, and so much more abundant than any meal known, that a profit of £50 per acre may be gained by its culture. The greatest skill by the natives in preparing the cassava meal from the root are of the manufacture of particular tribes, famous for this business, as others are especially famous for the manufacture of hammocks—the materials probably in both cases being abundant in their countries, as Manchester owes its ancient celebrity to the streams and coals of its neighbourhood.

The cassava bread is made in an elastic tube, called the *Matappée*, a very ingenious contrivance of the Indians, says Sir R. Schomburgk, to press the juice from the root, which is one of the most violent poisons before being pressed. After the root is scraped it is pressed in this tube plaited of the stems of the *Calathea*. A pole in the tube is used as a powerful lever, and weighed down by two persons sitting on it. The juice escapes through the plaited work; and the dried meal is baked in a pan in a few minutes. A specimen of the machine, as well as of the bread, is in the Exhibition.

Another new article of food is also exhibited—the plantain meal, which the Indians use; and our settlers calculate it may be made to produce a gross return of £11 per acre! Well may Europeans be surprised,

as Humboldt says they are, upon arriving within the tropics, at seeing the small space of ground that keeps an Indian family.

The juice of the cow-tree, sometimes used as a substitute for *milk*, is perhaps more valuable as one of the numerous materials for India-rubber. The physic nut in common use by the natives is one of the hundred vegetable medicines of the American forests, well worth further study. There is here, also, a species of Jesuits' bark, of far greater importance, considering its dearness almost prohibits its proper application in our hospitals; and this, also, is well known to the Indians.

But the most valuable articles exhibited from Guiana are the woods originally made known to us by native experience. For ship-building, they are certainly superior to oak and teak; and the bright colours of the specimens strongly recommend them for furniture. In regard to ship-building, it is a curious fact, attested by Sir R. Schomburgk, that one tribe in particular, the Warruns, have been famous builders of canoes and corrials, the durability and speed of which far surpassed any boats from Europe. They made a class of launches, carrying from 50 to 70 men, celebrated in the late revolutionary wars. The timber they selected, the mora tree, is now acknowledged to be the very best for the purpose. Specimens of it are in the Exhibition.

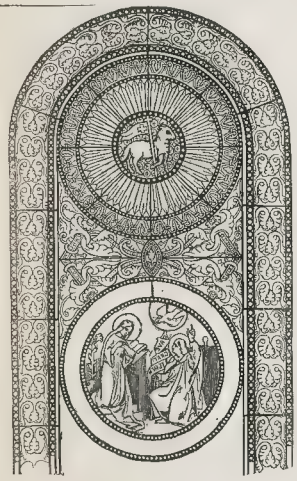
A more primitive canoe is there, also, made of the bark of a tree, quickly constructed, of extremely light draught, and portable. Its convenient use in this last respect carries us back to the days of our most primitive forefathers, when the wicker and skin boat, to be still seen on the Wye and in Ireland, was easily borne on the shoulders of the adventurous waterman when obstacles impeded his navigation, or he wished to surprise a neighbour at a distant stream.

In this collection, too, may be seen the original *hammock*, which we have so extensively adopted at sea, and which in France is wisely used in crowded rooms, from which it can be removed by day to purify the air of sleeping-rooms or schools. It is interesting to know that the Indians make their hammocks of extraordinarily strong textile materials, new to us, and of excellent cotton. Nor is it less interesting to learn that the sugar of Guiana, of which many specimens are exhibited, has furnished the native people with one comfort from us which they appreciate. They now grow sugar for domestic use; and the cane they cultivate is universally of the kind introduced by us from the French. Cook found it in the South Seas, Bougainville carried it to Mauritius; and thence, by way of the French West India Islands, it has spread, within about seventy years, over the civilised and aboriginal Western World.

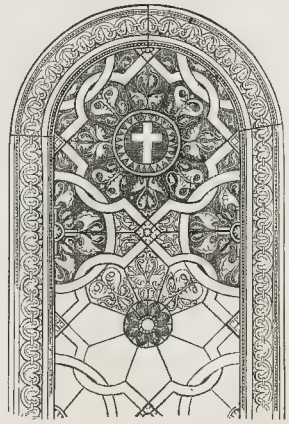
These Aborigines, then, can adopt our improvements. They possess, also, the elements of the potter's art, which usually denotes a decided advance from savage life. The mere savage is content with what nature has provided to put liquids in—a sea-shell, a gourd, a part of an egg. The Indian of Guiana manufactures his buck-pots of clay; and a specimen of them may be seen here. In a new edition of Marryatt's beautiful "History of Porcelain," the catalogue of such utensils, from those of Egypt to those of Peru, should be enriched from well-authenticated examples such as these among Aborigines.

In some instances the Aborigines are here proved to have completely adopted our usages. From Nova Scotia samples of wheat grown by Indians are sent of the same respectable weight (64 lb. 11 oz. to the bushel) with the weight of the farmers' wheat. The Sioux saddle and hunter's belt, wrought by an Indian maiden, sent by a citizen of the United States, is entitled to be accounted a work of "honest housewifery," quite as much as the carpet wrought for our gracious Queen by the 300 English women. So the New Zealand chief, Tao Nui, who sends his contributions through his London agent, Mr. Gillman, surely has ceased to be an uncivilised man. These contributions are, however, thoroughly

2. ARTICLES OF COTTON-MACHE. BY J. HART.



3. STAINED WINDOW. BY GIBSON, OF EWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



4. STAINED WINDOW. BY GIBSON, OF NEWCASTLE.

5. ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE (LEISTLER), AND EAU DE COLOGNE FOUNTAIN.

PORTION OF WINDOW NO. 3.

PORTION OF WINDOW NO 3.

Aboriginal "specimens of New Zealand woods, gums, and bark, flax and flax manufactures." The same conclusions may be drawn in favour of the capacity of the North American Indian to adopt our usages, from the model of the house of the once wild Carib, the cannibal of Columbus, with every household convenience most minutely represented. The easy chair, the wax tapers, the neat table, the tinder-box, the old man's modern bed, as well as the aboriginal hammock, various musical instruments, various cooking utensils, the sugar-press, cassava-pot, the grind-stone, the neat mat, even the grog-can and a hundred other articles are there, to show the profusion of comforts which civilisation produces. And yet this is the race, thus making progress under a little protection, to which we often refuse common justice, and then we wonder that they flee to the bush. This little Indian picture of civilised barbarism is a lesson that should be perpetuated by such a simple work being, by and by, deposited in the British Museum, if the Exhibition must be broken up.

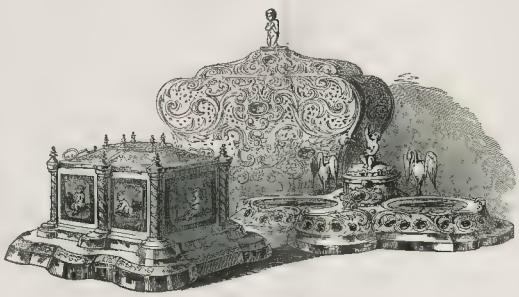
The models of Guiana native dwellings, also, are very interesting, as furnishing, in the abundance of their domestic comforts, some guarantee for their permanence in one place, so that they have clearly arrived at a condition beyond that of nomadic life. Other South American *models* are to be seen in the Exhibition; for instance, there is one of a native raft in the Brazil department, although none, as far as we could find, of the far more curious flying bridges which span the awful abysses of the mountains. Mexico and New Grenada, Chili and Peru, are no longer subject to civil disturbance so continually, whatever may be the case with Central America, but that their engineering wonders of that character, from very old times, might have been produced with advantage.

Western Africa offers articles so various in kind, so abundant, and so valuable in commerce, that, when compared with the barbarism of the people, they irresistibly compel the admission, that trade alone does not solve the problem how men are to be civilised, and if our best sort shall be found worth substituting for the native varieties, the habits of the people are prepared for its adoption.

The pottery works are very various, although calabashes, or vegetable vessels, are common. Dyes and medicines are abundant; and it is to be noted with regret, that poisons are familiar to the natives for the worst purposes. One article of export collected by the rudest people of West Africa is of great value, and it has an interesting history. This is palm oil, the import of which has increased since the abolition of the slave-trade, from a small amount, to more than 20,000 tons a year, worth more than £600,000. That this new African trade in a legitimate commodity is interesting, as a proof of the correctness of judgment in one of the earlier friends of Negro emancipation, whose very name has been forgotten in the long catalogue of the friends of that cause. Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Liverpool, a predecessor of Sharp, and Clarkson, and Wilberforce, was sagacious enough to perceive, and bold enough to maintain, when a merchant in that slave-trading port, that some articles existed in Africa more suited to the conscience and commerce of England than Negroes. He told his fellow-townsmen that they should send their ships, not for slaves, but for *palm oil*; and now it is for Mr. Thomas Bentley's palm oil that the very fleets are sent, which, but for the efforts of such men as he, would still be groaning with human victims. This good man became the partisan of Wedgewood, in the famous potteries, to the beauty of which his excellent taste secured their most successful character.

From Western Africa there has also been sent to the Exhibition the small leathern bottles of dye for the eyelids, which along with other like usages have been cited to prove the assimilation of the Negroes with ancient Egypt. The real aboriginal products of both regions are well worth comparing together, in order to illustrate the question.

But the superior condition of modern Egypt, in point of progress, has led its exhibitors to confine their contributions too much to the results

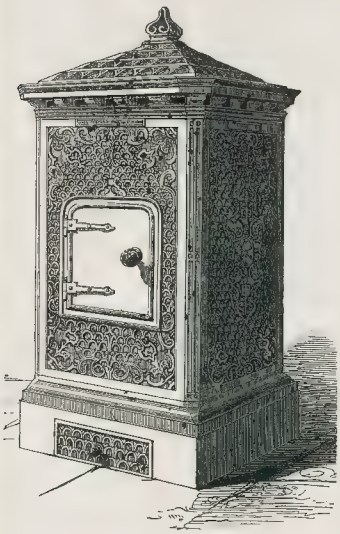


6. GROUP OF OBJECTS OF VERTU.—BY WERTHEIMER.

These Africans, in particular, are most active merchants; and they have one usage which should strongly recommend them, as it furnishes a proof of their respect for honest dealing. If a bale of goods is not found as its place of destination to answer the sample, it may be returned to the broker, who is bound to get compensation from the original seller to the purchaser. The specimens of cotton, both raw and manufactured, from this region, are numerous. The plant grows everywhere;

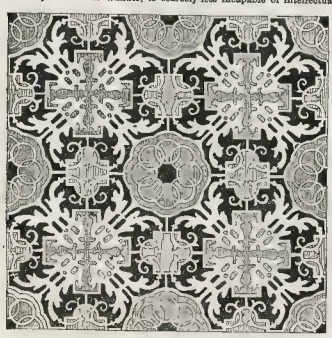
7. BRULE-PARFUM. BY GUEYTON

civilised industry. Indeed, not only Egypt, but Tunis and Algiers, to judge from products thence on this occasion, must be excepted from the class of barbarous states, more absolutely than it is to be feared is consistent with the real conditions of a large portion of their people. Their contributions are chiefly showy silks and woollens; but, as is betrayed in the case of some articles from Algiers, to which the prices are fixed, their dearness really detracts much from their value, paradoxical as this remark may seem. In truth, a barbarous method of manufacture renders cheapness impossible, without in the slightest degree improving quality. The example shows how indiscreet has been the refusal of the Commissioners to let prices be set to all the articles exhibited.



10. HALL STOVE. BY MESSRS. HATWOOD, OF DERBY.

In one Tunisian article, barbarism, and the cause of its duration, are abundantly demonstrated. This is clear in the Arab's tent. Snug enough it is, and by its lowness easily sheltered from the wind, and even the sand-waves of the desert. Its camel's hair roof, too, is doubtless water-tight, but it marks the nomade man; and beyond all doubt the people whose voluntary habit is to wander, is scarcely less incapable of intellectual



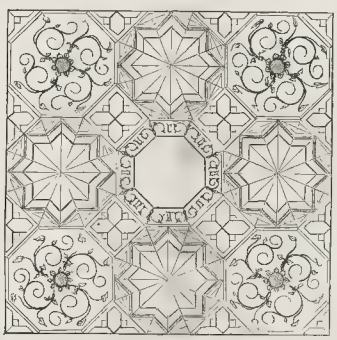
12. DESIGN FOR TILE PAVEMENT. BY J. W. PAPWORTH

and social culture than the more unhappy beings who, like the Indians of North America, are perpetually moved from home to home by the tyranny of their white invaders. It is probable that the principal cause of the unsubdued barbarism of our gipsies is their life of strolling.

The Cape of Good Hope has sent one article deserving special notice—the ivory of an elephant's trunk, of 163 lb., which must be a fine specimen. Ivory is chiefly bought of the natives; and, from Mr. Gordon Cumming's account of his own trading, its mystery may be interpreted to mean extraordinary hard dealing on our part. He had carried into the interior muskets, for twenty of which he had paid £16, and obtained ivory in exchange at a profit of 3000 per cent., which, as he was informed by merchantmen, was "a very fair profit." To be sure, the

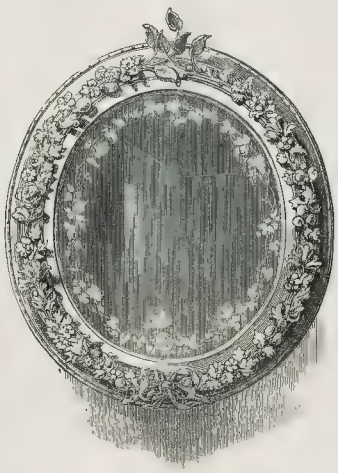
8. GROUP FOR A FOUNTAIN. BY M. ANDRE.

manner in which the black chief, of whom he bought the ivory, had obtained it, by oppression inflicted on the Bushmen who killed the elephants, invites little consideration for that chief; but the whole story furnishes a fresh argument in favour of the civilisation which we consumers of this beautiful product of the desert are bound to use all means to substitute for its existing barbarism. The South African assortment of *karosses*, or cloaks made of the skins of wild animals skilfully dressed, ostrich feathers, and ivory, represent the Aboriginal produce, for which the Cape traders carry into the wilderness to the native tribes, beads of many colours and sizes, brass and copper wire, knives and hatchets, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c.



11. PARQUET FOR FLOORS, FROM RUSSIA.

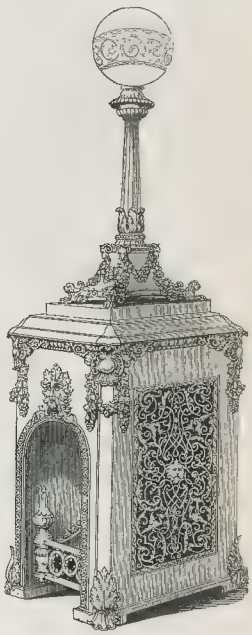
There is a melancholy tribute paid in the Van Diemen's Land contribution to its now extinct Aborigines. In our forty years' possession of that settlement we have utterly destroyed them, by as atrocious a series of oppressions as ever were perpetrated by the unscrupulous strong upon the defenceless feeble. Yet these poor people had tastes and industry too. Their bread appears to be worth reviving as a new truffle for soup by the gourmands of Hobart Town. The specimens of the root exhibited weighed 14 lb. They obtained a brilliant shell necklace by soaking and rubbing off the cuticle, and gaining various tints by hot decoctions of herbs. They procured paint by burning iron ore, and reducing it to



14. PATENT ORNAMENTED GLASS. BY W KIDD

9. CARTON PIERRE ORNAMENT FOR A CEILING. BY JACKSON AND SONS, RATHBONE-PLACE.

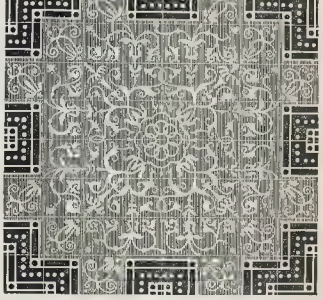
powder by grindstones. They converted sea-shells and sea-weeds into convenient water vessels; they wove baskets, and they constructed boats with safe catamarans. All these things are exhibited. Surely, then, the men whom their greedy supplanters admit to have done this, and whom



12. HALL STOVE. BY MESSRS. BAILY AND SON.

the least possible pains ever bestowed on them proved to be capable of much more, ought not to have been hunted down, as we know they were, and then almost inveigled to be shut up in an island too small for even the few remaining.

The New South Wales contributions offer no sign of the Aborigines' works, and probably the country contains no longer any trace of the



15 DESIGN FOR TILE PAVEMENT. BY W. A. PAPWORTH.

people, as Newfoundland contributors do not pretend to an interest in the works of the lost people who once inhabited it. New Brunswick seems to have nothing to show but the pretty models of an Indian family, the kindness of whose character is attested by having protected two maiden ladies, whose father emigrated from the United States after the Americans war, and settled among the tribe some 70 years ago. The

remnants of the Indians and the remains of the Royalists must have had many subjects of sympathy, and many feelings in common, to have maintained so long a career of mutual respect.

The subject will be resumed, more particularly in reference to some contributions alluded to, which are not yet arranged. The whole amount, however, of Aboriginal articles to be exhibited is likely to be smaller than it would certainly have been, but for circumstances deserving of notice. Of late years the political condition of the Aborigines connected with various civilised nations, has been a subject more than usually interesting to the public. The emancipation of our Negro slaves in 1834 having in a great measure settled that question, the attention of philanthropist was free to be directed to the persecutions suffered by the Aborigines of our colonies. This was an extensive inquiry, and various reforms took place. Then a reaction ensued; until at length the old law of force and oppression extensively recovered its influence. In this state of things the Exhibition was planned, upon the principle of an universal invitation of the nations of the earth, to bring specimens of their industry and art under a common inspection.

The Commissioners made no exceptions; but it was impossible that they should grant a privilege, or any special advantage, even to the least favoured in actual condition. The collection of articles to be exhibited was necessarily left to the zeal and activity of the contributors and their various supporters. France was to take care of her people, Germany of hers, America of hers. The peculiar claims of the less advanced Aborigines for aid were discussed; but all that could be done was carefully to make known in various quarters that the Exhibition would be open to them. The result has been, that the same circumstances which render them inferior to civilised men in accumulated property and in acquired knowledge, have operated to leave their show of industrial development in the Exhibition somewhat meagre, whatever equality of capacity may be conceded to them, and however acute their natural intelligence. It is an occasion, however, upon which the Aborigines' protectors ought to have seized with eagerness, in order to bring evidence of that natural intelligence and equal capabilities in visible array before the world when so favourably disposed to allow all their due.

HEAT, AND ITS APPLICATION.

THE applications of heat, and the adaptation of contrivances for its generation and control, naturally deserve in this variable climate a full attention. In the Building itself, the regulation of heat demands consideration, and extensive contrivances have been used for securing the ingress of cool air, and the egress of that which has become heated. Now, all ventilation is founded upon the simple principle, that cold air is heavy and subsides to the bottom; whilst hot air is light, and rises to the top. At first sight it may appear, that, for the purpose of ventilating any building, it is only necessary that holes should be supplied at the bottom of the apartment for the air to enter, and other holes be placed at the upper part for the hot air to escape. Practically, however, ventilation is far from being so simple an affair; and if there is anything more difficult than another for a scientific man to accomplish, it is that of causing currents of air to obey his will, and take that course through any building, and with any velocity, which he may desire. From experiments which we have instituted, we apprehend that the satisfactory ventilation of the Crystal Palace is a matter of very great difficulty; from the interference which the cooling surface of the glass will naturally have on the heated air as it ascends. In a chill night the chilled air falls sensibly from the roof, and at all times it must seriously interfere with the operations of the scientific ventilator; and hence it may possibly turn out that the mass of openings which Paxton has so admirably placed round the base of the Building, together with those of the upper part, will be insufficient to ventilate without draughts. We advise therefore, our friends not to postpone their visit until the heat of a summer sun shall strike with full force upon the Building. We noticed, a few days since, that the air was entering at the galleries at apertures through which it should have made its exit. Whatever may be the difficulties, there is no doubt that they may be satisfactorily remedied by those who have made the physical forces obedient to their will, and obtained the result which has been shown within the Building.

Many persons believe that they have caught serious colds in the Building; but we attach no importance to this belief, because an epidemic of influenza and sore throat has been very prevalent this spring, and those who have been afflicted at this particular period are quite as likely to have contracted their malady elsewhere as in the Building.

Amongst the ventilating contrivances which are exhibited, the glass pane with small fissures must be noticed. Wherever we have seen it employed it has only favoured the entrance of air, and not promoted its exit, but it must be regarded as a useful appendage in some cases.

We detected one or two of Arnott's ventilators; but their remarkable paucity has much astonished us. The principle by which they act is that of closing with a very slight force acting over a large surface; and it is very amusing to observe how lively they become in south-westerly winds, when there is a tendency to a downward current. We cannot speak too highly of the simple invention of this accomplished physician, and doubtless some modification of this device will be employed for many generations.

The production of heat in this country is almost exclusively accomplished by the use of coals or gas, which are allowed to combine with the oxygen of the air. Wood fires are found in these densely populated countries so expensive, as only to be allowed to be used as a luxury of the rich. It is fortunate that in this climate nature has provided us with an ample stock of coal to cheer us in the dreary winter months, and at several departments some beautiful specimens of coal may be seen. Some blocks of great size are placed outside the western extremity. Coal principally varies in the quantity of volatile matters which it contains. In our mines bituminous coal mostly abounds, and that which is used in London has much volatile matter, which gives a good blaze, makes a cheerful fire for an open grate, but has the disadvantage of giving off copious blacks to form a canopy to overhang the metropolis, and cut off from the inhabitants a large share of that light of day which is due to them. In the United States, on the contrary, the coal contains less gaseous matter; hence it burns with little flame, like coke, and generally requires close grates for its combustion. A very interesting specimen of coal from the Lonaconing mine, in Maryland, is exhibited, which is intermediate between the anthracite and bituminous coal, and contains scarce a trace of sulphur. It is well worthy the attention of all interested in the production of heat. It is known to geologists that this field of coal is very large. The Lonaconing mine, from whence the specimen is taken, belongs to a number of gentlemen of high standing in Paris, London, and America; but our attention has been drawn by one eminent City gentleman to the fact, that Mr. Detmold calls himself proprietor in the Catalogue. We trust this is only a misunderstanding or a misprint.

The production of heat by the combustion of gas is now occupying much attention, and is daily coming into more extensive use. One of the greatest difficulties attending its use is the irregular pressure of the gas; and at night, when the companies think that the majority of the population are safely in their *cubicula*, the pressure is lowered to the lowest possible amount, and we have found, in experiments conducted by gas, that the light has occasionally gone out. The question of economy between the use of gas, coals, and coke, must be determined for the purposes for which they are employed; but, as a general rule, from actual experiments which we have tried, gas is much more expensive than the other materials where long-continued heat is required.

From the nature of the fuel, we are led to consider the contrivances in which the fuel is burnt, and the Exhibition is particularly rich in stoves of various denominations. For ordinary dwelling apartments great advances have been made in modern times, the tendency being to place the fire almost level with the feet, with the unsightly ashpit completely concealed from view. These stoves, whilst they are in the highest degree elegant, are costly in their construction, and great care should be taken that they be not placed sufficiently near any woodwork to cause its ignition. We remember to have seen Sir Robert Peel, within a few days of his death, studying one of these stoves with great interest, at the *soirée* of the Civil Engineers, and he took away one of the papers with him to study it more at ease. We shall certainly recommend no person who can afford it to be without this form of stove; for the heat being applied at the very bottom of the room, is diffused more genially through the apartment; and the lower parts of the body, which, with long sitting, are so particularly liable to feel cold, derive warmth more readily than with the ordinary grates. These stoves are furnished with bright reflecting surfaces, to throw the heat into the room; and in one case we noticed the fire-place to be placed about the focus of a parabolic reflector, which distributed the rays of heat in a parallel manner.

In our opinion, the simple radiating and reflecting stove is incomparably superior to any other form for warming which persons ordinarily dwell. There is a form exhibited by Mr. Pierce which he terms the pyropneumatic stove, which has not only an open fire-place, but which has a contrivance by which air is admitted from without and circulates through the room. The objection we raise to all these stoves is the effect which they have in causing currents of over-dry air to pass through the apartment, and which have somewhat the effect of a blighting easterly wind. The regulation of the moisture of the air by such contrivances is possible, but difficult; and, therefore, upon medical grounds, we do not admire their use in ordinary dwelling apartments. For churches, halls, and other places where extensive areas have to be warmed, and the room is only used for a short time, they may, doubtless, in many cases, be adopted with advantage.

We must consider, for many reasons, that any close stove is perfectly abominable for dwelling-rooms. In the first place, the blazing fire is lost to view; then, the radiant heat, acting upon the skin in a cooler room, has a different and more salutary effect than warmer air without the radiant heat. In public, however, close stoves are most employed; and we were, therefore, curious to observe what our Transatlantic brethren have produced. From conversations which we have had with Americans, it appears that a considerable majority of stoves in America are upon the closed principle; but still those exhibited are not of the kind ordinarily employed in that country.

The chandelier parlour stove, which received the gold medal, is exhibited, and it is principally employed with anthracite coal. To English notions, such stoves would be considered intolerable; but the Americans declare that they would not use our stoves and bituminous coal, with the copious showers of blacks which pour from every chimney, on any account. They state, however, that open fireplaces, with anthracite coal, are now being employed, and that they like the appearance of the burning mass much better than the fires which they have observed in this country. The Americans bitterly complain of the soot which is carried over everything in English cities; and they further state, that the smell emanating from our coals can be immediately recognised by them.

The kitchen-ranges are almost innumerable; and certainly, by their combined action, with a Soyer at each, thousands might be dined from those exhibited. They may be divided into two classes—those which have open fires, and those which have close grates. The latter kind of stove is virtually a furnace, and, upon that account, in our opinion, should only be trusted in the hands of the skilful cook. Of the other kinds, although we gave them a careful examination, we dare not venture any opinion, as their excellence depends upon such niceties, that any person who wants a kitchen stove had better get testimony from the cook than the philosopher, and upon no account trust to the simple statement of the manufacturer, each of whom considers his own child the best.

For culinary purposes, the use of gas is daily increasing, and Mr Defries has carried off the palm for stoves destined for its use. The most complete contrivances which we have ever seen for gas-cooking are those which have been erected for the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton-hall, by Mr. Potter.

We are not quite convinced about the economy of gas for roasting, but it should be remembered that there is no waste, that the gas could be burned on when wanted, and turned off when the operation is finished; and we feel bound to state that some of our first practical men have the highest opinion of gas ranges. If the gas companies can make hydrogen and carbonic oxide as cheaply as is stated, there is very little question that gas will supersede all other stoves. We wish we could persuade one company to supply the gases for heat, and the other the gas from cannel coal for light. For boiling, stewing, and baking, there can be no question of the economy of gas. Whilst speaking of Mr. Defries, we observe, we had forgotten, to call his gas-bath. It is a useful and economical application of that material, and will enable hot baths to be used extensively in the houses of the middling classes.

With regard to gas-stoves for heating, such as Deane's cylindrical gas-stove, Edwards's atropyre stoves, they admit of being used where others cannot be employed; and, in other cases, where stoves have only occasionally to be employed, they may be conveniently adopted: but in all instances where a high temperature has to be maintained, or the stove has to be kept up for a long period, their employment is too expensive to be generally used. We desired to heat a hot-house by this plan, and the gas company laid down a pipe for that purpose; but we found that the great consumption of gas was such that we were soon glad to return to coke. Mr. Strode has contributed one good gas kitchen-range; and a workman in Mr. Feetham's employ, to the honour of that amiable manufacturer, has been allowed to exhibit a stove adapted for either coke or gas.

We are much pleased with the American cooking-stove, called the Union, as it appeared to us to be a very economical mode of applying heat. With regard to different nations, we should hardly consider that the tropical countries would have furnished specimens of stoves, and none are accordingly sent.

Belgium, whose manufactures of iron are extensive, has communicated several stoves, and Austria has also shewn some cooking apparatus. The Russian manufactures have not yet developed themselves, and we shall look with a great interest upon the contrivances which these people adopt to give warmth in their frigid climate.

In this article we have nothing to do with the designs, and therefore we shall simply mention that they are throughout the English department of surpassing beauty. So society, in fact, have they been in some cases, that an article is said to have entailed an expense of £1000. When the visitor inspects this section, he will doubtless be astonished at the varieties of design, and the astounding number of beautiful articles which are exhibited.

Messrs. Knight have shewn the best gas burners for chemical purposes. In all our London laboratories, the greater part of the operations are conducted by means of gas.

We were glad to observe, that, besides the display of drawing-room stoves, which have been got up in so costly a manner as hardly to fall within the means of the middle classes to acquire, a stove for a cottage has not been forgotten, and a most excellent one has been contributed by Mr. Strode, of Edmonton. It appears that Mr. Leslie, by a patent taken out some time ago, claims all forms of stoves without bars at the bottom, and hence this stove falls under his patent. To those who have been in the habit of visiting the domiciles of the poorer classes, the necessity of a good economical stove will readily be apparent. The stove before us appears to be of this character, for the fire-place is so small as to admit but a limited amount of coal, whilst the existence of an oven and a boiler must greatly tend to the comfort of the industrial classes. If the stove is really as practically good as it looks, we should rejoice to find it in every domicile of the artisan. The stoves now to be found in the homes of the poor are chiefly, according to our experience, old bed-room stoves, and can be purchased at seven or eight shillings. This stove is about two pounds; but we beg the landlord to consider the comfort of the tenant rather than the small extra cost in the first building of the cottage.

Messrs. Deane have exhibited Hazard's heating and ventilating apparatus. It consists of a close stove, with pipes carried backwards and forwards from it till they come to the chimney. In the use of this apparatus the pipes must be joined very truly, or smoke is liable to escape into the apartment. In a philosophical point of view, it is found that for heating air it is very indes.rable to place pipes over each other.

In the model-room there is a contrivance called Green's patent fuel economiser. It consists of a series of tubes, which pass into the chimney; and thus the heat, which would otherwise be carried off, is imparted to the water, which can be used to supply the boiler. Attached to the pipes is a very pretty contrivance for scraping off the soot. The same party shows a means for warming air, by pipes placed in an ordinary chimney, which communicate with the outer air. This scheme is objectionable, because the hot air is let into the upper part of the room, where already too much heat is apt to collect. If any of our readers have never tried the experiment, we should advise them, especially if they burn gas, to mount a pair of steps, and ascertain the state of the air at the top of the room, and they will be astonished at its high temperature and noxious qualities. This plan would answer admirably to warm a room above that in which the fire is.

Amongst the machinery in motion the visitor may see contrivances to warm cylinders in certain parts by steam. All these matters we shall hereafter consider in detail. They may also notice a gasing apparatus, for removing the fine particles which adhere to thread.

The generation of steam from heat becomes an important consideration with engineers. They are, however, pretty generally agreed that the heat should be applied over a large surface. Those of our readers who have never inspected the interior of a locomotive, will now have an opportunity, and there they may observe the numerous tubes which pass completely through the boiler from end to end. The object of the tubes is to allow the heat from the fire to act upon a large surface of water, because the whole draught of the fire is compelled to pass through them before it can reach the chimney.

In apparatus for distillation, the French have contributed by far the largest platina still, for the distillation of sulphuric acid. In this country, where so much of this acid is made, the manufacturers might have sent one of their large stills, and, doubtless, Messrs. Johnson, of Hatton-garden, might have contributed some astonishing ingots of platinum; but, as we have only to do with objects exhibited, we must award to foreigners the first place in this department of manufacture. In earthen worms our potteries have contributed the largest specimens.

We must not omit the mode in which sugar is evaporated in vacuum pans, at a low temperature. It is well known, that, the less the barometric pressure, the lower is the boiling point. On this account, the monks of St. Bernard never make their tea with boiling water, because they reside at so high an altitude. By a beautiful application of science, the sugar-bakers exhaust their evaporating pans; they diminish the barometric pressure, and thus are enabled to boil at a very slight increase of temperature. Messrs. Pontifex and Wood have shown the best apparatus of this kind.

With regard to manufactures dependent upon heat, the Building itself is one of the wonders of the world. When its almost countless rows of iron pillars are observed, the mind cannot fail to think of the tons of coal which have been consumed, and the Pandemonium-looking furnaces which must have issued from the furnaces in the smelting of the iron. Again, when we see the innumerable panes of glass, the furnace again comes to mind; and a model of a glass-house by Hartley, together with the melting-pot in which the glass is fused, is exhibited at the extreme eastern part of the Building. In former Numbers we have already stated that the glass of the Building was made by Chance, of Birmingham. Amongst other applications of heat the visitor may observe huge earthen pots, and the more delicate specimens of porcelain. We have amongst castings the enormous hydraulic press which raised the Britannia Bridge, and the delicate Berlin castings. Perhaps, however, as far as novelties are concerned, the castings of zinc are as remarkable as anything in the Exhibition, as, heretofore, that metal was not thought susceptible of being thus used. There is no brass casting so large as that of the Wellington statue at the top of the marble arch, though there are cannons and other brass castings displayed over the Building.

We do not think it at all necessary to call attention to the various culinary utensils by which heat is applied to our food, and which are exhibited in great profusion. There is one, however, that deserves to be noticed for its name, as it is called the anhydrohepsetherion, and is really a potato-cooker without water. Such a gentle name for a gentle London cook to pronounce tickled our fancy mightily, and we can imagine a page giving instructions to the cook to be sure to put the potatoes into the anhydrohepsetherion in good time for his master's dinner.

We have various examples of contrivances for quenching fire, which, perhaps, are pretty necessary in such a building. From Canada a very showy fire-engine has been brought, and we are very curious to test its powers against our large fire brigade engines, which are of such service in London. In the dry atmospheres of America fires are very common, and, therefore, it affords a good school for engines. Besides many specimens of fire-engines, Philips's fire annihilator is also shown, and is ready for use on any emergency. Instead of pumping water, an incombustible gas is discharged against the flame, which quickly extinguishes it. There is no doubt that it will instantly extinguish flame, but we fear that it would not be sufficient to cool a large bulk of red-hot matter; at any rate, the fire brigade in London continue still to throw their volumes of water whenever a conflagration occurs.

Messrs. Chubb have again abundantly presented; but continuous balconies and a trap door at the top of the house are, to our mind, the best security against the ravages of flames. Mr. Walby has exhibited his escape; there are also dressing-table fire-escapes, sash-bar fire-escapes, and numerous contrivances about the Building, which doubtless, after the sad loss of life last Sunday, will be inspected with great interest.

Various contrivances to protect books, papers, and valuable documents against the ravages of fire are exhibited at the Building. They resolve themselves into two classes—those which resist the action of fire from being non-conductors of heat, and those which give off a gaseous material. The best specimen which we have seen is manufactured by Mr. Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Its case contains such an extreme thickness of non-conducting matter, that we should not hesitate to trust any document with it, no matter how important, in any moderate fire. We do not imagine that in fires like that of Fenning's-wharf, where the iron girders melted, any iron surface would effectually protect combustible matter. Some iron safes are also shewn in the Foreign department.

Measurers of heat are not particularly well represented. Thermometers, as our readers doubtless know, are principally made in London by the Italians, and very few of them are made so as sufficiently accurate for scientific purposes. With respect to the few which are shown, we do not pretend to speak of their worth, which can only be ascertained by experiment. In the American section Mr. Erichson exhibits the stand of a pyrometer, but the instrument itself has not arrived at present. Of that which is concerned in the dry and wet bulb thermometer made in one stem, by Mr. Negretti, deserves the highest commendation; and, if the accuracy be equal to the excellence of construction, it must be regarded as one of the most wonderful pieces of glass-work in the Exhibition.

Taking a review of the entire applications of heat, we must admit that all its phenomena are not as well represented, in a scientific or educational point of view, as they might have been, with a little management on the part of the Executive. Nevertheless, in its leading practical applications—whether we regard the Building itself, which has had its origin in the furnace, or whether we regard the manufactured articles exhibited—there can be no question that it is the most astounding collection which the world has ever seen. The three great forces, electricity, light, and heat, have contributed their full share to the World's Fair; and, in recording the manner in which these forces have been made obedient to the will of man, there can be no question that the advancement made in this century is truly surprising. The philosopher must continue his labours, the manufacturer must take advantage of the discoveries of philosophy; and, if we only continue at the same rate of progression, fifty years hence the rich may enjoy increased luxuries, the poor, additional necessaries, and all classes will have further means of enjoyment, of which at the present time they have no conception.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

1.—GLASS FOUNTAIN. BY MESSRS. OSLER.

(Engraved on front page.)

This magnificent production, which stands in the midst of the transept, forms a prominent feature in the *coup d'œuil* which meets the eye of the visitor on his first entrance at the south door, besides, on nearer inspection, producing a grateful effect by the brilliant colours radiating from the various angles of its surface, and the bubbling sound of waters continually flowing and playing over it. This fountain rises to the height of 27 feet, and is composed entirely of pure flint crystal, cut into the most elaborate forms. The stalks to the overshading projections are cut in prisms; and the latter, supported by spandril pendants, are represented as the result of crystalline droppings. The superior plinth, which is of marble, is surmounted by a minor one of glass, and adorned with balls, introduced with excellent effect. The water falls in three separate

masses, the upper one springing gracefully over the curved surface or rim of the glass orifice, which crowns the whole structure.

2 ARTICLES OF COTTON-MACHE. BY J. HART.

These are specimens of a most interesting manufacture, the invention of Mr. Hart, wherein waste cotton is applied to the construction of articles of furniture, something after the manner of *papier-maché*. It is equally applicable to articles of utility and ornament, such as boxes, tables, candlesticks, fire-screens, &c. The surface is susceptible of a very grain-like appearance, which is particularly exemplified in the panel on the larger box, which is composed of muslin only. The design for a table-top is novel in appearance.

3 UPPER PORTION OF A NORMAN WINDOW. BY GIBSON

This very beautiful window has been designed and executed by Mr. J. Gibson, of Newcastle. In its arrangement it comprises five circles in the upper one is represented the *Agnus Dei*, within a glory; the others are illustrative of the Nativity. These works are to be followed, and are copied in the principal Engraving and in the two smaller ones; they respectively represent the Annunciation, the Holy Family, and the Adoration of the Magi. The colouring of the whole is very rich and harmonious; the tracery between the circles is principally ruby or blue, and is very beautifully designed.

4 ANOTHER PAINTED WINDOW. BY THE SAME.

This is another highly creditable specimen of design and colour in window painting, by the same. These works are to be followed, and are copied in others similar, by other hands, in the eastern portion of the North Gallery.

5.—FOUNTAIN OF EAU DE COLOGNE.

This little fountain is specially subject to lady visitors, as affording a constant supply of the Maria Farina's eau de Cologne for the handkerchief of all the ages. It stands in one of the Austrian rooms, amongst [illegible] beautiful furniture.

6 GROUP OF OBJECTS OF VERTU. BY WERTHEIMER.

This elegant group comprises, first, an elegant casket, Louis Quartoze style, of or molu with porphyry inlaid; second, a casket, or molu, with six panels painted enamel upon porcelain, from the other similar enamels on the lid; and third, an inkstand and penholder of most elegant shape, also in or molu and porcelain. Nothing of the kind can be conceived more *recherché* and tasteful than these objects, which stand in the sinister department of the main avenue.

7.—A BRULE-PARFUM. BY GUYTON.

An elegant little table ornament in bronze, for the purpose, as its name denotes, of burning perfume.

8 GROUP FOR A FOUNTAIN. BY ANDRE

A very spirited group for a fountain; the design both original and appropriate.

9.—DESIGN FOR A CEILING. BY JACKSON AND SONS

A very pretty device in *carton-pierre*, for ceiling decoration.

10 HALL STOVE. BY HAYWOOD, DERBY

A very handsome stove, combining elegance with substantial appearance; cast by Mr. James Haywood, at the Phœnix Foundry, at Derby, and one among many highly creditable productions exhibited by him.

11.—PARQUET FOR FLOORS, FROM RUSSIA.

Russia seems to excel in the ingenious line of decorative art which concerns the inlaying of floors in various coloured woods, in divers devices. Amongst some very handsome specimens of the kind exhibited, is that which we have copied in our Engraving. The design is extremely rich, and the general flow of the lines, both straight and curved, very harmonious and free. It has the imperfection, however, to represent in the Engraving the almost endless variety of colours in which the design is worked out; the original must be seen to be appreciated.

12.—HALL STOVE. BY BAILY AND SON.

Stands in the main avenue, where it has an extremely ornamental effect. The design is extremely elegant; the panels in open-work or molu; and above, upon a slab of marble, is a handsome lamp.

13 & 15.—DESIGNS FOR PAVEMENT BY J. W. AND W. A. PAPWORTH. Two very pleasing designs, and likely to be highly effective.

14.—PATENT ORNAMENTED GLASS. BY W. KIDD.

A very elegant piece of furniture; the carving of the frame, and the decorative character of the glass, extremely chaste.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BY WILLIAM BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Continued from page 436.)

CHAPTER V.—*(Continued.)*

THE EXHIBITIONS OF BELGIUM

THE last Industrial exhibition of Belgium, held in the year 1847, was remarkable for a feature, the importance and wisdom of which it is impossible to overrate. The jury for this exhibition were called upon by the then Minister of the Interior, in addition to the usual labours devolving upon an exhibition conducted on the ordinary plan for the foundation of a new order of rewards, to be specially reserved for working men who distinguished themselves by their lives and their excellence as workmen. In addition, this jury were further instructed to inquire into the means at hand for the formation of societies in which the savings of workmen could be placed to the best advantage. The letter of the Minister of the Interior on this subject well merits place in a history of industrial exhibitions:

FROM THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE JURY.

BRUSSELS, September 9, 1847.

Gentlemen,—The labourers and artisans who work under the direction, and for the profit of masters, have not up to the present time participated in the rewards and honours which the Government have been anxious to award to industry. Working-men—more than other classes—would esteem highly any public reward accorded to them; and their emulation being in this way awakened, would lead them to improve as labourers and citizens. Medals of honour might be distributed to workmen recommended by their masters, as skilful, well-behaved, and devoted to their families. By withholding such distinctions from workmen who were disconcerted, destroyers of discipline, not punctual in their hours, or given to drunken habits, their manners would in all probability be improved, and lessen the necessity for the imposition of those fines which are now serious evils in manufacturing communities. The medals should be manufactured by the mint at the Government cost, and should bear the name of the owner, with the words "*Récompense Nationale.*"

M. ROGIER, Minister of the Interior

M. Rogier's plan was not to strike medals to decorate every good workman in Belgium, but to do an act of justice to those men and women who had realised the conceptions of the manufacturing exhibitors. It was arranged finally, that a thousand medals should be struck, and it was estimated that of these about two hundred would relapse to Government every six years, so that this number could be awarded at every exhibition. The medals given to women differed slightly from those accorded to men, bearing the words "*Habilité, Moralité,*" instead of "*Récompense Nationale.*" At the distribution of rewards to the exhibitors of 1847, nineteen workwomen (of whom nine were lacemakers), and 201 workmen received decorations. The policy or propriety of giving a reward to a man who has brought up an unusually large family upon the smallest possible pittance of wages, is at least questionable: but the just recognition of the workman's relation to the manufacturing condition of his country, cannot be viewed with displeasure by any mind the vision of which is not distorted.

The exhibition of 1847 was opened on the 18th of July in that year; and the price at which the public was admitted was fixed at ten sous on three days of the week. Three days, weekly, the exhibition was opened free; and on the seventh day, was given up entirely to the jury. This exhibition included very few exhibitors of the staple produce of the country—flax; a deficiency which the jury lamented, and for which they could, in no reasonable way, account. Linen manufactures, however, had made rapid and indisputable progress. The Société de St. Leonard, of Liége, rewarded at the exhibition of 1841 by a gold medal, and the Société de la Lys, of Ghent, had, respectively, doubled the extent of their establishments since that time. The progress of these societies was acknowledged by the jury on this occasion with the recal of the medals given in 1841. The depressed condition of the cotton manufacturers of Belgium kept them from this exhibition, as from the last; even printed cottons found only five representatives. In specimens of rich lace, this exhibition also showed a falling off in comparison with that of 1841. Ypres and Courtrai, the great centres of the Valenciennes lace manufacturer were almost without representatives. In the department of metal manufactures, the jury found ample consolation for the deficiencies in that devoted to textile fabrics. Iron manufactures, which in 1841 were in a complete state of stagnation, began to revive in 1844, as railway speculation increased and the price of English iron rose. Over-production, however, and the mania of 1846 were just then beginning to produce their lamentable consequences; but these were not sufficiently developed at the time of the opening of this exhibition to make iron-founders indifferent as to the representation of their great industry. Accordingly we find the metallic wealth of Belgium splendidly developed in every possible way at this exhibition. At the distribution of prizes on this occasion, M. Charles de Brouchere, president of the jury (and whose name should receive honourable mention in any notice of Belgian exhibitors), addressed the Minister of the Interior in terms which revealed a hopeful and happy picture of promise in the future. All who admire an energetic and spiritual nation, will hope to find this promise fully realised.

CAAPTER VI.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF SPAIN

CONTRASTED with the commercial condition of every other European state, Spain presents a doleful picture. A fecund soil, a genial climate, indigenous products of high commercial value belong to this brilliant country; but to Spaniards still cling the old barbarisms of government which every other civilised state has thrown aside. No well-ordered government has yet systematised Spanish industry -no man has yet risen to comprehend and develop the vast resources of Spain. "Spaniards," M. Ramon de la Sagra tells us, "in following out any branch of industry, are incited by immediately local wants, without regard to great productive capacity to be adapted to national and foreign markets. Surrounded by many hopeful fields of action, and strengthened by a noble love of perseverance and independence, they have launched into a diverse branches of trade—each a young man, stimulated by the vigour of his youth to use his strength, capriciously and hotly embraces various fields for action—from the mere necessity of action."

The traveller in Spain is struck with the apparent inactivity of the population. Although in Valencia and Barcelona various celebrated manufacturers still flourish, the general aspect of the Peninsula bears the impress of a disordered, ill-regulated social State. The vast monasteries, from which the lazy monks have retreated, may, in time, realise the hope that the whirr of the shuttle will replace the clatter of monastic feasts; but now, grass shoots in their courtyards, and the mildew thickens in their cells. Even the great and celebrated Ribbon carpet manufactory of Madrid is remarkable only for the history of its past; its vast galleries are almost deserted, and spiders have long been busy in the wrecks of its looms. Here and there only are a few workmen, whose handiwork still attests the excellence of their fallen industry, and serves as a sufficient reproach to a neglectful Government. Heavy duties on raw material, and the consequent existence of a gigantic contraband trade, oppress Spanish manufacturers to such an extent, that they are unable to dispose of their goods at any moderate remunerative price—their value decreasing in a ratio with the increase of the contraband trade. The badness of Spanish roads, and the expense of conveying goods from the seat of manufacture to markets at a distance, are letters which depress trade in various districts. Spanish wit, but, inasmuch as all these depressing causes are removable, and as the rays of knowledge must soon reach to Madrid, in spite of ministerial opposition, it is not unreasonable to hope that the next twenty years will be years of hopeful progress in the commercial annals of the Peninsula. Already, in Barcelona, fifteen hundred pupils attend a public and gratuitous school of design; already great factories are rising in various parts of the country.

The authorities of Spain have gathered together five national exhibitions of native industry. Of these the first was held in 1827, and had 727 exhibitors; the second in 1838, and had 260 exhibitors; the third, in 1831, and had 228 exhibitors; the fourth, in 1841, had 21 exhibitors; and the fifth, in 1845, had 325 exhibitors. These numbers may be received as indicative of the manufacturing disadvantages under which the country has been and is labouring. The difficulty which the Spanish authorities have experienced in persuading even the manufacturers of the great centres of Spanish manufactures to send specimens of their skill to the capital is easily accounted for, when the expense of transit from distant provinces is coupled with the resolution of the Government to pay only part of this expense. The relative proportions of space occupied by the various manufacturing provinces was one-third by Madrid, one-third by Andalusia, and one-third by Catalonia. At the exhibition of 1845 Madrid and Barcelona almost monopolised the space given up in the old Convent of the Trinity for exhibitors of Spanish industry. Bad roads, inefficient organization, and a general conduct of public affairs quite at variance with that enlightened spirit which could make such displays of national service, have debased the industrial exhibitions of Madrid to an insignificance which the manufacturing advantages of the country make the more lamentable.

At these exhibitions many important branches of national manufactures have not found a place; and it was justly remarked at the exhibition of 1845, that a brilliant display might have been made of the products which it did not comprehend. The catalogue of this exhibition was sufficient evidence of the burden of the commercial laws. This document gave opposite each article its retail price, and the high figures compared with those of other countries, showed that the Spanish manufacturer, with all the natural advantages of his country, could not hope to fight foreign manufacturers in the distant and scattered markets of the world. These high prices are the results of two distinct causes the heavy duties upon raw material, and the competition of a gigantic contraband trade.

In taking a glance at the general characteristics of Spanish exhibitions (but more particularly at that of 1845, as the most important of the five), it is easy to separate the great industries of the country from the minor but more showy branches of commercial activity. The cumbrous position accorded to silken, linen, and woollen goods, to leathers and hides, proved a generous, though, as all conversant with the history of manufactures, would expect to find the woollen goods, manufactured from the fleece which France so long coveted, would be of rare excellence. But we are reminded by an eminent French manufacturer, who reported to his government on Spanish exhibitions,[1] that the fleece of Spanish flocks is one of her old glories. After a long and almost hopeless depression, woollen manufactures are again beginning to revive. The five exhibitions which are on record, however, included only a few fleeces sent from Seville. Specimens of cloth, of but indifferent texture, were sent from Catalonia, Segovia, and Alcoy, to the exhibition of 1845, and were marked at very high prices; and the commissioners from France, who visited the convent of the Trinity, sought in vain for some samples of Spanish undressed wool. Not one exhibitor of merino or mousseline-de-laine appeared, nor were the carpet manufactories of the country represented. Silken goods of excellent quality, however, were sent from Valencia and Barcelona, and some coarse specimens from Saragossa, the China crape shawls and blonds being the finest specimens of manufactured silk. The exhibition was destitute of gloves and hosiery. A few dozen coarse pieces of plush, for hats, only served to prove the depressed condition of the manufacture.

The cotton manufactures of Spain, almost exclusively belonging to Catalonia, were represented at the exhibition by threads of various numbers (the highest of which was forty), calicoes, worked counterpanes, and printed goods. Of these varieties of cotton manufacture, the printed goods only claim any notice for excellence, as especially distinguished by the brightness of their dyes, and the neatness of printing and design. They were all manufactured for immediate consumption.

Barcelona, at once the most advanced manufacturing locality in Spain, and the most vehement supporter of high protective duties in Spain, contributed, the most valuable textile specimens seen in the exhibition, showing excellent samples of silk, flax, and cotton mixtures. The coarser of these goods, when compared with the prices of English and French manufactures, explained the anxiety of Catalonian manufacturers to protect themselves from foreign competition.

The exhibition included a few average samples of good cordage and stout sail-cloth, but not one specimen of thread lace, or one piece of lawn. Printed papers occupied a great portion of the principal room. The chief seat of this manufacture is in Madrid, where labour is dear, and where, consequently, the product figures at a high price. The patterns shown were characterised as vulgar, and printed with bad colours.

Dressed leathers were also conspicuous in the exhibition. Morocco and kid, for gloves, were shown in abundance. This department of manufacturing industry showed a more marked vitality than any other. The leathers were strong, supple, and of excellent substance. The morocco only lacked the brilliant dyes of Choisez-le-Roi to make them equal to any in the world: and the kid, which is manufactured in vast quantities, attested the superior excellence of Spain in this production to other countries.

In the department of glass manufactures a falling off from past excellence was clearly visible. The best specimens of glass came from the Royal manufactory of Saint Ildefonse; and these were coarse, ill-coloured, and, according to M. de la Mornaix, only worthy of a barbarous age. In earthenware and porcelain, a falling off was also lamentably visible. Only a few indifferent specimens of chemical products, as mineral salts, &c., were visible; but the exhibition was altogether destitute of alkalis and dyes, and minerals, and this in a country which possesses the richest lead, quicksilver, iron, and even silver mines of the south of Europe. A few bars of iron, a stray ingot or two of silver, cannot be accepted as representing the great works of M. Heredia in Malaga, the iron districts of Biscay, and the important wealth of Asturias.

In goldsmiths' work and in gunsmiths' work, however, the exhibition showed signs of industrial progress, and proved that the excellencies of the past, in matters of taste, was not quite forgotten. Some excellent specimens of clockwork were also exhibited.

Spanish manufacturers contributed nineteen pianos, all manufactured on the English model, and marked at ridiculously high prices—the commonest kind being valued at from fifty to 80 pounds sterling; and square instruments, dry and harsh in their tones, were expected to realise about two hundred pounds sterling. A few guitars necessarily formed part of a Spanish exhibition; and in the list of musical instruments exhibited the Ibid contains figured a wide array of the old Stradivarius model, which is described as an instrument more curious to look at than agreeable to listen to.

Although there was not one specimen of Spanish printing exhibited, not a few excellent samples of bookbinding and lithography appeared. Cabinet makers made but a poor appearance. The fame which the cabinet makers of Spain have so long enjoyed, and proofs of the justice of which decorate the houses of Madrid, sent but few articles to the national exhibition. It would appear that in the resolution to establish periodical exhibitions of native industry, the Spanish authorities formed too high an estimate of their manufacturing countrymen's enlightenment. It is not to be expected that in a country where manufactures have been led to place their trust for commercial success in the strong arm of the law against foreign rivals, rather than in the excellence of their own productions, that they would hail the establishment of an institution which would lay bare to foreigners and to native rivals the inferiority of their accomplishments. It is probably in this light that the provincial manufacturers of Spain generally regarded the exhibition to which they were invited. At this exhibition, ostensibly national, neither the hemps and flax of the Asturias and the Basque provinces, the silk of Murcia, Estremadura, Castile, Aragon, and Andalusia, the fleeces which abound in every province of Spain, the cloths of Segovia, Guadalaxara, Brihuiga, Valencia, and other important manufacturing towns, were to be seen. At the Exhibition these were no specimens of steel, no cutlery, no sample from the Pyrenees. The welcome which Spaniards have given to the labours of the Great Exhibition Commissioners, and the zeal with which they have endeavoured to place their country in an honourable light among the nations represented in the Hyde-Park Palace, justify, however, the hope that the new manufacturing energy which has been given to the industries of Spain will at length vindicate this country in the eyes of the world, as one rich with promise, and teeming with an unsurpassed harvest of mineral and vegetable wealth. Everywhere, manufacturing companies have been formed of late, in Barcelona, Malaga, Valencia, Grenada, Seville. Immense factories are rising in every part of Andalusia; and improvements are now being rapidly introduced into native agriculture. At the exhibition, as an instance of advance, some fine specimens of cochineal were shown—both prepared and in the natural state, crawling upon a leaf. The system of irrigation carried out of old by the Arabs, in the province of Valencia, and which makes this territory even at the present time one of the most fruitful parts of the country, should have attracted the notice of Spanish agriculturists long ago. So perfectly did the Arabs understand this great principle of agriculture, and so soundly did they carry it out, that their administration remains intact to the nineteenth century. Right grand canals, from which others stretch, drain the vast extent of land, and the gentle slope of the surface towards the sea carries the water off rapidly. This system is governed by a rude tribunal, known as the Tribunal of the Waters. The body consists of five judges, elected by the proprietors of the land, described by the irrigation, and vested with special powers. These judges meet in the open air, at the door of the Cathedral of Valencia. Before them a rude bench is placed, at which those persons condemned to pay fines for the infraction of rules, or who have complaints to make, appear in person to plead in mitigation of the fine imposed, or to explain their grievance. The judges decide on the spot, and the execution of this sentence follows instantly, without right of appeal. No notes of the proceedings of this rude tribunal are taken, and the proprietary body submit to its decrees without a murmur. The Captain-General of the province places police at the disposal of this Arab institution, by the simple operation of which a reliable system has been preserved for ages, and sets apart this province from the rest of Spain as the *huerta*—the garden of the country. The exchange of Valencia presents a vivid picture of the wealth of the province, crowded with lightly-clad and bare-footed peasantry, bearing their loads of silk, new from their fruitful patches of land. Here, where the egg ripens to the worm, is the old Arab proverb illustrated: on the spot where the clammy stream of silk oozes from the worm, the brilliant thread is woven into garments—the mulberry leaf is turned to wealth.

Barcelona bids fair to be the Manchester of Spain. Here four great departments of industry are carried on, viz. the construction of machinery, and silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures. All the latest improvements in machinery and processes exist here, under the superintendence of Englishmen or Frenchmen. Spinning-jennies, looms, steam-engines, and other manufacturing powers, are constructed excellently on the spot. The cotton, silk, and woollen factories, many of recent establishment, are constructed generally on a gigantic scale, and give employment to a large population. The factory hands of Barcelona are, however, all paid; and may be seen lounging about the factory doors at one time, eating the very coarsest kind of bread, and a few onions, oranges, or radishes, as their dinner. They labour thirteen hours daily.

From all of an inquiry into the commercial condition of Spain at the present moment would, most probably, result in the conclusion that her manufacturers, with every wish to profit by the ingenuity of foreigners, and to throw themselves into the markets of the world on honourable conditions, are, as yet, enslaved by hostile duties misapplied and restrictive (since raw material—as coals, &c., are heavily taxed); that they will soon come in contact with their Government, and command more enlightened commercial laws; and that this meeting has been much kept up to this time only by the prejudice and narrow-mindedness which follow repeated national reverses, and the terrifying calamities of civil strife.

(To be continued.)

[1] M. Sallandrouze de la Mornaix.

MR. CLEVE'S DRAWINGS.—We have been much gratified with a private view of the drawings of this gentleman, in connexion with Nineveh and its excavations, the Great Arabian Desert, Bagdad, and the Nestorian country. These drawings, about 90 in number, may be seen at 114, Bond-street. Their extent, of course, precludes any design on our part of entering into their merits in detail. We must content ourselves with specifying a few particulars, and expressing our general adherence to the truth of nature. Some of the views, such as those of Pera and the Bosphorus, are indeed very beautiful; and all are recommended by the blended romance and classicality of the scenes. We perceive that Messrs. Dickinson intend to lithograph a selection from these interesting sketches, comprising principally the subjects that lie between the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea.

MILTON RECITATIONS.—The Rev. Charles Eyre, on Thursday week, performed an extraordinary feat of memory, at the Music Hall, Store-street. He recited about a fifth part, *memoriter*, of Milton's "Paradise Lost," comprising the better portions of the early books, including the debate in Pandemonium, the adventures of Satan with Death and Sin, and the temptation of our first parents. We have to complain of the reciter's sometimes corrupting his the text of the divine poet: but in general, his elocution, though not thoroughout well sustained, and sometimes savouring of the conventicle in its tone, sufficiently well demonstrated that the great epic contains many dramatic points which are generally overlooked. Still we think that the recital would have been improved in its effect by the poem having been read rather than declaimed. A superfluity of action would have been restrained by the presence of the book, which the absence of it too much encouraged.

ROTTEN-ROW, HYDE-PARK

ROTTEN-ROW, HYDE-PARK.

HYDE-park, from its "lying high and dry," is, perhaps, the most airy and healthy spot in London. It is an excellent place for walking in, and has a great extent of well-kept paths for pedestrians. Excellent drives, to which only private vehicles are admitted, likewise furnish the means of enjoying carriage exercise; and thus the Park has been fashionable for drives and promenades since the time of Charles II. "It was fenced in with deer fences," says Mr. Cunningham, "from a very early period; was first walled in with brick in the reign of Charles II., and first inclosed with an open iron railing in the reign of George IV. In 1550, the French Ambassador hunted in Hyde-park with the King; in 1578, the Duke Casimir 'killed a barren doe with his piece in Hyde-park from amoungst 300 other deer.' In Charles I.'s reign it became celebrated for its foot and horse races round the ring; in Cromwell's time, for its masters and coach races; in Charles II.'s time, for its drives and promenades, a reputation which it still retains, showing, in the London season, from April to July (between half-past five and half-past six P.M.), all the wealth and fashion, and splendid equipages of nobility of the country."

Nor have the equestrians been forgotten; peculiar accommodation having been provided for them in the roadway, known as Rotten-row, where the fine gravel is always allowed to remain loose, so that horses can gallop over it without the least danger from falling. This famed ride lies on the south side of the Park, and extends from the lodge at Hyde-park Corner to the Kensington-gate; and between Rotten-row and the Serpentine is built the Great Exhibition Palace.

We are not aware of the precise date at which this road was formed; but we find it celebrated in Sheridan's prologue to the play of "PIZARRO," first produced in 1798:—

Horsed in Cheapside, scarce yet the sparse spark
Achieves the Sunday triumph of the Park;
Scarce yet you see him, dreading to be late,
Scour the New-road, and dash through Grosvenor-gate:
Anxious—yet amorous too—his steed to show,
The hack Bucephalus of Rotten-row.
Careless he seems, yet vigilantly shy,
Wooes the stray glance of ladies passing by.
While his off-heel, insidiously aside,
Provokes the caper which he seems to chide.

Lord Byron, in describing the break-up of the London season, thus refers to the locality:—

When its quicksilver's down at zero—
Ice!
Coach, chariot, luggage, baggage, equipage!
Wheels which from Carlton Palace to Soho,
And happiest they who horses can engage,
The turnpikes glow with dust; and Rotten-row
Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age;
And tradesmen, with long bills, and longer faces.
Sigh as the post-boys fasten on the traces."
"Don Juan," canto xiii., stanza 44.

In May, June, and part of July, between five and seven P.M., Rotten-row is crowded with equestrians and ladies in great numbers, when the scene is very brilliant. It will be recollected that when the site of the Crystal Palace was decided on, it was objected that the frequenters of Rotten-row would be subjected to great inconvenience from the increase of traffic which the Exhibition would bring into the Park. Now that the Palace is built, this inconvenience has not been experienced to any considerable extent; but it has been most unwarrantably taken advantage of "to break up one of the last town encampments of the Dryads, and actually lay open Kensington-gardens for a new ride." This encroachment has very properly taken up by the Marylebone Vestry. At the meeting held on Saturday, Mr. Hume, M.P., stated that "He had inquired what objection there was to the continuation of the drive by the Crystal Palace in Rotten-row, and the only answer was that it was thought the north of the Serpentine would be better. The adoption of Kensington-gardens was an attempt on false pretences. It was no more nor less than a robbery on the rights and recreations of the pedestrian public. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the next two or three months, the metropolis would be visited by tens of thousands of pedestrians from all parts of the kingdom, as well as the Continent, and they were to be deprived of the advantages of this, one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of London, merely to gratify a favoured few to gallop and ride about a place, to great danger of the lives of the public. But the question was, whether, in appropriating this drive in Kensington-gardens, the Woods and Forests had not acted illegally. By act of Parliament, Lord Seymour had no right whatever to touch the Royal gardens without the consent of the Treasury; and, if so, the noble Lord and his colleagues must be made responsible. He (Mr. Hume) the other night presented to the House of Commons a large petition from Paddington, signed in three or four hours; and, although he only asked Lord Seymour for forty-eight hours' delay, he was refused. He thought in this matter the Woods and Forests had behaved exceedingly ill; and they might depend upon it he (Mr. Hume) would not fail to press the matter with all the power of which he was capable." (Hear.)

Sir Peter Laurie said this ride in Kensington-gardens had no right to have been opened until a vote of the House had been taken. He wanted to know at whose instigation it was opened. There was no man who rode more in Rotten-row than he did; and he had no hesitation in declaring that there was ample room there without this encroachment.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE RETURN OF THE DOVE TO THE ARK."—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

STEPPING southward and westward as well, we come to "A Poet's Study" (443), by Redgrave—a deep glen overhung with trees, in which Coleridge and Wordsworth and Southey are said to have sat for hours and gathered inspiration. Mr. Redgrave has wisely refrained from introducing even one of the poets into the scene, as it will be remembered Edwin Landseer signally failed in introducing Sir Walter Scott into the Rhymer's Glen. In what he has attempted, Mr. Redgrave has succeeded. His trees, however, might have a broader touch without losing aught of the truth to nature. The freshness of this picture is indeed admirable—sufficient of itself to inspire a poet.

Beneath Cardinal Wiseman's portrait is hung David Roberts's large picture, "Surprise of the Caravan," a scene in Syria (464), a well-told story; the picture being full of varied incident, and the character of the country given with a most faithful pencil. Further on is a clever scene, "Dover Hovellers," by Mr. Hollins; and immediately above is the subscription portrait of Dr. Conolly, by Sir John Watson Gordon—a most capital likeness, capitally painted. Still more to the right is "Hotspur and the Fop" (487) by Mr. Elmore; a well rendered scene from Shakspeare. The *Fop*, full of civet and disgust at the dead body crossing the wind and his nobility, and *Hotspur* all manly contempt at the perfumed fellow. Near to this clever picture is a Pre-Raphaelite folly, by Charles Collins, son of English-coast Collins; and anything, as a whole, further from nature and his father's works, it would be difficult to produce. He calls it "Convent Thoughts," and gives us a nun in a landscape of green, meditating on the works of nature, on flowers and green leaves—painted with a micro-

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"VESSELS LEAVING THE HARBOUR OF GREAT YARMOUTH."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

recipe minuteness perfectly wonderful. But what misapplication of time The man who wrote the Lord's prayer on a silver penny of Maundav money was just as well employed. The same application and skill, better directed, would make Mr. Collins a clever artist, not, as he is now, only an eccentric one.

Quitting Mr. Collins in an angry mood, we come to Mr. Sydney Cooper's largest contribution, "The Evening Drink"—a tranquil scene of Canterbury and Cuyp-like nature, which no English artist has caught with so much felicity as Mr. Cooper. It is true that he sometimes wearies us with his monotonous repetitions of cows in the same attitude, by the same means, and in the very same sunshine; so much so, indeed, that we long, not unfrequently, for the introduction of a jackass, a tinker's hovel, or a gypsy camp. Why will he always give us the same time upon canvass? We admit, willingly and, the merit, simplicity and beauty of his subjects and his scenery, but surely we have too much of it. Mr Cooper will, no doubt, answer that his patrons have not; that he is asked, bothered, and teazed for pictures of this class; that he tries to please, and must please to live; that he cannot afford to offend; and that, when he is rich and less teazed for cows and Cuyp-like distances, he will give us other scenes in nature (as we have no doubt he will) equally true and equally beautiful. Let Mr. Cooper take a hint from the charming little "Gleaner" (103), hanging by the side of his picture, the joint composition of Frith and Creswick The figure is too prosaic for either a Ruth or a Lavinia, but is pastoral and autumnal-looking.

Here we turn into the West Room, and would make the best of our way out were we not willingly detained before "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," by Mr. Millais. In this picture there is very little story. Mr. Millais has painted a sentiment, and conveyed that sentiment after his own fashion—touchingly, if not truly. Our readers can see the sentiment conveyed: we wish they could see the colour—such robes of green and purple and white—so much to admire, and so much to be offended with. His other picture he has three in all) are in the same style. 361 is a scene from Tennyson.

She only said, "My life is dreary"

and while the sentiment is attained, it is conveyed extravagantly in the church-window-like fashion of the thirteenth century. 710, "The Woodman's Daughter," is from Mr. Courtney Fatmore's poems, and represents a boy, in an outrageous red dress, offering some very red strawberries to a very purpley girl, in a very green landscape Yet there is merit in this picture, for the expression on the girl's face, of surprise, satisfaction, and delight, is given with no common perception of character. Mr. Millais is young enough to mend, and has talent to do better things.

We now return to the East Room. Passing two or three attentive gazers admiring more than we do Mr. Cope's "Sisters," we come to Ward's "Marie Antoinette" (already noticed), to Stanfield's tragic picture (facing the Maclise) of the "Battle of Roveredo," more picturesque than poetic, though a wonderful picture; and Frith's very clever representation of Hogarth brought before the Governor of Calais as a Spy." Mr. Frith found his subject in the "Letters of Walpole:"

"Hogarth has run a great risk since the peace. He went to France, accompanied by some friends, and was so imprudent as to be taking a sketch of the drawbridge at Calais. He was seized and carried to the Governor, where he was obliged to prove his vocation by producing several *caricatures*, &c., such as would by no means serve the purpose of an engineer. He was told by the Governor, though he had not the pass been actually signed, he should have hung him immediately on the ramparts."

Critics are found who regret that Mr. Frith has so few female figures in this picture, Mr. Frith excelling in the representation of female loveliness. But he has a contrast in this picture quite equal to the contrast between manly strength and womanly delicacy. "Hogarth and his friend Pine" are magnificent specimens of English character, finely contrasting strongly with French slenderness of figure, and difference of face and costume.

Pleased with what we have seen, we now walk into the centre of the Great Room. Here is Lord Brougham at full length, by Pickersgill; Wordsworth at full length, also by the same artist, but very unpoetic; a portrait of Barry, the architect, by Knight; a portrait of John Henry Robinson, one of the best of our living line engravers, also by Knight, and not very like—altogether too large; a delicately drawn full length of the Duchess of Manchester, by L. W. Desanges; a good portrait of F. A. Lee, the landscape-painter, by Hollins; and other works, to which we shall return on an early occasion

Here we must conclude for the present

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS

"VESSELS LEAVING THE HARBOUR OF GREAT YARMOUTH." Painted by E. DUNCAN

THIS picture, like every production of Mr. Duncan's pencil, is a scene of truthful nature. The busy waves dashing their white foam against the pier-head, the sails of the vessels filling with fair wind, and the bright light gleaming upon their faces, form a very life-like scene, which is admirably painted throughout

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

(From the *Great Lone Lady Journal*)

We find in the *Washington National Era* a most interesting correspondence from the Great Salt Lake City, in the territory of Utah, the settlement of the Mormons. We will give our readers a summary of the most interesting facts. The writer sets out by giving a description; and says that the term *desert* may be appropriately applied to all the country included in the great interior basin, and all lying between the great basin and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, embracing nearly all of our recent purchase from Mexico, and much of our former territory. There is here and there a fertile valley, which is an exception. Perhaps of all this vast country one twentieth part is arable land The largest tract of fertile land lies just within the eastern rim of the great basin, Nobatch mountains, and the Utah and the Great Salt Lakes. This is about 200 miles long, and varies from five to forty miles in breadth; but even in this valley there is much barren land, and much that requires artificial irrigation.

Beside this Great Valley, there are several small valleys and oases in the Great Basin, but they are mostly so small, so far apart, and so badly timbered, that they will never be settled while there is any unoccupied land in the valley of the Mississippi. It is even doubted if the Great Salt Lake Valley would have become settled for many years to come, had not the Mormons been driven there to seek refuge and a home within its desert limits, like the persecution that drove the English Puritans to settle New England in a climate perfectly inhospitable to result a great end. The present population of Deseret is estimated at 20,000, but the emigration of the present year, it is expected, will swell the amount to 40,000. Last year they adopted a constitution, admirably consistent with the constitution of the United States, and as thoroughly republican as the constitution of any state in the Union. They have not legislated on the subject of slavery, but they express their conviction that slavery can have no legal existence where it has never been recognised. Brigham Young is their Governor, President of the Church, High Priest, Revelator, &c. They are devotedly attached to the American Union, and say that it has the best government in the world as it has ever produced or ever will produce until Christ shall come and reign over the earth

The Mormons are industrious, frugal, and temperate, and legal, and are described as very hospitable It is but three years since they set tled in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and in that time they have opened good farms, built houses, dams, erected mills of various kinds, made bridges across the rivers, built school-houses and established schools, built a State House, church and a temple, and, in fact, they have done more to advance the real prosperity of a State, than most of the colonial thrones They have raised funds to assist their brethren in Europe to emigrate. Last year they sent out 4000 dollars, and this year their subscription amount to 500,000 dollars. Their chief crop is wheat, for which both demand and sale are well adapted. Fifty bushels per acre is about an average crop. Corn is an unproductive crop with them; other grains generally produce very well. Stock of all kinds do well. Sheep in large numbers have been introduced, and the building of a woollen manufactory is contemplated. The letter, which is dated Sept. 2nd, 1850, states that the Mormons manufacture powder, and that they have been compelled to use it. The Snake and Utah tribes of Indians had combined making attacks and committing depreda tions upon the whites, and even upon them to such an extent that in Sept. 24, since the date on the 21st, the Indians made an attack upon the North settlement, but the command under Gen. Eldridge caused them to retreat hastily In the pursuit a Snake chief was killed

The Mormons who went across the plains have been generally successful, and gathered their gold on the eastern side of Sierra Nevada Numbers of the adventurers with them created great excitement among the newly arrived emigrants The prices of labour varies from one dollar up to ten The their trade they adopt Free-trade principles, except in the matter of intoxicating liquors: a duty or fine of one hundred per cent. *at present* is imposed upon liquors introduced into the territory. Mr. Asa A. Gill, who writes the letter, also remarking that boarding is from four to eight dollars per week, flour twenty dollars per barrel and other provisions in proportion, observes

"The settlements feel the want of nothing so much as a railroad, connecting with the Mississippi and the Pacific. Such a road would be a great undertaking, as we all know; but it could be made, and it would pay well; and any road that will pay ought to be built."

Coal has been found in four different places to the west of the Missouri line. Lead or galena has also been found between the Kamas and Platte rivers. Gold deposits exist in several places; and the Sweet-water mountains contain the best marble in the world, and of all colours, from the purest white to the blackest jet.

"This whole region of country possesses one singular feature that is not generally known, or at least it is not generally known that this phenomenon is so common From the mouth of the Platte to the Sierra Nevada mountains, a large portion of all the moist land is in dry weather covered with salt. Below Fort Laramie, it is generally pure crystals of soda-salt, and appears only in small quantities, frequently resembling a heavy hoar-frost. It disappears with every rain, but is held in solution by the water in the earth, till brought to the surface by capillary attraction, and deposited by evaporation in fine white crystals Above Fort Laramie, especially north of the Platte, it was found in large quantities, and usually mingled with other substances, the carbonate of sodium frequently predominating, and sometimes in one-third to one-half the compound, near the Sweet-water, around the margin of which this salt is deposited to the depth of several inches. There are several springs around this lake. It may be small, for aught I know. This is called the Alkali Lake

The most curious animal on the plains is the "horned frog," or "round lizard," or "air frog," as some call it.

The valley of the Great Lake is described as peculiarly healthy; agues and bilious fevers are entirely unknown, and the boys and girls look as fair and fresh as the flowers in May.

The plains abound with the buffalo, elk, deer, and ante'ope, and the bear and gulo, or wild sheep, are found in all parts of the mountains. But next year's emigration will have but few difficulties to encounter, as the roads will be better, ferries and bridges will be established at all the bad crossings, and there are now trading posts established along the whole road, at which supplies of al. kinds may be procured.

Mr. Call expresses his belief that the cause of the large number of deaths among the emigrants has not arisen from the unhealthiness of the climate, but from fear and over dressing. But a great change is about to be made in the Great Desert. A company of men have established themselves upon the Salmon Trout river, for the purpose of turning its waters over the fifty miles Desert, so that its water, instead of falling into Pyramid Lake, will fall into Humboldt or Mary River, the bed of which is 500 feet lower than the former. This will require but little labour, as nature aids the design; so that by this spring there will be a continuous line of water from the Humboldt Mountains to the Sierra Nevada

Within three years the wonders of California have astonished the world; but while the fame and wealth of California have drawn to her people from all nations on the face of the earth, a small persecuted sect, within the same time, have laid the foundations of a mighty State in the deep recesses of our vast wilderness territory, and by their industry and enterprising spirit are destined to turn that desert into fruitful fields. By their art and civilisation they will collect together the civilisation of the east and west of this great continent, and open up a highway of communication for both. Deseret will stand on the pages of history, linked with the history of California, and the record of the rise and progress will be regarded as no less marvellous and unprecedented.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THAT the age of the Howards—or, more strictly speaking, of John Howard, the prison visitor—is not altogether gone; that there is still sterling unaffected philanthropy in the world, notwithstanding the bad name which the poor world now-a-days gets—have been proved by the glory of a voyage in an American emigrant ship, lately published by Mr. Vere Foster. This gentleman, a man of fortune and family, appears endowed with those kindly feelings and purely benevolent wishes towards the poor and the labouring, which have of late so signally characterised many of the upper classes of society. Mr. Foster's practices for those beneath him did not however evaporate in Your England poetry or mediæval aspiration; or even with the foundation of a cricket club. Neither was it satisfied with blazing in the contribution list to fashionable or unfashionable charities; nor by the performance of any of those little good offices which avail the receiver much, and cost the giver little. Mr. Vere Foster took much interest in the question of emigration, and, in order to find out how steerage passengers across the Atlantic were actually treated, he himself assumed the character, performed the voyage, made the third stowed into a cramped sleeping berth, lived upon the ship's rations, and daily with a pair of scales, weighed and measured the deficiencies in the food paid for, and stipulated to be supplied by the calculating Yankee shipowners and their ruffian crew. The portion served out was short by 4 2-7ths lb; the flour by 2-7ths lb; the oatmeal by 1-7th lb; the rice by 4⅔ lb; the peas by 7⅓ lb; the tea by 6½ oz.; the sugar by 13 oz.; molasses 1. 2 lb. 3¾ oz. A tolerable saving this, when the value of these articles is multiplied by some hundreds of persons. No wonder that many emigrant ships bring in good dividends. But the swindling was not the worst part of the business: Mr. Foster's diary is a long register of the basest ruffianisms perpetrated upon the unlucky passengers, by the mates and crew. Application for redress has been made, but the English authorities cannot interfere with what passes on the high seas under the magnanimous "stars and stripes," so that the "middle passage" as applied to the voyage between Liverpool and New York, is likely to proceed in all its horrors, and the "smart" Wall-street merchants to realise very excellent profits

Picture-dealing is a craft which has not the best possible name in the world. There is generally understood to be about as much picture-keeping about painted canvass as about horseflesh, and as many tricks played upon would-be connoisseurs of Raphaels and Claudes as upon *soi-disant* and *soi-pensant* judges of blood, bone, and symmetry. A calculation of the number of acres of alleged Rubenses, Canalettis, Vandykes, and Titians displayed in the private dwellings and public auction rooms of the realm, would be an edifying piece of arithmetic. Notable scots sometimes go the round of London in every quarter of the globe, world from Rome to Camden-town in which *chef d'œuvres* by the old masters are manufactured by wholesale. from which "Holy Families" by the score, and "Madonnas" by the hundred, square furlongs of *renaissance* landscape and Louis Quinze pastorals, are weekly and monthly poured upon the market to adorn as undoubted originals the yet moist walls of wealthy parvenuism. Pictures of this class, too, play a strange part in a certain province of our business and monetary system. The sharp eyed gentleman, who does a bill at 100 or so per cent., stipulates that the advance shall be made one-third in cash, one-third in wine, and one-third in pictures. The liquid and the canvass are, of course, pretty much of a muchness. The south-side Madeira has been brewed in a City cellar, and the glowing Correggio has been knocked up in a Soho garret Picture-dealers, however, I rejoice to say, are not all such drivers of desperately hard bargains. Pic-chapmen of the old school are, I believe, models of liberality, and inspirations of magnanimity. It is wonderful to have to connect a story of a *soi-disant* ancient master with a commercial philanthropy unparalleled in the annals of commerce, but in the days of Tyre dynasties

refreshment man, who came round regularly with his cans and basket. Very few of the poor fellows were ever in sufficient funds to practise the economy of bringing their dinner with them, and Jim was amongst the number. The refreshment man was a rare fellow for credit, and the empty pocket could mortgage the coming half-crown as deeply as it pleased.

When the white apron and fur cap of the man were in sight, every one ran to meet him. The beer-can was soon emptied, and the basket narrowly examined.

"Now then just leave them loaves alone, Bill," cried the provision merchant, "a squeezin' 'em up as if they was putty! This makes one-and-three, Joe," he added, handing one a huge slice of bread and cheese. "Who's for the mutton pies and hot potatoes? Don't give that Stratton any more beer, he's drunk—that's the sixth pint. Come on, lads. No rabbits, the costermonger's dogs, and eating one a month. No, I haven't got no mutton pies. Since these here Ostend rabbits come up, there's no getting a cat for love or money."

"What's the price of a leaf of mutton?" asked a huge fellow, in a fashionable dress coat and red plush breeches, as if he had been a footman.

"You're a getting delicate," answered the refreshment man, indignantly. "Cockey spoilt you in your last place, a givin' you the cold chicken as come down from the parlour. Come, no gabble, you fellers, who's to keep count? I shall go clean off. Mind, lads, you've near eat up your wages, and you'll be askin' for 'tick' by and by."

[illegible]

Tim's blood was boiling within him; instead of finding the deck deserted, it was crowded with life. Was there no chance? A half-hour would decide his fate.

He went on board to watch his opportunity, his excuse being that he wished to see his old friend the sailor. The clock was stealing slowly on. He would wait till the last minute, and then, risking detection, leap suddenly into the hold.

Chance at last favoured him. A vessel outward bound was leaving the dock, and as she passed the *Good Friend* her rigging became entangled. Instantly every one was in motion, the sailors rushing all aloft, and the passengers crowding to the side. All eyes were busily employed. Not a moment was to be lost. Clinging to the sides of the hold he swung for a moment in the air, and then dropped himself upon the packages beneath. It was not far to fall, and yet the noise he made was so great, that, creeping behind a large cask, he listened breathlessly to hear if it had been noticed. But no one came, and climbing over bales and boxes, till he had reached the darkest corner [illegible]

[illegible]

hear him, he gave over. The passengers all came to have a look at you, and they axed him how much he'd take to carry you to port, and the woman 'scribed it among us, and that's how you're here. It's the cheapest voyage as ever was made."

Hurrah for Australia! At last his hopes were to be fulfilled.

(*To be Continued.*)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECULATOR, Bridge-row, [illegible]—J. F. The French Lottery [illegible] not yet been drawn [illegible] the French newspapers

A SUBSCRIBER. We [illegible] Company

[illegible]

J. T. B. The [illegible], are from Byron's "Don Juan"

[illegible]

A CONSTANT READER [illegible], Regent-street

[illegible]

THE "JYLLAND," DANISH GOVERNMENT STEAMER

DANISH STEAM-SHIP "JYLLAND."

THE Iron Steam-ship *Jylland* has just completed her first voyage between one of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom of Denmark and the Port of London, having succeeded in opening up a steam communication where until this time it had been deemed impossible. Several large lakes and an extensive inland water communication have their opening into the sea by means of a shallow bar-entrance, with not more than 7 feet; and it was long supposed that no vessel of sufficiently large size, and, at the same time, possessing the qualities of a good wholesale sea boat, could be constructed, that should, at the same time, possess the small draft of water requisite for entering these waters. The *Jylland*, however, has proved herself to unite all these qualities, and has returned from having performed all that could be desired and more than had been promised: she did the voyage out in 45 hours, and home in 47; and brought to Blackwall a cargo of 130 head of cattle and horses, 70 pigs, besides a large stock of other agricultural produce, all in the most perfect condition, and on a draft of water one inch less than had been contracted. The *Jylland* has been constructed, under a grant of the Danish government for the encouragement of agriculture and commerce, for Mr. Regner Westenholtz, of Mark-lane. She is 450 tons burden, and propelled by engines of 120 horse-power; the ship and engines having been constructed, and the ship wholly fitted out, by Messrs. Robinsons and Russell, of Millwall.

HAMBURG GOLD MEDAL.

WRECK OF THE "HELENA SLOWMAN" STEAMER.

THIS chaste and beautifully-executed Gold Medal has been presented by the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg to Capt. Honey, for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers and crew of the *Helena Slowman*. This new iron screw steamer, built at Hull, and of 800 tons burden, 180 horse-power, and commanded by Captain Paulsen, left Hamburg for New York in October last, with a valuable mixed cargo and 154 passengers, manned by a crew of 36 men. The vessel was overtaken by a frightful storm, which unshipped the rudder, and rendered the steamer utterly unmanageable; when, providentially, the *Devonshire*, American packet-ship, came in sight, in lat. 42.13, long. 61.30; her commander, Captain Honey, instantly bore down, and, after much trouble and imminent danger, succeeded in bringing the passengers and crew safely on board his own vessel.

The third mate's boat had made two trips, but was stove in when making the third; and the mate, Mr. Johnson, one seaman, and seven passengers, met with a watery grave.

The Senate also presented the first mate with a similar medal, enclosed in a velvet box, ornamented with most beautiful silver open chasing.

This is an example on the part of the Senate of Hamburg, which it would be well if the British Government would occasionally imitate.

HAMBURG GOLD MEDAL.—PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN HONEY.

ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT.—LIFE FISHING-BOATS, "ERRETER" AND "HOPE."

THESE Life-boats, which are fitted up as fishing-boats, and built by Messrs. T. and J. White, of Cowes, for the Erris Fishing Settlement and Converts Employment Society, Belmullet, county of Mayo, have just been launched and tried by W. T. Campbell, Esq., the superintendent of the above institution. The above is a Sketch of their recent trial off Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The large boat is 32 feet long, 10 feet beam, and 4 feet deep, with air compartments in bow and stern, which extend round her gunwale, having twelve divisions, and down to platform, under which is a water-kelson running fore and aft, and capable of holding one ton of water ballast, which can also be used as a well for live fish, being fitted with air valves. The advantage to be derived from the buoyant properties of this boat is, that, having a displacement in her compartments of about four tons, she may, in addition to her water-kelson, carry one ton of iron ballast; and, in case of being filled in a tremendous gale at sea, have three tons of buoyant power, which makes it impossible for her to sink: the boat also being much stiffer with water in than when empty, renders her altogether a most valuable and serviceable boat, for the double purpose of fishing or saving life from wreck, should her services be required for that purpose. During her trial, with all sails set, and only her water-kelson filled as ballast, occasional strong puffs put her lee gunwale under water from one to two feet, and it was found that when water came into the boat it added considerably to her stability.

The Erris Fishing and Industrial Settlement was commenced in September, 1849, with the object of affording instruction to the rising generation, and of stirring up amongst them habits of industry, and an idea of the value of remunerative employment. The plan adopted is to receive the boys of the peasantry who have attained the age of from 10 to 16 years, as apprentices for four or six years, according to their age; to board, lodge, educate, and train them to the improved modes of deep sea fishing, the manufacture of nets and lines, boat-building, &c.

The design of this institution recommends itself strongly to our judgment and approval: it seeks to reach the root of Ireland's disease in the rescue of her youth from the baneful example of indolence and ignorance under which previous generations have grown up; and it seeks to turn to an available account the stores which Divine Providence has planted within the people's reach. The treasures of the earth and sea must be sought for with labour and diligence, and in labour well directed it will be found that there is abundant profit. We hope the promoters of this institution will receive liberal support from a generous and philanthropic public, and that they may thus be enabled efficiently to carry out their plans; many a valuable offspring of benevolence, which might have become of infinite national benefit, has perished in its infancy because it did not obtain an interest in public estimation.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN J. C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

THIS elegant piece of Plate has just been presented to Captain John C.

ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT LIFE FISHING-BOATS, "ERRETER" AND "HOPE."

Dalrymple Hay, of her Majesty's brig *Columbine*, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and the principal merchants in China, for Captain Hay's valuable services while in command of the *Columbine*, in suppressing piracy in the Chinese seas.

The testimonial is a handsome table-ornament. The form of the Vase is round, and divided into four compartments; three of which represent the engagements at the different periods with the pirates; the fourth is allegorical. At the base are three Chinese figures, kneeling in submissive attitude; and on the cover is Britannia and the Sea Horse. The Vase stands on an octagonal ebony base, on which are two plates with the following inscription:—

PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN J. C. DALRYMPLE HAY, R.N.

Presented to Captain JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY, of her Majesty's brig *Columbine*, as a memorial of the important service rendered by him to the commerce in China, in the destruction, by the forces under his command, of the piratical fleet of Shap-ng-Tsai, consisting of 64 junks, mounting 1200 guns, and carrying 3000 men, in the Tongnin River, on the 20th October, 1849, by Jardine, Matheson, and Co., for themselves and insurance offices under their charge; Dent and Co., for themselves and insurance offices under their charge; Macvier and Co.; Gilman and Co.; Jamieson, Edgar, and Co.; George Lyall and Co.; Fletcher and Co.; Dirom Gray and Co.; Preston Jee, Framjee, Cama, and Co.; Cowasjee, Sapoorjee, Lungrana, David Sassoon, Sons, and Co.; and 15 Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan firms, of Canton, Hong-Kong. 20th February, 1850.

The Vase forms part only of the representation, the remainder consisting of a set of silver dishes and covers; the whole being from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, 156, New Bond-street.

MALAYAN TAPIR, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

MALAYAN TAPIR,

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE list of additions to the managerie, which is now issued monthly to the Fellows of the Zoological Society, is not only a most convenient and instructive arrangement for their benefit, but a most irrefragible proof of the energy and success with which that establishment is conducted. In looking over the lists which were circulated in April and the present month, we find that the novelties which have been obtained since the close of 1850 are so numerous, that they would in themselves alone form a collection sufficient to repay one for a morning spent among them.

At this particular period, when all the world is crowding to our shores, it is fortunate for the Zoological Society that their delightful garden has reached a degree of beauty and reputation which has never been exceeded either in its own history, or by any of the kindred institutions on the Continent. There is no doubt that a most brilliant season will reward the managers for the spirited improvements which they have effected, and afford fresh sinews for still further progress when the excitement of the World's Fair has faded into the past.

The first musical performance of the Life Guards, on Saturday week, attracted a numerous muster of Fellows and visitors, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstance of a May shower; and we then took an opportunity of looking at most of the novelties to which we have alluded. Among them we discovered the subject of our Illustration, which is, in every respect (after the Elephant calf), the most interesting among them.

The *Saladang Gindol Tenmi*, or Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus Malayanus*), much exceeds the American tapir in size, and is peculiarly remarkable in respect to colour. It is a native of Sumatra, and some of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as of the Malayan peninsula. The above specimen was obtained from the latter locality, having been captured at the foot of Mount Ophir about the end of last summer, in company with another in the menagerie, which has been obtained for the Society by John Dunbar, Esq., of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

The Malayan tapir first became known to Sir Stamford Raffles in 1805, a living specimen having been sent to Sir George Leith when Governor of Penang. It was afterwards observed by Major Farquhar, in the vicinity of Malacca. A drawing and description of it was communicated by him to the Asiatic Society, in 1816; and a living subject was afterwards sent to the menagerie at Barrackpore, from Bencoolen. Sir Stamford Raffles presented the first specimen which reached England to the Zoological Society, on his return from Sumatra, but it did not long survive its arrival.

The present animal (said to be about two years old, and, although of large size, is still considerably short of its mature stature, which Sir Stamford Raffles describes as equalling the buffalo in body.

Although differing in many essential characters from the Tapir of America, the Malayan Tapir resembles it in the spotted colouration of the young, which, however, disappears at a much earlier period than in that species.

The Tapir of the Old World is particularly interesting to palæontologists as the nearest existing form to the palæotherium; and it would almost seem as if the restoration of that extinct form in Professor Owen's admirably illustrated work on British Fossil Mammalia had been sketched from the subject now in the Gardens, instead of being constructed from the accurate reasoning upon osteological data for which he is so celebrated.

THE CRYPT OF THE CITY OF LONDON GUILDHALL.

THERE is so little to admire in the present superstructure of the Guildhall, in King-street, that few persons, save those specially devoted to archæological pursuits, are aware that beneath the ill-assorted pile is a rare antiquarian treasure—the vaulting of the ancient Hall, erected in the year 1411, and the only portion of the edifice which escaped the Great Fire of 1666. This interesting relic is rarely shown to visitors; but more than one attempt has been made to restore it architecturally, which has been partially done; and it is by no means creditable to the Corporation that they should allow the place to fall into decay, their attention appearing to have been confined to the festive apartment above.

The Crypt is divided into aisles by clustered columns, from which spring the stone-ribbed groins of the vaulting, composed partly of chalk and bricks, the principal intersections being covered with carved bosses of flowers, or heads and shields.

The north and south aisles had formerly mullioned windows, now walled up. At the eastern end there is a fine Early English arched entrance, in fair preservation; and in the south-eastern angle is an octangular recess, which formerly was ceiled by an elegantly groined roof, some remains of the corbels and springings being discernible on the walls. The height of the Crypt, from the base of the columns to the intersection of the groins, is 13 feet.

The mouldings of the capitals and the ribs of the vaulting are much dilapidated, one of the clustered pillars supporting the vaulting being much decayed. Mr. Bunning, the City architect, caused it to be removed, and a new clustered column of Purbeck marble to be substituted. The whole of the stonework is now being rubbed down and cleaned, and the clustered shafts and capitals repaired.

The large antique bowl standing in the Crypt, opposite the north entrance, is of Egyptian red granite, and was presented to the Corpora-

THE CRYPT OF THE CITY OF LONDON GUILDHALL

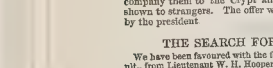
tion of London by Major Cookson, having been sent to England by him in the ship *Anacreon*, from Alexandria, with a letter dated 1st Sept., 1802, requesting the Corporation would do him the honour to accept it, as a testimony of his respect, and a memorial of the British achievements in Egypt.

The Crypt has already been inspected by a great number of our metropolitan visitors, who have been much gratified with Mr. Hunting's restoration of the columns and arches. We should add, that, at the last meeting of the Archæological Association, Mr. Lott (the founder of the museum of City antiquities, at the Guildhall) proposed to devote a day, to be fixed by the council of the Association, to make a visit to the crypt, the many country and foreign members now in London, and to accompany them to the Crypt and other objects of interest not usually shown to strangers. The offer was gladly accepted, and acknowledged by the president

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter, received 23rd ult., from Lieutenant W. H. Hooper, dated Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River, 29th October, 1850:—

"Here we are again, safe and sound, and snugly moored for the winter, a winding only a more genial season for our return to England. My last letter was dated from Fort Good Hope, July 17th, and I shall continue from that time. At eight P.M., on that day, we started, crossed the Arctic Circle in the night, and reaching Island Separation on the morning of the 20th, left that place in the afternoon, after being nearly devoured by mosquitos and sand-flies. We continued our descent of the river, pulling by day, and drifting by night. On the morning of the 22nd, we got sight once more of the Arctic Ocean, and landing on Garry Island, which lies off the north of the river. From a high part our ocean view presented, to our sorrow, ice in profusion, and I could as a rock, which immediately acted as a terrible damper upon our hitherto ardent anticipations of a successful voyage; the temperature also changed terribly, and our cold weather clothes took the place of lighter habiliments. On the 25th, we reached Toker Point, and found a number of Esquimaux with their dwellings, but no person visible; here we deposited a few trinkets, together with a hieroglyphic scratched on a board, of which this is a correct delineation.



"Leaving this spot in the evening, we ran along the coast all night, seeing the sun above the horizon at midnight, but we managed to get embayed in the pack by morning; and now fairly began our troubles, and a series of detentions which utterly frustrated all hopes of success. We were obliged to "take" (i. e. force through) the pack. Finding we could not get on, we were compelled to retrograde for some distance, and then land on a miserable spot, with no other shelter than sleeve-less tents from melting snow and heavy rains, and only rotten wood for fires. Here for three days we remained, with a gale of wind, and temperature frequently below freezing point, but managed to get away on the 29th, spancing the day in following endeavours to force a passage through the ice, seven or eight feet thick, and sometimes more, now rising 20 or 30 feet high, likeso many houses in ruins, and again large flat pieces or fields several acres in extent. It is difficult for you to conceive how greatly chilled the wind becomes in its passage over ice. Here, in the month of July, a south breeze, which came to us from inhabited and warmest exhalation of Æolus, stagnates the blood by its freezing blasts At night, after two hours' very great toil in again forcing through the pack from seaward, we got on shore at point M'Kinley. Here was an Esquimaux village, most of the huts falling to ruins, and apparently long desolate. We were unable to start from this place for two days. We found it a frame of mind and women's tongues, the two of our party, Hanks, or men's boats; some harpoons, with flint heads, lashed on with sinews; double and single-bladed paddles, bones of small whales, wooden scoops, and ladies' pieces of wood drill for producing fire, pile for cooking in; rabbits and also the carcase of a wolf, apparently dead from starvation. The nets were laid out, and a few fish taken; a young seal also got entangled in them. But the man who owned the Canadian dog had never been on the coast not fancying it some monster, let it escape. We also got some swans and geese. We got away from this place in August, the ice having gone off a little, and we landed for the night not far from Cape Brown. On the evening of the 3rd we had to break through the pack from seaward to get to shore. When inside the pack, we made for the shore, and moored on Capes Halhorside for the night. The 4th, being Sunday, we remained there; on the 5th, we reached Nicholson's Island; and on the 6th, proceeded across to Point Pereyma Mainland, and met the first Esquimaux we saw in the open sea on a young woman, who were in a horrid fright, and commenced a loud jabber, apparently signing and entreating us to go away; by reciprocal signs and a few trinkets, we soon reassured them, and the old lady went into the men's tent, and sat down at her ease. They were horrible dirty both in person and dress, which latter was the same as we saw at the westward. Here I began to collect some more words; the few which I collected on the last trip they generally understood and repeated, but with a different pronunciation. We remained all the 7th, detained by bad weather. I send you a representation of the Esquimaux ladies, and the primitive tools we found

near their dwellings; the figure represents the younger woman, with her hair bound up in immense bows at the back of her head, and a huge quantity of reindeer-skin in her left hand, to which there was no accompaniment for the other member. She wore a frock of seal skin, with pointed coats; tight breeches and boots made of the same material. Her interesting baby was in its natural garment, shoved up at her back between her frock and her skin, and there secure by retained by means of a leather or hide girdle. On the morning of the 8th we quitted these charming creatures with a sigh, and steered for Cape Bathurst, not far from which we observed twelve tents of Esquimaux will, a great number of natives around them; soon eighteen kyaks, containing a man each, and four oomiaks filled with women and juveniles, came near us; they approached without the slightest sign of fear, shouting, screaming, and gesticulating merrily. The men laid hold of our boat and towed alongside, throwing in deer meat skins, fish, &c.; while the ladies seemed half mad, running quite across our bows, throwing in wild fowl, boots, and all sorts of things, all of which however we declined and returned. We made the men push off, and encamped at night on one of the Baillie Islands; several men remained with us and were most friendly, but strongly addicted to pilfering. On the 9th, after going to the extreme of the island, we were again stopped by ice and had to land, and found natives encamped on the ice. In the afternoon we saw a bear upon the ice, and gave chase, together with the natives. Our small boat went by sea to cut off his escape, with all, with some of the men and Esquimaux, took the hill above him with a double-barrelled gun; after a hill chase of more than 100 yards distant, drawing first blood, it which he dropped; and then was a loud shout of delight from our friends, but a grizzly bear is not so easily done for, he soon got up again and ran on as if nothing had happened, taking the water with a plunge, and climbing the masses of ice which lay in his path. An Esquimaux now went after him in his kyak, and it was interesting to see how well he managed his tiny craft, and tormented poor bruin. He would go close up, let draw an arrow, and then, as the bear turned to attack him, back water and splash in his face with double-headed paddle. After five or six oomiak chase, and when the poor beast was wounded in three or four places by the guns, and looked like a porcupine for arrows, he was at last shot dead by one of the men in the boats, and brought on board. He was by no means a pony; his entire weight was estimated at 440 lb. The carcass was divided equally between ourselves and friends, and our men feasted for two days off their portion; I tried a steak also, and found it excellent. From this date until the 14th, we were constantly near Cape Bathurst, trying to find a passage past it; but the compact state of the ice resisted our utmost efforts. The natives were constantly with us, and the greatest harmony existed; but they are arrant thieves, and require constant watching. One fellow put my silver spoon up his arm, another buried the frying pan, and our pockets were assiduously, though secretly tried, but all missing articles were generally given up on demand. I was, of course, busy getting words but found it difficult to make them comprehend my desire, being obliged to have recourse to imitations of various kinds, either by voice, gesture, or a sketch on paper, which were generally successful, causing huge bursts of merriment. On the night of the 14th we set sail on our return, being completely stopped from advancing, of which the captain gave up all hopes. On the 21st we landed at Port M'Kinley again, and met one man and three women, Esquimaux, who received a few presents, and were thereby much delighted. I now pass on to the 27th, day of arrival, when we re-entered the river; and, on the 5th of this month, after having touched at all the lower forts, arrived at this place, and were truly delighted, for a more thoroughly disagreeable trip I never made. Nearly the whole period of our sea voyage, that is from exit to entrance of this river, we were engaged with ice in weather, that, in severity, would I think be considered great in England even in winter. Our food was bad enough, consisting of dried deers' meat and pemmican, and our lodging was provocative of rheumatic ills, and so crown all the search was utterly unsuccessful. I do not think it probable we shall renew our search, as there are no remaining means here of equipping, or provisioning us for another season; no, no, I think we shall have a fair chance of returning this time to our homes, for which we shall have been absent four years. We leave this in June, and hope to reach England in October.

[Commander Pullen's lengthy dispatch details heavy work, great hardships and disappointments, and also shows the nullness and dangerous state of the boats for so daring an enterprise; and details a melancholy examination into a massacre of six inoffensive Esquimaux, while engaged in barter, by some Indians near the mouth of the Mackenzie.]

LITTLE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS.

One of the most important improvements in the Electric Telegraph has just been effected by Mr. George Little.

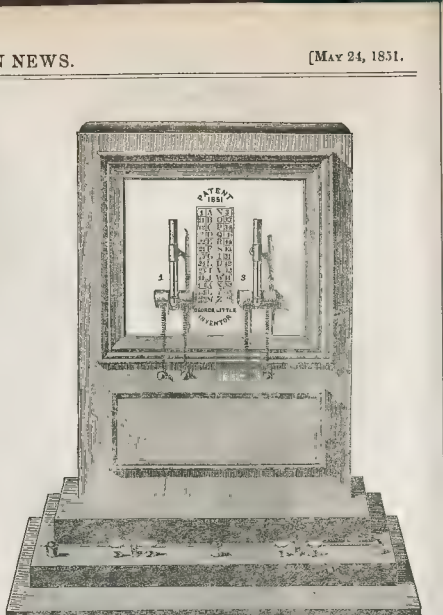
The annoyances to which the operators in Electro-Telegraphic manipulation are subject are very great, and out of the many annoyances which so frequently occur there are five; namely—Imperfect insulation of the line or conducting wires, the vibration of the indicators thereby preventing the communications from being read off clearly; the deflection of the indicators from local causes, such as the passing of currents of atmospheric electricity down wards to the earth, and *vice versâ*; the derangestration of the indicators by lightning, which has the effect of stopping all communications for a time; and great trouble in adjusting the indicators upon their axes.

To those who understand the science of Electro-Telegraphy, it will be seen, on reference to the accompanying Engraving, in what way Mr. Little obviates the difficulties named. On the dial plate is secured two sockets, which is made to hold in its upper part a permanent magnet, which is secured by the inventor a magnetic reservoir. Immediately underneath, and adhering to the same, by attraction, is a sewing-needle, which is surrounded by spirals of wire, contained in a glass tube, which is secured to the bottom part of the socket. Near the bottom of such glass tube is seen the small coil of insulated copper-wire.

The object of the large magnet is to keep up at all times a constant supply of magnetic power in the needle, so that if at any time lightning should make its way into the instrument, and rob the needle of any of its power, it will immediately take up a fresh supply without at all interfering with any communication that may be going on at the time. And as the needle is held up by magnetic attraction, the use of the axis is thereby dispensed with, the spirits in the tube preventing any sudden jarring and vibration. The socket which is jointed to the dial-plate enables the operator to move the whole of the apparatus to the right or to the left, as occasion may require, if the needle should be bent out of its course from local causes.

In indicating letters and words by this Telegraph, never more than two indications are required.

The inventor has not only produced an instrument beautiful in point of arrangement and simplicity, but one that, as regards economy, we do not think can be surpassed.



ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

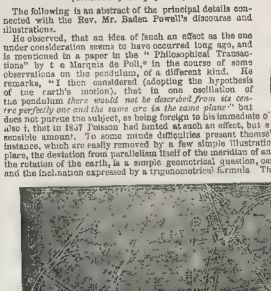
(*Concluded from page 420.*)

The following is an abstract of the principal details connected with the Rev. Mr. Baden Powell's discourse and illustrations.

He observed, that an idea of such an effect as the one under consideration seems to have occurred long ago, and is mentioned in a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" by the Marquis de Poli, in the course of some observations on the pendulum, of a different kind. He remarks, "I then considered (adopting the hypothesis of the earth's motion), that in one oscillation of the pendulum *there would not be described from its centre perfectly one and the same arc in the same plane*;" but does not pursue the subject, as being foreign to his immediate object. It appears also that, that in 1837 Poisson had hinted at such an effect, but suggested it as of insensible amount. To some minds difficulties present themselves in the first instance, which are really removed by a few simple illustrations. In the first place, the deviation is always in the same direction as that of the original motion of the pendulum, and consequently changes when that direction is changed. The true deviation may be distinguished from this, in that it is always from E. to W. independently of the direction of the original impulse, and the ball always passes accurately through the centre in every oscillation, whereas in the former arc it never does. For great accuracy, a variety of other precautions are requisite as to the perfect freedom of suspension, guarding against currents, &c.; also the elliptic deviation may oppose that due to the earth's rotation, and thus the latter may manifest itself in spite of the former. It is extremely probable that many of the public repetitions may have been affected by these causes of error; yet some of those referred to have been made by men of so much eminence and experience as observers, as to render it highly improbable that they should not have been sufficiently guarded against every source of fallacy. The accordance of many of the results at different places within fair limits of error, is also a strong argument in favour of their accuracy and trustworthiness. The rates of deviation for one hour as determined at different places do not seem to be more discrepant than would accord generally with the differences of latitude. The experiments give:—

At Paris	..	..	about 11° 30′
Bristol	..	..	11 42
Dublin	..	..	12 00
York	..	..	13 00.

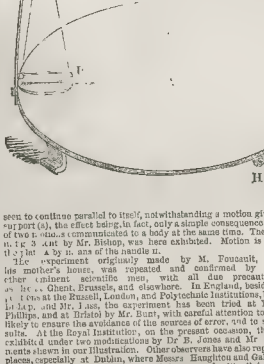
To apprehend the theoretical principle, it is necessary to take into account—1st, the simple inclination of two successive positions of the meridian of a place to each other, after an interval of time; 2nd, the independence of the motion of the base of the pendulum, of the rotation of the point of support; and, 3rdly, that the ball, though free to this extent, is not, however, wholly free, being constantly drawn down by gravity in a direction *continually changing* relatively to the original direction of vibration, as the earth revolves. Hence, though, from the second cause, the ball would have a tendency always to preserve a motion parallel to its original motion, and thus to deviate regularly from the meridian, it will, from the third cause, not preserve this exact parallelism, but will take an intermediate direction. The exact determination of this direction cannot be made on any general considerations; but, according to the Astronomer Royal, Professor Airey, must be the result of detailed mathematical investigation. Thus, in general, in any illustrative analogous case, so long as the axis of vibration will continue parallel to itself, the arc of vibration will continue parallel to itself; but if the axis do not continue parallel, the direction of the arc of vibration will deviate. This distinction has been laid down, and illustrated, recently by Mr. Wheatstone. The investigation, as pursued by Mr. Hunt[1], as well as by Mr. Sylvester[2], and other mathematicians, is principally founded on the method long since proposed by Euler, of resolving the rotatory motion of one point on the earth's surface into two, one about the vertical (that point, the other about an axis at right angles to it, of which the latter is the part effective in determining the direction of gravity on that pendulum, and is proportional to the sine of the latitude of the point. Mr. Hunt makes this general theorem the foundation of an analytical investigation, in which the conditions of the motion of the pendulum generally are expressed by certain differential equations, the integration of which conducts them to certain expressions, which, when simplified by the consideration of limiting the vibration to small arcs, give the azimuthal velocity uniform in its direction from E. to W., and in amount in proportion to the sine of the latitude. Giving, therefore, the deviation for one hour in the latitude of Paris about 11½ degrees, and the time of a complete revolution 23h. 56m. An investigation has also been made, independently, by the Astronomer Royal, leading to the same result. Other mathematical solutions have also been proposed by Dr. Day, of Bristol, and Mr. J. R. Young, late Professor of Mathematics at Belfast. The latter gentleman has obtained, as a consequence of his investigation, the general result, which he states thus:—"The arc of the circular rim of the table, subtended by the angle of deviation at its centre, is always (in one revolution of the earth) *exactly equal* to the difference in *length* of the two parallels of latitude described by the centre and extremities of the meridional diameter of the table"[3]



by two small models (figures 1 and 2) shewing the tangent planes of two meridians, P Q, P Q, meeting in the axis of the earth produced: then, if the inclination of the meridians = θ:—

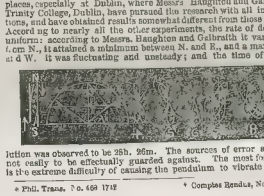
Then cos. θ = cos · λ + sine^2 λ cos. l

In the next place, the independence of the motion of the pendulum, notwithstanding that the point of support is carried with the earth in its rotation, and that the whole, to form a part of the earth, is a point easily elucidated by very simple experiments, in which the vibration of a small pendulum (P, fig. 3) is



seen to continue parallel to itself, notwithstanding a motion given to the point of support (s), the effect being, in fact, only a simple consequence of the co-existence of two motions communicated to a body at the same time. The apparatus shewn in fig. 3 is that by Mr. Bishop, was here exhibited. Motion is communicated to the joint A by means of the handle H.

The experiment originally made by M. Foucault, in the cellar of his mother's house, was repeated and confirmed by M. Arago, and other eminent scientific men, with all due precautions, at Paris, Berlin, Ghent, Brussels, and elsewhere. In England, besides the public repetitions at the Russell, London, and Polytechnic Institutions, by Dr. Rogers, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Pape, the experiment has been tried at York by Professor Phillips, and at Bristol by Mr. Hunt, with careful attention to all circumstances likely to ensure the avoidance of the sources of error, and to secure precision. At the Royal Institution, on the present occasion, the experiment was exhibited under two modifications by Dr. B. Jones and Mr. Bass, by arrangements shewn in our illustration. Other observers have also repeated it in various places, especially at Dublin, where Messrs. Haughton and Galbraith, Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have pursued the research with all imaginable precautions, and have obtained results somewhat different from those of other observers. Accord ng to nearly all the other experiments, the rate of deviation continued uniform: according to Messrs. Haughton and Galbraith it varied; commencing at N. it attained a minimum between N. and E., and a maximum between S. and W. It was fluctuating and unsteady; and the time of a complete revo-



lution was observed to be 25h. 26m. The sources of error are numerous and not easily to be effectually guarded against. The most formidable, perhaps, is the extreme difficulty of causing the pendulum to vibrate *truly in one plane*

(figure 6 giving the curve of its path as shown in an exaggerated manner at Figures 4 and 5), and to prevent its motion in a narrow ellipse. When this takes place, and the arc is considerable, the direction of the major axis is continually changing, as shewn in Figures 7, 8, and 9, owing to a well-known mechanical cause[4]; but this deviation is always in the same direction as that of the original motion of the pendulum, and consequently changes when that direction is changed. The true deviation may be distinguished from this, in that it is always from E. to W. independently of the direction of the original impulse, and the ball always passes accurately through the centre in every oscillation, whereas in the former arc it never does. For great accuracy, a variety of other precautions are requisite as to the perfect freedom of suspension, guarding against currents, &c.; also the elliptic deviation may oppose that due to the earth's rotation, and thus the latter may manifest itself in spite of the former. It is extremely probable that many of the public repetitions may have been affected by these causes of error; yet some of those referred to have been made by men of so much eminence and experience as observers, as to render it highly improbable that they should not have been sufficiently guarded against every source of fallacy. The accordance of many of the results at different places within fair limits of error, is also a strong argument in favour of their accuracy and trustworthiness. The rates of deviation for one hour as determined at different places do not seem to be more discrepant than would accord generally with the differences of latitude. The experiments give:—

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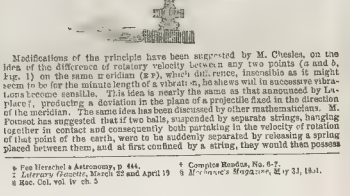


Modifications of the principle have been suggested by M. Chesles, on the idea of the difference of rotatory velocity between any two points (a and b, fig. 10) near the same ordinate (xy), which difference, insensible as it might seem to be for the minute length of a vibration, he shews will in successive vibrations become sensible. This idea is nearly the same as that suggested by Laplace[4], producing a deviation in the plane of a projectile fixed in the direction of the meridian. The same idea has been discussed by other mathematicians. M. Poinsot has suggested that if two balls, suspended by separate strings, hanging together in contact and consequently both partaking in the velocity of rotation of that point of the earth, were to be suddenly separated by releasing a spring placed between them, and at first confined by a string, they would then possess

[1] Phil. Trans. for 1. 469 1742

[2] Comptes Rendus, No. 6, 1851.

[3] Fee Herschel's Astronomy, p. 444.
[4] *Lavrery Gazette*, March 22 and April 19

[4] Comptes Rendus, No. 6-7.
[5] Mechanics' Magazine, May 31, 1851.
[6] Mec. Cel. vol. iv. ch. 5

the difference of velocity belonging to points on the earth at that distance apart, and would, consequently, revolve round the vertical *. A beautiful modification has been suggested by M. Breguet †, in which a perfectly circular motion is communicated to a pendulum; and the time of revolution will be different, according as its direction conspires with or opposes that of the earth. If all torsion in the thread could be got rid of, a ball simply suspended, and furnished with an index at its equator, would be seen to rotate. But the torsion destroys the effect: his is the suggestion of M. Baudrimont ‡. But by far the most complete idea, not only of the general principle but of the law of the sine of the latitude, is obtained from the beautiful apparatus constructed by Mr. Wheatstone (fig. 10), in which the pendulum is replaced by the vibration of a coiled spring (*b d*), the axis of which can be placed in any required inclination or *latitude* with regard to a vertical semicircular frame (*a b c*), which is made to revolve about its vertical radius, and the direction of the vibrations is seen to change in a degree proportional to the sine of the latitude; as, for example, for lat. 30° the sine = ½: and, consequently, if the vibration be originally in the meridian, when the meridian has revolved 180°, the deviation = 180° × ½ = 90°, or is at right angles to the meridian.

Mr. Powell concluded by observing, that upon the whole the experiment is one of high interest and importance. Some discrepancies or difficulties in the different views taken of the theory, as well as in the observed results, seem to indicate that the subject, however apparently simple, has not yet been thoroughly worked out—and by point to the desirableness of further repetitions of the experiments, if possible in vacuo, and with increased precautions, as well as to a revision of the dynamical and analytical processes, by which, possibly, any seeming difficulties may be cleared up.

* Comptes Rendus, No. 14 † Comptes Rendus, No. 7
‡ See also a suggestion to the same effect, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, April 26th, page 276.

THE IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING FLAX.

WHETHER wool or Flax were first spun into threads and woven into cloth, is left doubtful by history; but the art of spinning is one of the most ancient, and one of the earliest materials spun, if not the very earliest, was Flax. The mummy-cloth of Egypt, chemically and microscopically examined by Dr. Ure, was ascertained to be wholly composed, both in warp and woof, of Flax, and contained no cotton whatever. Though cotton was probably first spun in Egypt, and was certainly spun at an early period, it was much later used than Flax for the purpose of making cloth. We may indeed infer that the art of spinning must have made considerable progress before cotton was spun. No doubt, the art took its rise from plaiting rushes together, then went to plaiting the finer fibres of the Flax plant, and from plaiting to twisting those together to make a long thread. The downy and almost pulpy nature of cotton, keeping its filaments obscure to unaided vision, would not be likely to occur to the possibility of twisting it into a string, till that art had been learned by twisting together the long visible natural threads of Flax. Similar arguments apply to wool; and while history assures that Flax was spun long before cotton, we may infer from theory that it was also spun before wool.

After being applied to making cloth upwards of three thousand years, the same means of preparing it for this purpose having been in use for the whole time without much change, namely, rotting the plant in water, and separating by the heckle the woody and gluttinous matters with which the fibres of the Flax stalk are united, an improved method of preparing Flax has lately been introduced. Many reasons, such as the unwholesomeness of the rotting process, the offensive qualities it imparted to the water, the weakening of the fibre, and the discoloration of the Flax, induced people years ago to turn their attention to the subject, and though several patents were taken out, it remained to our time to effect any considerable improvement in the process. Lattery's factory for two successive years of the cotton crop in the United Sates, the large increase of our cotton manufacture, and the repugnance felt by some persons to have so much of the national prosperity dependent on the precarious of slave labour, has sharpened the wits of inventors, and Chevalier Claussen, a Belgian, has recently brought before the public a scheme by which Flax, the product of our temperate climate, for the growth of which Ireland and a large part of England are peculiarly adapted, it may be made to a considerable extent to supply the place of cotton.* On the great advantages of extending the cultivation of Flax; of the immense variety of very flattering food it supplies for cattle, and of the daily employment it gives both out of doors and in doors, we need not say one word, those subjects having been fully brought under the notice of our readers in former Numbers of this Journal. We shall now only describe the additional advantages likely to accrue both to agriculturists and manufacturers from the proposed improved method of preparing the Flax for being spun after it has left the hands of the agriculturists

Flax, from the nature of its fibre, is capable of being combined in spinning it by machinery, and the greater facility with which cotton can be spun in this way is the principal reason why cotton cloth has come so much into general use, and has in many cases superseded linen. Its peculiar properties, however, must always make it the most suitable article for warm climates, to a great multitude of people. The problem to be solved in this case was to make Flax as easy to spin by machinery as cotton, and to adapt to the machinery already in use for spinning. It has been ascertained by microscopic observations that the fibre of Flax is a unicellular form, while that of cotton is flat like a ribbon, a little thickened at either edge. It is also shorter than the fibre of Flax. The process, therefore, mainly consists in converting the cellular fibre of Flax into flat ribands, without destroying their texture. To cleanse the Flax thoroughly, it is first boiled for about three hours in water containing half per cent. of common soda. It is then placed in water containing about 1-500th part of sulphuric acid; and this destructive agent being neutralized by the soda remaining in the Flax, merely cleanses the fibre, without injuring it. The process is equally useful whether the Flax be spun by the ordinary processes into linen yarn or be converted into cotton-flax. It requires much less time than the old plan of cleaning, does not impart a bad colour to the Flax, and requires only half the labour required to scutch it. To convert it into cotton-flax, it is cut by a machine into suitable lengths, and is saturated in a solution of bicarbonate of soda (common baking soda). The solution penetrates into every part of the small tubes; and when this is effected, they are immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid, in the proportion of about one part to 1000 parts of water. The acid combines with the soda of the bicarbonate, and liberates the carbonic acid in the form of gas, which, by its expansive force, bursts the Flax tubes, and reduces them to the flat ribbon shape of the cotton fibre. The process is so gentle, yet decisive and rapid, that it has been compared to magic. It is an extremely beautiful application of the power of explosion, as we see it bubbling and forcing its way through soda-water. "The Flax fibre," says Mr. Hyde Clarke, the secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, who reports the experiment, "soaked in the solution of the bicarbonate of soda, was no sooner immersed in the vessel containing the acidulated water, than the fibre character became at once changed from that of a damp, rigid aggregation of Flax to a light, expansive mass of cottony texture, increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." The mass, now become of the consistence of cotton, soft and silky, can be bleached either in the ordinary method, or by being placed in hypochlorite of magnesia; it may be carded in the same manner as cotton, and is as fit for spinning in this condition, it has already been spun on cotton machinery—as an experiment, but with great success—by the Messrs. Bright, at Rochdale; and there is every reason to believe that it may be used, if necessary, as complete substitute for cotton.

There is at present no assignable limit to the cultivation of Flax, and therefore no assignable limit to the quantity which may be obtained. To produce it in large quantities, will be advantageous to farmers. They all ought to grow some Flax. A great merit it is about this that the cultivation of Flax, to be prepared by this method for spinning, yields a very great profit; but, knowing how fallacious such statements often turn out, we must rather warn our agricultural readers, whatever may be the profits of Flax cultivation of this mode of preparing the Flax, that it cannot for any considerable period exceed the ordinary profit of cultivating land with other products, and the ordinary profit of supplying the market cotton. As long as it exceeds the profit obtained by other cultivation, there will be a continual increase of the cultivation, and the profit obtained will in the end be reduced to the ordinary rate by one of those causes from over production which every now and then carry ruin amongst the too active competitors for obtaining shares of any large extra and unusual supply of wealth. Nor can we recommend the scheme in a national point of view, because it substitutes flax for cotton, and tends to make the English, as is said, independent of the Americans or any other people. What is called dependence in trade is always mutual, the seller being as dependent on the buyer as the buyer is on the seller, and trade dependence is thus always mutual service. It unites individuals and nations together in friendship and peace. The

* "The Flax Movement," &c. Pamphlet, by Chevalier Claussen. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

really civil men are, in almost all cases, the men dependent on others for their living or their fortune; and to promote dependence, therefore, is to promote civilisation. For its own advantages, for the behoof of our own agriculturists and the agriculturists of Ireland, we cannot say too much nor do too much to promote the cultivation of Flax and prepare it for manufacture; but, when that cultivation of civilisation has extended trade and increase mutual dependence, let us not recommend it or engage in the cultivation from the notion that we shall thereby make England independent of other countries. In proportion as we effect that we make them independent of us, and tend to convert friends into strangers, perhaps into foes.

LITERATURE.

ELEMENTS OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S. Third Edition Longman and Co.

In the preface to this new edition of Mr. Smee's valuable work, he has contented himself with adding some account of the processes and experiments which have been carried on by others; from which source alone the volume has been increased to about one-sixth in bulk. The author adds:—

"The first and most obvious field for profitable advantages to the manufacturer; the present enables us to take a review of that which electro-metallurgy has absolutely effected. In the former editions, the economical relations of the subject were so carefully considered, that it has given more than pleasure to find that the stimulus of remuneration has been so effective that electro-metallurgy in no way falls short of the sanguine expectations then formed of it, but, on the contrary, has actually advanced in more extended spheres of operation."

We quote the following process and application of the disruptive discharge to the etching of steel, or *Electro-disruptive Etching*:—

"It is well known that when the connecting wires of a battery are brought together, a spark ensues, and portions of that piece of metal communicating with the silver are transferred to that metal communicating with the zinc. To Dr. Pring is due the merit of having first brought this fact into practical use for the purpose of engraving the hardest steel. This gentleman fixes the plate to be engraved in a small hand-vice, such as is used by watch-makers; this plate is then connected with an electro-magnetic coil, which is again connected with the zinc of a thoroughly-charged seven-pint platinized silver battery. To another wire, attached to the platinized silver, is joined a wire of platinum or of gold, which it is found convenient to fix in a crochet needle holder. When this wire is brought into contact with the steel plate, a portion of the latter is thrown bodily off and transferred to the etching tool, and thus by electro-mechanical action a perfect device can be made upon the hardest steel.

"If the plate and graver be attached to the reverse sides of the battery, then the wire is transferred, and a gold or platinum design is affected; but this result only takes place well in the purest steel, and the steel around the deposit is charred and burnt.

Dr. Pring's process is at present a scientific curiosity of high interest; it bears the same relation to the arts as the earliest of the first electric coples of penny-pieces did many years ago; in it is involved, however, a new application of a scientific fact, and on being thoroughly worked out may be, for aught we can tell, applicable to the die-sinker and other branches of the fine arts, and is now applicable to imprint the most beautiful designs on swords and steel instruments of every description made of hardened steel, which would, by any other process, be difficult to engrave

"The electro-disruptive etching is totally distinct from voltaic etching. In the latter, the voltaic force seeks chemical affinity, and the metal is dissolved. In the former, the aggregation of the particles of the metal is destroyed with, and portions are thrown out. In the one case we act, therefore, by interfering with the attraction of chemical affinity; in the latter, by interfering with the attraction of cohesion. This process was submitted to the Royal Society in 1846; and with the peculiar wisdom for which that greatest association of philosophers in Europe are particularly notorious in their scientific character, it was allowed to slumber, and, from the circumstance of the inventor living out of the country, it is even up to the present time but imperfectly known. The specimens which I have seen are extremely beautiful, and I hear that very interesting examples will be shown at the Great Exhibition."

As the Text-book of Electro-metallurgic Science, Mr. Smee's work possesses high value, more especially as the author abstains from theorising on the present knowledge, and has actually witnessed the processes which he details—the highest recommendation which can be accorded to any work of experimental character.

THE LAND STEWARD. By G. \ l—n, Agricultural Architect and Engineer, Atchley and Co.

The title given to this useful work is calculated to give rise to humiliating reflections respecting the knowledge of the major part of persons entrusted with the management of the extensive estates of our English landed proprietors.

A reverser satire on the majority of land-stewards for the occupation which they follow could scarcely be framed, than the fact that an individual in the second half of the nineteenth century should deem it requisite to draw up a book for their especial guidance and intition, on such subjects as "the geological structure, soil, and climate of the United Kingdom, considered in relation to agriculture," "the structure, texture, mineral composition, and physical properties, &c of soils." A person unacquainted with agriculture and the management of estates would naturally suppose that a land-steward had a full knowledge of these subjects prior to entering on such an occupation. Upon a more complete delusion; for, of those holding the office of landsteward, and brought up to the occupation of a farm, how few possess the knowledge anyl) thing of their occupation beyond a knowledge of former precedents, a scientific knowledge of their profession being more commonly despised than esteemed. Having stated this of land-stewards in general, and the deficiency of education in agriculture, how much more does the remark apply to the numerous land-stewards employed by our military and naval officers, &c.—men who scarcely know the right end of a hay-fork! yet to these, and to many who have the management of the most extensive properties in England are entrusted, and on whom depends the very protection to agriculture will generally be found the readiest

The author is, therefore, perfectly correct in addressing his work to the landstewards We may add, however, that it will be found of great benefit to landowners, for the practice of entrusting the management of landed property to incompetent parties is part of solpable ignorance existing on the part of proprietors of what is really required on the part of persons occupying the responsible situation of land-stewards: to small proprietors who look after the management of their own estates this work will be found of the greatest value, conveying, as it does, instruction on all practical points relating to land management; the working farmer will derive advantage also from the study of its contents.

Our author very justly remarks in the introduction to his work: "That landed property may be profitably improved, it is requisite that not only the tenant but the agent should have a thorough knowledge of practical agriculture; for, as the largeness of the majority of estates in this country and the habits of society and the great mass of landowners to entrust the management of their property to their agents, and the cultivation to their tenants, it is most important that the agent be qualified to carry out, on the principles of equity, the terms of occupation; for, otherwise, however well-intentioned he may be, he will inflict an injury upon his employer or his tenant." In the former case, as the author judiciously observes, that, "in deviating from the system of farming generally pursued, a hundred unforeseen circumstances may arise, requiring, in such case, immediate attention, and most important consideration being claimed. In climate which governs the productions of all countries, and he who bestows upon it the greatest consideration will succeed the best."

The articles on drainage and irrigation are illustrated with some instructive sections. The author being already favourably known for his essays on farm buildings and labourers' cottages, it may be imagined that these are not overlooked; in fact, his observations on the former will receive attention from all who peruse his work, characterised as this section is by his clear views on the subject and excellent practical suggestions and plans which he has given in order to purchase property having old dilapidated buildings thereon, we commend the judicious observations of the author

THE DREAMER AND THE WORKER. A Story of the Present Time. By R. H. HORNE. 2 vols. Colburn.

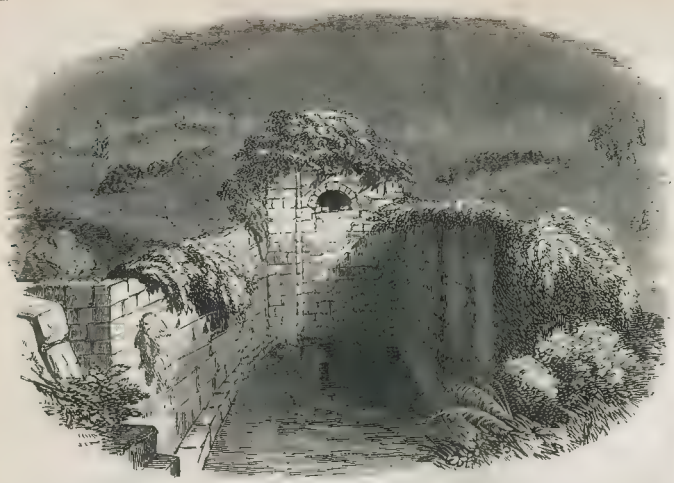
We have here a delightful book, and, notwithstanding the contrary impression conveyed by the title, a reconciling one. Its tendency is not so much to illustrate the antagonism between the Dreamer and the Worker, as the points of contact and agreement. The theme is extremely treasy. Out of the speculations of the Dreamer come the operations of the Worker; the latter being but the embodiment of the idea contained in the former. The dream is adopted by the worldly and the speculative, succeeds or fails in their hands, and is then carried out to its results by those whose industry substitutes capital. With all this is blended a delicious tale of love. How the Dreamer saves the mind of the Worker to the beauty that he is himself idolizing; how the woman in whom is idolized feels the imperfection of herself as its representative; how, with the noblest self-devotion, she seeks a worthier mate in the mechanic, whose mind, elevated by the visionary, is made to approximate to her own, which occupies, as it were, a mid-point between the practical and the ideal; and how, in the circle of friendship, a more than shrine for the beautiful, after the poet's idea of it, is found for the Dreamer himself: all this the story presents with admirable tact. The style of these volumes is light, airy, and sparkling, flowing, easy, and narrative. Mr. Horne, too, shows no mean power of caricature in some of his portraits; and he makes as much as well as thick. The moral is of the noblest—demonstrating the mutual necessity the Dreamer and the Worker have for each other. So far as it enforces the need of poetic taste as an element in the education of the working classes, so that the leisure of the labourer may be capable of devotion to the beautiful, as his industry is in the elaboration of the useful, this production is likely to be of inestimable benefit. At any rate, the work is consecrated to the service of the intelligent artisan; whose condition may it help to improve, to elevate, and to set free from all social discomforts, while it expands the Workman into the Man.

MADAM DORRINGTON of the DENE: the Story of a Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 3 vols. Colburn.

This is one of Mr. Howitt's best novels, painting the country life of the wealthy in England some half-century ago with full knowledge and great dramatic skill. It is the romantic made out of the real, and bears evidence of the fact in every line. Mr. Howitt describes from experience. His characters are actual individualities. Madam Dorrington herself is the type of charitable ladies—an angel of blessing to a rural neighbourhood. Mr. Howitt has invested the whole scene with attributes of beauty. The descriptions of the Dene, the nest, and the bee-swarming, at the commencement of the tale, are all charming.

In a certain sense an enthusiast and a mystic, Madam Dorrington presents a zeal for the analysis of her romancer. But Mr. Howitt does not "murder, to dissect." He presents her, a living being, uninjured, and in the very habit in which she must have appeared to his actual vision. The benevolent gentlewoman beams in many fine lines, and makes a "sunshine in the shady places," which she was wont to haunt as their genius and guardian spirit.

"In fact, Mrs. Dorrington was the Eve of Westwood; and though in the retirement of a secluded country, never knew what it was to be in want of occupation. By the sick-bed of the cottage, or the farm-house, by the bed of death, or in the hours of domestic ease and peace, she was a welcome and a cheering visitor, and had generally some thorn of human care to extract, or some ruffled current of life to cast the veil of reconciliation upon. Such were her occupations and pleasures; and an unceasing pleasure to her was the enjoyment of the country herself, with all the changes and developements which the onward roll of the seasons produced. Flowers and the music of birds were to her the most exquisite gratifications. She regarded flowers as revelations of heavenly beauty—she heard in birds' songs the language of a life to us yet but dimly known. She watched the growth, bloom, and decay of every flower, from the earliest primrose to the latest aster, and through gorgeous bloom of autumn. There were little grass and a footpath down the Dene to the very heath in the distant valley, which permitted her, at any hour, to ramble through their own sheltered and beautiful bosom



SCENE FROM THE MOVING DIORAMA OF "JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND."—THE POOL OF SILOAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

In 1754, the polite Chesterfield and the witty Walpole felt it no degradation to the work over which they presided, that it should be joosse about his fraternity, and hold that his profession was more dignified than that of the author:—

"Far be it from me, or any of my brother authors, to intend lowering the dignity of the gentlemen trading in black ball, by naming them with ourselves: we are extremely sensible of the great distance there is between us: and it is with envy that we look up to the occupation of shoe cleaning, while we lament the severity of our fortune in being sentenced to the drudgery of a less respectable employment. But while we are unhappily excluded from the stool and brush, it is surely a very hard case that the contempt of the world should pursue us, only because we are unfortunate."—*The World*, No. 57.

This is pleasant banter, though it may have helped to perpetuate a popular error as to the condition of authors in the present day, but cleverly corrected at the Literary Fund festival on Monday week, when Mr. Thackeray repudiated that pity which so many people, taking their cue from the degraded literary hacks of George II., are so very much disposed to bestow upon them. "The patron and the gaol" have alike ceased to be words of fear in the ears of the literary men of England.

Gay makes his "black youth's" mythological descent from the goddess of mud, and his importance in a muddy city, the subject of the longest episode in his amusing "Trivia." The shoe-boy's mother thus addresses him:—

So thrive: at some frequented corner stand;
This brush I give thee, grasp it in thy hand
Temper the foot within this vase of oil,
And let the little Tripod aid thy toil;
On this methinks I see the walking crew,
At thy request support the miry shoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket jingling halfpence sound.
The goddess plunges swift beneath the flood,
And dashes all around her showers of mud:
The youth straight chose his post; the labour ply'd
Where branching streets from Charing-Cross divide;
His treble voice resounds along the Mews,
And Whitehall echoes—"Clean your honour's shoes!"

The cry is no more heard; but the professional Shoe-black has reappeared in our streets, possibly suggested by the great influx, this season, of visitors from the Continent, where boot-cleaning is carried on in well-appointed shops: the Parisian, for example, occupies a velvet-covered seat, and reads the newspaper, while his vaunted boots are re-polished. In London, the black revival is under different auspices, being, in fact, a measure of the enlarged philanthropy of our times, the common-sense of which consists in employing the unemployed. The Shoe-black Brigade is an offshoot of the Ragged School system, and is a sensible provision for an obvious want in a well-dressed capital. Each of the members of the Brigade wears a number, and is accountable for his conduct: his coat is scarlet, which is characteristic of a brigadier, but may possibly shock the tender nerves of the Peace Society more than would the items of an Ordnance estimate, and may likewise give offence to the sensitive class of politicians who, in every floating feather, see a standing army. Bating this inappropriateness of warlike costume for a very peaceable employment, the Shoe-black Brigade is entitled to our commendation; and the accompanying portrait may serve to direct the reader's attention to one of the many social novelties of the Annus Mirabilis 1851. The charge for cleaning is 1d. each person: there are 24 in the brigade, and to each is given 8d. of every 1s. received.

THE SHOE-BLACK BRIGADE.

THE TAJ MEHAL.—FROM THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 24,—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—THE GRAND SALOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

REVISION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

THE days of the unlucky document under which France is at present governed, appear to be fast drawing to a close. Since its fundamental principle of universal suffrage was invaded and destroyed by a Chamber elected by its means, with the avowed object of striking a blow at the position of a President who was supposed to rely upon it for the perpetuation of his power, the Constitution has been a by-word of contempt for all parties in France, except the Republican *doctrinaires*, who have faith in M. Armand Marrast and General Cavaignac. The Legitimists and Orleanists desire to overthrow it, because it is an obstacle to the restoration of the Monarchy. The Bonapartists aim their blows at it, because, unless it be modified, the re-election of Louis Napoleon can only take place by a *coup d'état*, which is a hazardous expedient at all times, and would be more than usually hazardous at present; and the democratic and social Republicans, although they would defend it against the assaults of the Monarchical and Imperial factions, have no great affection for it in itself. They would infinitely prefer a Constitution which should abolish the Presidency altogether, and leave the supreme direction of public affairs to a Committee of Public Safety, as in the days of Robespierre and St. Just. Thus, the Constitution has but few friends, except in the immediate and small circle of its parents and founders, who fashioned it upon a theory regardless of practice, and who imagined that the French understood Republicanism as the Americans do, and that they would live contentedly under a similar system. If, for the time being, the ranks of its friends are augmented by the social and democratic Republicans—the men of the scarlet flag—their alliance is of little value; and their success in defending it against the attacks of the ancient minority of Louis Philippe and the friends of the House of Bonaparte, would be but a prelude to its utter destruction at a future time. All parties have felt the inconvenience of prematurely meddling with it, and by one consent the evil day of its revision has been adjourned to the latest possible moment. But the time rapidly approaches when the subject can no longer be postponed. Willingly or unwillingly, it must be taken up, unless the solution of the difficulty be left to the perilous contingencies of a direct appeal to the people by the actual chief magistrate, or the re-enactment of a new 18th of Brumaire. The Bonapartists themselves would scarcely risk such an alternative as either of these, and the two Monarchical factions are quite as averse from giving the Imperialists the chance. The three parties are, therefore, on the alert to procure the revision by legal means, while the two Republican factions, the *Doctrinaires à la Marrast* and the *Socialists à la Ledru-Rollin*, find themselves, by a strange turn in the great wheel of politics, the sole friends of law and order in France, as far as law and order are represented by the legal, valid, and existing document which the President and every member of the Chamber has sworn to uphold. The perplexity of the situation is, that the document—to which all these gentlemen owe their position and authority—is one that can neither be upheld nor destroyed with safety; that it is so utterly unsuited to the wants and sympathies of the country as to provoke no regret from the whole bulk of the commercial and industrial classes, and so unfit for the purposes of Government as to place the Executive and the Legislative in a permanent dead-lock. However dangerous and difficult its revision may be, it is felt that it is quite impossible to go on with it. The evil day must, therefore, come; and all parties are preparing themselves vigorously for the inevitable struggle which will result, each with the hope of turning the event to its own advantage, and to the discomfiture of its political rivals.

One of the most noticeable facts in the present state of French affairs, with reference to the Constution, is that the movement against it has not been organised in Paris, but has spontaneously arisen from the general feeling of the provinces. The great commercial and industrial towns, and nearly the whole of the departments, have already pronounced for the revision; and their petitions to this effect, all numerously signed, begin to encumber the tables of the Assembly. Some demand the total revision; but no Republicans, of any tint—pale rose or deep red—appear among the number. Others ask for no more than the alteration of the clause which prohibits the re-election of the President. The Monarchists of one section, in their club, founded by Count Molé in the interest of the Orleans family, insist upon the total revision. The Legitimists are equally decided upon that point, with the exception of a small section among them, who incline to the belief that the prolongation of Louis Napoleon's tenure of office would increase the chances of the County de Chambord. The Bonapartists express their satisfaction with the Constitution in all respects save in the one clause which would consign Louis Napoleon to private life in the year 1852, and will hear of no more extensive revision than that which would suit their immediate purpose. The great preponderance of petitions seems to be in favour of this idea; and the French prints teem with lists of the departments, towns, and communes from which petitions have already emanated in one or the other of these two intentions. Without waiting for the *mot d'ordre* from those busy spirits of the metropolis, who were ever the directors of all political movements in France, the inhabitants of the provinces are expressing their own views—for the part with a calm good sense, which augurs well for their political education, and for the future good government of the country. Revolutions will not be of such easy accomplishment in France, if the provinces learn to think for themselves.

The debates in the Legislative Assembly, which for the last few weeks have been of a cooler and more decorous character than usual, begin to be animated by the heats of this great impending controversy. The members grow personal and violent—and the ordinarily cautious and phlegmatic begin to speak out. Even General Cavaignac expresses the readiness of himself and his friends to defend the principles of pure republicanism at the hazard of their lives—a declaration aimed equally against both sections of the Monarchists, and against the Imperialists. But, as the question advances to maturity, and as the full extent of the danger to all parties of a violent solution becomes more and more apparent, it is to be anticipated that these heats will cool down, and that Louis Napoleon—strong in doing nothing, as well as in his great name and undiminished popularity—will ultimately find himself legally re-eligible to the Presidency. The wish of the provinces evidently leans to that solution; and there is no party in Paris beyond the walls of the Legislative Assembly which is strong enough to thwart it. Violent as the Legislative Assembly has been, unjust and traitorous as it has shown itself, it will not, we think, assume so dreadful a responsibility as to leave the question to be settled by force of arms, or by a *coup d'état* amounting to a revolution. Louis Napoleon has hitherto shown himself wiser than his friends. He has never aspired to be anything but the legally elected President of the people; and if he confine himself to that aspiration—and there is nothing in his conduct, past or present, which should lead the world to doubt his good faith—he will continue, as before, the master of the situation, and entitle himself to the gratitude of all those who desire peace and repose as the only foundation upon which true freedom can be built.

The Customs duties received at Dublin for the week ending Monday, were:—Tea, £6162 11s. 11d.; tobacco, £3969 14s. 2d.; sugar, £2343 6s. 4d.; wine, £1878 18s. 4d.; spirits, £450 17s. 7d.; miscellaneous, £1379 12s. 8d.: total, £16,553 9s.

GRAND CONCERT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(See the Illustration on the preceding page.)

On Wednesday evening, the Queen gave a second State Concert at Buckingham Palace, in the grand saloon. Upwards of 300 invitations were issued, including the Royal Family, foreign Princes, the diplomatic corps, and a large circle of the principal nobility. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Lehaingen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was also present. Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the concert-room, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court in waiting. The performance then commenced, Mr. Costa presiding at the pianoforte, as depicted in our Engraving. The following is the programme:—

PARTE PRIMA.

Quintetto, "Scrivermi ogni giorno," Mesdames Grisi e Castellan, Signor Mario, Herr Formès, e Signor Lablache ("Cosi fan tutti")	Mozart.
Duo, "Se inclinassi à prender moglie," Signori Gardoni e Lablache ("Italiani in Londri")	Rossini.
Air, "Gli la stella vespertina," Signor Mario ("La Canzone del Pellegrino")	Kücken.
Trio, "Fia grata al ciel," Madame Castellan, Signor Gardoni, e Herr Formès ("Fidelio")	Beethoven.
Air and Variations, "Cease your funning," Miss Pyne..	Bochsa.
Duo, "Nella notte," Madame Grisi e Herr Formès ("Gli Ugonotti")	Meyerbeer.
Sestetto, "Sola, sola," Mesdames Grisi e Castellan, Miss Pyne, Signor Mario, Herr Formès, e Signor Lablache ("Don Juan")	Mozart.
Trio, "Ah! che accolto!" Madame Castellan, Miss Pyne, e Sig. Gardoni ("Fealschitti")	Weber.
Air, "Ich möchte wohl," Herr Formès ("Die Schildwache") ..	Heisel.
Air, "Guida un bord ta nacelle," Sig. Mario	Meyerbeer.
Duo, "Signorina ni tanti frutta," Madame Grisi e Sig. Lablache ("Don Pasquale")	Donizetti.
Air, "Ah! se estinto," Madame Castellan ("Donna Caritea") ..	Mercadante.
Trio, "A tre leggo," Madame Castellan, Sig. Mario, e Herr Formès ("Robert il Diavolo")	Meyerbeer.
Finale, "Gl'inmfamma il cor," Miss Pyne, Madame Castellan, Sig. Mario e Gardoni, Herr Formès, e Sig. Lablache ("Il Serraglio")	Mozart.

It is generally known that the Queen and Prince Albert are accomplished amateurs. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, was instructed in singing by Mr. Sale, and in the pianoforte by Mrs. Anderson, who is now pianist to the Queen and musical instructress to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal; subsequently her Majesty had lessons in singing from Lablache. The Queen has a sweet-toned soprano voice, sings with taste and feeling, and is an excellent connosseur. The Prince Consort is a thorough musician, and plays the organ with infinite skill. His Royal Highness has composed a full church service, which has been heard at the Chapel Royal, and has also written divers songs and duets. An Italian cantata, "The Invocation to Harmony," was executed with full chorus and orchestra at the Birmingham Musical Festival, and at the last State concert—a work of considerable merit. The Prince has a tenor voice. The Duchess of Kent has also composed several clever pieces, particularly a march. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother to Prince Albert, has gained great glory in Germany as the composer of two operas, "Cassalda" and "Zaire" (founded on Voltaire's tragedy) now playing at Gotha.

The Queen has a private orchestra, which plays both at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Mr. Anderson is the director of her Majesty's private band, of which M. Sainton is first solo violin; Mr. Hill, first viola; Mr. H. Chipp, first violoncello; Herr Schroder, first contrabasso; and Messrs. Nicholl and G. Chipp, and other effective players, are members. In the selection of music executed by this orchestra, there is no exclusiveness in the choice of schools; the finest symphonies and overtures of all masters are selected, and very frequently choice compositions are heard for the first time in this country from her Majesty's private band. It will be remembered that Mendelsohn's "Athalia" and "Œdipus" were first performed here—the former at Windsor Castle, and the latter work at Buckingham Palace; the "Antigone," by the same composer, was also executed at the Palace. Beethoven's Battle Symphony was performed some four or five years since, with wonderful effect, at the Palace: the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. Godfrey, representing the British army, marching from the dining-room up to the door of the saloon, where the drums and trumpets entrance: and the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), depicting the French army, marching through a similar suite of rooms, to the opposite side of the grand saloon; whilst her Majesty's band, with additions from the Philharmonic orchestra, were stationed in the saloon, and, on a signal from the side drums being given, the bands marched up unseen to their places. The crash of the battle, when the three bands were combined, was grand and terrific. The Battle Symphony was done in the Waterloo Gallery last year; and, as there was increased space, the military bands marched in full uniform. Classical quartets and solos are frequently played before the Royal *dilettanti*.

At the State Concert at Buckingham Palace, Mr. Costa is the accompanyist. The singers are selected generally from the celebrities at both the Italian Opera-houses, and every artist of fame coming to this country is heard at the Palace. At the concert on Wednesday evening, it will be seen that Miss Louisa Pyne, the accomplished English vocalist, was included in the scheme, with Grisi and Castellan, Mario and Gardoni, Herr Formès and Lablache. Mrs. Anderson is the accompanyist at the private concerts at the Palace, at Osborne, artists of note are frequently commanded to attend. At the State Concert represented by our Artists, the singers sit in the room with the company until called upon to sing. Her Majesty and the Prince are very gracious to the professors, conversing with them in the most affable manner between the acts and at the end of the concert. Refreshments are handed round, and the programme lasts about an hour and a half.

During the season her Majesty and Prince Albert never fail to be present at a performance of the Philharmonic Society. Since the cessation of the Ancient Concerts, the oratorios at Exeter Hall, executed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, have been patronised by the Queen and Prince Albert, and frequently honoured with their presence. Whenever a national opera-house shall be organised on a basis indicative of a permanent existence, the gracious patronage of Royalty will be extended.

The grand saloon in Buckingham Palace, in which the concerts are held, is a magnificent apartment on the western side of the Palace, and is between the State Ball-room and the White Drawingroom.

The saloon is square in plan, with an elliptical portion on the western side forming a semicircular bay the whole width of the room; the walls are divided by three quarter columns, which carry an enriched architrave, into compartments, three of which are occupied by doorways, those in the bay by windows, and the rest are filled with large looking-glasses. From the architrave, on three sides, spring flattened arches, within which are bas-reliefs of groups of children, with emblems of music; and the ceiling, circular in form, is excessively rich in decoration, being entirely filled with elaborate panels of the rose, shamrocks, and thistles; and in the spandrils at the angles are the Royal arms, with winged globes (Egyptian symbols) around them. The ceiling of the bay is equally rich in decoration, but is divided by bands, the intervening spaces covered with rich acanthus leaves of small size and elaborate detail. The columns are scagliola, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and, from the capitals, architrave, and the whole of the architectural enrichments being gilded, this saloon has a most gorgeous appearance, whilst the massiveness of the chandeliers, and the numerous candelabra of classic design, add greatly to its variety and richness.

THE MARBLE ARCH.—(*To the Editor.*)—Sir—Allow me to correct an error which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 24th instant, wherein it is stated that the sculptural embellishments of the marble arch, at Hyde Park, were executed by Flaxman, Westmacott, and Rossi. I believe I am correct in stating that Flaxman was the designer of the basso-relievi, &c., but the late Mr. Rossi had no connexion whatever with it. The north side, overlooking Oxford-street, was entirely executed by Westmacott; the reverse by Bailey, and the masonic portion by Brown, of Camarthen-street, who had the contract for that portion.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, TRUTH.

PROGRESS OF LOWESTOFT.—In the year 1841 the population of this town amounted to 4832. The results of the castings of the seven enumerators' districts, as taken on the 31st March, show the present number to be 6594—giving an increase in 1850, or nearly 28 per cent, during the past ten years. In that portion of our town denominated the Beach, there are—inhabited houses, 218; uninhabited, 2; building, 5. Males, 883; females, 533: total, 1116. This is exclusive of the new town and watering-place, which have sprung up so rapidly on the south side of the harbour within the last few years.—*Norwich Mercury.*

ACCELERATION OF THE MAILS FROM IRELAND.—The postmaster-General purposes carrying into effect, in conjunction with the authorities of the London and North-Western and Chester and Holyhead Railways, an arrangement by which passengers, letters, and newspapers, leaving Dublin at 7.0 P.M. each evening, will reach London at 10.30 A.M. the following day, instead of 1.0 P.M., as at present. This will save a day for the course of post between London and the whole of Ireland.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday last the Legislative Assembly entered upon the third and last year of its existence; and, as from that date the Constitution admits of any motion being brought forward for its revision, the question has received renewed attention this week which adds intensity to the struggles of the parties for and against that measure.

The most extraordinary feature of the question is, the different and contradictory results which are expected from this contemplated revision of the Constitution by the various political factions.

From it the Buonapartists are confident that it will maintain the Republic on a more secure footing, by prolonging the tenure of power by Louis Napoleon beyond the term at present fixed by law, until the arrival of a more tranquil period, at which, whenever it may occur, the destinies of the Republic may be entrusted to other hands. The Legitimists, on the contrary, trust that through its means, the Republic may be overthrown, and on its ruins the throne of Henry V. be raised in all the splendour of the old Bourbon *régime*.

The petitions to the Assembly in favour of the measure in the meantime appear in great numbers, a considerable portion of them praying for a revision, as in the Buonapartist sense.

In the Assembly a bill for the organisation of the National Guard has caused much discussion of an angry nature. On Wednesday, during the debate on this bill, General Grammont proposed that all persons delonging to this body should be answering to their names when called, in the event of an *émeute* should be published as cowards. As a reason for this motion, the gallant officer sta ed that at the revolt of Lyons, in 1848, the National Guards slunk away, and threw the whole of the military duty upon the regular troops. Hereupon M. Baune gave Gen. Grammont the "lie direct," and pronounced his statement a gross calumny. Three or four speakers rushed to the tribune, and a great deal of noise was in prospect, when the Assembly called for a division, and Gen. Grammont's motion was lost by a majority of 100.

After the House had adjourned, General Grammont challenged M. Baune to a duel with sabres, which was accepted, but the combat had not taken place when this account left Paris.

On Tuesday M. Cournet, a retired lieutenant of the French navy, and M. de Lasp erre, editor of the *Mode*, were found guilty of fighting a duel, in which both were wounded, on the 16th ult., it being an offence against the law. M. Cournet was sentenced to a month's imp isonment. M de Lapierre was sentenced to imprisonment for three days. The four seconds, who were also tried, were fined 50 Francs each.

M. Pannier, the director of the *Charivari*, and M. Vercier, an artist, were tried and found guilty on Tuesday for lampooning the President of the Republic. The former was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2000f., and the latter to two months' imprisonment and 100f. fine.

PORTUGAL.

According to the latest advices from Lisbon, which are dated the 23d inst., the Duke of Saldanha, who had arrived in the capital from Oporto, accompanied by 3000 troops, on the 18th inst., amidst the congratulation and rejoicings of the people, had succeeded in forming an administration, which, from its talent, integrity, and the official experience of its members, seemed likely to last some time. It was composed as follows:—

President of the Council and War Department, Duke of Saldanha; Home Department, Senhor Prestina; Foreign Affairs, Senhor Jervis de Atouguas; Marine, Marquis de Louie; Finance—Senhor Franzina; Justice, Senhor Sousca.

All of these gentlemen had held office under other ministers. The first act of the new Government was to put down the late Minister, the Count de Thomar's press law. The Cortes were to be dissolved, and a new election to take place as soon as possible. Tranquility prevailed throughout the provinces and in Lisbon.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Copenhagen state, that, at a Cabinet Council held on the 23rd inst., it was decided that Prince Christian of Glucksburg, who is to be adopted by his Majesty, is to succeed to the throne at the King's death.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 12th, from New York, represent the projected Cuban expedition, which had been somewhat prematurely and wholly broken up, as not entirely abandoned; it was the intention of the leaders not formally to organise the expedition in North America, but to sail unorganised to some point beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make such arrangements as should be deemed expedient. In connexion with this subject is mentioned the chartering by the United States Government of the *Crescent City* steamer, with 700 troops on board, having orders to coast between New York and Havannah. By many, however, this movement of troops was regarded as a measure of precaution, in case the South Carolina secessionists should urge their opposition to the Central Government, at Washington, to the point of rebellion.

A destructive fire occurred on the 22nd ult. at San Fé (New Mexico), by which the Custom-house Exchange, with all its contents, was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000 dollars. The following curious commentary is appended to the report given in the *New York Tribune*:—"The fire has thrown very injurious to Santa Fé, as the Exchange was the prine ipal gambling and drinking place in town. You are aware, probably, that several murders have taken place in the Exchange, and a thousand fights beside. Mr. Green, of Missouri, one of the proprietors, was a most amiable man, and the public deplores his loss. Gambling still continues unabated."

Colonel Sumner, who was about to take the command of the United States military force in the department of Santa Fé, would take out with him several hundred fresh recruits to fill up the companies now in New Mexico. He had also authority to take a large number of sheep, cattle, hay, corn, stock, farming utensils, and apparatus for irrigating and otherwise developing the capacity of the soil. It is believed the head-quarters of the army, and the principal part of the troops will be stationed there on his arrival. Los Vegas is spoken of as the place for the head-quarters, while a sufficient number of troops will be retained in Santa Fé to protect that city. It is designed to make the journey to New Mexico, as far as possible, settlement.

Something in the nature of a "Royal Progress," by President Fillmore, accompanied by his family, the Secretary of State and other officers, from Washington to New York, to witness the opening of the New York and Erie Railway, was commenced on the 12th inst.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—"Mrs. Chisholm's emigrants," says the *Melbourne Daily News*, just received, "could not have arrived at a more fortunate period, and the only regret is that their number is not tenfold; they will be instantly absorbed, and make as much impression on the labour-market as a snow-flake in the ocean; for it is a well-known fact that in the fifteen months ending March, 1849, *seventeen thousand persons were added to our population*; notwithstanding which, labour continued as high as ever, and wages have gradually risen up to the present hour—risen, in fact, until *the squatters have stopped the increase of their flocks*, every industrial branch checked and 'shortened in sail' by the enormous charge for labour. The Sirius, which left Cork during the same year, were imported 14444 gallons of sweets or made wines, at 7½d per gallon; 53½ gallons of ether, at 12s. 10d. per gallon; 1843½ gallons of sweet spirits of wine, at 7s. 9d. per gallon; and 3½ gallons of tinctures, &c., at 2s. 3d. per gallon.

A correspondence is just published between the Poor-law Commissioners and the guardians of the Thurles Union (Ireland) relative to the encouragement to be given to such pupils of other unions as assemble in the industrial schools of that union. The commissioners object to the proposals of the guardians as tending to hold out inducements to remain in the workhouse, as well as to lead to increased application for relief. The guardians combat the opinion thus given, and maintain that every institution should, if possible, support itself, pointing to the encouragement given to prisoners in similar cases, and asking if "those whom God has smitten with poverty shall be degraded, discouraged, and ill-treated, even below the level of a culprit?"

From 80 to 100 acres of flax have been sown in Caithness on some twenty or thirty different farms, and comprising soil and preparation as varied, in all parts of the country, that a fair trial will be given to it. Some small spots on the mainland, as well as on the island of Sanday, Orkney, have also been sown.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Earl of BELLENROCOUGH moved for the production of certain papers having reference to the distribution of prize money and officers' batta during and after the campaign in the Punjaub.

A discussion ensued, involving the question whether the Governor-General, as the representative of the East India Company, had authority to distribute the prize money, which, by prescription, belonged to the Crown?

Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Londonderry having spoken, the partial production of the returns was agreed to.

The Select Committee on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill was nominated on the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE.

The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. MORE O'FERRALL took his seat as the member for the county of Longford.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The order of the day having been read for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, the House resolved itself into committee, Mr. Serjeant in the chair.

Mr. M'CULLAGH moved, in amendment to the first clause, the omission of the words "unlawful and," thus declaring the Papal rescript void, but not unlawful.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRATTAN and Mr. FEBL supported it.

On a divis on, the amendment was negatived by 179 to 43.

Mr. KNOX moved, as an amendment, the insertion of the words "in England after 1st July," with the intent of exempting Ireland from the operation of the clause.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 84 to 39.

Mr KNOX then moved an amendment, to the effect that nothing contained in the Act should interfere with the ecclesiastical or spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in the United Kingdom.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL resisted the amendment as ungrounded, the bill not interfering with the exercise of functions properly ecclesiastical or spiritual.

After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. A. B. Hope, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Napier, Mr. Gibson, Sir H. W. Barron, Captain Taylor, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Moore took part, the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by 344 to 59.

Mr SADLER moved another amendment, embodying the same principle in other words, which, after debate, was negatived by 278 to 47.

Mr KNOX moved a proviso to the effect that no indictment or other criminal proceeding should lie under the first clause.

Mr. HUMPHERY moved that the Chairman report progress.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his conviction that public opinion would condemn the course taken by honourable members in this discussion as unfair, however and over again, but he would not object to their having some time to reflect upon their conduct.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships sat a short time, and forwarded some bills on the table a stage, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CEYLON.

Mr. H. BAILLIE called the attention of the House to the occurrences which took place at Ceylon under the government of Lord Torrington, and moved the following resolutions:—

That this House, when into its consideration the evidence addressed before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of Ceylon, is of opinion that the punishments inflicted during the late disturbances in that island were excessive and unjustifiable:

That this House is of opinion that the execution of 18 persons, and the imprisonment, transportation, and corporal punishment of 40 other persons, on the occasion of the late outbreak, was the merciful administration of the British penal laws, and is not calculated to secure the future affections and fidelity of her Majesty's colonial subjects:

That this House is of opinion that these severities are the more sincerely to be deprecated as they were exercised after the suppression of the disturbances, during which none of her Majesty's troops or public servants were killed, and only one slightly wounded.

That a copy of this address be transmitted to the late Governor of Ceylon, in keeping in That this House is of opinion that the conduct of the late Governor of Ceylon, in keeping in force martial law for two months after the chief legal adviser had recommended its discontinuance, and during which period the civil courts were open without danger or interference, and also in his refusal to allow a short delay in the execution of a prisoner, at the request of the Queen's Advocate, who wished further investigation into the case, was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive.

That this House is therefore of opinion, that the conduct of Earl Grey, in signifying her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of Lord Torrington during and subsequent to the disturbances, was prejudicate and injudicious, tending to setab his precedents of rigour and severity in the government of her Majesty's colonial possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity

The hon. gentleman condemned the conduct of the select committee, which had done all it in its power to screen Earl Grey, and while declining to make any report had privately arranged with the noble Earl that Lord Torrington should be recalled. He then referred to the merits of the case, and strongly urged that there was no necessity for resorting to martial law, and after it had been established it was conducted in a manner as illegal and unjust as it was cruel and sanguinary.

Mr. Serjeant MURPHY, as the friend of Lord Torrington, and having investigated the matter fully, defended the conduct of the noble Lord, and contended that martial law was not martial law under the Mutiny Act, as supposed by Mr. Baillie, but the mere will of the commander of the forces, and that in the case before the House there was sufficient evidence of an extensive insurrectionary character to justify stringent measures for its suppression. As a proof that there had been an insurrection, and that the courts-martial were justified in the convictions they had arrived at, he referred to the fact that no less than 18 persons were convicted and sentenced to death by the Chief Justice, although, on his recommendation to the Governor, their lives had been spared. He denied the cruelties alleged against Lord Torrington, and, after a long and elaborate review of the transactions at Ceylon, said that a verdict adverse to that nobleman would tend to damp the energies of public servants who might have to administer important duties in times of difficulty and danger.

Mr. E. SEYMER did not mean to impute improper motives to Lord Torrington, but he thought he was a man of no experience, and whose chief qualifications for the high post he had held were his having been a railway director and a builder of cowsheds. The real party to blame was the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial office. The rebellion as treated as a trumpery matter, which had been magnified into importance by the severities resorted to after it was put down. He should certainly give his cordial support to the resolutions of Mr. Baillie

Earl GROSVENOR defended Lord Torrington, contending that the course he had pursued was justified by the necessity of the case.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that Ceylon was rather an onerous possession of this country than a colony. It was conquered by the sword, and by the sword must be maintained, and the way in which he should test good government in such a case would not be by the principles of constitutional rules, but rather by the result, and the result in this case proved that security had been established. Good government in Ceylon would not be constitutional government, which would not be applicable to a country which could only be properly ruled by an enlightened despotism. Lord Torrington had acted with firmness and energy in suppressing a wide-spread conspiracy; and now his conduct was made the groundwork of the charges against him; charges, had he been vacillating, the result might have been a lengthened warfare with an immense sacrifice of human life. He felt it necessary to come forward as the representative to defend Lord Torrington, when he saw that the Government, from motives of terror at the strength of the opposition, had abandoned him to his fate. In reference to the assertion of the hon. gentleman the member for Rowes, the hon. and learned gentleman said it could not be heped, for if he had been deprived of his yellow robe, he would only have had nature's garment beneath—he would have been literally naked. He (Mr. Roebuck) would, however, go further, and at once avow that if he caught a priest in rebellion, and if he should be convicted of high treason, he would execute him as a priest, and in his sacerdotal robes. Under all the circumstances of the case, the committee of the thirteen persons a most unusual proceeding, and he also insisted that the Chief Justice was extremely to blame in allowing it to become known that he had recommended the Governor to extend mercy to his guilty parties, as a sufficient number of examples had been made.

Mr. HUME said, that, if the House was to be governed by the evidence before it, the result would be very different from that which his hon. and learned friend had arrived at. He (Mr. Hume) was satisfied to look at the result, without at all looking at the manner in which that result had been obtained. He could not agree to view the matter thus, nor to look upon Ceylon as a possession in which the inhabitants had no rights of any description whatever, and in which the Governor was to be allowed to do just as he pleased with the lives and properties. He had served on many committees, but he was never on a committee yet in which such efforts had been made by the Government to prevent the elucidation of truth. The speeches of Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. Roebuck, he contended, perfectly visionary; for there was not one tittle of evidence in the blue books calculated to sustain their statements. He regretted that his friends around him, who under other circumstances would be so ready to put down oppression, would not in this case support his views; not because they were not correct, but because they feared the result which would follow should the Government be defeated. He was sorry that their votes would be governed by other reasons than the merits of the case. Looking at the whole case, he felt he could conscientiously give his support to every one of the resolutions moved by the hon. member for Inverness-shire. If the House should unfortunately reject the motion, he felt that the inhabitants of our colonies could have no security whatever against their governors acting just as it might please them, for there would be an end to anything like responsibility.

Sir J. W. HOGG moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HAWES asked for the indulgence of the House while replying to the charge of having falsified documents.

Mr. H. BAILLIE said he had only charged the Colonial Department with having done so.

Mr. HAWES said the documents had never passed through the Colonial Office at all. He held the original document in his hand, and it would be seen from that document that the falsification, as he called it, was, in fact, an error of the printer.

In reply to a question from Mr DISRAELI,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the debate would be resumed on Thursday.—Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

CORONERS BILL.

Lord H. VANE moved the second reading of the Coroners Bill, the chief object of which was to pay coroners by salary instead of by means of fees, as at present.

Mr. FITZROY moved as an amendment, that the whole subject connected with the duties and remuneration of coroners be referred to a select committee.

Mr. HOWARD DE WALDEN seconded the amendment, which was supported by Sir H. GARY and other hon. members.

Mr. WAKLEY complained that the Government was always ready to abandon its friends for the purpose of conciliating its enemies. He supported the bill.

After some discussion, in which several hon. members took part,

Lord H. VANE postponed the second reading of the bill until after the committee should have made its report.

The amendment was then agreed to.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

The House next went into committee on the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, and the discussion of the clauses occupied the greater portion of the remainder of the day. At length

Mr. PACKE moved that the chairman do leave the chair.

Upon this motion the committee divided, and it was carried by a majority of 63 to 57.

The bill was therefore defeated.

Upon the motion of Mr. S. COCHRANE, the Farm Buildings Bill passed through committee after a few verbal amendments. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Thursday, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. CRAWFORD, the new member for Harwich, in the room of Mr. Prinsep, whose election was declared void, took the oaths and his seat. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Aglionby.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

On Sir H. Verney bringing up the report of the committee on this bill,

Mr. F. O'Connor entered into a statement of his connexion with the company, and asserted that, though he had paid the directors out of his own pocket, and incurred great losses, and almost ruined himself, he had never touched a penny of the peoples' money. (Hear.) Many of them had not paid a farthing of rent for years, and the company now owed him more than £7000. He defied any one to prove that he had not acted with the greatest integrity and honesty towards the shareholders, who now complained of his conduct.

Sir H. VERNEY observed that the committee had shown every degree of kindness and consideration to the hon. member in the course of the inquiry, which they had conducted with the greatest impartiality. He regretted very much to find that so much delusion had been practised on the unhappy persons who had been induced to invest their hard-earned savings in this delusive speculation (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. HERBERT said he had thought it his duty to inspect two of the estates which were now under the operation of the bill, and he considered it only just to those unfortunate people who had been attacked by the hon. member for Nottingham, to say that their complaints were perfectly well-founded. They, one and all, complained that they had been induced by false pretences to leave their homes, where they might have supported themselves by honest industry, to go to a situation for which they found themselves totally unfit. Their appearance presented a remarkable contrast to the general body of labourers in the same part of the country. No person could look at the estates without seeing the entire failure of the scheme; and when they complained that they had no rent, he believed it was as much as they could possibly do to live, much less pay rent. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Both the schools on the estate were perfectly deserted, one of them was full of straw and dirt, and the windows were broken, and through the apertures he saw a number of banners, which had, no doubt, been used on some triumphant occasion, the motto on the one conspicuous one being "Payment of Members." He confessed he felt great commiseration for the deluded people who had been induced to leave their homes, and he was thankful to God that the hon. member was not permitted to experimentalise on the larger scale with the noble people of England. (Hear, hear.)

The report was then received.

CEYLON.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Sir J. W. HOGG rose to resume the adjourned debate on the Ceylon question, and in doing so he expressed a hope that the House would grant him its kind indulgence, while he stated the reasons which had induced him to come to a conclusion he felt to be a great responsibility under which he had made this motion. He differed considerably from many members of the committee who investigated this matter, and he was one of the members of the committee who investigated this matter, and he could safely say that he attended every one of its sittings, and gave his best attention to its proceedings. His views upon various subjects that came before the committee were the result of sincere conviction, and he was, therefore, not the more surprised that the honourable chairman and other members of the committee in the manner he did on Tuesday evening. The hon. gentleman on that occasion charged the majority of the committee with combining together evidence of an extraordinary character, which was appointed, but he, for one, and he trusted his colleagues would follow his example, utterly denied the imputation. So far from having combined with the rest, he was purely, he might say, in the dark until he saw its report on the votes of the House he was perfectly ignorant of its contents. He was in terms of intimacy with the noble Lord who drew up the report, but nevertheless he repeated that not the noble Lord who drew up the report, but nevertheless he repeated that not the noble Lord who drew up the report, but nevertheless he repeated that not that or any other course was open to Lord Torrington than to suppress the rebellion in the best way he could.

The debate was continued by Sir F. THESIGER, who strongly supported Mr. Baillie's resolutions.

Mr. HAWES spoke in defence of the conduct of Lord Torrington and the policy pursued both by the local government of Ceylon and the Colonial Office.

Mr. GLADSTONE censured the conduct of Lord Torrington and of the Home Government, in sanctioning his cruel and sanguinary policy, and called upon the House, as they valued the great principles of the British constitution, viz respect for personal freedom and human life, to give a proof of their feelings in that respect, by supporting the resolutions of Mr. Baillie.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Lord J. RUSSELL both defended Lord Torrington's administration, and the Home Government's support of it.

Mr. DISRAELI supported the motion.

The House divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	202
Against it	..	..	..	..	282
Majority	..	..	..	..	—80

The motion was accordingly lost.—The House rose at a few minutes before three o'clock.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William and the Princess Louisa of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and his Royal Highness Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, left town for Osborne at the close of last week.

On Saturday a *matinée* was performed at an early hour, under the windows of the Queen's apartments, by the band of the Royal Marines, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent (who had arrived at Osborne), and the whole of the august guests, took a drive into the interior of the island.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William and the Princess Louisa of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, proceeded before the ceremony of the Knights of the Bath, at the Exhibition, arriving at the Building at half-past nine, and remaining till nearly eleven o'clock. In the afternoon of the same day their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William, and Princess Louisa, attended by the Countess A. de Bocke, the Countess Oriolla, Count Pückler, Major Von Boyen, Count Goltz, Colonel Fischer, and Lieutenant Von Heinz, took leave of the Queen on their departure from England. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Birch, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, on Tuesday.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace; and in the evening gave a concert to a party of upwards of 300, comprising a large circle of the diplomatic corps and the principal nobility.

Lord Dufferin has relieved the Marquis of Ormonde in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Sir Frederick Stovin has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace, which was more numerously attended than any Court for several years past.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, attended by the Chevalier van Reppard, the Chevalier de Casembroot, and Captain May, of the Netherlands Royal Navy; his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, attended by M. B. de Treskow; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, were present at the Levee

After the presentations, which were exceedingly numerous, both in the diplomatic and general circle, the Earl of Rodeu presented an address, signed by 30,000 Protestant subjects in Ireland, against Papal aggression, and praying that any measure adopted for Great Britain on the subject may be extended to Ireland.

The Earl Nelson also presented a petition, signed by 2000 clergy and 1200 laity of the Church of England, praying that all questions touching doctrine, which gave an appeal, or in her Majesty's temporal courts, may hereafter be referred to the spirituality of the Church of England; and, further, that her Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the Church.

After the Levee, Captain Parker Rickford had an audience of the Queen in the Royal Closet, kissed hands on appointment, and received from her Majesty his stick of office as Exon of the Body Guard of the Yeoman Guard.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace after the Levee, attended by the Royal suite.

His Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck (the Minister for the Netherlands), accompanied by Mr. Esdaile, Philippus Schimmelpenninck, was left London for the Hague, his Excellency having receiv d his letters of recal expressly to fill a higher post at the desire of his Sovereign. His Excellency, during Friday and Saturday, was engaged in paying P.C.C. visits to the Foreign Ministers and officers of state.

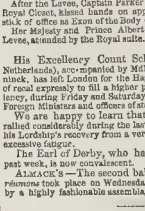
We are happy to learn that the venerable Marquis of Huntley has rallied considerably during the last few days, and there is now every prospect of his Lordship's recovery from a very threatening attack of illness, brought on by excessive fatigue.

The Earl of Derby, who has been seriously indisposed during the past week, is now convalescent.

ALMACK'S.—The second ball of the first series of these aristocratic *réunions* took place on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by a highly fashionable assemblage.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES-ANDREW-JOHN-LAURENCE-CHARLES DRUMMOND, VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN, one of the representative Peers, died on the 14th instant. His Lordship was son of the Hon. William Drummond, second son of William, fourth Viscount Strathallan, who, having espoused the fortunes of Charles Edward in 1745, was slain at the battle at Culloden, and had his name included in the list of Attainder, passed the following year. From that period the honours remained sheathed until 1824, when the noblem an whose death we record, was restored by act of Parliament, the Strathallan Drummonds are a younger branch of the family of the Earls of Perth, and belong to a race chivalrously and devotedly attached, in all emergencies, to the serves of their Sovereign



Lord Strathallan was born 24th March, 1767, and married, 15th January, 1809, Lady Emilia Sophia Murray, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, by whom (who died 19th June, 1849) he had issue six sons and two daughters. Of the latter the elder only survives, viz Marianne Jane, wife of Major George Drummond Greene, of Inchbrackie. Of the former, the eldest son and successor is William Henry, present Viscount, formerly an officer in the army, born on the 5th of March, 1810, and married, 25th July, 1833, to Christina Maria Herzey, youngest daughter of the late Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, by whom he has several children.

The opulent and influential family of Drummond, so long established as bankers, at Charing-cross, a junior branch of the house of Strathallan.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF LEUCHTENBERG

AUGUSTA AMELIA, Dowager Duchess of Leuchtenberg and Princess of Eichstadt, and late Vice-Queen of Italy, was the widow of one whose name will live in France's greatest story—Eugène Beauharnais. The Duchess was the daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria; she was born on the 21st February, 1788, and was married, the 14th of June, 1806, to Prince Eugène, just at the period when the fortunes of Napoleon were at their summit, and when the Emperor's fiat had made her husband his Vice-General in Italy. The high position of Prince Eugène was lessened by the fall of his Imperial step-father, but prosperity never entirely forsook him or his family. The Congress of Vienna having awarded him a donation from the King of Naples of 2,000,000 francs, he, with the Duchess of Leuchtenberg with H. Eugène died on the 21st February, 1824, and left issue by his Duchess two sons and four daughters. Of the sons, the elder, Augustus, succeeded to his Dukedom, and marrying Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died in 1835, two months after his nuptials: his brother, the second son, Maximilian, then inherited the Dukedom of Leuchtenberg, and is the present Duke. Of the daughters of Eugène and Augusta, **Josephine**, is the present Queen of Sweden; the second, **Amelia**, is widow of Don Pedro and Dowager Empress of Brazil; the third, **Theresa**, is wife of Count William of Wurtemburg. The widow of Eugène, the Duchess Dowager Augusta, the subject of this memoir, died recently in Munich, and the state funeral took peace at Munich, on the 17th instant.

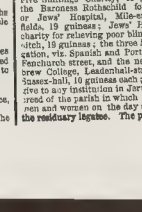
THE HON. FRANCIS CURZON.

THE Hon. Francis James Curzon was the youngest son of Richard Penn, late fifth Earl Howe, by his second wife, Felicité de Wattines, and was half-brother of Nathaniel, the present Baron. He was born on the 24th April, 1803, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, the 29th of May, 1829. He latterly filled the office of Deputy Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy at Birmingham. Mr. Curzon died at Torquay on the 24th inst.

EDWARD CLOUGH TAYLOR, ESQ., OF KIRKHAM ABBEY, CO. YORK

THIS gentleman, formerly a magistrate, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, died on the 14th inst., suddenly, of apoplexy, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was only child of the late Thomas Clough, Esq., and changed his name to Taylor, under the will of his cousin, the Rev. Henry Goodricke, of Sutton-in-the-Forest, whose first wife was Margaret, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Taylor, Esq., of Beverley.

Mr. Clough Taylor married, 8th January, 1823, Emma-Georgina, daughter of William Batcock, Esq., by whom (his wife, daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq., and has left issue two sons and two daughters.



LADY ARDEN.

MARGARET ELIZABETH, Dowager Baroness Arden, relict of Sir Robert Arden, second son of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Charlton, in Kent, and widow of Charles George, the present Baron, established by the second marriage, of the late Earl of Egmont, and the brother of the immediate Percival, who was assassinated by Bellingham Lady Arden was married, 1797, to the said Lord Arden, who died on the 5th of July, 1840, leaving by her, with other issue, a son, George, present Earl of Egmont. The Dowager Baroness Arden, who died a few days ago, was a lady of strong benevolence, and was loved and generally beloved and esteemed.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS BY THE LATE JOSEPH JOSEPH, ESQ., OF MONTAGUE-PLACE, RUSSELL-SQUARE.—To the Fund for Relief of Decayed Members of Stock Exchange, 19 guineas; and a like sum to London Hospital; to the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, £50 for the poor of the congregation, and the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, £50 for the poor of the congregation, and the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, £50 for the poor of the congregation, and to Asher Goldschmidt Nappioch, a charity for distributing bread, coals, and meat in winter, 19 guineas; Zoncha Shubbeth, or Five Shillings' Charity, 19 guineas; Benevolent Institution, established by the Baroness Rothschild for lying-in women, 19 guineas; Nevah Sindic, or Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, 19 guineas, Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, 19 guineas; Jews' Hospital Society (instituted 5591), 19 guineas; charity for relieving poor blind Jews, 19 guineas; Jews' Infant School, Houndsditch, 19 guineas; the three Synagogues following, for the poor of each congregation, viz. Spanish and Portuguese, Bevis Marks, the Synagogue, Church-lane, Whitechapel, and the new Synagogue, St. Helen's, 19 guineas each; Hebrew Benevolent Loan Society, Finsbury-square; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Watford, 19 guineas each; and a like sum for Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., to Isaac-hall, 19 guineas each; and a like sum for Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., to Spanish and Portuguese, Bevis Marks, the Synagogue, Church-lane, Whitechapel, and the new Synagogue, St. Helen's, 19 guineas each; Hebrew Benevolent Loan Society, Finsbury-square; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Watford

EMBARKATION OF SIR ANDRIES STOCKENSTROM, AT CAPE TOWN.

EMBARKATION OF SIR ANDRIES STOCKENSTROM, AT CAPE TOWN.

A GREAT majority of the elective local boards of the Cape settlement have lately appointed a Colonial Deputation, to bring to the knowledge of the British Legislature the urgent wants of the colony as regards the reform of its internal government.

One of the most influential members of the deputation, Sir Andries Stockenstrom, left Cape Town in the *Maidstone*, on March 22, under circumstances which must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. He was escorted from Wynberg by a body of carriages and horsemen joined at various parts of the road, and particularly near Roodebloem, by further numbers of highly respectable inhabitants, not only of Cape Town, but of various parts of the country. At about a quarter past one, Sir Andries arrived at the Town House, where he was received by a large assembly with the most enthusiastic cheering, and a congratulatory address, in the Dutch language, was read to him.

Sir Andries briefly thanked Mr Loew and the other subscribers; and then received from Mr. Jarvis, the Chairman of the Municipality, a box, similar to that presented to Mr. Fairbairn, containing the petitions received from various bodies of the colonists since his colleague's departure. Mr Jarvis addressed Sir Andries, referring to Mr. Fairbairn's departure from the colony in October last year, with petitions and memorials to the British Government; and handing to Sir Andries similar documents, wished him a prosperous mission. Sir Andries replied, amidst continued interruption from the cheering in the crowded hall; and in the course of his address, observed: "I consider my worthy colleague, Mr. Fairbairn, fully competent to forward your interests without my assistance. I was, therefore, quite prepared at any time to alter my destination, and to head the Burgher forces against our barbarous enemies, if the colony and the Government had called upon me to do so. I should have done this, in defiance of the opinion of my medical friends, who declared that such conduct would be a species of suicide; and I believe myself better adapted for bush-fighting than constitution-making. But I am equally ready to join my colleague, since the colony desires it; I am proud to do so. I am grateful for the honour which you have conferred upon me." In conclusion, Sir Andries said: "I deem it my duty, on leaving you, to warn my countrymen once more against the danger of disunion. This is the block which has been cast in your way, and over which it is hoped that you will stumble, and shatter your rights and liberties in the fall. We know that this is as loyal a community as any in her Majesty's dominions. We know we are ready at any time to bleed in defence of the Queen's person and crown. We know that separation from that crown would be the death-blow of our prosperity. But we also know that the most loyal amongst us would be foremost in resisting every species of tyranny and corruption in the colonies, as the surest means of preventing the total wreck of Britain's colonial empire. Let, then, our motto be—*unanimity, determination, contempt of every species of intimidation and slander, faith in the Queen, faith in the British nation, faith in the justice of our cause; but, above all, faith in God.*"

The meeting then proceeded to the North Wharf, some accompanying Sir A. Stockenstrom, and the others proceeding forwards to secure a passage in the boats which were to escort him to the *Maidstone*. On board the ship crowds of the most respectable inhabitants of Cape Town thronged to bid Sir Andries farewell, and to offer him their hearty wishes for success in his mission, and his speedy and favourable return.

The *Maidstone* finally got under weigh at twelve o'clock on Sunday

By the aid of our obliging Correspondent at Cape Town, we are enabled to illustrate the Embarkation from North Wharf The departure of Mr. Fairbairn was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 18th last.

Sir Andries Stockenstrom arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening by the *Maidstone*; and shortly after left by railway for the metropolis.

SILVER CUP.

THIS handsome piece of plate has recently been presented to the Deputy-Post-Captain of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, in testimony of his humane services on various occasions.

The testimonial is an embossed silver cup and cover, enriched with shell and coral-work; the handles of oak-branch design, on which are suspended wreaths of laurel; the whole supported by dolphins entwining an anchor with cables, &c., upon a rocky and shelly plinth. A view of Table Bay mountains and town is embossed on one side, with a stranded vessel, and a life-boat approaching to render assistance. The cover is surmounted by the figure of Hope, the titular and tutelar goddess of the Cape. The reverse bears this inscription:—

Presented, by merchants, shipowners, and others, inhabitants of Cape Town, to Mr. H. WILSON, D.P.C. of Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his services in the cause of humanity, in assisting on many occasions to rescue the crews and passengers of stranded vessels. 1850.

SILVER CUP PRESENTED TO THE DEPUTY-POST-CAPTAIN OF CAPE TOWN.

RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN—SAILING OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

THIS vessel sailed from Aberdeen on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at SIX P.M. The design is to proceed direct to Griffith's Island, which is the appointed rendezvous, ann the place where Captain Austin is likely to have deposited any important information of which he may be possessed. Should no such intelligence be found, the *Prince Albert* will proceed to winter ground, as far down Prince Regent's Inlet as can be reached for ice, possibly to Brentford, or Creswell Bay, from which the boat parties will be despatched. It is expected that a passage for a very considerable distance will be obtained for the boats in the channel, along the shore, formed by the flood tide, and which admits of boat, although not of ship navigation. Very much may be expected from the services of the boat parties; indeed, it may be safely affirmed, that by this means alone can success be obtained, if is is attainable. So far as human means can accomplish that result, we believe that, from the efforts of Mr. Kennedy and his men, there is much to hope in the way of, at least, relieving the deep and universal anxiety that prevails as to the fate of the missing Expedition. What adds to the reasonableness of this view is, that Sir John Franklin is most likely to have, if such a course had been practicable, retreated in the direction of Fury Beach, which

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Captain Forsyth nearly approached last year, but without landing, as the only spot where he knew provisions were to be left by Ross, and he would also naturally judge that thither would anxious eyes be turned to seek to effect his discovery. If the *Prince Albert* should not accomplish the object of her search in the course of this year, it is the intention to remain two years, or till the autumn of 1852. It is of course a possible contingency, that, though some measure of success be attained, the vessel may be prevented by the ice from returning this season; so that in either of these cases, namely, detention in the ice, or want of success the first year, we shall have to wait for the return of the Kennedy expedition till the autumn of next year. The *Prince Albert* is amply provided in the way of stores till that period.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that it is precisely six years on Monday last since the departure of Sir J. Franklin. Mr. Leask, ice-master of the *North Star*, who piloted that vessel in 1849-50 through Baffin's Bay and Barrow's Straits, is in command of the vessel. M. Bellot, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and a distinguished officer of the French naval services, accompanies the Expedition. Lady Franklin, accompanied by her niece and never-failing friend, Miss Calcroft, arrived in Aberdeen, to witness the completion of the arrangements and the departure of the *Prince Albert*

Mr. Kennedy takes out with the Expedition seven carrier pigeons which may probably be found useful as the means of conveying to this country, or to America, any information which he may deem important. Six of these birds have been presented by Mr Hodgson, of Kennington and it is an important particular, deserving of special remembrance, that, in the case of their arrival in this country, means have been taken to ensure that there shall be no mistake as to the birds themselves, and also that the tidings of which they may be the bearers shall not be lost. The first of these objects is secured by the name of the donor—Hodgson—being stamped on the wings with a red solution of an abiding quality

"TEDDINGTON," THE WINNER OF "THE DERBY."

and the other, by the expedient of information being written in similar substance on thin linen, which is to be sewed about the leg. The other pigeon, which bears the name of Lady Ross, was presented by Mrs. Dunlop, of Ayr, and is believed to be the identical one (or one of two) sent home last year by Sir John Ross.

EPSOM RACES.—PORTRAITS OF THE WINNERS OF THE "DERBY" AND THE "OAKS."

'TEDDINGTON," winner of the Derby, is a chesnut horse, and the property of Sir Joseph Hawley. "Teddington" was bred in 1848 by Mr. Tomlinson, sire Orlando, winner of the Derby in 1844. The following are Teddington's performances.

1850. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting lost start, and was not placed, for the Two Year Old Stakes, won by Coliculs. At Epsom, started for the Woodcote Stakes, but was driven out of his ground in making the turn, and finished third, the Marlborough Buck winning by a length, and the same distance between Buckbound and Teddington Won the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket July Meeting by a neck, beating Ariosto, Turtle, Theorem, the Rejected, Phlegra, Prestige, Virago filly, and Miserrima. At Goodwood, carrying 5lb extra, was a bad third for the Eglinton Stakes, won by Phlegra, Buckhound second. At the same meeting, carrying 6lb extra, won the Molecomb Stakes by a head, beating Hippolytus and Hurryscurry.

1851. At the Newmarket Craven Meeting, received 4lb from Midas in Sweepstakes, D.M., and beat him easily by a length. And on Wednesday last won the Derby in a canter, beating Marlborough Buck and 51 others

"Iris," winner of the Oaks, is the property of Lord Stanley. The following are the particulars of the race:—

The OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h. ft., for 3-yr. old fillies, 8st. 7lb. each; the second to receive £100, and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the police and regulations of the course, and 50 sovs. to the judge. One mile and a half over the New Course.

Lord Stanley's Iris	(F. Butler)	1
Lord John Scott's Miserrima	(Whitehouse)	2
Mr. Gratwicke's Hesse Homburg	(Flatman)	3
Mr. Ford's Payment	(Bartholomew)	4

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Sir J. Hawley's Breba (J. Marson).
——— ——— Merry Peal (Pearl).
Mr. Hayter's Terpsichore (W. Day).
Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Dockeray).
Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day).
Mr. Humphries's Laura Myddelton (Longstaff).
Mr. Ford's Fortuna (Sly).
Lord Waterford's ch. by Birdcatcher out of Perdita (H. Robertson).
Mr. Jones's Ianthe (Thick).
Mr. Gratwicke's Anspach (Templeman).
Mr. Lillie nd. b. by Torryboy, out of Mazzel Ots (W. Abdale).

The moment the flag was lowered, Catalpa rushed to the front, but was immediately passed by a ruck of horses, Merry Peal taking up the running, followed by the Mazzel Ots filly, the Perdita filly, Anspach, and Miserrima, Breba heading the second division. On nearing the mile-post, Miserrima and Breba joined the leading horses, and the former immediately after took her place next Merry Peal, but the favourite was very soon in trouble, and at the turn was out of the race. Miserrima now took the lead, and at the same time Hesse Homburg, Payment, and Iris quitted the centre, following Merry Peal to the distance, where she gave way, leaving Hesse Homburg next Miserrima, Iris third, and Payment fourth. Half way up Iris went up and defeated Hesse Homburg, challenged Miserrima opposite the stand, headed her half a dozen strides from the chair, and won, without much to spare, by three parts of a length, Miserrima finishing two lengths before Hesse Homburg, the latter beating Payment by a length. Prestige had away from her horses to the turn, passed the beaten lot inside the distance, and was fifth past the chair; Terpsichore was sixth. Merry Peal seventh, Breba eighth, and the Perdita filly ninth. Fortuna, who broke down in coming down the hill, and Laura Middleton, were beaten off. Run in 2 min. 52 sec. Value of the stakes, £3500.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

On Monday the first of a series of matches between the yachts of this club came off at Erith. The weather was propitious, and the assemblage great. The wind being favourable, the signal for starting was made by Lord A. Paget, the commodore, at 11h. 32m. 53s. The Nore was rounded in the following order:—

	Hours.	Min.	Secs.
Musquito (50 tons	2	16	1
Cynthia (30 tons)	2	19	26
Tartar (36 tons)	2	22	14
Heroine (34 tons)	2	23	30
Whisper (19 tons)	2	26	22
Secret (25 tons)	2	3	13
Phantom (31 tons)	2	36	50
Mazeppa (19 tons)	2	49	58
Frolic (17 tons)	2	53	30
Sea Nymph (10 tons	2	56	35

About this time the wind was no longer steady, but the *Musquito* fell off as the wind declined, and the *Heroine* passed the *Tartar*, and, with the *Mazeppa*, began to gain upon the leading boat. From Gravesend the struggle between the *Musquito* and *Cynthia*, as far as the weather would permit, was of the most animated character: again and again the *Cynthia* tried to pass her to leeward, but was unable, and the *Musquit* con each occasion stole away from her; both entering St. Clement's, the *Cynthia*, bringing with her a nice capfull o air, luffed to windward of the *Musquito*, the latter, in consequence of being becalmed at the moment, having no power to resist the movement, and once having got the weather gauge of her adversary, when the wind came, which it did in two or three minutes afterwards, the *Cynth* went in advance, and retained that post. The boats came in thus:—

	Min.	Sec.
The Cynthia .. .. (class 7)	37	33
Musquito	31	18
Heroine	51	39
Tartar	9	20
Mazeppa .. .. (class 8)	14	30
Secret	32	40
Phantom	32	56
Whisper	33	30

The yachts were divided into three classes. The first exceeding 30 tons, the second 15 tons, and the third 10 tons. The first class prize, a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, was thus won by the *Cynthia*, the second prize by the *Mazeppa* and the third by the *Whisper*.

IRIS," THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 1.—Cambridge Term divides.
MONDAY, 2.—The Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.
TUESDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.
THURSDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born, 1777.
FRIDAY, 6.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.
SATURDAY, 7.—Oxford Term ends. Weber died, 1826.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1851.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 55	5 15	5 45	6 10	6 40	7 16	7 40	8 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SOIREES EXTRAORDINAIRES.—The Week's Performances will include the talents of Mdme Sontag, [illegible] Mdme Fiorentini, Mdme Gulliani, Mdlle Ida Bertrand, Mdlle Sophie [illegible] and [illegible], Signori [illegible], Calzolari, Pardini, Poultier, and Mr Sims Reeves [illegible] Lablache, Massol, F Lablache, Casanova, Scapini, Lorenzo, Ferranti, and Coletti; [illegible] Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris, M. Charles, M. Paul Taglioni, &c. [illegible] JUNE 3d, LE [illegible] NOZZE and L'ILE des AMOURS. Wednesday, June 4th, [illegible] Gustavo III, including the Grand Divertissement and [illegible] Scene. Thursday, June 5th, Don Pasquale Divertissement, last act of Lucia di Lammermoor [illegible], June 6th, Il Barbiere di Siviglia; various Entertainments, [illegible]

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The third performance by the Amateur Company of the Guild of Literature and Art, in the Theatre constructed for the purpose and first erected at Devonshire House, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, when will be presented Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's new Comedy, in five acts, entitled NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM; or, Many Sides to a Character, and the new Farce by Mr Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon, called MR NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY. Tickets (all the seats being reserved), 10s each, to be had of Mr MITCHELL, 33, Old Bond-street, Messrs Ebers, 27, Old Bond-street; Mr Hookham, 15, Old Bond-street, Mr Andrews, Old Bond-street, Messrs Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, Mr Robert Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams, 1, St James's-street, Messrs Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street, Messrs Smith and Elder, 65, Cornhill, and Messrs Keith and Prowse, 48, Cheapside. [illegible] at a quarter before Seven; commence exactly at a quarter before Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee, &c., Mr. J. [illegible]SON. On MONDAY, JUNE 2, will be produced an entirely new Play in [illegible] INGOMAR. Principal characters by Mr James Anderson, Mr C[illegible], Mr W West, Mr Cathcart, Mr H T Craven, Mr J W Ray, and Mr G F Marshall; Miss [illegible], Mrs Weston, and Mrs. Griffith. To conclude with the gorgeous Operatic Spectacle of AZAEL the PRODIGAL.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, June 2, The MERCHANT of VENICE, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. Tuesday June 3, Love in a Maze, Pauline, and the Alhambra. Wednesday, June 4, a New Play called [illegible] (by A R Slous, Esq. author of The Templar), Apartments, and the Alhambra. Thursday, June 5, a New Play, Apartments, and the Alhambra. [illegible] Friday, June 6, a New Play, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Saturday, June 7, a New [illegible] Apartments, and the Alhambra.

MDLLE. RACHEL.—FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the Performance of the eminent Tragédienne, Mdlle RACHEL, will commence on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2nd; and in consequence of [illegible] Mdlle Rachel's present engagement, it is intended to give FOUR REPRESENTATIONS [illegible] week. The following order of representation will be [illegible] PHEDRE [illegible] [illegible] the first time in this country [illegible] [illegible] and arrangements [illegible] at the [illegible] Valeria and [illegible] Five Guineas or [illegible] the Twelve R[illegible] Subscription for Persons [illegible] and [illegible] arrange[illegible] upon the following [illegible] Royal L[illegible] 33 Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 2, and during the week, will be presented the Grand Historical Spectacle of ELEANOR the AMAZON; or, Queen of France and England, introducing the splendid stud in the most advantageous manner; to be succeeded by BATTY'S NOVELTIES in the ARENA, offering most surprising feats of equitation; the whole concluding with a favourite Farce.—Box-office open from Eleven to Four daily.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—Doors open at Five, performances commence precisely at Six.—On MONDAY, JUNE 2, in addition to the usual routine of Entertainments, Mr. Hampton, the celebrated Aeronaut, will make an ascent in his magnificent Balloon, the "Erin-go-Bragh." In order to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the inflation, the doors will be opened at Four [illegible] to take place precisely at Six o'Clock.—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place precisely at Two, and at Six in the Evening, as usual. Admission to private box, £1 1s; reserved seats, 3s; first class, 2s; second, 1s; third, 6d.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—M and Mad. [illegible] first appearance in London has met with such high [illegible] Evening, at Eight o'clock, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES [illegible] performed by command [illegible] Majesty the Queen at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday [illegible] past [illegible]

LITERARY INSTITUTION, Kentish Town.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—[illegible] has been [illegible] MONDAY, JUNE 2, he will present [illegible] Night," and other Entertainments. Begin at half-past 8. On Monday, June 9, Mr Love will appear at Binfield House, Clapham.

POLYORAMA, 309, REGENT-STREET, next door to the Polytechnic.—The great MOVING PANORAMA of CONSTANTINOPLE, by way of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, is Open Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. The spectator is conducted through this classic region, extending from the Plains of Troy to the Black Sea, and, returning to Constantinople, visits every object of interest in that far-famed City. Admission, 1s and 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s; Schools half-price.

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—The magnificent Moving Diorama, painted under the direction of Mr. W BEVERLEY, from Sketches made on the spot, by Mr W. H. BARTLETT, Author of "Walks about Jerusalem," &c, now Exhibiting Daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, with splendid Dioramic and Musical effects. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.—St. George's Gallery, Hyde-Park-Corner.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Tarifa, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, [illegible] Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the addition of the [illegible] and the gorgeous interior), is now [illegible] at 3 [illegible] Admission [illegible] Doors open half an hour [illegible] each representation.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LARGE HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE (Linwood Gallery), presents to the spectator imagerial visits to the most remarkable cities of Europe, the scenery down the Danube to Constantinople; Rome, Venice, Excursions through Switzerland, &c.; accompanied by historical and statistical descriptions.—Hours of Exhibition, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. Stalls, 3s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by [illegible] Chatterton, Esq, on the History of the Harp; Vocal Selections by Miss Blanche Younge, R.A. of Music. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq, on Chemistry, and on Natural Philosophy by Dr Bachhoffner. Foucault's recent Experiments Demonstrating the Rotation of the Earth. Two splendid Series of Dissolving Views, &c. &c.—Open every Morning and Evening. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

GRAND BAL MASQUE, VAUXHALL.—ASCOT CUP DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 5th.—In consequence of the great success of the Derby-Day Ball in these Gardens, the director announces its repetition for the ASCOT CUP DAY, on the [illegible] Gentlemen's tickets, 10s, Ladies, do, 5s. Doors open at Ten o'clock. Mr J Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed costumier.

On MONDAY NEXT, and every evening during the week, Madame Lejars, Mdlle Pauline Cuzent, [illegible] and Hernandez will appear.—The Stupendous Picture, "The Temple of Concord," with brilliant Fireworks by Darby.—Arban's splendid Band for Concert and Ball.—Foucault's Fire and Water [illegible] The Algerine Family.—Monstre Dancing Platform.—Unparalleled Illumination. [illegible] open at Eight. Admission Half-a-Crown.

CREMORNE GARDENS, OPEN DAILY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 2nd THE FEAST OF ROSES; and on Thursday 5th, a Grand Venetian Fête, with an entirely new Ballet, "The Star of Beauty," by the Deulin Family. Dancing, to Bosisio's talented Band of Eighty. The three Brothers Elliott, G. W Pell, Ledger, and the American, De Brenner, the original and eccentric Ethiopian Serenaders. Grand display of Fireworks. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. The Bosjesmans illustrate their interesting customs and war exercises daily.—Admission, 1s; Children, Half-price. Season tickets, £1 1s. Doors open at Three. On Sundays these delightful grounds are open for refreshment and tables d'hôte.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, contain THREE ELEPHANTS and an ELEPHANT CALF, HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, GIRAFFES, and four pairs of LIONS.—Admission, 6d, every day in Whitsun Week, except Saturdays.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—ROYAL EXHIBITION CHEAP TRAINS.—For full particulars of the numerous Cheap Trains to London during June, 1851, see Time-books and Hand-bills, which may be procured at all Stations.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS taken on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of JUNE, 1851, will be available [illegible] on any day up to and including the 14th.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to [illegible] A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station [illegible] Third Class, 4s. [illegible] Station, May 5, 1851. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—Un CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE tous les DIMANCHES à Huit Heures et Quart du Matin, et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à Six Heures du Soir, et arrivera à Londres à Huit Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour:—1ère Classe, 8s; 2de Classe, 6s; 3eme Classe, 4s.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEN SONNTAG, vom 4ten MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr ein Viertel Morgens, nach CAMBRIDGE abgehen, der um fünf Minuten vor 10 daselbst ankommen wird. Der Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London ein Viertel vor Acht eintreffen.

Preise der Plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück:—1ste Classe, 8s; 2te Classe, 6s; 3te Classe, 4s.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—Mrs ANDERSON (Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, and Musical Instructress to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal) has the honour to inform her Patrons and Friends, that her Annual Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, on FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1851, commencing at Half-past One o'Clock precisely. On which occasion (in addition to several eminent performers) she is enabled to engage all the principal Artistes, and also the Magnificent Band and Chorus (conducted by Mr Costa) of that unrivalled Establishment.

Full particulars will be speedily announced.—Tickets and Boxes to be had of Mrs ANDERSON, 21, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at the principal Musicsellers' and Libraries.

ROYAL PRINCESS' CONCERT-ROOM, Castle-street, Oxford-street.—M. BOSCO will continue to give representations of MAGIE EGYPTIENNE and PRESTIDIGITATION, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, in each Week. Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Half-past Eight precisely. Tickets of Admission to be had daily from 12 till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the above named Room. On the other days of the week Mr. Bosco will be at liberty to form engagements for private soirées. Amateurs can be initiated in the art of Magic and Prestidigitation.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr Costa.—Next FRIDAY, JUNE 6, the third performance of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists—Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Miss M Williams, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr Novello, and Herr Formès. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter-Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s; Reserved, 5s; Central Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-Hall, or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross.

MUSICAL UNION.—HALLE, PIATTI, BOTTESINI, DELOFFRE, HILL, and SAINTON, at the EXTRA MATINEE; TUESDAY, at Half past Three.—Programme: Quartets in D, Mozart, Andante and Scherzo (posthumous), and Trio, in C Minor, Mendelssohn, quintet in C, Op. 25, Onslow; Morceau de Chant, solo, Contra-Basso. Tickets for Strangers, 10s 6d, to be had at CRAMER'S. Members can pay for their friends at Willis's Rooms. Foreign and Native artists admitted without payment, on applying to J. ELLA, Director.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT, supported by 50 of the leading Vocalists and Instrumentalists of the day, which will be duly announced.—ROYAL MUSIC-HALL, Adelaide-street, Strand. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1851. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d.—Tickets may be procured at the Rooms, and at the principal Musicsellers'.

MR. ERNST'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Vocalists: Miss C. Hayes, Mdme Zerr, Mdlle Graumann, Miss Browne, Herr Reichart, M Stockhausen, &c. M. Ernst will perform Beethoven's Grand Concerto; Signor Piatti, Signor Bottesini, M. Silas, and other eminent celebrated instrumentalists are engaged. The Orchestra will be selected from the Italian Operas and Philharmonic. Stalls, 10s 6d; Tickets, 7s each, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street, and at principal musicsellers.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES, Mdlle. Zerr, Mdlle. Graumann, Miss Browne, Herr Reichart, M. Stockhausen, &c., will sing at M. ERNST'S CONCERT. The most celebrated instrumental performers will be engaged for this occasion. Particulars at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

MESSRS. H. and R. BLAGROVE'S FIRST QUARTET and SOLO CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY MORNING next, JUNE 5, at the CONCERT ROOMS, 71, MORTIMER-STREET, at Three o'Clock. Performers: Miss Ransford, Madame Verdavainne, Messrs. H Blagrove, Dando, Watson, Clementi, R. Blagrove, Rice, Hausmann, Guest, and J. L. Hatton. Subscription Tickets for the Series, £1; Reserved Ditto, £1 10s, to be had only of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., and Messrs. Blagrove, 71, Mortimer-street. Single Tickets, 4s; Reserved ditto, 6s; and Family Tickets, to admit Three to One Concert, 10s; Reserved ditto, 15s. To be had at all the principal music shops.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at Ipswich; Thursday, at Woodbridge; on Friday, at Colchester; on Wednesday, June 11, at Bury St Edmunds; on Thursday, June 12, at Stowmarket; and on Friday, June 13, at Brentwood.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will repeat his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE 2, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had at the Music Shops; Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C. Ollivier, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and Messrs. R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at Eight.—Apollonicon; Mr. F. Chatterton's Juvenile Harpists, Miss Eyles, and the talented Collins Family; Solos, Violin and Concertina, by Miss Rosina Collins; Violoncello, by Miss Victoria Collins.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d, [illegible] 2s 6d.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs Kemble's Readings will be RESUMED NEXT WEEK, at the St. James's Theatre, commencing with HENRY IV. (Part 2).—Reserved stalls, 7s; boxes, 4s, pit, 2s. Private boxes and stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMOURISTS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, their Lives and Writings, their Friends and Associates. WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St James's. The THIRD LECTURE will take place on THURSDAY Morning next, JUNE 5th, to be continued each succeeding Thursday, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. The Course of Lectures will contain notices of Swift, Pope, and Gay; Addison, Steele, and Congreve; Fielding and Hogarth; Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith.

Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, £2 2s (for which the seats will be Numbered and Reserved); Single Tickets (unreserved), 7s 6d; Family Tickets (ditto), to admit Four, 21s; which may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams' Royal Library, 1, St James's-street, Messrs Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.—MR. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, intends giving, in the month of JUNE, a short course of TEN LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts.—Persons wishing to join the Class are requested to send their names to Mr TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.—An entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from very late Sketches, showing this highly interesting Country as it appeared last season, with views of Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal Gold Washings.—Admission, 1s, stalls, 2s; reserved seats, 3s.

M. GOMPERTZ'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA, illustrating a Voyage through the ARCTIC REGIONS, is now exhibiting at the PARTHENEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 72, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, conducting the spectator through Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Barrow's Straits, to Melville Island. Exhibition daily at 3 and 8 o'Clock; doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s, Reserved Seats, 3s; Juveniles under 12 years of age and Schools, half-price.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Last Week but One of the Wonderful and Amusing Experiments upon Persons in a perfectly wakeful state, by G W STONE, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, every evening except June 3d, on which evening Mr S will experimentalise at the Manor Rooms, Hackney. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.

REDUCED TO ONE SHILLING.—DR. KAHN'S celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, exhibited at the GRAND EXHIBITION ROOMS, 315, Oxford street, sixteen doors west of Regent-circus, is OPEN from Ten in the morning till Ten at Night. Popular Explanations of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman every hour. Admission 1s; Descriptive Catalogues, 6d.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall, near St James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. [illegible]
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

NO MORE DISPUTES WITH CABMEN.—A beautiful Copper-plate MAP of LONDON, arranged so as to show at a glance the Correct Cab-Fares all over London, with the Cab Laws in the English and French languages.—Sold by SIMPKIN and Co., SMITH and SONS, Strand, and all booksellers. Price 6d., in an elegant case for the waistcoat-pocket.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851.

THE Great Exhibition continues its prosperous career. The crowd of the wealthy, to whom money is no object of concern, has been succeeded by the crowd of respectable people, to whom shillings are matters of importance. The same good feeling is displayed by the new-comers as was exhibited by their predecessors; and what is perhaps as gratifying as any of the pleasant incidents connected with the rise and progress of this happily realised idea, is the fact that there is a real fraternity between the two classes of visitors. The rich have not abandoned the Crystal Palace, because the comparatively poor have been allowed access to its treasures of instruction; and her Majesty the Queen, and some of the most illustrious of her subjects, have freely mingled with the humbler crowds that have thronged to Hyde-Park since the price was reduced to a shilling. As yet the Exhibition is in its second stage only. The great bulk of the British working-classes have not made their appearance in it; nor can it be supposed that any large numbers of foreign artisans have yet found their way across the Channel. When these arrive, the Exhibition will have reached its last, and perhaps greatest, stage of usefulness, importance, and popularity. The same amalgamation of people of all ranks and classes will then, as now, we can have no doubt, after the experience of the past week, continue to render the Great Exhibition the most instructive and memorable spectacle of our time, or of any time in the history of civilisation. Hitherto all classes seem to have determined upon studying it in its manifold aspects of usefulness, and to have ceased to regard it as a mere show, got up for their amusement. They have taken this view not simply because the Sovereign was among the first to set the admirable example, and because the wealthy and titled of the land simultaneously followed it, but because they rightly appreciated its character and intention. Of course, amid such large masses of people, there must be many thousands disqualified by taste and temperament from taking the full advantage of the unrivalled opportunity afforded them, and who seek for nothing but amusement amid the beauties of art and the wonders of mechanism; but, taking the visitors as a body, and without distinction of class or price, it is quite evident that the majority turn their inspection to practical and educational account. Nothing can be more satisfactory than this.

THE British Parliament, it appears, has no real business to perform. The Property and Income-Tax is re-imposed for a year. The Russell Administration, in default of a better, is re-imposed for the same period. All difficult questions, in the power of the Ministry to stave off, are postponed until 1852. The Budget—a mere piece of patchwork and make-shifts—will be accepted, for better or for worse, as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer finds it convenient to bring it forward. The Papal Aggression Bill will be passed, despite of the factious opposition of the Irish members under the generalship of Mr. Reynolds, and the session will be brought to a close. There will thus be absolutely nothing to show for its existence beyond a bad Budget, and a measure directed against a foolish Pope and an ambitious Cardinal, but without power to restrain the aggressions of either. In such a House, and in such a temper of men's minds, it could scarcely be expected that Mr. Baillie's renewed bill of indictment against the proceedings of Lord Torrington in Ceylon, and the alleged mal-administration of the Colonial Department by Earl Grey should be successful. In February, 1849, when Mr. Ricardo engrafted a Free-trade motion upon Mr. Baillie's impeachment of the Colonial-Office, which was then for the first time brought forward, the question was one of more significancy and importance; but the state of parties has changed since that time, and Lord Torrington's misdeeds, if any, have been almost effaced from remembrance. At present the country and the House of Commons are alike inclined to demand, *cui bono?* and to pass on to other matter. At a time not very remote, it suited the purpose of Lord John Russell to treat Mr. Baillie's motion as one affecting the stability of his Administration; but that day has passed. It is not worth the while of any party in the Exhibition year, and in the middle of the session, to trouble his Lordship in his tenure of office, or to bring about a new political crisis. All these things will come early enough in 1852. Besides, the question of Lord Torrington's proceedings in Ceylon can now be separated from that of the reform of our colonial system with which it was formerly associated. If remembered at all, it is felt that whatever may have been his Lordship's mode of operation in that dependency he crushed an insurrection that, tenderly handled, might have proved a formidable one, and prevented, by severity at the outset, a war which might have been both sanguine and protracted, if it had not been met with vigour. As regards the Colonial Office, the time is not ripe for the satisfactory discussion of so wide a subject. Sooner or later it will have to be handled. Colonies and dependencies will each demand a hearing hereafter; but, in this year of 1851, it is evident, from the state of parties, and the temper of the Legislature, that they will demand it in vain. A strong Government and a new Parliament will find their work ready for them. In the meantime the subject is not inviting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DRAFTS FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following drafts are held in readiness to embark for the Cape to join their service companies; viz. 6th Royal, *dépôt* Nenagh, 1 officer and 36 men. 73rd Regiment, *dépôt* Naas—1 officer and 36 men. 74th Highlanders, *dépôt* Charles Fort, Kinsale—1 officer and 51 men. Her Majesty's iron screw frigate *Megæra*, of 1400 tons, and 350 horse-power, has been commissioned to convey reinforcements to Sir Harry Smith. She will not be ready for sea before the 4th of June. The Admiralty have further ordered her Majesty's iron screw steam frigate *Simoom*, of 2000 tons and 350 horse-power, to be also prepared at Portsmouth with all despatch for the conveyance of troops to the Cape. It is expected that these ships will make the passage to Table Bay in 30 days.

The 12th Lancers have been ordered to the Cape. They are to be raised to the Indian strength, for the purpose of proceeding to India after serving at the Cape.

COST OF THE PRESENT KAFFIR WAR.—It is said, on high authority at the Cape, that the cost incurred in the first month of hostilities was about £260,000, and that it had cost between £80,000 and £90,000 per month since.

DESERTIONS OF BRITISH SEAMEN AND MARINES.—Her Majesty's ship *Asia*, 84, flag-ship of the ex-Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has arrived home with 6 petty officers, 26 seamen, 48 marines, and 32 boys (total, 112), short of her proper complement of 750, most of the vacancies having been caused by desertions on the station to the "Californian diggins."

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.—Circular letters have been sent to officers commanding cavalry regiments, directing the suspension of the purchase of remounts, and requiring to know the number of horses wanted to complete the established number. The horses of the 12th Lancers, the regiment ordered to the Cape, are to be distributed amongst these cavalry regiments.

NEW INFANTRY MUSKET.—The authorities have ordered 30,000 of the improved muskets, which carry a conical-shaped ball, to be prepared for the army.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.—The Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General of the Forces, has commenced his annual tour of inspection of regimental and garrison schools.

VICTUALLING OF THE NAVY.—It appears by a Parliamentary return, printed on Wednesday, that the total amount paid for provisions and victualling stores during the year 1850, was £298,586, irrespective of provisions purchased abroad. Of this sum £145,904 was for British articles, £80,320 for colonial, and £72,362 for foreign. Unpayments, on account of vote No. 3, during the financial year 1850-51, inclusive of the above sums, amounted to £493,011 13s. 6d.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.—An order in council has been issued, altering the fee to be levied by British consuls or vice-consuls abroad, when called upon by masters of merchant ships to give their sanction in writing as to the shipment or discharge of seamen, or their certificate as to the desertion of seamen, and whose shipment or discharge shall have been so sanctioned, or whose desertion shall have been so certified. By this order it has been directed that it shall be lawful for the consular authorities mentioned to demand, recover, and receive from all masters or other chief officers or commanders of any ship or vessel belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects the sum of two shillings for every seaman so certified to, and that it shall not be lawful for them to levy a larger fee for such service.

The foundation-stone of a new Catholic chapel was laid at Poplar on Tuesday, by Cardinal Wiseman.

A gentleman farmer in Hants, named Twynam, is about to cultivate flax most extensively in the neighbourhood of Southampton. About 100 acres of land will shortly be devoted to this purpose.

A most philanthropic effort is being made at this time in the ports on the Tyne and other sea-ports, by a committee of London gentlemen, to form local committees, to whom sea apprentices becoming destitute by the misconduct of masters, or from other causes (not being shipwrecked, shipwrecked boys being protected by another society), may apply, and receive that protection their respective cases require.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FISHMONGER'S COMPANY.—The first of the great City companies' banquets, to celebrate the opening of the Great Exhibition, was given on Wednesday evening by the Fishmongers' Company, in their hall, near London-bridge. Sir John Easthope, Bart., prime warden of the company, was in the chair. And there were also present—the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, the Right Hon Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon Viscount Ebrington, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, the Hon. Horace Greeley, Lord de Mauley, Baron Charles Dupin, Sir H. de la Beche, C.B., the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sir James Brooke, Bart., Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P.; le Comte von Harrach, le Comte H. de Reguelay, le Comte de Salomon, Chevalier de Wyld, Mr. Penderel, the Right Honourable General, Lieut.-General Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P., &c. Lord John Russell and other members of her Majesty's Government were invited, and had signified their desire to attend, but were prevented in consequence of having to attend the Queen's concert at Buckingham Palace. From the same cause, Lord Palmerston was obliged to leave the company at an early part of the evening. There were several ladies present in the gallery.

THE MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.—This most wealthy and hospitable company has issued cards for a grand entertainment on Wednesday, the 11th of June, at which, in addition to the members of the company, the master has invited the Foreign Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations. We trust that the other companies will at least invite the foreign members of the several guilds which they profess to represent

CHURCH REFORM.—On Wednesday, a meeting of clergymen and laymen from various parts of England was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to concert measures for the establishment of a metropolitan convocation, having for its object the promotion of a timely and efficient reform of the National Church, so as to effect a closer conformity with the Scripture in its ritual, polity, ministry, and patronage. J. Sullivan, Esq., of Brighton, presided: Mr. H. Leander moved a resolution pledging the meeting to endeavour to restore the Church, reformed to its legitimate development in the spirit of the Reformers of the 16th century, whose aims were checked by the prejudices of the times; also to regard general union more than matters of ceremonial, and the necessity of having to attend to evangelical Christian now non-conforming. Mr. H Ellis seconded the resolution. The Rev. T. Sutton, of Merton, and C. B. Warren, of Hookstead, addressed the meeting, and the resolution was carried. It was further moved, "That the clergy and laity ought to go hand in hand to promote the following Church reforms:—First, a revision of the Prayer-book (and, secondly, a removal of the abuses attaching to property and the Church patronage." After which a committee was appointed to watch over the movement.

COPYRIGHT QUESTION.—In consequence of the late decision in the case of Boosey *v.* Jeffreys, a meeting of publishers, music-sellers, and others interested in the question was held on Tuesday, at No. 28, Soho-square, to consider the best course to be adopted with regard to the conflicting conclusions come to in the courts of law on the copyright in England of foreigners residing abroad. The recent judgment in the case referred to, so far from being viewed as a settlement of the question, leaves it still open to doubts on this point, which the "glorious uncertainty of the law" as laid down in the Court of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, are anything but calculated to remove. Mr. G. H. Bohn, publisher, and Messrs. Addison, Novello, and Chappell, were among those present. After much conversational discussion, it was resolved to appeal to the House of Lords, with a view to a final decision as to the rights of foreigners in relation to copyright; and a subscription was entered into among the parties present to defray the object.

CANTERBURY COLONY, NEW ZEALAND.—A meeting of the members of the Canterbury Association was held on Wednesday, at Sir Francis Adoph Stronge, Captain Bennett in the chair, at which Lord Lyttelton and a numerous body of the members attended, to hear the despatches and private letters read which announced the arrival of the colonists at the new settlement. The vessel which England with the new colonists, the *Charlotte Jane* the *Randolph*, and the *Sir George Seymour*, arrived on the 16th of December, within 13 hours of each other, and the *Cressy* on the 17th. From the despatch of Mr. Godley, the agent of the association, it appeared that Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, was present on the arrival of the vessel, and received the first of the party reported. The colony had also been visited by the Bishop of New Zealand, in his schooner, who had preached twice, and opened their first school. The chief town it had been determined to establish at Christchurch on the Avon, and not at Port Lyttelton, as originally intended, and every exertion had been made to complete a road into the interior: several of the claimants to the quarter-acre town allotments had let them on lease for 4 years, at the rate of £20, £15, and £12 per annum; four churches were already built, and had been opened for divine service on the previous Sunday. The prices of provisions was not high, meat being 5d per lb.; and flour, 25s. per cwt.; sawn timber was 16s. per 100 feet; whilst wheat, it was expected, would go down after the first pressures; 800 sheep had arrived from New South Wales. A lithographic press was in work. The letters of the colonists were of the most favourable nature, and looking exhilarating for the arrival of boats and horses from the other settlements.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The annual conversazione of the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, took place on Tuesday evening, at the house of the institution. The assemblage in point of numbers and wealth was very large, and, in spite of the monopoly of the Crystal Palace, there was an ample display of choice works of art and of good models of mechanical skill and manufacture, which were distributed with great taste and skill in the well arranged apartments, which were profusely decorated with flowers and hung with fine specimens of tapestry recently produced by the Gobelins manufactory at Paris. The company embraced nearly all the representatives of science and art, foreign and British, now in London, and a large number of rank and fashion. Mr. Cubitt, the president, attended by the members of the council and the secretary, received his guests with his usual urbanity; and on the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite, attended his Royal Highness through the rooms, explaining minutely the merits of the different models exhibited. In the course of the evening his Royal Highness Don Miguel, Duc de Braganza, and suite, arrived, and spent a very considerable period in the inspection of the mechanical models. On Wednesday, the rooms were again to own open in the middle of the day, for the purpose of enabling the ladies to see and admire the collection at their leisure, and the same arrangements were made as on the preceding evening for the opportunity. They were attended by Mr C Manby (secretary), and by Mr Forrest, who explained to them the various models

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The last conversazione of the series was held on Wednesday night, and was very attractive. The object of the society in giving these entertainments has been chiefly in compliment to the foreign visitors, and it is announced that they are to be renewed

DRURY-LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—On Wednesday evening the thirty-fourth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution was celebrated in the Freemason's-hall, Great Queen-street. Mr. S. B. Caldwell, M.P., was in the chair. The company was numerous, and included many theatrical celebrities. The gallery and the lower hall were crowded with ladies. Mr. Harley, as treasurer to the fund, spoke to the report, and the subscription announced to be not less than £300 and £400. There was a plentiful supply of musical entertainments: the names of Misses Dolby, F. Horton, and Eliza Birch, and of Messrs. Donald King, Bennett, Barrett, G. Taylor, and Sedgwick being read in the list of artistes whose services had been secured. Signor Bottesini exhibited great approbation by his performance on the contra-basso

HOLLOWAY.—George Schools.—On Wednesday the new ragged schools of the Holloway district, erected within the past year, under the presidency of Henry Fownall, Esq., in the Hornsey-road, were formally opened with a public meeting, which was attended by a large body of the district. In the absence of Mr. Fownall, the chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who was supported by several rev. gentlemen of various persuasions. In the report of the committee it was stated that the number of children in the schools were attended at present by 68 boys and 66 girls, and had imparted valuable scriptural and secular instruction to 260 children between the periods of May 1850 and 1851. It further appears that a debt of £300 remains due for the erection of the schools, remained to be liquidated. Several excellent addresses, in favour of such useful institutions, were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Aguil and Gilbert, who moved and seconded the adoption of the report, as also by the other gentlemen who took part in the day's proceedings.

THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this charitable institution was held on Thursday, at the Hospital, Charing cross: the Duke of Richmond in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted during the year amounted to 2054, of which 166 were in-patients, being an increase of eighty-four patients over the preceding year. The amount of stock at present invested was £5850. The receipts for the year were £631 8s. 4d., and the expenditure £963 6s. The report was adopted, and several noblemen and gentlemen, with the Grace the Duke of Richmond at their head, formed a deputation, and waited on Lord Seymour for the purpose of asking for a remission of the debt due to the Woods and Forests, and urging the claims of this institution on his Lordship's notice.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this charity was held at the hospital, Brompton. The report stated that during the past year there had been 488 in-patients; 385 were discharge relieved, and 99 remained in the hospital. The number of out-patients during the year amounted to 3061; the average daily number of attendance was by out-patients being about 90. The present number of patients waiting to be received into the hospital was 59. The report was adopted, and the officers elected for the ensuing year.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—The first annual meeting of this charity was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday: the Rev. Robert Brown in the chair. It was stated that during the past year the committee has granted assistance to 35 clergymen, in small sums, amounting to £172 15s. 0d., and disbursed by way of loan, £155. Four pensioners had died during the year, and the funds of the company. The total receipts had been £1340 12s. 5d., and the expenditure, including £500 invested in the funds, £1261 11s. 5d., leave on a balance of £84 2s. Since the making up of the account, Mr. W. F. Duncan had paid £100 on to their account, and Lord Teynmouth, who was unavoidably prevented presiding that day, £10 10s. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed.

The deliveries of tea last week in the London markets were 616,768 lb., being 46,000 lb. increase over the previous week. The stock of tea in London on the 14th instant was 36,166,000 lb., and in Liverpool 12,431,00[illegible] lb.; against 36,640,000 lb. and 8,988,000 lb. at the corresponding date of 1850.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—On Tuesday evening, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's comedy "Not so Bad as We Seem," was repeated to a numerous company, at Devon nire House, to a full and fashionable audience. The comedy was followed by a farce, "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," from the pen of Mr. Charles Dickens. The piece has been constructed to give Mr Stark Lemon and Mr. Dickens opportunities for a series of personations; and both gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably, more especial y Mr. Dickens, whose old woman, in the *Sowing Gossip* style and dialogues, was exquisite in its way.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The fourth monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern: Sir John Walmsley, M.P., in the chair. Mr. J. Bartley, a journeyman printer, of Norwich, delivered a lecture, the subject of which was the objections to the enfranchisement of the working classes. The lecturer commenced by stating, that the attempt to obtain the franchise by 3,000,000 of the working classes was the right direction. It was most curious to see how the franchise question was treated by the various political factions. The first objection to the enfranchisement of the working classes was the want of education, and the unfitness to the rights of property. This objection assumed that the working classes were a class without any property. The fact was, they were made so by taxation, and the present constitution of the House of Commons was a direct violation of the rights of property. Another objection was, that a large proportion of the working classes were too indifferent to the importance of morality to be interested with the franchise, which he considered altogether futile. In conclusion, the lecturer observed that any attempt to re-impose a tax upon food would give the greatest possible impetus to the demand of parliamentary reform. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Hume and Cobden in support of resolutions for carrying out the objects of the society; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY AND CHARITABLE FUND, FORE-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.—Two sermons were preached on Sunday last at Cripplegate Church, in behalf of the above institution, which has cured or relieved 8000 persons during the past year at their own houses, in the morning by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and in the evening by Archdeacon Hale, the vicar. Both preachers eulogized the humanity of the medical profession. A collection was made on each occasion.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Duke of Argyll presided, observed that the society originated from the circumstance of the attention of Christians in this country having been directed to the condition, in a religious point of view, of the Continent, and was established for the purpose of extending Protestantism on the continent of Europe. He regarded the principle involved in the society as one of paramount importance, as, since the period of the French Revolution, there had been a decrease in the interest and friendly feeling believed by the Protestant Churches. It could not be doubted, that, in many parts, the Roman Catholic religion was making progress, which, however, he had no doubt would be limited by the ramparts of truth; and Protestants should remember, that, whatever minor differences existed between them, they had, at present, a common cause to defend. Being one of those who considered the late edict of the Pope as one of semi-political aggression, he was of opinion (and in his place in the House of Lords he would act accordingly) that it should be most firmly met by Parliament, though, at the same time, he believed that no act of the Legislature could avert from them the dangers that existed from the aggressive spirit of the Roman Catholic religion. He objected, not on the ground of opposition to the papal aggression of territorial possession, which, he contended, was susceptible of being brought against the Protestant missionary efforts in France. There was no wish on the part of the supporters of the society to disseminate any particular form of Protestant ecclesiastical discipline. The noble Duke concluded by an energetic appeal to the Episcopalians to do all in their power to promote the objects of the society, as being calculated to reward internal [illegible] the objects of the society.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, ST. GEORGE'S-FIELDS.—It is not so generally known as it should be, that the school for the indigent blind is open for the inspection of visitors on the third Wednesday in every month, at three o'clock. The examination of the pupils will take place on Friday next, the Bishop of Chichester presiding.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—The election of annuitants for the benevolent department of the Provident Clerks' Association took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when one clerk was awarded an annuity of £25, and two widows were elected to annuities of £15 each.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—The absence of this distinguished nobleman from her Majesty's levee, on Wednesday, was occasioned by a bad, and nearly a dangerous, accident, which occurred to his Lordship on Tuesday. In going to mount his horse in the stable yard at Holdenby, Tuesday, he cast in the act of mounting a sometimes unruly and vicious horse, the animal reared so violently as to press the leg and thigh of the noble Marquis with great violence against the corner of the stable, and overturned the groom with great violence against the corner of the stable, and overturned the noble charger. The concussion produced was so great as to occasion the confinement of the noble Marquis to his room. The gallant Lord Combermere officiated as Gold Stick in consequence on Wednesday.

IMPORTATION OF OYSTERS.—The American packet-ship *Prince Albert*, from New York, has brought 30 bosses of oysters as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Osterly Park, between Mr. W—n and Mr. G—y, in which Sir Robert P—— acted as one of the seconds. The parties, it is said, it is understood, from some disagreement at cards some weeks since at the Turf Club. One of the gentlemen having received his opponent's fire without effect, discharged his own pistol in the air, and the affair terminated.

Thursday last, being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II., the household troops were reviewed by the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished officers, on the parade ground behind the Horse Guards, in presence of a large concourse of persons. A great many ladies and gentlemen, who were admitted by tickets, as usual on such occasions, took inside the general circle, and appeared much delighted with the scene, which was long-lined one of the liveliness of the day.

SOUTH LONDON FLOWER SHOW.—On Wednesday a grand miscellaneous flower show was held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens by the South London Florieultural Society; and, favoured by the fineness of the weather, it had a large number of visitors. Five spacious marquees were erected for the occasion, and these, though by no means filled with specimens, contained sufficient to interest spectators and to afford good materials for prizes. Amongst the competitors were many of the most eminent growers, but the amateurs occupied a respectable position. The display of azaleas and pelargoniums was, perhaps, the best in the collection. A marked improvement since last year was visible in the pansies. The list of prizes was large.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—The following is a copy of the scale of water-rates proposed to be inserted in the Schedule B of the Metropolis Water Bill, now before Parliament. It will be seen that the charges are enormously high, and that the rebates, in many cases, will be worse than the malady which the measure proposes to cure:—For water supplied to any house, warehouse, or other building, not being a house, warehouse, or other building, not being a house with any dwelling-houses for domestic purposes, where the house contains not more than one room, 8s. per annum. Where the house contains two rooms, and not more, a rate not exceeding 5s. per annum. Where the house contains more than two rooms, a rate according to the number of rooms in such house, at a rate not exceeding such amount for each room as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, where the house contains more than two and not more than six rooms, a rate not exceeding 4s. per annum for each room. Where the house contains more than six, and not more than nine rooms, at not exceeding 2s 6d. per annum for each room. And where the house contains more than nine rooms, not exceeding 4s. per annum for each room. If there be a bath in a dwelling-house, then, in addition to the rate above specified in respect of such dwelling-house, the sum of 5s. per annum for each such bath shall be payable. Fifteen gallons per day may be supplied for the water supplied to any dwelling-house shall be charged in respect of any watercloset therein.] For water supplied to any stable, a rate not exceeding 3s. 6d. per annum for each stall. For water supplied to any coach-house, where the same is constructed to contain one carriage only, a rate not exceeding 3s. 6d. per annum; and where the coach-house is constructed to contain more than one carriage, a rate to be charged according to the number of carriages the same is constructed to contain, at not exceeding 3s. 6d. per annum for each carriage. The mean temperature of the week was 53 deg. The wind was variable, but on four days was most in the North-West.

HUDDERSFIELD MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The commission to execute this monument has been conferred upon Mr. Alfred Browsley, a young and rising sculptor, of Leeds. It will be a Sicilian marble statue, 6 feet 6 inches high, upon an elaborate stone pedestal 18 feet high.

RAILWAY TESTIMONIAL.—A committee of gentlemen in the habit of travelling from the Euston station of the North-Western Railway, have opened a subscription to make some acknowledgment to Mr. Bickley, the station-master, for his uniform civility, alacrity, and attention to the comfort of passengers.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It would appear as if all progressions and even ordinary calculations as to matters connected with the progress of the "World's Fair" are to be falsified, and that the matter is so far out of the pale of ordinary things as to render even a guess at what may happen next almost impossible. On Monday last the doors were to be besieged by an impatient multitude, and such an inroad was to be made upon the hitherto easy-going arrangements of the Exhibition, that a demonic was to be order af the day during two-thirds of the week, a genteel latitude being permitted in the other portion. "King Mob," according to some of our daily contemporaries, was to take possession, and unanimously rule rough-shod over all order. Fusilier jackets and unwashed faces were to take the place of silks and velvets, and dainty red and white. The Executive wisely determined to take Monday as an experimental day; and, though preparations as to barricades and police were made for a crush, they were not needed; and in a short time after the quiet and peaceable entrance of the few well-dressed and intelligent members of the artizan classes who had assembled at the doors, these ominous-looking erections were, with singular good taste, at once removed, and the stream allowed to flow regularly in, without being met at the entrance by the preparations for a siege.

One expectation only has been realised, and that a most pleasing one. It is now a fact that the visitors whose presence was to destroy all comfort really promote it, by moving about to *see the Exhibition*, instead of sitting, as their superiors in station did, blocking up the passages to *see each other*.

The last days of the previous week showed a gradual increase in the number of visitors and the receipts, until on Saturday the latter reached the astounding sum of £5071 in five-shilling admissions. The company on this day was more numerous than select, speaking, of course, in the highest sense of the latter word; for many persons perpetrated the extravagance of paying the high admission fee in order to see the wonders of the place in peace and quiet, and after all could not do so, in consequence of the numbers who were there for the same purpose; whilst on Monday they might have achieved their point with great ease, since nothing could possibly be more pleasant for really examining the Exhibition than that day was. And really the visitors made use of their opportunity, for, having carefully looked after the *commissariat* department before setting out, the various parties into which the crowd of individual settled themselves to a good day's work in the exploration of the beauties around, when once they had recovered from their astonishment on entering

The number of persons present exceeded 23,000, and the money taken at the doors only reached £920 in day admissions, and £40 in season tickets. On Tuesday, the comparative quietude of the place had become known, so that no longer fearing a crush, numbers ventured who otherwise would have stepped away. About 30,000 persons attended, and the receipts were £1347. Her Majesty having returned from Osborne on the previous day, paid her usual early visit, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and her guests; and, after inspecting a portion of the foreign side, and taking another general view of the leading objects of the Central Avenue, the Royal party proceeded to the first floor before two o'clock to the gallery near the Transept, commanding a view of the interior of the south entrance—her Majesty and the Prince being desirous to see the entrance of the people on this the second day of the less-prized admission. On Wednesday upwards of 37,000 visitors were admitted at the daily fee, and the sum realised reached £1859 4s. This progressive increase is most satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the floating already displayed, that there is time and opportunity for all, will continue, and that no absurd and inconvenient crowding will take place

Professors Ansted and Cowper have been proceeding with their lectures very successfully, although the arrangements are as yet by no means complete. Oxford sent up a large party on Saturday, preparatory to Professor Maskelyne's lectures; and in a short time we may hope to see the system of instruction thus early begun grow into an integral part of the Exhibition, and be quite as attractive as the Koh-i-noor, and less disappointing in the results.

The Russian department has been closed during the arrangement of the contributions lately arrived. These consist of *paryuetage* of a very elegant character, porcelain, metal castings, gold and silver-work, musical instruments, tapestry, and embroidery; and there can be no doubt that the display will be a highly satisfactory one. It is now generally understood, too, that the United States exposition is to be arranged without another consignment, for which, however, we shall have to wait until it crosses the Atlantic.

The model dwelling-houses for the labouring poor, built near the south entrance, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as illustrative of the principles and sanitary arrangements, are now open to visitors, by orders obtainable in the Exhibition, in the Mineral Manufactures Court, No. 124, and will be a source of highly interesting inspection to a vast number of persons during the period of the Exhibition. Of course, due attention will be paid to the arrangements illustrated in these erections in our further notices of the Exhibition.

PRINCE OF WALES' BAZAAR.—The Cosmorama in Regent-street has been recently fitted up as a new, and certainly very elegant, bazaar, the arrangements of which appear to be unexceptionable. The Cosmorama portion of the building still remains, and many new views have been added. The of the city of Edinburgh exhibiting the effects of a conflagration, is certainly striking; nor the Park of Versailles, taken from the gallery of the palace, other than picturesque. The interior of St. Peter's, at Rome, is still retained, and must always continue attractive.

MAXIMILIEN ARMOUR.—At Saville-house, Leicester-square, an extraordinary collection of Maximilian armour of the 15th and 16th centuries is now exhibited. We have never witnessed anything in this way so gratifying as this assemblage of antique mail. There are several complete equestrian suits, for both the man and his charger, which, together with upwards of 150 specimens of engraved, inlaid, and battle-armour. There are also 100 men of the Emperor's body guard, clothed in suits of bright steel, the habits and effects itself came from Germany. The workmanship of all is of the highest quality, and many of them are beautifully engraved. In the apartment we find five groups representing the five quarters of the globe. Napoleon, Wellington, Blucher, named Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the other two representing the war of the Titans and a Bacchanal festival. The exhibition is well worth visiting, as not even the Tower itself can exhibit a more complete collection, rare and valuable.

We are informed that the directors of the Sailors' Home, Well-street, London Docks, with a view of affording facilities to seamen at the out-ports to visit the Great Exhibition, have determined to appropriate for their use, at the lowest possible charge, as many bed-rah as can be spared for that purpose; and the means of reaching it by Blue-Peter below near the institution, it is hoped that many sailors, both of the navy and of the mercantile marine, will be induced to visit the Crystal Palace.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE DAILY SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The usual morning and afternoon divine services will be discontinued for the present, except on Sundays, so as to enable the workmen to complete the preparations making for the erection of the parochial or charity school children of the metropolis and vicinity, which will be held on Thursday, the 12th of June. In consequence of this splendid edifice having been opened daily to the public gratis, from nine in the morning till six or seven in the evening since the 1st instant (without the so long complained of charge of 2d. entrance), vast numbers of persons have visited it. Westminster Abbey, also, is the daily attraction of thousands; and the approach should not be forgotten by the Dean of Westminster for his liberality in opening the whole sacred edifice to the public free (with the exception of Henry VII.'s Chapel for the present).

"PEACE."

PAINTED BY MR. ARMITAGE.

THIS large and characteristic portrait of the "Bona Dea" of the Great Exhibition, is placed upon the south side of the Fine Arts Court, and is a source of great attraction. The composition is striking: the Goddess of Peace sits placidly upon a colossal animal—the emblem of majesty and power—bearing in her hand the olive branch, indicative of her companion, Plenty, and above is the star of her divinity; in one hand she bears the olive branch, and her other hand rests upon a classic rudder, emblematic of the great increase of civilisation. At her feet lie chased

all quality,

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war.

The picture has, however, a two-fold interest, it being a specimen of "painting with silica colours," the invention of Mr. Thomas Miller, 56, Long-acre. These colours were introduced by the inventor about ten years since, and have been used by many eminent artists; and Mr. Armitage, who kindly consented to paint a picture in silica, free of charge, Mr. Miller, of course, being at the expense of the materials, &c., and the result is the allegorical companion, Plenty, and above is the star of her divinity; in one hand she bears the olive branch, and her other hand rests upon a classic rudder, emblematic of the great increase of civilisation. At her feet lie chased

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We may also direct the reader's attention to other specimens of this painting with silica colours. The altarpiece of St. Michael's Church, Basinghall-street, Strand, painted in December, 1844, is executed on an imperishable fresco stucco, and, although having all the appearance and brightness of fresco, is painted in a manner precisely similar to the process of oil painting, with the imperishable colours of the old masters. It has a dead surface, so that it may be satisfactorily viewed from any part of the church.

The Wolsey Hall, Hampton-court Palace, which has lately been renovated with the above colours, is justly admired by all visitors for the brilliancy of its decorations. It was found impossible to produce tints with any other colours that would harmonise with the depth and richness of those of the old stained glass.

"PEACE"—PAINTED BY ARMITAGE.—IN THE FINE ARTS COURT OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HUMMING-BIRDS, FROM MR. GOULD'S COLLECTION, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MR. GROOM'S EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.

In our Journal of last week we briefly noticed the superb collection of Tulips exhibiting at Clapham Rise, in the grounds of Mr. Henry Groom, who has long been esteemed the most enterprising and successful grower of Tulips in the kingdom. We now engrave three of the most interesting specimens, in describing which it is necessary to begin with No. 3, as it is a figure of the Wild Tulip of the Levant, from which all the beautiful varieties now in cultivation in our gardens are said to have been produced. It is of a rich red colour, with a violet blue at the base of each petal. It was first introduced into England about the year 1577, and is known to botanists under the name of *Tulipa Gesneriana*. If this, indeed, be the parent of our garden varieties, great must have been the patience and perseverance of the first cultivators; and although we may now laugh at the Dutch for the extravagant prices they gave for their Tulips, still to this people is due the credit of having been the first to open up a field of never-ending beauty, by developing the capability to produce varieties of which the plant is subject; and if it is understood that the Tulip does not usually flower when raised from seed under seven years, and after it has flowered frequently remains of a plain uniform colour for years without becoming variegated, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that on the first production of a variegated Tulip it should have been the wonder of its day. The Dutch continued for many years to be the principal growers of Tulips, and produced many fine kinds now in cultivation. About sixty or seventy years since, some persons in England began to raise them from seed with considerable success, and it has since been practised to such an extent, that we can now boast of having entirely eclipsed the Dutch both in the number and beauty of our varieties.

The engraved specimen No. 2 is a beautifully feathered Bizard Tulip, raised by Mr. Groom, and which he has named "Dr. Horner." It is a perfectly-shaped flower, considered to be the very best in cultivation, and valued at one hundred guineas. No. 1 is also a seedling, raised by Mr. Groom, but not yet named: it is a fine deep-feathered bizard, very perfect, and will be a most valuable flower.

These specimens contrast well with the original species, and show to what an extent not only the colour but the shape of a flower may be improved by steadily developing the latent beauties of nature.

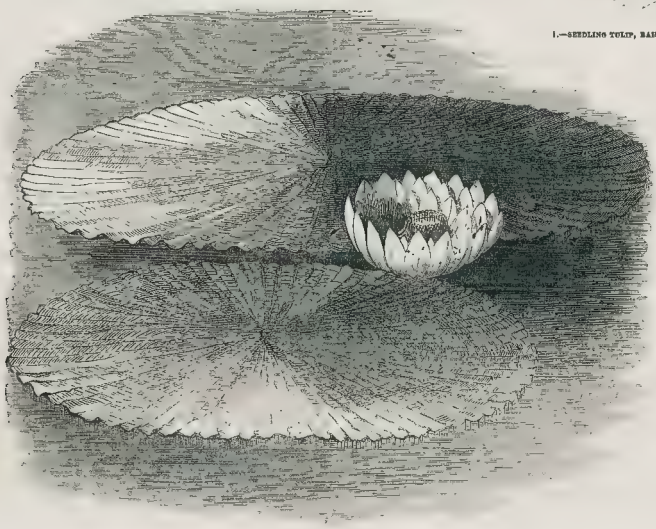
THE VICTORIA REGIA.

A successful attempt has been made by Messrs. John Weeks and Co., King's Road Nursery, Chelsea, to grow this magnificent plant in the open air. For this purpose was prepared a pond 21 feet in diameter and 3½ feet in depth, wherein the lily was planted in loam and river sand, on the 3rd of March, when it had three leaves, the largest being 18 inches in diameter. The plant has since increased in size, and has a robust and healthy appearance: the number of leaves on at present is seven, varying from 3½ feet to 4 feet in diameter; and, as the season increases in warmth, they will attain to a much larger size. The petioles of the leaves are from eight to twelve feet in length, throwing them a considerable distance from the base of the plant.

The first flower partially expanded on the evening of the 16th inst.: for some hours previously it gave out a very rich and powerful fragrance, which could be perceived at a considerable distance. The flower became fully expanded on the following evening, and displayed all its beauties to an admiring company, who had been for a considerable time watching its developement. The colours of the lily are white and pink; the outer rows of petals being white, and the inner a rich pink. The entire flower is from 9 inches to a foot in diameter: it is of short duration, opening only on two successive evenings; but there is a constant display of flowers throughout the season. The plant has a more noble appearance in the open air than when growing in the hot-house aquarium the leaves becoming hypocrateriform, a natural desideratum of much interest.

The pond in which the plant is growing is heated by hot-water pipes, of which there are two rows placed at the bottom communicating with a boiler which heats, besides, a range of houses, the temperature being thereby kept at from 75 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. There is a constant flow of clear water into the pond, and a waste pipe to carry off the

1.—SEEDLING TULIP, RAISED BY MR. GROOM. 2.—FEATHERED BIZARD TULIP: "DR. HORNER." 3.—WILD TULIP OF THE LEVANT.



VICTORIA REGIA," IN FLOWER, AT MESSRS. WEEKS', KING'S-ROAD NURSERY CHELSEA.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, LOWER-ROAD, ISLINGTON, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

superabundance and keep the surface clear. A margin of blue, yellow, and white water-lilies is placed round the *Victoria Regia*, and tends to show well their lovely and truly regal Sovereign in all her majesty. A temporary covering is placed over the plant at night to protect it from storm and cutting winds.

The *Victoria Regia* has been an object of unceasing interest from the moment of Sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1837, finding this magnificent plant in one of the rivers of British Guiana. In England the *Victoria Regia* first flowered in 1849, and the specimen represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 17. A leaf and flower of the plant, it will be recollected, was presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Windsor, by Mr. Paxton; and the pain of circumscribing within this very plant was mainly contributary to the success of the Great Exhibition as so interesting as to merit recapitulation. We give it in Mr. Paxton's own words:—" Having in contemplation the erection of the great conservatory (at Chatsworth) in its present form, it was determined, in 1836, to erect a new curvilinear hothouse, 60 feet in length and 26 feet in width, with the eliptical roof on the ridge and furrow principle, to be constructed entirely of wood, for the purpose of exhibiting how roofs of the kind could be supported. The plan adopted was this—the curved rafters were composed of several boards securely nailed together on templets of wood cut to the exact curve; by this means a strength and firmness was obtained sufficient to support an enormous weight. This house was subsequently fitted up for the *Victoria Regia*, and it was here I invented a waterwheel to give motion to the water in which the plant grew; and here this singularly beautiful aquatic flowered for the first time in this country on November 9, 1849. You will observe *a pressure was like engine in this case.* If you examine this, and compare it with the drawings and models, you will perceive that nature has provided it with longitudinal and transverse girders and supporters, on the same principle that I, borrowing from it, have adopted in this building."

MR. GOULD'S COLLECTION OF HUMMING-BIRDS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

AMONG the new buildings erected during the spring, is a large saloon on the left of the walk which leads from the south entrance of the Society's garden towards their splendid collection of *carnivora*. This room is devoted to an object not more novel than interesting, and we have no doubt that it will become one of the most attractive points in the admirable establishment to which it is a fitting appendage.

The idea which Mr. Gould and the Society have had in view, is the complete illustration of the family of Humming-birds by a series of examples of every species mounted in such a manner as display the peculiarities of their structure, colour, and the changes of plumage which characterise the differences of age and sex. The family of Humming-birds has been well selected for this instructive exhibition, both on account of their peculiar beauty, and the infinite variety of form which occurs among them.

The species of Humming-birds which were known to Linnæus probably did not exceed a dozen. Mr Gould has succeeded in collecting nearly three hundred; and his collectors, who are now actively searching the unexplored regions of Mexico and the Andes, will, without doubt, bring to light many more than have yet become known to us.

The splendour of plumage, which forms so well-distinguished a feature in this group, has probably given rise to the popular error that Humming-birds are found in the East. The truth is, however, that Humming-birds exist only on the continent of America, in the West India Islands, and in two islands of the Pacific. The form, therefore, is essentially American; one beautiful little species is well known in the United States, and passes through the whole extent of that vast territory from its winter quarters in Mexico, until it reaches Canada, which is the extreme northern limit on the eastern side of America. On the western side, a similar species, but much more brilliant in colour—in fact, the most intensely brilliant of the whole group—migrates from Mexico, through California, to Nootka Sound, and probably even as far as Sitka. From Bolivia, on the other side of the Equator, another brilliant species migrates to the south, and penetrates as far as Terra del Fuego, where the officers of her Majesty's ship *Beagle* found them feeding on insects in the blossoms of the fuschia while snow lying upon the ground around them. Humming-birds do not necessarily require a high temperature, and that they can support an intense degree of cold is abundantly proved by the very altitude to which several species are entirely limited in the Andes. On the snow line of Chimborazo, for instance, is found more than one species of very great beauty, at an elevation of from 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the neighbouring mountains of Pichincha and Cotopaxi have also species which are peculiar to them.

The temperate regions of the Andes, from 7000 to 10,000 feet of altitude, produce the greatest number of these birds, which for the most part are distributed throughout that mountain range in locally defined limits, within an area marked out for the species by the peculiar features of soil and aspect which control the production of vegetation, and, consequently, of the insects which derive their existence from that source, and form, in their turn, the main sustenance of Humming-birds.

It is a popular, but very erroneous belief, that Humming-birds feed entirely upon honey. Although they occasionally take both honey and pollen, the real object of their search is found in the insects which inhabit them. These insects are frequently so microscopic that they escape the naked eye, and this fact gives apparent probability to the error above mentioned. To enable the Humming-bird to seek successfully for these minute animals in the recesses of flowers, it is evident that the variety of form which abounds throughout the endless genera of plants would require a somewhat commensurate adaptation of the beak of the bird. We find, therefore, among the species already known, the most beautiful provisions of mechanism for the end proposed; and we have selected, as an example of it, the group which is represented. This species (*Doclinastes ensifer*) lives on insects which hide in the blossoms of *Bersamacia*. To enable the bird to penetrate to the extremity of the deep tubular flower of these plants, he is furnished with a development of beak which is at first sight truly astonishing and incomprehensible. The beautiful and instructive manner in which Mr. Gould has illustrated the peculiar form of this species, may be taken as a type of the whole collection, which has been arranged upon the uniform plan of presenting five or six specimens of each species at one view. The manner in which this is effected is simple, but in combination forms the most gorgeous effect of colour which can possibly be imagined, from the diminutive size of the objects which produced it. Plate glass cases, chiefly of octagonal form, are ranged throughout the room, in which the light is carefully modified, with the view of giving effect to the splendid rich glitter in every direction upon the head, the throat, the back, the breast, or the tail of these birds. Each side of the cases, as it is turned towards the spectator, presents a species for his study and his admiration; and it is impossible for any thoughtful person to look upon these objects for the first time, without feeling that there exists in the unknown treasures of nature a profound source of the beautiful of which he here sees a new and wonderful development.

The universal feeling of pleasure created by this remarkable collection at the private view, with which we were favoured, leaves no doubt as to the interest which it will excite among the educated classes, as its true character becomes known; and although the great majority of the species which are contained in it consist of objects of little value to the world, on account of their colour, there are so many which are remarkable for their form, that it is our intention to return to them for future notice.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, LOWER-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

THE new Church of St. Matthew, at the corner of Canonbury-street, Islington, was, on Tuesday, consecrated by the Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonial. The Rev. E. F. Alder, A.M. (the incumbent), performed the service with a clearness of intonation which ensured his being thoroughly audible and impressive. We regret that other parts of the service were not equally distinct. The Bishop took for his text, John xvii 3: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This prayer was offered for the Apostles in the first place, and ultimately for the whole body of Christians; asserting, not only the union of Christ with the Father, but his perfection as a man—the faultless example of virtue. According to that example, asceticism was not required, though abstinence from sin was. Nonconformity with the world, in the latter particular, would excite calumny and opposition. It was the prayer of the founder of Christianity that we should *all* be made one. What, then, the use of schism, and how great the use of creeds and propositions of faith. These constituted our privileges, as members of a true branch of the Holy Catholic Church—a Church free from the pantheism and rationalism of continental Churches. The Bishop of Rome is well aware that the main strength of Protestantism lies in the Church of England; his own Church supports super-stition and idolatries from which she is free—propagates heresies and promotes schisms. Papal emissaries insinuate themselves everywhere, exciting warm imaginations and weak judgments. All the more need, therefore, for the multiplication of Protestant churches and schools. The church was numerously and respectably filled; and the collection after the sermon amounted to the large sum of £630, which, we are happy to add, will enable the committee to liquidate the debt on building, and have in hand a balance available for the purchase of an organ.

The first stone of this new district church was laid on the 27th of July last; so that its erection has only occupied ten months.

Its south front is in Canonbury-street, its east end is towards the Lower-road, immediately opposite Rotherhild-street. The style of the church is transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. It is cruciform in plan, and consists of nave, choir, and transepts. The eastern part of the choir forms the chancel. The tower and spire is at the south-eastern intersection of choir and transept, and a small stair turret occupies a corresponding posit on on the north side. Immediately adjoining is the vestry. A south porch and entrances at west end of nave, and in north transept, give access to the church. Spiral staircases in tower and stair-turret lead to galleries in transepts and staircases at the west end, in rear of the baptistry to the children's gallery. The main body of the church is left free from obstruction of every kind, and the pulpit and desk are so placed as to command every sitting in the church. The position of the organ is on the ground floor, at the south-west junction of the nave and transepts. The seats are all open, with carved bench ends. The choir, in addition, has a row of stalls, seats on either side. The pulpit, desk, and altar rails are of Caen stone. The flooring is of plain red and grey tiles, inlaid with encaustic tiles. The font is at the west end of the church upon a raised dais and plinth. The east window is filled in with stained glass, by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

The church is lighted with gas, by two large central lamps of ornamental ironwork of mid level character; and, besides, a smaller lamp under the west gallery, and brackets and standards in choir and transepts.

The enclosure of church-ground is by a dwarf wall of rag-stone, with piers, buttresses, and copings of fine dressed stone.

The entire cost of erecting this church is within the amount of the original estimate, £4000—the purchase of site and other contingencies making a total of £4800.

The works have been executed by Mr. W. S. Dove, builder, of Milner-square, Islington, from the design and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, architect, of Lancaster-place.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

EXETER DIOCLSAN SYNOD.

The following are the matters which will be considered at the Diocesan Synod which is to be held in the Cathedral at Exeter, on Wednesday, 25th June next, and the two following days :—

On the 25th will be proposed—

I. A declaration of adherence to the article of the Nicene Creed. " I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins;" and especially to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the articles and formularies of our own Church, on the spiritual grace given to infants in the daily Sacrament of Baptism.

II. A declaration of adherence generally to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as now set forth in the Articles of Religion, and in the Book of Common Prayer; and of our firm belief that cessation from our Church, being a sound branch of the Catholic Church, to any other religious community, is an act of schism; and, in particular, that secession to the Church of Rome involves the abandonment of truth for error, and is perilous to salvation.

III. A declaration against the recent schismatical assignment of a Bishopric of Plymouth by the Pope.

On the 26th and 27th the following subjects will be considered, so far as the time shall admit.

1. Education according to the principles of the Church of England. Schools for the poor—middle schools—training colleges of masters at Exeter, of mistresses at Truro. Inspection of schools.

2 Catechising. Best mode of carrying out the requirements of the Church as stated in the rubrics and canons.

3. Continued pastoral superintendence of the young who have left school —especially the encouragement of the living together of young agricultural labourers, on a plan at once economical, and under regulations for self-discipline in agricultural colleges. (See "Parochial Work," by the Rev. C. Monro, p. 194—198.)

4. Increasing the number of authorised teachers and assists nts of ministers by the ordaining of permanent deacons, especially of teachers duly recommended from the Training College at Exeter.

5. Assistance of lay parishioners to the parochial clergy, especially by encouraging voluntary associations for prayer.

6. More frequent divine services in churches on week-days. Due observance of the days appointed by the Church to be kept holy. On Ascension Day the Lord's Supper to be always administered.

7. More frequent celebration of the holy communion.

8. Separation of services, especially in connexion with the two immediately preceding questions.

9. Public performance of public baptism of infants, and right of parents, giving due notice, to require the public baptism of their children on holydays.

10 Care to be taken in the selection of persons in whom the cure of souls, and correcting false notions of that responsibility The encouragement ent of bodies of persons (especially Sunday school teachers, district visitors, and other lay parishioners) agreeing to undertake the office of sponsors in case a worse is not to be found necessary.

11. Churching of women after illegitimate births, under what regulations?

12. Whether the office of burial, contained in the Liturgy, may and ought to be performed over all that are buried—(except the taking the corpse into the church, where there is danger of infection)—advising the min ster, who may doubt whether the party to be buried shall receive any of the exemptions in the Rubrique before the office of burial, to refer his doubt with as little delay as possible to the Bishop, for his guidance, according to the directions contained in the preface " concerning the service of the Church."

13 Selections of metrical versions of psalms and of hymns.

14. Receiving persons from the Church from the Dissenting schism in this country, or from other schismatical communities—after previous refere nce of the several cases to the Bishop for his direction

15. Whether to re-marry those who, having been previously married before the Registrar, may desire the blessing of the Church ?

H. EXETER.

St. Gu rlus, May 22, 1851.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER.—PROTEST.

A protest signed by forty-four clergymen of the diocese of Exeter against the synod proposed to be held by the Bishop on the 25th of June next, h as been published. It is as follows.—

"The Lord Bishop of Exeter having announced to his clergy his intention of holding a 'synod or diocese' on the 25th of June next, to be composed of certain official persons mentioned in his Lordship's pastoral letter, dated ' London, April 9, 1851,' and of representatives to be elected by the clergy of the different deaneries,—

" We, the undersigned presbyters of the diocese, deem it to be our duty to put forth and publish our reasons for declining to attend any ruridecinal meetings for electing such representatives, or otherwise to take any part whatever relating to such assembly of the clergy called ' a synod,' or the proceedings and acts thereof

" We have come to this determination,

" 1. Because, if such assembly, summoned and holden accordi g to the directions, and for the purposes mentioned in the Bishop's pastoral let er, do not contravene the strict letter of the laws at present in force for regulating the action of the Church of England, it is, in our judgment and belief, opposed to the spirit and intention of such laws and constitutions, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the Church.

" 2 Because the primary and avowed object for which such assembly is to be convened is to in-ue a synodical declaration of adherence to the article of the creed,—' I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins,' which it is alleged has been virtually denied by a judgment delivered by her Majesty the Queen, as, under God, the only supreme governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, on the recommendation of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, with the concurrence of the two archbishops ; such a declaration being, as we believe, altogether uncalled for, inasmuch as the decision of her Majesty was not intended to impugn, neither does it, in our judgment, in any degree whatever impugn, such article of the creed—an article which we constantly and solemnly repeat before God and in the face of the congregation, with the full ' assent and consent' of our minds

" 3 Because, although it is declared by the bishop that in th s proceedings of such assembly it is his ' desire that there shall be as great consideration as possible for the judgment of all,' and that ' the representatives shall speak and vote therein according to their judgment,' yet it is expressly provided in the pastoral letter calling the assembly, that ' the bishop shall himself decide what matters shall actually be brought under the consideration of the synod,' and ' that decision shall be announced an act of the synod which has not his concurrence.'

" 4. Because, whatever be the object of holding such assembly, it is manifestly powerless in law, not having authority to pass any canon or ordinances which can settle any matter whatever, or be binding even upon those who pass them, whilst it is calculated to produce great evil and mischief, even to the diminution of the Church, being designedly intended to exhibit this diocese as independent in itself, standing out in unbecoming and injurious, if not schismatical, opposition to the archbishop of the province, and the constituted authorities, by which the whole body of the Church of England is governed.

" For these reasons we feel compelled to abstain from taking any part whatever in the proposed assembly; and in putting them forth we deem it to testify our unfeigned respect and honour for the character of the present ar chbishop of the province, as well as for the office which he holds, and at the same time to express our deliberate opinion that his Grace had not ' forfeited his right to Catholic communion.'

" May, 1851." [Here follow the signatures of 44 clergymen.

PETITION TO HER MAJESTY FOR THE REVIVAL OF THE SYNODICAL FUNCTIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At the Royal Levee on Wednesday, Earl Nelson presented to her Majesty the following petition for the revival of Convocation, unanimously agreed to and signed at the great meeting held at St. Martin's and Freemasons' Hall on the 23rd of July last year, in consequence of the Gorham judgment:—

" TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

" Showeth,—That we, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, duly acknowledging your Royal supremacy as supreme governor within these your dominions in all causes, over all persons, as the same is expressed in the articles of the Church of England, humbly entreat your Majesty to grant us redress in a matter which deserves our consideration as members of us as ministers of the said Church.

" That the case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, lately decided by the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, a very grave point of doctrine touching the foundation of the faith has been treated in such a manner as incidentally, but effectually, to contradict the plain and obvious meaning of the Prayer-book.

" That, in consequence of this decision (whatever be its legal validity) great scandals have arisen, and very many are unsettled and disturbed in conscience, whose only wish is to serve God in peace in the portion of the church wherein they have been called.

" That this has always been allowed by the law of this country, as well as by the custom of the whole Church from the earliest ages, that religious questions of faith and discipline should be settled, according to Scriptural precedent, by Synodical assemblies of the bishops and clergy.

" That Magna Charta begins by declaring ' that the Church of England be free, and shall have all her rights entire, and her liberties inviolate;' and among those it was secured, by an ancient law of this realm, that she should ' have her judgments free.'

" That in the declaration of your Majesty's Royal predecessor, King Charles I., prefixed to the Articles of the Church, her synodical functions are recognised in the promise—" That out of our princely care, that the churchmen may do the work which is proper unto them, the bishops and clergy, from time to time in Convocation upon their humble desire, shall have licence, under our broad seal, to deliberate of and and de all such things as, being made plain by them and assented unto by us, shall concern the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England now established, from which we will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree.'

" To the intent, therefore, that the grievance aforesaid may be remedied, and the Church herself enjoy full freed om to exercise her inherent and inalienable office of declaring and judging all matters purely spiritual, to the welfare of your Majesty, and the peace of your people,

" Your petitioners humbly implore your Majesty—That all questions touching the doctrines of the Church of England, arising on appeal, or in your Majesty's temporal courts, may hereafter be referred to the spiritually of the Church of England:

" And, further, that your Majesty will be pleased to remove the impediments, which now obstruct the exercise of the ancient synodical functions of the Church, in order to the determination of the aforesaid question of doctrine, as well as of other matters affecting her welfare, to the salvation of souls, and the glory of her divine Head.

" And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WOOLWICH.—The noble organ in this church was opened, and dedicated to divine worship, on Sunday last. Mr. Roe, organist of Christ Church, Regent's-Park, officiated; and the organ, though far from complete, gave proof of its future excellence. It was built by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, of the New-road. We understand that the west window, now developed by the dividing of the organ, is forthwith to be filled with stained glass, the minister and wardens having chosen unanimously an exquisite design, submitted to them by Mr. Clutter be ck, of Stratford-le-Bow.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—Rectories: The Rev. R. M. Kinnerd, to Ring-mm-Chilthurst, Sussex; the Rev. J. W. Neal, to Beckington-cum-Standerwick, Somerset; the Rev. John Yridgus Storry, to Great Tey and Chappel, Essex; the Rev. Edward Lowndes, to Aldwincle-cum-Newton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. George Howell, to Llangattock, with Llangenny, Brecknockshire; the Rev. Thomas Horn, to St. Thomas, Haverfordwest; the Rev. Henry Ward, to St. Peter's, Aldwinkle; and the Rev. — Nelson, to St. Peter-le-Poer, with Allhallows, London. *Vicarages*:—The Rev. Brabazon Hallowes to Cilcain, Flintshire; the Rev. Wm. Davies Phillips, to Amroth, Pembrokeshire.

TESTIMONIAL.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Eddowes Gladstone, from the members of the Norwich Operative Protestant Association, for his unwearied exertions in the Protestant cause in behalf of the Lay Hops, of Gunton, Suffolk, from his congregation and friends; the Rev. W. Milburn, on his resigning the curacy of Herrington, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, from his parishioners; the Rev. Thomas Nelson, from the inhabitants of Acton his parishioners and other friends; and the Rev. B. R. Perkins, master of Wooton-under-Edge Grammar School, from the scholars.

ARCHDEACON HALE.—At the Synod assembled last week the supposed abstraction from the church of the venerable Archdeacon's charge as he was on the point of delivering it. It appears now that the venerable Archdeacon of London, in his transit from home to St. Paul's, discovered in his coat pocket his lost charge, which, it is concluded, he must have deposited there during the service, as soon as he completed the perusal of it.

The contributions received for the year just ended, by the Lay Association in support of the schemes of the Established Church of Scotland, were very nearly £4700.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held on Monday evening at Exeter-hall, it appeared from the report, that the society, which had been established for promoting the religious, moral, and social improvement of the working classes by forming establishments for various families on the land, and combining agriculture with manufacturing employment, for the mutual benefit of the working classes, has been pretty successful in carrying out its laudable object.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSECRATION BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—On Monday the Lord Bishop of Chester held confirmations in the churches of St. Peter and St. Philip, Liverpool, where a considerable number of young persons were in attendance with their respective pastors. On Sunday his Lordship consecrated the new Chapel in connexion with the School for the Blind, and afterwards preached a sermon in behalf of the charity from the 24th Psalm and 7th verse. Upwards of £125 were collected at the door.

The Rev. Joseph Senior, L.L.D., Head Master of Batley Free Grammar School, and Perpetual Curate Lecturer of Wakefield, has been presented, by the Bishop of Ripon, to the incumbency of St. Mary's, Wakefield.

THE LATE SUICIDE OF MR. J. POWER.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—" The late much-regretted Mr. John Power, of Gurteen, has left a fine property of £6000 a year, of which he was the gentlemanly, and, we think we will say the unexampled, proprietor. It is now ascertained that the cause of suicide was the receipt of a solicitor's letter announcing prompt proceedings against him as security for £10,000, which, however, he never signed, and has not exceed £2000. He insured his life for £5000, which he assigned for a valuable consideration some years ago to a bank, and which will be paid by the Royal Exchange Insurance Company in Dublin in a few days. He has left a sizable widow has £1000 a year marriage settlement. He has left seven children."

FATAL DUEL.—The *Colonne* newspaper, published at Boulogne, gives the following particulars of a duel which terminated fatally on the evening of the 23rd instant, about two miles from the town:—" On Wednesday last four Frenchmen, residents of London, landed from the steamer at Boulogne, with the intention of fighting a duel. The parties, both young men, were opposed in quarrel which had arisen between two of them. On Friday afternoon the parties set out for Pont-de-Briques, two travelling per train, and two on foot, and arrived at the appointed place, they entered a carriage in the commune of Condette. The adversaries were placed at a distance of 25 steps; at a given signal the two pistols were discharged, but without result. The seconds consulted together, and the combatants approached five steps nearer. Again neither was struck. Instead of the contest terminating in the ordinary manner, the pistols were charged a third time and the principals brought within only 10 steps of each other. This time one of the two fell, struck by a ball which pierced him through. The unhappy man never spoke a word. The two witnesses of the tragedy and the surviving principal immediately left the spot, and the second of the deceased went to Pont de Briques to seek a surgeon and inform the mayor of what had occurred. Those, who, hearing of the catastrophe, were attracted to the spot, found the body lying on the high road on Sunday, clasped and pressing the breast. The three survivors, fearing the consequence, returned to Boulogne with all speed, and embarked in the night. The deceased is said to have been a native of Ireland, and was acted as foreman to a London tailor."

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following notice has been issued by the Post-office authorities:—The mails to be forwarded by the contract packets to the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, &c., will continue to be made up in London on the evening of the 14th of each month, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 16th of each month, except when the 14th falls on a Sunday, and on those occasions the mails will be closed in London on the evening of the 15th, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 16th of the month."

ICE.—An enterprising importer of ice has taken the dry arches extending from London-bridge nearly to King William's statue, which receptacles he has filled with pure block ice, for the summer supply.

MR. DAWES, the Free-trade candidate, has been returned M.P. for the Isle of Wight, by a majority of 45 over Captain Hammond, Protectionist, the numbers being 505 and 519 respectively. During the excitement of the parties, a solicitor named Cole, a partisan of Captain Hammond, took refuge from the violence of the mob in a neighbouring house, where he instantly fell down dead.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has signified his intention of performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, on the 25th of June next. The site of the proposed hospital comprises a spacious area of ground adjacent to the principal entrance to Victoria Park, and the building, when completed, cannot fail to prove ornamental to the neighbourhood, as well as greatly beneficial to the poorer classes afflicted with chest complaints, and resident in the City and surrounding districts.

The office of her Majesty's First Serjeant, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Stock, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in Ireland, has been conferred by the Lord Lieutenant on Serjeant Howley. Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., is now Second Serjeant-at-Law, and the office of Third Serjeant is vacant.

On Tuesday evening the leading members of the medical profession entertained Sir Charles Clarke, who has for so many years held a most exalted position as a member of the faculty, at dinner, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Sir Benjamin Brodie occupied the chair. Upwards of seventy gentlemen sat down to a banquet of the most *recherché* description.

There are no less than nine iron steam-vessels, varying in size and tonnage, now in course of construction at Birkenhead. One is a paddle steamer for the Russian Government, of about 400 tons.

The new planet discovered by Mr. Hind has received the name of Irene (properly Eirene—*Εἰρήνη*—Peace).

From a return obtained by Mr. Hume, and printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears, that, in 1849, the legacy duty was paid in Great Britain on £4,383,070 of capital, and on £45,815 694 in 1850. The total amount paid under each rate since 1797 was £1,861 109,398. In Ireland £171,846 of legacy duty was paid on £2,476,548 of capital in 1849, and £2,538,491 of capital in 1850.

A few days since, a gentleman paid into the Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, under the assumed name of Charles Smith, the sum of £700, directing that it should be applied to the purposes of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution. The board of management possess no clue for discovering the person who has thus proved so kind and liberal a benefactor to their useful charity.

A requisition is in course of signature, addressed to John Moore Stevens, Esq., of Winscott House, Torrington, calling upon that gentleman to prevail himself to be nominated as a candidate for representing in Parliament the northern division of Devon, at the next general election, in opposition to Sir Thomas D. Acland.

A curious winding staircase has been discovered on the site of the old castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The opening of the staircase, which is admired for its fine appearance, is on a level with and behind the sheds at the railway station, and has been cleared out to a depth of about fourteen feet, the first landing-place being there arrived at, where there is a vault, with the various *débris* of what are probably so many subterranean passages branching from it, choked and filled. This vault has not yet been cleared out, but it is thought the staircase must go a considerable way lower down. At present there is a mass of *débris* in front of the stair, which it is intended to clear away.

The subscriptions for the free public library at Manchester amount to £5875 6s. 8d.

The celebrated collection of pictures at Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle—including the Marys, by Annibale Caracci, one of the most renowned pictures in the world will, it is said, be immediately brought to London to be exhibited by permission of the noble proprietor, at the gallery of the British Institution, during the next six months.

A picture painted by the late Sir David Wilkie has arrived at Liverpool by a vessel from New Orleans. This picture, which is called the "Grace Darling of America," was painted by the great artist to the order of a gentleman in America, in whose possession it has until now remained.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey gave an elegant entertainment, on Saturday, to Cardinal Wiseman and a distinguished circle, including several eminent foreign divines of the Church of Rome. The Countess subsequently had a *soirée*, the company numbering upwards of 100 of the *élite* of English society professing the Roman Catholic faith.

At York, last week, John Lyth was fined £25 for selling cigars on the race-ground, during the races, without a license.

The Postmaster-General proposes carrying into effect, in conjunction with the authorities of the London and North Western and Chester and Holyhead Railways, an arrangement by which passengers, through mail-bag papers leaving Dublin at 7 o'clock p.m. each evening, will reach London at 10.30 A.M. the following day, instead of 10 P.M., as at present. This will save a day for the course of post between London and the whole of Ireland.

At San Lorenzo, Callao, South America, her Majesty's flag-ship *Portland*, 50, recently exercised her guns by firing shot and shell. After it was over, a party of men were sent ashore to pick up the shot and shell by hand run home. One man was the act of carrying a shell to the boat, when it burst, and he was literally blown to pieces, and four men who were at a distance were dangerously wounded. The man who was killed was smoking a pipe as he was carrying the shell.

On Monday the directors of the Buckinghamshire railways gave a grand dejeûner, at the Star Hotel, Oxford, in honour of the opening of the line to that city, the public opening to which took place on the 20th instant. A special train, which left Euston station in the morning at a quarter before twelve o'clock, took down the chairman, Sir Harry Verney, the deputy chairman, and several other directors and officers of the London and North-Western Company. About 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down to table, Sir Harry Verney presiding, supported by a large number of the authorities of the universities and the members of the corporation.

It appears by a Parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Mr. Hodges, that the quantity of British corn exported in 1850 was 3,850 qrs.; in Ireland, 467,964 lb.; in 1847, 457,964 lb.; in 1848, 357,059 lb.; in 1849, 274,811 lb.; and in 1850, 270,511 lb. The imports during the same period did not amount to 1000 cwt. per year.

A gravel delivery match between Leeds and York has terminated in favour of the latter.

On Monday week 120 French vessels sought refuge in Sunderland harbour.

Miss Sellon and the Sisters of Mercy have left Plymouth, and have taken a house in Lower-green, Bristol.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that "Mr. O'Connor has made out an account showing that the Land Company owe him upwards of £5000!"

A handsome council-room has just been built for the mayor and corporation at Launceston, Devon, by the Duke of Northumberland, and, it is expected, will soon be opened for business.

The East Cumberland Agricultural Society have selected Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., as their president for the ensuing annual dinner.

W. R. Boxall, of Stopham farm, produced a perfect ear of wheat (Talavera) at Pulborough market, Sussex, last week, which he had gathered in one of his fields.

The imports of foreign grain, cheese, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 21st May, 1851, were 90,959 bushels Indian corn, 963 bags ditto, 177,671 bushels wheat, 235 bags ditto, 46,365 barrels flour, 33,192 sacks ditto, 12 barrels farina, 2917 bags sago flour, 5816 bushels peas, 16,929 bushels beans, 284 cases cheese, 425 boxes ditto, 12 casks ditto.

The extent of the coal area in Northumberland and Durham is, in round numbers, 500,000 acres, and consequently, its total contents amount to not less than 10,000,000,000 tons of coal, of which 1,500,000,000 only have been worked. The present annual consumption is estimated at 10,000,000, including the waste; and if consequently follows that, at this rate, it would take above eight centuries to exhaust this single field!

Mr. Temple, of Lee, Bucks, whilst fishing in the Weston Turville reservoir, last week, caught an enormous pike, weighing upwards of 40 lb. It was 40 inches and a half in length, and 10 inches in circumference. It was landed in 15 minutes, without the aid of a landing-net or a gaff-hook.

The following official appointments for Prince Edward's Island have been announced: viz. Mr Charles Young is appointed Attorney-General; Mr William Swabey, Registrar of Deeds; Mr. James Warburton, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Robert Hodgson, Queen's Counsel; and Mr. Desbrisay, Clerk of the Council.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company have decided upon a most important extension of their present limited mail squadron of steam-ships from Liverpool to the United States and Halifax, Heretofore, the weekly departures of the fleet from either side of the Atlantic were confined to the summer months; whilst, during December, January, February, and March, the despatches were restricted to once a fortnight. Under the new arrangement decided upon, however, steam ships will sail regularly once a week throughout the year without interruption; calling, as at present, at Halifax, *en route*, each alternate voyage.

The house in which the celebrated philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, dwelt, in Berlin, has been purchased by the Hebrew community of that city, for the purpose of founding therein, with the approbation of the Government, a school in which poor orphans may, without distinction of religion, be taught some means of earning their bread.

The Foundling Hospital is open to the inspection of strangers and the public generally every Monday, from ten to four o'clock. No orders for admission are necessary, the servants are permitted to receive fees.

The French Consul at Cairo has presented the national collection of the Louvre with a gigantic marble head found at a considerable depth within the present citadel at Tunis. It represents Astarte, with locks, wrought in the Syrian style, and Phœnician, and which corresponds to Luna or Juno of Roman mythology. Astarte was considered the protecting omen of Carthage, where she had a temple. The proportions of the figure are above two metres. An special ship of the state will bring it to France, and it has been deposited in the garden of the church of St. Louis, in Tunis, in the meantime.

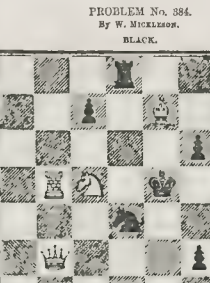
It appears by a Parliamentary paper, printed this week, that the total number of persons employed in the various Custom-houses in the United Kingdom, in 1849, was 9295; viz. 6840 in England and Wales, 1852 in Ireland, and 1103 in Scotland. The amount of salaries paid within the same period was £570 294; viz. £500,236 in England and Wales, £37,903 2s. 6d. in Ireland, and £32 158 in Scotland. The gross revenue receipts were £22,481,359; viz. £18,247,374 in England and Wales, £2,189,659 in Ireland, and £1,959,926 in Scotland.

CHESS.

*** Replies to Correspon ents, &c., are unavoidably postponed

PROBLEM No. 384.
By W. MICKLESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The challenge given by English Chess-players to all others in the world, to meet in tournament this year at the St. George's Chess Club, has been answered to the very day. In the muster-roll of the champions there is hardly one great name missing for the absence of which there was not an unavoidable cause, such as the impossibility of procuring furlough (in the case of some who are in office) or great distance, or disproportionate expense. Hungary has sent its well-known champions, Löwenthal and Szen, players whose fertility of resource in the "wild mathematics" of the oldest and most noble of games has been proved to the admiration of the Chess world in a hundred battles. Germany, in default of Heydebrandt der Lasa, who, to his great regret, was unable to leave his diplomatic duties, is worthily represented by *il rever*, by Mayet, and by Anderssen.

From France—though circumstances have not favoured us by sending St. Amant, the renowned adversary of Mr. Staunton in the great contest of 1843—we have Kieseritzky, a name known and respected wherever Chess itself is known.

From Russia, we are promised the redoubted Jaenisch, and his able brother in arms Shumoff; but at the moment of our writing they have not arrived

At home, to sustain the honour of the English flag, are not wanting strong men; though it is much to be regretted that health or business should have deterred such players as Buckle and Slous from earning fresh laurels in the lists of St. George. As it is, however, there are sufficient champions of high repute to secure us from any apprehensions that our hardly-acquired honours will suffer tarnish in the present strife.

Monday last was the day appointed for the gathering of combatants in the first contest, and by five o'clock the whole, except only the Russian representatives, were in the list.

The process of dividing and pairing the competitors would have been extremely difficult and complicated with any number between sixteen and thirty-two, above or below which respectively it was not desirable that there should be excess or deficiency. By some timely retirements, the number, which could hardly have been raised to thirty-two, was reduced exactly to sixteen. Before proceeding to the ballot for opponents, Mr. Staunton called the attention of the gentlemen assembled to the necessity of re-considering the clause of the programme which limited each contest in the first *match* to a rubber of *three games*. He had originally proposed that the *maximum* should be *three out of five games*, but from an apprehension of the committee, that, in the event of a large number of combatants entering, the tournament would be inconveniently protracted, he had been induced to give way. The objection to a larger number of games, however valid, if thirty-two players or more had entered, was no longer tenable, now that they had reduced their contestants to sixteen; and, in justice to those amateurs who had come from distant parts at great expense to be present at this memorable encounter, and in fairness to the subscribers, who naturally looked for a large collection of fine games from such an assemblage of distinguished names, he earnestly entreated them to agree that the first series should be determined by *three games out of five*, instead of *two games out of three*. Mr. Staunton enforced his proposition by reference to Mr. Lewis, one of the oldest and most experienced players of the age, to a letter he had just received from Mr. Cochrane entreating him to get the decision as to the three games reversed; and, lastly, by referring to an able player at his side, Mr. Löwenthe, who had travelled nearly five thousand miles to take part in the tourney, but who, in common with all good players, objected to risk his repute, his loss of time, and his expenses upon so unsatisfactory a test of relative skill as a rubber of three games afforded. After much discussion, the opinion of the players was taken by ballot, and Mr. Staunton's proposition was unfortunately lost by one vote.

After this came the casting lots for opponents, which was managed thus: eight white tickets and eight yellow ones, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, were put into the ballot-box, the white tickets being further marked by choice of chess-men and first move.* Whoever drew No. 1 of the white tickets had to play with the party who drew No. 1 of the yellow. Whoever drew No. 2 of white had to play with No 2 of yellow, and so on throughout. The drawer of the white tickets having the choice as to the colour of the chess-men and the privilege of moving first in the opening game.

The result of this scrutiny gave the following pairs:—

Kieseritzky	against	Andersen	Mayet	against	Capt. Kennedy
Szen	,,	Newham	Lowe	,,	Wyvill
Löwenthal	,,	Williams	E. S. Kennedy*	,,	Micklow
Horwitz	,,	Bird	Brodie*	,,	Staunton

Some of these pairs, determined by the blind goddess for the first match, were regretted as singularly unfortunate, because they brought two distinguished players at once into collision; thus falling out of each pair to be thrown out at the earliest stage of the Tournament, instead of leaving him to match with other combatants and fight out to the last. Such was considered to be especially the case in the instance of Kieseritzky and Anderssen, in that of Szen and Newham, Horwitz and Bird, and Captain Kennedy and Mayet.

Upon the termination of these important preliminaries, the parties adjourned until the next day, when, at eleven o'clock A.M., the whole of the combatants assembled to begin the fray.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

The result of the play on this day gave the victory of *one game* each to—

Andersen	over	Kieseritzky.	Captain Kennedy	over	Mayet.
Szen	,,	Newham.	Wyvill	,,	Lowe.
Williams	,,	Löwenthal.	Micklow	,,	E S. Kennedy.
Horwitz	,,	Bird.	Brodie.	,,	Brodie.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The effect of the play at the second sitting illustrated most disastrously the injudiciousness of confining the struggle to the best of three games only. It being found at the end of the day, that, thus early in the tourney, no less than six of the combatants, viz. Kieseritzky, Newham, Mayet, Lowe, E. S. Kennedy, and Brodie, were *hors de combat*, and altogether excluded from further participation in the jousts.

The result of the contests this day gave victory to—

Andersen	over	Kieseritzky.	Wyvill	over	Lowe.
Szen	,,	Newham.	Micklow	,,	E. S Kennedy.
Löwenthal	,,	Williams.	Staunton	,,	Brodie.
Capt. Kennedy	,,	Mayet.			

At the termination of this sitting, hostilities were adjourned until Friday, when some excellent play was anticipated. On Monday next, the competitors from the provinces will enter, and there can be no doubt that the proceedings next week, with so many matches on the *tapis* at once, will be in the highest degree brilliant and interesting. We must not conclude this brief account of the opening of the Chess Tourney without expressing the obligations all present were under to the spirited directors of the Polytechnic Institution, for the admirable arrangements they had made to secure the players from every kind of annoyance and inconvenience.

* These two gentlemen, Mr Brodie and Mr Kennedy, it is fair to mention, kindly permitted themselves to be entered at the last instant, as *proxies* for *competitors*, in the places of Messrs. Jaenisch and Shumoff, who were momentarily expected, and to whom they would have resigned their posts.

PROTECTIONIST DINNER AT TAMWORTH.—SERIOUS RIOT.

On Wednesday last, a dinner, in promotion of Protectionist principles, took place at the Town Hall, Tamworth. Mr. Woolferstan, a landowner of influence, presided; and was supported by Lord Lesdale n, M.P.; Mr. Spooner, M.P.; Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr G. F. Young (candidate for Cambridgeshire), and other gentlemen of the country party.

Throughout the day, but especially from the moment the company assembled, the excitement of the multitude assumed an alarming aspect. At nine o'clock in the evening, amidst shouts and tumult, the mob, who had assembled in large numbers without the hall, commenced breaking the windows, at the moment that the chairman was addressing the company on the early life of the late Sir R. Peel. In less than a quarter of an hour every pane of glass and all the chandeliers were smashed to atoms. The company beat a speedy retreat As the farmers, armed with every weapon with which they had hastily possessed themselves, sallied from the hall, they encountered the mob. A hand-to-hand fight took place, and the Protectionists took possession of the King's Arms. In a few minutes every window there was dashed in, and the excited populace surrounded the place. Severe fighting took place between the besieged and besiegers, and at least twenty persons were led into the hotel beaten in the most serious manner. From nine to eleven o'clock the town remained in possession of the mob, who every moment perpetrated new acts of violence. They beat every person who approached, and at length took vehicles from the inn yard, and threw them into the river. The scene became momentarily more alarming, and, on inquiry for a borough magistrate, the only one to be found was Mr Parsons, the deputy chairman of the dinner. The alarm throughout the town was at last yesterday nearly at its highest point, and at this period Captain Dyott, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Spooner did all in their power to induce the company confined in the hotel to adopt offensive and defensive action against the mob without. Only two of the borough police were to be seen, and one of these was disabled by injuries received at an early hour. Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Parsons, and Captain Dyott proceeded to swear in special constables, and at half-past eleven o'clock this body proceeded to clear the streets.

The mob had then nearly fled from the streets, and in an hour's time the thoroughfares were pretty well cleared, and several persons, some of whom were severely treated by their captors, were brought into the hotel. A large amount of damage was done to the buildings of the town, and many persons were severely hurt.

Captain Dyott, a magistrate of the county of Stafford, was about to send for the military from Birmingham, when it was intimated that this step had been already taken by the borough magistrates.

Subsequently, from the appearance of the town, the magistrates countermanded the order, and at two o'clock on Thursday morning all attempt at a renewal of the rioting was apprehended; the neighbourhood, however, continued in a state of great excitement.

The farmers captured about twelve of their assailants.

PORCHESTER CASTLE.—The Stamp and Tax-office Widow or Nominee Society contemplate an economical railway excursion to Porchester Castle on Whit-Tuesday, June 10, the profits of which are to be devoted to the above-named excellent institution. Porchester is one of the most interesting localities in the kingdom; and those persons who avail themselves of this opportunity may gratify their taste for antiquities, and at the same time aid the cause of benevolence.

TESTIMONIAL TO EARL FITZHARDINGE.—The gentlemen who hunt with Lord Fitzhardinge's fox-hounds are about to present his Lordship with a costly testimonial, to mark their sense of the liberality and spirit with which he has maintained the kennel and conducted the hunt for so many years past. The testimonial is to consist of a group in silver, wrought by the Messrs. Garrards, from a design by Mr. Cotterill. The subject chosen illustrates a familiar incident of the chase. Beneath the gnarled roots of an ancient oak—whose knotty and extended arms are thrown grandly upwards to form the centre of the composition—the fox has run to earth, and the foiled pack are baying around or vainly endeavouring to penetrate his stronghold. The noble Earl and the hunsmen come up at this juncture, and the former having dismounted, advances with a favourite terrier towards the earth, whilst the latter whips away the hounds, that they may not offer any interruption to their worthy little companion in the active inquiries which he is obviously upon the point of making as to whether Mr. Fox is really at home or not. The whole scene is described with the most graphic truth. The likeness of the noble Earl is admirably preserved in figure as well as feature, and the form and action of the hounds and horses display spirit and fidelity to nature.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The *Mayo Constitution* says: "We understand that several Scotch capitalists have taken extensive farms of land on the property of the Marquis of Sligo in the Westport district, upon their respective building residences, and rearing large numbers of stock. Already have hundreds of superior Cheviot sheep been imported into that locality by these gentlemen, as also herds of black cattle. We trust that the improvements these examples must still be extended from every class, as some improvement in the shape of producing stock, and giving employment, is so vitally important to the welfare of this country."

THE CORPORATE MOVEMENTS.—We understand that Sir E. L. B. Lytton, Bart., has so far succeeded in winning the approbation of the freeholders of his native county by the publication of his pamphlet, as to become their candidate at the next election of Mr. Brand, one of the present members), as Protectionist candidate at the next general election

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The large hotel which it has been resolved to erect at the Britannia Tubular Bridge (until recently known as Conway Suspension Bridge) will contain more than 300 beds, and will be connected with the tubes by a covered walk, and surrounded with appropriate gardens and pleasure-grounds. The works for the hotel are rapidly being built, and a large body of workmen are employed levelling the ground and forming the foundation, and no time will be lost in the completion of the adjunct to the Chester and Holyhead and Canarvon lines.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The State apartments will be closed from this day to Monday week, June 9.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.—Petitions have been sent from the town-councils of Newcastle, Sunderland, Tynemouth, South Shields, and other towns in the north, to the House of Commons, praying that a clause in a new bill that the York, Newcastle, and Berwick have before the House, by which the minimum speed of third-class passenger-trains may be reduced from 20 (the present parliamentary rate) to 12 miles an hour. The discovery of these clauses in the bill has caused great agitation in the north, more especially in the maritime towns, as such a reduction of speed would prove very prejudicial to seamen and their wives, and other members of the humbler classes who are obliged to travel by rail

SANDON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Monday, the 22d inst., the beautiful village of Sandon was the scene of a most gratifying ceremonial, in the presentation of a superb breakfast-service of plate to the Rev. Edward Harland, on his resignation of the curacy of the parish, in consequence of his appointment, by the Bishop of Lichfield, to the valuable living of Colwich, in the same neighbourhood. The presentation took place at the school-house at Sandon, in the presence of the principal inhabitants, by whom the testimonial had been purchased. The Earl of Harrowby presented the gift, with an appropriate add ess, to which the reverend gentleman feelingly replied. After the ceremonial, the visitors walked in procession, with rustic and garlands of flowers, to the church, to Divine service. They next partook of tea and refreshments on the bowling-green of the parsonage. Mr. Harland is the son of the late Rev. Mr. Harland, left by railway, the parishioners accompanying him to the station, and fervently testifying by cheers their heartfelt regard for their beloved minister.

THE DEFICIENCY OF CLERGYMEN.—The dean Mr. Cornelius O'Loghlin, which took place on Tuesday, at his residence, at the very advanced age of ninety-eight years For many years, and indeed until within a comparatively recent period, Mr. O'Loghlin took a most active part in political movements, in furtherance of the views of the late Mr. O'Connell

The Harwich election terminated on Wednesday, in the return of Mr Crawford, the Protectionist, by a majority of six over Mr. Prinsep (Protectionist); the numbers polled by each respectively being—Crawford, 133; Prinsep, 127.

The deficiency of able-bodied labourers in Ireland, in consequence of the vast emigration during the last twelve months, is now felt very much in many parts of the country.

On Monday morning five persons abjured the Protestant faith, and embraced that of the Church of Rome, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Brunswick-place, Bath.

THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.

THE Bridgewater Gallery owes its foundation to the Duke of Bridgewater, who died in 1803; and its excellence as a collection, to the acquisition by his Grace of the Italian portion of the famous Gallery formed by the infamous Regent Duke of Orleans. The choicest pictures in the collection are those of the Italian school; and in no other gallery in England—not even the National Gallery—can the Italian masters be studied to greater advantage than in the collection which the liberality of the Earl of Ellesmere has this week thrown open to the public.

We this week illustrate one of the *chef d'œuvres* of the Gallery, by Cuyp.

Among masters of whose works the collections in this country have many of the very best examples is Albert Cuyp, a native of Dort, born 1606, died *circa* 1672. His pictures were long neglected, and were first brought into notice by English collectors. His great masterpiece, the "Landing of Prince Maurice, at Dort," now in the Bridgewater Gallery, and one of its greatest attractions, was acquired in 1785 for the insignificant sum of £160; and that choice example of his art which we possess in the National Gallery was obtained by Angerstein in 1794, at Sir Lawrence Dundas's sale, for £204 15s. The Prince Maurice would sell to-morrow for £6000, and the cattle piece in

THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.—"MILKING COWS." PAINTED BY CUYP.

the National Gallery, the same day, for at least £8000. Let a collector purchase with what the great Lord Chatham called the prophetic eye and taste, and he will find—or, at least, his children will—that he has laid out his money at very good interest. But how few have that inborn and acquired sense of the beautiful and true in art, so essentially requisite for the formation, even with the longest purse, of a gallery of pictures unquestionably good. Many collectors, sensible of this, protect themselves by buying pictures with genealogies, and the rule is one worthy of adoption. Bargains in pictures are not made now-a-days. All the best works are catalogued, and known, and ticketed; and the collector who comes into the market at Christie's for works of reputation, must come prepared with a purse that will compete with the purses not of home only, but also of Continental collectors.

The Cuyp in the Bridgewater Gallery, engraved in our present Number, is a most pleasing specimen of the master, and tells its own story. Neither word nor words can convey or describe its sunshine beauties.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"THE ARCHERS."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

Mr. Le Jeune is a young artist of reputation, who works, at times, in the spirit of Sir Charles Eastlake, and not unfrequently thinks and works for himself. In the present Exhibition he has, in all, three works; No. 45, "Anglers," and No. 101, "Archers," two small pictures, in which he thinks for himself, and thinks well; and No. 678, a lunette-like picture, called "The Sermon on the Mount," conceived in the spirit of Eastlake, worked up in his manner, but wanting, in many places, in that completeness and delicacy of finish which Sir Charles is always careful to bestow on even the most hidden portions of his pictures. The small subjects painted by Mr. Le Jeune would have satisfied Izaak Walton and Roger Ascham—the Stockbridge Fishing Club and the Toxopholite Society. He has not been equally successful in his large pictures. But, then, his aim is higher: the subject is Raffaelesque and Miltonic; while in his smaller works he is pastoral and sportive, more like Ambrose Phillips or Mr. Lee than a great painter rendering a great subject, such as Raphael loved, and such as he never failed in presenting successfully to even the critical artist

EXHIBITION [illegible] ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.

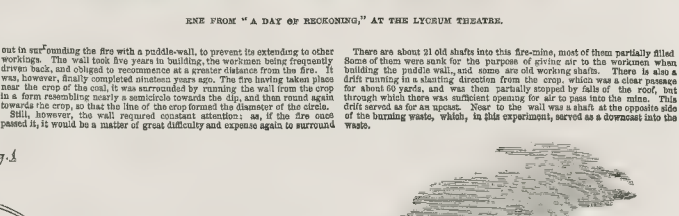
TRANSLATION from the French was produced last week, under the title of "Only a Clod." That of the original is "Un Paysan de nos Jours." Its moral is the assertion of the rights of man in the peasant against the assumptions of the aristocracy. A farmer, lodging two fashionable young gentlemen, suffers the violation of hospitable laws by one of them courting his wife and the other insulting the host. But the rustic gets the better of both by his wit and courage. Mr. Mathews personated *The Clod*, and played in his usual smart and lively style.

"The Day of Reckoning," on its revival, continues attractive. Our Artist has presented herewith the famous scene in the second act, wherein *Grabouloi* wounds *Claude Moreau*.

SCENE FROM "A DAY OF RECKONING," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

WE give an Illustration of Mr. Brough's *pièce de circonstance*, "Apartments to Let." The master of the house, returned from his travels, finds it in possession of foreigners. One, "the American," is the tenant of a chair, while the disconsolate owner of all the chairs and tables is compelled to turn one of the latter into a four-post bedstead, and to couch thereunder as he best may. Fain would he sleep, but the go-ahead Yankee smokes, and impudently puffs his cigar under the board into the host's face. Our Artist has capitally caught the audacity of the one, and the annoyance of the other, and the experiment cannot fail of proving a decided hit. Keeley of this little part indeed makes much, and verily raises a trifle into comparative importance.



SCENE FROM "APARTMENTS: VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION MAY BE ACCOMMODATED," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"THE TABERNACLE," WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

THE "Tabernacle" at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, of which the annexed is a Sketch, was built by the late Rev. Rowland Hill, shortly after his ordination to deacon's orders in 1773.

For several years prior to that period, Mr. Hill had been engaged in itinerant preaching, and had made some evangelizing tours through Gloucestershire. The hills, woods, and vales had then been the scene of his addresses to the thousands who assembled to hear the "baronet's son," a name by which he was known in the rural districts. His first public service at Wotton is thus mentioned in his diary:—"June 18, 1771, Sunday eve. Wotton-under-Edge: a fresh place: the first sermon amongst them: they behaved with remarkable attention, and stood in great crowds under the market-place, while I spoke to them from Ephes. v. 14."

Mr. Hill having determined to build a country residence, with a chapel for the free use of the poor, chose for their site a vale contiguous to the town of Wotton. The situation of the house is one of singular beauty: facing it is a perfect amphitheatre of hills, for the most part clothed with hanging beech woods. The celebrated Robert Hall, when visiting Mr. Hill there, once said to him, "This is the most Paradisiacal place, sir, I was ever in." The chapel is capable of seating about 700 persons; it is mean in its external appearance, and inconvenient in its internal arrangements, and is now in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

Mr. Hill spent a portion of each year at Wotton for more than half a century, at which times he officiated as the minister of the congregation at the Tabernacle. In 1830 Mrs. Hill died there, and was buried in the family vault in the Tabernacle. In 1833, but a few months prior to his decease, Mr. Hill paid his last visit to Wotton-under-Edge. By his will, the chapel there and minister's residence, with some endowed almshouses, were bequeathed to the Village Itinerant Society. The chapel is now about to be pulled down, for the erection of one of a Gothic design, upon the same site.

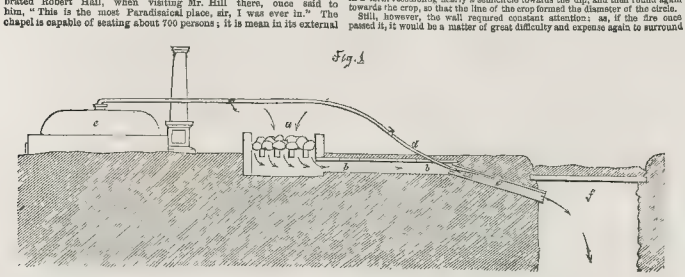


Fig. 1.

a. Open brickwork furnace, containing coke, charcoal, and small coal, the burning of which formed choke-damp.
b. Trench (covered with iron plates and turf, to render it air-tight) for conveying the choke-damp from the furnace.
c. Iron tube for conveying the choke-damp from the trench to the downcast shaft.
d. Steam-jet for drawing the choke-damp into the shaft.
e. Boiler.
f. Downcast shaft.

MR. GURNEY'S MACHINERY FOR THE EXTINCTION OF THE BURNING WASTE OF CLACKMANNAN.—FIG. 1.

EXTINCTION OF "THE BURNING WASTE OF CLACKMANNAN."

MR. E. CATLEY has communicated to the *Times* the details of an experiment on a gigantic scale which has just been brought to a satisfactory conclusion under the superintendence of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. The object of the experiment was to extinguish a fire in the South Baurble Colliery, near Alloa, about seven miles from Stirling, which has raged for about thirty years over an area of twenty-six acres, in the waste of the nine-foot seam of coal.

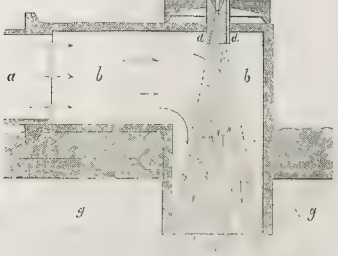


Fig 2.

a. End of tube for conveying the choke-damp from the trench.
b. Bonnet leading from the tube into the upcast shaft.
c. Wooden boxes, containing a number of jets of steam, which are supplied by the pipe *d*.
d. Steam-jet pipe, issuing in the form of a fan-shaped jet on the principle of Watt's wings, between which the water flows into the tube, and is there cut by the steam, and drawn down by it into the bonnet, where it mixes with the choke-damp, and the three together form a heavy mass, which descends and fills the shaft.
e. Pipe for supplying water.
g Downcast shaft.

MR. GURNEY'S MACHINERY.—FIG. 2.

It is supposed to have been set fire to by some persons who had been distilling illicit whisky in it. Shortly after its discovery it rapidly extended itself, and threatened the destruction of the entire coal-field. A sum of £16,000 was laid out in surrounding the fire with a puddle-wall, to prevent its extending to other workings. The wall took five years in building, the workmen being frequently driven back, and obliged to recommence at a greater distance from the fire. It was, however, finally completed nineteen years ago. The fire having taken place near the crop of the coal, it was surrounded by running the wall from the crop in a form resembling nearly a semicircle towards the dip, and then round again towards the crop, so that the line of the crop formed the diameter of the circle.

Still, however, the wall required constant attention: as, if the fire once passed it, it would be a matter of great difficulty and expense again to surround it. In consequence, it has cost the owner of the property (the Earl of Mansfield) about £200 a year in keeping it up and in the payment of overlookers. The extinction of the fire is said to be impossible. It will, nevertheless, readily occur, that, if the fire was thus, as it were, corked and bottled up to itself, it ought to have gone out from want of air. This, however, was not the case, for no part of the fire-mine being deeper than twenty fathoms, and some of it running at no great distance below the surface, it obtained a sufficient supply of air thence, as well as through the leakages in the puddle wall, to maintain a smouldering, sulky, and volcano-like existence sometimes more active, and sometimes less so—which could be traced by occasional falls of the surface: the last of which occurred about five months ago, laying bare the burning waste, and discharging smoke and steam.

There are about 21 old shafts into this fire-mine, most of them partially filled. Some of them were sank for the purpose of giving air to the workmen when building the puddle wall, and some are old working shafts. There is also a drift running in a slanting direction from the crop, which was a clear passage for about 60 yards, and was then partially stopped by falls of the roof, but through which there was sufficient opening for air to pass into the mine. This drift served as for an upcast. Near to the wall was a shaft at the opposite side of the burning waste, which, in this experiment, served as a downcast into the waste.

THE TABERNACLE, AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

Lord Mansfield's attention was called by the members of the committee of the House of Lords who sat in 1846 to consider the best means of preventing accidents in coal-mines to the evidence then before them of the fact of a burning coal-mine at the Astley Collieries, Lancashire, having been extinguished by the singular process of pouring in choke-damp, suggested and carried out by Mr. Gurney, a report of which appeared, with Engravings, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 9th, 1849. Lord Mansfield communicated with Mr. Gurney, who inspected the fire mine, and reported to Lord Mansfield, that, notwithstanding the immense extent of the burning waste, he thought it possible

to extinguish the fire; and, extraordinary as it may appear, this object has been effectually accomplished by a simple and inexpensive process.

Mr. Gurney's method of effecting this object was to force a stream of choke-damp through the mine, by means of the high pressure steam-jet, at such a temperature as would, after putting out the fire, cool down the mine below any degree of heat that would permit it to re-ignite on the admission of atmospheric air, and at such a pressure as to make all the leakages of the waste outwards of choke-damp, so that every inlet might become an outcast, by means of which the atmosphere was perfectly excluded from all contact with the fire.

Before the end of March, Mr. Gurney, accompanied by Mr. Cayley, Mr. Mather, and Mr. Jamieson, commenced operations. The machinery for condensing the steam consisted of a high-pressure steam-boiler, about 50 feet of inch gaspipe, and a small cone for the high-pressure steam-jet at the end of it, which jet was placed at the proper striking distance from a cylinder of sheet-iron one foot in diameter, and about nine feet long. The cylinder was the passage between a coke furnace and the downcast shaft, through which the air was driven by the force of the steam-jet; and by a simple contrivance, the operators were able to blow in either the air passed through the furnace, or fresh, at pleasure. Mr. Mather and Mr. Jamieson descended the shaft, accompanied by three or four workmen, Mr. Gurney blowing them in fresh air from above, and there cleared workmen, Mr. Gurney blowing them in fresh air from above, and there cleared away two old iron doors lying on the waste, and knocked a hole through an old puddle-wall; and then, hearing a good deal of rumbling and rushing as if the roof were falling, they thought it no more than prudent to retreat, as they had effected their object of opening a passage for the gases into the burning waste. They, however, had spent some time in close proximity to the fire. The heat at the bottom of this shaft was 100° at this time. Those obstacles having been cleared away, and a free passage obtained, the shaft was covered with iron plates and clayed over, so as to render it air tight, and the choke-damp was turned on. That extinguishing gas was made by passing the atmosphere air through an intense coke fire in a brick furnace, which deprived it of all its oxygen, or rather the oxygen combined with the carbon of the coke, and formed carbonic acid, the oxygen combined with the carbon of the coke, and formed carbonic acid, the nitrogen, in mixture with the nitrogen left, was forced through the furnace along the iron cylinder down the shaft and into the burning waste; the quantity of coke consumed being a sufficiently accurate measure of the quantity of air passed.

After blowing in about 8 000,000 of cubic feet of choke-damp (at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet per minute), which was calculated to be about the contents of the waste (allowance having been made for falls of the roof), it was found that the upcast or high level shaft or drift was full of it to the mouth, flowed over, and ran along the ground, extinguishing all fires it held near the surface of the earth at some distance from the spot. It was then found, on ceasing to blow in gas, that after a time the choke-damp receded in the upcast; and that whenever it was blown in to the downcast, it poured out of the upcast in the volumes, being thus a perfect measure of the quantity of choke-damp in the mine, and giving proof that it had passed completely through it.

After keeping the mine full for upwards of three weeks, it was thought advisable to blow in choke-damp at a lower temperature than had previously been done—believed to have been about the temperature of 350°. In order to effect this, Mr. Gurney used a very beautiful contrivance, by which, by the power of the steam-jet, water was driven into the shaft along with the choke-damp in the form of the finest spray. Indeed, the heat idea that it to be given of it is, that it is like a second Scotch mist, a medium universally admitted to have very rapid and powerful cooling properties. This process Mr. Gurney thought very important, as he considered the difficulty of cooling the immense magazine of heat after the fire was extinguished, to prevent re-ignition on the admission of fresh air, to be the most uncertain part of the whole experiment.

When the temperature was sufficiently reduced, as indicated by the thermometer, so as to leave no fear of re-ignition, fresh air was blown in by the spray jet, so as to pass through the mine charged with water, in order to cool it enough to allow of its being entered. After a time the action of the jet was reversed, and the air drawn through the mine in a contrary direction, so drawing out the air blown in charged with mist; and this drawing out mist or vapour was continued for several days, which showed that it had filled every part of the waste and had remained suspended. The temperature of the air that was drawn out gradually decreased at the rate of about six degrees a day. After about one month's operations, the downcast shaft was unscrewed and descended, and found to be of a temperature of about 88 degrees. The waste was examined by Mr. Mather, who reported that falls had taken place so as to leave no passage to enable the operators to get through. A shaft was then sunk into the middle of the burning waste at the 18th fl. A shaft was then sunk into the middle of the burning waste at the point where the fire was supposed to have been the most fierce at the commencement of the operations. A roof was here found to have fallen, so that it was impossible to enter. The fire, however, was extinct. Several bore holes have been driven into the waste at different periods, and no fire can be discovered; and this mighty volcano is extinct.

The vast amount of property endangered (in this case of the value of near £200,000), and the frequency of the occurrence of these kind of accidents, gave a great public interest to this operation.

We have been favoured with the following testimony to the benefit derived from the previous illustration of this fire-quelling process:—"Testimonial from the proprietors of the Balcarres Colliery, in Ayrshire, belonging to the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, spoken of above as being under the same process. This was constructed from drawings published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and from Mr. Gurney's own explanations read at the Astley Colliery, near Manchester, where this process was first tried.

In explanation, we should observe that Mr. Gurney is not a mining agent, or has anything to do with coal-mine property. He is a considerable landowner in Cornwall, residing on his estate. He is a magistrate, acting both for this county and Devonshire; has many official duties there and elsewhere, a d is much engaged in farming pursuits, in which he takes an active interest. He could not be expected to leave his engagements long; therefore, to save time, he wrote instruction to Mr. Kennedy's agent to proceed to the experiment at his colliery while he was in Scotland, and referred him, in explanation of his detail, to the drawings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to get it ready for the time arrived. Mr. M'Murtrie, a referee in the proceedings, erected the apparatus, set it to work, and singular enough as it may appear, when Mr. Gurney came and examined into the existing conditions, he said "he believed Mr. M'Murtrie had put out the fire," and which seems most likely true.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The settling on the two great Epsom events has so completely absorbed the attention of the racing public during the current week, that Harpenden, the only meeting at all calculated to interest the metropolitans, proved comparatively unattractive; the provincial gatherings were also few and far between, and consequently with a list only moderately good for the first three days, undeniably bad for the fourth, and the whole decidedly below par. Her Majesty is expected to be present on the Cup Day.

The cricketer's calendar is confined to the following matches:—Monday, matches at Lord's and Wisbeach; Tuesday, at the Oval, Kennington, and Copenhagen House; Thursday, at Oxford and at the Oval; on Friday, at Oxford, and on Saturday, at Windsor.

The aquatic calendar is blank.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Owing to the settling for the Epsom events, scarcely anything was done on the Ascot Stakes; we can therefore only submit the nominal prices:

ASCOT STAKES.	
5 to 1 agst Emperess colt	5 to 1 agst Ballet Girl
10 to 1 — Pleasant	8 to 1 — Vatican

ROMEO.

25 to 1 agst King of Trumps	100 to 8 agst Elcot

TUESDAY.—A few bets were also at the following prices:—

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.

5 to 1 agst Woolwich	8 to 4 agst Nutshell
	No figure is declared not to start

DERBY.—25 to 1 agst Mr Merrick's bay colt (taken freely)

The Epsom settling (one of the heaviest known for many years) passed off quietly. It is supposed that at least £200,000 was won by the Derby.

THURSDAY. His latter transacted admits of only the following nominal quotations.

HAM STAKES.—3 to 2 agst Brother to Ethiron.

ASCOT STAKES.	
7 to 1 agst Vampire	7 to 1 agst Ballet Girl
10 to 1 — Alderbastan	8 to 1 — Kaiserine

EMPEROR'S PLATE.

8 to 1 agst Nutshell (friendless)	8 to 2 agst Trumpeter

DERBY.

50 to 1 agst Ambrose	40 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke
50 to 1 — Wathergrape	40 to 1 — Queen Anne colt

HARPENDEN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES of 5 sovs each and 30 added.—Mr. Elby's Hamiltonian (S. Rogers), 1. Mr. Gulliver's Lady Blanche (Yates), 2.

LADIES' PURSE of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Mosser's Gramagrin (Mr. Bertie), 1. Mr. Leigh's Athelstane (Mr. Elwes), 2.

HARPENDEN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each and 40 added.—Mr. G. Drew's Combatant, 1. Mr Farr's Clothworker (G. Hall), 2.

HUNDRED STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Mosser's Malmesbury (Rackley), 1. Mr. Knowles's Vesta (Wakefield), 2.

HURST SCURRY STAKES of 2 sovs each, and 30 added.—Grasshopper (Planner), 1. Zibka (Yates), 2.

By the will of the late Mrs. Sayer, Old Cavendish-street, there is left to the Church Missionary Society, £50; the British and Foreign Bible Society, £50; the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £30; Religious Tract Society, £30, and to the general fund of the Ragged School Union, £30.

The gross amount of the declared value of all the articles exported from the port of London in the year 1850 amounted to £14,137,567. The principal articles of export, and the value, was as follows:—Beer and ale, £410,529; brass and copper, £865,081; cotton manufactures, £2,007,183; cotton yarn, £16,835; haberdashery and millinery, £368,000, wrought and unwrought iron and steel, £730,913; hardware and cutlery, £462,964; leather, &c., £264,711; saddlery and harness, £81,092; silk manufactures, £438,043; linen yarn, £247,534; machinery of all sorts, £384,806; silk manufactures, £491,530; tin unwrought and in plates, £315,584; wool (sheep's), £315,257; woollen manufactures, £1,308,214; woollen yarn, £99,338. All other articles collectively, £4,070,854.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies in the sixth scheme were Mozart's E flat, and Beethoven's B flat, No. 4—two intensely fascinating inspirations, which were executed with unparalleled perfection by the band, under Costa's direction, the piquant and accurately minuetto in the former work receiving its usual encore. The adagio in E flat, in No. 4, was exquisitely coloured, and the exhilarating finale was played with the highest animation and precision. The overtures were Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," and Spohr's "Pietro von Albano;" the former, although it is not one of the composer's greatest conceptions, and is somewhat noisily scored, contains some beautiful writing; the delicious subject all-tied to the coda is too soon abandoned by the writer for more boisterous themes. The solo items were Hausmann and Bottesini. The former is the famed Belgian violinist, who gained great glory in Paris some twenty years since; he played at the Philharmonic concerts in London, in 1839, but subsequently returned to his original profession as a lawyer, and took his degree at the Louvain University of Doctor of Laws. In 1849 he came out again, in Paris, as a violinist, with immense success, and then visited Germany and Russia, where his playing was equally admired. Hausmann's mechanism is certainly marvellous, and his style is large and bold; but the andante and rondo selected by him was such a singular composition, so replete with breaks, cadenzas, and concertation, that it looked as if the executant had proposed to exemplify the intricacies of the modern school, by playing a pianoforte mazurka of Chopin backwards. Bottesini, in his contrabasso concertino, electrified the assemblage; the pace was accelerated, struggling and incoherent, but it was calculated to develope his magnificent tone and grace of style in flowing cantabile and his wondrous dexterity in those feasible difficulties over the finger-board. Since the days of Paganini, in licence made differentiates over the finger-board. Since the days of Paganini, no artist has created such a prodigious sensation, the band itself being infected with the excitement of the audience. He is the wonder of the day; and, what adds such charm to his astounding *tours de force* in the most unique instrument, is that it is so thoroughly musician-like and ear-haunting: it is not the grunting and growling of the ordinary double bass but the tone is pure and resonant, and he sings the cantabile as easily as a violinist. Herr Pischek was the vocalist, and gave the cavatina, "Cujus animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with great power of voice, very artistically, and the polacca from "Linda," "O luce," with the utmost brilliancy. The German baritone does not possess the fine voice of five years since, when he was first heard in this country, and his method has become more exaggerated, using his *falsetto* to excess; he sang his favorite *canzone*, Spohr's "Liebeslust," and in the hackneyed duo from Mehul's "Joseph," "Sole stay." The next concert will be on the 9th of June.

MATINEE MUSICALE AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.

M. Jacques Blumenthal, the pianist and composer, by the kind permission of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, gave a *Matinée Musicale*, on Saturday last, in the Picture-Gallery of Stafford-House. The aristocratic patronage bestowed on the fortunate *bénéficiaire* was proved by the presence of nearly 400 of the most distinguished families in the person, amongst whom were members of the most distinguished families in the country. A more beautiful appearance than the noble Gallery presented, filled as it was with noble dames of rare beauty, with toilettes of the acmite taste and variety, cannot be conceived. The Gallery is rich in pictures of the higher class, absolute standards of perfection; and such was the charming influence on the vocalists, Miss Dolby's Orphean-like tones seemed to enrich the saloon, that we almost fancied some of the Titian-like living beings had stepped from the frames of the gems of art, to listen to the divine strains. "Stars beach as well as skies," sings the poet, and contrarily the orbit in which Mario was revolving was eminently calculated to extract his vocal eloquence, emulating the mortal and celestial models that were around him. The Italian maestro was the only artist engaged in the programme besides the pianist; the ear was, therefore, not assailed and fatigued with the fantastic changes and never-ending schemes of modern concerts. Blumenthal performed a scene of his own, and Signor Mario sang an air; and thus each of the two artists relieved each other, until a couple of hours slided away in unalloyed enjoyment, the dreamy moments of melodious imagery being only interrupted by the sparkling of Stars beach as well as skies," sings the poet, and contrarily the orbit in which Mario was revolving was eminently calculated to extract his vocal eloquence, emulating the mortal and celestial models that were around him. The Italian maestro was the only artist engaged in the programme besides the pianist; the ear was, therefore, not assailed and fatigued with the fantastic changes and never-ending schemes of modern concerts. Blumenthal performed a scene of his own, and Signor Mario sang an air; and thus each of the two artists relieved each other, until a couple of hours slided away in unalloyed enjoyment, the dreamy moments of melodious imagery being only interrupted by the sparkling of Herr Pauer's fairy fingers, and the harmonic tendency, resolving to unite material loveliness with immateriality—to combine mind with matter, ordered refreshments to be profusely distributed to the company. Certain was a modest remembrance of the charm of the music heard through means of ideal and pictorial abstractions; and unsusceptible and unrefined must the intellect have been—mortal indeed must have been the taste, that could have been unmoved by such associations.

MADAME PUZZI'S CONCERT.

The annual grand morning concert of this favourite vocalist was given last Monday in the great concert-room of Her Majesty's Theatre, a full and fashionable assemblage being present. Signor Puzzi played a solo on the horn, with that charm of tone which has been the characteristic of the performer; Piatti, in short performances, played violoncello and violin pieces to perfection. The vocalists were Madame Sontag, Madlle Sophie Cruvelli, Mdlle. Cruvelli the contralto; Mdlle. Dupree, Madame Fiorentini, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Bishop, Mdlle. Bertrand, Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Signora Alaymo, Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Perdini, Lablache, F. Lablache, Lorenzo, Ferranti, Coletti, Herr Carl Wolf, Herr Reichardt, and Signor Puzzi. The concerted and occasional cantata, the "Hymn of Nations," to the honour of Great Britain," the poetry by Signor Torre and the music by Balfe, was the finale. The composer has thoroughly comprehended the ambition of and Puzzi. The composer has thoroughly comprehended the ambition of and Puzzi. The composer has thoroughly comprehended the ambition of Sinn Revers, Misses Dolby, Birch, Ransford, Lant, Eyles, and A Dolby; Messrs. Land and [illegible] Mr. Lucas conducted the opera; the orchestral and choral forces being numerous as well as effective. Members of the Royal Academy of Music pupils being permitted, as Mr. Holmes is one of the ablest professors. Between the acts of the opera Mr J. B. Chatterton played a harp solo, and Mr. Macgarety's "Don Quixote" overture was executed. We shall reserve our analysis of the opera until it is heard on the stage, but we request that Mr Holmes did not perform pianoforte music, and give a miscellaneous selection for his morning entertainment.

MR. AGUILAR'S CONCERT.

This pianist and composer gave a morning concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms with the assistance of which Mr Willis was leader. The conductors were Messrs. Anschutz and Schimon. The vocalists were Mdlle. Graumann, Misses Birch, Dolby, and Lucombe; Herr Reichardt, Mr. Marchesi, and Mr. Aguilar. The instrumentalists were Ernst and Bottesini. The general interest of the scheme was, consequent by, great; and Mr. Aguilar's pianoforte performances, and his symphonies for the full string forces calculated to display his abilities as a musician in a highly favourable light.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The seventh meeting took place on the morning of the 22nd ult., at the Hanover Rooms, which was styled a Mendelssohnian *matinée*, his quartets Nos. 3 and 5 being executed by Ernst, Cooper, Hill, and Remenéde. Mdlle. Krumbz, a *pupille* of German and Parisian fame, made her first appearance in Beethoven's sonata in C minor, with Ernst; her execution is admirable, and her classic judgment and taste unimpeachable. Selections from Mendelssohn's opera, "The Son and the Stranger," were sung by Mdlle. Graumann, Herr Wolf and Haltz. The eighth performance was on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, the scheme being—No. 1 in D, Op. 18 (1798), in G, Op. 18 (1797), No. 16 (1797), No. 17 in F, Op. 135 (1825), and the quintet in C, Op. 29. Sivori and Sainton alternated the first and second violin parts. The next meeting will be on the 11th of June.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

At the seventh of the Monday Concerts, on the 21st instant, the programme began with a musical curiosity, Carissime's oratorio "Jeputha," composed in 1650. Considering the infancy of art in this Roman composer's days, "Jephtha" is a remarkable work. The scheme includes—No. 1 in D, Op. 18 (1798), the only accompaniments are the organ and basses; and Mr Hullah did right to present the oratorio in its primitive state. Edward Fitzwilliam's cantata, "O incomprehensible Creator" fully confirmed previous impressions of the artist's great abilities; there are admirable points of originality of idea in the instrumental and harmonic imagery is instinct with intelligence and ingenuity. The chorus, "Vouchsafe to us," and soldiers' concluded the scheme. The vocalists at this concert were Mrs. Endersohn, Misses Deakin, Gill, Elliott, and Kent; Messrs Manvers, Williams, and Weiss. The eighth and last concert will be on the 18th of June.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. John Parry presented his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," at the Music-Hall, Store-street, last Monday evening.

Herr Witt, the violinist, gave his second concert last Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Madame Clauss, Miss Lucombe, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Aguilar. Herr Reichardt, Messrs. Lucas and Aguilar were also the pianists. Mr. Hausmann (violoncello), and Don R. Ciebra (guitar).

Miss Chandler, the vocalist, had a morning concert last Tuesday, at the Music-Hall, which, on the occasion of Miss Eyles, Colls, Law, Leslie, Madame Zimmerman, Messrs. H. Haigh, Wadworth, J. Haigh, M. Tourneur (violin), M. Camus (flute), M. Guil-ume (cornet-à-piston), Mr. Pennun (concertina), and Miss Chandler (piano).

Mrs. W. Sinclair's second evening with the Scottish Bards took place on Friday, at the Music-Hall, assisted by Miss Sinclair (pianist), and Mr. A. Mackenzie, (violinist) Mrs. W. Sinclair fills a void left by the death of Wilson, as an eloquent exponent of Scotch melodies; her style of rendering the "Flowers of the Forest," "John Anderson, my Jo," "Highland Mary," "Auld Robin Gray," "Flora Macdonald's Lament," and other attractive songs, is excellent.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Messiah" at night, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, on Friday next, with the attraction of this oratorio, as well as of "Tl'ijah," since the opening of the Ex ibition. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss E. Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Reichardt.

Miss Ellen Day (pianist) and Mr. John Day (violinist) gave the first of a series of three *matinées musicales* last Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Mr. Egremont (violoncello), Mr. Miller (contra-basso), Mr. Gernard Taylor (Harp), M. Zerbini (vocalist), Mr. Hill (viola), and Mdlle. Magner, Miss Macdonald's Lament," and other attractive songs, is excellent

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Miss Augusta Purcell, a vocalist, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Mnve Hall, aided by Misses Bassano, Messent, Eyles, Poole, E. Macmahon, Messrs. Land, Lavina, Messrs. Herr Witt, T. Williams, F. Bodda, and Signor Marchesi, as singers, and Messrs. Richardson, J. Thomas, Herr Ros itzky (violin), and Mr. Lucas (piano), as solo instrumentalists: Mr. Louis Lee and Sig. Carlo Madame Griffin (piano), as solo instrumentalists: Mr. Louis Lee and Sig. Carlo Minasi were the conductors.

M. and Madame Ourry had a *matinée musicale* at their residence, in Great Marlborough-street, on Thursday, assisted by Herr Reichardt and Bottesini. Madame

tar in B flat, in praise of gold. The trio in F, between Castellan, Bertrandi, and Formès, was excellently sung and acted, particularly by the bass; it was greatly applauded. Tagliafico's *aria d'entrata* was powerfully given: he dressed the Spanish governor to the life, and looked like a Velasquez head, cut and stepped from a frame. He has raised his reputation as a musician greatly by this impersonation. The subsequent duo between him and Formès was a masterly display of vocal and histrionic ability from both artists: the by-play of Castellan, where *Fidelio* overhears the arrangements for the execution of the mysterious prisoner in the subterranean vaults during this duo, was most expressive. Her delivery of the recitative and *scena* which followed gave scope for which she was superb, and it thoroughly enlisted the sympathies of the auditory, but in this allegro she lacked the physical means to carry out her conceptions. The *finale* of this act, beginning with the chorus of the release of prisoners, was hearty; the conductor was evidently feeling his way, not being able to be sure that the artists were perfect in their parts. As regards the chorus of prisoners, our choral singers are so little accustomed to act, like the Germans, that their delivery was undecided, but after a night or two this unapprehensiveness in the debut will, no doubt, wear off.

Between the first and second acts, the "Leonora" overture in C, Op. 86, was played by the band with such wonderful effect that the signal for the *encore* was given from the Royal box. The trumpet passage, placed behind the scenes, quite excited the auditory; and when Sainton led off the famous rush of the violas, it was difficult to retain one's seat, so amazingly impulsive were the sensations created by the unparalleled execution of this author's overtures. Sainton, Hill, and Piatti are the grandest of the four works composed by Beethoven for "Fidelio." There was no reaction after this orchestral achievement in the *finale*, excitement, as Lamartine maintained it as his full breath by a splendid reading of the air in the dungeon of *Florestan*: this great tenor rises in estimation at every new delineation, no matter what the school may be: his artistic attainments and thrilling chest-voice are certain to fix the attention and command the admiration of his auditory. The recitatives and adagio were sung with profound pathos. In the allegro in which *Florestan* has the presentiment of an angel's visitation, in the person of his lost *Leonora*, to restore him to freedom, Tamberlik took the house by storm by his thrilling bursts in the high notes, executing the G, A, and B, and finally throwing out a chest O with electrical force: he was compelled to repeat the air, which was given with more effect to the poet, near his bed of straw—for, in all the details of the *mise en scène*, the delight in nature was strikingly conspicuous. The grave digging duo, in A minor, with its wondrous under-current of instrumentation, in the most impressive —Formès' acting developing fresh points of interest at every moment. The trio in E A flat not so successful: but the concerted piece in D, after *Pizarro's* entrance, could not have been depicted in a more picturesque and startling manner; the group formed by Castellan shielding *Florestan* from the uplifted dagger of the governor, with the naked pickaxes of the guard, rather slackened the time in the duo of rejoicing, upon which it was wise not to drop the curtain, and to restore the original text, the gaoler entering to free *Florestan*, and carry her off to the dungeon to the presence of the Monarch, who thus ascertains the villany of *Pizarro*. The magnificent *finale* was sung to perfection both by principals and chorus; there was an observance of light and shade, a clearness and quality of support in the ensemble beyond all praise, and the applause at the fall of the curtain was enthusiastic, and long continued, orations being rendered twice, not only to the leading artists, but also very justly to Costa, under whose magic baton this noble *ensemble* had been attained, and such an *ensemble* will always carry "Fidelio" through triumphantly, even if it had not such a powerful cast as it now possesses.

Mdme. Castellan will materially increase her fame by her *Fidelio*; it is her own reading of the part, and is finished, original, and most impassioned, but not stand, terrible, and overpowering, like the delineations of Malibran or Schroder Devrient, who certainly, as first, have left the traditions of their subsequently approached; for Mdme. Castellan is a singer of the highest order, who not deem it necessary to enter into any invidious comparisons between the *Fidelios* of the two houses, as each representative of the day led wife has special points of attraction, Cruvelli being more dramatic and exaggerated, and Castellan being more musician-like and less vivid.

Beethoven's "Fidelio" will doubtless retain a place in the *répertoire*, but general audiences will still require a greater infusion of the Italian element before they can thoroughly appreciate the composer's marvellous fancy, imagination, and science. He has so completely disregarded the art of voicing in "Fidelio," that its representation is unattractive to the ear, while dramatic and emotionous, only relieved by those casual flashes of genius which penetrate every ordinary barrier, be questioned, however jarring may be the alternations of spoken dialogue and singing in the present Beethoven *Fidelio*, the production does not suffer from the abandonment of the speaking for the recitatives. The music of "Fidelio" would have been more practicable and interesting, if those portions whilst *Leonora* is in boy's attire, been more purely vocal for a contralto. However, the opera must be accepted with its conditions of mixed parts and all: and the orchestral writing is so beautiful in each, is too sublime, are the emotions of certain scenes too strong, not to include "Fidelio" amongst lyric masterpieces worthy of the careful execution of every great operatic establishment, whatever may be the language employed in the interpretation.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated last Saturday night, to an overflowing house—Signor Bianchi, at a moment's notice, undertaking the part of *Duke*, for which change the subscribers are grateful; but, as Tamburini is in Paris during the inclining, it is a pity the directors did not send for him at the first break-down of Salvatori. Gris and Mario were as fine as ever in *Genaro* and *Gennaro*; and Mdlle. Angri created quite a sensation by her *Orsini*, as much in the scene as in the scandal." Mdlle. Castellan appeared as *Alice*, and after the "Larcrezia." The fame of Castellan, at Berlin, as the Norman peasant girl, will prove to have been fairly earned.

On Tuesday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given for the the fifth time. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, being present. The house was crammed in every part. Donizetti's "Favorita," with Grisi, Mario, Tamberlik, and Ronconi, will be revived next Tuesday. "Fidelio" will be repeated to-night (Saturday). Tamberlik is engaged, and will appear in "Don Giovanni."

ST. JAMES'.

On Monday, the one-act vaudeville, "Bonneo et Marrielle," was produced, for the purpose of enabling M. Levasseur to make his first appearance. The character of *Marrielle* is performed by Mdlle. Schwaneck. The piece, though the production of three authors (MM. Dumanoir, Strandin, and Moreau), is very slight. Both the hero and heroine are disguised in order to deceive; as an authentic sexagenarian, and the latter as her own aunt. These shiftings of costumes and apparent personalities make the humour of the piece, and serve for its situations, which depend much upon the manner in which the parts are plaked for their amusing attributes. This little drama was followed by another of decidedly farcical interest, by MM. Lubiche and Lefranc, entitled "Embrassez-Moi-Sans, Poliville," in which the *rôles* are sustained by MM. Amant, Derval, Lacourciere, and Mdlle. Schwaneck—all of them extravagant parts, requiring eccentric acting, and implying violent practical effects. Both vaudevilles are from the Montasian.

On Wednesday three new pieces were given:—"Une Femme qui a une Jambe de Bois," "Si Jeunesse savait," and "Madame Bertrand at Mademoiselle Eaton." These are respectively the works of MM. Lubiche and Lefranc, Dumanoir, and MM. Dumanoir and Lafargue. Of "Une Femme qui une Jambe de Bois" little need be said. Its title suggests a comparison with the cork-legged lady in the farce of "Perfection," and its argument is not dissimilar; only in the French piece the gentleman is disposed to show his affection to the lady with the wooden leg by proposing to have his own leg cut off and similarly substituted. Like utterly French is the sentiment in "Si Jeunesse Savait," the hero of which is the gallant *Duc de Rochelaux*, who, for the sake of a dotting nephew, undertakes some *passages d'amour*, and acts in the double, as it were. Thus, when an interview is granted by the *Marchioness*, whom the uncle would have the young *étourdi* marry, the nephew assists the latter knave in personating, in a dual, the former disarms the rival, but leaves to the favoured youth the credit of the victory by slipping away. These characters are well contrasted, and their differences are broadly out in the acting of MM. Derval and Levasseur. Of a much broader nature is the piece entitled "Madame Bertrand et Mademoiselle Eaton," treating of the wiles of a staymaker and a dramatic author, who shaves himself thrice a day at his solicite to compound him to his opposite neighbour. The lady, however, cannot spell, and when the affair takes an epistolary shape, is compelled to call in the aid of her *cavalier*, who finds the writer is a former lover of her own. The scene of his amorous caresses is highly amusing. But the self-educated *cavaliers* is rewarded for her accomplishments. The workwoman, who can spell, is preferred to her mistress, who cannot.

All these pieces also are from the Montasier.

This week two new pieces have been added, M. Leon Laya's "Deux Vieux Papillons," and a sort of monodrama, entitled "Un à la Représentation de Robert le Diable." In both M Levassor is the leading feature—in the first performing both a father and a son, with appropriate changes of costume; and, in the latter, a stage-struck youth, who describes in a sort of song the actions of Meyerbeer's opera, including reminiscences of its music. M. Raval was to have appeared on Monday, but some accident seems to have prevented his arrival.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

On Thursday evening, a piece by Mr. Augustus Mayhew and Mr. Sutherland Edwards, entitled "The Poor Relation," was produced. The story is briefly told. In the first, the poor relation, *Sam Warren* (Mr. J. Rogers), is reduced to black shoes, on his return from the Brazils, and solicits assistance from his cousin *Hobson* (Mr. Romer), who puts him off with a fiver, which he gives to Mr. Tilbury), an old acquaintance, and as ill to do as himself, proposes a partnership in their distress, to practise, not only on the cousin already mentioned, but on two others, *Dobson* and *Jobson* (Mr. White and Mr. Atwood). The D-ctor gets possession of *Hobson's* trunk of clothes in exchange for one of his own, containing grass and other rubbish; and, newly accoutred from its contents, he ingratiates himself the medical adviser of *Sam Warren*, whom he puffs off as a rich nabob, about to die and make his will, and counsels his cousins to atone for the insults to which they have subjected him by making him presents of silver spoons, gold repeaters, and a landed estate. A nobleman's housekeeper assists them in their plan, by letting to them her master's mansion for eighteenpence a day during his absence. On his Lordship's return, the plot explodes, but the rogues escape with their booty. Their evil, however, is not without a good, for their tricks avail *Julia* (Miss F. Romer), *Hobson's* daughter, to secure a lover. The dialogue is smart, full of unexpected points and verbal perversions, and the characters were carefully acted, Mr. Tilbury making the most of his. The piece was perfectly successful.

MR. THACKERAY'S SECOND LECTURE.

Mr. Thackeray delivered his second lecture at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, to a numerous and distinguished audience. It was more better arranged than the former, and the matter was of a more miscellaneous character. The subject was two-fold—William Congreve and Joseph Addison. In those days, such men as these, and Steele, were rewarded for their literary tendencies out of the public purse. They began at College with laying all the deities of Olympus under contribution to praise some man of rank in power, and got pensions and places in return. Of such a sort were Congreve's "Pindaric Ode" and his reward for one comedy was a place in the now mythical Pipe-office, and other sinecures. His scene began to be considered the "most eminent literary man" he was applauded by everybody—equally believed to be worthy of it, in the side boxes, or on the stage. Mr. Thackeray here entered into some metaphysical reflections on life and death, truth and lies entering into everything, and applied them to Congreve's comedy, which he likened to the *Vicar of Wakefield* and compared to a dance commencing wit; a well-known *pas* and ending with a grandpa whose interference was always deprecated. The great moral, indeed, was "Obey with old people." It taught but one lesson—"Enjoy! enjoy! enjoy! Death and fate are at the gate, and will come in." The *Mariolets* were always splendid and triumphant, and the young *Betweens* make fools of the old husbands. Congreve aimed at being the fine gentleman rather than the author.

Addison was different from this. Like other lords of intellect, he lived alone; and, feeling how much better his genius was than others, could admire much. Yet he praised all. Even so Scott and Goethe received young literary aspirants with a smile. Addison praised indiscriminately, before one could see a little genius, when he praised the genius of Pope, the ingenious Mr. this and the ingenious Mr. that. He also praised Milton; but he did not like Pope to supersede him. Addi on, by Latin verses, secured £300 a year at the beginning of his career; and, even while in power, had the manners of the finest gentleman in the world. Having lost his pension, he proved himself philosophically courageous; and, as a character, might be almost considered faultless, but for his "Campaign" and "Cato." The simile of the angel who

> Rides on the whirlwind and controls the storm.

in his poem of the "Campaign," redeemed his f rtunes; it procured him a pension. Also, he married Lady Warwick. But it is not for this or these things that we admire Addison, but for his "Tatler" and "Spectator." In which he has dealt with little matters, where he excelled with the pleasantest penalties. In Addison's writings there was no trace of suffering or of deep sentiment: he was a resolute clubman, and saw only the public life of women. Moreover, he was an invincible dreamer. The cry women whom he did know he never wrote about—others he did. Addison's essays were better than sermons. In proof of his religious character, Mr. Thackeray quoted his celebrated hymn in rapture, and concluded a lecture of rare interest, with some illustrative citations and moral remarks. He was much applauded.

Mr. Vandermeerach and his daughter, whose ingenious and elegant exhibition of birds we last year had the pleasure to introduce to the notice of our readers, have, encouraged by the success they have met with, returned to London for this season. M. Vander Meer has shown us an album, in which numbers of persons of rank and distinction have recorded their opinions of his exhibition. Etienne Arago occupies a page or two with some charming verses, whose points would suffer from any endeavour to give them action, as it is exactly as best followed by Jules Janin and several other *litterateurs*. A portrait of Mdlle. Vandermeerach was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 6, 1850

ASCOT RACES.—The arrangements of the Great Western Railway for the coming Ascot Races (3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of June) promise great additional convenience and pleasure. Tickets will be issued at the Paddington Station for the race days upon any previous evening, the holders of which, upon showing them, will be at once admitted to the platform; such tickets to be obtained at the several railway offices in London. Carriages will also be provided for passengers from Paddington to Windsor will be provided on the 3rd and on the 5th (Gold Cup day); and there will be early special trains on those days for carriages and horses, to ensure their arrival at Windsor. Omnibuses, &c., will start from Windsor to Ascot on the arrival of the trains and after the races; and no doubt have been made between the Great Western Railway Company and the Post-Office and Money-order Offices; at the various Docks, St. Katharine's, London, West and East India, &c., and public schools.

DOCTOR GUGGENBÜHL'S CURE.—It is published, in our Journal of May 5th, 1850, a brief account of the Institution for the Cure of Cretinism, established by Dr. Guggenbühl, on the Abendberg, at Interlacken, Switzerland, and we gave a sketch of his humane and interesting establishment. This excellent gentleman, having been in England, has published a letter to Lord Ashley on some points of public welfare and Christian legislation (Sendschreiben an Lord Ashley, die Armen und die Kinder betreffend, nebst einem Vorwort von Dr. Guggenbühl. Gesteisgrung: Basle, 1851). The learned gentleman adverts, with good feeling and good taste, to several of our institutions for promoting the public welfare, and acknowledges the services rendered by Lord Ashley in that and other part; and to some of our customs, such as the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, which yet require amendment. He gives, too, some information about cretinism, which to some places he has visited, and compliments our country now happily abounds

The successful candidate for the Great Exhibition Prize Essay, given by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Principal of Queen's College, is the Rev. I. C. Whish, incumbent of East Peckham, Kent, son of General Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army, the hero of Moultan.

The inaugural of the Five Hundred and Twenty-first Leipsic Book Fair, held in the Easter of this year, presents a variety of some importance on the five hundred and twenty catalogues which have preceded it. The books are classed not alphabetically according to the names of authors, but systematically, in the order of the subjects. According to this catalogue, the number of books printed in Germany in the six months since the last fair amounts to 4044, and 1138 more are in the press.

The Prussian authorities on the Belgian confines rigidly persist in admitting nobody coming from England whose passport is not countersigned by the Prussian ambassador or consul. Numbers of travellers are stopped, to the great inconvenience. It is very necessary that travellers should be warned of this circumstance.

By the decease of the Hon. Francis James Curzon, barrister-at-law, the registrarship of the Bankruptcy Court at Birmingham has become vacant.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable buoyancy prevailed in the English Market on Monday, and the rise marked on Saturday's prices was not only maintained, but further augmented an improvement of one-quarter per cent, compared with the close of the week. The last prices quoted were 97¾ 98 for Money, and 98 98¼ for Account. But on Tuesday the market opened rather heavily; and a reaction to 97⅝ ⅞ for Money, and 97¾ 98 for Time, were the last quotations. A further decli e of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. occurred on Wednesday; the demand for money in the Share Market being more active, added to a feeling that money will gradually become dearer. At the close of the day Consols quoted 97⅛ ⅜ for transfer, and 97⅜ ½ for Account. As no advance was made on the rate of interest by the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday the market became gradually firmer, and bargains were done at 97½ to ⅝ for money, and 97⅞ for time. Exchequer Bills have declined 5s 10s during the week, but a more rachet bleton has been the result. Some sales from sales, the general value of money being now 2⅝ to 3 per cent., while Exchequer Bills pay only 2½ per cent. India Bonds have not been much dealt in, but when sales are made a depression in prices is the result. At the close of the week's business some firmness prevailed, the last prices being, for Bank Stock, 211½; Reduced 97; Consols, 97⅞; New 3½ per Cent Annuities 98⅛; Long Annuities, expiring in January, 1860, 7 5-16ths; India Bonds, under £1000, 52 p: South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 98⅛; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 43 p; Ditto, £500, 44 p; Ditto, Small, 41 p; Ditto, Advertised, 60 p.

Business in the Foreign Market has been rather more limited during the past week, and prices are, with few exceptions, a shade lower. Mexican receded from Monday's prices of 35¾ to 34¾; but afterwards rallied to 34⅞. Peruvian quoted 83¾ 83. Buenos Ayres Stocks has advanced, upon the understood intention to pay a proportion of a dividend next January. Dutch Certificates of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company. The last quotation is 58¾. Portuguese Four per Cents are quoted at 92¼, affording no indication of any feeling in favour of the recently appointed Ministry. In the various low-priced stocks there have been no changes of interest. the last quotations generally being for Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 58½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 76½; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 103¾; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 34⅝, 35; Peruvian, 5 per Cent., 84¾; Ditto, Account, 84½; Peruvian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 83¾; Ditto, Deferred, 39½; Portuguese 4 per Cents, 39½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent, 101½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 30⅝; Dutch, 4 per Cent, Certificates, 90.

Shares have fluctuated extensively, sales being pressed from Liverpool, besides the speculators here being still unable to meet the heavy demands for "continuations." On Wednesday, for a short period, a panic reigned, the failure of an individual inspiring fears that may yet be realized before the present Account is settled. Towards the close of the week, however, as the settlement of the account proceeded, a better feeling seemed to prevail, and prices have consequently, in some degree ral ied The last quotations are for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 3⅝; Caledonian, 13½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; East Anglian (£50 paid), 3½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Eastern Union, 3½; East Lancashire, 9½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 9½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 64; Great Northern, 18; Great Western, 84½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87½; Ditto, Fifths, 4¼; London and North-Western, 124½; Ditto, Quarter shares, 31¼; Ditto, Fifths, 6¼; London and South-Western, 83; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland, 35¾; Ditto, £ 0, 18¾, Newmarket, 7½; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 5⅛ dis.; Ditto, Class B, 4¼ dis.; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, 24½; South Wales, 27½; York, N.ewastle, and Berwick, 21; Ditto, Extension, 13½; Ditto, G N R purchase, 6½; York and North Midland, 23¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 29; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 9¼

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 1 dis.; Great Northern, 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10, 19; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guar., 10½; York and North Midland, 5¼.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 9; Central of France, 17; Dutch Rhenish, 2¾; East Indian (£4 paid), 1⅝; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 14½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 28; Rouen and Havre, 9.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE. After average supply of English wheat last week fresh shandi his week in retail trade, and Saturday's prices were 1s to 2s per qr. lower. Barley and malt were 1s to 2s cheaper, and previous rates have been well supported. Fine foreign wheats have moved off freely at full quotations; but inferior sorts have commanded very little attention. Fine malting barley continues to realize extremely high prices, and fine grinding qualities have maintained their value. Beans and peas are 1s per qr. cheaper. Oats and oatmeal have declined 6d per qr. Indian corn and flour, the imports of the latter article being large,

English.—Wheat [illegible] Barley [illegible] Malt [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] Peas [illegible] Flour [illegible]

Irish.—Wheat [illegible] Barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] Peas [illegible] Flour [illegible]

Foreign.—Wheat [illegible] Barley [illegible] Oats [illegible] Beans [illegible] Peas [illegible] Flour [illegible]

Wheat—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d per 8lb loaf of household and 6½d to 7d for fine.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 1d; barley, 31s 1d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 36s 0d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 38s 10d; barley, 31s 2d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 36s 10d.

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

UNINTERESTING as many persons—and those, too, best acquainted with the routine of the cotton trade—may think an exhibition of the various productions of skill and ingenuity in this department of our national industry, yet he would be a very superficial thinker who merely looked at the question from this point of view. The immense advantages accruing to this country from the position to which the cotton manufactures have progressed—the employment it gives to so many hundred thousand of our population—the comfort diffused by its agency throughout the whole habitable globe—renders it an object of more than ordinary interest since the commerce of which it usually forms the first staple in its many Protean forms is generally the harbinger of that colonisation to which all reflective minds look as the great work of the men of the present day.

In our former notice of the leading features of the examples of cotton trade displayed in the Great Exhibition, attention was called to the fact, that the immense advantages we possessed in the rapid and economical manufacture of this material were such as to be well worthy of attentive consideration, and that it must be remembered that every ounce of the material to be worked into the various forms required by our commerce had to be brought across the Atlantic, manufactured by the various processes of spinning, weaving, printing, and dyeing, and in many instances taken back to the very place whence it came. In our notice of the iron manufactures, an allusion was made to the fact that the mineral treasures of this country were the true basis of our national industry, wealth, and prosperity; and certainly nothing proves this more than the cotton trade. For, though the enormous development given to the mechanical genius of the country by the inventions of Watt and Arkwright, and the facilities for obtaining and readily working the material by which that mechanical genius has been realised—from the ponderous steam-engine and hydraulic press on the one hand, to the most delicate spinning machinery on the other—we have been enabled to take a position as a manufacturing nation which is being daily and hourly enhanced by the wide extension given to our commerce through the cotton trade as the means of supplying the second great want of man, clothing; and that, too, in such a manner as to be eminently diffusive, since the cost is reduced to the minimum by the mechanical agencies so constantly at work, whilst the maximum power of production is obtained by those improvements in machinery, and the discoveries of science which it appears to be the peculiar mission of this country to promote. Not that we believe there is nothing worth living for except the production of an unlimited quantity of calico, which Sydney Smith sarcastically declared to be the opinion of the great body of our cotton manufacturers; but because there is inherently attached to the commerce connected therewith an opportunity for the diffusion of the blessings of civilisation, which has been felt wherever the Saxon race has found its way, and will continue to

1.—LEISTLER'S SIDEBOARD.

be felt in a greater degree in proportion as men see the real purposes of commercial unity and freedom, and understand the power they possess for good or for evil, even as they use the opportunities given to them.

We have, then, in the cotton manufacture, a double power for good: first, in the employment of our own population; and, secondly, in the promotion of that social intercourse of nations to which hopeful men have looked in all ages; and this, too, in an increased degree, as compared with any other of our manufactures, since it is more adapted to go to the most distant colonies to obtain the raw material, in the first instance, and hence have a double opportunity, first in buying, and afterwards in selling. Thus, the question now so much agitated in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, as to the importance of opening new fields for the cultivation of cotton, becomes also a question for the philanthropist, as to the good to arise to the great cause of civilisation out of the variation of the sources from whence we are in future to draw our supply of raw material for the purpose of employing our population and the enormous amount of machinery which we have constructed at such an immense outlay of time, talent, and money. That the southern states of America cannot continue to supply our wants as hitherto with any degree of certainty, seems a settled question to those who best understand the peculiar position of the United States, and at the same time take into consideration the requirements of our manufactures, apart from the fact that it would be unwise to continue to suffer the immense population of our cotton manufacturing districts to depend upon an institution so uncertain in its character as slavery certainly is; for any movement which might take place in the slave states of the American Union, by which its present servile population should temporarily suspend their industrial pursuits as cultivators of cotton, would inevitably tell with frightful effect upon the industry of the north of England and of Scotland in the suspension of trade for want of raw material. This question, therefore, of the source whence our future supply of cotton is to come is of infinitely more importance in a national and social point of view than at first sight appears; for it is a fact which cannot be too often brought forward in the consideration of "the powers that be," both home and colonial, that the great staple trade of probably one-third of the population of England and Scotland is mainly dependent, at the present time, for employment and almost for existence, upon the worst institution of modern times, the slavery of the southern states of America; and, without seeking to become alarmists, it would be a dereliction of duty not to take an opportunity like the present to endeavour to bring this fact more prominently forward than it has been hitherto. With our East India possessions, with Natal and many of our colonies, particularly some of the West India islands, where cotton is indigenous to the soil, whereas it has been neglected for far less profitable and important matters, we may, if those who guide our affairs think fit, do great things towards supplying our own wants; and, whilst contriving to keep up our trade with the United States, to be less dependant upon them, and enable them to supply their own wants in a more satisfactory manner than at present.

It would be quite out of place here to enter into the history of the cotton plant, its growth or manufacture; but to those sufficiently interested in the question we would recommend the careful consideration of the cotton machinery at work in the Exhibition. Here may be traced the progress of the soft down-like substance, from the pod of this tropical plant, whose flowers are as ornamental when seen in all their beauty and beauty, until it becomes wrought into lace, as a means of adornment, or into cloth of varied texture and quality for the pressing requirements of man; and all this, too, by the aid of machinery driven by that worker of modern miracles—steam. Here, whilst the visitor goes amidst the rush of spindles and the flying of shuttles, and watches the almost intelligent action of the Jacquard in the production of artistic forms, in lace and other fabrics, he cannot fail but learn something of that mighty power which has arrayed up during the last sixty or seventy years, which has brought comfort and independence to so many thousand homes, and developed the genius of so many men who might have died in obscurity but for the field presented therein for the exercise of their talent, their energy, and their usefulness.

Tracing up the process through its various complications of cleaning, carding, spinning, and weaving, in the machinery department, the visitor who desires to see the full results arrived at in our cotton manufacture, may find them fully exemplified in a variety of forms in that portion of the British side of the Building set apart for this class of contributions, which will be found on the left of the western entrance between the Central Avenue and the Carriage Court.

Under the heads of the respective towns on the British side, and of countries on the Foreign side, we propose giving a sketch of the most noticeable features of the illustration of the cotton manufactures contributed to the Exhibition, and in courtesy commence with the metropolis of the cotton trade,

MANCHESTER.

Whether it was from a full realisation of the proverb, that "familiarity begets contempt," that the men of Manchester have done so little for the fair representation of their staple trade, is surprising, as might have done, that a matter so common to themselves would be equally well known to others, or from their apathy as to the real purposes of the Exhibition, will be difficult to ascertain; but this is certain, that had Manchester consulted its own honour, and not only half as wisely as it usually does in economic matters, an infinitely better display would have been the result. Not that it was desirable to see whole acres of calico; but a more systematised representation of the state of its trade in this middle year of the nineteenth century would have been a creditable (to the magnitude as the very desultory manner in which its examples are exhibited is discreditable to it as the manufacturing metropolis of Great Britain. Of course these remarks apply to the display as a whole and as representing Manchester, and not to the individual exhibitors, inasmuch as each has made his own arrangements as complete as the circumstances of the case would permit. Quoting, as we have already done, the display of Messrs. Thomas Houldsworth and Co, Mr Bazley, and Messrs. Glover and Dunn, as a fair exemplification of certain branches of the cotton trade, and the processes connected therewith, there can be no doubt that each of these contributions is fully illustrative of all the points underwhich for exemplification, and as such are worthy of more attention than the mode of their exposition is calculated to ensure for them.

In our previous glances at the general features of the Exhibition, the examples of the spinning exhibited by Mr. Bazley (24), and Messrs. Houldsworth (54) were noticed, and certainly, after the successful effort of the former, in producing so great a number as 1600 in competition with the 900 of the latter, the limit appeared to have been reached. We find, however, that calculations as to the limits of mechanical skill and ingenuity are in this case, as in many others, anything but certainties, since in a few days after the last notice in which we endeavoured to do justice to Mr. Bazley, a specimen made its appearance in which Houldsworth's glass case numbered 1400, and subsequently examples of 1800 s and 2150 s have been added; and we hear rumours from Manchester, where the matter has excited a great deal of attention, that even this latter is to be exceeded, and that after a certain number the line as to give 2026 miles to the pound weight, the limit is not yet determined. It must, however, be still borne in mind that all this is more curious than useful, since the 700 s appear the limit of utility. Comparing the specimens, little appreciable difference can be detected. The specimen of 1400 s by Messrs. Houldsworth is by no means so clear and even as that of the 1000 s by Mr. Bazley. The curious visitor may desire to know how this question of length and fineness is ascertained with such certainty as to enable the manufacturer to state it in so positive a manner. This, however, is easily answered. A certain length of fibre being weighed in a delicately constructed apparatus, the relative proportion of the weight of the yarn gives the basis for the calculation. Within the last few days another addition has been made to each of these contributions, and Messrs. Houldsworth now display 800 s. in skein and bobbin, thus showing, so far at least, its practical character; Mr. Bazley exhibiting an additional specimen of 2026.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bazley's illustrations of the transition progress of the manufacture of cotton from the raw material to the finished state as displayed in the fine and roving frames of the cotton trade, are not spread over a larger space, since they ought to have been arranged in a glass case at least twice the size of the one in which they are exhibited, in order to give them full effect; the specimens being so much crowded together as to render it difficult, except to the initiated, to distinctly separate the specimens in one compartment from the other.

A specimen of New Orleans cotton commences the series of examples illustrative of the course manufacture. A specimen of the same class, shown in the state of first carding, and finished carding. Then comes a specimen of drawing frame sliver; and, following that, three examples of roving—first, second, and finished. Mule yarn, throstle twist, shuttle, mule yarn, stocking yarn, and threefold sewing thread follow, in various numbers; and then specimens of white and finished calico, and brown and printed fustian complete the series of examples so far as the cotton manufacture is concerned.

If the examples of the fine trade, the series commences with Sea Island cotton, a specimen cleaned, then in two states of carding, drawing-frame sliver, and the successive rovings, examples of mule yarn to 600 s; crape yarn, two cord-lace thread; three, six, and nine-cord skeining thread; three specimens of white and printed muslins of very fine texture; figured muslin, white and printed lace, and figured lace.

With the key thus furnished, the visitor will at once see the interest and value of Mr. Bazley's contribution, inasmuch as it leads him up from the raw material to the point at which the combinations are complete, and the machinery is ready to be put in motion. Moreover, in this short but expressive and, when these are studied in connexion with the machinery, a very excellent idea of the cotton manufacture will be obtained. We must, however, repeat our regret that specimens so well selected and arranged for these purposes are not spread over a surface calculated to give more distinctness to each individual example.

As already noticed, Messrs. Glover and Dunn's contributions (50) follow up the illustration thus given by Mr Bazley; and in another case they show a few examples of the progress to the production of power-loom calicoes of various qualities, grey and bleached; India shirtings, of which 5,000,000 yards were sent last year to Calcutta alone; jeconets for printing, and cambrics in a range of qualities; India twill and figured shirtings, complete; a series of examples of the staple of Lancashire, which, insignificant as they may appear to the casual observer, constitute in a large degree the basis of our national prosperity; and we cannot but regret that the Manchester Committee did not think it worth their while to place them before the visitors to the Exhibition in a more attractive form than it was reasonable to expect any individual would undertake to do, inasmuch as he could not, as in most other instances of textile and ready displays, expect to see anything by his efforts. Hence, though the illustrations are certainly given, they are flung down upon a common counter in anything but an inviting form.

The other examples of cotton manufactures from Manchester are chiefly quiltings. The contribution of Messrs. J. Spencer and Son (52) consists of white and coloured woven waistcoatings figured in the loom, and bed quiltings, together with a new application of the fabric to the purpose of hangings for windows and beds—these being all very excellent examples of their class. The specimens of the same class exhibited by Mr. Jabez Johnson (48) are, however, to our mind, more especially, adapted to show the excellence to which the kind of fabric has attained; and the large coloured toilet bed-cover, in which, as we are informed, 1 lbs. cards were used for the pattern, and in the manufacture of which the weaver makes 25,000 strokes of his shuttle, being a noticeable example alike for the design as for the execution. The toilet-covers and waistcoatings, even to the plain wove white diamond quilting, are excellent examples of their class.

Messrs. Major and Gill (49) exhibit a series of examples of double cotton and quilted for ladies' stays, exhibiting the progress of weaving, by which the usual quiltings by the needle are produced at once, and a double cloth formed of a great variety of patterns. The advantage of this process lies in the fact that the cloth thus worked together is much stronger and more even than two pieces placed together and then stitched; whilst the cost of production is the same for the double cloth as the single, except in the comparatively small expense of the silk or cotton used in the stitching process.

Altogether, the examples from Manchester are good of their kind; and, though much more might have been done, both as regards extent and variety, it is quite certain that matters might have been much worse, except, perhaps, in the character of the arrangements, which are crude and unsatisfactory as a whole.

In connexion with cottons, but exhibited in Class 18 with the printed and dyed fabrics, are specimens of cotton cloth prepared by a process discovered by Mr. J. Mercer, of Accrington, and now patented by him. This, in all probability, will produce a great revolution in the cotton trade, not only as regards printed but plain goods. When nothing the printed fabrics we shall again have occasion to refer to this matter in our business now is with the plain cloths. By immersing the cloth in a chemical solution, Mr. Mercer adds one-sixth to its weight; and this weight, unlike the usual preparations for giving substance, or rather an appearance of substance cannot be washed out. It possesses the singular quality of rendering a cloth to greater density; and an open material being manufactured, it is thus rendered equal to a closely woven cloth, both in appearance and in weight, and the result to which it has to be applied is spread over a larger surface for that purpose. This is, in all probability, one of most remarkable discoveries in the Exhibition.

BOLTON

The illustration of the cotton manufacture originally intended to be made by the exhibitors from Bolton, has been injured in its completeness by the unfortunate destruction by fire of fourteen weeks' labour, just at the very period when the goods were about to be sent in; and, though every indulgence was offered, the exhibitors, Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Heaton, of Halliwell, were compelled to forego their intended display.

As quiltings constitute the staple trade of Bolton, the leading features of the exposition of its manufactures are in these fabrics. Messrs. Barlow and Goody, and Jones (38) exhibit figured quiltings for bed-covers, both white and coloured, as also figured vestings and welted quilts. Messrs. W. W. and J. Cook (88), broaded small dress-pieces, plated quilting sheets, and broaded counterpane. Messrs. Thomas and W. Martin and Son's (37) damask furniture dimity are also good examples of their class, and the design of one or two of the striped examples very excellent and appropriate. Messrs. Mycroscough, Steel, and Co. (39) show some quiltings of good value, but very indifferent design. Mr. Ashworth's contribution of a woven bed quilt, as a specimen of a style of work now comparatively neglected for productions of a cheaper kind, is worthy of notice and examination as a meritorious production of its class. The pattern is produced by the weaver pulling up much individual thread which forms the figure on the surface—a tedious and lengthy process in elaborate designs. The result, however, is rich in effect, and highly characteristic of the purpose for which the article is intended to be used a matter of no small importance in point of taste, but too frequently neglected.

LONDON.

Before proceeding further with our notices of the various manufacturing districts, it is desirable that we should call attention to the display made by the London houses, who, either as merchants or manufacturers, or, in some instances, as both, exhibit examples of their wares in the cotton trade. Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co. (60), of Bread-street, Cheapside, and Preston, Lancashire, exhibit specimens of the long cloths and shirtings, for which, as a manufacturing house, they have been so long famous, having commenced manufacturing in 1791; and their fabrics are as well known in the most distant markets of the world as Temple-bar is to the most veritable Londoner. In muslins, Messrs. Muir, Son, and Co. (66), of Friday-street and Glasgow, exhibit very tasteful examples of jaconets figured in the loom. The one over the counter upon which the last-named contributions are arranged is an admirable example of great extent of pattern, and perfect of execution, being a sacred one, and the first new attempt to adapt to the principle of the Jacquard loom, the process being patented. The pattern of this curtain is a bold and effective one, and though a severe taste in textile design will object, and rightly too, to the introduction of the vase containing the flowers, yet the whole arrangement is so massive and effective as to leave little to be desired—the drawing of the flowers and the border being excellent examples of the special adaptation of natural forms to mechanical exigences. We hope to give an illustration of this specimen in an early Number. Messrs. Main also exhibit some plain muslin, manufactured by them, at Glasgow, from No. 540 s, cotton-yarn, spun by Messrs. Thos. Houldsworth and Co., probably the finest ever used for such a purpose. The tamboured and embroidered muslin dresses are good examples of Scottish skill and industry.

Messrs. J. and A. Crocker's (6) specimens of harness woven curtains, arranged in a complete drapery as an example of window decoration, are very excellent. There are, however, some examples amongst the French specimens of the same class which remind us very strongly of these same curtains. Messrs. Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beale's (7) harness muslin window curtains, excellent as they may be in some points, are injured in point of taste by the introduction of representations of buildings, an anachronism in design which none but an ineffective purpose can justify. The general curtain, considered as a window curtain, is a species of "castle building" of which the less we have, in future, the better. In one or two specimens exhibited by Messrs. Robert Johnson and Nephew (55) the same absurdity is to be found, whilst the broad effects of the curtain exhibited by this house of an adaptation of the palm and plantain trees show the true basis of design in this department, though we think it might be better used than in the specimens before us, creditable as they certainly are. The specimens of Lainscoe, lock, tarlatan, and other muslins, exhibited by Messrs. Rogers and Co., of Watling-street (58), do not require anything more than a passing notice of their excellence in manufacture.

Apart from the metropolitan group, and on one of the counters projecting into the central avenue, Messrs. Robert Outram and Co. (62), of Watling-street, exhibit excellent examples of satin brocades and flush sprigged muslins. These fabrics are remarkable specimens of the beauty attainable in the cotton manufacture. The damask effects are charmingly wrought out, and the patterns at once tasteful and appropriate; and we believe they are unique in the Exhibition. Another isolated group in the Bolton division is the contribution of Messrs. Christy and Sons, of Fairfield Mills, near Manchester (42). The exhibitors call the fabric the "Royal Turkish Bath Towel," and the manufacture was suggested by specimens brought from the East by one of the firm, a mode of producing it by machinery having been discovered under Holt's patent. The fabric has a plush or looped face on both sides, and affords a great absorbing surface. Her Majesty has already supplied the Royal nursery with it, as the great softness of the cotton in this form adapts it peculiarly for young children. The linen nap or surface giving equal absorbency, and producing a sharp effect on the skin, whilst the cotton ground gives pleasure to the nurse, as at once takes up and retains the moisture; hence the estimation in which cotton has been so long held in the Eastern baths.

SEWING COTTONS.

Departing in this instance from our intended classification of terms, we desire to notice in a group the various contributions under this head, coming as they do in juxtaposition in the north gallery. Probably the most complete display is that of Messrs. Jonas Brooks and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, Huddersfield (24). The glass case in which the specimens are exhibited contains examples of the various kinds of cotton threads in various numbers, from the raw material through the processes of rovings to throstle yarns on bobbins, mule yarns in cobb and hank, sewing threads in hank, grey and bleached; and then in various numbers of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 s; reel thread and crochet cotton wound on spools, as also examples of wire thread. The cotton thread of this house has long been well known for its excellence; and though others doubtlessly possess points for commendation which it would not interest our readers to enter into here, Messrs. Brooks' display appears to be the most complete and satisfactory as a whole.

The specimens exhibited by Mr. J. P. Clarke, with which also the progress of the manufacture of the patent metallic reels, from the rough hank to the finished article, is shown, are interesting; and near these are grouped those of Messrs. Evans and Co., of Derby, Messrs. Thackeray and Son, of Nottingham, and Mr. Harris and Messrs. Raworths, of Leicester; while Mr. J. W. Heythorn's contribution from Burton-on-Trent is also worthy of careful examination, containing as it does examples of thread for so many various purposes, such as sewing, knitting, glove, and hosiery making, lace, and ribbon manufacture. In this group, then, we have before us an important illustration of a department of our national industry in which we have so far stood unrivalled. The small wares of Messrs. Waters, of Manchester, are also worthy of examination, as they possess many points of excellence.

CARLISLE.

The great Border city has long been celebrated for its productions in cotton, and specimens of the cotton trade, and, of course, as representing it on occasion like this. Of the Carlisle cabinets we shall have occasion to speak when examining the printed fabrics; our business now is with the ginghams and other examples, of which to quote their names would be of little interest to our readers. Messrs. Cranston and Hoy produce much Camperdowns or Coromandels, matallas, nicanees, or brioks, which may or may not possess merit and interest for the foreign or colonial buyer, and which it is very proper should be shown as examples of their peculiar class. Messrs. Peter Dixon and Sons make an extensive display in this department, and are supported therein by Messrs. Lowthian and Parker, and Messrs. Pearson and Co., the display of the latter being of the useful rather than the ornamental kind, the colourings and mixtures being all of a subdued, but, withal, clean-looking and pleasant tone. Mr. M'Gibbon, also of Carlisle, exhibits some very tasteful specimens of striped and checked ginghams, principally intended for the American market.

Whilst on the subject of ginghams, it is requisite to direct attention to the Irish specimens exhibited by Mr. J. O'Connell of South Mainstreet, Cork. In these we see examples of a manufacture for which "the beautiful city" was once famous, but which, from neglect, and the active competition of England, had gradually died away, until the few weavers who were left had almost forgotten their former skill in the misery and degradation in which they were reduced. A few spirited individuals have been labouring to revive the banished trade, and with considerable success, the specimens now exhibited being good examples of the resuscitated skill of the Cork weavers.

GLASGOW.

The metropolis of the west of Scotland has not failed to show specimens of the skill of her sons and daughters; and, though not such an one as certainly ought to have been made on this occasion by the manufacturing centre of North Britain, yet in many points there is much to commend, particularly in those departments of trade of which Glasgow is the principal representative.

The sewed and tamboured muslins of Scotland are the means of employing many thousands of females in their own homes; and the importance of this trade in a social point of view is not, therefore, to be overlooked. We must, however, to illustrate this more fully, when treating of the sewed muslin trade of Ireland, and shall, therefore, confine our present notices to the productions of the loom as a primary point for illustration. In this display have been made, harness muslin curtains, ginghams, and coloured muslin cravats, take the lead, and, indeed, form the great staple of the contribution.

Messrs. Patterson, Jamieson, and Co. (31) make a very tasteful display of cravats, ties, dress goods, and light summer shawls; and the specimens shown by Messrs. James and Alexander Anderson (7) are also of very elegant character on close examination, the colours in the cravats being well chosen, and skilfully intermingled in the weaving. Messrs. David and John Anderson (12) also make a creditable display in chequered ginghams of various styles and qualities. In muslins, Messrs. Auld, Berrie, and Matheson, show harness window-curtains, sacchilla, book muslins, and mull muslins; and Messrs. J. H. Young and Co. (12) also show largely, and in great variety, one or two of the curtains being very excellent in workmanship, and tasteful in design. We wish, however, that we could say the same of the whole of the Glasgow specimens in this department. Messrs. R. B. Symington and Co. (—) show one leno curtain amongst others, the design of which is composed of tropical plants and flowers, boldly and effectively arranged. We object, however, to the introduction of the fruit even as a dead weight, at the bottom of the curtain; but, as a leaping ornament, it is quite out of place. Messrs. Lethan, Blythe, and Letham (9), and Messrs. E. Henry and Co. (13), exhibit muslins and examples of tambour work and embroidery by power, as also table-cloths and tartans, the web of which is prepared by Mr. E. Slack, of Renfrew. The dyed cotton yarns exhibited by Messrs. Oswald, Stevenson, and Co. (10) are interesting to the manufacturer, and are sent for the purpose of showing one of the leading features of the trade of Glasgow, in preparing material for final use in other places, both at home and abroad.

Before quitting the cotton department on the British side, it may be well to call attention to an oval application of calico, as exhibited in the metropolitan display by Messrs. Jarrold and Brandt (97). Its use for the body of hats is plainly shown, and its lightness and flexibility (two great qualities) acknowledged at once; but its application to the manufacture of furniture may be doubted for practical purposes, although, as a curiosity, it is worthy of attention.

FOREIGN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The specimens of the position of our neighbours in this branch of industry are so scattered over the eastern portion of the Building, and appear together in such small quantities, that it is a difficult matter, without special search, to discover their localities, unless by mere accident in the course of visits to the respective countries to which the examples belong. It would appear, however, that, as a whole, comparatively little has been done towards illustrating this kind of industry as pursued on the continent of Europe, except so far as the higher manufestations may be concerned, such as muslin, lace, and embroidery: a few quiltings are to be found here and there, but, with the exception of a few French waistcoatings, nothing of any peculiar excellence is visible. No doubt, our great reputation as manufacturers of cotton has done much to prevent a larger display on the part of our foreign friends whose *amour propre* was considered to be somewhat in danger by the contrast likely to arise between the English examples and those of our guests. We think, however,

that a more extended exposition on both sides would have been valuable to each.

FRANCE.

The French have arranged their examples of raw cotton with other raw materials in the avenue under the North Gallery, near the Foreign Dwellings to the central refreshment rooms. Here, in conjunction with a [illegible] silk, are specimens of cotton from Algiers, the examples varying very considerably in colour and in quality. The best appears to be Rabbi'as cotton (*coton de Kordoua*); and with the specimens are yarns spun from the same—36's single yarns being the highest number, and the mean so spun is of the quality of the above-named. There are also several examples of cotton from the French colony of Louisiana, thus showing that our neighbours are alive to the importance of endeavouring to help themselves in this particular; and the probabilities are, that so far as Algiers is concerned, they may succeed in the lower qualities.

The manufactured specimens at present arranged for display are very few. Specimens of quiltings for waistcoats, exhibited by Messrs. Vacossin, are to be found under the South Gallery. These are very excellent in design and in execution, the coloured effects being well thrown in, and producing a tasteful and satisfactory result. In the South Gallery, in the midst of a display of printed fabrics, Messrs. Hartmann and Son, Munster, Upper Rhine, exhibit yarns ranging to 353's English, with specimens of Mousselines and other cloths of excellent quality.

BELGIUM.

With the exception of specimens of quiltings from the Government workshops at Wetteren, which are of a respectable character and considerable [illegible], there is little to notice from Belgium. M. J. F. De Cuyper, of St. Nicholas, exhibits common checks and tickings; and here, with specimens of cotton blankets by M. A. De Behault du [illegible] of Ternonde, constitute the leading features of the Belgian display in the cotton trade, which is the more remarkable as much attention has been paid to its progress by the Government of the country. The lace and embroidery, Brussels and Valenciennes, will, however, compensate for any deficiencies in the lower textiles.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, J. Remedey (200) sends examples of quilted cotton counterpanes, into which figures are introduced in dyed thread. The effect is good, and the designs have much merit in their general intention. Printed fabrics and ginghams are also exhibited from Vienna, by J. [illegible] (296); whilst A. Budinsky, of Reichenburg, Bohemia (393), makes a display of muslins, in addition to hosiery and other articles.

WIRTEMBURG.

Window-curtains, of good design and excellent execution, exhibited by [illegible] Dettlers and Wiest, of Ravensburg (22), give a good idea of the perfection to which this class of manufactures is carried in this industrious and thriving principality. There are also some striped muslins, too, of excellent make, whilst the lace curtains in the manner of *applique* are very beautiful in style and workmanship. As these are placed near the Central Avenue, they will be easily found and recognised.

SAXONY.

The arrangements of the contributions from Saxony are an example to the whole Exhibition; and, in addition to this, the Saxon Commissioners have [illegible] useful information, together with a list of prices. There has been a good understanding amongst the manufacturers, and they have united with good effect for the exposition of their respective trades. The contributions in mull jaconet, cotton gauze, and linen cambric, are generally very good, as also the cotton hosiery. There is, however, a very admirable display of cotton fringes, by G. T. Bach and Son, of Buchole (168), which, though exhibited for cheapness and execution, certainly excel in the latter and in design; and the same may be said of their neighbour, Franz Herzog, also of Buchole (189). Altogether, this specialité of cotton fringes is a most satisfactory one, and will give hints of some value to our manufacturers. These fringes, as also laces, galloons, braids, and tassels, are manufactured in the centre of Saxony, and give employment to many thousand persons. The exhibitors are merchant manufacturers in the towns of Augsburg and Buchole, and the system of distributing the work over the adjacent country seems to be very similar to that pursued in Scotland and the north of Ireland, to which, already promised, we purpose directing attention in a future notice of lace and embroidery. Much of the business carried on in Saxony seems to be done in this way, rather than by our factory system.

UNITED STATES.

As might have been expected from the country whence we get the great mass of our cotton, examples have been sent to show how far the manufacture of the raw material with which it supplies us has been carried; and though not a very extensive display, yet it is as a whole full of interest, and in many points of high commercial importance to the more useful fabrics. The cotton sail-cloth, for instance, exhibited by Messrs. Fox and Polthemus, for the Willimantic Duck Company, state of New York, is an example of the application of an abundant material to a very valuable purpose, and it is scarcely possible to produce a more looking article. In its way there is nothing like it in the Exhibition. The drillings, too, are very good. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, New Hampshire, also exhibit drillings of various stripes, striped shirtings, tickings, and sheetings all good examples of their class. The Ocean Steam Mills, Newbury-port, Massachusetts, display cloths for printing, sail-cloth, sheetings, and jeans; and extra fine straw twist is shown by the Wamsatta Mills, New Bedford, in the same state. Altogether, the United States cottons are at once creditable to the skill and ingenuity of their manufacturers, and a proof that in the utilities of manufacture they are rapidly learning to help themselves.

We have thus completed our sketch of the state of the cotton manufacture as represented in the Exhibition; and, without discovering any striking novelty, it is certain that on examination it presents many features of high interest, and more than ordinary commercial importance.

EAST INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS AND AGRICULTURE.

NORTH AND SOUTH BAYS WEST OF THE TRANSEPT.

The collection of machines, tools, manufactures, and models of the various trades and callings of the natives, afford a series of illustrations of the condition of that extraordinary country, which cannot be passed over in a few words. Among the manufactures are specimens of purely native work, and of imitations or copies from European models. From an examination of the latter, it is quite plain that the native Indians are as capable of learning improvements in mechanical arts as Europeans; while both in jewellery and in weaving there are specimens which the best European mechanics would have great difficulty in equalling. If then we turn to the agricultural implements and tools used by mechanics, at first sight it seems extraordinary that no advance should have been made for centuries. The Hindoos of the present day seem to have had handed down to them an unbroken agency of the agricultural and manufacturing arts of the ancient Egyptians. A comparison of the models in the East Indian collection with the drawings of the same kind of implements in use among the Egyptians, affords a number of very curious coincidences. But, without tracing back the history of these agricultural tools to such very remote periods, we find, by Abul Fazl's chronicle of the reign of the Mogul Emperor Akbar, that, 300 years ago, rice, wheat, sugar, indigo, hemp, sugar-cane, and cotton were cultivated with at least as much skill as at the present day; as high a rent was paid for land; and the numerous regulations on the subject of irrigation, and the allowances to cultivators under losses, and the estimates of revenue raised given by Abul Fazl, show that a great part of central India was under regular cultivation.

We [illegible] people have made so little progress, why the great bulk of [illegible] in the same condition, moral, social, and intellectual, [illegible] were in 300 years are is a question too large to be discussed [illegible] to point out certain obvious [illegible] rrowness of their wants, [illegible] modelled from life. [illegible] chiefly in Bengal [illegible] Indian collection, and observe [illegible] need, low low as their incentives to exertion [illegible] on domestic servants, like the butler and groom, whose clothes are part of their master's state, it will be seen that the native rural population need scarcely any clothes. The gardener, the shepherd, the village waterman, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the ploughman, the waggoner, and a number of others of the same rank, wear nothing except a cap or turban (the Hindoos have adopted the turban from their Mahommedan conquerors), a small piece of cloth round their loins, which is occasionally used rather as an ornament than as a covering, thrown like a Highlander's plaid over one shoulder. Oil—to obtain which, linseed, sesamum, and palma Christi are largely cultivated—is liberally applied to their naked skins. In the place of those coats, breeches, waistcoats, shirts, and stockings, which so largely absorb the funds, and employ the population, of the inhabitants of colder climates.

What would the Great Exhibition be, in the two great displays of machinery and textile manufactures, if we dressed like the Indian population?

The Zemindars and great Indian gentlemen hold the same feelings with respect to garments as their subjects and tenants. Clothes, with them, are one [illegible] not necessaries. After appearing in public blazing in jewellery, in shawls of countless price, and gold-embroidered silks, on the elephant or a prancing Arab, as represented in the model of an Indian fair, an Indian Prince, Sir Thomas Munro tells us, will pull off everything, and sit semi-nude in a calico wrapper, just in the same [illegible] that two [illegible] in England and America can [illegible] their embroidered shirts and shawls, like those hung up in the Indian tent, are often heirlooms in a native gentleman's family.

Then, again, the system of vegetable food, cooked in the simplest manner, promotes an economy which is very much opposed to the commerce and competition on which improvement rests. But the chief cause of the stagnation of mechanical arts in the interior of India (leaving out the question of religious influences) is to be found in the extraordinary state of isolation in which the rural population live.

There are no made roads in the interior of India; where the natural roads are sufficiently good carts drawn by one, two, up to twelve bullocks, cows, or buffaloes are employed; and excellently well constructed for the purpose are these carts or drays for ascending or descending precipitous hills, with the small weak cattle of the country, as may be seen in the models in the southern bay. But it is only for short distances, or in the neighbourhood of great towns, where roads have been made, that carts can be used at all. The chief mode of conveying produce and merchandise in India is on bullocks' backs. In the north bay, a set of models of loaded pack bullocks will be found. In the rainy season, when for an uncertain number of months the rain pours down in a deluge, travelling with merchandise or produce becomes all but impossible. [illegible] villages can [illegible] to a certain extent alleviated by a system which discourages intercourse between village and village.

The rural population of India is not [illegible] over the country in detached dwellings, but [illegible] small villages or towns, for protection [illegible] and will be [illegible] are each in themselves miniature communities. They are like islands, with very little external commerce and no inland competition. The mechanical arts and several other callings are placed in the hands of parties who are public officials. The blacksmith, the carpenter, the potter, the ropemaker, the shoemaker, as well as the water-carrier, the barber, the butcher, the washerman, the goldsmith, the poet, and the astrologer, receive each a piece of land rent-free, [illegible] grain or money from each villager, in return for which they are bound to perform the duties of their respective vocations, to make ploughs, build houses, dig wells, shave heads, tell tales, [illegible] horoscopes for the community. No system could have been devised better calculated to render mechanical arts stationary, and each little population is perfectly independent of foreigners. Competition is unknown, trades are hereditary, improvements of machinery never displace hand labour. The land is the property of the supreme Government, and every head of a family has a piece of it. Almost all taxes are defrayed by a tax, which is, in effect, the rent of land. In fact, the condition which certain social reformers desire to carry out in Europe [illegible] realised, and has been realised for centuries, [illegible] will see.

But [illegible] tigers, panthers, tigers, and robbers, effectually [illegible] the place of [illegible] and protective duties. Agricultural improvements are useless, where surplus produce would be valueless, because it would never pay to carry it to market.

Under these circumstances, the average crop of wheat is worth from 7s. to 10s.; famines are periodical, and improvements are unknown in the interior, while on the coast ships are built, furniture is manufactured, and English goods of many kinds are executed with very great skill, of which examples have been sent.

Among the agricultural implements, we must note that the Indian plough is not ill adapted for its intended purpose. The shape is nearly the same as that of the Roman plough, less rude than that employed by our Saxon ancestors, which was attached to the tails of their bullocks.

The Indian plough is chiefly used for stirring up and running a furrow through moist ground, preparatory to sowing rice. It is not necessary to dry up the land by turning a furrow. The mould-board of the English plough has been used in some tropical countries and abandoned. Dry land for other crops is broken up with coarse hoes, of which full-sized specimens will be found under the table on which the agricultural models are displayed. These models are shorter in the handle, and [illegible] than those still in use in the West Indian islands, where the plough has not been introduced. It is also the implement of the modern Egyptian peasantry.

The ploughs in the southern bay consist of a taper piece of wood, shod with a sort of spear-head of iron, which forms the share, the sole being of wood, without either mould-board or coulter. Into the wood a handle is fixed, one or two bullaloes are harnessed, and the ploughman, naked but [illegible] with [illegible], holding the handle in one hand, and the reins in the other, will get over more ground than could be accomplished with an English plough, quite sufficiently enough for his purpose. Into the furrows the rice is dropped, and covered by one of the harrows, of which several models and one full-sized implement are shown, made with iron, and wooden teeth. These harrows are much more finished works than those often used in the bush of Australia, where wheat is harrowed in with a bough of a tree, or by running a flock of sheep over the ground.

The Hindoos generally get two crops of rice off the same ground—the first for food, the second for straw; and there is reason to believe that successive crops of this grain, which is the staple of the native population, except in the north-western provinces, where the rice on wheat order, has been grown on the same fields for a thousand years. Rice-fields must either lie on the banks of rivers, flowing at a level where the soil can be fully saturated and at a proper time flooded, or artificial irrigation must be resorted to.

There are a number of hydraulic machines exhibited of the kind used for irrigation, on which so much tropical cultivation depends. It is one of the arts we have yet to learn and apply to our semi-tropical colonies. In one instance, in the north bay, six bullocks are seen to be employed in hauling a leather bucket out of a well in the same manner that we sometimes see a brewer's horse haul an empty barrel out of a cellar. It is impossible to imagine a more wasteful employment of power. In the south bay are several endless-chain buckets worked by bullocks moving a gin or horizontal wheel round. In another instance the bucket is raised on the lever principle.

We would suggest that this set of models might afford the means of a very useful and interesting lecture on the application of simple machinery to irrigation. To intending colonists, such lessons would have great value. Our agricultural schools and colleges, which are preparing many colonists, should take up the question. The resources of the very promising colony of Natal cannot be developed without machinery for irrigation, as the principal rivers run between deep steep banks.

Five or six models of bees drawn by bullocks are shown: these are used in the cane-fields exhibited. It is plain that hundreds of years before Jethro Tull wrote on the sovereign merits of horse-hoeing, part of his system was in practice in Central India.

In all these implements iron is used where it can be got; and no doubt, if we succeed in bestowing railroads on the Indian peninsula, a rapid improvement in all the mechanical implements will follow the cheap conveyance to new markets which railroads will create.

The implements variously known as "scarifiers" and "extirpators," and "cultivators," which first began to attract notice in this country about forty years ago, have long been known to the Indian farmer, and are constructed very efficiently for working in light land. They consist

[illegible] by the bills, whereon [illegible] was not passed

of a set of teeth shod with iron, arranged in a heavy bar, and drawn by a bullock.

The sickles with which the grain is reaped are shown, with a model of the floor on which it is trodden out; and on the wall of the South Bay hangs a rope muzzle for "muzzling the ox that treads out the corn." This plan of treading out grain is not confined to the East; it is practised in Spain, in South America, and occasionally, when labour is very scarce, in Australia. The corn is winnowed by throwing it up against the wind. The next operation (that is to say, grinding) has been illustrated. Two women are squatted down opposite each other, having a pair of millstones between them, of which the upper one fits into a hollow in the lower one: a handle is fixed eccentrically in the upper stone by such a manner that one of the two women is always pulling towards her. This implement is as old as the time of Job.

The last operation of Indian agricultural economy to which we will refer is the manufacture of sugar, which may be seen near the level on the north bay. Two grooved rollers of wood, placed face to face, are turned by two men with handspikes, while two or three sugar-canes are thrust between them: the small percentage of juice extracted by this imperfect force falls into a pan below, and is thence conveyed to open earthenware pans, which are shown boiling close at hand. And yet India sends us a good deal of sugar.

After this cursory examination of this picture of the rural life of the Indian population, presented in this very curious set of models and figures, it is impossible to doubt, that, with the increased means of communication which roads and railroads would open, the interior of central India is capable of affording a largely-increased exportation of cotton, sugar, rice, linseed, hemp, and other staples peculiar to the soil and climate; and that the result of increased intercourse would be to greatly improve the social and intellectual condition of the native population, and to render them better customers for the manufactures which we can produce and so cheap.

At present we shall not say anything respecting the set of looms exhibited for weaving cloth, shawls, and carpets (the last is on a very large scale), but be content with observing that since, by the powers of our mechanical inventions, we are able to import cotton from India, manufacture it, and import at such a price as to undersell by 75 per cent. the half-naked cotton-eating producer of the finest muslins, it is as much our duty as our interest to assist in stimulating the growth of cotton and other agricultural produce of India.

At a more convenient opportunity we shall continue our notices of a department of the Exhibition to which large additions have lately been made.

ARTICLES FROM THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

THE contributions forwarded from the islands of Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, Singa, Malacca, and others in the Indian Sea, although possessing some degree of interest for the naturalist, the agriculturist, and the manufacturer, do not form quite so attractive a collection as those from the Indian continent. A portion of these articles, we perceive, have been forwarded by the Sarawak authorities, and the remainder by the local committee of Singapore.

From Borneo the collection of natural productions is large, including, as it does, a considerable variety of woods, ornamental and useful; grains, minerals, utensils, agricultural implements, and arms and accoutrements. The greater part of this portion is from the north-west coast of the island.

The agricultural and industrial implements from Singapore, Sumatra, and Malacca, are interesting from their extreme simplicity. The plough, for single or double yoke, although not quite so primitive as that in use in Ceylon, is still of ancient date. The harrow, the scarifier, and large hoe, all appear to be much as when designed by the first inventors, and bear full testimony to the abundance of labour, and the light loamy character of the soil in those sunny regions. Far more taste and ingenuity would appear to have been exercised upon articles of household use, and the betel-nut cracker, than upon their household and field implements. The little silver cracker which serves to bruise, and silver or gilt box which contains the betel-nuts used by the inhabitants of these islands for mastication, are really elegant articles, and the betel-nuts, received many modifications in their make; but the remark we find attached to one of these, to the effect, that, as yet, they have not been imitated, and shipped to the East, by any of our British manufacturers, is a mistake, as regards several parts of India. Betel-boxes and crackers have been for years past articles of manufacture at Birmingham, just as have the bangles and bracelets, all of which are freely exported to India and Ceylon. The carts employed in Java and Singapore bear a close resemblance to the gharree of continental India, and the bandie of Ceylon, especially the smaller description for two bullocks. In a European these vehicles appear unserviceable from their heaviness and clumsy build; but, looking to the wretched condition of most Indian roads, they are, in reality, the only description of cart which could be employed to advantage for bullocks. In some parts of India, especially throughout the cotton districts of Tinnevelli, there are no roads whatever, and the cart-driver directs his cumbrous but substantial carriage, as best he may, over the ridges of rock, between clumps of trees and masses of stone.

The hand-looms, the cotton-presses, the oil-mills, the sugar-grinders, are all of one simple make, as primitive in their form as they are possible to be: and all alike bear testimony to the cheapness of human labour in those countries. In the cotton-presses and sugar-mills of India we find no multiplying power, no complication of wheels; the labour is performed by means of one simple prime mover, worked by direct power.

Although the silk weaving and calicoblocking introduced gold have a rich and picturesque appearance beside the more simple cotton fabrics, they can hardly compete with the costly fabrics of the Deccan, Oude, Delhi, and Guzerat. By the side of the Java sarongs are similar goods from Arracan, Dutch, and Borneo. Nearly all these cotton manufactures are of very low quality, and the dyes heavy or sickly in hue. The style of some of the Cutch goods is curious, and they have, perhaps, a rather showy appearance, but they lack quality. The towelling, &c., from Beerbhoom, though not bad, hardly equals the texture and make of the Patna diapers and towels, which are really of excellent make and pattern.

Among the vegetable productions, raw and prepared, exported from the Eastern Archipelago, not the least important are the coffees, spices, and teas of Java. The cultivation of cinnamon was introduced into this island about twenty years ago, a number of young plants and "chalias" having been taken thither from Ceylon, where, at that time, the high price of the spice made it a very profitable occupation. About 1000 acres of land have been planted with cinnamon, and the prepared spice has for some years past formed an important item in the shipments from Java. The quality, however, is far below that of the Ceylon cinnamon, as may be seen by a comparison of the samples exhibited from each country. It is chiefly shipped to Holland, where it finds its way into some of the Continental markets. The samples of coffee from the Soorabaya and Banyuma districts of Java are of fair average quality; but do not appear to much advantage by the side of the Madras coffees, the produce of the estates lately formed on the Sherwarry Hills, at an altitude of 5000 feet above the sea. This article is one of large amount to the Dutch Government, and, as well as sugar, is mostly cultivated by forced labour, or brought in to the Government stores for sale at a fixed low rate.

The teas exhibited from Java as the produce of the Government plantations, are chiefly pekoe and congo, but do not seem to be of very particularly fine quality, though said to be manipulated by Chinese workmen: they appear to be inferior in make and aroma to the Assam teas, which are shown to some advantage by their side.

If we cannot say much in praise of the coffee, tea, and cinnamon of Java, we must at any rate admire the spices from the Moluccas, Penang, &c., as being of first-rate quality. The samples of nutmegs, mace, pepper, cloves, &c., are perfect of their kind, and the visitor will be much pleased with the beautiful appearance of the ripe nutmeg enclosed within its network of rich red mace, preserved as it grows upon the tree. A more lovely sight can scarcely be imagined than that of a nutmeg or a clove tree in full bearing, loaded with its rich clusters of yellow and red or brown fruit, which offers a fine contrast to the deep emerald green of the tropical foliage, lit up as it is by the noon-day sun, and waving to and from the cool sea breeze. We regret that specimens of fruits and seeds, similarly preserved in their original state, have not been sent here from other countries. The coffee berry, the cocoa bean, the cocoa-nut in flower and fruit, and many other [illegible], and might readily have been preserved.

Some of the cordage and rop[illegible] new varieties of fibrous substances, struck us as being [illegible] quality. We may instance the cord [illegible] m, the pine-apple, the

Hibiscus cannabinus, and some other materials peculiar to the Archipelago, such as gjoa, gogoo, dunchu, hemp, &c. A good deal of attention has of late years been given to some of these substances by the Madras and Ceylon authorities, and we have seen in India some beautiful fibres produced from the pine-apple, the wild aloe, and the *Hibiscus*. The former and latter of these grow most readily in any soil, and we shall not be surprised to learn that in time they form the basis of some extensive manufactures.

The medicinal oils and spirits forwarded from

2.—KNOCKER. BY PEETHAM, CLIFFORD-STREET.

this part of India, as well as from other Asiatic regions, scarcely admit of comment from any true professional men, and require to be tested experimentally before their reputed value can be properly estimated. The woods are numerous, and some of them of rich and close grain; but without some further particulars than are to be gathered from the Catalogue, we cannot venture an opinion on them.

The gutta percha manufactures are eclipsed by those made in this country by Mackintosh and others. The minerals, ores, &c. will, however, repay a careful inspection by any who are curious in such matters.

To obtain a view of the models of vessels and boats of the Archipelago we must cross the great nave, and, on the north side, in the East Indian section, we shall find specimens of the prahus, sampans, and padewahkuns of Sumatra, Singapore, and Mindanao. The Samm pirate prahu of the first class is an imposing-looking craft of about 120 tons, manned by 80 or 100 men, and armed with six long swivel carronades, and a heavy stern piece. These are truly formidable vessels when met in any numbers, as they usually are; and to any but steamers or men-of-war are most unwelcome visitors. Until of late years they infested the Eastern seas in vast numbers, cutting up the native trade, and frequently capturing European merchantmen. The active services of her Majesty's war-steamers, and those of the East India Company, have, however, pretty well scoured those waters; and it will not be long before their calling will be obsolete, and their very existence a tale of bygone days. It was not long since that so many as a thousand of these marauding craft were following piracy on the open seas, and by their swiftness, and their suitability to the dangerous navigation of the many eastern islands, eluding the utmost vigilance of our men-of-war. It was not until steam-vessels were brought against them, that any successful attempts were made at extirpating them.

4.—SILVER GROUP OF SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY AND THE GYPSIES.—BY JOSEPH ANGELL.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

INTERSPERSED among the products of Peace and Industry, lying side by side with the instruments of agriculture, commerce, and luxury—a strange companionship that might well suggest the lion lying down with the lamb, in the millennium of '51 -are to be seen specimens of the countless varieties of implements of death and destruction which man employs against his fellows.

Without going into the question of whether war is really a necessary evil in the present state of human nature and political society, we propose to introduce to notice some of the principal objects in this department of the Exhibition, as well as to give a slight glance at the weapons of war in bygone times, when death was not dealt out on such scientific principles as at present.

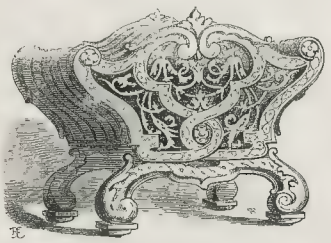
We read, a few days back, a paragraph, extracted from a Transatlantic journal, which spoke of a newly-invented pistol, which had been sent as a donation to the Anti-dnelling Society, and which, it was said, if generally adopted, would effectually compass the avowed objects of that association. This pistol was so constructed, that, however pointed, it would inevitably kill the person firing and his second. This wondrous machine certainly seems to promise well for the end proposed; and taking the hint from this pistol, we may (strange though it seem) congratulate the lovers of peace upon the thoroughly exterminating powers of several of the articles now to be seen within the glittering walls of the Crystal Palace.

It may not be uninteresting, in the first place, to turn to the past proficiency of the world in the manufacture of warlike weapons, which is brought forcibly beforeus by some specimens of the primitive weapons still used by savage nations. Perhaps one of the most obviously simple of these is a New Zealand war club, which is a piece of stone about a foot in length, merely cut into shape. From the western coast of Africa we have bows and arrows, spears, and other rude weapons. Most of these, however, are ornamented by carving, some of it being both elaborate and beautiful.

In the savage state these and such as these are still the weapons used in war—sharp stones, clubs, the pointed horns of different animals affixed to a pole in the form of a spear; the bow cut from the trees of the forest, strung with a thong of some wild animal's skin; arrows formed of reeds, and headed with sharp pointed stones; the sling for throwing stones; the knife, formed either of flint or of the teeth of the shark tied on to a stick (of which we have a curious specimen from New Zealand).

3.—SCUTCHEON AND HANDLE FOR DRAWER.—BY PEETHAM, CLIFFORD-STREET.

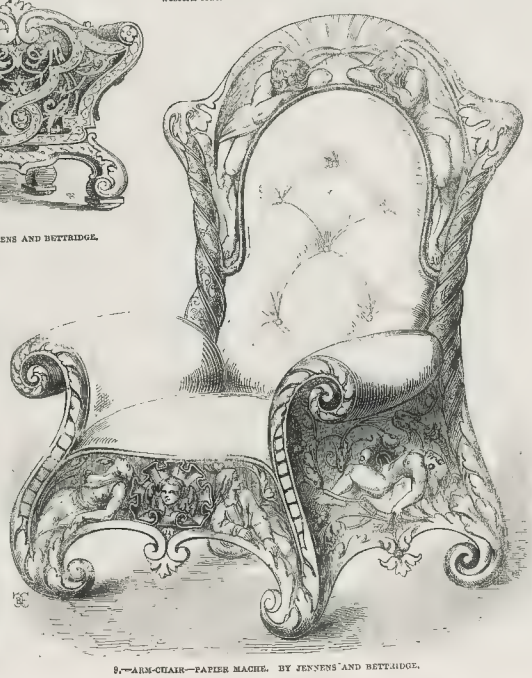
Turning to the more civilised instruments of destruction in the Crystal Palace, and, without taking any regular course, dotting down a few notes of the most striking objects in the order in which chance may bring them under our view, we find ourselves in the department allotted to Prussia and the small States. Here we have improved rifles, with a very excellent contrivance for loading at the breech, from Dusseldorf; and another rifle, from Magdeburg, with two barrels bored in a converging direction, so as to direct the balls to the same mark. Close by is a rifle from Bavaria, beautifully ornamented in the old German style, with a series of engravings along the barrel of the history of arms—commencing with Nimrod, with his bow and arrow; showing the invention of gunpowder; the flint-lock, &c.; and finishing with the percussion cap. Here, too, we have every variety of swords, fine-tempered weapons, light fencing-swords, heavy elegant cutlasses for cavalry and infantry service, superbly inlaid dress-swords, and specimens of the waved blade, formerly fashionable in the Prussian service. One sword in this compartment, a beautiful bit of workmanship, bears the following inscription in German:—"To the hero of Komorn, the General George Klapka, as a token of their respect and friendship, from A. and E. Hoeller, Solingen." There are also splendid specimens of gun-barrels of common wire, of lower damask, of Turkish damask, and various others which amply repay inspection. We must, however, hurry on, not omitting to notice as we pass a beautiful steel cannon, which seems to guard the frontier of the North Germany compartment, being stationed at the entrance to it from the centre aisle. France also sends a very large assortment of arms, swords, guns, and bayonets; and from Spain we see some elegant blades, the inscription on which, "Fabrica de Toledo," suggests the remembrances of ancient chivalry. One of these is a wonderful instance of fine temper. The scabbard, which is very chaste in design, represents, with the hilt of the sword, a serpent, completely coiled round in a circle. The blade, when inserted into the scabbard, takes this curve, but the instant it is drawn it becomes perfectly straight. A brass howitzer, of 9-inch calibre, from the Royal cannon foundry, Seville, called the "Formidable," and, from its



5. CANTERBURY.—BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

6.—SILVER INKSTAND.—BY MARTIN AND CO., CHELTENHAM.

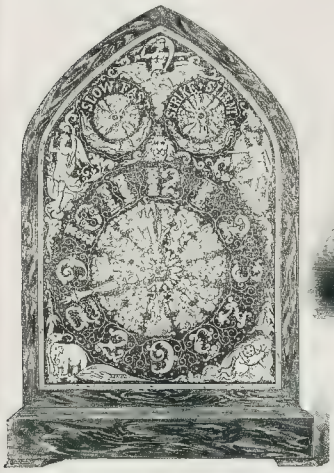
7.—CANDELABRUM.



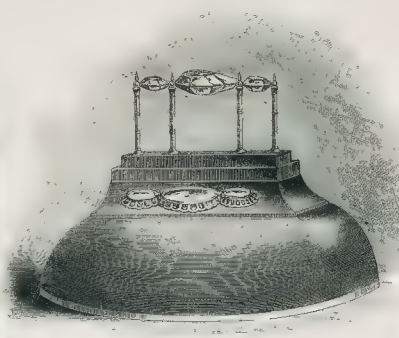
9.—ARM-CHAIR—PAPIER MACHE. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

8.—CANDELABRUM.

10.—TIARA. BY M. M. BOUILLETTE AND COMPANY

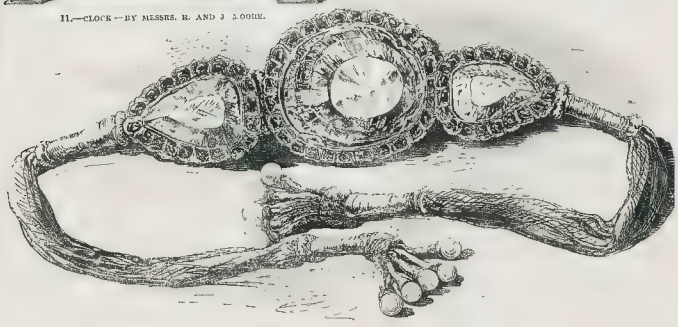


11.—CLOCK.—BY MESSRS. R. AND J. SLOCOMBE.



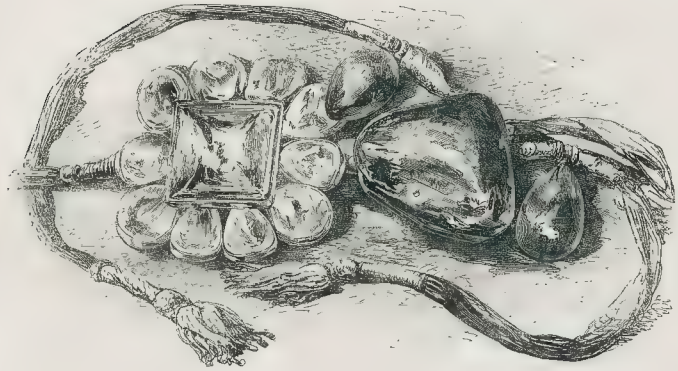
12. KOH-I-NOOR, AS ARRANGED IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION. EXHIBITED BY THE QUEEN

13.—SILVER CLARET JUG



14.—KOH-I-NOOR (MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT) IN ITS ORIGINAL SETTING.—BY HER MAJESTY.

16.—HEART-SHAPED DISH OF JASPER, JEWELLED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.



16.—DURRA-I-NOOR; OR, SEA OF LIGHT.—BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

size, amply deserving its name, is not likely to be passed unnoticed. Belgium sends us some rather heavy metal from the Royal foundry, Liege, as well as a copious collection of small arms.

In the United States department we noticed some rifles and pistols on the "revolver" principle. They have but one barrel, which is stationary, the breech alone, which contains the load, revolves, each portion of it coming in its turn to the barrel.

The Turks contribute some of their peculiarly picturesque weapons. Guns and pistols, heavy and massive, with inlaid gold and silver, and with stocks of all strange shapes; sabres, knives, and daggers.

Canada, in addition to the articles appertaining to the native Indians, sends some very beautiful rifles, &c.

A very interesting collection of weapons is exhibited by the East India Company. Bows and arrows, beautifully made and elaborately ornamented; matchlocks, inlaid with the greatest skill, from Lahore, Jugdispore, Rajpootana, and other parts of their vast territories. A fine specimen of chain armour, and a lead cover from Rajpootana. A very curious gun, to fire from the back of a camel, from Lahore; battle-axes, clubs, &c., and cannon of different sizes, from small models up to some very murderous-looking field-pieces. In addition to these are one or two objects which call for especial mention. A sword with a fine Damascus blade is quite a curiosity, of nice exactness in fitting. It is a perfect sword to all appearance, and can be used and tested as such in all the usual ways; but by touching a spring in the handle, it splits, and forms two perfect swords with two perfect edges, so closely joining that when together the single edge seems of almost razor sharpness. A shield, manufactured in the arsenal of his Highness the Rajah of Kota, in the states of Rajpootana, is also very ingenious. It has four gold bosses, in each of which is concealed a pistol. A sword with a pistol in the handle, which can be fired while the sword is held in the usual manner, is also to be found in this compartment.

A good illustration of savage warfare may be seen in the model of a New Zealand war pah, contributed by Lieutenant Balneaves, H.M. 58th Regiment, which shows the method of fortification, by means of palisading, &c., adopted by the natives. The watch-towers at all the salient angles, made in the form of hideous figures, and painted with "the ochre of wrath," are characteristic.

Of our native contributions, as might be expected, Birmingham takes

the lead, and exhibits a very large collection of small arms and swords A very instructive collection is exhibited by Mr. H. Hart, of that town, showing the complete manufacture of gun-barrels, from the old horse-shoe stubs of the earliest periods to the latest improvements.

While upon the subject, we must not omit to notice the invention which, though not exactly relating to weapons of war (being adapted chiefly to sporting guns), still will hardly be thought out of place while treating of guns. It is "Erskine's newly-invented waterproof and safety gun." The object of this invention is to provide in one action against the percussion-cap being prevented from exploding by exposure to the rain, and also to prevent the accidental discharge of the gun by the hammer falling. This is effected in a very simple manner. A metal shield containing a ring of Indian-rubber encloses the cap and protects it as to keep out all damp, and at the same time prevent the hammer striking the cap, should it fall accidentally. The instant the gun is brought to the shoulder for the purpose of firing, a spring in the butt of the gun, by the mere pressure against the shoulder, immediately releases the shield, which flies up and leaves the cap free for the action of the hammer. There are other improvements in connexion with this, but the above is the chief invention; and from its great simplicity and great utility, it will, we have no doubt, be generally adopted.

The swords also exhibited, from Birmingham, are very beautiful specimens of cutlery, and fully sustain the reputation this town has so long enjoyed for that particular manufacture. It has often been disputed when the making of swords commenced in England, and very little is known for certain on the subject. A MS. psalter, written about the time of Stephen, and preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, gives a representation of two men grinding a sword-blade at a large wheel. Although there is little doubt that swords were manufactured in England at a very early period, the blades made in Spain and Italy, and more especially those brought from the East, were considered very superior to the English swords. The Toledo blades, which are still celebrated for their exquisite temper, were eagerly sought after in the time of the Romans. During the eighteenth century, English blades had fallen into such disrepute, that in 1788 the sword-sellers petitioned the Lords of the Treasury for permission to import sword-blades from Germany. This naturally drew public attention to the humiliating inferiority of English workmanship in this particular branch, and led to important results, in fact, to the present excellence of the Birmingham manufacture. In December, 1787, Mr. Gill, of Birmingham, memorialised the Lords of the Treasury, stating that he could make sword-blades equal to those of Germany, and requesting a fair comparison. This public trial, however, was, by some circumstance or other, continually postponed, until, in 1786, the East India Company, requiring 10,000 horsemen's swords, they divided their favours among the English and German makers. Mr. Gill, however, not to lose the opportunity for the comparison he courted, spared no endeavour to obtain it, and he was successful. Every sword sent in was submitted to a severe test, by means of machine recommended by the celebrated Matthew Boulton of Soho, by which the blades were forced into a curve which reduced the length from 36 inches to 20½. Of these, Mr. Gill's swords 2680 were approved, and 4 rejected, whilst the German manufactures, 1400 were received and 24 rejected, giving a superiority to Mr. Gill in the ratio of about 13 to 1. As a proof, however, that the complaints against the English makers were not without foundation, we find that of the other English swords (besides Mr. Gill's), there were 2760 approved, and 1094 rejected, being about two bad ones to every five good ones! However, the state of the manufacture in Birmingham at the present day will be well shown at the Crystal Palace, and will serve to wipe off the disgrace of this former shortcoming.

We should mention, before we close this article, that the manufacture of swords is also shown in all its stages

Two noble guns, too, from the Low Moor Iron-Works, one a 72-pounder, and the other 10-inch shells, should not be omitted; they are mounted on improved carriages and slides.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

THE benefits conferred on society by Chemistry since the opening of the 18th century have been enormous, causing millions to circulate annually, where thousands sufficed previously, besides reducing the cost to the consumer of various useful articles, giving at the same time employment both directly and indirectly to large numbers of workmen. A glance at a few of the most prominent improvements, and also at the extensive scale on which some chemical manufactures are conducted, will be of service at the present time.

Foremost among them is the improvement of Howard by refining sugar in vacuo, which is also now adopted in making extracts from vegetable substances of easy decomposition at elevated temperature. The extraction of sugar from the cane is likely to be greatly increased by either the use or some modification of the recently introduced lead process. No process has produced such direct and indirect influence on so many of our staple manufactures as the introduction of that of Le Blanc for decomposing salt with sulphuric acid, and its subsequent conversion into soda by treatment on a reverberatory furnace with lime and small coal. Previous to this invention all our soda was derived from burned sea-weed (kelp), the whole produce of which, at the period of the introduction of Le Blanc's mode, would not be equal to more than 1500 tons of carbonate of soda, costing in the aggregate £100,000, or £200 per ton. The same can now be bought for £12 per ton, and 100,000 tons are annually made, besides a large amount of sulphate of soda (the salt cake of commerce), which is manufactured and consumed in glass-making. The diminished cost of soap, owing to the reduced price of carbonate of soda, enables our woollen manufacturers to scour their cloths at a much lower rate than they otherwise could. Although partial evil arose by throwing the kelp-makers out of employment, it is clear that four times the amount of wealth has been created; notwithstanding the charge of the material to the consumer is reduced to one-sixteenth of its previous cost. It is necessary, therefore, to see what a powerful influence this must have on the comforts of the various classes of the community. When the King of Sicily was so imprudent as to levy a high tax on the export of sulphur, a thousand heads were at work to convert our mineral stores of sulphur to an economical use, and with such success, that probably not less than 400 tons of pyrites (the mundics of Cornwall) are weekly used in this manufacture, the produce of the British dominions: 600,000 tons of coal and 180,000 tons of salt are also consumed.

Indirectly connected with the above is the manufacture of chloride of lime, which is formed from the decomposition of the muriatic acid of the soda process by manganese, the chlorine being absorbed by lime in chambers constructed for the purpose. Were it not for this economical mode of preparing chlorine, calicoes could not be bleached as cheaply as they are, for the entire surface of the United Kingdom would not form a bleaching-ground sufficiently extensive to bleach by the old mode the annual manufacture of calicoes in England.

Another substance of importance in calico printing, viz. alum, has been reduced by chemical ingenuity from £100 to £10 per ton. On other substances, if the price has not been reduced, the skill of chemists has prevented an advance in price, equally thus benefiting the community. Such an instance is given below in the case of garranium. The introduction of chromate of potash as a dye is most important. At the commencement of the present century, native chromate of lead, imported from Siberia, was sold at 20s. per lb.; it can now be obtained at any respectable oilman's for 2s. per lb.

Owing to some remissness on the part of the great soda manufacturers, their processes are not shown at the Exhibition. It is difficult to render instructive the simple exhibition of a bottle, whose contents are merely some white powder. In the following notice of various cases it will be seen that we have endeavoured to convey, in the most important instances, a brief account of their manufacture, together with a history of their introduction to economical use

In agriculture, chemistry has pointed out the proper course for manuring the soil. Though only partially put into operation, the manufacture of artificial manures is, however, on the increase; such, for instance, as the preparation of the phosphates by sulphuric acid from bones and coprolites. We hope, in a short time, that potash will be set free, in like manner, from our granites and feldspars.

It [illegible] from coal-tar, by converting the tar into naphtha for the [illegible] of naphtha-varnish and gum resins; the gas water into ammonia, ammoniacal alum, and salts of ammonia, or sal ammoniac, &c., to be used as a manure for fertilising the soil, or in arts and manufactures. Bisulphuret of carbon, which, up to the last ten years, was merely made in small quantities for philosophic inquiry, is now manufactured extensively for its powerful solvent qualities; to which substance also is due the merit of displaying the varied bright and shaded portions of the electro-plate, brilliant examples of which are to be found amidst the splendid collection seen at the Exhibition. Electro-metallurgy and electric telegraphs are the offspring of chemical science. After witnessing their prodigious infantile displays, what may we anticipate when the young giants have arrived at maturity? The demand for lubricants, required by our coarser description of carriages and machinery—such as the wagons and engines used in collieries and mines—has also been supplied by a substance called grease, made from an oil procured by the distillation of resin forwarded from the backwoods of America, and obtained from trees felled by the hardy settler—the pioneer of a resistlessly advancing civilisation. This oil, when formed into soap by combination with soda, produces a very useful and cheap lubricant, greatly diminishing the otherwise increasing cost and waste of the more expensive articles, tallow, olive oil, &c.

In dyeing, the science of chemistry has been of such service, that a volume would be required to detail the all but innumerable advantages which our manufacturers have derived from this source. Over and above those detailed under the articles soda and chlorine, we may summarily state, that all colours vast parts or mordants, that either wholly or in part are composed of the following articles, have been greatly reduced in price since the opening of the present century; viz. alum, acetate and nitrate of lead, chromates, sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acid, chlorine, the prussiates, salts of tin, copper, ammonia, acetic or pyrolignecous acid, &c. To the production by the chemist of iodine and bromine we are indebted for the proper preparation of plates for the Daguerréotype, &c.; and, lastly, it is not probable that the Glass Palace would have had an existence but for the reduced cost of the material, principally owing to the assistance of chemical science, by which the manufacture is multiplying, cheapening, and facilitating the production of the gorgeous array of splendid and useful articles which the visitor to the Exhibition will meet arrayed around him on every side. The details of the manufacture, and other remarkable circumstances connected with the principal substances exhibited, will be detailed in what follows.

In Case 1, Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, Shoe-lane, [illegible]-street, and who have classes in Chemistry at Black[illegible], exhibit some specimens of the metallic products of which they are such extensive manufacturers; viz. copper, spelter (crude zinc), lead, and tin. There is also some very fine specimens of crystallised tartaric acid—the largest, we believe, ever shown. This substance, which is now so extensively used, is obtained from an impure bitartrate of potash, familiarly known [illegible] tartar: the commercial form in which it is imported is that known as red and white argols, these argols being the lees or sediment of wine deposited in the course of fermentation. The thick crusts on the butts and casks that have been filled with red wine is principally composed of argols. The mode of manufacturing tartaric acid from argols consists in first bleaching the [illegible] charcoal, to which it is mixed with powdered chalk and water, during which an insoluble tartrate of lime and soluble neutral tartrate of potash [illegible] the latter is then converted into [illegible] by means of [illegible] calcium. The insoluble tartrate of lime [illegible] washed, treated with sulphuric acid, the insoluble sulphate of lime precipitated, and the liquid tartaric acid is subsequently crystallised. Messrs. Pontifex, who are also extensive paint manufacturers, exhibit some interesting samples of colours and pigments, which will well repay observation. To be made by which they procure their sulphate of copper is worth relating. Messrs. Pontifex and Wood are, perhaps, the most extensive coppersmiths in the world. In the course of working hammered copper, a large amount of scales are formed; these are treated with sulphuric acid, which combines with the exterior coating of oxide of copper, forming sulphate of copper, commonly known as bluestone. The interior metallic copper scales remain, and are remelted.

Case 5, C. Butler, Holborn-bar, has a very fine assortment of the rarer chemical preparations.

Case 7, J. Wilson, Glasgow. This gentleman is, perhaps, the largest alum manufacturer in the world. The alum shale is procured from the coal-mines near Glasgow, which is a pyritous bituminous schist: by exposure to the atmosphere and moisture, a chemical action takes place, and heat is generated in the mass. The schist is composed of 30 parts of sulphur and 28 parts of iron. As the decomposition proceeds sulphates of alumina and iron (common copperas, or [illegible]) are formed. The alum of commerce is not, however, a simple sulphate of alumina. This article is a compound of sulphate of alumina and potash or ammonia: the latter is now manufactured on a large scale, in consequence of the cheapness and facility with which it can be procured from the ammoniacal liquor of our gas-works, but for many purposes the double salt of alumina and potash is absolutely required. In crystallising the alum large crops of crystals of sulphate of iron (copperas) are obtained. Mr. Wilson has in several cases shown the process of decomposition in various stages in a very instructive way. It is interesting to the chemist and geologist, the filamentous character developed by the decomposition being remarkably like serpentine. In the same case is a fine and rare specimen of [illegible], which is obtained by subjecting coal tar to distillation. It passes over after the naphtha and coal oil: it is not used in any manufacture. In No. 7, the next case, F. Spence, of Pendleton alum-works, near Manchester, exhibits the manufacture of alum from mild pyrites, obtained from the coal-mines: by this mode it is requisite to burn clay to afford the alumina. Mr. Spence also exhibits some fine cement or hydraulic mortar, the precise properties of which we were not able to ascertain. In the same case are also shown, by Messrs. Tennant, Clow, and Co., salts of copper, zinc, and tin, potash, soda, &c., used in calico dying and printing. This is a branch house of the great concern of Tennant and Co., of St. Rollox, Glasgow. The latter not having sent any specimens to the Exhibition, we shall here notice the same through their Manchester representatives. Although not in the Catalogue, there may be seen in the same case glass jars, containing samples of garranine or subium, probably unknown to our readers. Maddors are well known, and have long been used as the source of Turkey red dyes. Upto a recent period, the remainder of the madder, after infusion, was thrown away. It has, however, been found that a large portion of the colouring matter of madder remained in this refuse combined with lime. It ingeniously occurred to a Frenchman, we believe, that, by applying sulphuric acid this hitherto fixed colouring substance would be set free; the result proved the correctness of the supposition, and what was thrown away previously is now of equal value as a dye with the madder so originally imported. The salts of copper manufactured by Messrs Tennant, Clow, and Co. are procured in a different manner from those obtained by Messrs. Pontifex and Wood. In the case under notice, old copper sheeting, &c., is subjected to the action of fire in a reverberatory furnace, which converts the metallic copper into an oxide, on which sulphuric acid will act after [illegible] copper is crystallised in the ordinary manner. Arsenic is mixed with lead by Messrs. Tennant and Co. manufacture about [illegible] tons per week in this mode. The salts of soda shewn are the ordinary carbonates of soda, respecting which we shall have more to state at a future period. The salts of potash are principally interesting for some splendid specimens of chlorate of potash. The zinc salt is the sulphate, and the tin compound consists of chloride and stannates. We feel much surprised at the circumstance that the chloride of lime is not shewn by this house, as they are the largest manufacturers in the world. Adjoining the specimens shown by Messrs. Tennant, Clow, and Co. is a model apparatus exhibited by their intelligent manager, Mr. James Young, intended to display his patented method for obtaining the stannate of soda. Stannate of soda is not novel to the calico printers, it having been manufactured for some time by other processes. Previously, however, to the improvement of Mr. Young, the stannates were formed from metallic tin, which was oxidised by different modes for the purpose. The ingenuity of this invention consists in subjecting tin ore and soda, or potash, to a high heat, by which means the requisite combination is formed. The stannates are used in dyeing steam colours. Mr. Young has also shown a bottle of mineral oil from a coal-mine in Derbyshire, which is found to be the finest lubricant for machinery yet discovered. Adjoining this is a sample of paraffine, formed by subjecting coal to low heat, an inspection of which is well worth the attention of those engaged in the conversion of peat to economical purposes. So far as the commencement of what hitherto made on this subject, paraffine is set down as an important item; we are, however, informed by Mr. Young that it can be produced from coal in any quantity. On inquiring in other quarters, we are given to understand, also, that paraffine is not, nor likely to be, employed extensively for any economic purpose.

Case 9, Kurtz and Schmersahl, Manchester.—Several new colouring matters for printing and dyeing cotton, linen, silk, and wool, with specimens. Their new dyes are principally formed from various woods, extracts by means of alkalies; also some ultramarine, of various qualities. We feel somewhat surprised at there being so few specimens of ultramarine exhibited; nor have we seen any good specimens forwarded from Germany, which is the more surprising as Nuremburg is so famed for its production. Ultramarine, formerly made from lapis lazuli, previous to the introduction of the factitious mode of manufacture, used to be so high priced as four and five guineas per ounce; an equal is now produced for two shillings and sixpence per pound: the beautiful blue papers used by druggists, perfumers, and bookbinders are coloured with this material.

Case 10. Howard and Kent, Stratford, Essex, the celebrated preparers of fine chemicals. Bottles containing quinine and cinchonine (the active principles of Peruvian bark), accompanied by an assortment of raw materials, and various salts and compounds; specimens of the *Nectandra rodiæi*, or greenheart bark, and its alkaloid liberine, a very bitter substance. To detail the various other preparations and chemicals would be, in fact, to give a list of the articles in a druggist's shop.

Case 18. W. Moberley, Mulgrave Alum-Works, Whitby.—Here are to be seen raw alum shale, calcined shale, alum meal, and finished alum; sulphate of magnesia, rough and refined, and the ammonia phosphate of magnesia as a manure

22. F. C. Hills, Deptford.—Nitrate of potash, made by a patent process, consisting of the double decomposition of muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, which is thus converted into nitrate of potash, saltpetre, and muriate of soda (common salt)

31. Cheshire, J., Victoria Northwich Specimens of best table and other salt: this appears to be the representative of the immense annual wealth derived from our salt mines

[illegible] Hodgson, Bankfield, Surrey Lime, use of manure of sugar of [illegible]

36. W. Lindsey and Co., George-street, Glasgow.—Specimens of Prussian blue and yellow and red prussiate of potash. The prussiates of potash are formed by fusing horns, hoofs, &c., of animals in a tank iron pot along with potash, by which means a compound is formed, called ferro-cyanite, or prussiate of potash, which, when mixed with a free salt of iron, forms the well-known pigment, Prussian blue: it is extensively used in calico printing. In various cases are exhibited splendid crystalline specimens, of different [illegible]

48. W. Watson, [illegible] sample of sea-weed (*Fucus bulbosus*), with its chemical products; viz. kelp, sulphate of potash, chloride of potassium, carbonate of soda, iodine, and iodide of potassium. The manufacture of kelp was a most important art in the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and along the coast of Connaught, in Ireland. Previous to the introduction of the manufacture of the alkaline soda, by the decomposition of common salt with sulphuric acid, as much as 20,000 tons were annually manufactured, worth from £8 to £10 per ton, containing on an average only five per cent. of carbonate of soda, for which it was purchased by the soap-boilers, the remainder of the substances being thrown away. At present, commercial carbonate of soda, containing 80 per cent., can be purchased for £10 per ton. The manufacture of kelp consequently [illegible] for many years, until the substance iodine was found so valuable. On an average, each ton of kelp contains four pounds of iodine: to make a ton of kelp, 30 tons of dried sea-weed are required. The sea-weed so collected is burned, and the ashes kept stirred [illegible] until it presents the appearance of the sample exhibited. The alkalous matter, containing the iodine is extracted. The price of iodine has ranged from six shillings to forty shillings per pound: it is at present worth about fifteen shillings. It forms a beautiful blue with starch, and crimson with mercury. The fumes are of an exquisite violet hue.

[illegible] Brarly. W. A. Douglas, Isle of Man.—Refined oil and pure cleine, for watches, clocks, chronometers, and other fine machinery. The mode of such a lubricating substance is well known to those engaged in the construction of time-keepers

[illegible] M. H. Picelvih.—Some gum-arabic bleached by a patent process, and sample of ultramarine blue

[illegible] Hall, Bow, near Bluffhal.—Bisulphuret and chloride of carbon. The former substance is now extensively employed as a solvent for [illegible] which purpose it is prepared on a [illegible] especially in the vicinity of [illegible] and Walworth. [illegible] It [illegible] film of that substance to [illegible] with metals being first dipped into the solution and then into a solution of silver or copper, by which [illegible] metal is produced on the surface; upon this other metals can be precipitated by voltaic influence.

71. S. H. Godson, Tenbury, Worcestershire. Native mineral waters, consisting of the waters of Tenbury, in their natural conditions. Bromine is found in all mineral waters. In consequence of the increased demand for bromine, owing to its extended use in the preparation of Daguerréotype and other plates, for taking portraits, &c., its economical preparation becomes of great importance.

86. W. Robertson, Banff, Scotland.—Cod-liver and skate-liver oil, extracted by steam heat, manufactured at the various fishing villages on the coast of the Moray Firth.

[illegible] A. Tilloch, [illegible] Specimens of [illegible] for [illegible] There have been [illegible] from the Waltham Abbey mills a very tastefully got-up design, composed of a box filled with [illegible] containing the [illegible] of a cartridge of fused saltpetre, which latter [illegible] inclosive of sublimed sulphur. At the back are the letters "V. R.," and a crown of sub-[illegible] this is the Prince of Wales' feathers, and in the upper compartment "V. R.," and a crown of sub-[illegible] sulphur, and [illegible] the [illegible] appearance of the whole.

94. J. H. Kent, [illegible] Bury St. Edmunds. Dried pharmaceutical Indigenous plants in [illegible] with extracts. The plants are admirably preserved.

105. C. M'Culloch, Covent-garden [illegible] Dried English and American herbs and roots. These are well worth attention

107a. T. Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Jalap, saffron, kousso, or *Brayera anthelmintica*, from Abyssinia; matico, or *Piper angustifolium*, from Bolivia. These are rare drugs

128 and 141 inclusive principally contain pigments, and articles for their application, with varnishes, &c. Amongst the raw materials are the [illegible] chloride of lead, as a substitute for white lead: there are also several specimens of *cudbear* prepared from orchil, a weed which is much used to give a rose or [illegible] to silks.

143. Jerusalem and Lud[illegible] is a valuable collection for dyeing, consisting of samples of indigo, carmine, orchil, cudbears, [illegible] dye[illegible], turmeric, and specimens of 36 kinds of European and native manufactures of [illegible] dye in India.

145. W. Denteth and Co., Manchester.—Ornamental [illegible] of crystals of bichromate of potash and nitrate of lead, with mineral colours, and used by calico printers and dyers, china and earthenwares manufacturers. The chromates of potash are made by calcining chromate of iron [illegible] from India, America, and the Shetland Isles: from these salts the yellow pigments are made, known as chromes. The process is a simple one; viz. the admixture, in combining proportions, of nitrate of lead and chromate of potash. Chrome salts are most extensively used in dyeing yellow, and chromic acid is used to dispel colours. A beautiful green—the green oxide of chromium—is prepared for pottery and other uses

BOOKBINDING.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In one of the divisions at the extreme south of the space allotted to France will be found the contributions of the French bookbinders. We are sorry to say, that, at present, only two or three of the best class have set out their cases, though several other names of repute are included in the Exhibition Catalogue. M. Gruel first claims our attention for his two large volumes bound in morocco, inlaid with coloured leathers, forming very bold and good designs; and for a missal in velvet, richly ornamented with gilt metal and jewels: but commend us more to some smaller books of "Hours," one in carved ebony, one in velvet, covered with a tracery of ivory, another in bright velvet with a beautiful design in carved box-wood, and two or three other volumes in russia and velvet slightly ornamented with metal hinges and clasps of exceedingly graceful ecclesiastical design, very different from the ill-formed and heavy Gothic patterns to be found on our English bibles In the adjoining case M. Niedrée exhibits the perfection of workmanship in delicate gold-[illegible]. There are two tiny volumes of this collection that may challenge the world for their superior. M. Niedree seems to prefer spending his chief talent on the inside of his covers; and on one of these little volumes especially there is the most exquisite design, most ably executed. For honest bookbinding, without the factitious aid of metal-work carving or inlaying, M. Niedrée clearly, in our opinion, bears the palm; and a refined taste will, perhaps, be better pleased with this little show of volumes than with all the glories of their more magnificent-looking

bra three. M. Simier sends a "Don Quichote" bound in light calf, with a good ornamental design darkened upon it, and as a centre the celebrated wind-mill; and a "Molière" decorated with a Grolier pattern: his other specimens are not to be praised. Mame and Co, the great publishers, of Tours, exhibit a variety of cloth and Morocco bindings, which we are sorry we cannot commend: in general the ornamentation is gaudy and ill-designed. Parisian taste does not seem to extend much through the French provinces.

In the Northern Gallery, over those courts appropriated to Belgium, M. Hanicq, of Mechlin, exhibits a trophy, as it were, of Liturgies in various languages and all sizes, some of them illustrated and illuminated, and nearly all bound in a showy way with stamped metal corners, clasps, and ornaments. The first impression promises something worthy of praise, but we are sorry to find that a closer inspection dispels the illusion.

We must now descend the stairs and enter the room in which MM. Leistler, of Vienna, display their beautiful bookcases: here we shall find some marvellous examples of Austrian work

Commencing at the left-hand side of the Gothic bookcase, we must first admire a folio volume, bound in blue velvet, ornamented with silver tracery of a rich Gothic design. In the centre is a figure of Christ, and at the four corners are the symbols of the Evangelists—an angel, a lion, a bull, and an eagle—all in silver. The next is an album, likewise in blue velvet, ornamented with gilt metal and tracery of ebony (beautiful in design); the centre has a bronze medallion, set round with a string of pearls. The third is a large volume in green morocco, inlaid with red and buff leather, ornamented with gilt metal-work, enclosing ten medallions, painted like bas-reliefs, in metal. Next is a large and beautiful book, entitled "Landschaften," bound in purple velvet, exquisitely ornamented with pierced ivory of most elaborate pattern. Then there is a volume of "National Musick," covered with metal-work and carved ivory. In the centre are the arms of Austria; and, surrounding them, fourteen little oil-paintings, mostly of rural costume, descriptive, we imagine, of the national songs. Next is a book in green morocco, inlaid with ivory and a light blue enamel, beautifully ornamented with gold, and, behind it, a volume bound in tortoiseshell, with gilt and silver ornaments of Gothic design, and three female allegorical figures in metal. These books must claim great attention and admiration for the elaborate and costly ornament upon them. They are—with the Gothic bookcase that holds them—a present from the Emperor of Austria to her Majesty. We have our doubts as to whether all the credit is due to Vienna; more especially as some plain morocco books in the same case do not exhibit the same amount of taste or excellence of workmanship: anyhow, here we find them, and our poor binder's court turns pale at the sight of such splendid book-ornament. Among the minor volumes we noticed a peculiarity not unpleasing: the titles of the books are lettered in raised metal letters, chased or burnished on the surface.

Now we must walk to the end of the Building, and on our right we shall find some specimens of bookbinding from the United States And, for our dear cousin's sake, the less we say of it the better. It is not what we might expect, that among all their "wonderful" specimens of this art, of most of which an ordinary country bookbinder in England would be heartily ashamed. The only books that are well-bound and bound in character are the ledgers! The rest are wretched affectations One man seems to think sunk panels the only merit, another gives us the lamentably perverse Gothic window on this side of a bible, and all agree in trumpeting their fame (?) as though they were to astonish the world.

COLOUR-PRINTING.

In the same court in which M. Gruel and the other French bookbinders display their art, will be found some interesting specimens of lithographic colour-printing, by the well-known firm of Engelmann and Graf. A view of the "Parthenon," and a "Caravan in the Desert," are excellent; and their imitations of French drawings of various mixed and other book illustrations (in ink printing) are very elaborate and good: but we must confess that, knowing their resources, we anticipated a richer show than Messrs Engelmann choose to give us M Simon, of Strasbourg, exhibits some very clever scientific pictures of the glaciers in the Alps, and a few good landscapes. This gentleman has invented a new process, which he calls *lavis aquarelle* (water-coloured wash), which our English lithographers think an important discovery, but which they cannot use on account of the patent for their lithotint, taken out a few years since by Messrs. Hullmandel, who produce effects in monochrome by the same means that M. Simon employs in his colour pictures. The great merit of of M. Simon's plan is to obviate the necessity of so many printings. M Silbermann, also of Strasbourg, sends a few good examples of colour-printing from wood blocks, and two or three sheets showing gradation of colour most admirably rendered. This, the great difficulty with wood-blocks, M. Silbermann seems to have overcome entirely. On the wall, close by, there are two imitations of bas-reliefs for paper-hanging, produced by wood-blocks by Desmarais, which are praiseworthy; but we cannot commend his large wall-picture, the "Death of the Stag." Further on is a better attempt of the same kind, an "Italian Garden," contributed by Mader *frères*, but even this is not excellent. In the north gallery, M. Jacqmain, of Ghent, sends a volume, "Lettres Initiales," well printed in chromo-lithography, but the designs are too wild and fantastic; and M. Jumar, of Brussels, contributes some coloured coats of arms and priests' vestments, printed with blocks. One of the courts devoted to Austria contains little else than the productions of the Imperial Government Printing Establishment, at Vienna, specimens of types in every language, stereotypes, books, &c. Among these we find a very interesting collection of colour printing (lithographic) executed by M. Hartinger, expressly for this Exhibition. There are six examples—two flower pieces, a fruit piece, a study of a head, a picture of still-life and a *genre* picture, representing the Emperor Joseph II prescribing 100 ducats as medicine to a poor widow dying of hunger. The original paintings are hung side by side with these remarkable productions, and we must confess, we had, at first foot distance, some difficulty in deciding which were the copies. A prospectus tells the visitor that each painting cost £25, and each copy 1s., but does not inform us how this last sum is obtained. There is much skill shown in the execution of these works: the deep tones of the flowers and fruits are well rendered; and though we find a little coarseness (almost inseparable from chalk printing) when we examine closely, we must say that M. Hartinger is deserving of very great praise for these admirable specimens of his art.

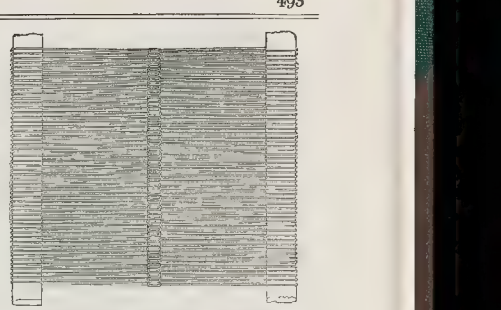
Since our last visit to the so-called Fine Art Court (it is almost a Refuge for the Destitute), we find Messrs Rowney have contributed a frame containing eight examples of colour-printing, too excellent to be passed by. The most important is "The Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Factions" (a lady, of course), lithographed in colours by R. P. Noble, from a water-colour drawing by F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. For boldness of execution and breadth of effect, this surpasses any work in colour-printing that we know: it is not finished like Mr. Brandard's copy of Frederick Tayler, and it will not bear close inspection; but, taken for what it is—a free translation of a clever water-colour sketch—it is very excellent. "Westminster Abbey" and "Clumes Church," after R. P. Noble, are not deserving of so much praise. We like Mr. Richardson's "Lake of Lucerne" better, and better still, the copies of a pair of round drawings by J.H. Mole, and the "Fisherman's Daughter," by W. Lee, and "The Gleaners," by W. A. Robinson. In the same court we likewise find a pair, called a "Village Girl," drawn and lithographed in six colours, by Mr. J. R. Pickess, from the press of Messrs. Hanhart. This is a very clever production. The flesh tints are exceedingly well given, and we cannot but admire the subject. We recommend those of our readers who wish to decorate their walls in a tasteful and inexpensive way to visit the Fine Arts Court, and select, to their own taste, some of these newly-invented pictures. For a time they can astonish their friends, who will believe they have "run mad" in the purchase of so many first-class water-colour drawings.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Interior has commissioned one of the agents of the United States Executive Committee at London, Charles F. Stansbury, Esq., to make a report of all those matters connected with the Industrial Exhibition which may be calculated to enlighten us on the present state of the mechanical arts in Europe. The report will be published under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents; and, from the known taste, industry, and ability of Mr. Stansbury, will be well calculated to promote the cause of science and diffuse valuable information among our own people.—*New York paper.*

DAWSON'S AUTOPHON.

Mr. Dawson's Autophon, which is simply a modification of the ordinary church organ with the addition of a pair of rollers, between which the perforated card-boards or milled boards containing the tunes to be played are introduced, is placed among the pianos and other musical instruments, in the middle north gallery. The perforated sheets of music having been introduced within the instrument, by the operator turning a handle with his right hand, pass underneath the various pipes through which the wind from the bellows is forced. The bellows and pipes are, of course, differently arranged from those of an ordinary organ. The unperforated parts of the boards serve as valves to shut off those pipes that are not required in any given tune.

A great advantage of this instrument is, that the tune may be in any key, and not limited, as in the case of the barrel-organ. The operator is also enabled to dwell any length of time on a given harmony. In many rural districts, especially where the annual stipend of a professed organist is a barrier to the introduction of an instrument of the usual kind, Dawson's Autophon will be found to be a great acquisition.



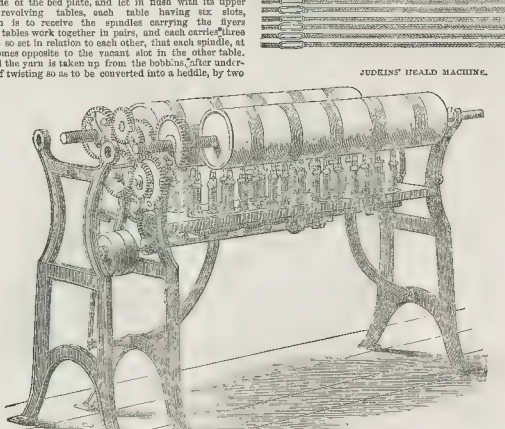
JUDKINS' HEALD MACHINE.

JUDKINS' HEALD MACHINE.

Mr. Judkins, the inventor and patentee of this useful machine, formerly lived at Sowell, Massachussetts, U. S., but has now taken up his residence at Manchester, in which important town his machine will no doubt be duly appreciated. By this machine, the yarn is doubled and twisted from single of itself, and at certain intervals is braided or plaited, so that the eye or loop of the heddle is formed without knots of any description, the whole forming one continuous line or cord.

The cut represents a set of healds, as made by this machine, with the eye or loop complete: this eye is coated by means of a metallic substance, which forms also a novelty in the invention.

The bed-plate is placed horizontally between the ends of the light iron frame; on each side of the bed plate, and let in flush with its upper surface, are ten revolving tables, each table having six slots, the use of which is to receive the spindles carrying the flyers and bobbins. The tables work together in pairs, and each carries three spandles, which are so set in relation to each other, that each spindle, at proper intervals, comes opposite to the vacant slot in the other table. After being twisted the yarn is taken up from the bobbins, after undergoing the process of twisting so as to be converted into a heddle, by two



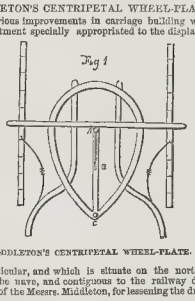
JUDKINS' HEALD MACHINE.

cylinders, one on either side of the machine. The working shaft of the machine is connected with the revolving tables by means of bevelled wheels working underneath the bed-plate.

The machine acts as a doubling and twisting machine, except at the time when the eye or loop of the heddle is formed, when at the top and bottom of each loop it becomes a braiding machine. The bobbins, during the operation, pass from one table to another throughout the whole series in a most ingenious manner. In order to show the advantage of this machine over the ordinary mode of making healds, it is only necessary to state, that from 25 to 30 sets may be produced by it in one working day, with the attendance of one girl, who, by hand, could only make a single set in the same time.

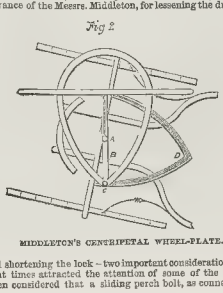
MIDDLETON'S CENTRIPETAL WHEEL-PLATE.

Among the various improvements in carriage building which may be seen in the department specially appropriated to the display of pleasure



MIDDLETON'S CENTRIPETAL WHEEL-PLATE.

carriages in particular, and which is situate on the north side of the western part of the nave, and contiguous to the railway department—is a contrivance of the Messrs. Middleton, for lessening the draught of car-



MIDDLETON'S CENTRIPETAL WHEEL-PLATE.

riages, and shortening the lock—two important considerations, which have at different times attracted the attention of some of the first builders. It has been considered that a sliding perch bolt, as connected with the wheel plate, would certainly be better than the fixed one in ordinary use. Yet it is a matter of considerable difficulty to keep the "under carriage" always under the centre of the body, which is a serious objection, as, if the carriage is curved away from the centre, it not only makes it very difficult to look round, but renders it liable to accident from being overturned, owing to a want of sufficient bearing.

By the accompanying diagrams—1 and 2—it will be seen that the inventors have overcome the difficulties alluded to. A plan of the carriage, as it would appear when running in a straight line, is shown by Fig 1. Thus, the wheels are brought much closer together, as the under carriage is full 10 inches nearer to the centre of the body than usual.

The carriage is shewn on the "full lock" by fig. 2, when the bolt A has been moved down the full length of the groove B, being guided both smoothly and equally by means of the pin C running in the groove D of the transverse plate, thereby allowing the wheels to work under the body.

The elliptical form given to the wheel-plate is both novel and ornamental, and the whole arrangement seems calculated to ensure ease and safety.

THE TUNIS COURT.

THE Tunis court or bay, of which we have given an illustration on page 494, is the first on the right hand after passing through the iron gates at the south entrance. In front it is the width of a single division; but in the rear it is more extensive. The collection of Tunisian productions which have been sent for exhibition by the Bey of Tunis, under the care of Sy Hamuda Elmkadder, pro-commissary appointed for the occasion, and Moses Santillana, interpreter to his Excellency General Sidy Mahmoud Benyad, the Bey's commissioner, are more remarkable as matters of curiosity than for their intrinsic value or importance. The most striking features in the outward show are some carpets, rugs, and blankets, and a variety of singularly fashioned garments, for male and female, of a mixed material of silk and worsted, and of all shades and mixtures of colour; caps of various denominations—calabash, orta, sake, majidia, kaleb-shed, &c.—turbans, and other head-gear; silk scarfs; in short, an endless stock of gentlemen's and ladies' "left-off clothing"—just such a stock as one might expect to see in a native old clothes' shop at Algiers or at Cairo. Two bats of gigantic proportions, in red morocco, will astonish all beholders. In the inner room are others of similar mensions, but made of straw, and ornamented with leather patches. The shoes, boots, and slippers, of red, green, and yellow morocco, well deserve the attention of the curious, as also some very substantial saddle-bags, of the same material, which, divided in two, might form very serviceable packs for a walking tour in Wales or Switzerland. Then there are samples of seeds, of saffron, of indigo, and glass jars full of sweetmeats, which last named the good-natured Turk in charge very freely dispenses, with wild gestures of welcome, to gaping juveniles as they pass. Arms and gun-locks of clumsy make are displayed in another compartment; in another various articles for domestic use, made of iron, tinleather, and pottery, and of very primitive fashion; squares of "household soap," some candles also, veritable "dips" of a dirty brown colour. In another we have musical instruments, including a lute and a timbral; and strewed about in all directions are skins of animals, dressed and undressed; pieces of matting, parasols, fans, ornaments in gold and silver; claret bottles, filled, some with scented waters, some with Begia snuff; and all sorts of odds and ends, mostly of the rudest description, but all admirably calculated to afford illustration of the *mœurs* and *consuetudes* of the North African tribes. A tent made of camel's hair cloth, which stands in the middle of the room is a perfect picture, low, dark, dismal a mere shelterfor the mountain wanderer from the blast and the rain; in which saddles, saddle-bags, leather water-bags, leather bottles, leather mats, clumsy arms, and other articles for immediate use

and adapted for prompt removal, are scattered about in admired disorder. In strange contrast to this tatterdemalion lot stand two glass cases, which contain some very splendid specimens of gold embroidered dresses and horse caparisons, and other articles of costly selected, probably, from the Bey's private collection. Nor must we omit to address attention to some very curious models of arabesque carvings in gypsum, intended for the decoration of the interior of Moorish rooms. The workmanship is of a bold character, the devices elaborate and pleasing, and the material being pierced through, must have a very light and graceful effect when applied to the purposes intended. Preparatory to the process of carving, the gypsum is enclosed in a wooden frame, with a back to it, which supports and protects it till the design is completed.

We must now quit the Tunis bay and its extremely picturesque and obliging native *custodien*, hoping we have said enough to induce many of our readers to spend an hour in exploring its diversified and truly novel contents, as we have done.

THE CANADA COURT.

A HUNDRED years ago, supposing a great international and industrial exhibition to have been possible at that time, Canada would have furnished a very different assortment from that with which she now presents us. Then we should have had a rude and miscellaneous lot of native manufactures and native finery, something after the fashion of that now collected in the Tunis bay—a wigwam, some wooden or horn spoons, rough earthen pots, a few embroidered moccasins, a few tomahawks, and a dozen or so of scalps and other military trophies; but nothing indicative of the natural resources of this vast and almost virgin tract of territory, nothing that spoke of the honest industry or intelligent enterprise of its inhabitants. Very different from this, however, is now the case. Civilisation has begun its useful work in the far west. European industry has planted the spade there, and some of the fruits are now before us—speaking much and creditably for the past, but speaking still more cheeringly of what is yet to come.

The Canada division is situated to the south side of the Western Nave, next beyond the East Indian division. Its products are not so showy, but are yet more valuable as evidences of social wealth and social advancement. They are the spoils of peace, not of war, the industrial beginnings of a junior branch of the great civilising family of the universe, not the gaudy remains of an effete barbarism, which has been demolished, but not yet replaced by anything better. The Canadians send us abundant samples of natural wealth drawn from the bowels of the earth—specimens of iron, copper, and silver ore, besides a case of native gold obtained from the gravel on the south-east side of the prolongation of the Green Mountains specimens of magnesite rock, of stones of fine quality for the purpose of lithography, of agates, soapstones, gypsum, slates, and serpentines. Of timber there is a large assortment (the upper part forming a large pile in the midst of the main avenue)—oak, curled ash, bird's-eye wood black walnut, pine, curled maple bird's-eye maple, hemlock, elm, spruce, &c. all fine specimens, and of which the black walnut struck us as especially beautiful, both for its colour, its curl and veined grain, and the high degree of polish of which it is susceptible. The maples also are extremely rich, and, as well as the black walnut, are well adapted for furniture and other decorative works. Of agricultural products we have numerous samples, the Canadian exhibitors evidently attaching a due importance to this branch of their national wealth barrels filled with corn, Indian meal, barley, oats, peas, beans, flax, potatoes preserved for sea voyage; with Siberian oil-seed, hemp, hops, and sugar from the maple tree, all show the varied richness of a land which, put to good account, might effectually relieve the distress of the older communities of the world.

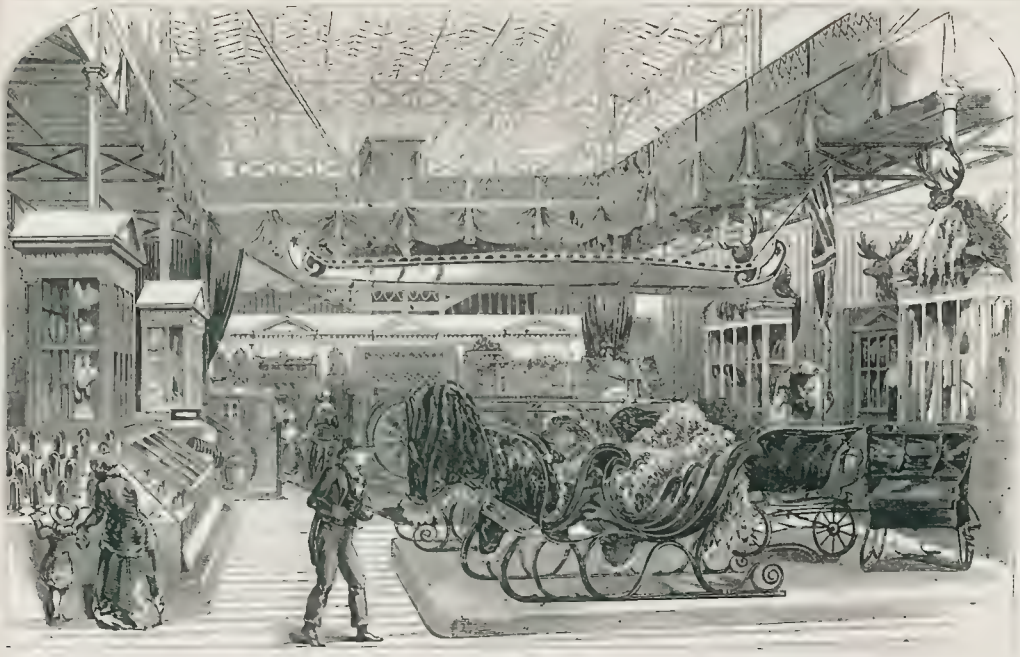
Lastly, in unmanufactured, or but partially manufactured, products, there are specimens of moose hide and leather, moose deer's head and horns, calf-skin, porpoise-skin &c.

In addition to these resources of natural wealth, the Canadian colonists are favourably represented as regards their skill of handicraft—particularly as relates to furniture and articles of domestic and general use. Of furniture there are several most creditable specimens, substantial in make, whilst showing at some trick of style in decoration, which, although of course not claiming to compete with the more finished and artistic articles of *luxe* produced in London, Vienna, and Paris, show an aptness of handling, which a little study of improved models, abundant oppotunities for which the present Exhibition affords, will doubtless, in future, direct more happily. Amongst the articles of furniture deserving of especial mention, from the loyal association connected with them, are half a dozen chairs, the seats and back worked in worsted and silk by the ladies of Montreal, "for England's Queen." There are also a handsome pianoforte and some other musical instruments, showing that Saxon industry in Canada does not intend to restrict itself for the future to mere articles of utility.

In the midst of the room are some very stylish sleighs, with harness and sleigh-robes complete; and a fire-engine of unusually large proportions, and remarkably elegant design and workmanship, capable of throwing two streams of water 166 feet high, or a single stream 210 feet high. There is attached to it a box containing necessary tools, and with a seat for the accommodation of the firemen, but this adds greatly to the length, and

THE TUNIS COURT

THE TUNIS COURT.—GENERAL VIEW.



THE CANADIAN COURT.

although a useful contrivance for the comparatively open thoroughfares of Montreal, would hardly do for the crowded London streets

Amongst other matters which the visitor will remark in this collection, are some interesting models, including one of a wooden bridge, having an arch of 360 feet span; a Canadian trading canoe, made of course of bark—a remarkably fine specimen of this class of boat building crocks and futtocks; specimens of [illegible] articles of cutlery; samples of carpeting, blankets, and [illegible] fine cloths and satinettes; patent leather trunks, bound with brass [illegible] and remarkably substantial; cooking and parlour stoves; a church bell, made from the copper of Lake Huron; some excellent printing types a new description of copying-press; snow-shoes and moccasins, and even some articles of jewellery and some specimens of artificial teeth.

MINERAL MANUFACTURES.—THE BUILDING COURT

One of the most interesting, and in a social point of view, one of the most important branches of the Exhibition, is that of the mineral manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland (Class 27), in a compartment sometimes known as the "Building Court." The progress made in the working and application of the numerous beautiful natural stones with which these islands abound, and also the ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of artificial stones bricks, and tiles, both for roofing and flooring purposes, are alike creditable and pleasing in their results.

Of the natural stones, of which specimens fashioned in a variety of forms already may be mentioned the granites of Cornwall—the serpentines of the Lizard district, together with porphyries, steatites, and some other varieties from the surrounding districts—the marbles of Derbyshire in great variety of texture and colour, from the pale encrinital marble to the fine black marble—vases of fluor spar, a very scarce variety usually known as "Blue-John"—the green Connemara marbles wrought into table-tops; tables of serpentine marbles from Ballynahinch Quarry, Galway, on pedestals of black Galway marble; slabs of red and white marble from Churchtown, county Cork; granite from Waddend Quarry, near Blessington, Ireland; slate slabs from the Island of Valentia; besides specimens of the more commonly known Bath oolite and Portland stone, and of Caen stone, and some other foreign varieties. Many of these are applied to very beautiful subjects, some of which may be enumerated: a granite obelisk and base, 20 feet high, of Cornish granite, by Hosken, of Penryn; a baptismal font, vases, and other cabinet specimens of serpentine stone from the Lizard, by Organ, of Penzance; a sepulchral monument of the decorative period, in Caen stone, by [illegible] of London; a baptismal font in Caen stone, richly sculptured with sacred and devotional figures, by Margetts, of Oxford; a statue of St. Peter, in a canopied niche of Caen stone, a very fine piece of workmanship by Lane and Lewis, of Clifton, near Bristol; various articles manufactured by the aid of steam machinery at the Derby Marble and Spar Works; ornamented specimens of Galway marbles, by A. M'Donald, a self-taught artist, &c.

Amongst the artificial products, Minton's encaustic tiles, and the ornamental bricks and tiles, for walls and decorative borders, by Bowers, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, are exceedingly beautiful, the colours and designs equally striking and in good taste, and for villa architecture would be highly appropriate. Mr. Hunt, in his Synopsis of the Exhibition

THE BUILDING COURT.

says of the beautiful specimens of tesseræ here displayed:—"These are now principally manufactured by compressing the clay in a dry state in moulds; the particles are forced within the limits of cohesive force, and are thus kept together by the operation of this power: being afterwards baked, they acquire the firmness of stone, and are excessively durable." Messrs. Francis and Sons exhibit a large specimen of interior decoration, showing the applicability of their new cements to produce imitations of marbles of various kinds, and also of scagliola compounded of their cement. The enamelled slates from the Pimlico slate-works are also very pleasing additions to our decorative resources; and the same may be said of the patent mantel-pieces, made entirely of glass and iron, by Mr. Coates, Singer's patent mosaic pavement, of highly vitrified coloured glass, and Harland and Fisher's new method of imitating marbles by painting upon glass

In terra cotta we are struck with several very beautiful productions, more especially a stove for a church, designed by Pugin, and executed by Messrs. Minton and Co. Of inventions of a more utilitarian character we are happy to notice several improvements in bricks and tiles for cottage architecture, eminently calculated to improve in healthfulness and comfort the houses of the humbler classes. A prominent illustration of the application of these new principles is afforded in a design for cottage architecture, exhibited by the Society for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Poor, in which a new description of hollow brick is used, which, besides the advantages of increased durability as to texture, affords easy means of ventilation, all that is necessary for that purpose being the insertion of a grating in an orifice made in any part of the wall. The applicability of these new bricks to roofing, without the aid of timbers, on the principle of the arch, braced with a single tie of iron, is also illustrated in the model before us

We shall devote a separate paper to this interesting and important subject on an early occasion.

ANATOMICAL MODELS.

Grouped among the Surgical Instruments, in Section 10, are some contributions of anatomical models, a department of art which, from the extensive collections in Italy, France, and Germany, has been supposed to be exclusively confined to the Continent, but which some of the specimens exhibited on the British side will show to have advanced to a high degree of perfection in this country. The materials of which the models are principally composed are plaster of Paris painted, *papier maché*, and gutta percha, and wax; and the subjects which they illustrate are dissections of the human body some few morbid specimens—and the anatomy and development of several of the lower animals. With the exception of an interesting series of the anatomy of the male and female torpedo in wax, presented by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to Professor Owen, and deposited by him in the College of Surgeons, we have not recognised any striking display of talent on the Continental side. The original models of gutta percha, &c. which take to pieces and show the successive layers of the deeper parts in the organisms they demonstrate, however ingenious and amusing they may be, have no pretensions to a high, and far less the highest, order of anatomical modelling. The French exhibit a variety of these; and a full-length anatomical figure in *papier maché* and gutta percha, with a section of the human head, is shown by Mr. Simpson. Our attention, however, has been arrested by some very striking wax models by Mr. Towne, whose experience and skill are well known from the works at Guy's Hospital. He appears to have selected some of the most intricate and delicate dissections, and to have displayed the several structures with a rigid regard to truth, which challenged the severest scrutiny of the practised anatomist. This is obviously the case in a model of the head and neck, with a deep section of the brain, in which there is not only a most valuable piece of anatomy in the relative position of the muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves of the neck, and the distribution of the great nerve of sensation known as the fifth nerve; but there is also a minute dissection of the internal ear and the orbit, which exceeds any that we have yet seen, in delicacy, perfect colour and accurate modelling. An arm at full length, with the corresponding side of the chest, exhibits the minute distribution of the nerves, with the arrangement of the muscles, blood-vessels &c. A very beautiful and complete series of the changes which take place during incubation in the chick is also shown, and the same subject is illustrated by an exhibitor from Newcastle. The latter artist has tried to unite natural structure with his models, but with no more than the usual success of such incongruities. A case filled with some small models of the heads of the great divisions of the human family affords an interesting subject for examination, and a felicitous reference to the extent of race, which is included in the purposes of the Exhibition.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

1 SIDEBOARD. BY LE STER.

This very stately piece of furniture stands in the Austrian Court. It is entirely richly carved: the lower parts are oddities branches, covered with grapes and other fruits, crossing and twining in the boldest manner. The wood, however (from South America), bound of a dark hue, and strongly veined, somewhat interferes with the distinctness of the design. Above, on either side, are two magnificent candelabra, in ormolu.

2.—DOOR-KNOCKER. BY PEETHAM.

Quaint in design, and boldly carried out. The introduction of living animals, the dog open-mouthed, and the snail, especially the latter, may be questioned.

3.—SCUTCHEON AND HANDLE FOR DRAWERS. BY PEETHAM.

In the Elizabethan style, elaborately chased, and very effective.

4.—SILVER GROUP OF SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY AND THE GYPSIES. BY JOS ANGELI.

An agreeable composition, well grouped, which sufficiently tells its own tale. The design was modelled by J. Henning, jun., and does him great credit.

5.—CANTERBURY. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

An elegant production in *papier maché*, richly inlaid and carved with mother-of-pearl: a highly creditable specimen of our resources in *articles de luxe*.

6.—SILVER INKSTAND. BY MARTIN AND CO.

The design for this inkstand represented as a thistle does not strike us as a very happy idea, whilst the introduction of birds' nests for pens upon the stalk is decidedly an addition not found in nature. the execution, however, is highly satisfactory.

7 AND 8.—CANDELABRA. BY SOSSE, FRERES.

Two very pretty productions in bronze; the figures being well designed, and gracefully draped.

9. THE DREAMER'S CHAIR. BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This is another of the rich and fanciful articles of furniture in *papier maché*, exhibited by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge. The devices, as may be observed, are emblematic of repose profound, and the chair has a most comfortable and inviting appearance. The colours, however, of a pale cold hue, are hardly to our liking, as connected with snug parlour uses. The design is by Fitzcook.

10.—TIARA. BY BOUILLETTE AND CO.

This is a very showy sample of imitation diamonds applied to head decoration. a branch of light and inexpensive jewellery in which the French unquestionably excel.

11. CLOCK BY R. AND J. MOORE.

A large and showy clock, elaborate in internal workmanship and outward decoration. It goes one month, chimes the quarters on eight bells, strikes the hours on a deep-toned bell, and plays twelve tunes, shifting, by the action of the clock, to a fresh tune every hour. The frames of the dial and the steel plate upon which the clock stands, are cast, melted upon a new principle. The base is carved in walnut wood The design of ornamentation is of rather a mixed character, and perhaps a little redundant; but, altogether, for general purposes, it may be pronounced rich and effective.

12. THE KOH-I-NOOR. EXHIBITED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

This Engraving represents the Koh-i-Noor, or Mountain of Light, once the property of Runjeet Singh, now exhibited by her Majesty, and which, for the purpose of better inspection, is mounted upon pillars, within a gilt iron cage, prepared for the occasion by Messrs. Chubb. The machinery connected with it is so arranged, that, at the close of each day's exhibition, this valuable gem is lowered into an iron case for security during the night. Below the jewels themselves are exhibited the settings in which they originally stood.

13 SILVER CLARET JUG. BY LIAS AND SONS.

A handsome jug, ever fashion, and somewhat classic in form, covered with vine-leaves, grapes, &c. Designed by J. Fitzcook.

14.—THE KOH-I-NOOR, IN ITS ORIGINAL SETTING.

As matter of historical interest, we give another Engraving from a painting by a native artist of the Koh-i-Noor, as it appeared in its original setting, when it came into the possession of the British Government. The settings are of green enamel, and, as above stated, are preserved in connexion with them in the Crystal Palace. A full description of the Koh-i Noor, and of the Durre-i-Noor, will be found in our Supplement for May 17th, under the head "Gems."

15. JASPER DISH. EXHIBITED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This very unique and beautiful production, which appears amongst many other articles of value in the East India Company's stand, is formed of a single plane of jasper, of a heart shape, of about the size of a dessert-plate or dish. It is elaborately inlaid with gold, and set with rubies and other precious stones.

16.—THE DURRA-I-NOOR; OR, SEA OF LIGHT. EXHIBITED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This splendid gem is exhibited by the East India Company. It is a table diamond, of a beautiful quality and of immense value, surrounded by other smaller ones, and once the companion of the Koh-i-Noor. Our Engraving is taken (as in the case of the Koh-i-Noor) from a painting by a native artist, and shows its appearance when it came into the British possession.

17 SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE. BY SMILEY.

These are very beautiful and elaborate works, the designs, which are all punched and richly chased, representing the various stages in the culture and preparation of the tea-plant. We hardly approve of the taste shown in the introduction of the figures of her Majesty and Prince Albert as ornaments or handles to the lids.

18. PISTOLETS D'HONNEUR. BY DEVISME.

A pair of very handsome pistols, inlaid with silver, presented by the permanent commission of the provincial press of France to General Changarnier. They are highly decorated in the arabesque style, and are made by Devisme.

19. MIRROR SCONCE. BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

A very pretty and effective production for room ornament—the design somewhat antiquated in cast iron, bronzed; and, like everything coming from this quarter, beautifully turned out.

20.—INLAID TABLE-TOP. BY VALLANCE.

A very brilliant sample of workmanship. The table slab is of Derbyshire black marble, and is inlaid with groups of flowers in various coloured marbles, serpentine, lapis lazuli, &c. The character of the different flowers is admirably distinguished; and the intricacy of the workmanship may be judged of from the fact, that in some of them as many as a thousand pieces of stone have been used

21.—TOLEDO SWORD.

There are two specimens of the famed Toledo blades in the present Exhibition, that which we have engraved being the property of Don Manuel de Yanes, to whom it was presented by General Espartero The hilt and scabbard are of silver, richly ornamented; and the remarkable elasticity of the blade is put to the test by the circular arrangement of the shank, which actually rolls it up as a ribbon is rolled.

22.—EBONY AND BOXWOOD FRAME BY W. G. ROGERS.

A very light and elegant production; the boxwood scroll-work boldly pierced, and richly carved and finished, standing over a background of ebony.

23.—ELIZABETHAN BRACKET BY W. J ROGERS.

A remarkably fine specimen of wood-carving The material is box; the devices are bold and in high relief, the masks and strap-work being magnificently cut.

24.—SPECIMEN OF PAPER-HANGINGS BY SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON, & CO.

A very handsome specimen, with graceful plan of lines and harmonious colouring.

25 AND 26.—SILVER WINE FLAGONS BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

Two noble flagons, in form after the fashion of the old camp-bottle, decorated in the *renaissance* style, in silver parcel gilt. Just the sort of thing to grace the table of an old baronial hall, on a birthday or other family anniversary.

27 STAMPED LEATHER ORNAMENTS. BY LEAKE.

This group contains several examples of the use of stamped leather in the decoration of rooms, and the manufacture of picture-frames, medallion brackets, and other descriptions of ornamental work to which commonly applied The designs are abundant in variety, and many of them of very pleasing effect.

28.—ORNAMENTAL VASE OF SEVRES CHINA

A very noble production in this unrivalled branch of manufacture. The groundwork is of the beautiful pink colour for which Sevres china is so celebrated, and the figures are incrusted upon the material beneath the enamelled surface. Produced under the direction of M. Regnier.

29. POROUS POTTERY FROM MADRAS.

Our Engraving represents two beautiful specimens of porous pottery from Madras, exhibited by the East India Company. Their forms are extremely graceful, and the hue a delicate yellow.

30. CEILING ORNAMENT IN PAPIER MACHE. BY BIELEFELD.

One of many very pleasing samples of the application of *papier maché* to ceiling and mural decorations.

31 AND 32. EBONY TABLE, INLAID WITH SILVER, WITH VASE. BY HANCOCK.

This is one of the most elegant and classical works of decorative furniture in the Crystal Palace; an ebony table, inlaid with silver, in the pure Etruscan style, surmounted by a silver vase of exquisite beauty.

33.—SILVER BELL THE FAIRY SUMMONER.

A very pleasing device, and appropriate to the use to which it is applied a lady's hand-bell. Here is represented the fairy Puck, summoning the spirits from afar to do her bidding.

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY TO THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

THERE is no other country under the sun from which the invitation to the nations of the world to exhibit productions of their industry could have proceeded with so much grace and propriety as England. With the exception of the United States of America, no other country has sought to imitate, far less to rival, the efforts of England to establish regular and rapid communication between all parts of the globe. Had any of our Continental neighbours issued such an invitation, it must have been borne to the ends of the earth in English steamers, and visitors would have voyaged to it in ships sailing under the English flag. The mighty task of bringing all the nations of the world nearer and closer to each other has been, as if by tacit consent, left to be accomplished by English skill, ingenuity, and enterprise; and as by us the pathless tracks of ocean have been converted into grand highways for "joining the countries they divide," so the terminus of all these great highways has been, without dispute, selected as the most fitting place for the exhibition of the world's industry.

This is a fact, that, in after times, when the historian comments on the events of 1851, will be considered as of great significance. If the Crystal Palace be, in its extent, symmetry, materials, and the rapidity of its erection, one of the greatest wonders of the age, a greater wonder is that vast and comprehensive system of communication with all countries, without whose agency it would have been utterly impossible to have made the arrangements for the Exhibition even in double the time that has actually been required. The day has not long gone by when the voyage to China and back occupied nearly as great a length of time as the interval between the announcement and the opening of the Exhibition; but now, letters are forwarded to China in about as many weeks as it formerly took months. In our fathers' days, a voyage from America to England in four weeks was considered good and rapid sailing; but now, passengers complain if they are more than ten days on the same voyage. When we first possessed India, we knew nothing of the deeds of our Governors' General until four and often six months after they had been done, whereas now scarcely six weeks elapse between the date of an event in India and its notification in the London papers. A change of ministry in London is known all over the West India Islands in about three weeks; and honourable members rise in their places in Parliament to question colonial secretaries about disturbances that only a month before happened at the Cape of Good Hope. From Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, the Isthmus of Panama, the West Indies, New York, the Mediterranean, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong, the lines of communication all meet in England as the focus and centre of the world. From these highways, steamers bearing "the meteor flag of England," are never absent, nor now freighted with death-giving weapons and death-seeking men, but with merchants and merchandize of nations long hostile to each other, but now met together with the same object—the interchange of good deeds and the fruits of each others industry. This gigantic undertaking.—this holy mission, in which England has no rivals, save her own children on the other side of the Atlantic—is represented only to the mind's eye in the Crystal Palace. To the spiritual eye only can it be represented, for the vessels engaged in it, if placed in one continuous line, would extend to about three miles; and the aggregate number of miles steamed by them every year in the service of the world, is more than six times the distance between the earth and the moon.

England built the Industrial Palace for the world in about a year, and she took thirteen years only to complete the system of ocean highways to her shores from the ends of the earth. Her first attempts were laughed to scorn even by her own philosophers. Nay, so little faith had men in the power of the steam-engine over the sea, that only about thirty years ago it was considered impossible to take a steamer from Greenwich to Belfast. So thought and said the wise men of that day, but a Glasgow engineer thought otherwise. He, however, said nothing, but engaged a berth on board a little schooner plying between Greenock and Belfast, that he might have a look at the kind of sea with which the steamer would have to contend. The weather was bad—the little schooner heaved and groaned amid the troubled waters; but the engineer kept his footing on the deck, watched the waves, asked all sorts of strange questions of the seamen, made calculations, scratched his head, looked thoughtful, and finally, with the quiet remark that "It can be done," went below to his berth. The sailors were not long left conjecture what it was that could be done, for soon afterwards the smoke of a steamer was for the first time seen near the Straits of Port Patrick, and a steamer for the first time cast anchor in Belfast Bay, and the "wisdom of the wise" was confounded. Still more triumphant were the voyages of the *Great Western* and *Sirius* to New York in 1838; and from that time dates the opening up of these great highways.

They may now be arranged in three great groups:—1. The Eastern; 2. The Southern; 3. The Western.

The first includes the lines to Spain and the Mediterranean, to the East Indies and China. With the exception of the service between Aden and Bombay, which is performed by the East India Company, the whole of the communication on these Eastern routes is conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. They possess a fleet of twenty-five steamers, fourteen of which are employed in the European, and the remainder in the Asiatic seas. The history of this company affords a remarkable example of the rapidity with which British energy and enterprise, aided by British capital and skill, can conceive and execute the most gigantic schemes. It is only fifteen years ago since the operations of the company were limited to the conveyance of the mails between England and the Peninsula—a service performed with six times the rapidity, many times the regularity, and at a less cost to the nation, than under the old system of sailing-packets. Instead of voyages having often, as under the old *régime*, to

lay
Till the day
In the Bay of Biscay,

they were carried across that rough and stormy part of the Atlantic with a speed that greatly diminished both the inconvenience and danger. Lisbon, Malta, and Gibraltar, which within less than a week's sail from Falmouth; and British merchants could visit the vineyards and wine-presses of Spain and Portugal in less time than it once took to journey from London to Edinburgh. But the entrance to the Mediterranean was not long the terminus of this highway. As the capabilities of steam-ships were developed the demands on their services increased, and it was soon determined to extend them to our possessions in the East. The same company undertook to carry the watery highway up the Mediterranean to Alexandria; and the East India Company sent their steamers to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, to complete the track to Bombay. The old passage by the Cape of Good Hope, whose discovery by Vasco de Gama was one of the great events of the memorable fifteenth century, was abandoned to sailing-vessels, and at once the time employed in the journey between England and India was reduced from four months to six weeks. The mouth of the Nile was visited by mighty steam-ships with a far nobler mission than the fleet of Nelson; if the "forty centuries" that, according to Napoleon, "look down from the tops of the Pyramid," could think, they must have thought that the passage past them of "the overland mail" with its letters, and newspapers, and passengers, was one of the greatest and best changes they had seen during their long contemplation of the land of Egypt; and the waters of the Red Sea were never so agitated since Pharaoh's host was drowned, as by the paddles of the steamers turning up its waters in their way to Bombay. But soon the same company had their vessels in the Indian Ocean also, and now they maintain a regular and uninterrupted communication with the East as far as Canton. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels of the company is nearly 30,000; the power which propels them is equal to that of 9000 horses; and the total number of miles steamed every year under the mail contract, for which £240,000 per annum is received, is not much under four millions. In the same company send vessels at regular periods to Italy, Turkey, and up the Black Sea, as far as Trebizond. And all this has been achieved within the last fifteen years, by a joint-stock company of British merchants.

Thus, while England invites to the people of the world to the Exhibition of Industry in her metropolis, she, alone of all the nations, can say that she has provided a safe and speedy highway to her shores; that the Chinese can embark in English ships at Hong Kong; the Malay at Singapore; the Hindoo at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Cingalese at Point de Galle, the Arab at Aden and Suez; the Egyptian at Alexandria, the Circassian and Armenian at Trebizond, the Turk at Constantinople, the Italian at Naples, the Spaniard at Cadiz, and the Portuguese at Lisbon and Oporto.

In the second or Southern group of these great highways, England is also without a rival. The West India Company with a fleet of thirteen vessels of the largest class, to which five will soon be added, maintains a communication twice each month with all the islands in the West Indies, and with the chief ports of the Gulf of Mexico, as far north as Vera Cruz and Tampico, and once each month with the east coast of South America, from Bahia to Buenos Ayres. On the west coast another British company carries on a monthly communication between Panama and all the principal ports, as far south as Valparaiso; while a third company, also British, dispatches its steamers each month to the Cape of Good Hope, calling at the islands of Madeira and St. Helena and at Sierra Leone. The arrangements for these services are so complete and so regular, that there is no civilized inhabitant of South America, the West Indies, and the west and south coast of Africa, to whom these great highways are now open without distinction of country or of race. The establishment of this southern group has been the work of ten years only.

In the North Atlantic highway that Britain meets, not so much a rival as a coadjutor in her peaceful and gigantic labour. On this highway there are now running in the postal service of this country and the United States fourteen of the very largest steam-ships that have ever sailed on the ocean. Their speed is such, that the distance between Liverpool and New York is often steamed in about ten days. The line of British steamers has been established under the admirable superintendence of Mr Cunard for about thirteen years, and the American line of Mr. Collins for about one year. The vessels of the former bear the names of the continents, of the latter the names of the oceans of the world. The "crack ship" of the Cunard line at present is the

Asia; of the Collins line, the *Pacific*. Both have made remarkably swift passages, and each succeeding voyage seems to eclipse all its predecessors. The rivalry of these noble vessels is a fitting accompaniment to the industrial rivalry of nations at the Great Exhibition. The prize contended for is the superiority not of mere brute force or stratagem, but of ingenuity and skill; not of the power of tyrannising over man, but of aiding and helping him; not of the power of exacting service from, but of rendering service to, mankind.

To how many unworthy doubts of the perfectibility of man is not the history of these ocean highways taken in connexion with the Great Exhibition a sufficient answer! The fact that England has within fifteen years perfected a system of ocean highways of more than 20,000 miles in length, and that these are now traversed by "men of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues," anxious to see and improve by the productions of the industry of each other, gives good grounds for the hope of men the most sanguine, that the time is fast coming when the great object of the thoughts, desires, and labours of the nations will be to live in harmony, and to extend to every member of the human family the greatest possible share of the riches of the earth and the good fruits of their industry, wealth, and activity of man.

LETTERS FROM LONDON
ON
THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS.
ADDRESSED TO HIS UNCLE ENOCH, HIS AUNT HULDAH, DEACON HIGBLOW, AND OTHERS.

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

Of Penobscot, State of Maine, U.S., member of the Penobscot Historical Society and Major of its Independent Corps of Boundary Volunteers,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

INTRODUCTION AND LETTER I.
SOME ACCOUNT OF MAJOR WHEELER, AND THE ARRIVAL IN AMERICA OF THE NEWS OF THE EXHIBITION.

It is now some dozen years ago, that, through the medium of a friend, I was so happy as to make the acquaintance of Major Wheeler, of Penobscot; and my satisfaction increased, when the great project of the Exhibition numbered him among the those who resolved to visit England. The special object of his visit will be dwelt upon elsewhere, but one of its results was the desire that I should read his various letters dispatched to friends at home, in order to verify their candour; and as I must confess I was led to think the writer of a nature to be more able to a wider circle than his own, I asked his leave to make them the public, a wish that I am bound to say was met in a spirit not less creditable to his modesty than to his frankness. Thus they are offered to the world; but—in order to ensure them that respect, and even sympathy, I think they merit—I feel it proper to introduce them with a few personal details, which may be referred to in solution of their occasional eccentricities.

Major Peleg Wheeler, of Penobscot, State of Maine, was born on the frontiers of Vermont, about forty years ago; and, as the son of a thriving farmer of the old New England stock, enjoyed many of the conditions that develope active minds. With a pursuit that inspired industry and early self-reliance, he lived under a Government whose encouragement to freedom happily harmonised with nature's. But he was blessed with more distinctions: he could also boast of genius—a genius that showed itself speedily, and in an unexpected form. Peleg Wheeler was a poet—not in a mechanic sense, an aptitude for rhyme or rhythm—his muse was the Imperial Winchester; it invariably ran over, and his capacity for it never got beyond his "smiling," "When the forest streams were bilin'," or his "Arter feeling sadder" "At the swiftly spreading shadder" all stood on higher ground; he possessed imagination, the motive power of poetry, whatever is its essence; and the evidence he gave of it formed a phase of some importance in the transatlantic mind.

We had come to the belief in Europe that mind was all matter. Deceived by the necessities of its juvenile development, we could perceive in it only a monstrous mal-proportion of the practical, which was speedily converting it into a mere mechanical machine. It is true there were Western spirits—the "Columbiad" of Joel Barlow, and the "Conquest" of Dr. Dwight: but we found in one a geometrician, with a true sense of length and quantity; and in the other a good psalmodist, who could put history into long metre. A poet was demanded to defend the Western brain—to show imagination neighbouring logic, as a sure and impenetrable bulwark. And at length a poet came. Need I remind the European readers of those strange and vivid fictions which so suddenly burst upon us about a dozen years ago, and which promised to repeat the wonders of the old Arabian Nights?—inventions so peculiar, and at the same time so fallacious, that we all felt them to be as new, as they were to some extent, inexplicable. When we read, for the first time, of that strange western El Dorado, whose fertility was so wondrous, that a crow-bar planted over night sprouted nails before the morning!—whose woods were so impervious, that the full moon could never rise through them; and whose odours were so strong, they could hang up a coat and trousers! And surrounding this Elysium, that as memorable desert, where the seal put in the ground was always bigger than the harvest!—where the cattle were so poor, it took ten pigs to make a shadow; and the water was so weak, it hadn't strength to run down hill! When we were also introduced to such new aspects of humanity; when they told us of a man so large, it took two pair of eyes to see him; and of another, who was so swift, that in running round a tree he caught a sight of his own back! I give these as merely specimens; but need I enlarge on their impression, the wonder they created, and the unanimous admission that America had at last displayed a true imagination!

Now, my reader may remember, that these fancies were supposed to be the common product of the country; that it was thought that its invention, being suspended by other faculties, had gone on silently augmenting, like subterranean water, until now it had burst forth into a fresh and graceful fountain; or, that it was a case of latent heat, which, evoked perhaps electrically, had exhibited the phenomenon of spontaneous combustion. I am happy in being able to put an end to these delusions, and to render to modest merit what it has never cared to claim. So far from these being a general, they were an individual product—were the offspring of Peleg Wheeler—who, being then in his youth, or about the six-and-twentieth year, adopted such a course as his first step to publicity.

The Major began life as a poet. But this may be the common case. Youth must always be ideal, from its excess of faith and wonder; but need I say, the mind is twofold—has a real side as well, and true development is to pass to it, being a principle of wholeness. Was our hero's an exception? No; the Major felt his age—its growing spirit of progress, and that the mission of all patriots was to unite in its sustainment. He saw that the public engine required increase of fuel, and 'twas his duty to give it speed, if not his glory to direct it. And, faithful to the poetic instinct, which must ever be affectionate, it was now his wish to serve, what he had already so delighted. Understand, then, his transition from the abstract to the concrete, from the ideal to the practical. See why he resolved to harness imagination to the car of science; to bid farewell to fiction, and pour his whole soul into action. Accordingly, quitting farm in the forests to the southward of New England, as affording in its commercial spirit a proper field for his exertions, he settled in the State of Maine, where he became a general storekeeper, and, in proof of his harmonic tendency, sold everything that was vendible, from a history to a hand-saw, and a blanket to a breadstuff. It was here that he developed what the Germans call a manysidedness; not only in his store, which he appropriately named the "Focus," but in his mind, which began to radiate into a dozen different studies, from law all round to literature, and pharmacy to politics. It was here that he gave birth to his mechanical inventions, which, if found to be impracticable, was only owing to the fact that they were so original in theory. And it was here, also, he confessed to an extended responsibility—that he married and connected himself with two important institutions. He became a member of the "Penobscot Historical Society," and an officer in its corps of independent volunteers; thus acknowledging a twofold obligation to the public—to serve it mentally and physically—to guard, as well as to guide it. Services how opposite, and yet how interfusing—how calculated to balance and complete the healthful mind!

It was in the midst of these numerous and valuable activities that the author received my friend of our Great Exhibition. Now, of all the Western intellects, his was, perhaps, among the first to appreciate its scheme, as it was certainly among the foremost to stamp it with approval. From one's country to humanity, the step is easy and immediate. It is but a widening of the circle which commences in self-denial; and thus, as eagerly as he had sought to advance the interests of America, he now admitted the philosophy of serving all mankind. The result may be surmised. He resolved at once on a great testimony—to contribute to the World's Warehouse one of his principal inventions, and, as I have stated, that, some years previously, and I had become engaged, one of the first steps he adopted was to procure me with certain letters, which I shall now lay before my reader, as I should so confer what is may be essential to my purpose. His first letter was as follows:—

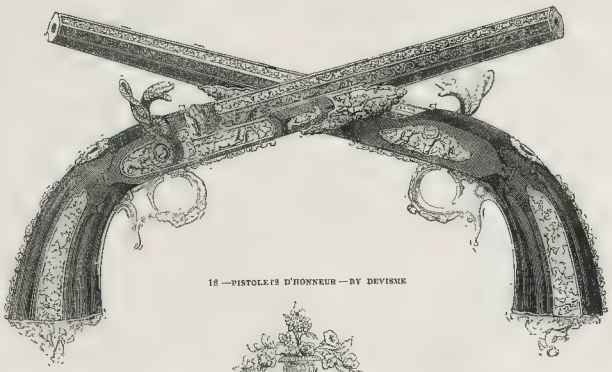
"The Focus, Penobscot, State of Maine

"OLD ACQUAINTANCE!—

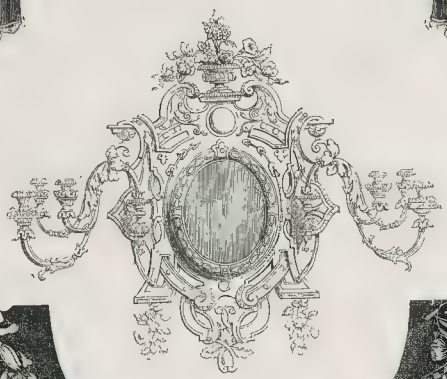
"Well, now, if I don't do it! Just spoil it; jess be good enough to say I'm a sample of first cousin to the mint's got the cruet, and I'm a native—and as the Declaration of Independence—as firm as Bunker's—is this? to let me back! Jess you, a man from whom I've dined—that I can scarcely believe it yet! can't help thinking—I am a fool—that the toddy was too stiff, and we've got upon the subject dusted. It's too good a thing for truth! too large—Looks like Natur in a picter; not what it is, but as it ought to be. I swall! what a head! And been a pilgrim, and Leander (and that's the best imported), and there I stood with my head whirlin', and my eye-balls in a blaze, like a couple of small farmaments that's shot with summur lightnin'. The Hall Word's Exhibition! Humanity's grand assize! the common creation—Left and Show-room of the universal human race! I wouldn't have believed it, if it had been sworn by all the Saints in the papers, of course I know it's true. But—and—and—but—but after what's its total. Why, you jess tell me it—universal peace and concord! A. that Dr. Bun it talks about, whose scheme I never heer'd a bean of! it's only all fig. No! I'm not for all our speaky going to London to shake hands, and kiss instead of fighting, they mean to work and talk, and trade and make. That's its size if anything—not to war and fight; that's as earth as the heavens. And the pint is for the world, and not to try to empty it—for all—and ploughs, and swords and lagpets into rails, and say that iron shall connect men, and not sarve to part and sphinter 'em. So many on the sogers! Now they'll have to go to their livin', and I—I—and they'll have to go to their trades to stoking; and that seems natral sarvainly, as their trainin's to stand fire? Marsy on 'em still for as sure as Sabbath mornin', we shall say goos bye to gunpowder—the old world's motive power—the fine old force of history—to scatter brains and savages with. Peckin ourn's a better one. I send goods about, not bullets, and strengthen brains, not scatter 'em!

"It's—it's—it's—it's fact, and that air's a bull tote nuther. It's a—a—a—

17.—SILVER TEA SERVICE.—BY SMILEY.

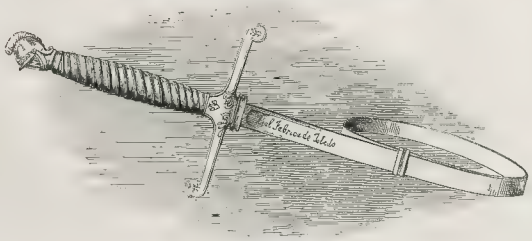


18.—PISTOLETS D'HONNEUR.—BY DEVISME.



19. MIRROR SCONCE.—BY THE COALBROOKDALE COMPANY.

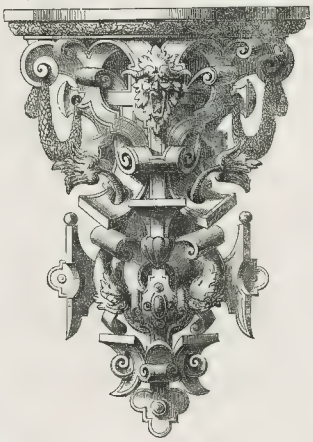
20. INLAID TABLE-TOP.—BY MR. VALANCE.



21.—TOLEDO SWORD.—BY DON MANUEL DE YSASI.

22.—EBONY AND BOX-WOOD FRAME.—BY W. G. ROGERS.

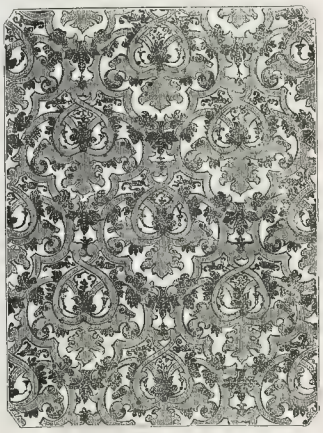
turers are making rapid progress: these manufactures have figured at the Berlin exhibitions in considerable quantities. These exhibitions, comprehending specimens of Bohemian glass manufactures, Berlin iron-work, the porcelains of Saxony, and the iron ores of Silesia, have undoubtedly stimulated manufacturers to make those enlightened exertions



23.—ELIZABETHAN BRACKET, IN BOXWOOD.—BY W. G. ROGERS.

which have characterised the last ten years within the circle of the great commercial confederation.

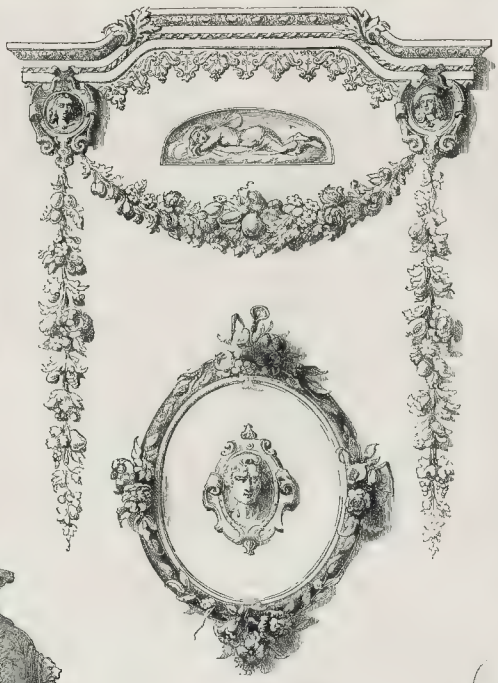
The commercial policy of Austria, strictly and inexorably protective, presents a picture in direct contrast with those presented by the other countries whose industrial exhibitions we have noticed. Here corporations of trades and workmen are maintained with all the strictness



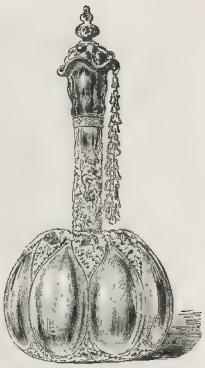
24. PAPER-HANGINGS.—BY CUTHBERTSON AND CO.

which characterised those of France in the last and during the early part of the present century. All the great foundries and manufactories are government speculations; class is protected against class, and an impassable barrier of restrictive duties warns the foreign merchant from the Austrian soil. Yet even this country boasts its exhibitions of industry. Even here the principle of gathering together the products of

25.—SILVER WINE FLAGON.—BY MESSRS. LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS



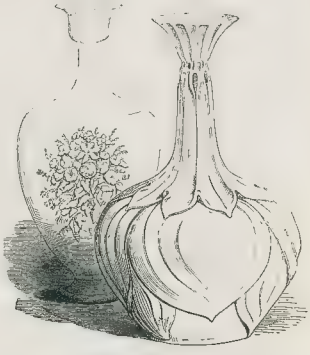
27. STAMPE LEATHER ORNAMENTS BY LEARE.



26.—SILVER WINE FLAGON. BY MESSRS. LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

the country for the instruction of the community has been recognised and acted upon. The great natural riches of Austria are remarkable She has abundance of combustible fossils; the simple evaporation of the waters of the Hungarian lakes furnishes her with vast quantities of soda; her alums may compare with those of Rome; no country is richer in salts, and these immense natural resources are neglected through the ignorance of Austrian chemists. The beet-root sugar manufactories of Moravia and Silesia, and glass factories of Venice and Bohemia, claim notice in the most cursory review of Austrian indus-

28.—ORNAMENTAL VASE OF SEVRES CHINA.



29.—POROUS POTTERY FROM MADRAS.

tries. The products of the Bohemian workmen have made splendid shows at the Vienna exhibitions, and have been contributed by the busy population of Wisental, and the great establishments of Gablonz and Liebenau. Venice, however, has fallen, under Austrian domination, from her ancient splendour, and has sent little or nothing beyond a few mosaics to the capital of her conquerors, on these occasions. At the last Vienna exhibition, Austria showed signs of progress, in the specimens of machinery exhibited by the Great Southern Railway Company. That these exhibitions, including examples from the shawl, porcelain, and great silk factories of Vienna, the velvets of Milan, and the light silk goods of Como, should have attracted particular attention, and proved eminently successful, is not to be wondered at, since they

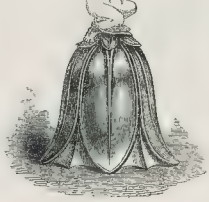
30.—PAPIER MACHE CEILING ORNAMENT. BY BIELEFIELD.

displayed at a glance the industrial power of a great country, crippled by narrow national views, it is true, yet in its bondage giving proof of its giant capacities. Already educational associations have been founded, Already the manufacturers of Vienna have established a society for the examination and encouragement of useful inventions. Already a Tyrolese society for the formation of an agricultural and industrial museum has been established. Already Trieste possesses gratuitous school of arts and a savings'-bank.

In a brief record of the industrial exhibitions o Germany, the efforts of the King of Bavaria of tha King who has so greatly adorned his capital—to establish permanent exhibitions of Bavarian skill, cannot be passed over. It was in 1845 that the first permanent building erected in any country for such a purpose was thrown open at Munich. The building is adorned with sculpture by Schwanthaler, and provides nearly two thousand square yards of exhibition space

The continental states, of whose industrial exhibitions we have given a brief history, can by no means claim, exclusively, the honour of having recognised the utility of these institutions; since industrial exhibitions have been held at various times, and with varying success, also in Italy, Sweden, and even Russia. Detailed accounts of these would, however, prove of little interest to the general reader, since they included, for the

31.—SILVER VASE, AND EBONY AND SILVER TABLE.—BY C. HANCOCK.



33.—THE FAIRY SUMMONER—A SILVER BELL.

32.—TOP OF EBONY AND SILVER TABLE.—BY C. HANCOCK.

most part, only specimens which, however excellent, when considered as native products, could not, of course, enter into competition with the more advanced manufactures of Germany, France, Belgium, and England.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF IRELAND.

British manufacturers were almost the last in Europe to recognise the utility of industrial exhibitions. Even Spain had organised a national exhibition of industry, before even the societies established in Ireland and London for the encouragement of arts and manufactures could gather together a decent collection of the products of native looms, potteries, and foundries. To the Royal Dublin Society, established so far back as 1723, is indisputably due the honour of having first gathered together specimens worthily representing, under one roof, the excellences of Irish industry. Before the London Society of Arts could make decent show from the vast hives of Lancashire, Cornwall, and Yorkshire, a collection of manufactures was brought together in Dublin of the most interesting and useful character. From that time up to the present, similar exhibitions have been held triennially, and always with increased success. In the face of those disastrous events which would have paralysed a less hopeful people, the Irish have steadily supported their triennial exhibitions. The vigour with which the Royal Dublin Society has pursued the enlightened object for which it was founded is unequalled, save by that of our London Society of Arts. These two societies have [illegible], in conjunction with the Scotch Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures, been actively engaged stimulating manufacturers to higher achievements, and endeavouring to gather from abroad, for the benefit of the great native community, those results of experience which are accumulated for the future benefit of mankind in every country where industry is systematised. With their [illegible] we are [illegible] familiarly acquainted. The industrial exhibitions of Ireland, however, deserve particular attention at the present time, as they date further back than any held either in England or Scotland. Up to 1850, the contributors to the [illegible] exhibitions of the Royal Dublin Society were exclusively Irish, [illegible] called [illegible] engines [illegible] years. The exhibition was the finest and [illegible], or jury, refer in their report with [illegible] satisfaction to the vast extent and splendour of the exhibition, [illegible] their society the distinction of having been the first [illegible] competition to the [illegible] of all countries, and to [illegible] the walls of their institution.

[illegible] this document suits well with the present aspect of [illegible]. The committee tendered their acknowledgment to the [illegible] exhibitors of machinery, who, "regardless [illegible] and undertook [illegible] many beautiful examples [illegible] manufacture [illegible] by which the importance [illegible] much [illegible]." They also congratulated the [illegible] in having thus not only shown the great [illegible] steam-power [illegible] the prime mover of such machinery, but [illegible] demonstrated to the working classes the importance of [illegible] most important agent" as a substitute for other appliances [illegible], and they trusted that the experiment [illegible] of impelling a number of different machines [illegible] and pulleys, by one small steam-engine, [illegible] individuals the practical importance of having [illegible] different parts of Dublin, in each room of which [illegible] power [illegible] might be hired to [illegible], to enable them by its means to [illegible] much time and labour.

The [illegible] exhibition [illegible] is a complete [illegible] of Irish [illegible] articles [illegible] masks, muslins, linens, carpets, woollen [illegible], oil-cloth, cabinet-work, carving and turning, [illegible], pottery, clock and watchwork, [illegible] paper [illegible]. The absence of the raw materials was the marked defect in the exhibition. Of the damasks we give a specimen, the Portland V[illegible]. This was exhibited by Mr. Henning, of Waringstown, together with some fine specimens of printed cambrics for ladies' dresses, as a reward for which the society awarded a gold medal to the manufacturer. Irish poplins and Irish linens were remarkable both for [illegible] design. In short, the woven and textile fabrics [illegible] generally good, that the jury found it a difficult [illegible] between competitors. Under the head of silks, cabinets, velvets, &c., some admirable specimens were exhibited by the principal firms of Dublin [illegible] three gold medals were distributed [illegible]. The manufacturers of Ulster exhibited damasks and cambrics which will enable them successfully to compete with the manufacturers of France, Germany, and the Netherlands, "even in the home markets of these latter."

The articles offered for competition were divided into four sections. The first comprehended all raw [illegible] and produce. Under this head nothing beyond a few samples of prepared peat, peat charcoal, iodine, flax yarn, and leather was contributed: this department was, as has already been observed, the weakest of the exhibition.

The second section comprised manufactured articles. This section was undoubtedly the most important and interesting of the four; and the jury referred with pride to the number of articles of Irish production, excellent in design and manufacture, which it included. Under this section we find the names of many eminent English firms, among others, Messrs. Elkington and Mason, of Newhall-street, Birmingham, gained a gold medal, "for the design and execution of electro-plated articles," while in the department of "porcelain, [illegible]" the winners of certificates were nearly without an exception Manchester and London firms. Furniture, matting, saddlery, perukes, combs, soaps, candles, ricks, blacking, umbrellas, lozenges, confectionery, [illegible] perfumery, were represented chiefly by Dublin firms, under the head "Miscellaneous."

Section 3 was devoted to "machinery, mechanical contrivances, and models." Department A of this section comprehended separate parts of machines. Although little was exhibited in this section which could be strictly considered new, still it included several improvements in machinery which deserve notice. In the list of the improvements, a new railway friction buffer, invented by Mr Wilfred Haughton, of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, merited particular attention. This [illegible] to the jury is intended to be used at railway [illegible] as a guard in the event of a train being brought in at too high a velocity. It is simply a sledge, in the form of two inclined planes, resting upon the rails, and of the same gauge. These inclined planes, being united together by iron rods, form one machine, upon which the locomotive engine, in the event of the train overrunning its distance, will ascend, and the front wheel or other convenient part of the engine coming in contact with a stop placed at the end of the sledge, this latter is carried forward along with the engine, the whole weight of which is thus made effective in producing friction between the sledge and the rails, and destroying the motion of the train. The [illegible] friction buffer possesses over the spring buffer [illegible] there is no danger of recoil, and that the cost [illegible] tested the efficacy of Mr. Haughton's invention and were so satisfied with it, that they awarded him a gold medal, value [illegible].

A new furnace-bar was among the inventions noticed by the jury. This [illegible] contrived by Mr Richard Robinson of Belfast, applies the [illegible] ordinary furnaces [illegible] the jury declared that [illegible] was very remarkably shown at the exhibition [illegible] to a deficiency of chimney draught, it was found impossible, during the first few days of the exhibition, to raise sufficient steam to drive the flax [illegible] other machinery in the temporary shed; but, after Mr. Robinson [illegible] fitted a set of his bars, this defect was altogether removed, and the supply of steam increased at a rate too rapid rather than too slow. From the lightness of the material used in these bars, [illegible] be supposed they would be very speedily burnt out, but the constant current of the air through [illegible] own by observing [illegible] closed or open. In the former [illegible] immediately on opening the [illegible] of the current of air, the bars [illegible] tely to cool down, and to continue [illegible]

[illegible] devoted to "machines for raising and [illegible] ships, boats, &c." Messrs. [illegible] manufacturers who constructed locomotive engines in Ireland, for sale) exhibited a light passenger locomotive steam-engine. The cylinders of this engine had a diameter of nine inches, with a twelve-inch stroke, and the steam valves were wrought with the new patent variable expansive link motion. The diameter of the driving wheels was 4 feet, that of the trailing wheels, 3 feet 10 inches; and the engine was so constructed as to carry sufficient coke and water for a journey of twenty-five miles, at a speed of [illegible] mile per hour. The advantages which it possessed over the engines in general use, as stated by the Messrs. Grendon, were, its not consuming more than one-third of the ordinary quantity of coke, and from its lightness causing much less injury to the permanent way. For this, and other specimens of machinery, the jury awarded to the firm a gold medal, value £[illegible].

In the department of pleasure carriages there were many exhibitors, and especially builders of all kinds of improved jaunting-cars. Subsection 4 included "models [illegible] the application [illegible]." Amongst these were a model of a stationary [illegible] Alfred Oldham, Rathgar, Dublin, [illegible] fourteen; and [illegible] brick and tilekiln, invented by Mr John Ridgway, Staffordshire, and recommended as an admirable auxiliary to Irish drainage. From the list of philosophical instruments exhibited, the jury selected for notice a machine constructed by Mr Thomas Grubb, for grinding and polishing speculums. "This machine was designed for the purpose of uniting in one the movements (or rather the resultants) as well of Lord Rosse's as of Mr. Grubb's machines, and also of a machine lately designed by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool. On inspection, it appeared to unite the powers of all, combined with the advantages of simplicity and great compactness; the specimen machine exhibited, which measured about three feet each way, being adequate to grind and polish a speculum of two feet diameter. If it be desired to obtain the 'Rosseian' movement in this machine, [illegible] done by turning the endless screw, and the shaft moving the vibrating arm. The latter is analogous to Lord Rosse's 'first [illegible] the effect of Lord Rosse's second eccentric; while the fourth movement [illegible] the slow revolving of the polisher, [illegible] be readily governed (if found desirable) [illegible] motion to the spindle of the vibrating [illegible] movements (which are a series of cycloids [illegible]) surface of the speculum), the vibrating arm is [illegible] its revolving spindle is set to the radius of the epicycles [illegible] this spindle and the speculum being thus kept simultaneously in motion, will produce the desired combination of movements [illegible] machine [illegible] be stated as follows [illegible] of Lord Rosse's machine and greater simplicity [illegible] the movements of both; and not only this, but [illegible] without loss of time from one method of working to [illegible]. This is the more important, if, as we conceive [illegible] for grinding, and perhaps [illegible] appears good for the [illegible], particularly of mirrors of large angular [illegible], and where the centre is removed, as in the Gregorian or Cassegrain mirrors [illegible] by an evident combination of the several movements of which the machine is capable, those actions which produce the parabolic curve can be made to act continually in [illegible] of the circumference of the mirrors, from which there [illegible] at least an approximation to that peculiar elliptical figure [illegible] a desideratum for making a good front-view telescope."

It will be seen, from the variety of articles severally representing distinct departments of human industry, that the Dublin exhibition could [illegible] to the title of national. All the eminent manufacturers [illegible] appeared in it, and not a few of those English firms [illegible] were glad to place their products in juxtaposition with [illegible] Irish neighbours. The number of exhibitors [illegible] successive exhibition showed the most promising progress at each. On all hands, the management of the [illegible] bazaars received hearty co-operation from manufacturers, and the awards of the juries appear to have been [illegible] which accompanies the honest fulfilment of judicial duties.

(To be continued.)

Agricultural Implements.—In our report of the agricultural implements [illegible] the Exhibition in our Supplement of May 17, in speaking of [illegible] machine for making hurdles, the name of the inventor was erroneously [illegible], instead of Burre.

The Writer of the Letters of Junius was the secretary of [illegible] Marquis of Lansdowne, better known as Lord Shelburne. From his [illegible] he obtained all the political information necessary for his compositions. The late Marquis of Lansdowne possessed the copy bound in vellum (two volumes [illegible] on the margin in Lord Shelburne's handwriting; they [illegible] a beautiful ebony casket, bound and ornamented with [illegible] disappeared, at least so the writer has been told, and no [illegible] inquiry was made for it by the present head of that house. [illegible] man, who wore his hat slouched over his [illegible] of his [illegible] a well-known printer near Lincoln's-inn, who deemed himself [illegible] never to divulge what he knew of that publication, and was [illegible] when once suddenly spoken to on the subject near the door of [illegible] room in which the proofs were corrected, and with a [illegible] [illegible] being requested never to be again spoken to on the subject. [illegible] President of the Royal Academy, Benjamin West, knew Maclean; and [illegible] Raphael West, told the writer of these remarks, that when [illegible] young man he had seen him in the evening at his father's in Newman-street, [illegible] once heard him repeat a passage in one of the letters which was not then published. A more correct and veracious man than Mr. R. West could not be. Maclean stammered, and was consequently of no use to Lord Shelburne as a debater and supporter in Parliament. A place in the East Indies was obtained for him, and he sailed in the *Aurora* frigate for that dependency, and was lost on her at the same time with Falconer, the author of the poem entitled the "Shipwreck." The able tract published by [illegible] constitute a far foundation on which to build [illegible] *Queries,"* No. 80.

The Agapemone.—(Illustrated in the Illustrated London News for March 29.)—According to the census return made [illegible] James [illegible] in the Abode of Love, [illegible] stated there on the night of the 31st of last March. It [illegible] of the persons in the census; [illegible] Prince, his wife, are enjoyers of this [illegible] as visitors and the others as servants. We give the following analysis [illegible] this pious sect:—5 clergymen without cure of souls; 1 civil engineer; 1 [illegible] College of Surgeons, not practising, [illegible] extraordinary; 1 gentleman; 6 fundholders, 1 [illegible], employing 30 labourers; 1 groom; 1 port-boy, 3 helpers [illegible] 1 shoemaker; 8 women house-servants; 2 dressmakers; 1 [illegible], 6 laundresses; 1 tailor, 9 wives of [illegible]; 7 unmarried female visitors; 1 unmarried male visitor, 16 years of age; 1 ditto, 7 years of age; 2 ditto, 3 years of age; and two female visitors, one of them 6 and the other 4 years old. Total of males, 30; total of females, 5. There are but 5 children of the respective ages of 7, 6, 4, 3, and 2 years.

George Copway.—A portrait of this North American Indian Chief, under the name of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh, by Mr. Samuel Howell, is now [illegible], at the artist's studio, in Newman-street. The Chieftain is painted in the act of speaking, as if addressing the Peace Congress in Germany, the audience at Drury-lane, or that in the Hall of Commerce, on the great object of his mission, the civilising and concentrating his own Ojibeway and other [illegible] armorous.

Prisons of Great [illegible] appointed to visit the [illegible] presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her [illegible] report refers to the northern and eastern district. Mr. F. Hill [illegible] that efforts had been made to introduce useful labour [illegible] provisions had been made for instruction in reading [illegible] prisons. If [illegible] or [illegible] edification of the [illegible] The difficulty [illegible] culture [illegible] prisoners in the district [illegible] of prisoners in [illegible] at the end [illegible]

Immigration to the United States for the Month of April. (From the *New York Herald*.) The following are the arrivals of passengers [illegible] from foreign ports during the month of April:—B[illegible] French, 4083; Bremen, 2044; Chagres, 1049; Hamburgh [illegible] Amsterdam [illegible] 1,767. It will be seen, therefore, that the increase in [illegible] ived to the [illegible]

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The great experiment in Hyde Park is working out results, and exhibiting developments which were never dreamed of by the speculators, who, previous to the 1st of May, spoke or printed their vaticinations respecting the probable social fruits to be grown in the great conservatory by the Serpentine. As yet, there can be no doubt but that the classes who expected to be the greatest gainers by the Exhibition have been miserably disappointed. The managers of the London theatres, in particular, hailed the notion as certain to cram boxes, pit, and gallery every night. The crowds who would be attracted from the provinces, and from abroad, the general holiday-feeling which would be excited, the quantity of money which would be spent in London—all this, it was conjectured would have the most beneficial effects upon places of amusement. The season was looked forward to as likely to prove an uninterrupted series of Boxing Days and Easter Mondays. There was to be a general social saturnalia. Everybody was to go to the Exhibition in the forenoon, and to the theatres, concerts, and so forth, at night. And the view seemed so natural, that it was never seriously disputed. The proprietors of rooms eligible for exhibitions asked unheard of sums for their property. The thousand and one caterers for metropolitan evening amusements set to work frantically to outbid each other for the possession of *loci in quo*, and any gentleman who aspired to amuse the public, from the biologist, with his *quasi*-scientific powers over the nerves, muscles, and brains of his patients, to the more unpretending juggler, who openly avows that his magic is prompted by no other spells than ingenious apparatus and sleight of hand; every candidate, in fact, for stray patronage and stray shillings, believed that all through the summer he would only have to open his doors, and the gentle public would rush pell-mell in—that he would only have to unbutton his pockets, [illegible] and half-crowns would pour into them as through [illegible] been the difference [illegible] the disappointment [illegible] to absorb all [illegible] general sight-seeing, and probably all the money generally laid out for sight-seeing. How many a season ticket has been purchased with guineas which would, were Hyde-Park in its normal condition, have gone in comfortable stalls [illegible] ugly-curtained private boxes! How many a five shillings [illegible] been unhesitatingly handed over to the functionaries presiding at the scores of turnstiles, which in other circumstances would have rattled in the money-boxes of the theatres! And not only [illegible] the Exhibition absorb the money, but it absorbs the energy, the desire, the very [illegible] than a conscientious four or six hours passed in the Crystal Palace. The vast panorama of novelties—the ceaseless [illegible] newer objects of attraction—first bewilders, and then [illegible] stoutest and the hardiest man in London, who has spent a forenoon and afternoon in wandering over the industrial world, racking [illegible] powers all the while, constantly seeking to classify [illegible] further exe[illegible] upon [illegible] People [illegible] hardly sufficient [illegible] receipts to pay for [illegible], while many of the minor exhibitions have shut up altogether. I hear, from good authority, indeed, that the present depression in theatrical matters is something perfectly unprecedented; and if it should be determined to keep the Building open until eight o'clock, I understand that it is likely that several of the principal houses will at once close their doors. In [illegible] matter of lodgings an equal disappointment has been experienced. Probably, when the shilling season has finally set in, and [illegible] trips have actually commenced, the speculators in furnished apartments will be at least partially recompensed, [illegible] a fact, that, never since London was London, was there a greater number of lodgings to let than at [illegible]. Prices have of course fallen in a corresponding [illegible] floor [illegible] to be [illegible] for [illegible] May the expectant landlady would have demanded half sovereigns.

Captain Somerset's late sojourn in the House of Correction [illegible] common topic of conversation, and on the whole [illegible] decision seems approved of. At the same time, there is a cant about equal justice which people often fall into with the very best intentions. Thus, if a fine falls unequally on a rich man and a poor, imprisonment may also fall unequally on two individuals moving in different spheres. Take a costermonger, or a cabman, or an Irish labourer. Ten days' imprisonment to the majority of such persons is merely ten days' loss of work [illegible] ten days' privation of liberty [illegible] effect [illegible], perhaps for life, pursues them. Society does not look cold upon them after their release. They lose no more social position than they would had they been ten days in the hospital, or ten days confined by illness in their own beds. In cases from other classes of society, the result is very different. There, the mere nominal and legal penalty is only the nucleus of the real punishment. It is not the imprisonment and the coarse fare, nor even the hard labour, if such be imposed, which constitute the penalty; that is to be found in the tone and feeling of society—looking in a greater or less degree askance upon the man who has worn a prison coat and been locked up by turnkeys. In this respect, no doubt, society may be often harsh, if not unjust; it may judge with little proper discrimination and with little philosophy; but a sentence pronounced by it is always a sentence; and a hundred thousand myrmidons, by a hundred thousand looks and words and actions, carry the penalty relentlessly out.

A great social war seems on the point of breaking out between the public and the cab-drivers. The fares have turned round upon the Jehus, and we shall shortly see who is stronger. The plain truth seems to be, that, for the last ten years or so, our friends of the cab-stands have been regularly pocketing at least twice as much as they were entitled to. I am tolerably often in cabs myself, and I know a good many people who are still more liberal patrons of the patent safetys; but I never yet knew eightpence given as a fare, still less the half-miles over and above the first mile computed as fourpence each. Fares invariably go, not by eightpences and fourpences, but by shillings and sixpences, while distances, at the very least, swell out into similar proportions. The authorities now, however, seem to have taken up the matter in earnest, and some degree of reform may be reasonably counted upon; some degree only, however; for so long as cabmen continue to be, as in the course of things they always will, coarsely-mannered men, unscrupulous in language, [illegible] in dispute, so long will the better class of persons—often ladies—whom they carry, rather submit to a degree of extortion than enter the controversial lists with so Billingsgatish an opponent. In the meantime, however, the omnibus and cab interest have found out that horses' food and fodder is twenty-five per cent. dearer than last year. What say the Protectionists to the fact? I suppose, that, in these days of railroads, if oats and hay be dearer in Middlesex, they will be dearer in Lincoln and in Somerset; and that if an omnibus man disburses £125 where he used to disburse £100, the inference is, that the distressed agriculturist who was not so distressed last season, [illegible] but who is to hold the balance even between [illegible] farmers and the persecuted cabmen, neither of whom [illegible] to charge the public for their respective wares a "re[illegible]"—in other words, just as much as they please?

The number of learned policemen who have sprung up under late regulations, and who swarm within and without the Exhibition, is incredible. Addison was not more surprised [illegible] the French children speak French than the general [illegible], when they [illegible] a mere ordinary-looking "peeler," one of the [illegible] we have so long joked [illegible] and who have formed so st[illegible] reputed lovers to the cooks and housemaids of the metropolis, [illegible] suddenly out in the full blaze of polyglot distinction, and addressing a bewildered Frenchman or bemused German in the vernaculars of the Rhine or the Seine. There [illegible] an odd incongruity between the coarse familiar garb and the accomplishments of the wearer. "Now then, move on, will yer," was all that was generally heard of a policeman's lingual powers. He was too [illegible] to chatter, and he only opened his mouth to command. With the [illegible] force, however, the case is different. The French and German [illegible] policemen are evidently not disposed to hide their lights under [illegible]. They take foreigners under the most benign and [illegible] discourse [illegible] the Exhibition and [illegible]

[illegible] rascally cabman, who is vehemently engaged in [illegible]

[illegible] bewilderment of cabby, who, confident in the inability of [illegible] his own cause, has his heels suddenly and most unexpectedly [illegible] by an unlooked for "Dites, donc, monsieur, qu'y a-t-il a présent?" from a blue-coated functionary, whom nobody ever dreamed of supposing [illegible] with any other tongue than the familiar accents spoken within [illegible] of the bells of Bow.

Meantime Parliament shares in the general depression and neglect experienced by all the other ordinary places of amusement. Never have we had more languid and less real debates. Never had we a more quick succession of "no Houses" and "counts out." Mr. Hume, the other day, after his discomfiture in bringing forward his annual Reform motion, was seen within half-an-hour after the failure to make a House, sunning-ing in the nave of the Crystal Palace, receiving with a sort of puzzled good humour the half condolences half congratulations of his acquaintances; while the hon. member made only a very feeble and skin-deep resistance to the proposition for a holiday for the Derby. The fact is, that people are gradually making up their minds to wait for real business until next year. We are then, at all events, to know by whom the country is to be governed. The final, and, perhaps, fiercest, struggle between Protection and Free Trade is to be then fought. The Whigs are to inscribe a new Reform Bill, of greater or less, most probably of less, dimensions, on their banners. The Stanleyites are to make the onset to the cry of "Protection, and no Income-tax!" The battle is for to-morrow, but there is rest or preparation in either camp to-night.

A. B. R.

THE FIRST SHILLING DAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

In common, perhaps, with thousands more, we started yesterday (Monday) for Hyde-Park, lost in anticipation of the scene which we were about to witness. As we called our cab in the Strand, we watched wistfully the aspect of the omnibuses. They did not appear, however, to present anything like an unusual aspect. Those going east were not all empty, and those going west were not at all crowded. Furthermore, there was no particular procession of vehicles bearing down, in a long, steady, unwonted current, towards Charing-cross. The Strand, indeed, looked as the Strand always looks. The tide of population flowed hither and thither. There was no unusual setting or swelling no exceptional Gulf stream. Certainly, the Strand gave no intimation that we looked upon the first of the shilling days.

"But perhaps they are all there?" Of course they are. It is late. Noon is striking from St. Mary's, and St. Clement's, and St. Martin's, as we have missed the sight. Before we were awake, possibly, the great crowd was dashing ruthlessly westward—pouring from every quarter of London—from distant Clapham and from distant Kingsland from Upper-street Kentish Town and Ancastle Camberwell New-road, the wilds of Bermondsey and the shores of Wapping. The Crystal Palace is crammed. Of course it is—Nave, aisles, and gallery. Not room even for the thin man who crawled down the gas-pipe in the Tottenham-court-road. All London is not going there, simply because all London is there already. The aspect of things demonstrates it. Empty omnibuses ply westward—Hansom cabmen hold up anxious and dirty fingers. It is very odd. The street clearly does not look like the High-street of Tooting about eleven o'clock on the Derby Day. No exceptional, extraordinary pilgrimage flows westward all the world is there already. Nevertheless, on we go. We entertain faint and dim lopes that the Palace may not yet be too full to squeeze in just one more individual. We endeavour to persuade ourselves that we shall not find legions of policemen combating indignant multitudes—that we shall not find Suppers and Misers ruthlessly charging the eager laity of England that the doors, in fact, after having opened for some 60,000 or perhaps 100,000 spectators, have not relentlessly closed by order of the Commissioners against all fresh and late comers. But these hopes, we acknowledge to ourselves, are faint, and partake rather of the wish than the expectation. Not less than £1000 was taken at the portals in five shilling sums on Saturday; surely the one-shillingers will outnumber the crown-piece aristocracy at least tenfold. We got frightened at our own misgivings, and declined to work out the sum.

Past Charing-cross—no particular stir. Up Regent-street—things much as they looked during the last fortnight. Along Piccadilly—still no great surplus or extraordinary bustle—as many people, or nearly so, going east as west—the heads of all the horses by no means turned down Hyde Park-corner. The thing got clearer and clearer—all London must be there already. All London had arrived, and was sweltering within the Crystal Palace, or besieging its outward walls. Five minutes more, and we pass Apsley House. No unbroken stream of private carriages pouring into the Park. Of course not. They have given place to lumbering omnibuses and tatterdemalion cabs, of that species of cavalry which old Sextament has heard called "mashers single." Legs are by the ascendant legs with boots on them good work-a-day legs, ending in Bluchers and Albert which don't look like Wellingtons, however the wearers may flatter themselves to the contrary in that particular. Bonnets and feminine if, indeed, there be such things as the latter—legs which have been waiting for the shilling—legs which will splash sturdily Exhibition-wards, as soon as the crown-piece oligarchy is over and the twelve-pence democracy has been proclaimed. Carriages—fleshy, self-contenting legs, which have evidently walked their owners right into the all-attracting portals, and monopolized all the available promenading space hours and hours ago.

So thought we as we passed Mr. Cubitt's Towers of Babel, and found Knightsbridge singularly clear. The carriages were gone. The plodding line of cabs had vanished like *Banquo's* posterity. The procession of omnibuses showed a few dismal blanks—many in fact, indeed, had a clear roof. The road, in fine, which we had fully expected to see blocked up and crammed like Greenwich Fair, you might have galloped in as freely as in Rotten-row. At length the goal. The dirty barracks are passed, and the glistering glass and the fluttering flags rise joyously above the trees. Still no mob, no multitude, no charges of police, no escorts of engineers. The doors have not, then, been closed. So far so good. There is still room. The popular wave has not been driven back the sponge of the Palace has not yet absorbed its full complement, nor do the money-changers—or rather the money-takers, for they give no change at the doors of the temple—imitate the functionaries in the "Rejected Addresses," who—

Crying "pit full," give the check they take.

Thank the stars we are not too late. We shall squeeze in, though we be the last man who accomplishes the feat.

Out of the cab at the great southern gate. There are rather fewer people than on saturday. There is certainly, inside the railing, not one carriage for every forty which waited and crawled there last week. Where are all the glistening panels? Where are all the liveries worn? Where are all the sleek, prancing horses—silver on their harness and ribbons at their ears? Where is John, glorious in his flaxen wig? Where is James, gorgeous as his plush, symmetrical as his calves? Gone; vanished with last winter's snow—with the sweets and last summer's butterflies. The place to-day is clearly the House of Commons, in the strictest acceptation of the word. The people's turn has come. The masses have their day. Kid gloves and the aristocracy have had their time. The box audience for the last four weeks has filled the house. Now they yield the benches to the audience of the pit and gallery. Belgravia is at Epsom, and May-fair and the squares, and the comfortable suburbs, have had their season. Come in now, you swarming alleys and courts, and poor mean districts and outlying wilderness—and be established brick!

No doubt the people—no one waiting at the doors no struggling groups fighting for turnstile precedence. We walk up as coolly as though we were going to a first-tier box at the Opera; and then almost with an ingenuous blush depositing our modest shilling—although the functionary in receipt don't seem a bit above taking it—the iron revolves, and we are beyond the threshold.

Wonders will never cease! There spread out the Transept and the Nave, clearer—far clearer—than they were on Friday or Saturday. The small-like procession of loungers had vanished. The gay, dancing, fluttering tide of bonnets and ribbons, and silks, and satins, and velvets, had vanished, and the blank was filled up by no adequate substitute of meaner, or coarser, or more commonplace material. There were evidently less people present than we had met in the last days of the five shillings. We hurried into the Nave. Every moment repeated the story of its predecessor. The Exhibition was certainly not so crowded as last week. You might have run as hard as you could drive across the Transept. The Nave showed masses of absolutely clear ground. There was not an approach, even at the most attractive points, to crowding or crushing The Koh-i-noor had fewer male admirers than usual, and the Queen of Spain's jewellery fewer female idolaters. Hardly believing our eyes we hurriedly rushed backwards and forwards in the Nave and Transept. No there was no mistake. The crowd was less—there was more room—more space—freer locomotion, and more deliberate enjoyment for [illegible] them for the crowners But perhaps the people were in the [illegible] into India [illegible] an Nights' tent had [illegible] more than [illegible] ual circle of admirers [illegible] dashed into France. The Cobelin- [illegible]

rushed into the agricultural districts, but found them scantily peopled. We adventured a trip into the hardware, but saw no increase of visitors. We surveyed for a moment through the cotton and cloth regions of the Zollverein, but emerged still looking for the overflow which was not. Then we began to note the eager conversations and surprised gestures of those who had been to and certainly not to every day of the last fortnight. "Bless my soul! astonishing, isn't it? I declare I was almost afraid to come; and look—not so many by thousands as on Saturday! Where are the people? Where have they got to? What is the meaning of all this?" "Strange, isn't it? Why, I hardly expected to have had room to breathe." "Room to breathe—here's room to gallop." "Well, perhaps the fact is, that just because everybody thought that everybody else would be sure to come, nobody, comparatively speaking, has come at all."

Pondering upon the probable accuracy, in part at least, of the last conjecture, we settled ourselves to serious observation of the people who had come, and by whom we were surrounded. The first glance revealed the change from the last day of last week. The glitter, the elegance, the refinement, the *luxe* was gone. The bright and eternally changing and shifting dresses of ladies the [illegible] glancing bracelet-and glistening pink bonnets, and flaring flounces of silk and gauze, were gone. The crowd, at first sight, looked dingy and sombre. Then you saw there were more men than women. The black hats were dismal compared with the "flocks of bonnets." The indescribable rustle and low continuous hum of your well-dressed mob had disappeared. Instead of it, there was a quick active trampling, and a sharp bustle, and sharp voices, and occasionally laughter—louder than that conventional degree of simpering which enjoined by the mincing canons of the exclusive world. Looking abroad, you saw the old stereotyped class of frequenters had vanished from the Nave, that the loungers had given place to the walkers, that the great central avenue was rather a thoroughfare than a promenade. It was now the wills to study the people attentively. They were far less well-dressed far less elegant than the previous crowds; but it was only here and there that a [illegible] woman [illegible], belonged to the working classes. Sunday clothes and holiday garments predominated. If the toilets were not elegant they were mostly respectable—if not respectable, they were always at least decent. While, as to conduct, we passed the latter part of the day in doing little else than studying the conduct of by whom we were surrounded, and certainly a more perfectly orderly, a more respectably decorous assemblage, could not have been gathered together. If there were any exceptions, they were probably to be found in the case of the children, who had been brought in on incredible numbers—not so much the children of artizans as of tradesmen, and who, particularly the boys, were more prone to touch, feel, and finger the goods than they ought to have been. Here and there, also, were groups of rather slatternly-looking girls, who called aloud to each other as any one of the party caused incohesion or impropriety, but only, we repeat, here and there groups of the class looking people we have mentioned, evidently not too much absorbed in the wonders of art and science by which they were surrounded. We have said that there seemed to be comparatively few artizans present. The middle classes, and those between the middle classes and the working classes tradesfolk, and the great nondescript order of people who are seen on all public occasions in England, who are difficult to place socially, but who never miss a Derby, who throng the back benches of the courts of law, who always turn up at a hoat-match or a house on fire—an unremarkably slightly shabby-genteel generation, who, as they bear no outward mark of social rank, leave a vague, and general, and hazy impression upon the mind such formed the mass of the undistinguished Crystal Palace public of yesterday. No doubt there were many working-people there also; but we repeat that the influx in the respectable class less than we expected. Of those who did come, not a few patrolled the Nave and aisles in groups. Some were with their wives, or sweethearts, or sisters. Children hardly liable to walk had also been introduced in their train. There was a general consumption of oranges and fluids of bread and meat going on, which gave a new feature to the shifting motley of the changeful crowds. Still a quiet, not elegant, but sturdy and sombre, respectability reigned through the assemblage; there was decent enjoyment, but not more observation less chatting and more curiosity. As a general rule, the object which had excited most interest throughout the last fortnight excited most interest on Monday. Thus, the English department in general was fuller than the foreign ones. There was always a native and foreign, had their full complement of visitors. The national manufactures of France, the art cabinet-making of Austria, and the statues of Lemberg, attracted considerable crowds, but crowds less orderly, less quiet, and leisurely moving as those which slowly defiled through the galleries in question any day last week. The organs, and, in general, any of the musical instruments being performed upon, attracted much attention. The quaint, stuffed specimens of Swedish life, and the Zollverein States excited their usual tribute of laughter and applause, and the statues and fountains in the Nave were surrounded by groups yet undecided as where actually to begin.

The departments most crowded in the English division were those of paper and the fine arts, the carriage and locomotive department, the hardware department, the precious metals department, and particularly the machinery department. In these the glistering wheels and twisting spindles, by far the largest and most attentive groups were collected. There, too, were the greatest number of mechanics and artisans—worthy and intelligent men, criticising as well as observing, studying as well as admiring, cross-questioning the attendants and, in short, evidently bent upon gaining instruction as well as amusement. That this spirit will spread to the other departments, we doubt not. The first shilling day, with the majority of the visitors bewildered and amazed, is no fair test of what we may expect when repeated visits begin to be paid, and men begin to settle down to the investigation of the branches of science and industry in which they take naturally the most interest. The studious, for such many were in the machine-room, were of excellent omen; and so was the degree of attentive examination we saw towards the latter part of the day being paid to the agricultural implements. Above all, however, the utter absence of anything like rude crushing, or confused and disorderly thronging round particular points of interest, betokened the instinctive feeling of propriety by which the visitors were guided, and which will no doubt prevail on the shilling days, when the number has greatly increased. It is, of course to be anticipated that the shilling receipts will gradually rise, just as did those of the five shillings. And it is a matter of congratulation to know that the augmentation will probably be gradual, orderly, perfectly manageable, and good-humouredly amenable to rule.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL WOODS AND FORESTS.—The Government bill to make better provision for the management of the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown, and for the granting of future sites for buildings, has been printed. It contains 36 clauses. The object of the bill is to separate the duties of the Commissioners of Public Works and Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The First Commissioner of Works, on the passing of the act, is to be the First Commissioner of Works and Buildings. Alterations are to be made in the two departments. The Royal woods and forests are to be placed under the management of a surveyor-general. The duties

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" (APPLEGATH'S) PRINTING MACHINE

PATENT VERTICAL PRINTING MACHINE, IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—CLASS C, No. 122

ter. The printing cylinders work into the type cylinder by means o toothed wheels placed beneath them

The surface of the impressing cylinders is made partly of fine woollen cloth, and partly of paper, or from card board, reduced in those part requiring the overlaying, by cutting or scraping, according to the thick ness required. The ink is carefully spread over a circular invert opposite to the type, and connected to the vertical spindle of the type cylinder by hinged arms resting on an upright bar, which is terminated by a pulley. This pulley acts upon a circular undulating railway fixed below the type cylinder, and from which the distributing surface receives a slight up- and-down motion as it revolves. The distributing surface is fed with ink by means of vibratory rollers, which continue in action between it and the upright ink boxes placed under the copper reservoirs.

The contact of the inking-rollers with the type is regulated by long coiled springs connected with the bearings, so that they merely touch the surface of the letters, which is one of the great advantages of the vertical portion of the machine. To show the advantage of this arrangement, it is only necessary to mention, that in the case of the *Times* machine, 40,000 impressions have been taken without any difference being discovered between the first and the last. Another advantage of the vertical machine is, that the dust or small particles adhering to the p per are shaken from it when suddenly stopped, and fall to the floor, stead of being deposited upon the form or distributing table, as in t case of horizontal machines.

Mr. Applegath is still occupied in making further improvements this valuable invention, with a view to render it suitable for the printi business generally.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE OLD AND NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

THE state of Europe at the present time suggests curious matter for reflection. Englishmen are accused of never paying much attention to foreign politics; and, although the excitement consequent upon the convulsions which followed the memorable month of February, 1848, for awhile deprived the accusation of its former truth, there has been a lull during the past twelvemonths, in which the Britannic mind has relapsed into its ancient indifference. "One thing at a time, and that thing thoroughly and with the whole heart," is the rule with the English public, both in politics and in pleasure; and the Exhibition—its wonders and its beauties, its present and future purposes—is the only theme upon which writers have lately cared to write, or about which readers have delighted to read. But this very Exhibition, which is itself the most remarkable incident in the contemporary history of Europe, might well serve to recal the vagrant attention of the public to the remarkable events that are taking place on the Continent. In Hyde-Park we have inaugurated what might justly be called the Holy Alliance of Nations. Another and very different sort of Holy Alliance among Sovereigns has been simultaneously inaugurated elsewhere.

Two great principles always agitate the world—the principle of change for the better, and the principle of stability lest in changing we change for the worse. At one time—not far distant—Paris was the great seat and focus of the first, towards which the hopes and aspirations of those who dreamed of popular progress and of liberty were constantly directed. By some means, St. Petersburg became the seat of the antagonistic principle, of the *vis inertia*, although Russia, in her views of self-aggrandisement, was anything but a fair representative of it. But within the last year matters have greatly altered. Paris has ceased to be the metropolis of European freedom, and St. Petersburg has become more than ever the home and centre of absolute conservatism, or conservative absolutism. The reason for this was, that Paris was theoretical, and not practical. The men who vaulted at a bound into the Government of that country, proved false to their own principles; and France, with all her high aspirations and her arden struggles, became, after one year's trial of the Republic, a country in which happiness was nowhere to be found, and in which freedom was absolutely non-existent. The French ceased to have faith in their own idol, and longed even for the most stringent of tyrannies, to put an end to anarchy and incertitude, as "Order" became a passion with the French; and the very name of "liberty" lost its charm for a people who so short a time previously overturned a dynasty in the hope of securing it. While Frenchmen thus made themselves the supporters of "order" at home, they, by a strange treason to their own interests and antecedents, no less than to the cause of justice and humanity throughout the world, constituted themselves the friends of "order" abroad, and sent an army to quell the most noble effort ever made by any people to secure their independence. In despatching their legions to Rome to overawe the Roman triumvirs, and to restore the antiquated tyranny of the Papacy, the French destroyed not simply their own character, but the hopes entertained of them by the popular party in all the countries that struggled for a national existence.

But by this time it became a little more generally understood than it had previously been, that constitutional freedom was not the growth of a day—that it was practical, not theoretical; that the nations of Europe which had received the blessing, were working, and not fighting nations; and that the benefits they enjoyed were the result of long training, of patient experience, and of an industrial no less than of a moral education. It was felt that our old England was in reality the only free country in Europe, Belgium and Holland, perhaps, excepted; and that, with our widely-stretching commerce, our incessant activity, our wealth diffused in every part of the world, our steam-ships on every sea, our lines of communication to the remotest parts of the earth, our capital, our skill, and our energy, no less than our great mechanical and scientific triumphs, we were in reality doing more for the great cause of peace and liberty, and the consequent advancement of the human family, without talking or making any fuss about the matter, than ever had been done by any other people. The idea of a great international Exhibition of Arts and Industry, to be held in London—the only spot on the surface of the globe where such an Exhibition

ASCENT OF MR. HAMPTON'S "E INGO BRAGH" BALLOON AT BATTY'S ROYAL HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

w[illegible]—was opportunely started at this time, and London b[illegible]g, to a greater recognised extent than ever, the real capital, not alone of the world's material civilisation, but of the spiritual idea of progress and improvement. London, with its Crystal Palace, is now doing this great work. Its means are alike intelligible and agreeable. To the World's Fair have come the world's citizens, to behold the spectacle of a country, where there is freedom of speech, of writing, and of public meeting; where the law secures the rights of the meanest; where myriads may congregate without danger to the public peace or to private property; where the principle of loyalty is based upon reason no less than upon affection; and where, in one vast building, one of the most beautiful ever raised upon the earth, and as novel as it is beautiful, people of all climes and tribes and races have sent the contributions of their skill in friendly rivalry, to learn the great lesson of their mutual dependence; to see, to know, and to respect each other; to wipe off the thick incrustation of old error that had gathered upon their minds in the isolation of their former estrangement, and to prepare the way for the coming of that promised time when swords shall be turned into pruning-hooks, and men shall make war no more.

But, in the meantime, and while the attention of the people of this country has been almost exclusively devoted to this great gathering within our shores, the antagonistic movement has not stood still. It has been unnoticed, but not inactive. If, turning from the Crystal Palace, and the congregation of the world in the west of Europe, we look to the east, we shall find, that, while the industrial spirit has been in the ascendant here, and has gathered to itself the sympathy of all those who have faith in humanity and indulge in the hope that the manifold evils which afflict it are capable of much diminution, if not of eradication, the military, the anti-democratic and anti-industrial principle has made an inroad into the very heart of Europe, and fixed itself in places where its existence was long dreaded as the greatest of calamities. Russia—a power which is evidently determined to play a great part, perhaps for good, but many think for evil, in the future history of the world—has taken advantage of the events that succeeded the convulsions of 1848 to fix her grip on Germany. And had it not been for her aid, the empire of Austria would have gone to pieces from its own rottenness, if not from the vigorous assault of the Hungarians. Austria only exists by the perilous friendship of a rival power. Within the last few days, Prussia has been drawn into the same vortex; and the Emperor Nicholas is virtually lord, master, and arbiter of the destinies of the whole of Germany. The King of Prussia played a false game, and lost it. He might have been the benefactor of Germany. He might have secured to Fatherland the blessings which her wisest and best sons have long and ardently struggled to obtain; but he proved a selfish blunderer, and threw away all his grandest opportunities. The result is, that he also is a suppliant for the friendship and support of Russia, and that the Emperor Nicholas, having yoked Francis Joseph I. to his triumphal chariot, has done the same by Frederick William IV. The sword is now the only emblem of Government in all Germany, and through every part of Europe where Russian influence is paramount. Within the last few days the two Sovereigns have met at Warsaw. The meeting, considering the part which has been played for the last three years by the King of Prussia, must have been excessively humiliating to the one, and highly triumphant to the other. A similar meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria is about to be celebrated at Olmütz; and an alliance, of which the objects cannot but be anti-popular, is about to be cemented by immense standing armies over the greater portion of Continental Europe, has by this time been inaugurated. We shall not indulge in any speculations as to how long this state of things may last, or attempt even to divine to what ulterior uses the Czar may seek to turn the triumph which he has gained. It is enough to signalise the fact, which ought to escape no observation, there is yet much to fear in the state of Europe, and that, if "order" reigns in Germany, in Italy, and in Hungary, it is "order" that has no foundation in nature or in justice. The contrast between Eastern and Western Europe is, at all events, sufficiently striking. England with her Great Exhibition, and Russia with her great armies, are, to use a common expression, "fulfilling their mission." We cannot doubt which of the two principles will ultimately prevail.

BALLOON ASCENT FROM BATTY'S HIPPODROME, AT KENSINGTON.

The announcement that a Balloon Ascent would take place from this novel and capacious place of entertainment, attracted a vast multitude of spectators on Monday evening; and at five o'clock, an eager wave flowed public to obtain admission, that it was with difficulty we gained an entrance to the Elliptical Pavilion, which is said to be capable of accommodating 14,000 spectators; and the proprietor had an opportunity of testing the accuracy of this estimate, as it was filled in every part. At the moment of our entering, the Balloon was filling rapidly; and at a quarter to six o'clock it was fully inflated, when its size and beauty were much admired, as testified by the plaudits of the thousands of spectators. The Balloon is 90 feet in height, and 120 feet in circumference, and contains 40,000 cubic feet of gas: it is decorated by two large medallions—one bearing the figure of Britannia with the national emblems, the other an emblematic representation of Hibernia and her wolf-dog; between the medallions is inscribed "Erin go bragh" in silver; the whole had a most brilliant effect.

All things being ready by six o'clock, Mr. Hampton, the aëronaut, took his seat in the car, accompanied by two gentlemen. When the signal was given, the ropes that confined the Balloon to earth were cast off, and she ascended majestically into the air amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The clearness of the evening enabled the Balloon to be seen distinctly upwards of an hour: it then entered the clouds; and after continuing in the air upwards of two hours, the aërial travellers descended in safety a short distance from the New Cross railway-station. Mr. Hawkins and other gentlemen connected with the station rendering them the most prompt and kind attention.

Mr Hampton describes his Balloon as the largest but one in the world, and the first ever made in Ireland: the cost of its construction was defrayed by public subscription of the inhabitants of Dublin, who presented the Balloon to Mr. Hampton in place of one destroyed by fire, when ascending after an ascent from the Portobello Gardens, October 14, 1844. The silk was manufactured in Dublin, expressly for the Balloon: it is very closely woven, and consists of 500 yards, 42 inches wide; cost, £700. The net was made by working in 150 brass eyes or thimbles: it is not attached, as on the old plan, by being tied to the hoop, but by means of toggles, which renders the descent easier.

Last week an excellent specimen of the male osprey was shot on the estate of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., at Somerleyton, near Lowestoft.

Lowestoft.—The herring and mackarel fisheries from this port have been much more prosperous this spring than last. The nucleus of a trawling fleet has just been established here, through the exertions of Mr. Peto, M.P., and Captain Andrews. Seven boats are now constantly employed on the grounds, and are developing results of a most satisfactory kind. The importations of cattle, &c., from Hamburg and Ballum increase weekly. The Cumberland brought over last week 150 head of oxen, 6 horses, 31 pigs, and other goods. Owing to the very inclement weather of April, which continued with but occasional intermissions, the cattle are landed in first-rate order. At Lowestoft for landing them are [illegible] twenty yards, and two boats are in the [illegible] Yarmouth Herald states [illegible] that Prince [illegible] during the sitting of the Ipswich [illegible] Lowestoft [illegible] visited in January, 1850, of felony, for [illegible] a forged acceptance of Mr. John Marsden's name to a bill of exchange, knowing the same to be forged, and [illegible] by Mr. Justice Erskine to transport Mr. George Grey, the Home Secretary, has advised the Queen to grant Mr. Joel her Royal pardon, the result of two verdicts in Ireland having established the fact that Mr. Clements' acquittal was not forged.

Cold cider is now selling in the neighbourhood of Taunton at 30s. the hogshead.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has again thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Legislative Assembly, or at least that large section of it that is opposed to such a revision of the Constitution as would prolong his tenure of the Presidency of the Republic, and thus put off to a remote period, if not for ever, any chance which the Princes of the ex-Royal family, whether Bourbon or Orleanist, may fancy the present unsettled state of things offers for the restoration of the Monarchy in one or other of their persons.

The occasion of which Louis Napoleon availed himself for this demonstration was the opening of the railway at Dijon, on Sunday last. The Vice-President of the Republic, several of the Cabinet Ministers, the President and the Vice-President of the National Assembly, and other persons of note were present at the dinner which followed the ceremony of the day, and the effect produced upon them by the bold language of Louis Napoleon is described as astounding. The guests of the people as the banquet, however, applauded the Prince's sentiments. The speech was as follows, with the exception of the last paragraph, referring to the Assembly, which was of a more violent character as spoken by the President; the modified report, which the authorities allowed to be published, being that given below:

"I wish that these persons who doubt of the future had accompanied me through the populations of the Yonne and the Côte d'Or. They would soon have had their minds set at rest, by being able to judge for themselves of the real state of the public feeling. They would have seen that neither intrigues, nor attacks, nor passionate discussions of parties are in harmony with the sentiments and state of the country. France does not wish either the return of the ancient régime—(Tremendous cheering)—no matter under what form it may be disguised—nor the trial of evil and impracticable Utopias. It is because I am the most natural adversary of the one and the other that she has placed her confidence in me. (Renewed cheering.) If it was not so, how else can be explained this touching sympathy of the people towards me, and which, while it repels the most ruinous controversies, absolves me from being the cause of their sufferings? (Great cheering.) In fact, if my Government has not realised all the ameliorations it has had in view, the blame lies in the manœuvres of factions, which paralyse the good dispositions of assemblies as well as those of Governments the most devoted to the public good. It is because you have shared those convictions, that I have found in patriotic Burgundy such a reception as is at once for me both approbation and encouragement. (Loud and long cheers.) For a long time power I have felt much the pressure of the great interests of society. I made abstractions of what touches myself personally. The most unjust and most violent attacks have not been able to induce me to give up my attitude of calm. Whatever duties the country may impose on me, it will find me resolute to execute its will. And believe me, gentlemen, France will not perish in my hands. (Tremendous applause.) I profit by this banquet as if it were a public tribune to open to my fellow-citizens the bottom of my heart. A new phase of our political life is commencing. From one end of France to the other petitions are being signed in favour of the revision of the Constitution; I await with confidence the manifestation of the country and the decision of the Assembly, which can only be actuated by the sole thought of the 'public good.' The reception of the President by the people out of doors, at the inauguration, and on his arrival and departure, was the most enthusiastic imaginable.

The Journals generally, with the exception of the *Constitutionnel*, condemn the language of the President; and, in the Assembly on Tuesday, it gave occasion to General Changarnier for an outbreak of hostility against Louis Napoleon, which, as it was wholly uncalled for, has much lowered the General in public estimation. Colonel Charras, speaking on a motion relative to military rewards, made allusion to the speech at Dijon, and to certain supposed designs in which the army might be called on to take a part, observing that under such circumstances the extent to which the passive resistance of the army ought to go became a question for serious consideration. Such a doubt as was here implied met with general reprobation on the part of the majority; and the Minister of War, echoing the general feeling of the friends of order, protested against any other doctrine being admitted but that of obedience by the army to the orders of its chiefs.

General Changarnier, however, expressed himself as follows:—

> A grave question has been raised; and, in consequence of what has been said, I think it necessary to put an end to the agonising expressions of Colonel Charras. According to the assertions of certain persons, the army is ready, in its enthusiasm, to act against the laws of the country, and to change the form of Government. Is the first place, are we sure that such cannot be the case, it is sufficient for us to ask, when in there any motive for such enthusiasm? (Laughter on the Left.) I may add, that the army, profoundly penetrated with the sentiment of its duty, with the feeling of what is due to its own dignity, scorns no more than you to indict on France the misfortune and shame of the overthrow of the Empire, when Emperors were successively raised to power or hurled to the earth by drunken Praetorian Guards. (Great applause.) Insults is deeply resold in the French army. The soldiers will always hear the voice of their chiefs; but none will ever induce the soldiers to march against the Right—against the Assembly. Such an attempt could be indicted to faith or honour, for such a purpose, whoever might be the officers whom they are accustomed to obey. Consequently, representatives of France, deliberate in peace! (Agitation.)

M. Léon Faucher immediately surrounded the instructions of the ex-Commander in Chief as to the complicity of the Government in some dark conspiracy, and in turn read him a dignified rebuke for having given importance to a discussion that ought never to have been introduced. No Government could, he said, exist without the discipline of the army being preserved; and all the Government wanted to do was to maintain military discipline, while it upheld the cause of order by enforcing obedience to the laws.

Louis Napoleon has returned to Paris.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from the Peninsula this week is of a satisfactory character. It is dated the 30th ult., and from it we learn that tranquillity prevailed in the capital and generally throughout the country; the only exception having been at Oporto on the 29th, when two regiments of Caçadores, at the instance of the Cabral party, attempted to get up a reactionary movement, but it was at once suppressed by the troops and the populace.

At Lisbon the first meeting of the Council of State since the arrival of Saldanha was held on the 28th ult., but little of importance was transacted. A committee was being formed to examine into the financial state of the country. The *Diario* contains an official minute from the Minister of Finance, announcing that the dividends on the home and foreign debt will be paid as regularly as heretofore.

The Queen has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and convoked the Cortes for the 15th of September, for the purpose of the revision of the Constitution.

A telegraphic despatch, old Madrid of the 29th ult., has been sent, contradicts the account of general tranquillity given above, and affirms that another military movement had taken place in Portugal, several regiments of cavalry, infantry, and artillery having raised the standard of revolt against Saldanha and his government. This intelligence, however, wants confirmation.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York are to the 24th ult. In South Carolina the spirit of "secession" seems to grow daily stronger. On the 17th, the representatives of the principal political parties in the state had a grand military encampment at Orangeburgh.

A Baltimore paper, in speaking of the soldiers, says there is great political animation and enthusiasm in the camp, and their countersigns and parolee are strongly indicative of the feelings which predominate. "Calhoun," "Secession," and "State Action" are constant watchwords.

From Boston we learn, that, on the 16th ult., the Senate agreed to the following resolution on the question of slavery, by a vote of 33 yeas to 8 nays—(the negatives being 2 Whigs and 3 Dems.):—

> Resolved—That Massachusetts protests against the fugitive slave law as hostile to the sentiments of Christianity and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of this commonwealth; that such a law will materially fail to secure that object which is declared to be its purpose, the restoration of fugitives, without which any law must cease or later become a dead letter.

The Maryland Reform Convention has adjourned after pronouncing in favour of the abolition of State lotteries, abolition of imprisonment for debt, and also for a more uniform State representation.

It would appear, from letters now received, that the expedition to Cuba had not been abandoned, one of the United States revenue cutters having lately captured 30 of the adventurers off the coast of Georgia; Florida, however, seems to be the locality where the invasion is about to be attempted, and 1000 of them are said to be enlisted. The proclamation, or manifesto, of the American President had contributed greatly to lessen the apprehension of a descent at Havannah.

The fatal accidents announced this week are very numerous. From Cincinnati we learn that on the 12th ult., on the railway between Frankfort and Louisville, a luggage train to which were attached two passenger cars, containing the engineer, superintendent, and others connected with the road, when passing over a new bridge near Frankfort, was, in consequence of the bridge giving way, precipitated, engine, cars, &c., a distance of twenty feet into the water. Six mutilated bodies were recovered.

On the same night the city of Cincinnati was visited by a thunder-storm of unusual severity: several houses were struck by the lightning, and much other damage was done. On the next day, Washington city was greatly damaged by a similar storm.

On the night of the 20th ult., at dusk, the steamer [illegible] from New Castle, with about 100 passengers on board, was [illegible] near Pleasant Point, below Philadelphia, by the steamer [illegible]. The [illegible] was sunk, and [illegible] in twenty minutes. The consternation was so great [illegible] all the lights being extinguished by the [illegible] that it was impossible to tell the extent of the accident. Two or three are known to be drowned, and it is apprehended that many others found a watery grave. Nearly all the baggage floated off, and was lost. The *Commodore Stockton* was seriously damaged, but did not sink.

The steam-propeller *Franklin*, trading between Newfoundland and Halifax, has been lost, the crew, passengers, and mails only being saved.

Two boiler explosions had occurred at New York and Brooklyn, occasioning the death of three persons.

Twenty firemen arrested in Florida as Cuba conspirators had arrived at Baltimore, and during the previous month 1909 suspicious men had [illegible] or had disguised

CALIFORNIA.

According to advices from California to the 15th of April, the steam-ship *Panama* and *Isthmus* left San Francisco on that day with nearly 2,000,000 dollars in gold-dust from the diggings, in circulation principally coin-dots. On examination and settling by the United States assayers, [illegible] had been found deficient in value from 1 to 10 per cent; in consequence of which all private issue of coin, with the exception of Moffat and Co.'s, who redeem theirs at par, having ceased further issue, was refused to be received by bankers, &c., unless at fitting discounts.

CANADA.

From Toronto we have intelligence to the 30th ult. Parliament [illegible] that day. The Governor stated in his speech that the receipts [illegible] in customs and canals were increasing and that the change in the imperial navigation laws had increased foreign shipping at Canadian ports.

On the 23rd, ult. the Government suffered a defeat in the Legislative Assembly, in reasoning a motion to introduce a bill for preventing the expenditure of public money not previously authorised by the Parliament, and for restraining the granting of pensions. It was the first division of the session and the votes stood 26 to 25.

INDIA.

The advices received in anticipation of the Overland Mail are dated Calcutta, April 23, and Bombay, May 3. No political event of importance had occurred since the date of the last mail, but the trial of Lalla Josee Pirsaud, on a charge of fraud. He supplied our troops from the Nepaul frontier to the termination of the last Burmese war, for which he charged the Government 26,000. The latter accused him, on the other hand, with enormous frauds in the provision of cattle, and in various other ways; and upon these grounds had him brought before the judge and jury at Agra, when, after twelve days' inquiry, he was honourably and triumphantly acquitted, the verdict being unanimous, which was fully approved of by the judge.

Another case of military pensing delinquency has been brought to light. Colonel Pomonby, while officiating as the North-Western Bank, had taken 66 shares without giving an actual value in return; but, instead of leaving the scrip for those shares with the North-Western Bank till they were *bond fide* paid for, he pledged them to the Delhi Bank for 35,000 rupees to Major Angelo, not as secretary, but in his private capacity, having obtained the par value of his stock from the Delhi bank. Colonel Pomonby cancelled these shares in the books of his own bank, without informing the nominees of the fact, who did not discover it until lately, as the dividends on the shares continued to be paid to them. Major Angelo, without informing the directors the unpaid and disbanded troops are paying themselves by plundering the peoples and inhabitants, scoring (in one instance) the women and children of a whole village till their demands are paid.

Intelligence was received in Bombay from Calcutta on the eve of the departure of the last Overland Mail, that a very fine ship, the *Nurvanmey*, bound to the Mauritius, full of Coolie emigrants, had been burnt to the water's edge, near Kedgeree. The crew and Coolies on board amounted to 468 souls, of whom 366 were lost.

The trial at Calcutta of Messrs. Holey and Thornton, for the illegal arrest and abduction of Mr. Arathorn at Chanderanagor, had resulted in their conviction. The latter "to six months' imprisonment, the former four months," and a fine of 1000 rupees.

CHINA.

The accounts from China are to the 30th of March. The rebels to the imperial authority in the provinces next to Canton were making head somewhat against the Emperor's troops. The *Friend of China* of the 30th of March says: "We have heard that the rebels have left Kwangsi, for the province of Kwangsi, has been taken possession of by the rebels. This town is only a short distance from the province of Hunan (bounding Kwangtung on the north). The whole tract of country appears to be in possession of the insurgents is about the size of England and Wales united."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have intelligence from the Cape to the 7th of April, at which date the Kaffir war presented all the appearance of being a protracted struggle. No military operations of any importance had taken place since the accounts previously given. Some Lascarine auxiliaries had been sent out against the Kaffirs, but nothing had resulted from them worthy of notice. Sir H. Smith was at King William's Town by the latest advices; but, with the numerically small force at his disposal, it was impossible for him to act upon the offensive in any great engagement with reasonable chance of success, opposed as he was by such overwhelming hordes of the enemy. His Excellency accordingly, to avoid a very anxious step to bring the Kaffirs to a decisive battle, was obliged to wait for reinforcements.

THE LATE RIOT AT TAMWORTH.—SIR R. PEEL AND MR. GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG.

The riot at Tamworth, arising out of the Protectionist meeting there, which we noticed last week, has given occasion to the publication of the following specimens of the frank epistolary style of communication—the editor of the *Times* being the *veritum quid* through whose invoked agency the correspondents are their shafts of courtesy at each other

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

"Sir,—May I be permitted, through the medium of the *Times*, to thank the constituency, which, together with Captain Pechell, I have the honour of representing in Parliament, and as a son of the late Sir Robert Peel, for the spontaneous burst of indignation which greeted those unruly pilgrims of Protection who, on Wednesday evening last, sought in the town-hall of Tamworth a but deceitful refuge for the [illegible] of festivity and lamentation and abuse? It is indeed a source of congratulation to me that no 'mawkish sensibility' should have silenced the inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood into apathy and indifference, or restrained them from giving vent to their feelings in resenting, as I am happy to say they have done, every insult, reputation, while it ennobles their political antecedents, is so uncontestably rendered to their recollection. It is not surprising, although perhaps satisfactory, that popular indignation knew how to control itself, even in the moments of bitterest exasperation, and that so much leniency should have been shown to the strangers who, for the gratification of their animosity, and with the view of giving greater point to their vituperation, did not hesitate to make use of the name of my father, the hall where yet echoes the scarce inaudible voice of the departed dead, and the walls of which are the very spot which it is to be consecrated to his memory, in the vain hope of seducing a deputation of the working men to keep the peace of such miserable impostors as Mr. G. F. Young, we may not have to deplore other results than those which sooner or later must inevitably be the consequences of their reckless folly, particularly should they again attempt to foist themselves upon the notice of the borough of Tamworth.—I remain, your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—House of Commons, Friday, May 30."

(To the Editor of the "Times.")

"Sir, The columns of your journal are usually so free from offensive personalities, that I was somewhat surprised at observing that I am designated by name as a 'miserable impostor,' in a letter bearing a signature which even I should have imagined would have constituted a security against coarse vituperity. It appears I was mistaken. The present Sir Robert Peel's taste in composition is on a par with his eloquence.

"Without wishing to be unnecessarily scurrilous, I may be permitted, in the first place, to ask the learned gentleman whether he considers it in character with the dignity of an orator [illegible] his speeches, and break down in delivering them; if, after breathing for years the atmosphere of the free land of freedom, he should return to his native soil, prefer since to be the champion of liberal principles, and be found [illegible] on his consistency on [illegible] principles of [illegible] would such [illegible] be observed, [illegible] might not be branded as an impostor; and if he should have restored to fling the foul epithet at men more upright and con-

silent than himself, deservedly might he be set down as a calumniator also. Let Sir Robert Peel beware. "They who live in glass houses should never throw stones."—I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

" Winchester, May 31." GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG.

The two letters above given appeared on Saturday and Monday respectively.

On Tuesday, Sir R. Peel again addressed a letter to the *Times*, enclosing a communication which he had addressed on the 10th ult. to his agent, Mr. Mathews, on the subject of the then anticipated meeting at Tamworth. In that communication the hon. Baronet tells his agent:

"I consider myself as tenant farmers' friend as any one else, I certainly have as good a reason as any one else.

"Their prosperity is mine, our interests are common, but I look upon a return to Protection (so called) as fatal to my friends, and as likely to be productive of consequences far more injurious than the pressure which Free-trade has occasioned. I believe only temporarily.

"Make no hesitation in letting my opinions be known distinctly.

" I wish to leave the most complete independence to those who have a perfect right to judge for themselves. I would only direct their judgment, not interfere with it.

" If any of my tenants were to ask you whether I would disapprove of their assisting at a Protectionist dinner, you can say 'Yes,' and for this reason—because I believe they would be endeavouring to promote that which would prove almost entirely composed of Tamworth tenantry, and that nothing whatever fell from him in any way insulting to the memory of the late Baronet. A letter from Mr. Nevill repeats the above statement whilst an elector of Tamworth (not a Protectionist) writes to decline the honour of Sir R. Peel's thanks to his constituency for committing a breach of the peace.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been dispensing a royal hospitality during the past week at Windsor Castle

The Court left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon for the Castle. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, with their illustrious visitors, occupied seven carriages, and proceeded to the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. A special train was in waiting to convey the various parties to Windsor, where they arrived at half-past four o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Adelaea Fitzalan Howard, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, and the Earl and Countess of Bessborough arrived at the Castle on Monday evening, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Court, left the Castle at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock, for Ascot Races. The cortège consisted of nine open carriages, in the first of which rode her Majesty the Queen, her Royal Highness the Prince Royal, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The second carriage conveyed their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg. In the third carriage rode the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and the Duke of Norfolk. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors, returned to the Castle at five minutes before five o'clock. In the evening the Queen gave a grand banquet in St. George's Hall, at which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and a distinguished circle of guests were present. Her Majesty had after-dinner an evening party.

On Wednesday, the Queen, with the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. The Duke of Wellington and a distinguished circle of the nobility arrived at the Castle to-day on a visit to the Queen.

On Thursday the Court again attended Ascot Races.

The Countess of Charlemont arrived at the Castle on Wednesday afternoon. Her Ladyship has relieved the Viscountess Jocelyn in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Honourable Colonel Grey, the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated on Saturday last by a Drawingroom, held at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, accompanied by a detachment of the Life Guards, were received by the Great Officers of State. Soon after the Queen's arrival the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church were admitted to an audience, when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the Queen, on the auspicious return of her natal day. The Queen was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Viscountess Jocelyn (in Waiting), the Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Charlemont, the Countess of Desart, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Ladies of the Bedchamber, and a brilliant Court

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were among the early arrivals.

The principal Knights of the British Orders of Knighthood were their Collars, the day being observed as a Collar Day.

The Queen wore a train of white silk, richly embroidered with silver, and trimmed with silver blonde and blue corn flowers, and also ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, with tulle and white satin ribbons, diamonds and feathers, and a wreath of blue corn flowers, formed the headdress.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wore a train of blue silver moire, trimmed with silver lace. The petticoat was of white satin, having the front trimmed with two rows of blue and silver ribbon. The stomacher was covered with silver lace, with diamond ornaments Her Royal Highness wore, as a headdress, a diadem of diamonds, with feathers and blonde lappets.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal party and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, having entered the Throne-room, the diplomatic circle was introduced. An unusually large number of presentations took place, and the saloons were densely crowded until after four o'clock.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen had a reception on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Legation, on Carlton House-terrace. Upwards of 400 guests, including a large number of *Neraids* and men of science, attended.

Viscountess Palmerston had a very numerously attended assembly on Saturday evening, at the noble Viscount's House in Carlton Gardens.

Lord John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Premier in Downing-street. The company began to set down at ten o'clock; and from that hour until after midnight an uninterrupted succession of arrivals took place.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR MEDAL.—According to the *United Service Gazette*, the Commander-in-Chief has extended the period for the reception and investigation of claims to the war medal to the end of this month; such claims are to be forwarded immediately to the board of general officers, Whitehall, as no further extension will take place.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW-CROSS.—Captain Gladstone, R.N., has presented the munificent sum of £100 in aid of its fund for the erection of a chapel attached to this institution.

The quarantine recently imposed by the Neapolitan Board of Health on arrivals from almost all countries, owing to a few cases of death having occurred at Leghorn on board a ship from the Levant, has been taken off, owing to the determined opposition to the measure by the English and French Ambassadors at Naples.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes amongst the most worthy *alumni* of St. Paul's School took place on Wednesday, amongst a very numerous assemb age of the friends of the students. The head master, Dr. Kynaston, with the other teachers, took their places at 2 o'clock, and were warmly greeted. The commemoration address was delivered by Mr. Lobb, the captain of the school, and those parts which referred to the munificent donation of £1000 by the present Lord Chancellor, to be applied in awarding a gold medal, of the value of 10 guineas, and a purse of the value of 30 guineas, or books to that amount, each yearly specification, to the author of the best English essay; and also the donation of Sir C. M. Clarke, for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "the Milton prize," were warmly applauded. The prizes on the present occasion were awarded to Mr. Lobb, the captain, for his Greek verse translation of Shakspeare's "Henry VI.," Part II., Act iv., Scene 2; to Mr. Lord, for his Latin hexameters; to Mr. Lawrence, for his English verse, Mr. Capes second place on the same subject The principal students then delivered passages from Dr. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes," from the "Colossus," Shakspeare's "Henry V.," Pla.tus, and Aristophanes, and were highly applauded, after which the assemblage broke up.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

INDIA.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for papers relative to public works and improvements in India, and complained of the little encouragement given to such works by the Governor-General of India.

Lord BROUGHTON defended the Governor-General and East India Company, and pointed out various works of public utility which had been carried out in the province of the Nerbudda, but at the same time admitted that there was great room for improvement.

After some observations from the Earls of ELLENBOROUGH and HARROWBY, the papers were ordered.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER asked why Cleopatra's Needle, which had been given by the Pasha of Egypt, had not been brought to England, and whether a site had been thought of for its erection when it should arrive?

The Earl of CARLISLE said that the subject was still under consideration.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COMMITTEE ON INCOME-TAX

Mr. HUME nominated the committee on the income-tax, and in a few observations intimated that his object was not to get rid of the tax, but to make it just and fair, so that the burden of taxation might be cast upon the shoulders best calculated to bear it.

Mr. HERRIES said he had voted for the income-tax being limited to one year, with a view to its final extinction. It was an unjust impost, and liable to be evaded to a very great extent. Viewing the evils of the tax as incurable, he could not see the necessity for the committee; and he also objected to its constitution as proposed by Mr. Hume, for ten out of the fifteen members had already expressed themselves in favour of a modification of the tax.

Mr. V. SMITH thought that as to late a period of the session the labours of the committee would be fruitless, and therefore it would be unnecessary to appoint it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the difficulty of nominating such a committee, and felt no surprise that Mr Hume had not succeeded in nominating one more acceptable to the House. He suggested that one name (that of Mr. Hume) should be agreed to, and that the appointment of the remainder should be postponed, to give an opportunity of ascertaining if the committee could not be constructed so as fairly to represent the various interests at stake.

Mr. FREWFIELD then moved as an amendment, that the order for the appointment of the committee should be discharged.

Mr. DISRAELI thought it unnecessary to appoint the committee, but if Mr. Hume thought proper to proceed with it, he would support him, thinking the House pledged to inquiry by its former vote.

Mr. AGLIONBY protested against the attempt to get rid of the committee as a fraud on the House and on the country. The restriction of the tax to one year was on the special ground that in the interim an inquiry should take place, with a view to its modification

Mr. HUME exp ained that he had applied to the leaders of the principal parties in that House for names to be placed on the committee, and he had adopted the names thus given him.

After some observations from Mr. DENDES and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he gave every credit to Mr. Hume for a wish to act fairly in the selection of the committee, and his having failed to do so showed the difficulty of the case. He would recommend to him to choose a committee from his own friends, who might undertake the inquiry, and seek to suggest some plan by which the income tax could be fairly and equally assessed. He would certainly oppose the amendment.

Mr. HENRY did not like the committee of Mr. Hume, and liked still less the suggestion of the noble Lord, which, if adopted, would lead to great inconvenience and no possible advantage. He would therefore support the amendment.

Mr. HORSMAN, Mr T. BAINES, and Mr. BOOKER severally supported the appointment of the committee

Mr. CURDEN had originally voted against Mr. Hume's motion for limiting the tax to one year, but he thought the House was now pledged to the inquiry, and should, therefore, vote against the amendment

Mr. HERRIES said he would vote for the amendment.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For supporting the committee	.. .. ..	153
Against it	.. .. ..	94
Majority	.. .. ..	59

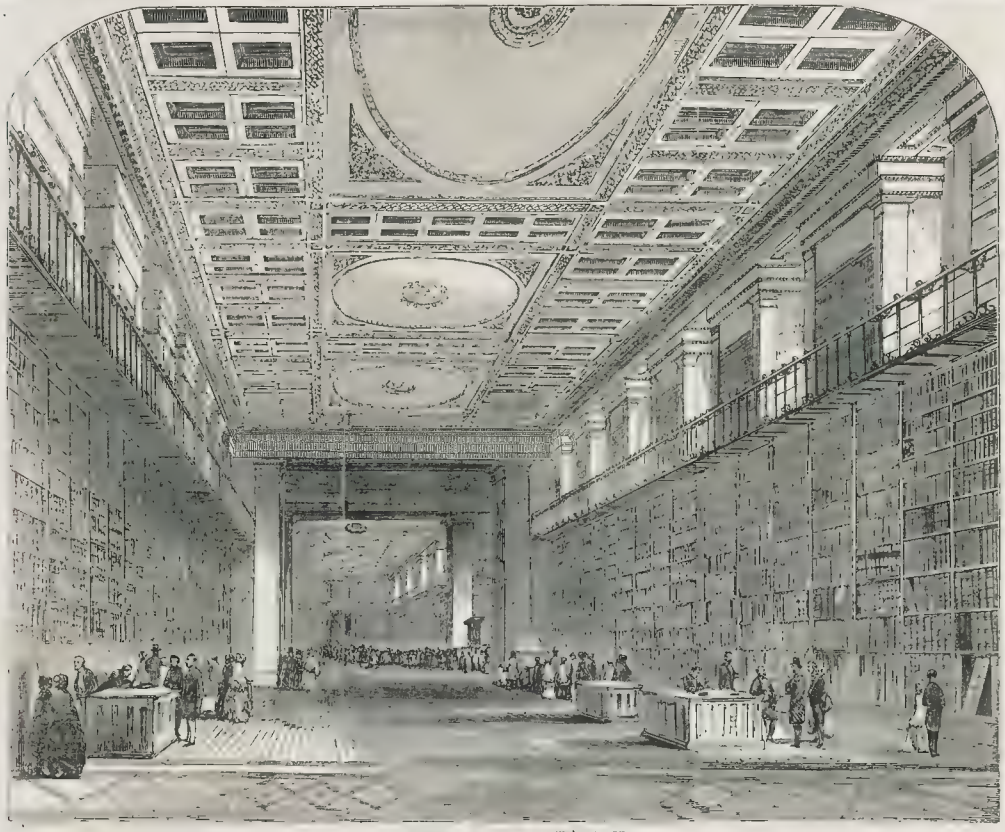
Mr. HUME said he was willing to leave the appointment of the committee in the hands of the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, under these circumstances, he would be prepared to nominate a committee as the first business on Friday.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

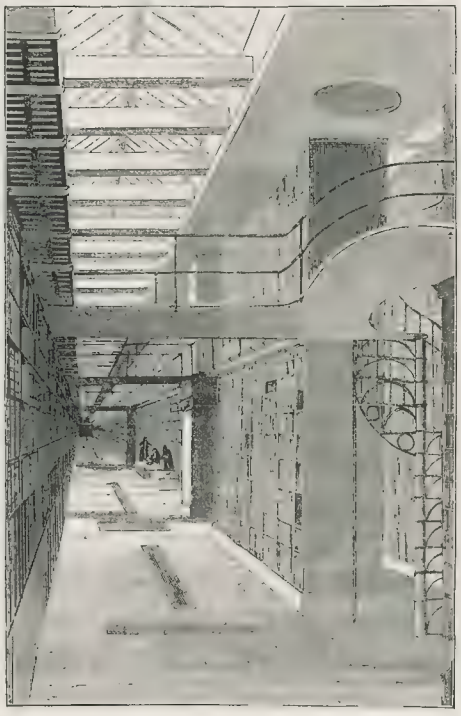
Mr. WALPOLE, in accordance with his promise of Friday night, stated the course he intended to pursue with respect to the numerous amendments which he had placed on the paper. In order that the bill might not be unnecessarily delayed, he would forego all of them which were not absolutely necessary to make the bill as perfect as was possible under the circumstances; but there were three things which he looked upon as indispensable. One was, that the principle of the bill should be clearly defined in the preamble; and if this were done, there would not be a pretence for saying that there was any ambiguity about the declaratory clause of the bill. The second thing to attend to was to prevent the necessity for future legislation. The third was to take care that the law should be enforced. For the first object would be effected by enabling the subject as well as the Crown to institute a prosecution for a breach of the law, and without such a provision he would rather have no law at all. He proposed, therefore, to adopt that of Mr. Sharman Crawford, which would be effected by omitting



BRITISH MUSEUM.—THE ROYAL OR KING'S LIBRARY.

Latin MS. of the Bible, for some time supposed to have been the property of Charlemagne; while immediately opposite are two rolls of the Hebrew Scripture, in a similar case. In two table cases, right and left of the door, leading out of the room, which we now approach, are several MSS. of almost priceless value. The most remarkable, though far from the most beautiful of these, is the celebrated Codex Alexandrinus, the most ancient copy of the Greek Bible known to exist. It is in four volumes, and written on parchment in what is called the uncial character. Beside it is the no less famous Durham book, being a copy of the Scriptures in Latin, with a commentary in Anglo-Saxon, illuminated in a most wonderfully elaborate and beautiful style, and supposed to have been written between the years 690 and 720. But the finest of all these treasures is in the right-hand table case. It is a splendid MS. of Valerius Maximus, illuminated in a style of surpassing beauty and richness, and exciting astonishment, no less by the vivid colouring of the scenes than by the extreme accuracy and finish of the drawing. We need scarcely add, that its value is inestimable. In the next compartment are two or three of the exquisitely illuminated Missals, "by monkyshe labourre wroughte." It should be mentioned, that the public are here confined to the middle of the room by temporary barriers of rough deal; the presses in which the volumes stand not being guarded with glass doors, as in the Grenville Room.

Passing between two lofty oak doors, beautifully inlaid with bronze, we next enter the Royal or King's Library. This magnificent gallery is, as will be seen from our Engraving, of considerable, perhaps disproportionate length, measuring from door to door no less than 300 feet, and occupying the remaining portion of the east wing. It is 41 feet in width, except in the middle compartment, where it increases to 58 feet, and is 30 feet in height—the uniform elevation of the whole suite of rooms. The floor is of polished oak, handsomely inlaid; and the ceiling, especially in the centre, richly decorated. All the presses on the ground-floor are protected by trellis doors of brass wire, which, with the bright brass railing of the galleries, add very much to the appearance of this splendid library. In each recess caused by the additional width of the centre are two Corinthian columns of polished granite, valued at £1000 each; the shafts being single blocks nearly 20 feet high and 2 feet 8 inches in diameter. Here, the books being in safety, there are no barriers This room contains, as we have before stated, the Library of King George III., said to have been presented* by George IV. to the British nation. This noble collection is, as far as it goes and for its size, the most perfect ever formed. It consists of about 80,000 volumes, comprising some of the rarest specimens of early printing, and is especially rich in valuable classics and the productions of Caxton's press. The number of historical, geographical, and topographical English works is also very great. In table cases on both sides of the centre are shown various objects of typographical and bibliographical interest. On one side is a compartment devoted to early Hebrew books; on the other, a similar compartment filled with Aldine classics on vellum, and numerous other treasures, such as Dominie Sampson would have shouted "Prodigious!" for half an hour to behold. Along the whole length of the King's Library, on its eastern side, but rising no higher than the window-sills, is a supplementary gallery, lately erected; called very appropriately the Long Room, of which we give an Engraving, though the public are not admitted to it. It is devoted to the recent and daily augmenting accessions to the General Library.



THE LONG ROOM.

From the King's Library we pass into a vestibule whence a staircase leads up to the Natural History department, and a door, which faces us, into the Eastern or first Reading-room. Thither the public are prevented from intruding by a barrier. So we turn sharp to the left, and passing some book-shelves fixed against the elsewhere blank wall of the vestibule, with a corkscrew staircase of dizzy height leading up to them a melancholy evidence of the pressure for space—we enter the first room of the General Library. This is in part occupied by the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks (after whom it is named), consisting chiefly of natural history and travels. It is a room of moderate size, but giving, like the succeeding rooms, with one exception, an impression of unnecessary darkness as well as of loss of space above the gallery book-cases. Parallel with this, on its north or right-hand, side runs the second Reading-room. Our friends the barriers here join us again, and accompany us through the rest of the Library; but we have not represented them in the Engravings, because, although undoubtedly necessary for the preservation of the books, they are no ornament to the rooms. Here and there they have locked gates through which the *employés* have access to the books, and pass to and fro.

The next room in which we find ourselves, and which we enter from the Banksian Room, at the south-east corner, is called the Great or Large Room—a sufficiently obvious appellation. It is a saloon of colossal dimensions, though much broken up by the recesses on each side, the projections forming which are terminated by square pillars supporting the roof. It measures 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, and occupies the whole depth of the north front, so that it is lighted with windows on both sides. From hence, looking in the direction we have come, we catch a glimpse of the Reading-rooms and their studious occupants, through the glass window that separates them from the Library, and through which the books are passed. On both sides of this window are arranged the volumes of the *supplementary* catalogue—the main body of it is in the recess on the left. Duplicates of both are in the Reading-rooms; the belief that there is no catalogue of the Library, or only one reaching to letter A, being a popular error. Tickets for the Reading-rooms, empowering the holder to read for six months, and then to renew the permission if he pleases, are granted to any one on an application by letter to Sir H. Ellis, the Principal, enclosing a satisfactory recommendation. This may be procured from any person of eminence in rank or profession, or from any clergyman, especially if an incumbent and dating from his parish. The recommendation of a firm is not sufficient, though that of an individual member of it—if a respectable one—will generally be accepted; that responsibility of firms, as firms, which is pretty generally recognised in the case of a bond or cheque being supposed in this case to have no existence. The rooms are open from nine to four in winter, and from nine to seven in the summer months, except on Saturday when they close at five. The average number of daily readers is about [illegible] the average number of fresh reading tickets issued per annum is more than 2000. There are now on the reading-room books between 40,000 and 50,000 readers.

But to return to the Large Room. All along the barriers are placed glass cases, containing bibliographical rarities of greater or less value. Here are to be seen Coverdale's Bible, the first complete edition of the

* See the *Quarterly Review* for December last, No. CLXXV., page 143.

THE LARGE ROOM.

Scriptures in English; "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," the first book printed in England, having issued from Caxton's press in 1474; the first edition of Chaucer's "Book of the Tales of Canterburye," of which only two perfect copies are known; and many other objects of the greatest interest.

At the south-west corner of the Large Room, and on our left as we pass out, is a door leading to the Cracherode Room, which is opposite to, and of the same dimensions as, the Banksian Room above noticed. It contains principally the library bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Cracherode, very rich in classics; and the collection called the King's Pamphlets, a mass of tracts and curious works, printed for the most part about the middle of the 17th century, and chiefly relating to the affairs of the nation at that period, presented by George II.

We next pass through two rooms, called respectively the First and Second Supplementary Rooms, in which there are chiefly to be noticed four cases, containing books with the autographs of illustrious men, viz. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, Luther, Voltaire, &c., and three others filled with specimens of ancient binding, some of them very elaborate. A door from the south side of the Second Supplementary Room leads into the Egyptian Antiquity Gallery, or west wing of the building.

Last of all we come to the Arched Room, the termination of the suite of rooms forming the library and the north front of the Museum. The double galleries of this handsome apartment produce an impression of additional height, while their pierced iron floors and the arching of the piers of the recesses give the room an appearance of lightness and elegance which show it in favourable contrast with the others. The design, we understand, was a suggestion of Mr. Panizzi, the keeper of the Printed Books. Here we are prevented by a gate from penetrating farther into the room than is necessary to distinguish its architectural characteristics; the remainder of it being kept private for the accommodation of the gentlemen engaged in the business of the department. Our view is taken from this end of the room, facing the gate.

It only remains to add, that the Library has the right, conferred upon it by George II., of claiming a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall, and increases at the rate of about 30,000 volumes a year. We do not wonder at the incessant demands for space. In a few years' time, the whole of the ground-floor will scarcely contain the growing giant.

JULES JANIN.

HIS pleasant and gay-hearted literary Majesty, *le Roi du Feuilleton*, has left us after a brief but busy and improving visit, to resume his crown and sceptre and gown; not with a rod of iron, but with a wand of keen-sighted cleverness and good-humoured drollery—his printed realms in the *rez-de-chaussée* of the *Débats*. Janin, we believe, left England delighted with the country, and naturally gratified at the cordiality of his reception. During the short month he passed among us he was lionised in the most persevering fashion, and never did lion shake his mane with more grace and *bonhomie*, or roar with more polite and courteous vigour. He assisted, of course, at the opening of the Exhibition, and was indefatigable in getting up the sights of London. In one of his *feuilletons* in the *Débats* he sketches Windsor and Hampton Court; in another, he paints the "Glories of Epsom." "J. J." did not find us *so triste* or so far gone in that mystic disease, the meaning of which is only known to our French critics, *le spleen*, as he had perhaps been led to believe. Altogether he saw more in London than that huge suicidal collection of smoke-crusted bricks, and business-hardened faces, which more than one of his predecessors have sketched, with greater credit to their powers of imagination than their faculties for candour; and it is understood that the fault will not be his if he do not take an early opportunity of revising the anything but treacherous stores of "*Perfide Albion*."

Jules Janin—the portrait of the man stands at the head of this article—occupies a very prominent position in the French press as a theatrical critic, and the living concocter of innumerable dashing off hand literary sketches, grave and gay, fantastic and severe, often containing very little matter or substance, but the tissue uniformly wrought with the most delicate cunning of hand, and a marvellous command of the very plausible resources of the French language. As a writer of this species of composition—each specimen only intended to live and sparkle through its little immortality of a week Jules Janin is probably the most popular author in France. His books have never been up to the mark of his *feuilletons*. He seems, indeed, incapable of the sustained flight and steady concentration of power demanded by a continuous narrative, or an elaborated and detailed exposition of doctrine; but so long as he can gambol and riot in the plastic columns of the *feuilleton*, as he can give a clear field to his fancy, letting it leap hither and thither, and play the oddest, the most grotesque, and yet the most graceful, as they are the most fantastic of tricks, "J. J." is quite inimitable. In his own *specialité* he certainly has no brother near the throne.

M. JULES JANIN.

Jules Janin was born at St. Etienne, a smoky manufacturing town situated in the heart of the coal district. Upon the right side of the Rhone, some thirty miles from Lyons, the future *feuilletonist* came into the world, which he has since so much amused, in 1804, so that he is now forty-seven years of age. His father was a provincial barrister, holding a good position at the bar of the local tribunal, and generally esteemed as a man of talent and information. In 1815 the young Janin was sent to school at Lyons; but already fate seemed to be beckoning him to his future metropolitan life, and he soon left the Rhone, and was entered as a student in the college of Louis le Grand at Paris. Here he acquired a sound classical education, and imbibed a love for classical quotation and illustration which has never left him, and which he never scruples lavishly to indulge. His college studies over, the scholar—still a very young man—determined that, come what might, he would not leave that Paris, with its busy and its gaiety, its pleasures and its distractions, which were so well adapted to the lively turn of his mind and the buoyant elasticity of his animal spirits. Truth to tell, however, Janin's means were not such as to allow him to take much share, other than as a philosophic spectator, in the agreeabilities of the capital: he had no profession, and no fortune; so, after a little casting about, he was fain to mount an unknown number of flights of steps, and take up his quarters in the highest and smallest of garrets, from which he could overlook the learned and dusky towers of the Sorbonne. Here Janin assisted young gentlemen in "cramming" for their degrees—in other words, he became a "grinder," and manufactured me and of learned Bachelors and Masters. To this humble period of his life the *feuilletonist* loves to allude; and the garret in the Quartier-Latin, with its poor but gay-hearted and busy occupant, has been frequently and charmingly sketched. Janin himself recounts the neatest which all at once flung him out of the learned harness of a sober scholastic professor, into the more glittering trappings of a thoroughbred journalist:—He was loitering one evening before a theatre of the Boulevards, watching the company as they formed a gay and laughing *queue* up to the pay place, and possibly prevented from himself becoming one of the joints of the tail by the reflection that it was to the pay place which it led, when he was accosted by an old fellow-student, upon whose arm hung a gay and graceful young lady. They were going to the play. Would Janin join them?—A seat in their box was at his disposal. He would be only too happy; and so, in five minutes, he found himself by the side of one of the prettiest and merriest actresses of the day. "Ah!" sighed the poor grinder, "you are a lucky fellow to be rich—to have private boxes, and to be able to offer them to charming actresses." "Rich!" was the reply, "I'm not rich, but I'm a journalist!" The word opened a new world to Janin. A journalist! He, too, he believed, could write—he, too, had felt the promptings which drive some men to ink as instinct drives ducklings to water. A journalist! "And I, too," said Janin, "will be a journalist!"

Ere a week was over, Janin had procured some slight employment as critic upon a little theatrical paper. Even in his first essays there was a natural nerve and an easy sparkle which showed that he had discovered his craft; and no long time had elapsed ere he became one of the most active and able editors of the *Figaro*, a satiric journal of nerve and power, which flourished greatly in Paris during the last years of the Restoration. Shortly afterwards, Janin published his first romance—a strange, grotesque production—full of cleverness, and not by any means devoid of nonsense—the odd name of the odd production being no other than "L'âne mort

et la Femme guillotinée." The book, in spite of its manifold and manifest faults, achieved a fair success, was much read, severely criticised, and universally talked of. Next came the *roman* of "Bernane," by turns fanciful and impertinent, flippant and tender, but never dull. "Le Chemin de Traverse" was the appropriate name of Janin's third novel—appropri[illegible] hor never sets out on his literary journey along the beaten [illegible] e does not desert it for the most crooked cross-road he [illegible]; and inasmuch as after following the *chemin de traverse* for [illegible] distance, it is h[is] regular practice to give it up also, wandering [illegible] d to field and bower to bower, and ending by finding himself, with his panting readers clustered round him, in some other and quite different path, leading to some other and quite different destination to that originally chalked out with all due gravity and decorum.

Janin's last novel was a two volume book, entitled "Un Cœur pour deux Amours." But these more pretentious works appeared in the midst of the swarm of fugitive papers—tales, essays, and sketches, which he is continually dashing off, and which have from time to time been collected and [illegible] led as "Contes Fantastiques" and "Nouveaux Contes." It is, indeed, [illegible] of these happy trifles, as a finished producer of that charming [illegible] ry whipped cream—all sweet froth and effervescing bubbles—that [illegible] tion of Janin will last. It is easy to depreciate this school of [illegible] flimsy writing—to say there is nothing in it—it is all mere *soufflé*, which a breath has filled and a breath can puff away. Do not let the admirers of the ponderous, however, go too fast. Trifle is none the worse trifle for not being beef; a screen of daintily worked and fancifully guipured lace is none the worse fabric for not being a [illegible] of clay or a fence of iron. There are men whom we have heard talk contemptuously of Janin as a mere word-spinner, a mere juggler with phrases, and no doubt he does spin a dainty, though rather thin, web of words, and does juggle [illegible], whirling them and twirling them into the most fantastic [illegible] lliant and unreal of clever empty paradoxes; but there is a [illegible] and a very peculiar art about all this which is very far from being a low one, or one which can be easily imitated or acquired. [Jani]n's success has drawn forth many copyists, who hit only his extrava[gances] [illegible] lly missing the airy grace and elastic eloquence of his style, [illegible] eding, in fact, not much better than the German gentleman wh[o] [illegible] rly shook a house down by jumping over the tables, in order, as [he] said, "*apprendre d'être [illegible]*."

With all his gaiety of style and fondness for pretty triviality of phrase, it must not be supposed that Janin is not, *au fond*, a man of fine judgment, strong sterling sense, and trained and educated taste. His dramatic criticisms are admirable: their fault is, perhaps, that they are somewhat overlaid with extraneous matter; but the decision, when you do get it, is always clear, sensible, and well supported, nervously put, and fancifully illustrated. The dramatic *feuilletons*, signed J. J., appear in the *Journal des Débats* regularly every Monday morning, and contain a review of the bygone dramatic week. For a very long series of years, [illegible] a score we believe, Janin has never missed a Monday; and in a recent *feuilleton*, when talking of the English Sunday, he contrasts the general cessation from labour in London with the drudgery to which, by the arrangements of the French press and French society, he has so long been condemned, on the first day of each succeeding week, and graphically contrasts the grateful interval of toil proclaimed by the hebdomadal "church-going bell" with his own Sundays of hard and [illegible] ng literary labour.

Jules Janin is a married man, a universal favourite in society, and one who has always aimed at the reputation of being a thorough good fellow, an honest, tender friend, a wholesome-minded, sound-hearted, good-humoured man, a *bon enfant*, in short, just as much as he has aspired to the character of a trenchant critic and a brilliant periodical writer.

A. B. R.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 8.—Whit-Sunday. Mrs. Siddons died, in 1831.
[Monday], 9.—Whit-Monday.
Tuesday, 10.—Whit-Tuesday.
Wednesday, 11.—Ember Week. Oxford Term begins.
Thursday, 12.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.
[Friday], 13.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.
Saturday, 14.—Battle of Naseby, 1645.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1851.

Sunday M	Sunday A	Monday M	Monday A	Tuesday M	Tuesday A	Wednesday M	Wednesday A	Thursday M	Thursday A	Friday M	Friday A	Saturday M	Saturday A
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 55	5 15	5 45	6 10	6 40	7 10	7 40	8 15

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, [illegible] ANDERSON. [illegible] 9th, will [illegible] a New [illegible] Myron, Mr Cooper; Ingomar, Mr J An[derson] [illegible] Lytton, Mr G F Marshall; [illegible] Weston; Theana, Mrs Barrett. To conclude with the Gorgeous Opera [of] the PRODIGAL. Reuben, Mr Vandenhoff; Azael, Mr [illegible]; Beucharis, Mr Cooper; Nefti, Miss F Morant, [illegible]

[ROYAL] PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—[illegible] WAGER, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA [illegible], and the Alhambra. Wednesday, 11, The Duke's [illegible] Thursday, 12, The Wife's Secret, Apartments, and [illegible] Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Saturday, [illegible]

MORNING READINGS of SHAKSPEARE by MRS FANNY KEMBLE. Mr MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that Mrs. [Kem]ble will give TWELVE MORNING READINGS at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, [durin]g the month of June, commencing MONDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 9th, by HENRY IV (Part 2). Wednesday Morning, June 11th, Winter's Tale. Friday Morning, [1]3th, [illegible] continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, [illegible] half-past Two. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S [Royal Library, 33,] Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

[MDLLE.] RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.—FRENCH [PLAYS, ST.] JAMES'S THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, JUNE [illegible] by MM Scribe and Legouvé, entitled ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. [illegible] Mdlle RACHEL will also perform on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and [SATURDA]Y EVENINGS. Doors open at half-past Seven. Various novelties are in active [preparation]. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old [Bond-street, and at the] Box-office.

MONSIEUR LEVASSOR.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—[TU]ESDAY next, June 10th, 1851. UNE HEURE de RECREATION COMIQUE [par M. LEV]ASSOR, commencing at Three o'clock. Programme:—1. Un Homme à Marier—Blondette—Simple Historie Serieuse. 3. La Réprésentation au bénéfice de [illegible] Scène Bouffe (en costume). 4. La Grippe; ou, Je suis enrhumé du c[œu]r [illegible] 6. Tit à la Réprésentation de l'Opéra de Robert le Diable—Parodie [en cost]ume). M. Levassor will be accompanied on the Pianoforte by M. Frélon, [and will pe]rform several pieces on the Orgue Expressif à Percussion. Doors will be [open at h]alf-past Two; to commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s, boxes, 3s; pit, 2s [Boxes, St]alls, and Pit Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old [Bond-stree]t; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

A[ST]LEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and [Manager, Mr.] W BATTY.—GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS. WHITSUN [illegible] during the week, will be presented the much-admired and popular Spectacle [of the A]MAZON; or, Queen of France and England, combining now and [illegible] followed by Batty's popular and inimitable [illegible] trained Stud and efficient Company in various novelties, the whole concluding with, for the first time, a Ballet Spectacle, introducing in a novel style the whole Company and Stud, aided by a double Military Band, expressly engaged for the occasion, entitled A NIGHT in PERSIA; or the [illegible]'s Festival. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, is the greatest [illegible] in London, and daily attracts crowds of admiring spectators to view the mag[illegible] arranged expressly for the occasion. The Proprietor most respectfully [illegible] arrangements for Whitsun Week; and, in consequence of the immense [illegible] performances, and in order to afford the juvenile branches an opportunity [illegible] ment, there will be Two Performances every day during the Whitsun Week. The Day Performances will commence at Two o'clock precisely each day, doors open at One; and the Evening Performance at the usual hour, Six o'clock, doors open at Five.—Admission to Private Box, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class ditto, 2s, Second ditto, 1s; Third ditto, 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—FIFTH MATINEE.—TUESDAY NEXT, Half-past Three. Quintet, G minor—Mozart; Ave Maria, Solo, Violoncello—Schubert; Trio, D major, Op. 70—Beethoven; Quartet, F flat, Op. 44—Mendelssohn [illegible] Hall, and Herr [illegible] (Violoncellist from Paris). Pianoforte, Herr [illegible] admissions to be had, Half a Guinea each, at CRAMER and CO.'S, Regent-[street] [illegible] admitted without tickets from [illegible] J. ELLA, Director. [illegible] fixed for the Sixth Meeting, June 24.

NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish[-square].—Miss KATE LODER begs to announce that her Matinée Musicale will [take place on SAT]URDAY, JUNE 14, 1851, to commence at half-past two o'clock. Vocalists [illegible] Pyne, Miss Williams, Miss Moss [illegible] Ferrari; Mdme. Mac-[farren] [illegible] Dolby; Herr [illegible] Williams, and Mr [illegible] Miss Kate Loder. Messrs. H Blagrove, Watson, Dando, Lucas, [illegible] Conductor, Mr W Macfarren [illegible] Tickets, half-a-guinea each, reserved [illegible] of Miss KATE LODER, 38, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, and at [illegible] and Co. [illegible]

[MRS.] ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CON[CERT] [illegible] the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN [illegible] Majesty the Queen, and Musical Instructress to her Royal [illegible] will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN [OPERA] [illegible] commencing at Half-past One o'clock [illegible] Boxes to be had of Mrs. ANDERSON, 21, Manchester-street, [illegible], at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Musicsellers and

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S OVERLAND MAIL, with Mr. W. BEVERLEY'S ILLUSTRATIONS, will be given at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. JAMES', on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, and the two succeeding Wednesdays.—Stalls, 4s, Unreserved Seats, 2s, Back seats, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Sams, Royal Library; Messrs Chappell, Bond-street; and at Willis's Rooms.

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—It is respectfully announced, that a short Series of Performances of ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS, under the patronage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will be given at the above Rooms. Conducted by Mr. Francis, of H.M. Chapel Royal; and to be sung by Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Land, Mr. Francis, Mr [illegible] The FIRST of the SERIES will take place on SATURDAY [illegible] every alternate Wednesday and Saturday. Doors open at [illegible] for the Series of Four (Reserved Seats), £1 1s; Single Admissions (Unreserved Seats), 5s.—Subscribers' names received at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at Eight.—Apollonicon; Mr F. Chatterton's Juvenile Harpists, Miss Eyles, and the talented Collins Family; Solos, Violin and Concertina, by [illegible] Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats, [illegible] ROYAL MUSIC HALL [illegible] Lowther Arcade.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on Wednesday, June 11, at Bury St Edmunds; on Thursday, June 12, at Stowmarket; on Friday, June 13, at Brentwood; and on Thursday, June 19, at Chelmsford.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—FOUR LAST NIGHTS in LONDON. Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, on MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE [illegible], and three following Mondays, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had at the Music Shops. Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C. Ollivier, 41 and 47, New-Bond-street, and Messrs. R. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS. ROBIN, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—M. and Madame Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'clock, their inimitable SOIRÉES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES, (which are composed of the delusions performed by command, before her most gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday at half-past Two o'clock, a Morning Performance.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMOURISTS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, their Lives and Writings, their Friends and Associates. WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The FOURTH LECTURE will take place on THURSDAY Morning next, JUNE 12th, to be continued each succeeding Thursday, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. The Course of Lectures will contain notices of Swift, Pope, and Gay; Addison, Steele, and Congreve; Fielding and Hogarth; Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith.

Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, £2 2s (for which the seats will be Numbered and Reserved), Single Tickets (unreserved), 7s 6d; Family Tickets (ditto), to admit Four, 21s, which may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams' Royal Library, 1, St James's-street, Messrs Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—14th and Last Week but One.—Mr. G W STONE begs to announce that he will repeat his Wonderful and Amusing Experiments upon Persons in a wakeful state at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square, every evening (Monday, June 9, excepted), commencing at Half-past Eight. Morning entertainments every Friday, at Half-past Two.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Practical instruction given on application at 23, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 10th, at Ten o'clock, a Course of Ten Lectures on MINERALOGY and its application to the ARTS. Further particulars may be obtained from J W CUNNINGHAM, Esq, King's College, London.
June 5, 1851. J W JELF, D D, Principal of King's College.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

AMATEURS.—EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, &c. by ENGLISH AMATEURS, is now OPEN DAILY, at the GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-Mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade), from Ten till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Cintra, Tarifa, the Tagus, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the addition of the "Taj Mehal" (the exterior by moonlight, the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior), is now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

TOURISTS' GALLERY.—Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOVING DIORAMA, LARGE HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE (Linwood Gallery), presents to the spectator imagerial visits to the most remarkable cities of Europe; the scenery down the Danube to Constantinople; Rome, Venice; Excursions through Switzerland, &c.; accompanied by historical and statistical descriptions.—Hours of Exhibition, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before commencement. Admission, 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. Stalls, 3s.

M. GOMPERTZ'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA, illustrating [illegible] ARCTIC REGIONS [illegible] now exhibiting at the PANTHEON ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 72, ST MARTIN'S-LANE, conducting the spectator through Davis's Straits, Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Barrow's Straits, to Melville Island. Exhibition daily at 3 and 8 o'Clock, doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s, [illegible] under 12 years of age and Schools, half-price.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.—An entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA, across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from very late Sketches, showing this highly interesting Country as it appeared last season, with views of Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal Gold Washings.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; reserved seats, 3s.

BURFORD'S HOLY CITY of JERUSALEM, and FALLS of NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, [illegible] Admission, 1s, to both views, in order to meet [illegible] views of the LAKES of KILLARNEY and of LUCERNE are also now open. Admission, 1s to each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

PILGRIMAGE through the HOLY LAND.—The LARGEST DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND ever Exhibited. The figures life-size, and all the objects of corresponding magnitude and grandeur. Painted under the direction of Mr. W BEVERLEY, from authentic Sketches by Mr W H BARTLETT, Author of "Walks about Jerusalem," &c., with splendid Dioramic and Musical effects. Daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER.

HOLY LAND DIORAMA.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—A Pilgrimage through the Holy Land. Daily at 3 and 8. The Original Authentic and Magnificent Great Moving Diorama of Syria, Palestine, and Jerusalem, from Drawings made on the spot, by Captain Byam Martin and Mr. Bonomi. Admission 1s. Pit, 1s 6d, Stalls, 2s 6d. The Chapel of the Nativity, with figures as large as life. Grand and appropriate music.

CHORAL FUND.—The Committee beg to acquaint the Patrons and Subscribers, their Annual BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, On MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1851, when a performance of Handel's MESSIAH will be given, complete in every department, commencing at Eight o'clock. Principal vocalists, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Kearns, and Miss Dolby; Mr. Donald King, Mr. Frank Bodda, and Mr. Henry Phillips. Conductor, Sir H R Bishop. Tickets [illegible] Reserved Seats (Numbered), 7s; may be had at all the principal Musicsellers, at the Freemasons' Tavern, and of Mr. W. W. GRICE, Secretary and Collector, 71, Admiral-terrace, Vauxhall Bridge-road.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR,
Dean-street, Soho-square.
Patron: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen
Vice-Patrons: His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G.; his Majesty the King of the Belgians, K.G.
President: His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
Treasurer: John Masterman, Esq., M.P.
Surgeon: William Harvey, Esq., M.R.C.S., England.
Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; at the Dispensary; and William Harvey, Esq. Surgeon to the Dispensary, 2, Soho-square. By order,
HENRY S. SMYTHE, Secretary.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST.
Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, and his Royal Highness the Prince ALBERT, K.G.
President—The Right Hon the Earl of CARLISLE.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT, K.G. having graciously intimated his intention of LAYING the FIRST STONE of the NEW HOSPITAL, to be erected at the VICTORIA PARK, has appointed the Ceremony to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of JUNE, at Eleven o'clock. The following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to act as
PATRONS OF THE CEREMONY:—

The most Noble the Marquis of Westminster	The Hon William F Cowper, M P
The most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K G	The Hon Arthur Kinnaird, V P
The Right Hon the Viscount Mandeville, M P	The Venerable Archdeacon Hale, M A
The Right Hon the Earl of Morton	Sir James Duke, Bart, Ald, M P
The Right Hon the Earl Fitzwilliam	Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart, V P
The Right Hon the Earl of Hardwicke, R N	Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart
The Right Hon Lord John Russell, M P, V P	Sir John William Lubbock, Bart, F R S
The Right Hon the Viscount Palmerston, M P, [illegible]	The Baron Lionel N de Rothschild, M P, V P
The Right Hon Lord Robert Grosvenor, M P	The [illegible]
The Right Hon Lord Marcus Hill, M P	Thomas Baring, Esq, M P, V P
The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of London	John Masterman, Esq, M P
The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Oxford	George Carr Glyn, Esq, M P
The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of St Asaph	John Abel Smith, Esq, M P
The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Manchester	Raikes Currie, Esq, M P
The Right Hon Lord Saltoun, K C B, G C H	Richard Bazalgay, Esq, Treasurer of St Thomas's Hospital
The Right Hon Lord Kinnaird	Robert C L Bevan, Esq
The Right Hon Lord Stanley	Thomas Q Finnis, Esq, Ald, V P
The Right Hon Lord Leigh	James Foster, Esq, V P
The Right Hon Lord Overstone	Samuel Gurney, Esq, V P
His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen	Robert Hanbury, Esq, V P
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor	Thomson Hankey, jun, Esq, Governor of the Bank of England
[illegible] Walter Carden, Esq, Alderman and Sheriff	John Gurney Hoare, Esq
[illegible] Hodgkinson, Esq, Sheriff	Charles Mills, Esq
[illegible] of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M P	Abraham Wildey Roberts, Esq
	Abel Smith, Esq

A [illegible] of Noblemen and Gentlemen have already signified their intention of being present to support his Royal Highness on the occasion.
Cards of admission to the Pavilion and Déjeûner may be obtained (prior to June 18) on application to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 6, Liverpool-street.
Liverpool-street, Finsbury, May 22, 1851. RICHARD P. SLATER, Secretary.

THE ROYAL FANCY BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of the HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, under the Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT and many distinguished members of the Nobility, will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on the 12th and 13th of JUNE. The doors will be opened at One o'clock. Admission, first day, Half-a-crown, second day, One Shilling. Children, both days, Sixpence.

REDUCED TO ONE SHILLING.—DR. KAHN'S celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, exhibited at the GRAND EXHIBITION ROOMS, 315, Oxford-street, sixteen doors west of Regent-circus, is OPEN from Ten in the morning till Ten at Night. Popular Explanations of the Structure and Functions of the Human Body will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman every hour. Admission 1s; Descriptive Catalogues, 6d.

COVENTRY.—The LADY GODIVA PROCESSION will take place on TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1851, on a scale of magnificence hitherto unequalled.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, contain THREE ELEPHANTS and an ELEPHANT CALF, HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, GIRAFFES, and four pairs of LIONS.—Admission, 6d, every day in Whitsun Week, except Saturdays.

VAUXHALL.—BELL'S LOCOMOTIVE BALLOON ASCENT, MONDAY, JUNE 9th; together with all the ordinary varied and extraordinary Entertainments. Doors open at Five. The Ascent is to take place at Seven o'clock. No extra charge. Admission, 2s 6d. The Gardens are open every evening, when the four greatest Equestrians in the world will appear conjointly, viz. Madame [illegible], Mdlle Pauline Cuzent, Mdlle Palmyre Anato, and Hernandez. [illegible] Picture of "The Temple of Concord," with Magnificent Fireworks by Darby. [illegible] Illuminations. Arban's Band, and a host of Splendid novelties. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Doors open at Eight every evening.

CREMORNE GARDENS, every day during the WHITSUN HOLIDAYS, are OPEN with GRAND GALAS, including Venetian Fêtes, Feasts of Roses; the New Ballet, "The Star of Beauty." Dancing to Bosini's celebrated band of 50. The Brothers Elliott. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, &c. Dinners, Suppers, and Refreshments. Admission, One Shilling. Children Half-price. Doors open at Three. Conveyances by Boat or Omnibus after the Performances. On Sundays, open in the afternoon, for Refreshments and Table d'Hôte, by Refreshment Ticket, 6d.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROTATION of the EARTH Exhibited by Foucault's Experiment. Roasting, Boiling, Stewing, &c. by Gas, its great economy, as shown by [illegible] ingenious contrivances deposited by the Gasfitters Association. Electric Eel; the only living specimen in Europe. Lectures on Science, with brilliant Experiments.—A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations by Miss Blanche Younge, R A of Music. Two Series of Splendid Dissolving Views. The Diver and Diving Bell, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half price.

EXHIBITED before her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, May 13th, and five following days.—Now RE-OPENED, 178, PICCADILLY, Mrs EGLINTINE'S Wonderfully Interesting PIECE executed in BERLIN WOOL. Standing Trees and Flowers in full blossom, foliage and natural beauty. The production of Three Years' Labour, without Needle or Canvass. In the nearest resemblance to nature ever seen. Admission, 1s; Children, Half-price.

GRAND CELESTIAL FESTIVALS.—ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—The Mandarin Hesing having completed the whole of his arrangements for the National Feast of Lanterns on board the "Keying," begs to announce that the first will be given on WHIT-MONDAY, JUNE 9th, and following Evenings. The amusements will take place beneath a radiantly illuminated Pagoda on the main deck, canopied by myriads of Chinese Lanterns. An unrivalled Band. In the course of the evening the Junk will be lighted up by the celebrated Pekin Fires. Juggling and other amusements. The whole concluding with a Grand Ball on deck. Admission, 1s. Commence at Nine.—Day amusements as usual, from Ten till Seven.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE.—On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, a SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 9 A.M., returning at 7 P.M., due in London at 9 P.M. Fare to Cambridge and back, 3s. A limited number of Second Class Carriages will be provided at the fare of 5s each passenger.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS are issued at a SINGLE FARE at all Stations between London, Peterborough, and Brandon, to Yarmouth or Lowestoft, each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and are available for the return journey until and including the following Thursday.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—ROYAL EXHIBITION CHEAP TRAINS.—For full particulars of the numerous Cheap Trains to London during June, 1851, see Time-books and Hand-bills, which may be procured at all Stations.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8.15 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9 55 A.M., returning at 6 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back—First Class, 8s; Second Class, 6s, Third Class, 4s.
Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851. By order, C P RONEY, Secretary.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—Un CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE tous les DIMANCHES à Huit Heures et Quart du Matin, et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à Six Heures du Soir, et arrivera à Londres à Huit Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour:—1ère Classe, 8s; 2de Classe, 6s; 3me Classe, 4s.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEN SONNTAG, vom 4ten MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr ein Viertel Morgens, nach CAMBRIDGE abgehen, der um fünf Minuten vor 10 daselbst ankommen wird.
Der Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London ein viertel vor Acht eintreffen.
Preise der Plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück:—1ste Classe, 8s; 2te Classe, 6s; 3te Classe, 4s.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—This magnificent Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at a cost of £40,000, is OPEN, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY Afternoon only.—By Railway from Waterloo Bridge, in one hour.

WITH THE PRESENT DOUBLE NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

*** For Replies to Correspondents, see page 533.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

The Dovecote and the Aviary.—Essay on Church Reform.—Wilme's Symbolic Map of London.—Babbage on the Exposition.—Mesmerist's Manual.—The Ox Tribe.—The Exhibition Prize Essay.—Doctrines and Practices of Popery.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
Price One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

It has long been the fashion to assert that the Scotch are pre-eminently a religious and well-educated people. If the fact be admitted, a second assertion generally follows, to the effect, that, for this great blessing, Scotland is entirely indebted to her ancient parochial system of education. But, like many other popular phrases and fashions, the assertion has no sufficient foundation in truth or reason. The Scotch are neither the eminently religious, nor the well-educated people they fondly believe themselves to be. Whatever they may have been in former times, and however conspicuous a portion of them may be at the present day, for a rigidity of outward piety which is not seen elsewhere, except, perhaps, in some of the states of America, it is, we fear, but too true that the Scotch are not a whit better than their neighbours, and that, as regards the one particular vice of intemperance, they are rather worse. As regards education, it must be admitted that the old parochial system has been of considerable value in the rural districts. It has not only made the peasantry of Scotland acute theologians—which some persons will regard as a questionable benefit—but it has been the means of affording a very fair amount of secular education to the people. But in Scotland, as in England, the tendency of commerce and manufactures has been to draw large masses of human beings together into towns and cities; within which, however efficient it may have been in the rural districts, the parochial school system has failed in the task of educating the poorer classes. In Inverness-shire, Sutherland, Ross-shire, and Argyllshire, the scanty population have the advantage of schools for their children, and very generally avail themselves of it; but in Glasgow, with its population of nearly 450,000—in the great iron districts east of that city, to Falkirk and Airdrie, with their busy multitudes—in Aberdeen

Paisley, Dundee, Leith, and Edinburgh, the old system is utterly inadequate. In these great centres of activity, the rising generations of the Scotch are without the proper means of instruction. Hitherto, all attempts to cope with the evil have either been nugatory or exceedingly trifling in results, although the three great religious bodies of Scotland are not separated from each other by any difference of doctrine which could lead to any such religious difficulties as are experienced in England. In the southern portion of the kingdom the rival sects have such well-defined differences as to render religious instruction under a general system quite impossible, and to make secular instruction without religious teaching equally as distasteful to them all. But the Independent or Anti-burgher, the Free, and the Established Churches of Scotland have the same catechism and confession of faith, and only dispute upon matters of Church government, discipline, and patronage. But these disputes are, unfortunately, very bitter, especially among the adherents of the Established and Free Churches, who partake in a manner which is perhaps very natural, but very intelligible, but which is, nevertheless, very deplorable. The question of the education of the people has thus become as tender a one in Scotland as it is in England, and the result is, as stated by the Lord Advocate in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, that, out of 600,000 children who ought to be receiving education in that portion of the kingdom, no means of education are provided for at least 300,000. In ten years these 300,000 children will have grown up to manhood and womanhood unable to read or write. We agree with the Lord Advocate and with Lord Melgund, that the prospect is appalling. Lord Melgund, to whom the friends of popular enlightenment are under great obligations for the ability as well as the zeal which he has displayed, introduced a measure at the commencement of the present session, drawn up after long and patient investigation, of which the object was to diminish this crying evil. It passed its first reading by a small majority, and came before the House a second time on Wednesday. His Lordship presented an array of facts which was quite irresistible in support of his measure, in which he showed, not only that there was a deficiency of schools, but that many of the existing schools were of the worst description—not fit to be called schools at all, and not fit to be compared, for the quality of instruction or the capacity of the teachers, with the schools established in the workhouses and the prisons. His Lordship's plan was a purely permissive act, giving the people of the town the power to rate themselves for the establishment of schools for the religious, or, if they preferred the latter alternative, for the merely secular education of the people. These schools were to be locally governed and managed, and to admit no test of religious exclusion against competent teachers. The facts stated by his Lordship were generally admitted and deplored, even by the opponents of the bill. It was shown beyond the possibility of doubt, however much men may differ as to the new machinery which is to be employed, that the old has failed in its purpose, and that a scandal exists among a Christian people, which must by some means or other be removed. The Government, in the persons of the Prime Minister and of the Lord Advocate, supported the principles of Lord Melgund's measure without pledging themselves to all its specific details. The speech of Lord John Russell upon this occasion was worthy of his former name and career. In replying to the allegation of Sir Robert Inglis, that the ancient parochial schools had effected much good, his Lordship was just as well as brilliant. "I quite agree," he said, "in the panegyric which the hon. member for the University of Oxford has pronounced upon the schools of Scotland, for I think they have been extremely useful and beneficial. I should have also agreed with the honourable member if he had pronounced a panegyric on the turnpike-roads of England, or the ancient oil lamps which formerly illuminated our streets. They were both great improvements over the former state of barbarism and darkness in which we lived; but I do not see why we may not improve in our day, as our ancestors improved in theirs."

The House of Commons, however, seemed to think otherwise. A majority of 137 against 124 decided in favour of the old oil lamps and semi-darkness, and against the full daylight which Lord Melgund and the Government were willing to provide. But, notwithstanding the result, there is good reason to hope that the subject will, in consequence of this discussion, become sufficiently urgent to force attention at a future time. The very statement of the case is a public benefit; and when the facts are admitted with sorrow and shame, even by those who oppose the remedy sought, there is reasonable ground to believe, that, sooner or later, a system of popular education will be devised which shall be more religious and useful, and less sectarian and worthless, than the half systems and no systems that are now prevalent, not only in Scotland, but in a more populous and important portion of the empire.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

HER MAJESTY having graciously consented to be present at a grand entertainment to be given at the Guildhall on Wednesday, July 2, in honour of the Great Exhibition, the Court of Common Council, on Wednesday last, agreed to expend £5350 in fitting up the Guildhall for the occasion, and in providing a suitable banquet

The invitations are to include her Majesty's suite, the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the great officers of state, official personages, members of the Houses of the Lords and Commons; other distinguished personages specially invited, the Royal and foreign commissioners, jurors, British and foreign, superintendents of exhibiting departments, architects, heads of literary and scientific bodies, officers of the corporation, and other visitors, in all about 2100 personages, exclusive of the members of the corporation and their ladies.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Wednesday evening, the whole of the state apartments at the Mansion-House were thrown open to a brilliant circle of rank, science, beauty, and fashion, such as is seldom seen collected under one roof, even in the great metropolis. The arrivals were incessant from nine to half-past ten o'clock, by which time every available corner of the civic palace was crowded to suffocation. The Egyptian Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and arranged as a concert-room, in which was performed a concert of English music, and we need hardly add that it formed the great point of attraction. In the ball-room were laid out various objects of interest contributed by friends of the Lord Mayor, among which were beautiful models of ships from the Admiralty, electro-plate from Messrs. Elkington's, the beautiful and novel glass globes which now figure so frequently at public entertainments, some fine specimens of enamelled glass, and last, though not least in interest, a rare and curious manuscript chronicle of French history, sent from the City archives by the Guy Remembrancer. In other parts specimens of the armour, and suits of armour from various quarters; in short, nothing was wanting to give colat to the welcome which our worthy chief magistrate dispensed to his distinguished foreign and English guests. Between half-past 10 and 11 o'clock the scene was gay and attractive to an extraordinary degree, the number of foreign and specially Eastern costumes giving quite a pictorial character to the groups, or rather crowds, which one met in every quarter. There were about 1800 present.

Among the arrivals were the Earl and Countess of Rosse, Earl and Countess of Ennisdillen, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ashburton, Lord and Miss Campbell, Earl and Countess of Lovelace, Count Pulsky, Baron Brunnow, Baroness Rothschild, Alderman Wire, Sheriff Nutia Bey, General Pennisel, Sir I Deane, Mr. Justice and Lady Talfourd, Sir P. and Lady Egerton, the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Marascalchi, the Bavarian Minister, Baron de Cetto, a host of foreign Commissioners, all the jurors at the Exposition, M. Thalberg, Ismail Hamed, Egyptian navy, Sir J. Clark, Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Locock, Viscount and Viscountess Hereourt de Thury, Sir Baldwin and Lady Walker, Mr. Croften Croker, the Chevalier Lenehan, Professor Ansted, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Dilke, Hon. M. D. Isaacs, Lord and Lady Colborne, the American Minister, &c. The company began to depart shortly after the concert, but great numbers protracted the reception mnil nearly 12 o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

MARRIAGES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Duke of ARGYLL presented a petition from Australia complaining of the present state of the law of marriage in that colony. It appeared that by an ancient law of England all marriages that were not celebrated by a "massed priest" were invalid; and it had been some time ago decided by the judges that no Protestant clergyman, except those connected with the Established Church, could come within designation. He left it to the right reverend prelates that House to decide how far that decision accorded with their view of the subject. The consequence of that decision was, that marriages celebrated by Presbyterian clergymen throughout the British empire were invalid. An act had been passed by which those marriages had been declared legal in Ireland, but that act had not been extended to the colonies, and the petitioners prayed for a removal of that grievance.

Earl CARE admitted that it was desirable to amend and further define the law upon the subject; but the colonial legislature could introduce that amendment. It must be remembered that any marriages which would make a legal according to the laws of the country in which they were celebrated would be legal in this country.

Lord CAMPBELL thought that the prayer of the petition was a reasonable one, and expressed a hope that the Imperial Legislature would interfere for the settlement of that matter.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition from Australia, complaining of the continuance of transportation.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday next, stated the course which he proposed public business should take after the Whitsuntide holidays. On Thursday next he would move the Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, and to consider the plan respecting the retirement of Admirals. After which he would move the votes connected with the expenses of the Kaffir war. On Thursday and Friday also he would proceed with the consideration of the miscellaneous estimates, and on the following Monday he proposed to go on with the second reading of the Customs Bill and the Repeal of the Window Duties Bill. On the following Friday he would proceed with the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

The motion of adjournment until Thursday was agreed to.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX COMMITTEE.

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on this motion, Mr. HUME complained of the difficulties he had met with in endeavouring to appoint this committee, owing to the opposition of some hon. members, and the backing out of others from the duty of serving. The public would find it difficult to understand these difficulties in nominating a committee, more particularly as Lord John Russell had withdrawn the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer after having in the first instance given him permission to serve. He thought hon members ought to be obliged to serve when nominated on public as well as on private committees, and he should, therefore, move that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be added upon the said committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not think it quite fair that he should be the only person acquainted with finances who should be placed upon the committee, more particularly as he had opposed the appointment of the committee, from the labours of which he expected no beneficial results. He also thought an unfair preponderance was given in the committee to those who were in favour of a modification of the income tax. He had no wish to serve on the committee, and would not object to serve if it should be properly constituted, and he would therefore recommend Mr. Hume to postpone his name until the rest of the committee were chosen.

After a short conversation, the question of the nomination of the committee was postponed to Friday next, Mr. HUME saying that he would leave the motion in the hands of the Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, and the remainder of the evening was passed in discussing the amendments on the second clause. Adjourned.

ASCOT RACES.—FRIDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Convulsion, 1. C by Cotherstone, out of Layla, 2.

FIRST Class of the WOKINGHAM STAKES.—Cane, 1. Sir Rowland Trencher, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Telegustion, 1. Entre Nous, 2.

Second Class of the WOKINGHAM STAKES.—Strength, 1. The Old Fox, 2.

The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE.—Emily, 1. Repleion, 2.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are of little interest. The Minister of the Interior presented a bill in the Assembly yesterday, for a renewal of the law prohibiting political clubs from meeting for one year, the previous law being about to expire. The Minister demanded urgency for the bill.

The Paris police have discovered the presumed author of the outrageous Socialist bulletins which excited so much attention a short time back. He is a person who filled the post of secretary to Mr. Sobrier, and is suffering punishment for his attempt on the 15th of May, 1848, with a gang of ruffians, to seize the Minister of the Interior.

The police arrested on Wednesday, at a place near Paris, ten persons connected with Socialist conspiracies. Some papers were also seized. It is said that seizures of arms have been recently made.

Acts of incendiarism have taken place in the department of the Côte d'Or.

BELGIUM.

For some time past there has been a Ministerial crisis in Brussels, which has been terminated this week by the King refusing to accept the resignation of Ministers, and they have accordingly resumed their official duties.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE continued fine weather has brought its thousands of visitors to the Crystal Palace, though Friday, the 30th ult., the first day at half-a-crown, was by no means so crowded as might have been expected at the intermediate rate. Saturday being the Queen's birthday, the drawingroom presented its attractions to the aristocracy; the field-day at Woolwich to the strangers in town; and so, for the first Saturday since its opening, the Exhibition was by no means crowded, the numbers being about 16,000, and the receipts amounting to £1772.

On Monday the vicinity of Knightsbridge was all alive at an early hour, and for a short period previous to the opening of the doors to the public, the crowding of omnibuses and cabs from Hyde Park-corner to Sloane-street was a sight worth seeing from the top of an omnibus. So admirably, however, are all matters arranged, and so management is there in the visitors, however numerous, that no inconvenience appears to arise, whatever may be the crowd, and the doors are no sooner opened than the assembled hundreds are quickly absorbed and distributed through the vast area.

Speculations as to the numbers to be present next week are as rife as usual. That a great deal will take place from the country, and more particularly from the manufacturing districts of the north, cannot be doubted; but, with the experience of the past, the authorities are quite confident that all will go well. The truth is, that great numbers of those who attend early quit the Building by two or three o'clock, and it has been ascertained that there is a full third of the space of 2000 per hour. It is, therefore, a question of continuous circulation, rather than the capacity of the Building to contain a given number.

On Saturday last her Majesty met a portion of the exhibitors who were specially invited to attend. We think that a smaller number at one time would be better, as it is too much to expect that the Queen can visit and listen to remarks of some three hundred exhibitors in one morning, all of whom are nervously anxious to make the most of their opportunity, and many must, therefore, be disappointed. The distribution of rewards that Saturday embraced the South and North-western Galleries, in which the raw produce in the vegetable kingdom, the chemical products, models of civil engineering and architecture, philosophical and musical instruments, and miscellaneous articles are arranged. The excitement amongst the exhibitors was very great; one of them actually fainted therefrom; and the kindness and affability with which her Majesty conversed with those whose productions interested her was a source of great gratification.

To-day the machinery department is to be explored; the various inventors and exhibitors being invited to explain their varied and highly interesting contributions to the Queen and Royal party.

The business of the jurors progresses, but the amount of labour is so enormous that it must be some time before it can be brought to anything like a conclusion. We hear that the foreign jurors and commissioners, despite a little soreness at the contest, in consequence of the determined punctuality of the Royal Commission and Executive Committee in the matter of the Exhibition, are now delighted with the reception their claims have met with at the hands of those whom they looked upon, in many instances, as grasping and selfish rivals. The manner in which the whole of the business has been conducted, the kindness, consideration, and hospitality they have received, has impressed them with a high sense of the English character, which in itself will prove no mean element of future good-will.

Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. have arranged for the whole of their workmen and 2000 in number to visit the Crystal Palace, giving them two days holiday for that purpose, and a half-crown on each day towards their expenses. The Directors of the Iron and Citizen Steam-boat Companies have also arranged to give their men (above 500 in number) a holiday, to visit the Great Exhibition, and have provided them with their expenses for the same.

The Surgical Instrument Makers' Committee of Exhibitors dined at the Artichoke Tavern, Blackwall, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Philip, of St. James's-street, presided, and was supported by Messrs. Williams, Biggs, Ferguson, Gressmith, and Simpson (members of the committee), and others connected with the trade.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has contributed £25, and his Grace the Duke of Sutcleuch £20, to the Nelson Memorial Fund.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when inspecting Mr. Martin's new picture, "The Day of Judgment," on Tuesday last, was graciously pleased to signify his desire, through the Hon. Colonel Grey, to purchase Mr. Martin's picture of "Moses viewing the Promised Land."

By a decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Knight Bruce, on Tuesday, Richard Henry Christian Hutchins, son of a Sussex gentleman who married in Calcutta, but who has for some time been a cripple, and an inmate of the Brighton Workhouse, has been declared entitled to a sum of £2184 os. 6d., and interest, under the will of a maternal great uncle, a person of "Chec-chee" extraction.

On Saturday last the Protectionists of Hampshire, to the number of 500, entertained Mr. G. F. Young, in St. John's Room, Winchester: F. W. Fleming, Esq., in the chair.

Arrangements have been entered into by the trustees of the docks of Birkenhead and the Dock Warehouse Company to co-operate for carrying on the outer works of the docks on the plans of Mr. Abernethy, C.E. We congratulate the promoters of Birkenhead on the important prospect these arrangements foreshadow, that a deep-water entrance, and of to the exigencies of the times, will speedily be obtained.

At the last Chester assizes, Thomas Smith, J. Feehan, James Haggarty, and Matthew Griffin, with another prisoner, since discharged, were convicted of a riot at Birkenhead, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. A petition praying for a mitigation of the sentence received 17,000 signatures in one day. It was presented to Sir George Grey by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., Sir George Stephen, and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. Upon considerat on of the whole facts of the case, her Majesty the Queen ordered the immed ate discharge of the prisoners.

The Duke of Wellington has abated the rents of his Strathfieldsaye estates. He Grace inquired of the steward if he had made any abatement of the rents, and the steward replied that he had not, for he considered the rents well paid cheerfully, without asking for any reduction. The Duke replied, that was the very reason why the abatement should be made, and he directed that it should be made on the last, as well as on the rentals of the current year.

By a "concordat" just terminated between the Crown of Portugal and the Holy See, the Goa prieats are to have no jurisdict ... whatever within the British territories the Archbishop of Goa is to remain in the only one that is at present in charge of the temporalities, and may be exempted from the bonds over to Dr. Carew, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cashel.

A return procured by Sir R. Hall shows that the Bishop of Exeter holds, with the bishoprick, in commendam, the treasurership of the cathedral, with a canonry, and the rectory of Shobrooke. The value of the former is £1199, and of the latter, £580. Besides which he has a stall in Durham Cathedral, which averages about £3600 a year. There are 43 preferments in the diocese, ranging from £20 to £1000 a year.

A meeting of influential gentlemen and tradesmen of the diocese of Exeter, members of the Church of England, was held on Saturday, at the Athenæum, to protest against the Synod proposed to be held by the Bishop of Exeter on the 25th inst.: Sir John Kennaway, Bart., presided. A form of protest was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure signatures, and take the necessary steps for its publication.

The Parliamentary Committee on steam communication with India, China, and Australia, have decided by a majority of 11 to 8 in favour of the route to Australia by the Cape, as being the most desirable for the transport of the mails.

A Parliamentary paper, printed at the instance of Mr. Alderman Copeland, contains a return of the names of all persons, being collectors of the assessed taxes, and assessed taxes, who have been in default from the 1st of January, 1848, to the 31st December, 1850. It appears that the total number of defaulters is 77; namely, 43 on account of income-tax and 34 on account of assessed taxes. In the majority of cases no security was given by the collectors, and in several instances the arrears, or a portion of them, have been recovered from the collectors themselves. The total amount of default during the three years did not exceed £20,000.

The *Edinburgh Witness*, a strong Free Kirk and dissenting newspaper, in reviewing a book entitled "Church Polity," by Mr. A. C. ... takes the following candid admission. The result, probably, of the difficulty the Free Kirkites experience in "raising the wind:"—"Dry-as-dust disquisitions on the voluntary principle are now behind time. Sensible people are now beginning to see that Mr. Voluntary Principle—the enemy of all other principles—is but an unprincipled impostor."

A monster pike was captured on Thursday week, by Mr. Wilson Tyson, of Hawkshead, whilst trolling opposite the Rag Point, Westmoreland. This is the third which has been taken within the present month, and weighs 20 lb., being the largest yet taken in a quarter of a pound.

The *Calcutta Englishman* quotes a paragraph from a Sydney paper of February last, to the effect that two vessels had been lowered, and an accidental explosion of the powder on board April, about 100 miles off Penang. The ship *Adelaide*, a British vessel, Captain Lovett, was completely destroyed, and the vessel in company saw the rapid progress of the flames, but were compelled to leave, as their private property lay behind them.

Great efforts are making in the United States, to induce Jenny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum induce the belief that the object may be effected.

Accounts to the 16th of March, from the Sandwich Islands, report aggressive movements of the French, to repel which the King (Kamahamaha) and Government were about to appeal to the American people. The French authorities had threatened to destroy the fortress and blockade the port, unless the whole treaty demands were not repealed; they also demanded a seat in the Cabinet, and that in future all the official correspondence of the island should be carried on in the French language. The Cabinet will not assent to any one of the demands.

Galveston (Texas) letters contradict the reported death of Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief.

Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton is appointed to administer the government of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, in the place of Sir William Colebrooke, the Governor-in-Chief, during his leave of absence. Joseph Pope, Esq., is appointed treasurer of Prince Edward's Island.

George Poles, Charles Young, W. Swabey, J. Warburton, J. Pope, W. Warren Lord, J. Jardine, E. Whelan, and Stephen Rae, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Executive Council of Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Richard Barnett, the extensive draper, in the Piazza, Covent-garden, has, with a praiseworthy liberality, presented the charity-scholars of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with 1s. 6d. for each child, and 2s. 6d. for each teacher, to enable them to visit the Crystal Palace.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Drew (a brother of Mr. Drew, dentist, St. James-street), residing at Chatham, in crossing the rails from the platform at Wouldham station, slipped down, and a train of empty carriages passing over him, killed him on the spot.

In the gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will be held, on the 4th and 5th June for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, hitherto unknown in this country, and consisting of the bands of the 3d and 42d Highlanders, and of the Royal Artillery, which, for the first time, will be formed into one corps, and perform together.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 17th ult. publishes a sentence of the Supreme Tribunal of the Sacred Consulta, condemning Pietro Ercoli, aged 34, to the galleys for 20 years, for having, on the night of the 10th of May, attempted to prevent one Luigi Cianniui from lighting a cigar he wanted to smoke; that the Tribunal, after having heard the witnesses, and delivered the said accused to the Propaganda of Mazzini, has assumed.

On Saturday, a Highland ox, weighing 140 stone, bred and fed by Sir Thomas Acland Knight, of Beechwood Park, Herts, and selected by the celebrated cattle judge, Mr. Torr, of Aylesbury, was roasted whole in the Prof ssor of Agriculture's Symposium, in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday, amidst an immense concourse of the nobility and gentry. The evening terminated with a series of pyrotechnic illuminated *tableaux*.

The Mayor of Limoges is about to place bronze plates, with appropriate inscriptions, on the houses in that town in which the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, Marshal Jourdan, and Marshal Bugeaud were born.

A letter from Hobart Town states that Mr. Meagher the Irish political exile, was about to be married to Miss Bennett, daughter of a farmer near New Norfolk.

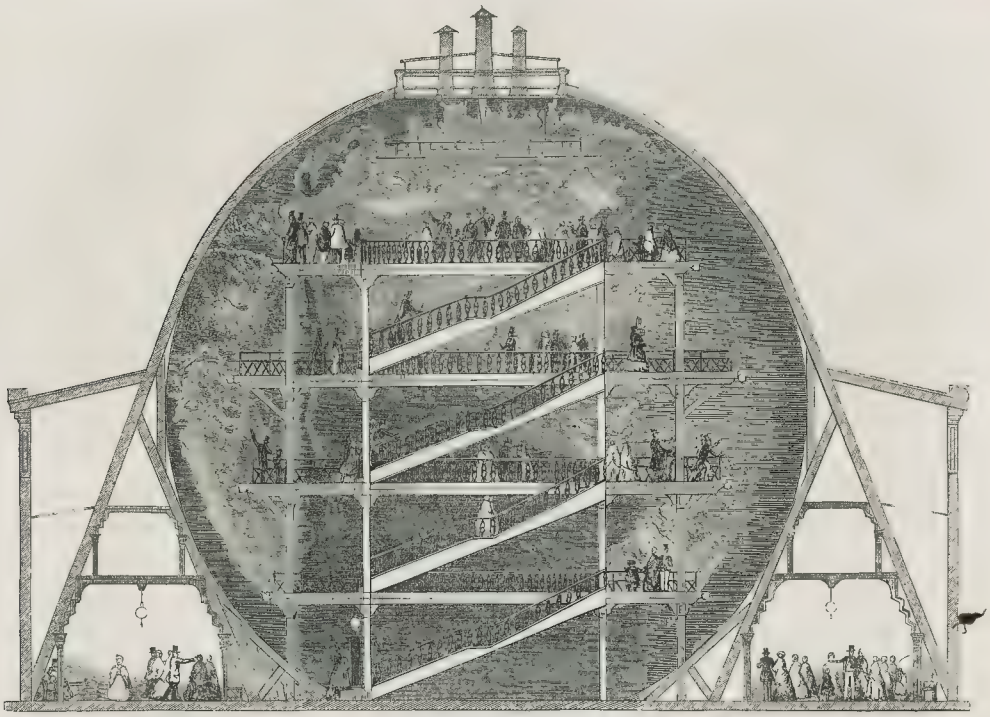
On Saturday afternoon, during the crowded promenade, M. Schweitzer, a Swiss gentleman, was thrown with great violence from his horse, and stunned, in addition to other injuries, a very severe and complicated case found fracture of the arm. Two medical gentlemen, Mr. Garrett and Mr. M'Cann, were fortunately present, and promptly rendered every assistance, and it is hoped that the limb may be saved. Mr. Schweitzer is a son of one of the wine merchants of Vevay, and has been a pupil of Mr. Crocker, at Drimpton, was discovered to be on fire. The inmates had with such terrific fury, that before it could be subdued four cottages were consumed. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

The Duke of Leinster has recently let several large farms in Kildare (Ireland) to Scotch farmers, and upwards of a dozen of the new settlers are located between Athy and Castledermot. Near Roscommon there are three Cheshire farmers located; their farms adjoin, and are about 100 Irish acres each.

The following paragraph, under the head of "mesmerism," appears in a Dublin paper:—"It may be in the recollection of our readers, that Sir Philip Crampton, some time since, in order to test the powers alleged to be possessed by persons in what is called the clairvoyant state, professed by the mysterious influence of mesmerism, offered to enclose a bank note for £100, in a sealed envelope, which should become the property of any individual who could, while blindfolded and in the mesmeric sleep, tell its date and number. This challenge has been accepted by Mr. Hill H. Hardy."

ASCOT RACES, 1851.—SKETCH ON THE ROAD—STAINES BRIDGE.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS NEWSPAPER PENNY



MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.—SECTIONAL VIEW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ASCOT RACE PLATE.

THE three Cups, or groups, contended for in the past week, at Ascot, are fine specimens of modelling and construction, and will support the reputation of their respective artists.

The principal prize, the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE, is modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, Haymarket. It is a shell-shaped cistern, or wine-cooler, supported on scrolls, which rest on a base of ebony, the surmounting group being a sledge attacked by wolves. The composition is remarkably fine, and the execution alike meritorious.

The QUEEN'S GOLD CUP is by the same artist and manufacturers. It is a group of travellers in the desert, at their place of repose for the evening, a camel and its driver, and a Turkish horseman, whose Arab steed is displaying his characteristic antipathy to the camel.

The ROYAL HUNT CUP, the third prize, is from a design of Mr. A Brown, manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (successors to Storr and Mortimer), New Bond-street, goldsmiths and silversmiths to her Majesty. It is a cup of the Italian school, and is surmounted with a Highland deer-stalker and his dog: the vase is decorated with oak, and bears a group of stags; and at the foot are a blood hound, staghound, and greyhound. The whole is cleverly modelled, and ably executed in silver.

ASCOT RACE PLATE.—THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VASE

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

TUESDAY.

From the outline of the engagements for the week published on Monday, it was evident that the prospects of the meeting in respect of sport were barely up to the Ascot standard; and, in particular, that the attractions of the third and last days were materially lessened by the withdrawal of the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur from the Emperor's Plate, and the discontinuance of the Great Western Railway Handicap. With the provision for the first day (always the best of the four) no fault could be found; as, allowing for the probability of small fields for three or four races, it included many events of interest. The meeting commenced most favourably as regarded weather, and with an *éclat* which the presence of her Majesty alone could have given.

The Court movements have always been so remarkable for punctuality, that some little surprise was manifested at the non-appearance of the Royal cortège at the entrance of the new mile until a few minutes of the time fixed for the first race - half-past one. It consisted of nine carr iages-and-four, preceded as usual by the Master of the Buckhounds and the Royal huntsman, and was attended by the usual retinue of mounted servants. In the carriage with the Queen were the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Alexy of the Netherlands. Prince Albert followed in the next, with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke of Cambridge. In the other carriages were the Prince of Leiningen, the Dukes of Devonshire, Norfolk, and Newcastle, the Marquises of Westminster and Abercorn, the Countess of Desborough, Sir George and Lady Grey, Lady Olivia Grosvenor, Lady Adelaide Seward, Lady Constance Gower, Lord William Powlett, and the Lords and Ladies in Waiting. It is scarcely necessary to add that her Majesty's reception was loyal and affectionate. It was graciously acknowledged

The Grand Stand, which has undergone several improvements since last year, one of the most important being the raising of the lawn so as to admit of a much better view of the racing than heretofore, was very fully and fashionably attended. We noticed in it and in the smaller stands appropriated to the stewards of the races and the Jockey Club the following influential members of the aristocratic and sporting circles :- His Excellency the Swedish Min ster; Dukes of Rutland, Richmond, and Buccleuch; Marquises of Exeter, Waterford, Ely, Stafford, Drogheda, Kildare, Worcester, and Clanricarde; Marchioness of Salisbury, Drogheda, Stafford, and Kildare; Earls Zetland, Granville, March, Eglinton, Uxbridge, Strafmore, Strathmore, Chesterfield, Wilton, Easton, Mansfield, Grosvenor, Cardigan, Glengall, Durham, and Airlie; Countesses Granville, March, Eglinton, Strafmore, Chesterfield, and Wilton; Viscount Canterbury, Combermere, Clifden, Torrington, Enfield, Villiers, Lascel es, Cranley, Newport, Newark, Anson, Dungarvon, Exmouth, and Emlyn; Viscountesses Cranley, Torrington, Enfield, Newport, Emlyn; Lords Stanley, Robert Pelham, Clinton, Robdeadin, Burleigh, H. Gordon Lennox, G rge Paget, Villiers; Ladies Bateman, Elizabeth Lascelles, Burleigh, Elizabeth Grey Egerton, &c. . Hon. Messrs. S. Herbert, R. Boyle, H. Pitt. Captain Ross, Frederick Villiers, Francis Villiers, James Macdonald, Lascelles, A. Hood, G. Anson, G. Barrington, W. Bagot, Cecil Forester, — Petre, F. Lave-on. C. B. Philips, S. Lawley, &c. ; Hon. Mesdames White, Melville, G. Anson, A. Villiers, S. Herbert, Phipps, &c ; Sirs J. Hawley, W. Fraser, W. W. Wynn, W. Codrington, G. H. Beswal, Colonel Peel, Colonel Newton, Colonel Wyndham, &c.

It will be seen from the above list that the display of "rank, beauty, and fashion" was worthy of Ascot. We cannot speak so well of the general attendance, which, it must be admitted, was below the average. The receipts at the Stand were the greatest ever known on the first day.

THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

Immediately after the arrival of her Majesty racing commenced, and proceeded up to the Ascot Stakes, which was not run until near four o'clock. Immediately after its decision, the illustrious party in the Royal Stand departed for Windsor Castle. Five races succeeded the Handicap, and about half past six a long and most excellent day's sport was brought to a close. The following are the results :—

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Mr. Death's The Moor (W. Abdale), 1. Capt Archdall's Sphynx (Richards), 2.

The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. —Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Johnson), 2.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each —Sir J. Hawley's Morry Peal (J. Marson), 1. Lord Caledon's Aston Smith (Marlow), 2.

The Ascot Stakes of 30 sovs. each.—Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Flatman), 1. Lord Wilton's Herbert (Crouch), 2.

The Ascot Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Duke of Richmond's Red Hind (Kitchener), 1. Mr. A. Scott's Sorceress (Templeman), 2.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Pitsgethon (Marlow), 1. Sir J. Hawley's the Ban (J. Marson), 2.

The Second Ascot Triennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.— Lord J. Scott's Miscrims (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Eglinton's Cnsus (Marlow), 2.

The Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Powney's Lamartine (A. Day), 1. Mr Neville's Artisan (F. Butler), 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.—Lord Dorchester's The Chase (A. Day), 1. Mr. Payne's Hurwata (Flatman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

To-day there was a very fair show of fashionable company in the Grand Stand, including his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The subjoined description of the racing will show a very satisfactory "total," a large field for the Hunt Cup, and a sequence of five "cups" in favour of the fielders :—

The Fernhill Stakes of 15 sovs. each.—Mr. Magenis's Sorcerer (Bartholozow), 1. Mr. Greville's Adine (Crouch), 2.

Sweepstakes of 18 sovs. each.—Mr. Thomas's Cornelius (Flatman), 1. Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 2.

The Royal Hunt Cup of 300 sovs —Mr. H. Robinson's Sir Charles (H. Grater), 1. Lord Clifden's Longbow (Flatman), 2.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs. each.—Mr. Greenville's Barcelona (Flatman), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Merry Peal (J. Marson), 2.

Plate of £70 (Handicap) — Mr. Meagan's Louis Philippe (Mahon), 1. Mr. Hughes's b f by Cowl out of Celandine (Cowley), 2.

His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.—Mr. Arnold's Pitsford (A. Day), 1. Captain Lowther's King Charming (G Sharp), 2.

The Windsor Town Plate of £50.—Lord Exeter's Prosiaw (Norman), 1. Mr. Armstrong's f by Ambassador out of Matilda (Osborne), 2.

THURSDAY.

If the list of racing for to-day fell somewhat short of that of Tuesday, it was still satisfactory in quantity, though we cannot say much for the quality.

The Queen and Royal party arrived on the course shortly before half-past-one o'clock, the procession consisting of six carriages and four, and four pony phaetons. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were loudly cheered, both on their arrival on the course and on their appearance at the window of the Royal Stand with the Royal children. At two o'clock the first race of the day -that for the Visitors' Plate—came off, and was almost immediately followed by that for the Emperor's Plate. There was but little betting, owing to the uncertainty existing with regard to Russborough, which it was known that Lord Eglinton had been in treaty for, but it was not known until within a few minutes of the race that the offer had been declined, and the horse would not run. Of the race itself, all that need be said is, that Woolwich waited on the favourite until within the distance, and won cleverly by a length. For the New Stakes, twelve came to the post, Brother to Ethiron winning easily by a length. To this followed the £70 plate immediately after the running for which Her Majesty took her departure, amidst hearty plaudits. The "Queen's weather," as it has been styled, did not hold good to-day, for immediately after the cup was run for, the rain began to come down, and never ceased till the close of the races, at half-past five—the course looking like a forest of umbrellas, and the formation of a regular betting ring rendered impossible. The fashionables present were very numerous, and the races of the day were got through as satisfactorily as possible. The following is the return of the races :—

The Visitors' Plate.—Nious, 1. Artisan, 2.
The Emperor's Plate.—Woolwich, 1. Little Jack, 2.
Sir James Emerald Stakes.—The Ban, 1. Midge, 2.
The New Stakes.—Brother to Ethiron, 1. Grey Tommy, 2.
Plate of £70.—Flare-up, 1. Despair, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.—Pilegrim, 1. Pilegra, 2.
The Stand Plate.—Prosiaw, 1. Joe Muggins, 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To the cosmopolite gathering at Epsom, and the Royal and aristocratic *réunion* at Ascot, will succeed a meeting of a very different character on Monlsey Hurst, on Wednesday and Thursday next. It is essentially for the "million," and affords a treat for man and beast, without those restraints which prevail at most other places. We see every reason to anticipate better racing, and more of it than usual. The other meetings are, Epping, on Monday; Manchester, with a good list, on the same days as Hampton;—Sandown arrangement; Congleton, on Wednesday; Southwell, on Thursday; and Kulghton, on Friday

Cricket Fixtures.—Monday, an All England match at Lord's; and matches at Streatham and Derby. Tuesday, a match at Wolverhampton; Wednesday, matches at Westminster (Household Troops) and Sevenoaks; and Thursday, at Bromley and Kennington Oval.

Aquatics.—On Tuesday, the Royal London Yacht Club match from Erith to Chapman Head and back; and on Saturday, the Isleworth regatta.

TATTERSALL'S

Monday.—Business was too dull this afternoon to require more than a return of the market prices :—

ASCOT STAKES

6 to 5 agst Vatican (t)	8 to 1 agst Alderaman	10 to 1 agst Chearful
7 to 1 —— Ess ler (t)	10 to 1 —— Vatican	

THE QUEEN'S VASE

4 to 1 agst Maiden colt	5 to 1 agst Little Jack

THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL—5 to 4 agst Mocrima.

NEW STAKES

7 to 4 agst Bro to Ethiron	2 to 1 agst Queen Anne colt	4 to 1 agst Ethiot

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—7 to 4 agst Prunsoe. 3 to 2 agst Russb rough.

DERBY

16 to 1 agst Elcot	25 to 1 agst Voice of Trumps		40 to 1 agst Hoolaken (t)
20 to 1 —— Brocher to Ethi- thiron	33 to 1 —— Queen Anne colt		40 to 1 —— Maidstone (t)
	40 to 1 —— Hamdreweed (t)		
	13 to 1 agst Exeter (t)	15 to 1 agst Mountain Deer	

ETON REGATTA.

This brilliant and animating affair, so interesting to Etonians, came off on Wednesday, with more than ordinary *éclat*.

Early in the morning, the Ait, boats, barges, and wharfs were decorated with royal standards, union-jacks, and elegant banners, of every hue and device, and the river above bridge was alive with craft of all sizes and sizes. The sociability and gaiety from all parts of the kingdom were continually arriving throughout the day.

At half-past six o'clock, a little before the time of the starting of the boats for Old Surley, the Brocas was crowded with fashionables.

Shortly before seven o'clock the Eton Montem Prince Albert unexpectedly rode into the Brocas, affording the highest gratification to all present.

At seven o'clock the boats left for Surley Hall in the following manner :—

UPPER BOATS.

Monarch, 10-oar.—Blundell, ma., captain of the boats; Mr. Trefusis, Graham Warre, Watson, Luttrell, Welby, Nevill, Byng, Legge. Freemantle, steerer.

Victory.—Meade King, second captain; Clive, Bridges, Antrobus, Barton, Gelen, Robertson, Johnson, steerer.

Prince of Wales.—Ewart, captain; Rolt, Arkwright, Earl of Lincoln, Lonsdale, Fitzgerald, Scott, ma., Prodgers, Gwynne. Holford, steerer.

LOWER BOATS.

Britannia.—Pemberton, captain of the lower boats; Mr. Fiennes, Clayton, Lord Norvey, Fletcher, Rendel, Chapman, Mynors. Lord E. Clinton, steerer.

Dreadnought.—Arbuinot, captain; Wigram, ma., Pinckney, Field, Tyssen, West, Radclyffe, ——, steerer.

Thetis.—Peach, captain; Blundell, mi., ——, Lloyd, Hencage, Whitley, Moore, Campion. Clough, ma., steerer.

St. George — Harding, captain; ——, ——, Parish, Sir B. Hamilker, Seale, Hayne, ——, ——, Barners. Mr. Bertie, steerer.

On arriving at Surly Hall, the gentlemen partook of an elegant repast, which was set out for them in a manner on the opposite shore; after which the boats were again manned in the same order they arrived, and the crews returned to Windsor Bridge, which they reached about nine o'clock, where a brilliant display of fireworks took place, and the company dispersed.

MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.

The gigantic Globe of Mr. James Wyld, M.P., now opened in Leicester-square, is modelled on a scale of ten geographical miles to an inch horizontal, or six inches to a degree, and it is one mile to an inch vertical, the diameter being sixty feet. By means of a gradual ascent at different stages, this colossal figure of the earth, with its mountain and valley, sea and river, may be viewed from a moderate distance. The objects just mentioned are represented by numberless raised blocks, and castings in plaster, figured on the interior concave of the sphere, the fittings up of which must have been both difficult and expensive. The President of the Royal Geographical Society, in his late address, stated that Mr. Wyld was good enough to show and explain to him the whole of his undertaking, with which he was both surprised and pleased. "Recollecting that only a limited part of the sphere can meet the eye at once, it occurred to Mr. Wyld, that by figuring the earth's surface on the interior instead of the exterior of his g obe, the observer would be enabled to embrace the distribution of land and water, with the physical features of the Globe, in one view. And in this," added the president, "he has succeeded; from the great size, the examiner of details is hardly aware that he is gazing on a cavity. The attempt is well worthy of the projector and of the spirit of the age."

Little need be added to such high praise; but the last phrase reminds us that Mr. Wyld has himself recorded, that, "but for the Industrial Exhibit.on, his work would never have been undertaken. The congregation in London of the different nations and races of our empire and of the world of foreigners, has suggested for the first completion of a great model of the Earth's surface, and the realisation of a thought which had for many years occupied his mind." We are also informed, that, had time and the occasion permitted, and had obstructions not been offered by some of the inhabitants of Leicester-square, Mr. Wyld would have endeavoured, by the formation of attached galleries, classrooms, and museums, to render the institution still more available for the allied sciences of geography and ethnology; nor does he yet abandon the hope of being able to do so. What is already realised, however, is an important boon, and calculated to supersede to a great extent the inefficient use of maps.

On the first inspection, the observer cannot fail of being deeply impressed with the disproportion of land and water. "Once water was the world." Here are great oceans, covering 150,000,000 square miles, continents and isles occupying only 60,000,000. The immense expanse of water, in which the northern hemisphere is brought out in strong contrast with the wide-spread lands of the northern ; and the great chains of mountains, which are remarkable features of the Earth's surface, are shown to be ranged in a circle round the ocean and the Indian Sea. The water-shed, or river-course, of every country is laid down, and the great areas drained are exhibited—phenomena connected, of course, with the elevations and depressions of the land."

Mistakes are inevitable to be avoided, but the advantages of being now able to embrace at one view the whole of the globe. Much has still to be learned by this means. Mr. Wyld has well observed, that geographical science is still incomplete, and that, "after the labours of a life, the great Humboldt even has had to extend his studies, and in the "Cosmos" presents to us a further developement of his early essays. In the passage of the work alluded to through the process of translation, Colonel Sabine indeed found new matter still to be added, and further emendation to be still necessary; and Mr. Wyld is right in inferring that it may be asserted without presumption, that the "Cosmos" is even now in arrear of our advanced knowledge. The Globe in Leicester-square, therefore, will require to be constantly visited, and will repay the student for renewed investigation. We should counsel Mr. Wyld to procure lectures on the different topics suggested by its contemplation to be delivered at set periods, and in due course This gratuitous would at once raise the exhibition to the status of an institution.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle Cruvelli appeared on Saturday night as *Norma*. After the versions of the character presented by Mdlle Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Parodi, and Madame Foremini, since the secession of Grisi, and the results of those successive attempts on public opinion, it was perilous policy to pursue for Mdlle. Cruvelli to risk the admiration; her reputation will, however, not suffer by the attempt, although it is a performance which will more assuredly net take the town by storm The talents of Mdlle. Cruvelli are great; but her style is in a state of transition; she has yet to moderate the very exaggerated tendency she exhibited on her first appearance three years since. She has all the elements to occupy the highest position, and she can well afford to be told that her defects can easily be corrected, if she will but study in the right model. Nature has gifted her with a rich, sonorous, and powerful voice of extraordinary compass; but she essays effects with this noble organ that she cannot achieve; the forces the higher notes of the register in harsh *roulades*, in order to make a cap-trap contrast with her contralto notes. Her vocalisation was most legitimate and pleasing in the *mezza voce* passages of tenderness; in the delivery of the lofter emotions she was less successful: to arrive at the happy medium between impetuosity and exaggeration is the *crux scl'entiæ* is the great secret of histrionic and vocal genius. Madame Cruvelli made one of the most splendid and sublime impersonations of the Pythoness, but marred the impression subsequently by over-ambitious coldness. The recitative lacked declamatory dignity; in the expression of maternal affection she was more tormented; and in the rich finale the denunciation of *Pollio*, "Oh! di qual sei la vittima," was given with more dragging irony than rapid bitterness, and therefore failed to excite the auditory. We object, also, to Mdlle. Cruvelli's attitude at the close of the finale, as a complete misconception; she points with one arm of defiance at the faithless Roman, and places the other hand on the head of *Adalgisa*, as if in the way of motherly protection and blessing. In the latter sentiment lies the part of the fiery Priestess of the Druids, who has just discovered that *Adalgisa*, whom *Norma* has released from her vows, is her successful rival! The head too much upraised and the arms too angularly whirled are defective gesticulation, usually modified and, generally, it may be suggested to Mdlle. Cruvelli that a more subdued reading will increase the force of her histrionic power.

Madame Guillani's *Adalgisa* was excellently sung; and in both duos, with *Norma*, she fully participated in the plaudits of the audience. She is an admirable musician; and, with a little more study of the characters, would be as effective in the *High Pyritone* as many *artistes* of infinitely higher pretensions. Fardini is deficient in power; otherwise there was much merit in his *Pollio*, for the music of which his compass and quality of voice are well. Lablache's *Oroveso* was full of dignity, his ponderous tones telling in the concerted pieces; his one exclamation, "Madre!" in the last scene, was sublime, and more powerfully truthful in sentiment and force than anything in effect than all the grandest and elaborate contortions of all the other *artistes* in the cast put together—such is the true force of histrionic genius.

The ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," in which Carlotta Grisi dances so exquisitely, and mimes so eloquently and piquantly, concluded the entertainments, the house being quite crowded, and Cruvel l's impersonation having been honoured with every possible rapture. As there is a lull in the way by M. St. Georges and Taglioni, for Mdlle. Monti, would it not be a source of increased attraction if Carlotta Grisi could be included in the cast? Two such mimes as Monti and Carlotta Grisi are indeed rarely seen.

On Tuesday night there was a fashionable assemblage to witness Sontag and Lablache in Alary's "Tre Nozze." The pa.ks duo between these two great artists and the polka variations of the *prima donna* created the usual sensation. Her palacea was encored, as also the duo ("Barcarola") with Gardoni, and the trio with Guilini and Ida Bertrand. The ballet was the picturesque "L'Ile des Amours."

On Wednesday night, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was given, for the fourth time, with Mdlle. Cruvelli, Madame Guilani. Mr. Sims Reeves, Signori Coletti, Balanchi, Mercuriali, and Casanova; followed by the second, third, and fifth acts of Auber's "Gustave," sustained by Mdlle. Fiorentini, Mdlle Feller, and Mdlle. Caroline Dupree. Signor Casanova, Lorenze, F. Lablache, and M. Poultier. Amalia Ferraris danced in the Pas des Fées, in the ball-room scene.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was revived, Madame Sontag resuming her beautiful performance of *Norina*, and the brothers of basse appearing as *Don Pasquale* The piquant acting and brilliant vocalisation of Sontag, and the unctuous humour of Lablache, render this work one of the most popular operas in the repertory. To appreciate the high artistic intelligence of Lablache, it is only necessary to contrast his *Don Pasquale* and *Baron d'Acetos* ("Tre Nozze") ; similar as the two characters are, he presents them under two totally different aspects. The last act of "Lucia," with Mdlle. Caroline Dupree and Mr. Sims Reeves, a selection from "Esmeralda," with "Les Cosmopolites," concludes the attractive programme.

Last night (Friday), for the fourth *soirée extraordinaire*, Bellini's "Norma" was announced, with the 2nd and 3rd acts of "Masaniello" and "Les Mélomanophones."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," was given for the second time, last Saturday night, to a well-filled house; the two overtures were again rapturously encored, and the accompaniments throughout, to finely executed under Costa's direction, were the main sources of attraction Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Signori Tamberlik, Tagliafico, Stigelli, Polonini, and Herr Formes, constituted a magnificent *ensemble* in the ca-t.

On Tuesday night, "Lucrezia Borgia," with the second act of "Der Freyschutz," sustained by Mmes. Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, Tamberlik, Polonini, and Formes, were announced; but, owing to Marlo's hoarseness, "Norma" was substituted for the former opera. The house was crowded from the pit to the ceiling. With the exception of Mdlle. Bertrandi's *Adalgisa*, which was much too cold and tame, although not deficient in grace and correctness, the execution of "Norma" was remarkably fine and imposing. Grisi was grand, terrible, and sublime. To her esthetical attainments are superadded chivalric attributes, never possessed by any other representative of the *Druidical Priestess*. With her rich, luscious tones, she combines in the vocalisation genera rofinement and delicacy of execution; her *fioriture* is as varied as it is striking. She is never exaggerated, but always appears to act and sing with ease and naturalness, looking the absolute ruler of the votaries of the temple of Iru inani in their presence, but when with *Pollio* and *Adalgisa* the high wrought tragic emotions of the wronged woman predominate. It is in the union of face, figure, personal beauty, expression, voice, gesture, facility and power of vocal exertion, and intensely dramatic declaration, that Grisi's *Norma* has distanced all her competitors, and that physically and artistically it stands forth as the perfect Greco-poem of histrionic genius. There is but one *Norma*, and Grisi is the prophet. To follow her is the phrase of homage that would be to the every sense of this unappreciable display of histrionic supremacy. Let us record that she roused the auditory to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, the pit rising *en masse* as usual at her noblest points, and that there was no end to the ovations at the close of each act.

The music *Oroveso* of Formes, the startling singing of Tamberlik as *Pollio* (no tenor having so forcibly relieved this part from its repulsiveness), and the admirable exertions of the orchestra (including the military band) and chorus, completed the fine *ensemble*.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni" was revived with the following cast:—*Donna Anna*, Mdme. Grisi; *Donna Elvira*, Mdle. Bertrandi; *Zerlina*, Mdme. Castellan; *Il Commendatore*, Signor Tagliafico; *Masetto*, Herr Polonini; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Tamberlik; *Leporello*, Herr Formes; and *Don Giovanni*, Signor Tamburini.

The return of the popular tenor was most cordially greeted He is in excellent voice, and sang and acted with infinite taste and vivacity. He was encored, both in the drinking song and the serenade, and in the "La ci darem," with Castellan. Mdlle. Bertrandi sang the part of *Elvira* with much merit; she was nervous, but sang the difficult "Ah tradi" cleverly. Mario's cold not having departed, Tamberlik was the *Ottavio*, and, for the first time, it may be stated that Mario was not missed; Tamberlik's fine voice and expressive style in "Il mio tesoro," which was demanded twice. Nothing could be finer than his vocalisation. he made a great hit in the finale to the first act. The "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai carino" of Castellan, were encored; as also the trio "Protegga il giusto cielo," sung by Grisi, Bertrandi, and Tamberlik. It was a magnificent *ensemble*, and the house was filled in every part.

ST. JAMES'.

The return of Mdlle. Rachel to this theatre was on Monday welcomed by a fashionable audience. Her *rôle* on the occasion was the *Phèdre*, in which she was passionate and artistic as ever. With one exception on the English stage, we have no actress capable of illustrating the heroic and poetic. French tragedy requires its exemplification; and Mdlle. Rachel is unequalled by natures and art for a practical instructress. Her style has already become popular with English playgoers, and we hope from it the most beneficial histrionic issues.

PRINCESS'.

An adaptation of M. Dumas' "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," by the author of "The Templar," under the title of "The Duke's Wager," was produced on Wednesday. Mr. Slous, in giving to the English public a version of the effective play, has prudently sacrificed the comic to the serious interest His lovers are the right amount of sincere passion, and the latter quite commendable. Mr. Charles Kean, as *Leon St Mars*, is just such an enthusiast as would stake his life on the turn of the dice, and commit suicide in the name of honour. No performer in the modern stage can approach Mr Kean in his assumption of the gentleman. He moves with the ease of the drawingroom; yet, when occasion requires, can give such depth and tone to the character, as to elevate it into the ideal sphere. His scenes with *Mdle Lestelle de Belle Isle* (Mrs. Charles Kean) were energetic, pointed, and solemn, full of fine feeling, and effective without exaggeration. He was admirably supported by his wife's performance of the heroine, who has some situations to realise of intense interest and passionate force. We use the word "realise" advisedly, for this is what Mrs. Kean did in her interviews with the profligate *Richelieu* (Mr. Alfred Wigan), partic.larly in the famous one in which she gives him the "lie," only to be herself confounded with the evidence of her own ring. Perhaps the res lution was carried too far, for the impression became painful. It is a rule of the highest art, that its exhibitions should stop short of this point, and even in the depths of despair be redeemed within the limits of poetic pleasure. This, at least, is Shakspearian art; that of M. Dumas, is, we know, of a more prosaic sort. We concede, then, much to the

domestic interest of the subject. Mr. Wigan, as the Beentiens Duke, played with his accustomed verve and intelligence; nor may we pass over Mrs. Winstan.y as the *Marchioness de Pri.* She looked the character grandly and acted it forcibly. The house was crowded, of course, the piece perfectly successful. The scenery, it need scarcely be added, was beautifully painted.

MUSIC.

ERNST'S CONCERT.

The above grand entertainment, given on Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms, which were filled to overflow, has been the musical event of the week. There was a full orchestra, of which Mr. Lavenu and Mr. Eckert were alternately conductors, and Mr. Wily first violin. Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and a spirited overture in E of the Amber school, "Anne of Gierstein," by Lavenu, with the march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," were finely executed. M. Sllas performed admirably an andante and finale from his concerto in C minor, composed when he was quite a boy, but containing evidence of his early genius. The slow movement is scored in beautiful and picturesque style; the rondo required a more distinctive theme than it possessed to invest it with interest. Piatti and Bottesini, in a concertino duo, for violoncello and contra-basso, on themes from Halévy's "Partisan," display the astonishing improvements on their respective instruments to the highest advantage—each developing impassioned feeling in the flowing cantabile, and astonishing the auditory by prodigious execution in the contra-bassa flourishes, of course, the most marvellous of these. Ernst played three times: first, Beethoven's only violin concerto; secondly, his own fanciful composition, the "Rondo Papagena;" and, finally, the "Il Pirata" caprice. It was the general remark that Ernst was never heard to greater perfection; the reading of the concerto, so unpretending and so essentially, was poetic and intellectual, and the digital skill and wonderful bowing in the two cadenzas which he had invented for the close of the first and last movements quite electrified the assemblage, amongst which were the most finished performers and connoisseurs, whose enthusiasm was shared by the band and general company in the highest degree. The speciality of the genius of Ernst on the violin is, in his instance, the triumph of mind over matter. His touch is the more passionate instance, with a more quick perception and a greater amount of sensibility than any other violinist; his excessive nervous susceptibility may at times make him less sure and finished than his competitors, but from Ernst the hearer may be certain to have the most refined reading and the most subtle and vivid development of the composer's intentions. In pathos in an andante he has no equal; and the individuality with which he invests the ideas of the latter masters is his exclusive achievement. The vocal se.ections were allotted to Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Zerr, Madame Marra, Mdlle. Grammann, Miss Browne, Herr Reichert, Herr Stockhausen, and Mr. Augustus Braham. Miss Catherine Hayes powerfully affected her auditory by her pathetic rendering of *Fidèle's* air, "Ah! mon Fils," from Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" and in the rondo finale, from the "Sonnambula," Madame Marra in an equal *furore*. Madame Rita is another German *debutante*, who, like Mdlle. Zerr, aims at imitations of the manner of Jenny Lind, which, however natural, we own a decided preference, sincerely wishing that the astonishing achievements of the two Teutone songstresses had been impossible.

MUSICAL UNION.

The scheme of Tuesday's extra *matinée* included Onslow's quintet (adagio and rondo), in which Battesini played the violoncello part on the contra-basso; Mozart's quartet in D; the posthumous andante in E; and scherzo in F minor, by Mendelssohn, played by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor, Op. 66, executed by C. Halle, Sainton, and Piatti: a new solo on the contra-bass, by Bottesini, evinced much rich tread, and executed to perfection; and a song, by Schubert, sung by Reichart, which was encored. There was a very full attendance, including the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl of Falmouth, Dean Milman, several foreign commissioners of the Exhibition, Hausmann, Ernst, Berlioz the composer, &c. Ernst leads at the fifth *matinée*; and a new violoncellist, Herr Seligmann, from Paris, will make his *début* at the next extra meeting

MUSICAL EVENTS.

M Billet, on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms, commenced a series of three *matinées* for classical pianoforte and vocal music: he played Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 101; Weber's Polacca in E, "L'Hilarité" Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso in E minor, Op. 14; and studies by Scheibler, Chopin, Thalberg, Kalkbrenner. The instrumental pieces were cellalifully relieved by the charming vocalisation of Madame Anna Thillon in French romances and an air by Mozart, and by the classic Adelle of Herr Siegfried Saloman.

Signor Brizzi gave his annual *matinée musicale*, last Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Signor Gardoni, a pianist from Bologna, Madame Grisi, Madame Castellan, Madame Steffanoni, Signor Tamberlick, Coletti, Ciabatta, Mei, Polonini, Tamburini, jun., R. Costa, with Alary and Biletta as accompanists. A prophkra, by Costa, for male voices, was performed under the direction of his brother, Mr. R. Costa, and was unanimously encored, being well vo-ced and richly harmonised.

Mr. John Parry's "Noise" attracted a large auditory in the Music Hall, last Monday night.

Miss Lizzy Stuart and Mr. G. Tedder gave an evening concert at the Sussex Hall, last Tuesday night, assisted by the marvellous pianoforte-player Bottesini, Mesdames J. Wolf and E. Ward (pino), Master J. Ward (concertina), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Poole, A. and S. Cole, Herr Menge, Messrs. Drayton and Whitworth.

Herr Molique's third and last morning concert of chamber music took place at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday, aided by Mdlle. Molique (piano), Herr Wilt, Herr Schmidt (violin), Mr. Mellon (viola), Signor Reinardi (flute), and Signor Piatti (violoncello), with Mdlle Bertha Johannsen and Herr Stockhausen as vocalists. The concertentainments have been remarkable for their excellence, both in selection and execution. Molique is one of the most distinguished violinists and composers of the age, and his daughter is a charming pianist.

Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove presented their first quartet and solo concert on Thursday morning, at the Mortimer street Rooms, with the co-operation of Miss Rainforth, Mdlle. Verdavaine, Messrs. R. Blagrove, Lucas, Banks, Watson, Clementi, Rice, Hausmann, Guest, and J. L. Hatton. Mr. Henry Blagrove, of the Royal Italian Opera and Philharmonic Society, ranks as one of our first violinists, and was the original founder of the Chamber Concerts, which has achieved so much for art in this country.

The Cecilian Society, on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, under Mr. Gadsby's direction, performed Haydn's second mass, and a selection of music.

Miss Messent and Mr. Herbert, the tenor, had a concert at the Hanover Rooms on Friday. The other vocalists were Mdlle. Grammann, Mdlle. Johannsen, Mdlle. Lavinia, Miss Browne, Herr Pischek, Signor Marchesi, and Mr. F. Bodda. Mdlle Coulon, Mdme. Goffrie (piano), Piatti, Herr Goffrie (violin), and Guilo Regondi (concertina), were the solo players; and M. Frelon, Mr. A. Green, and Signor Bottesini, the accompanists

M. Verdavaine gave his third and last *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Friday night.

The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" last night, at Exeter-Hall, under Costa's direction; the principal vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes

In addition to the extra vocal and orchestral forces of the Royal Italian Opera, under Costa's direction, Mrs. Anderson has engaged them for her annual morning concert on the 20th inst., Herr Pischek, Herr Reichart, Herr Blagrove, Chatterton, and Bottesini, and her niece, Miss Anderson Kirkham.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week will be, the seventh Philharmonic Concert, Mr. F. Chatterton's morning concert, and Mr John Parry's entertainment, on Monday night: on Tuesday, the fifth meeting of the Musical Union, and the concerts of Miss Dolby and the Family Quartett de Romero, on Wednesday, the performance of the Beethoven Quartet Society, Mdlle. Corbett's concert, and the annual concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians—a most excellent institution, in all of which a host of native and foreign celebrities give their gratuitious services; on Thursday, Miss E. Busby's morning concert, on Friday, Mrs. Sunman's Scottish entertainment; and on Saturday, the morning concert of Regondi and Kalkbrenner.

The Choral Fund will perform the "Messiah," for their annual concert, on the 16th inst.

The first morning concert at Her Majesty's Theatre for the season is fixed for the 16th instant, with all the resources of the establishment.

The only musical festival this year will be the annual gathering of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, to be held at Worcester

BEULAH SPA GARDENS.—These beautiful grounds at Norwood, once one of the most frequented breathing places in the environs of London, but which of late years had been deserted property, promise to regain their former popularity. The widow of the original proprietor has recently recovered possession of them, and they were on Tuesday thrown open for the season. The day was a magnificent one, and the gardens appeared to the best advantage. The juvenile band of the Caledonian school, and Mr. Angus Mackay, the Queen's piper, with his little band of youthful pipers, were in attendance, and performed as they marched about the grounds. The red cloak of the gipsy, without which Beulah Spa cannot be considered perfect, was of course not wanting. Notwithstanding that this was the first day, there was a good sprinkling of company, and pic-nics were not unfrequent. Improvements are promised in the gardens, and we trust that, with the inducement of reaching the place by a short railway trip, the Beulah Spa Gardens will again become a favoured resort. The grounds are open to the public daily, except on Sundays.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The improvements made in these delightful grounds for the present season are of a most extensive character, and bring by the crowds which nightly resort to them. Boston's orchestral band attracts at present to the new dancing platform, the Ballet, in the theatre, is very successful; and the Bosjesmans have a host of visitors to witness their interesting feats. Franconi's troupe will very shortly occupy the new hippodrome in the gardens; and this entire establishment, under its present tasteful and efficient management, is increasingly popular.

"THE DEVIL'S DYKE."—A very clever lithograph of the celebrated prospect from "the Dyke," has just been published by Mr. Grant, news-agent, Brighton. It is from a drawing by F. Ford, and is nicely executed in tint by H Vennells. The view is four feet long, and about six inches in depth, and shows the view in distinct detail.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M T Shropshor (Bombay)—Your highly interesting account of the manner of Chess playing among the natives of India is too long for our very limited space: we have thought it best therefore to transfer it to the editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

D L T Now and a most fascinating game.

E T M; A Dorchester You shou'd send your subscription for the Chess Tournament, without further loss of time. In Mr. Long's hand.

MITRE The real "Staunton Chess-men" may be got of Leuchars, in Piccadilly; of Mechi, in Leadenhall-street; and at the Fulgrian Exhibition 3, We never to say at present, owing to some unexplained detention, the famous Staunton players, Jaenisch and Shumoff, have not arrived

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.—We are requested to mention that the subscription lists in furtherance of this forthcoming object will continue open till the end of the month. Those parties who have already subscribed their names, but have not yet paid in the amount of their donation, are requested to forward it without delay to Robert Longbottom, Esq, 8, Carendish-square

J P C of Alton—The mere fact of the King having been checked does not invalidate his privilege of castling

J W L You can change it for another Queen

JOHN HUGHES, Knighton—Both correct, and can be solved in three moves. The other solution is two-mover not good at hand

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 383, by F G R, M P, D D, Rhelms, Lurgo, H D V, M E R, Jack of Shrewsbury, Simple Simon, J B. of Wa cester; Dorvon, St Edmund, Judy, and others.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 384, by St Edmund, F G R, Jack of Shrewsbury, Strickland's, P, of Graham's Town, A. A., and others

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Jack of Shrewsbury, Bath Unit, P, of Graham's Town, Dorvon, and others

* * The Chess Club in connexion with the new Swindon Mechanics' Institution, on the Great Western Railway, are desirous to test their strength with some provincial Chess Club. Address R W Simons, honorary secretary

PROBLEM No. 385.

By Herr H. A. Kromm.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The interest excited by this memorable contest increases daily. During the present week, the first section of matches has been determined; and the victors —Messrs Anderson, Horwitz, Kennedy, Mucklow, Staunton, Saul, Williams, and Wyvill—have subsequently drawn lots for their respective antagonists, with the following result; viz.

Anderson	has to play against	Saul
Staunton	,,	Horwitz
Capt. Kennedy	,,	Wyvill
Williams	,,	Mucklow

The series of games in these matches is to consist of seven, each of the winners of the first four being eligible to contend for the highest prize.

Independent of the general tourney, which is open to competitors of all nations, a number of matches are being played by picked members of the British Provincial Chess Clubs; among the most interesting of which we may particularise those between

Messrs. S. Angas and Boden.		Messrs. Hedges and Wellman.
,, Brian	,, Trelawny, M.P.	,, Ranken ,, Roberston.
,, Deacon	,, Gilby.	

In our next Number we shall be enabled to give the result of all the contests now pending, and also two or three of the most striking games which the keen encounter of the conquerors may elect.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

QUEEN ADELAIDE MEMORIAL FUND.—The first annual meeting of this society, established for the relief of the Female orphan children of officers in the navy and marines, as a memorial to the memory of the late lamented Queen Adelaide, was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday; Admiral Sir Charles Malcom presiding. The report stated that the society originated from the wish of an individual to render one of the memorials suggested by national respect and affection for the character of the late Queen Adelaide a means of assisting, in some degree, the duties in which her name had involved those persons connected with the naval and marine services, who had hitherto been accustomed to look to the Royal bounty as a sure resource in time of need. The parties whom this charity was established to assist did not ask for the means of living in idleness, but to receive such assistance as would give them an education to enable them, by their industry, to live in comfort and respectability. The balance sheet showed that the fund received had been £631 1s. 8d., and the expenditure £148 6s. 10d. They had an investment also of £436 12s. 6d.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On Monday, the annual meeting of this institution took place at the college, Oxford-street; Mr. James Adam Gordon in the chair. The report stated, that, although the subscriptions had increased, the number of pupils had diminished, which had caused a slight decrease in the funds. During the past year, the question of the supply of water to London had occupied the attention of the Government; and Dr. Hofmann, with the sanction of the council, had undertaken the most extensive analysis of the different waters around the metropolis in order to ascertain from whence the purest and best supply could be obtained. The financial statement showed the receipts to have amounted to £1089 17s. 8d., and the expenditure to £1020 14s. 4d., leaving a balance of £169 3s. 4d. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert for his continued patronage of the college.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—On Saturday the second show of flowers for the season took place at the gardens of the society. In consequence, however, of the backward state of the flowers, tickets were exchanged at the doors for Saturday, June 14th, when another show will be held. The rhododendron exhibited by Messrs. Standish and Noble were very fine, and contained some specimens of the brilliant crimson flower which had been heretofore the great desideratum. The azaleas were in favourable bloom, but did not contain anything very new. We must not omit to notice a fine specimen of the *Cupressus funebris*, brought from the Vale of Tempe, on the Peikin River. This is the first time the English public has had an opportunity of seeing this graceful tree. It would be unfair to pass any especial criticism upon the present show, as it may be considered only preparatory. In consequence of the influx of foreign visitors, the society has given notice that each fellow shall have the privilege of admitting four instead of two friends on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays in each week. The drawing-room held at St. James's last week, numbered amongst the visitors, but the society may hope for a more brilliant assemblage upon another occasion. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards Blue and Coldstream Guards were in attendance throughout the day.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS BY THE LORD MAYOR.—At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor, according to ancient custom, nominated the following Gentlemen of London to be publicly put in nomination for the office of Sheriff on Midsummer day; John Thomas Norris, Esq., spectacle-maker; Thomas Cotterell, Esq., cordwainer; Thomas Shepperson, Esq., spectacle-maker, and Joseph Parsley, Esq., merchant tailor.

PURCHASES BY A CITY COMPANY.—We understand that, at a meeting of the Goldsmiths' Company held a few days ago, a resolution was unanimously passed that £5000 should be expended on the purchase of one of the magnificent plate exhibited at the Crystal Palace for the use of the splendid Hall.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday information was given that Count Reventlow, of No. 2, Wilton terrace, Pimlico, his groom-square, had been robbed of a number of valuable articles, amongst which was a Danish Order, of silver, in the form of a star, with a heart in the centre, and had enamelled cross on the top; a silver-gilt medal, having on one side a man in Roman costume; and on the reverse an inscription, commemorative of "Conrad, Comes de Reventlow," born in 1664, and who died in 1708. Also, three gold seals, with chain. Information was also given that a man absconded on Friday week with £43, stolen from his employers, Messrs. Knight and Co., soap-boilers, in old Gravel-lane. He is described, of fair complexion, about 40 years old stout, and bow-legged and wore a white smock-frock.

BREWER'S-COURT RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of these schools was held on Thursday, at the Music Hall, Store-street; the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird in the chair. The report stated the schools had progressed most favourably. An infant day-school had also been opened in September, and, on its opening, forty ragged urchins entered, which number had now increased to 200, and the daily attendance had reached 130. The receipts for the year amounted to £124, and the expenditure to £107 3s., leaving a balance of £16 :7s. 6d.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held, on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. F. Jenkins in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for tolls during the past half-year had amounted to £8039 16s., whilst those of the corresponding period of the preceding half-year were £7267, showing an increase of £672. The bridge and roads continued in a most satisfactory state. The total receipts for the half-year were £8564, and the debt incements £8425, leaving a balance of £139 The report was adopted; and, in course of discussion, it was intimated that there was every reason to believe that ere long this bridge would be taken over by the Government, and opened to the public.

SMITHFIELD.—ITS REMOVAL.—On Wednesday, the parliamentary committee decided that they would not admit evidence on the details of the plan proposed by the corporation for the improvement of Smithfield-market. Mr. Arbor, C. Grote, on behalf of the opposition, said, that, as the committee had thought fit to deprive the corporation of the privilege, he had, on behalf, to announce that they would not proceed further with the case The hon Chairman regretted the learned counsel, whatever he might be inclined to withdraw opposition a together. Mr. Talbot replied in the negative, and said they intended to carry their opposition before another tribunal (the House of Lords), where he trusted justice would be permitted to be done. After the usual formalities the corporation and others representing it then retired from the committee-room. After some discussion, the room was cleared, and, on the re-admission of the public, a ter an absence of half an hour, which was spent in a state of speculation and amusement as to the result, the hon Chairman intimated that the committee had resolved that the preamble of the bill (for providing a commodious market in the suburbs in lieu of Smithfield) was proved.

FATAL RIVER ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday, Captain Artus, of the brig *Melbourne*, lying in Bagsby's Hole, in attempting to ascend the side, missed his hold, fell into the water, and was drowned. Almost at the same time (twelve o'clock), Captain Downie, of the ship *Mentor*, lying off Stone-stairs, Wapping, fell overboard, and perished About 8 o'clock P M., a boat, containing two men and a woman, was swamped near Aldermant-stairs; the crew were saved, but the female, Mrs. Coghlan, residing in Old Gravel-lane, was drowned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births of 764 boys and 769 girls, in all 1533 children, were registered last week. The average number of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1336. The mortality of the metropolis has been greater than usual during the four weeks of May. In the first three returns of the month the deaths numbered respectively 1041, 1003, 1020; in the week ending last Saturday a decrease occurred, but not of considerable amount, the number having fallen to 980. Taking the weeks corresponding to last week in the ten years 1841-50, it will be seen that the mortality, which in one instance fell so low as 736 (namely, in the fourth week of May, last year), did not in any case exceed 960, and that the average was 855. If this average be raised in proportion to the supposed rate of increase in the population, it will amount to 938; compared with which the 980 deaths of last week exhibit an increase of 42. The relative force with which the present mortality, so far as it differs from the average amount, falls on the young, the middle-aged, and the old, is shown by the following statement: —

Week ending last Saturday.	Persons.	Average of The Corresponding Weeks, 1841-50.
From birth to 15 years, there died ..	473 ..	.. 412
From 15 to 60	316 ..	.. 327
At 60 years upwards	185 ..	.. 115

From the above it appears that last week was not more fatal than usual to persons of advanced age, while rather less than the usual number died in the middle stage of life, and that the augmentation of mortality was entirely confined to the youthful part of the population. Diarrhœa, or epidemic cholera, produced last week 220 fatal cases, and of these 165 occurred amongst children under five years. Small-pox had been circumscribed to 23 persons, 6 of whom were twenty years of age and upwards, measles carried off 39 children, scarlatina 10, hooping-cough, 64, and croup 7. Of these complaints, almost exclusively confined to young persons not under one year, the most excessive annual contingent and scarlatina falls still more below it To diarrhœa 16 deaths are ascribed, to cholera 6, to typhus 6, to erysipelas 1, to puerperal fever 1, and to the usual amount of fatality from the present time, 32 are referred. The above class of diseases exhibits an increase on the preceding week; but those which affect the organs of respiration show a decrease. Convulsions numbers 3 cases, bronchitis 51, pleurisy 5, pneumonia 64, and asthma 7; from all other undefined diseases of the lungs, number in the aggregate 136 deaths, which is rather more than the corrected average of preceding weeks. Under diseases are comprised in the tubercular class: scrofula, from which five deaths are enumerated last week: tabes mesantarica, which counts 10; hydrocephalus, 35; and phthisis, or consumption, 140 In the last corresponding week of 1841-50, the lowest number ascribed to consumption is 103, and the highest 166.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer for the week ending on Wednesday, and on the following days it rose continuously, and was 30.361 in. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 30.092 in. The mean daily reading of the thermometer, at 9 A.M., was 57.3 deg., which is the same day on 10 years, but on all the following days, except Friday, was below it. The mean temperature of the week was 55 5, which is about 2 deg. below the average. The wind generally blew from the south to the beginning of the week, and towards the end was in the south-east and north-east.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY—REVIEWS, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.

THE celebration of her Majesty's birthday, on Saturday last, was signalised by the usual military displays, illuminations, &c., both in and around the metropolis.

On the parade, in St. James's Park, the Household Troops were reviewed at 10 o'clock, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, and a brilliant staff. The Prince Consort and the other illustrious personages were loudly cheered. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Wellington were habited as Field-Marshals. The number of spectators was upwards of 30,000.

The corps of the Honourable Artillery Company mustered very numerously in front of the Armoury, in the City-road, and went through a variety of evolutions, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Henry Ellerey.

At the Tower a Royal salute was fired during the afternoon, and the *employés* of the Ordnance Department generally were granted a holiday and a day's pay in honour of the occasion. In the evening Tower-hill presented the animated appearance usual upon the anniversary, there being several thousand persons present on the western side of the fortress, facing the Old Queen's Head Tavern, where there were two bands of music and hundreds of gaily dressed individuals.

At Woolwich the whole of the troops in the garrison assembled in review order at eleven o'clock, and marched to the common, where they took up their position: the Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, on the upper part of the ground facing the north; the 17th Lancers under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles in the centre; the Royal Engineers, the gentlemen cadets under arms, under Captain Eardly Wilmot; the right of the Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams; the centre battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Thorneloe; the left battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison's and Captain Fressel's companies, gunners dismounted; the left battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Le-bridge; the three battalions under Colonel Cruttenden; the Royal Artillery and Miners under Captain Freeth, Royal Engineers; the battalion of local pensioners under Staff Officer Major Forbes; and the Royal Marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie; and the light field-batteries under Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson. The whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H., Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

The Marquis of Anglesey, Master-General of the Ordnance, arrived about a quarter before one o'clock, accompanied by Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery; Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Major-General Fox, Major-General Lacy, Director-General of Artillery; Colonel Campbell, Royal Artillery; Colonel Lewis, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy; Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Dickson, K.H., Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, of the 11th Hussars; Brigade-Major Bingham, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Walpole, R E., and Royal Sappers and Miners; Captain Tylden, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of Artillery; and Captain Wingfield, of the Riding house troop of Household staff officers

Precisely at one o'clock the 9-pounder field batteries in the centre of the line commenced firing a Royal salute of twenty one guns, followed by a round from each gun of the Royal Horse Artillery in quick succession from right to left, with a running fire from the line, commencing on the left, and the right and centre battalions at a trot; the Horse Artillery and Lancers changing their front at the bottom of the common, and then passing the Master-General, the former at full gallop and the latter at a canter The ground near the staff was kept by the Riding-house troop under Lieutenant Phillips and Lieutenant Macpherson, the spare men of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines keeping the outer circle and round the centre common. After the review, the Master-General and a great number of his friends proceeded to the Royal Artillery mess-room, and partook of an elegant *déjeûner*. The Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, two young sons, and a daughter of the Prince d'Aumale, and a large number of distinguished personages, with from 30,000 to 40,000 spectators, were present at the review.

The illuminations in the West End, of the houses of the Royal tradesmen, the Clubs, and other public buildings, were unusually brilliant, and the leading thoroughfares were thronged with admiring crowds until near midnight.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—STAFF.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—BATTERY IN ACTION.

LORD TORRINGTON.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY KILBURN
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE BOMBAY "BURNES MEDALS."

THE first of this series of medals, by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, has now been completed, and is greatly admired, not only for the execution, but also for the excellent likeness it bears to the gentleman whom it is designed to honour—Dr. James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., late Physician-General of the army at Bombay. These medals were founded for educational purposes by the Masonic brethren of Bombay, on the departure of Dr. Burnes from India, in November, 1849, as explained by the following resolution, passed by them on that occasion:

BOMBAY "BURNES MEDAL."

"That, as a token to all men and brethren, both here and in our native land of the affection, gratitude, and regard we entertain towards our R. W. Br., and of the appreciation in which we hold his brilliant achievements in the cause of charity and love to all men, four medals be founded by us for the encouragement of good conduct and learning in youth, to be awarded yearly to the most accomplished pupils in the following schools:

"1st. At the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to the best student apprentice, recommended by the Board of Education.

"2d. At the schools of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla, to the best pupil in the boys' and girls' school (one medal each), as nominated by the Committee of Management.

"3d. At the Academy at Montrose in Scotland, where the R. W. Br. Burnes himself was educated, to the best boy nominated by the R. W. himself, his heirs and successors."

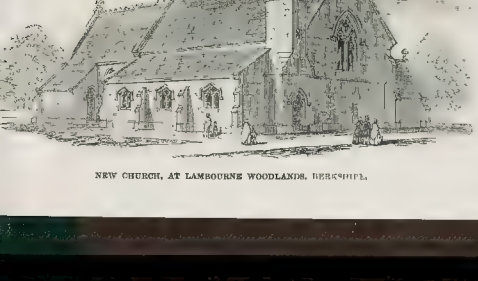
GIANT ASPARAGUS.

THIS gigantic head of Asparagus was grown in the garden of Mr. Farndon, of Woodstock, Oxon; it is a self-sown plant, and this is the seventh year of its growth. It is flat, 3 inches in width, resembling twelve heads in one; and it is about 14 inches in length. There have always been in the same bed other flat heads of similar luxuriance, and some of the usual form, invariably very fine.

There are those who think gigantic asparagus to be a peculiar variety; but it is ascertained, that, on being removed into less favourable soils, it gradually loses its vigour, and degenerates into the common kind.

NEW CHURCH AT LAMBOURNE WOODLANDS, BERKSHIRE

In consequence of the dilapidated and very insecure state of the church of Lambourne Woodlands, which would not admit of any effectual remedy or restoration, it was found absolutely necessary to erect a new

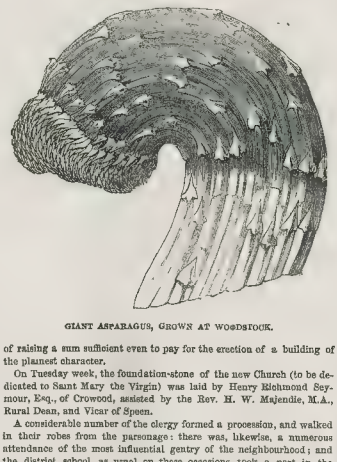


NEW CHURCH, AT LAMBOURNE WOODLANDS, BERKSHIRE.

KIDDAPPLE, THE REBEL BUDDHIST PRIEST, SHOT AT KANDY.

Church, and, after the present building had been shored up, to use it until the completion of the new building.

The funds for the accomplishment of this object were not wanting; for, on the circumstances being made known, two ladies, residing in the neighbourhood, spontaneously contributed the munificent gift of £1000, which would have defrayed the cost of the Church as at first designed. The value of the gift is the more enhanced from the anticipated difficulty



GIANT ASPARAGUS, GROWN AT WOODSTOCK.

of raising a sum sufficient even to pay for the erection of a building of the plainest character.

On Tuesday week, the foundation-stone of the new Church (to be dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin) was laid by Henry Richmond Seymour, Esq., of Crowood, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Majendie, M.A., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Speen.

A considerable number of the clergy formed a procession, and walked in their robes from the parsonage: there was, likewise, a numerous attendance of the most influential gentry of the neighbourhood; and the district school, as usual on these occasions, took a part in the ceremonial. After the service appointed for the occasion was completed, the greater part of the company returned to the parsonage, where they were most hospitably entertained by the much esteemed incumbent, the Rev. John Bacon, who, while he "feasted with the great, did not forget the small," and provided for the wants and comforts of the school children.

This Church, which in plan has only one aisle, with porch on the south side, will accommodate 134 adults and 66 children, and will cost about £1500, and may be considered to be founded by the Misses Seymour of Speen, Berks, and Lady Duckett, of the Regent's-park. Grants likewise have been made by the Diocesan and London Church Building Societies.

The church is to be of the style of the Middle or Second Pointed period. The dimensions are—Length of the nave, 45 feet; width, 18 feet: aisle length, 45 feet; width, 8 feet: chancel, 28 feet long by 16 feet wide. The height to the ridge of the roof is 34 feet, and to the top of the bell turret, 54 feet. The porch is on the south side, and the materials of which it is to be built are Bath stone dressings and flint walls. The architect is Mr. Talbot Bury of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

GUNGALEGODA BANDA, THE KANDIAN PRETENDER.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE Chantilly Races were the rendezvous of the *élite* of Parisian society last week, the uncertainty of the weather not preventing the magnificent lawn being spread with the new and brilliant toilets. The neighbouring country-seats furnished the more aristocratic part of the meeting; the *chateaux* of Chantilly alone remained closed, and wore a cheerless aspect.

We saw at this *fête* many very pretty *capotes* of net and blond lace, net and ribbon; rice straw *capotes*, with transparent crown, covered with blond lace; (Italian straw) Leghorn bonnets trimmed with marabout feathers, bunches of heads of feathers, and branches of flowers. Mantelets of all shades of taffeta, from the elegant white lilac or pink mantelet, as well as black, were to be seen in the most novel shapes; such as the Parisian mantelet with sleeves, scarf mantelets, trimmed with a deep fringe, or two rows of lace. Here were also cashmere shawls, and scarfs embroidered with silk; Indian embroidery; *cripes de Chine*, embroidered shade upon shade, or white ground, with lively and brilliant colours, and some beautiful black ground cashmeres, embroidered with gold and silk.

The tops of dresses are generally skirted, and the petticoat trimmed with flounces either sloped or with lace; we remarked a magnificent shot taffeta, with bouquets sprinkled over the ground, and only trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with a few knots of ribbon to match.

To most of the toilets which we noticed, the low body was alone wanting to fit them for evening dress. Even the stuffs were richer.

The chief concern is now as to the light summer toilets, before leaving for the country or going to the watering-places. It is difficult to point out anything precise; for in this, more than any other fashion, taste guides our elegant ladies in their choice.

For the country there are many woollen coloured drills, with stripes down the front. The paletot is made to match, of the same stuff; the

PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

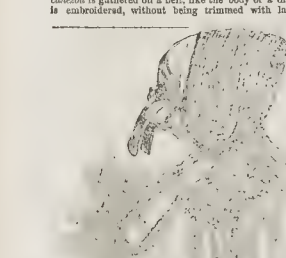
front also striped. The shape is that of the Turkish jacket, slit on each side only. The jacket is bound, as well as the slits, with arabesque embroidery, made with a small silk braiding, No. 7. The embroidery on the side slits should rise higher than the slits, and form a quantity of arabesques, in the style of Turkish patterns. The same style of toilet is made of cambric muslin, many-striped, the stripes wider in front; and the jacket, instead of being trimmed with one braid, is trimmed along the edge with a small gathered flounce of the same stuff as the dress and jacket. There are also *peignoirs* of cambric muslin, *en négligé dresses*, with wreaths, disposed so as to ascend the front and jacket, of the same stuff, surrounded with a small flounce. The sleeves of all these dresses are very large, and trimmed to match the dress, whether it be with braid or gathered flounce. These sleeves all require under-sleeves of very light embroidered muslin, with flounce, and following the shape of the sleeve of the dress exactly; they should also match those of the jacket.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mantelet of taffeta, embroidered throughout, and trimmed with two rows of lace, and ending in a point like a *schale* behind.

Dress of taffeta, with pattern before, with coloured flowers.

Cap of Malines lace, trimmed on the side with a bouquet of white or pink poppies. *Canezous* of embroidered muslin, with large plaits. This *canezou* is gathered on a belt, like the body of a dress; the small collar is embroidered, without being trimmed with lace; the sleeves are



embroidered, and trimmed with two flounces of embroidered muslin. Dress of silk barège, or with pattern. Night-cap, of muslin, trimmed with six rows of trimming, put on flat, the strings and curtains trimmed the same.

Fichu, or neckerchief, disposed so as to be worn with a dress open in front: white muslin embroidered *à colonne*. Lace collar, as well as the frill, reaching to the waist. Small jacket of white (*pique*), trimmed with a white braid, a little gathered, with pockets, and trimmed with English embroidery, with large cuttings, for morning dress, country toilet.

LORD TORRINGTON.

GEORGE BYNG, 7th Viscount Torrington, eldest son of the 6th Viscount by his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, born at Yates Court, Kent, September 9th, 1812; was educated at Eton; and gazetted in 1827 to a Lieutenancy in the 60th Rifles, in which regiment he served in Ireland and at Gibraltar. He was subsequently promoted to the Royal Fusiliers, and was quartered with that corps at Bristol during the exciting period of the Reform riots. In 1831 he succeeded to the title, and, in 1838, on his marriage to the only daughter of Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart., retired from the army, and in the same year took his seat for the first time in the House of Lords. He was appointed Lord of the Bed-chamber to William IV. under the Melbourne Administration, an office which, on the break up of the Administration, in 1837, and the appointment of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was asked by the King to retain, but resigned, preferring consistent adherence to his party to the retention of any office, however advantageous and honourable.

On the death of William IV. Lord Torrington was appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and had the honour, whilst he held that office, of attending upon the son of the Emperor of Russia during his stay in this country, and was also selected to proceed to Gotha in 1840, and escort to this country his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of his marriage with her Majesty. From the return of Sir R. Peel to power, in 1841, he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the improvement of his estate and the general encouragement and promotion of agriculture in the county of Kent, and received a very handsome testimonial from the county.

In September, 1846, Lord Torrington was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Ceylon. On his arrival in the island in May, 1847, his first acts had regard to its embarrassed financial and commercial position. His at once adopted measures of retrenchment, and relieved trade in accordance with the policy to which he had lent his support at home, by abolishing differential duties on imports, &c. Lord Torrington had proved himself the most useful, and bid fair to be one of the most popular governors the island had ever had, when in 1848 post after post brought news of revolutions throughout Europe; the Kandians, led by priests and head-men, gathered and proclaimed a king. Measures of repression were promptly taken by Lord Torrington, under the advice of experienced military officers, some of whom considered that as immense amount of life had been sacrificed in 1848 from a sufficiently stern example not having been made at first.

The rebellion was speedily repressed, but Lord Torrington's measures gave rise to a committee of the House, which for the two sessions of 1849-50 carried on the most searching inquiry into the matter, and which finally resulted in a report drawn up by Lord Hotham, without concert with any other members of the committee, and which recommended the recall of Lord Torrington.

On his return, his Lordship took the earliest opportunity of moving that a copy of the Commons' report should be sent up to the Lords, and on that occasion entered upon a complete defence of his policy, in which he was supported by Earl Grey. On the 23rd of May Mr. Baillie brought on his motion of censure; Lord John Russell spoke in complete vindication of Lord Torrington, and Sir J. Hogg, in the course of an able defence, stated that "his Lordship found the colony embarrassed and with a deficit, and left it flourishing and with a surplus;" the debate occupied two nights, and closed with a majority of 80 for the Government, the numbers being 282 against, and 202 for the motion.

In the House of Peers his Lordship has from the first been the consistent supporter of every liberal and free-trade measure, and has never been absent from his place on important divisions; but he had taken no part in any debate, and in reality could scarcely be said to have spoken in the House until the 1st of April, in defence of his acts and policy at Ceylon.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Kilburn.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEYLON.

OUR Portraits of two of the prime movers of the late insurrection in Ceylon (so prominent in the Parliamentary business of last week) are from sketches by an artist until recently resident at Colombo. First is

KADDAPPOLLE UNANSE,

the Buddhist Priest, who was shot in his full robes, at Kandy, for his participation in the rebellion; though it was attempted to be proved that he was not a Priest at all, or, if a Priest, then only a "Jungle Priest."

A correspondent of a Colombo journal states:—"Thus stands the matter: the victim, a Priest, about to be shot to death, implores the Governor to be allowed to divest himself of the dress which marks his sacred vocation, being executed in which as a felon would indelibly disgrace his order. My Lord says, 'No, you shall be shot in your robes, as a terrible warning to your priestly fellow-traitors.' And it is done. What results? Public indignation is aroused, and with execration thundering in his ears from every side, he naturally seeks grounds of vindication, and resorts to the highest evidence he can obtain in such matters—that of the two Chief Priests of the great Kandy Wihares. And what do they tell him? That the dress in which a Priest may meet a felon's death is of no importance, and conveys no signification, and that the actual execution of Kaddapolle Unanse in his clerical robes reflects no disgrace on either the individual or his order, and is viewed with utter indifference by the whole Buddhist population!" Had, therefore, Lord Torrington referred to these men as to the probable effect of his subsequent decree, he might have saved himself from the charge of cruelty that he incurred.

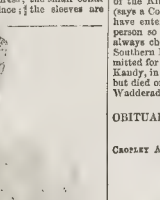
THE KANDIAN PRETENDER.

The wretched puppet-king, who was set up by the Kandian chiefs and priests as the ostensible leader of the rebellion, was named Godgaleegoda Banda, and was of the Juggery caste, a very low one in the Cingalese social scale, the members of which are employed to draw the sweet juice of the Kittul palm, and boil it into sugar. It may be safely asserted (says a Colombo journal) that the Kandian chiefs and people never could have entertained the idea of permanently submitting to the rule of a person so low in the scale of caste. Their former rulers were almost always chosen from a Tamil family, "the solar race" of Madura, in Southern India. "The king," not having been taken in arms, was committed for trial before the Supreme Court; found guilty, was flogged in Kandy, in January, 1849; was sentenced to transportation to Malacca, but died on his passage there. The accompanying sketch was taken in Wadderady gaol, in February, 1849.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

CROPLEY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles, in the county of Dorset, Baron Cooper, of Paulett, in the county of Somerset, and a baronet, was born on the 27th December, 1768, and succeeded as sixth Earl at the death, without issue, of his brother, Anthony Ashley, the fifth Earl. He and this brother were the only sons of Anthony Ashley, the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury (after which succession to the honours of his house, the sixth Earl, the subject of this notice, was, in 1814, having previous y held the office *ad interim* for Lord Walsingham, elected chairman of committees



of the House of Lords, and he continued to be so elected annually for thirty-six years. His fulfilment of the duties of this important and onerous office earned the most general satisfaction. His alertness and impartiality, and his weight and extensive knowledge as an authority on questions of order and Parliamentary usage, rendered his services invaluable. Latterly, in consequence of the increase of business from private bills, this office became onerous, yet his energy and assiduity continued to overcome them. This year, both Houses of Parliament marked their sense of the obligation they and the country lay under to his Lordship, by sending addresses to her Majesty expressive of their approbation and gratitude, and recommending the grant of a retiring allowance to the Earl. In private life his Lordship was equally respected and beloved. He died on the 2nd instant, at his seat, St. Giles' House, Cranbourne, Dorsetshire. By his wife Anne, daughter of George Duke of Marlborough, whom he married the 10th December, 1796, the Earl leaves, with other issue, an eldest son and successor, Anthony Lord Ashley, M.P. for Bath, now seventh Earl of Shaftesbury.

The first of this distinguished family who was ennobled was the celebrated Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, created Earl of Shaftesbury, the turbulent and mysterious politician of the times of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. It was this Earl who was a member of the Cabal Administration which achieved the passing of the great Habeas Corpus Act, and who concluded his career by promoting to his utmost the panic of the imaginary Popish plot, and so much offending all sides that he had to fly his country, and die abroad.

A portrait of the late Earl of Shaftesbury—an excellent likeness—appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 8, 1851.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD LALOR SHEIL.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, whose name will go down to posterity, if not as a patriot, at least as one of the great men of Ireland, was born in 1794, of respectable parentage. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1814, and was making some way there when the formation of the Catholic Association opened a new and more attractive arena for his energies and his eloquence. Second to O'Connell alone, Sheil often, in that famous assembly, surpassed even the Agitator himself in his powers of captivation, from the beauty of his language and the grace of his imagination. As an author, Sheil was also eminently distinguished. He wrote some successful tragedies; one of them, "Evadne," still retains possession of the stage: his articles in the *New Monthly Magazine*, in the palmy days of Campbell's editorship, were generally admired, especially his able sketches of the Irish bar. When the Emancipation Act passed, Sheil took his seat in the British parliament, and began his first and only career as a statesman at once in the foremost rank. He was for many years one of the most leading and attractive speakers in the House; and when O'Connell's energies declined, many in Ireland looked upon Sheil as about to grasp the sceptre of Erin's popular agitator. The orator had, however, too closely allied himself to the Whig party to do so, and he may be said to have literally given up to place what was meant for mankind. For some years back the right honourable gentleman was heard in the House but on rare occasions, and he invariably held some appointment of profit under the Crown. Besides being a Queen's Counsel and a Privy Councillor, Mr. Sheil was successively a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Judge Advocate General, and Master of the Mint. His last place was that of her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence, whither he went just prior to the bringing in of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Mr. Sheil married first Miss O'Callaran, niece of Sir William M'Mahon, Bart., Master of the Rolls in Ireland; and, secondly, in 1830, Mrs. Power, a widow of fortune, the daughter of John Lee, Esq., of Orsan, near Clonmel, and by her had a second Power, Esq., of Gurteen, in the county of Tipperary. The news of the recent death, by suicide, of the lady's son, John Power, Esq., is said to have had a fatal effect upon his step-father. Mr. Sheil was stricken grief in the stomach, and died somewhat suddenly, at Florence, on the 25th ult.

St. Amant, the great chess-player, is appointed French Consul at California.

Half the bread now manufactured in Limerick is the produce of Egyptian flour, being a cheaper article than any other flour.

On Saturday afternoon, two boys bathing in the Thames at Bankside were washed from their footing by the swell of a passing steamer, and were carried away by the tide and drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE Tamworth row, and the letters which it has provoked, have formed one of the most notable topics of the last fortnight. The physical shower of brick-bats which crashed through the windows of the Tamworth Town-hall has been followed by a still more efficacious moral pelting, administered at the hands of a generally indignant public. The utter lack of taste, tact, good feeling, and common sense which led the rump of the Protectionists to pitch upon Tamworth as the scene of their illogical saturnalia, are universally deprecated by the community. Had no disturbance taken place upon the occasion, of course the Protectionists shout would have been —" Reaction—Reaction in Tamworth—Reaction in the family borough of the great commercial reformer—Reaction in the very atmosphere of the departed chief" Reaction over the grave of Sir Robert Peel" As, however, the justly indignant community of Tamworth rose with universal and unpremeditated impulse to resent the shabby insult, a different tone has been taken by the promoters of the scandal. They had never connected Tamworth with Sir Robert Peel—in fact, they had utterly forgotten that once familiar *formula*, "The Right Honourable Baronet the Member for Tamworth." The remembrance of the echoes which the voice of the mighty dead had so often called up in the room whereof they sat, had faded. They ignored the fact that they had deserted the broad counties, studded with populous towns, to come and howl out their lamentations over the cheap food of the people by the grave of the great statesman who overthrew the greatest faction which England ever saw, and won for the working men and women of England the greatest victory they ever achieved. Can any man with blood and brains deny that the outburst at Tamworth was the natural result of the spiteful folly which selected the very property and home of the departed statesman as the place for abusing his policy and insulting his memory? Sir Robert was the very *genius loci*—he was the soul, and the sentiment, and the intelligence of Tamworth. He raised the little obscure country place to historical and political immortality. He consecrated and hallowed the soil; he made those rough-paved streets haunted holy ground. The very Town-hall, a bare, cold, ugly room, became a fane which many a future traveller will visit as the spot in which the greatest economic reformer of the world set forth his opinions, and from it addressed a listening nation. I well remember many of Sir Robert's most famous speeches pronounced either within or without the walls of that ugly little pillared structure. I heard him there deliver the excellent practical address containing the famous allusion to the bull, which afterwards became the nucleus for so many jokes, good, bad, and indifferent. I remember well the roar of laughter which greeted poor Sir Robert's business-like announcement, and the curious, puzzled expression of his face as he stopped, and by his looks mutely asked the company what there was so very funny in what had just been said. I remember, too, his last speech on the Tamworth hustings, at the general election which brought in the Whigs. Just before he began, I asked him, on behalf of the London reporters present, what would be the probable length of his address, with a view to some railway arrangements for the more speedy transmission of the speech to town. He replied, that he thought he should not be above half an hour or so; that he had already really said all he could say on the subject—that of general commercial legislation. Sir Robert, however, counted without his host. His speech was nearly an hour and a half in length; so obviously did one subject suggest another, and so hard and good-humouredly did he labour, by the most homely arguments and familiar illustration, to drive his meaning into the crowd before him. I never heard Sir Robert so didactic. He lectured rather than oratorised, taught rather than argued, putting all sorts of cases, tracing practically out, in the instance of the farmer, or the tradesman, or the merchant, the operations of Free Trade, and showing how all, in the end, must benefit by the operation of a law founded on common justice and common sense. Messrs. Young, Newdegate, and Spooner will not easily eradicate the effects of such lessons. They got their answer the other day, in the shape of the arguments they can best understand; and as to the disagreeable consequences of the threatened contact between their heads and brick-bats, I am strongly inclined to think that the brick-bats would have had the worst of it.

Various *on dits* and anecdotes are afloat as to the secret preparations made by the police to put a stop to the plotting and mischief-making apprehended as likely to result from the numbers of discontented foreigners, refugees or otherwise, now speedily to be in London. I suspect, however, that Scotland-yard will in this matter have a very easy task. The Exhibition bugbears have vanished one after the other in the most ghostlike manner possible; and the only real evil which seems to have resulted—from the Crystal Palace employing all the theatres—was exactly the one least dreamed of by the prophets. Meantime, I suspect that the respectable gentlemen with young France beards, wide trousers, and no particular display of linen, who are generally deemed to form the materials of those mysterious conclaves called secret and central committees—who publish from time to time mystic proclamations and terrific appeals to arms—I suspect, I repeat, that these gentlemen do not find the soil of England particularly favourable to the prosperous concoction of deeds of future revolutionary darkness. Conspiracies to influence France must be formed in France. Plots to turn the Austrians out of Lombardy, must be cooked south of the Alps. The dish gets cold in the carrying from London. The passage is too long between the parlour and the kitchen.

In one of the galleries there is laid out a collection of paste models of all the great diamonds of the world; and, judging by the Hope gem and the Koh-i-noor, the counterfeits look quite as well as the genuine articles. The former stone, called the "Hope Rose," a sapphire blue diamond, is now exhibited by its proprietor, Mr. P. Hope, for the first time. Its great value is in its colour, rather than size, the large oblong cut stone increasing the nominal price some eight or ten fold. The history of Mr. Hope's becoming possessed of the diamond is curious:—In 1831, at the epoch of the coronation of George IV., the stone was in the possession of a Mr. Ellinson, a great diamond merchant, and by him reckoned as of the value of £60,000, though he offered to sell it for 30,000. The King was very anxious to make the purchase, but the state of the privy purse was not favorable. Then he tried to borrow the diamond for one day—to be worn among the coronation gems—offering the enormous hire for the gaud of 1000 guineas. The negotiation was going on when Mr. Hope called on Mr. Ellinson, giving the merchant first to understand that any dealings between them were contingent on the notion of letting on the jewel to the King being given up; Ellinson readily agreed to this, provided he got his price—£30,000. Mr. Hope took from his pocket a cheque for 13,000 guineas, laid it on the table, put his watch with it, and said, "I give you three minutes: then take either the cheque or the diamond." He sat down and looked coolly at Ellinson. "Three minutes!" exclaimed the diamond merchant. "Three minutes," said Mr. Hope. "I can't—I won't—it's impossible to make my calculations—to confer—to" "Three minutes," said Mr. Hope. Ellinson stood aghast. The watch ticked loud between them—the minute-hand moved on. Ellinson gazed at his customer's face. It was cool, and calm, and determined. The three minutes were all but out. The seller made a rapid motion with his hand towards the diamond, stopped, and slowly took up the cheque. Mr. Hope took up the stone. "You've got it cheap—dog—dirt cheap," said Ellinson. The gem was used by its purchaser, not as an ornament of distinction, or simply it, as a striking rarity in the show of the coronation, but simply as illustrative of mineralogical science. He took it home, and deposited it amongst other specimens in his collection, under the head "Minerals Combustible."

THE REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—The elevation of Lord Ashley to the Upper House, consequent on the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has caused a vacancy in the representation of this city. His Lordship has issued the following farewell address to "The Electors of Bath, June 2, 1851,—Gentlemen,—By a domestic affliction which has just occurred, I am removed from the representation of the city of Bath. I take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my deep sense of the high honour you conferred on me when I obtained the seat by your suffrages in 1847, and, I must add, the lasting gratitude I shall feel for the kindness I have ever experienced at your hands, and which I cease to entertain the liveliest interest for your individual and collective welfare. I am, gentlemen, with much gratitude, your very faithful friend and servant,—Ashley." Captain Scobell, R.N., has offered himself as candidate on the liberal interest. A meeting of the liberal portion of the constituents was held on Wednesday night, and it was resolved to adopt the necessary steps to secure the return of the gallant officer. It is stated that Mr. William Sutcliffe, of this city, will be solicited by the Conservatives to contest the representation.

NEW PROTESTANT FREE SCHOOL IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—On Tuesday evening, an interesting examination took place of the children taught in the free school recently established in the parish of St George the Martyr, Southwark, by the Rev. T. Darnell Baker, curate and evening lecturer. It is intended to erect, as soon as funds can be raised for the purpose, a new district church and schools, in the south-western portion of the above-mentioned extensive parish, at its junction with the parishes of Lambeth and Newington. The proposed district will comprise a population of 7000 souls; and at present the only place of worship in it is the Romanist cathedral.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

[illegible] discussion of the "vexed question" of State interference with National [illegible] has assumed a tone of earnestness which gave more than ordinary [illegible] to the proceedings of this society, at its annual (the fortieth) meeting on [illegible]nesday, which was held at the Society's Central School-room, Broad [illegible], Westminster. The crowd was immense, a large portion being [illegible]. At one, the chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of [illegible], who was supported on the right hand by the Archbishop of York, [illegible] of Harrowby, the Bishops of London, Bangor, Oxford, [illegible] and [illegible], and on the left by the Bishops of Worcester, Salisbury, and Chichester, [illegible] Beresford Hope, M.P., and the Rev. G. A. Denison. There were also [illegible]sent the Bishops of St. Asaph, Manchester, Worcester, Norwich, and Moray [illegible] Ross; the Deans of Hereford, Carlisle, Salisbury, Winchester, Manchester, [illegible] and [illegible]; Archdeacons Sandford, Sinclair, Bryner, Hale, Garvhe, [illegible] Henry, H. C. Jones, [illegible], Harvey, Allen, Thorp, and Hill, [illegible], Abergavenny, [illegible]chester, and [illegible]; Marquis of Lothian, [illegible] John Manners, M.P.; Lord [illegible]; Lord J. Thynne; Lord Rad[illegible]; Lord [illegible] Kerr, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Lord Robert Cecil, [illegible]; Sirs C. Anderson, Bart.; J. Pakington, Bart., M.P.; T. D. [illegible]land, Bart., M.P.; W. K. Farquhar, Bart.; W. Stirling, Bart.; W. Jones, [illegible]; H. Martin, Bart.; [illegible] Gibbons, Bart.; E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P.; [illegible]mas Phillipps; Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart.; Sir G. Provost, Bart.; Hon. [illegible] Herbert, &c.

[illegible] Chairman having said the collect, "Prevent us, O Lord," the [illegible] for Quinquagesima Sunday, and the Lord's Prayer, his Grace stated [illegible] in which the proceedings would take place, after which he [illegible] that it was with much regret that he found notice of certain [illegible] had been given, for he could not but look back upon the time when, [illegible] to the last three or four years ago, their meetings were rather for the [illegible] of learning in what way their friends from the country were per[illegible]ning the great duty of Christian education, and in what way that great [illegible]pose could be best effected. The resolutions had no doubt been framed [illegible] the best intentions, but still, in discussions of that kind, they had found by [illegible] that it was exceedingly difficult to introduce matters on which [illegible] were greatly excited, and on which a temper was apt to prevail [illegible] was not altogether suited to the meeting of a society for the promotion [illegible] practical Christianity. (Loud cheers.) In consequence of this, continued his [illegible]ce (quoting from the manifesto of the committee), "The committee of the [illegible]ional Society, to whom the management of its affairs is by the charter ex[illegible]ively entrusted, earnestly deprecates the discussion which they have reason [illegible] expect at the general meeting of the society on Monday next. They con[illegible] each and all of the propositions, of which individual members of the [illegible]ety have given notice, alike unnecessary; and they deem the public discus[illegible] of them at the annual meeting calculated to embarrass the operations and [illegible] impair the efficiency of the society." (Cheers.) In that opinion his Grace [illegible]ially concurred; but, if it was too late to hope that the parties would [illegible]draw from their purpose, he trusted, at least, that there would be no such [illegible] prevailing as would be inconsistent with a meeting of Christian brethren. [illegible]

[illegible] balloting tickets were then collected, and Messrs. Luttwidge and Sharpe [illegible] appointed auditors to scrutinise the poll, and Canon Hutchinson and Mr. [illegible]on to superintend their labours.

[illegible]e Secretary then read the report, which was a very long printed document, [illegible]hich it was stated that collections under the Queen's letter, in August, 1849, [illegible] been received from [illegible] parishes, or ecclesiastical districts, amounting to [illegible], a sum about £[illegible] less than that realised under the Royal letter of [illegible], notwithstanding the number of collections was greater. This falling off [illegible] attributed to the severe distress prevailing in agricultural districts, the [illegible]rns from many parishes amounting only to one half of the former collec[illegible]. The sum voted out of this fund since the last report had been £7832, and [illegible]ority had been given to the treasurer to pay £7696 voted by the committee [illegible]rmer years for works the completion of which had been duly certified. [illegible]his expenditure accommodation for 23,206 scholars had been secured, and [illegible]eachers' houses had been built. Outstanding accounts, amounting to £3098 [illegible] the special fund for manufacturing and mining districts (the whole of [illegible] had now been applied), had also been paid, and accommodation for 7813 [illegible]ren, and 18 teachers' residences, had by this means been secured. In the [illegible]e, therefore, additional room had been provided for 31,019 children during [illegible] last year by the aid of the society in [illegible] schools, either built or enlarged, [illegible] 25 teachers' residences had been secured. Since the last report, schools in [illegible]laces had been received into direct union with the society, making the total [illegible]ber of schools in union with the society 8629, in addition to those united [illegible]gh the diocesan boards of education. The report, after giving other de[illegible] of the society's operations, concluded by stating, that, on the whole, the [illegible]ittee had good ground for believing that the great work undertaken by the [illegible]y forty years ago is making steady progress. On a review of the opera[illegible] of the society during the last three years, they had the satisfaction of re[illegible]ng, that additional accommodation had been provided for 160,914 scholars [illegible]hools built by aid of the society: that the society's organising masters [illegible]een fully occupied in the improvement of schools throughout the coun[illegible]ith the best results: that the receipts for the sale of school books [illegible] materials in the depository had amounted at the rate of £[illegible],000 an[illegible]; that the number of teachers sent out from the several training esta[illegible]ents of the society had been larger than at any former period, and that [illegible]res had been adopted both to build new training institutions, and in many [illegible] to enlarge the accommodation and increase the efficiency of the institu[illegible] already in existence. The committee would do their best to further the [illegible] thus made, and they ask with confidence for such support as may [illegible] them to supply to the rapidly-increasing population of this country a [illegible] religious instruction based on the principles of the Church of England [illegible].

[illegible] Rev. G. A. Denison rose, amid loud cheers mingled with hisses, to move [illegible]st resolution. He said he felt many anxieties in addressing the meeting, [illegible] had no greater anxiety than this, that he might be able to leave [illegible]eting with the satisfaction of having borne testimony once more to a great [illegible]e, without having given any cause of offence to a single person present. [illegible] If on any former occasion he had, by the use of warm or [illegible] language, done anything to [illegible] or offend a single individual, he [illegible] regretted it. It was now three years ago since he called the attention of [illegible]ciety, at an annual meeting, to what appeared to him to be the injustice [illegible] the Committee of Council on Education in excluding a certain class of [illegible] founders from building grants. That exclusion was condemned by an [illegible]helming majority at the annual meeting held on the 6th of June, 1848. [illegible]mmittee of the society had themselves sanctioned that vote; for in their [illegible]ding letter in the correspondence, written on the 11th of Dec., 1849, they [illegible]ey unwillingly closed the correspondence, because they could not recom[illegible] the management clauses on the single ground to which he (Mr. Denison) [illegible] to confine the vote of that day, because he wished it to be a plain, [illegible] and straight vote, and not mixed up with other things with which it [illegible] reality nothing to do. Notwithstanding the decision of the committee to [illegible]e correspondence, and no longer to recommend the management clauses, [illegible]pecific ground that the committee of council had interfered with that [illegible] which belonged or right to [illegible] in this country, [illegible] which they had no claim to be aided by the Government so long as their [illegible]eeds were legal, notwithstanding that, they found themselves in 1851 [illegible] in the same position as they were in 1848. And this year he would not [illegible] unexpected, but a new difficulty had arisen; for there were a large [illegible] of this society, who not viewing it as any grievance to themselves to [illegible]cluded, would not allow others to entertain that feeling. Now, really [illegible] rather a hard measure. Neither he nor those who acted with him had [illegible]ught to interfere, except by advice, with the discretion of others in tak[illegible] management clauses of the committee of council. It was rather hard to [illegible]unced and condemned, and to be held up by all sorts of names, for doing [illegible] committee of the society had sanctioned. After further defending his [illegible] in the matter, Mr. Denison proceeded to read the resolution of which [illegible] given notice; it was as follows:—

[illegible] meeting [illegible] that [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] of the parish and the bishop of the [illegible] should not on that account be excluded from State assistance towards the building of [illegible]ols.

[illegible] words he now wished to add the following—not to set himself right [illegible] friends, who did not doubt him, but with a large portion of the public [illegible]:—

[illegible] meeting desires to express its sense of the very great importance of [illegible]

[illegible]hat there was much more involved than any thing that [illegible]. It was, he thought, of immense [illegible] the country [illegible] together [illegible]. Though slow progress [illegible] was being made [illegible] the Committee of [illegible] Education towards the establishment [illegible] Minister of [illegible] (Hear, hear.) [illegible] to place the whole [illegible] of the Committee of Council, and [illegible]n his hand a remarkable document, emanating from Mr. Fletcher, one [illegible]spectors of Schools, which advocated an educational rate, on the ground [illegible] present system had created a vast number of pupil teachers, who, if they [illegible] sufficiently employed, might prove dangerous members of society. It [illegible]rious fact, that the head of the Government, in a speech the other day, [illegible] that, as far as he was concerned, he had very little sympathy indeed [illegible] National Society. Some persons supposed, as it seemed to him, that [illegible]ht go on, and trust to a change of Government to bring them justice, [illegible] he thought that, if there were one thing more [illegible] against which the Church of England should be [illegible], it was the de[illegible] any political [illegible] (Cheers.) [illegible] England, [illegible] for [illegible] (Cries of [illegible]) Had he said anything to offend any one? (A voice: "It is offen[illegible]) Was he not to be allowed to say that the Church of England had a truth [illegible] (Hear, hear.) Surely she had something which she must hold [illegible] (Cheers.) Had [illegible]hat which they must hold fast, at whatever cost? Had they not the teaching of the Church of the Apostles? (No Tractarianism.) Did they not remember that they had the doctrine and discipline of the Church of the Apostles? [illegible] He should [illegible] be ready to listen without [illegible] or making any other [illegible], and he really thought it hard that he had not been allowed to proceed without interruption. (Hear.)

The Chairman said the meeting must be aware that interruption did but prolong discussion.

Mr. Denison was merely stating what had always appeared to him to be undoubted. (Hear, hear.) He certainly did not know that any Churchman [illegible] that they had the teaching of the Apostles [illegible] they did not [illegible] the teaching of the Apostles. (Cheers.) He was not [illegible] that any one denied that they had the Apostolic succession, the creeds, and the sacraments. (Cheers.) But it might be asked, what had these things to do with their meeting? (Hear, hear.) He answered that they had everything to with it. (Cheers.) For they were a society for the education of children upon the principles of the Church, and these were those principles. (Cheers.) By their faithfulness to them they would stand or fall, and he would say to them, "Hold fast that which they had heard, be faithful even unto death, that no one took away their crown." (Cheers.) He begged to move his resolution, and, if the meeting would give him leave, he should be very glad to move the additional words which he had appended to it. (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P., seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. Pakington, M.P., moved as an amendment—

That the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the Church demand a [illegible] between the National Society and the Committee of Council [illegible] that each [illegible] must be for the advantage of the [illegible] deprecate any renewal of the [illegible] of this society, and to express its earnest hope [illegible] together.

Mr. Childers, M.P., seconded the amendment at some length, and asked whether Mr. Denison intended to withdraw his motion?

Mr. Denison begged to say he would not withdraw the proposition which he had made.

Mr. Childers deprecated these discussions, which, however, were continued by the Rev. Mr. Robins, Mr. Sugden, Mr. Hubbard, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Rev. M. [illegible], the Earl of Harrowby, and other leading members of the society.

The Bishop of London suggested that both the resolution and the amendment should be negatived.

Sir John Pakington, after a few words, withdrew his amendment, in deference to the opinion of the chairman and the committee. If Mr. Denison refused to withdraw his motion, upon him must rest the responsibility.

Mr. Denison said he was ready to accept the responsibility, and to divide the meeting.

After some further conversation the original resolution was put, when a large number of hands were raised; but, on the contrary opinion being put,

The Chairman declared that he had no hesitation in affirming that Mr. Denison's motion was negatived by a large majority. (Great cheering.)

The Chairman then declared that the election for council [illegible] had fallen on the three outgoing gentlemen: The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. John Jennings, and that the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. H. H. Norris was filled up by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth.

The Chairman, after a vote of thanks had been given to his Grace, expressed a hope that this would be the last meeting of the kind, and that their friends in the country would come there to tell them their success in the great cause of education. He called upon the meeting to accept his benediction, which the most rev. prelate pronounced with peculiar solemnity, and the meeting parted after four hours and a half's discussion, during which the greatest excitement prevailed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE'S MEDALS.—Sir William Browne having bequeathed three gold medals to be given annually to such resident undergraduates as shall compose the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace, and the best Greek and Latin epigrams, the first after the model of the Anthologia, and the second after that of Martial, the medals for the Greek and Latin odes have both been adjudged to F. V. Hawkins, of Trinity College, the late successful candidate for the Camden medal. Subject: Greek ode, "Oraculorum defectis;" Latin ode, "Carolus Albertus Sardiniæ Rex." The medals for the epigrams were not adjudged.

ROYAL MILITARY CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S.—On Sunday, June 1st, the Lord Bishop of London held a confirmation for the household brigade, at which 260 of the Guards were confirmed. The Bishop read the communion service, and delivered a most impressive address. Prayers were read by the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, and the epistle by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. Joseph Benson, to [illegible], Cornwall; the Rev. [illegible] Walter West, to Brawsworthy, Devon; the Rev. Edward [illegible], to Camerton, Somerset; the Rev. J. Herbert, to [illegible], and Loughton, Salop; the Rev. Samuel Banks, to Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarage*: the Rev. John Thomas Walters, to Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. J. Fletcher, minister of St. James's, Handsworth, a deputation from the congregation; the Rev. G. H. Conner, from the teachers and [illegible] of the National and Sunday Schools, Wareham, Dorset, on his departure; the Rev. G. Hall, rector of St. John's sub Castro, Lewes, Sussex, from 223 members of his congregation, on his approaching departure; the Rev. Edward Holland, from the parishioners of Newton St. Loe, Somerset, on his departure.

CONSECRATION.—The new church of St. Jude's, at Southsea, was consecrated on Tuesday, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Sumner, attended by his son as chaplain. Nearly all the clergy residing in the neighbourhood attended on the occasion. The church is a handsome structure of flint stone, and a tower and light elegant spire, situated in the most fashionable part of Southsea, near the common. It has been erected at nearly the sole expense of J. [illegible], Esq., who is the builder and proprietor of many of the best houses and villas in the vicinity of the church, and whose son-in-law, the Rev. — Brownrigg, will be the incumbent or minister, and whose stipend or salary will arise from the rental of the pews. The church will contains a great number of sittings, the usual amount being free. The ceremony commenced at eleven o'clock, but long before that hour the church was densely filled with fashionably dressed persons, a large number of whom were ladies.

THE LIVERPOOL STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Liverpool Council on Wednesday, the Mayor in the chair, the [illegible] stipendiary magistracy was discussed, when it was agreed, by a majority of 40 to 10 to recommend J. S. Mansfield, Esq., to the Secretary of State as a proper person to fill the office vacant by the decease of the late Mr. Rushton: and it was agreed to without a division, that the salary be £1000 a year. The suggestion to combine Mr. Blair's and Mr. Dowling's names in the recommendation fell to the ground, but most of the speakers regretted that it should have been found necessary to go from the town to select a gentleman, when so many well qualified gentlemen of Liverpool were ready to undertake the duties. It was eventually, however, agreed that it was better to have a professional gentleman unknown to all parties.

STREET-SELLERS AND HAWKERS.—A public meeting of street-sellers and hawkers was held on Monday night, at the Teetotal-hall, Carteret-street, Westminster, in order to repeal the attacks alleged to be made upon them in a work [illegible] London Labour and the London Poor. Mr. [illegible] presided and several speakers addressed the meeting in refutation of the statements made in the work above mentioned respecting persons who obtain a living by selling small wares in the public streets; and a variety of extracts were read, which were unanimously denounced as unjust and untrue.

POST OFFICE.—A notice was issued on Wednesday by the General Post-office authorities, extending to Canada and the Ionian Islands, the reduced rates of postage, and the regulations recently made for the transmission of books, magazines, pamphlets, &c. to the West Indies and other [illegible].

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

[illegible] business in the English market has been unusually limited during the past week, Consols daily quoting 97⅛ to ¼ for money, with the solitary exception of a [illegible] ⅛ per cent. on Monday. The Unfunded Debt is rather firmer, and India Bonds maintain their price, money being rather less in demand both in the House and Discount market. On Thursday the Ascot Cup caused a comparatively thin attendance, and the daily attraction of the Great Exhibition, added to the absence of political excitement, appears to limit business to the few transactions on behalf of the public. This is the great cause of the unchanging quotations. At the close of the week the Market was firm at the following rates: Bank Stock, 211⅝; Reduced, 97¼; Consols, 98; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7⅝; India Bonds, £1000, 54 pm.; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 97¼; Consols for Account, 97⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 45 pm.; £500, 46 pm.; Small, 46 pm.

Animation in the Foreign house, since Monday, has been confined to the Guano market. Peruvian has consequently advanced from 84 to 86 87. Mexican varied [illegible], ranging from 31¼ ¼ to 31¾ ⅞ until Thursday, when a report was [illegible] that [illegible] had been received in New York of a [illegible]. The price receded immediately to 31 [illegible] at about last week's quotations, which are little better than nominal. Russian Stock continued to improve, as well as Danish and Dutch Four per Cents. The closing values for the week are—for Brazilian Bonds 88½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 103½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. [illegible], 31[illegible]; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., Account, 8[illegible]; Ditto, [illegible]; Spanish, Passive, [illegible]; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40⅜; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., Twelve Guilders, 59⅜; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 90¼.

Railway Stocks continue very flat, sales causing immediate and general depreciation. It is now tolerably apparent that the jobbers have been bond fide buyers, in the strong belief of the increased traffic likely to result from the Great Exhibition. [illegible] at the sudden [illegible] in prices and not comprehending the influences under which the Market has been affected, private individuals have suddenly taken the alarm; and are now busily [illegible] in increasing the panic by sacrificing their property, instead of holding until the "bull" account is finally settled. With regard to the traffic returns, although at present the increase is not felt, still, taking the probabilities of the future in the most desponding view, the returns will at least equal [illegible] corresponding half years, and, consequently, [illegible] dividends are very improbable. These remarks, of course, are limited to the dividend paying lines, and not those speculative shares whose only recommendation is the number that can be purchased for a small amount.

At the close of the week the market continued heavy, with business very limited, prices being—for Aberdeen, 11½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4½; Caledonian, 13; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; Eastern Counties, 6½; East Lancashire, 1[illegible]; Great Northern, 17[illegible]; Ditto, Halves, B, 12[illegible]; Great Western, [illegible]; Lancashire and Yorkshire, [illegible]; London and Blackwall, 7⅞; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 9[illegible]; London and North Western, 121[illegible]; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 21; London and South Western, 84; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2[illegible]; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28[illegible]; Midland, 54; Ditto, £50, 18[illegible]; Norfolk, 2[illegible]; North British, 8; Scottish Central, 16[illegible]; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, [illegible] dis.; Ditto, Class B, 4[illegible] dis.; Shropshire Union, 3[illegible]; South Eastern, 23[illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 2[illegible]; York and North Midland, 2[illegible].

LINES LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Wear Valley (£25 paid), 24[illegible].

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, ⅜ pm.; Midland, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 133[illegible]; North British, 5; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 1[illegible].

FOREIGN.—Central of France, [illegible]; Namur and Liege, [illegible]; Northern of France, 14[illegible]; Paris and Strasbourg, 10[illegible]; Sambre and Meuse, 3[illegible]; Tours and Nantes, [illegible].

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was very quiet yesterday, quotations remaining unvaried during the day. Consols closed at 97⅞ 98 for Money and time. In the Foreign House there was little done. Spanish was enquired for, but the quotation offered, though for a large purchase, was not accepted. Shares were heavy at the opening, but rather more animation was perceptible towards the close of business. Prices were at previously quoted rates.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, have amounted to [illegible] quarters. Fresh up to-day, the receipts of that grain by land carriage were very moderate [illegible] was comparative [illegible] continued pressure [illegible]. The imports of foreign wheat [illegible] to sell except on higher terms, but which were not submitted to by the millers. [illegible] small supply of barley being on offer, that article moved off freely at extreme [illegible] under 5000 quarters of oats having come to hand [illegible] was active at an advance in the quotations of from 6d to, in some instances, 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour changed hands steadily at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2260; barley, 190; malt, 3360; oats, 40; flour, 2850. Irish: oats, 1950. Foreign: wheat, 610; barley, 370; oats, 3360; flour, 5100 sacks—3140 barrels.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 43s; ditto, white, 37s to 48s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 35s to 39s; ditto, white, 37s to 44s [illegible] Kingston and Ware, 30s to 50s; Chevalier, 34s to 35s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 23s; potato ditto, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, [illegible] 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 24s; tick beans, new, 25s to 26s; ditto, old, 27s to 29s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; maple, 26s to 29s; white, 25s to 26s; boilers, 26s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s to 39s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lb.—*Foreign*: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 16s to 21s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel; French, [illegible] per sack.

The Seed Market.—So little is doing in our market that the general quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 48s; hempseed, [illegible] per quarter. Coriander, [illegible] to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, [illegible]; Tares, [illegible] per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £[illegible] to £27 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 [illegible] per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, [illegible] per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s, extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 3d; barley, 24s 1d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 26s 9d; beans, 29s 7d; peas, 27s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 9d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 24s 11d; beans, 28s 4d; peas, 26s 3d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Sugar.—[illegible] In all other kinds of raw sugar very [illegible] at [illegible] prices. Refined goods dull, at 47s to 48s for brown [illegible].

Coffee.—[illegible] ordinary native Ceylon may be had at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt.

Rice.—[illegible] parcels of Bengal [illegible] are offering on easier terms.

Provisions.—[illegible] Waterford is quoted at 71s to 74s; Limerick, [illegible]. Foreign has given way 2s per cwt. [illegible] 70s per cwt. Fresh [illegible] per cwt. Lard dull, at 6[illegible] to 62s for Waterford bladdered; and 6[illegible] to 53s for kegs. Hamburg lard, 53s to 60s for bladders.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing, yet importers are firm, and P Y C on the spot is quoted at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Spirits.—East India rum is steady, at 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per gallon proof; Lewards, 1s 4½d [illegible] proof. Jamaica, fine, 3s 4d to 4s per gallon. No change in brandy or corn spirits.

Coals, Friday.—[illegible] Primrose, 12s 3d; New Tanfield, 11s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 11s 6d; Wylam, [illegible]; Walker, 12s 3d; Eden Main, 13s 3d; Lambton, 14s; Hilton, 11s 6d per ton.

Hops, Friday.—Although the fly is represented as having made its appearance both in Sussex and Kent, the amount of business doing in our market is limited, at last week's quotations. [illegible] East Kent pockets, [illegible] to 140s. Weald of Kent ditto, 74s to 84s. Sussex ditto, [illegible] per cwt.

Smithfield, Friday.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. For most breeds the demand ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected at Monday's quotations. [illegible] figure for the best Scots was 3s 6d per 8 lb. Although the supply of sheep was [illegible] large [illegible] moved off steadily at full [illegible] nevertheless, the trade was firm at full [illegible] rates. From the Isle of Wight 40 [illegible] were reached us per railway. We had a steady sale for [illegible] at previous quotations, but pigs were very dull. Milch cows were quoted at from £1[illegible] to £1[illegible], including their small calf.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 4d to 3s [illegible]; prime South Down ditto, [illegible]; large coarse calves, [illegible]; prime small ditto, [illegible]; large hogs, [illegible]; neat small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; sucking calves, 18s to 22s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Total supplies: beasts, 630; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 210; pigs, 260. Foreign: beasts, 38; sheep, 500; calves, 90. Scotch beasts, 120; sheep, 209.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—The general demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported.

Per 8 lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J WHITE, Birmingham, hay and straw-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

S G QUARTERMAINE, Eaton-mews West, Pimlico, horse-dealer. E PEPPER, Threadneedle-street, City, licensed victualler. J HARVEY, Gravesend, timber-merchant. R C PAULING, Great Percy-street, Pentonville, railway contractor. G J WEBB, [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] EATON, Salford, cotton-spinners. [illegible] COATES, Birmingham, draper. [illegible], Derby, woollen draper. W DAMERY, [illegible], Bristol, builder. D JOHNSTONE, Manchester, innkeeper. E NICHOLSON, York, tailor.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 6.

1st Life Guards: G W George, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tardrew.

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut R C [illegible] to be Capt, vice Sir T Munro, Bart.; Cornet J R [illegible] to be Lieut, vice [illegible].

[illegible] Capt W [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible] Woodward. 19th: Captain [illegible] Shadwell [illegible] Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] Ensign [illegible] Mackinnon [illegible] Ensign [illegible] vice Moultrie; Ensign W L B Stratton to be Ensign, vice Hutchinson. 66th: Lieut W S P Serocold to be Captain, vice Crawfurd; Ensign R H Paget to be Lieutenant, vice Serocold. 71st: Serg-Major [illegible] to be Ensign [illegible] vice Shadwell; Lieut J D [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible] Armstrong; Ensign A [illegible] to be [illegible].

3d West India Regiment: Ensign A [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Dowse.

UNATTACHED: [illegible] to be Capt.

[illegible]: [illegible] to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

BANKRUPTS.

E LEECH, Chichester, apothecary. J HINCKS, Warwick, grocer. H BLACK, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. J JACKSON, Scarborough, jeweller. J GREENHALGH, Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, draper. A BURN, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and of Pimlico-vale, tailor.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult, the wife of the Rev G W Maude, of a son.—On the 1st inst, the wife of W H Pole Carew, Esq, M.P., of a daughter.—On the [illegible] ult, the Hon Mrs T W Denman, of a daughter.—On the [illegible] ult, the wife of [illegible] Hawes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult, the Rev Thomas Mark[illegible], chaplain of the Convict Establishment, Portland, to Ann West[illegible], only surviving daughter of the late John Flew, Esq., of Weymouth.—On the 3d inst, Edward Thompson David Harrison, Esq., of Welshpool, to Emily Anne Barlow Deedes, widow of the late Edward Deedes, Esq., H E I C Civil Service.—

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult, Mabel Grace, [illegible] daughter of the Rev [illegible], prebendary of Lincoln, aged 28.—On the 30th ult, the Rev [illegible], M.A., who during [illegible] years had [illegible] of the British [illegible] at [illegible] in the Dutch service and Grand Maitre to her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.—On the 25th ult, Julia Louisa, the wife of the Rev G A Lamb, D.D.—On the 28th ult, Catherine, wife of Major T H Tidy, 14th Regiment, and daughter of Lieutenant-General Meister, Colonel of the 96th Regiment.

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SUPERB NOVELTIES IN PAPIER MACHE, at MECHI'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, London. A VISIT to his establishment will prove that there is not in London another such Stock of Elegances. They consist of Tables, Envelope-cases, Netting-boxes, Companions, Cabinets, Jewel-cases, Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, Tea-caddies, Hand and Pole-screens, Card-racks, Table Inkstands, Regency Writing desks, Portfolios, Playing-cards, and Visiting Card-cases, Cigar and Bottle-cases, Note and Cake-baskets; also an assortment of Needle-cases in pearl and tortoiseshell, silver and gold Pencil-cases, Pen-holders, and other articles suitable for presents. Inventor of the Patent Castellated Tooth-brush

THE BABY JUMPER.—This beautiful invention is now in use in every part of the civilised world, and only requires to be seen to ensure its introduction into every family of young children, as it affords most delightful exercise and amusement, combined with the most perfect security for all children above three months old; it is also of most essential service to any child afflicted with spinal affection. By recent arrangements, they may be bought in every large town in the United Kingdom, as well as of, or from the Patentees, Messrs. ROGERS and CO., 127, Strand, at 10s, 12s, 14s, 16s, 21s, 26s, and 30s, and delivered free at any railway town in England at 1s extra.

WATERPROOFED GUTTA-PERCHA PAPER for Damp Walls is sold only by JEFFREY ALLEN and CO, 115, Whitechapel, London.—PAPER-HANGINGS from carefully selected designs, and of first-rate workmanship, [illegible] to be extensively manufactured by Jeffrey, Allen, and Co., on their premises as above. Improved machinery enables them to offer great inducements to Merchants, Shippers, and the Trade, both in the prices and quality of their Paper-Hangings.—Factory, Kent and Essex-yard, 115, Whitechapel.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONG. — THE YOUNG LADY'S "NO."—Composed by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "The Rich Man's Bride," "The Secret," "Yes, I have dared to love thee," &c. Price 2s (sent postage free).—This arch and pleasing ballad, just introduced most successfully by Miss Poole, is likely to become one of the most popular songs of the day, both words and music possess that point which will ensure effect.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

Second Edition, just published, price 2s,

THE SONG of the PETREL. Sung nightly by Miss Poole, with the greatest applause, at the Royal Music Hall, Lowther Arcade. Composed by A. H. DENDY.
"It will attain popularity."—Sussex Express and Surrey Standard, March 13th.
J. C. JONES, 21, Soho-square. Sent postage free on receipt of twenty-four post-stamps.

ITALIAN OPERAS, 2s each, full music size
Fidelio, Don Juan, La Figlia, Roberto, Zauberflöte, Gustavus, Sonnambula, and 30 other Operas, with Overtures and Airs complete for Piano, 2s each. Also, Le Prophète, Huguenots, Lucia, 4s each. All in that celebrated Work, THE PIANISTA, at the Office, 67, Paternoster-row and 16A, Argyll-street, Regent-street. Catalogues gratis. A specimen sent post free for 30 stamps, or any three Numbers post free for 78 stamps. *** Order the "Pianista" of booksellers, as the musicsellers say, if they were to sell the Pianista, they would sell no other music

RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, by JOHN HASTES of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. Price 9d; post free, 1s. It is elucidated in the most clear and simple manner, and it is used for the tuition of the Choristers of Trinity and St John's Colleges, Cambridge
J A NOVELLO, London. Author, King's College, Cambridge.

SIGNOR ANELLI'S NEW and CONCISE METHOD of SINGING, by which students cannot fail to sing with correctness, expression, and refined manner and taste, in less than half the time generally employed. The method has been framed on scientific principles, and has obtained the approbation of the first masters of Italy, including the high authority of Crescentini. The Prospectus and Syllabus of Vocal Science and Art, with the plan of the new method and effects produced in a short time, may be had at the principal music shops. Applications to Signor Anelli, 4, Northumberland-place, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater

HARMONIUM for SALE.—A very good toned Instrument, with Three Stops, in excellent order, and nearly new; has [illegible] of pedals, and separate lever for blowing; will be sold at a moderate price. May be seen at 102, Edgeware-road

DIATONIC FLUTE.—By Royal Letters Patent.—This instrument is exclusively used by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Pratten (first flute at the Royal Italian Opera), and many other professors in town and country; testimonials of whom, with description, prices, &c., will be forwarded on application. This flute may be heard at the Manufactory, 135, Fleet-street.
A. SICCAMA, Patentee.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—A superior MICROCHORDIEN PIANO, with all improvements to the present date, full compass, and fine expression of tone, 25 guineas; others, 23 guineas and 21 guineas.—JOHN and HENRY MOORE and CO., Practical Makers, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO PIANOFORTES, nearly 7 octaves, O G fall, metallic plate with all late improvements, in mahogany, rose, maple, walnut, or zebra-wood. The great peculiarity and worth of these pianos is, that they will stand any climate without injuring the delicacy of their original beautiful tone and touch. TOLKIEN, Manufacturer, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge; and at 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, two doors from Piccadilly.—Drawings post-free.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have highly finished taper points and perfectly burnished drilled eyes. Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for presents, by Owen, 98, Oxford-street, Millikin, 161, Strand; Looker, 47, Leadenhall [illegible] city, and by many drapers. "Thomas Boulton, manufacturer, London," on each paper.

H. P. and W. C. TAYLOR would respectfully call the attention of visitors at the Exhibition to their display of TRANSPARENT SOAPS, which are manufactured from the best materials, and are warranted to retain their perfume and transparency to an indefinite period.—Four Silver Medals, the highest premium, have been awarded in the United States for our soaps.
To be had of R. HENDRIE and Co., 13, Tichborne-street; and of FREDERIC BROWNE, 47, Fenchurch-street.

CAUTION.—The Public are requested to ask for WEATHERLEY'S BEEHIVE HONEY-DROPS, which are the original invention, in the Great Exhibition, Class 3, with other new and delicious drops of his original manufacture; viz. Quince, Pear, Lime-juice, Pineapple, Apricot, Raspberry, &c.—Sold by all the principal Grocers.—54, Theobald's-road, London

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions, by refreshing its delicacy and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned. "Robert Shaw, London," is on the Government stamp. Price, 2s. 9d, 5s 6d; quarts, 8s 6d

STEPHENS'S ORIGINAL DYES, for staining common deal to imitate oak, mahogany, or satinwood colours. For specimens of the effect of these dyes the public are requested to inspect the entrance doors of the Great Exhibition, which the proprietor of these articles coloured with his oak stain. The more free the wood is from knot or sap, the better is the effect produced. Prepared and sold by the Inventor, Henry Stephens, 54, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road

CITY BOOT and SHOE DEPOT, 17, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND (opposite the General Post-office).—Persons coming to London may save their expenses to town by buying at the immense sale now going on. A Bankrupt Stock of the first class of goods. 56,000 pairs, at a reduction of 20 per cent. under the prices usually charged. Captains, merchants, boot and shoemakers, heads of families, and others, will do well to lay in a stock, as such an opportunity may never occur again. Wholesale lists of prices can be had on application at the wholesale warehouses, 15 and 16, Giltspur-street, London; or at the City Boot and Shoe Depôt, 17, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—How often do we hear from the lips of some fair friend, in reply to the question of "Why do you not curl your Hair?" "It is so very weak, it will not keep in curl if I do." Hitherto there has been no remedy for this weakness so frequently complained of. A proper and frequent use of MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, the only natural promoter of the growth of the Hair, will speedily restore it to a healthy state; and weak Hair will only be known by name. In an elegant toilet pot, price 2s each.—Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors in town and country. Wholesale London agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sangar, 51, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street

VICTORIA REGIA and other AQUATICS.— JOSEPH KNIGHT and THOMAS A. PERRY avail themselves of this excellent medium to acquaint their distinguished patrons, that they have, at an outlay of little less than £500, erected a house for these much-admired plants (for an interior view of which see page 535 of the work called "London and its Vicinity Exhibited in 1851," published by Weale), and that they are not only able to show the following and other beautiful kinds, growing in great luxuriance, to those who will condescend to honour their establishment with their visits (which are most respectfully solicited), but are also able to supply them in healthy young plants, and at reasonable prices.

Victoria Regia
Nymphæa rubra {The flowers [illegible] carmine in colour
[illegible]
Nymphæa dentata {This magnificent Sierra Leone species bears flowers nearly a foot wide
Nymphæa cerulea
Nymphæa stellata {A beautiful and rather small tropical kind, which would flower in a china vase
Nymphæa lotus
" mexicana
" esculenta
" pygmæa {This tiny water lily may be flowered in the smallest vase, and would, with little attention, delight in a lady's boudoir
" cyanea
" micrantha
Nelumbium speciosum | Nelumbium album
" luteum | " flore pleno

Those who saw the grandeur of these noble oriental plants in our small aquarium, last year, will remember them as among the most beautiful things ever introduced into this country
Thalia dealbata.—This is a very graceful plant, and flowers freely.
Caladium esculentum {The leaves of this gigantic plant sometimes measure 4 feet in length and 3 in width, and have the appearance of large shields
Caladium bicolor | Caladium pictum
[illegible]
Papyrus antiquorum
Ceratopteris thalictroides.—This is the interesting water fern
Pistia stratiotes
Pontederia crassipes

With numerous others of great interest and beauty
KNIGHT and PERRY feel that they are perhaps overstepping their province, yet they cannot refrain from suggesting that an Aquarium, or residence for water-plants, may be made a most agreeable and elegant appendage to the mansion, for, if designed and executed with taste and judgment, it might combine not only a fit abode for ferns, Eastern orchids, and low-growing palms, but also the comfort and healthfulness of a tepid bath, the luxury of which and tropical vegetation, disarmed of tropical dangers, may be more easily imagined than described
The convenience of their Brooklands Nursery enables them to grow an excellent collection of hardy water plants, of which they would most respectfully solicit an inspection
Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, 24th May, 1851

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES for £10 each for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. They may be obtained at the head office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury; or at its branches, viz. 1, St. James's-square, 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel, and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.
J. A. GILBART, General Manager.

EXCHEQUER and RAILWAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Whitehall, London.
Policies granted, on the Mutual principle, for £20 and upwards.
Entire Profits belong to the Assured.
Loans granted on the security of the Policies alone.
Bonuses may be applied to a "WIDOWS' FUND," securing an Annuity in addition to the capital sum Assured.
WILLIAM DUNN, Sec

SERVANTS' ROYAL PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 49 and 49A, Great Marlborough-street
PATRONS.
The QUEEN
His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT
President—The Lord Bishop of LONDON
This Society has been established to encourage provident habits in Servants by assisting them—
1. To provide for themselves in old age by purchasing Government annuities.
2. To insure their lives for not more than £10
3. To secure endowments for their children at 14 or 21 years of age.
Since May, 1849, when Prince Albert presided at a public meeting in aid of this Society, £25,000 has been paid by servants to its Provident Fund.
Donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited in support of the Benevolent Fund, which is devoted to the heavy expenses of management, and also towards assisting deserving servants who are temporarily unable to keep up their annual payments for annuities, assurances, or endowments.
Contributions [illegible] bankers, Messrs. Hoare, [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Regent-street, and London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square, [illegible] 49 and 49A, Great Marlborough-street. [illegible] FREEMAN, Secretary
Great Marlborough-street, May 17, 1851

SERVANTS' ROYAL PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 49 and 49A, Great Marlborough-street.—REGISTRY for SERVANTS OUT of PLACE
[illegible] Servants are invited to register themselves at this Office.
Servants are not placed upon the Register until their characters are ascertained to be good.
Respectable Servants need not fear the Society's investigation, and are almost sure to obtain immediately good places
Since the Registry was opened, in November, 1850, 1304 registered Servants have obtained places through the Society
Governors of the Society, i.e. donors of £10 10s, or annual subscribers of £1 1s, have [illegible] use of the Registry
Servants and employers not being Governors pay small fees on registration
A table of fees, with other information, may be had at the office
ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary.
Great Marlborough-street, May 17, 1851.

SERVANTS' ROYAL PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 49 and 49A, Great Marlborough-street.—HOME for FEMALE SERVANTS OUT of PLACE
Female Servants Out of Place are admitted upon the recommendation of a Governor of the Society, a clergyman, or other person of known respectability, and are provided with comfortable board and lodging at very reasonable charges.
In addition to the comforts of a home, where much kindness and attention is shown, female servants have the advantage of very speedily obtaining good situations, inasmuch as the Matron is enabled to recommend to employers those servants whose good conduct and character have come under her own observation.
To the young and inexperienced the Home is of great value, in guarding them from the evils and temptations of London
Employers are earnestly requested to assist the Institution by advising servants leaving places to avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and by engaging servants who are inmates of the Home.
ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary
Great Marlborough-street, May 17, 1851.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—COALS from YORKSHIRE

		Loaded into carts or barges.	Delivered within five miles of the station.
[illegible]		per ton	per ton
Field, Cooper, and Faulds, New on, Chambers, and Co., [illegible]	Silkstone Collieries	14s 6d	17s 0d
[illegible]			
[illegible]		13s 6d	16s 0d
[illegible]		13s 6d	16s 0d
[illegible] Hartley [illegible]		14s 3d	16s 9d

Beyond five miles from this station 6d per ton per mile extra
The only coal office of the Great Northern Railway is within this station, and care should be taken to address orders to the undersigned by name
COLES CHILD,
Sole London Agent for the sale of coals consigned to the King's-cross Station.
Coal Offices, King's-cross Station, London, June 2, 1851.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—EARL FITZWILLIAM'S ELSECAR STEAM COALS are consigned for sale to the undersigned at this [illegible] and will be found to be a most excellent Coal for all manufacturing purposes. By the report on coals suited to the Steam Navy, their evaporative power is proved to be considerably greater than the best Hartley Coals. Price 13s. 6d. per ton, loaded into waggons or barges, or, delivered within five miles of London, 16s. per ton.
Coal Offices, King's-cross Station, London, COLES CHILD.
2nd June, 1851.

TO TOURISTS, INVALIDS, AND FAMILIES.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE on the GREAT WESTERN LINE.
THREE-AND-A-HALF HOURS RIDE FROM LONDON

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, situated on the West Coast of England, OPEN TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, stands unrivalled as a healthful Watering-Place. It is built upon a dry sandy soil. The air is peculiarly tonic, possessing a degree of mildness without any relaxing tendency. The town is protected from the north winds by a spur of the Mendip Hills, which is beautifully and romantically wooded. The Beach is two miles in length, of a firm level sand, with every facility for safe sea-bathing. As a Watering-Place, Weston affords all the conveniences of a city, containing good churches, chapels, schools, hotels, baths, shops, and a well supplied daily market, with superior villa and other residences, commanding an extensive view of the sea, and the mountainous scenery of South Wales. In the immediate vicinity are numerous picturesque walks and drives, and within a short distance are the celebrated Cheddar Cliffs, Banwell Caves, Woodspring Priory, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Abbey, and many other places of natural and historical interest. Few places, indeed, present to the seeker of pleasure or of health more advantages, combining comfort with economy, than Weston-super-Mare.

CAFE RESTAURANT FRANCAIS et ITALIEN, 20, Ludgate-hill.—Dinners à la Carte, 5 dishes, including ale or stout, 2s; table d'hote, one, three, and five o clock, 1s 6d per head. Dinner, one joint, with vegetables, 1s; with fish, soup, or poultry, 1s 6d, plate of cold meat, 6d, Rump steak, with vegetables, 1s; ditto, with oyster sauce, 1s 3d; chops, with vegetables, 9d, soups (with bread), mock turtle, 1s; ox tail, 1s; gravy, 10d. A private Dining-room for parties; also an extensive Chess, Coffee, and Smoking [illegible] 3d; tea, 4d; Chocolate, 6d; cigars, 3d.—At JOHN [illegible]'S, No 20, Ludgate-hill, St Paul's

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWEL, under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and by Letters Patent. This novel fabric is highly recommended by the medical profession, on account of its complete absorption, for the use of Young Children, and for Ladies. Great Exhibition, Class 14, No. 57, and to be had at SWAN and EDGAR'S, Regent-street, CAPPER'S, 69, Gracechurch street; and at the first Linen Drapers and Baby Linen Warehouses in town and country

RICHARD ATKINSON and CO., Irish Poplin Manufacturers to the Queen, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, &c., 31, College-green, Dublin.
R. ATKINSON and CO. beg respectfully to acquaint the nobility and Gentry of Great Britain, that they transmit specimens for inspection, per post free; and any Poplins ordered are sent free of expense, to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from whence they are forwarded, as addressed, without any delay, and at the risk of A. and Co.

[illegible], EVENING, AND WEDDING DRESSES
PATTERNS sent POST FREE to any part of the Kingdom
The Nobility and Ladies residing in London are respectfully informed that the New Silks, Shawls, Barèges, &c., are now ready for inspection at

KING'S SILK and SHAWL WAREHOUSE,
243, REGENT-STREET
The New [illegible]
Glacé Silks
2?s 6d to 30s
the full dress
Armures,
Gros [illegible]
Chiné and
Brocaded
Silks
[illegible]
the full dress
[illegible] and [illegible] Plain Balzarines, Barèges, [illegible] novelties, for Spring Dresses, from 3s 6d to [illegible] the full dress.
[illegible] Cachemere and Barège Shawls, 9s 6d to £5 each
[illegible] Lace Flounces, &c., 5s 6d to 5s 6d per yard
[illegible] 30s the full dress
Morning and Half-mourning Silks, Satins, Watered and Glacé de Soies, 21s 6d to 50s the full dress
[illegible] Table Linen, Counterpanes, Quilts, &c., equally cheap
Patterns sent (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to W KING and Co., Regent-street, London.

MENTAL DISORDERS.—EASTGATE HOUSE, LINCOLN.—Mr. R. GARDINER HILL, Surgeon, Originator of the "Non-restraint" system of treatment in Lunacy, proposes to receive into his house a limited number of Ladies of the upper or middle classes, suffering under mental or nervous maladies.
An excellent house, and very suitable for this purpose, has been taken as above, with garden, conservatory, extensive and beautiful pleasure-grounds and shrubberies—the towers of the Cathedral crowning the view.
Both in and out door amusements will be provided, with the use of a good library; and carriage exercise may be had if required.
Unremitting attention to the welfare of the patients will be the characteristic of this establishment—they may here enjoy the comforts of home, combined with the surer prospect of alleviation or cure.
Not the least advantage will be the able assistance of Dr. Elmhirst, who for eighteen years was Physician to the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum.
N.B. Lincoln is accessible by railway from all parts of the kingdom.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—VISITORS to LONDON can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE in a highly respectable Family living in TORRINGTON-SQUARE, where every attention will be paid to their comfort. Terms from £2 10s to £3 per week. Two persons occupying a double-bedded room would be taken for less.—Address, B. E., 4, Torrington-square, Russell-square.

ENAMELLED DAGUERREOTYPES by Mr BEARD, at 85, King-William-street, City, 34, Parliament-street and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; also 34, Church-street, Liverpool. By this improvement, Mr. Beard's Plain or Coloured Daguerreotypes are secured from all liability to injury.

BOOKBINDERS' TOOLS WARMED by Gas at a small cost. Chops or Steaks Broiled for less than ONE HALFPENNY. Hatters', laundresses', or tailors' irons; baths, buildings, and boilers heated, coffee roasted, bread toasted, coal fires lighted, all with Gas apparatus. Made by CHARLES RICKETS, 5, Agar-street, opposite Charing-cross Hospital.

SOYER'S RELISH.—This entirely new and cheap Sauce for Fish, Cold Meat, Game, Poultry, Gravy, Stews, Soups, Salad, &c., is now to be had throughout Europe. Sole Agents, Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to her Majesty, 21, Soho-square. Also, Soyer's Original Sauce, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MULLENS'S HAVANNAH TOBACCO has stood the test of public opinion for 20 years, and is pronounced a great luxury by all connoisseurs of smoking. Sold in packets, at 6d. per oz., 7s per lb., also the F. J. M. cigars, at 5s. a packet, or 22s. a pound.—Warehouse, 24, Fore-street, London

BARLOW'S NEW INVENTED SYPHON TAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG; prevents Ale, Beer, Cider, or other liquors from becoming flat or acid, so that the last pint drawn is as good as the first. Price 4s 6d; ditto, electro-plated, for Sherry, &c., 8s 6d.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-street, Mansion House.—J. B. teaches, gratis, a new Method of Tapping Casks.

REV. J. LANE, SALTASH PARSONAGE, PLYMOUTH, and many others, lately cured with the delicious and reasonable ALE, brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." By tradition, H. Hill was wonderfully cured in the 16th century, by the water.
Ergo bibas—iterumque bibas: mox conscia vitæ
Splendebit roseo picta colore gena.
B. HOLDEN, 55, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London Agent. H. WATTS, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. One agent to a town.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—ELEVEN £100 SHARES in this splendid Invention FOR SALE, at £30 per cent. discount each Share; Ten shares qualifying for a Director, at £150 per annum. The continued ill health of the advertiser being the reason for adopting this course. Persons requiring Single Shares can be treated with.
Apply by letter (post paid) to Mr T. L., 42, Cumberland Market, Regent's Park

EXHIBITION, 1851. — HOME EVERYWHERE.—TENTS for the MILLION.—At BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufactory, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, and Warehouse, 208, Piccadilly. The following second-hand Marquees to be sold reasonable:—250 feet by 25, 180 feet by 40, 120 feet by 33, and 150 feet by 20. Emigrant Tents fitted up complete. A number of second-hand Rick Cloths in good condition, with poles, &c., complete.

EDMUND SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING BACHELORS' KETTLES, for Boiling Water without a Coal Fire!!

Two-Pint size, with Stand complete		.. ..	3s 0d
Three ditto	ditto	.. ..	4s 6d
Six ditto	ditto	.. ..	6s 0d

EDMUND SPILLER, Inventor, 96, Holborn-hill, London.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, designer of every description of Hair Jewellery, beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, Devices, &c., at charges the most moderate, and forwards the same carriage free to any part of the kingdom.—A book of specimens sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.
CAUTION.—To Ladies: No person is appointed to receive commands in town or country
DEWDNEY, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

RECKITT'S PATENT SOLUBLE STARCH.—By the Great Discovery of the Chemical Separation of the Lighter Impurities, the PATENT SOLUBLE is stronger, has a more brilliant delicacy, and gives a finer glaze than any other starch.—Agents appointed by ISAAC RECKITT and SON, Hull

FLOOR-CLOTHS.—Warranted the best quality and well seasoned, cut to any use, at 2s 3d per square yard; passage cloths of all widths in the same proportion; [illegible] per yard; coachmakers' broad cloths, 60 inches wide, [illegible] per yard, at R. BURNETT and Co.'s Floor-cloth and Carpet Warehouse, 7, Piazza, Covent-garden

COCKERELL & CO.'s BEST COALS ONLY, Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 23s per ton.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVER-COAT.—This well-known garment combines with every other quality essential to a really respectable article, the established reputation of being thoroughly impervious to rain, and is no mere claptrap ephemeral production. Price 45s and 50s (or not waterproof, 2 guineas). A very large stock for selection, also of superior MORNING COATS. Every garment made on the premises, and all slop and inferior goods strictly excluded.—BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (only).

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Hamilton-place, New-road, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the British College of Health and Society of Hygeists have no connexion with the pills sold in chemists' shops; the only medicine recognised by the College being Mr MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, which is sold only by duly authorised Agents, a list of whom may be seen in several of the newspapers.
London, May, 1851.

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

THERE can, we apprehend, be little doubt in the opinion of all connected with, or interested in, naval art and the manual science of ship-building, that Great Britain, in her maritime capacity, is not so fully or so adequately represented in the Exhibition as she ought to be. If there was any one department of industry—any one national pursuit to which, more than another, the place of honour, in all the meanings of the phrase, ought to have been assigned, it was surely that connected with our much boasted empire of the seas; we ought to have had a complete epitome of the naval architecture of the realm, and, if possible, also, a complete epitome (both by means of models, of course) of the history of ship-building in England from the earliest times; we ought to have been able to trace our progress from the days of the currach and the primitive galley, founded, perhaps, in a great measure, upon Roman models, to the last screw-propeller man-of-war launched from Woolwich or Plymouth, or the last crack yacht set afloat at Cowes. A few ancient models are certainly to be found in the Naval Gallery: we have a model of a Roman war-galley, with four banks of oars, very curious; and another of the famed ship of Henry VIII., which carried him to the conference of the Field of the Cloth of Gold; another of a first-rate, built in Charles I.'s time; and several of the not ancient, but old-fashioned, tubs in which Rodney and his sea-dogs won their battles. The collection is, however, but fragmentary: we have only scattered links of the chain which, if completed, would have formed one of the most interesting and purely national portions of the Exhibition. Surely Government had it in its power to do more than it has done. There is a fine, although by no means perfect, collection of models in Somerset House, to which the general public have no means of access; and there are, doubtless, many more such assemblages of miniature vessels of all ages, and all styles of architecture and rig, connected with our national ship-building establishments at the different arsenals. Surely, from all these a perfect array of specimens of our progressive skill might have been educed. We will answer for it that such a fleet would have attracted much and enlightened curiosity, and that it would have been esteemed a graceful tribute on the part of England to that constructive skill and marine intrepidity which, more than any other causes, have contributed to place her at the head of the list of nations. Or even if the formation of such a collection had been deemed inadvisable or impossible, surely we ought, at least, to have had a series of models of the different species of ships, and coasting and fishing craft, used in the present day round our own coasts. The interest of such a collection would have been the greater when we recollect that it frequently happens that the style of vessel used upon a certain range of coast reflects not only the geographical, and in some degree the atmospherical, conditions of the district, but also often indicates the peculiar descent, race, and blood of the people who inherit it. Thus, take the west coast of Britain, from the Highlands to Cornwall. The shore is in many parts mountainous—at least to a greater extent than the east coast. Squalls and sudden gusts of wind are the necessary consequence—a consequence which we see reflected in the construction of the western coasting craft, which are more generally schooner-rigged, and therefore provided with smaller and more manageable sails than the old-fashioned smack arrangement of spars and canvass, which long held good upon the east coast, and which disposed of two-thirds of the sail a vessel carried in one huge and unwieldy web of cloth. Again, take the range of the eastern coast about Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, from the Humber to the Wash; the shore is remarkably flat, muddy, and sandy. The tide ebbs and flows over long expanses of slimy marsh and mud, in fact, reminds you of the Dutch and Belgian coast, in [illegible] ing levels. It is evident that coasting craft [illegible] em it be constructed so as to take the ground [illegible] of the tide without straining or injury. And one of the principal peculiarities of the quaint Dutch and Flemish schuyts we often see in the river, and knocking about down Channel and in the North Sea; while, so steadily do the same causes produce the same effects, that an inexperienced eye might be pardoned for mistaking a Yorkshire billy-boy, laden with stones for the New Houses of Parliament, for a Dutch sloop bringing over a cargo of eels from the dams and sluices of that swampy land. One other illustration of contemporary naval architecture as showing national derivation. Upon the north-east coast of Scotland we have frequently watched the fleets of herring-boats assembled at the principal fishing stations in Sutherland and Caithness. Minor differences excepted, there were always to be seen two species of boat, differing in essentials the one from the other. The first of these classes consisted of short, very strongly built craft, of great breadth of beam, and still greater depth and hold of the water, the bow and stern almost perpendicular, each boat carrying a couple of lug sails, the larger spread upon the foremast, which is placed chock forward in the very bows. The mizen is a smaller and less important sail, but helps to counterbalance the broad canvass spread forward. The second class of boats, again, are much longer than the first. They have about equal breadth of beam, but are exceedingly shallow, with the bow and stern sloping at a blunt angle from the keel, and overhanging the water. They carry more sail than the first class of boats,

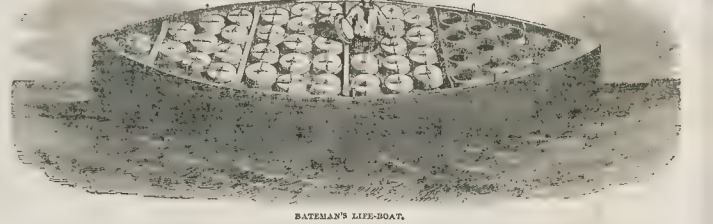
MODELS OF SHIPS AND BOATS.—INDIA.

the main sheet of canvass being always upon the after mast, and the foremast displaying no larger a sail than the mizen of the first described class. Now, these distinctions of hull and rig are merely national. The short deep boats are manned by crews descended from the Scandinavian colonies, established all along the eastern coast of Scotland; the fishers who ply their trade in the long shallow boats are Celts to a man. In the first class of craft, the language used is a strange *patois* of corrupted Norwegian and broad Scotch; on board the other set of boats it is invariably Gaelic. Let us add, that the descendants of the sea-kings entertain a profound contempt for their *Erse*-speaking brethren; and that a northern populace, amongst them is to the effect, that a Highlandman will never go to sea so long as there is wind enough stirring to shake a dock-leaf.

We have, perhaps, said enough to give some idea of the peculiar investigations which might have been pursued, and the peculiar light which might have been thrown upon our national characteristics, had we been furnished at the Exhibition with a complete collection of specimens of our naval construction, illustrative of every coast and every river, and every theory of marine construction which is born of the coast and the race around us. No opportunity, however, being afforded for instituting a complete inquiry into this interesting subject, we proceed to describe the main feature of the collection which has actually been brought together.

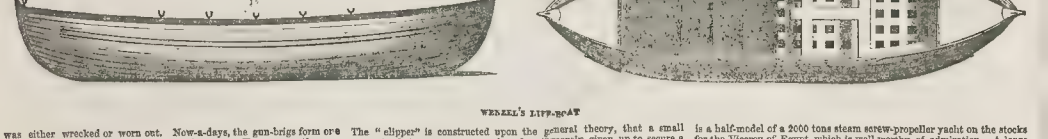
It consists, then, principally of models of ships of war, showing their lines; and, in a few cases, of section models, showing the dispositions between decks. Many of the former class of models are in what may be called *bas-relief* that is, only one side of the vessel is represented, the object simply being to show her mould and run. These are arranged upon the western wall of the Exhibition, and are principally representations of vessels constructed in our naval dockyards within the last twenty years, many of them having been built during the long contest which agitated the naval world between the Surveyor of the Navy and his numerous antagonists and detractors. There are also a fair number of models of steam-boats—some screw and some paddle—some in relief and others entire. A large passenger-ship or two is exhibited, shewing some of the most recent improvements in interior arrangements; and, after glancing at a number of minor rigged models of schooners and cutters, introduced rather as specimens of the skilled neatt-handedness of their builders, than as exemplifying any principles in naval architecture, we come upon a vast variety of plans and inventions for life-boats. The number of these indeed is curious. There must be between one and two hundred models of craft intended for saving life in cases of shipwreck. Every possible combination of cork and air-tight chambers, having been resorted to, to work out the notions of their inventors. We have given Illustrations of two of these boats—Bateman's and Wenzel's. On the other side of the stall on which the life-boats make so conspicuous a figure, is arranged a great variety of models of ship machinery, particularly that connected with anchorage, such as capstans, windlasses, chains, and anchors themselves. We have then a number of compasses and graceful designs for binnacles; and, lastly, after inspecting an ominous *patheron* of naval odds and ends, such as gun-harpoons for striking whales, and almost equally formidable weapons for shooting ducks from punts, models of oddly-shaped ships with sliding keels, and catamarans constructed out of spars of wood, and air-tight bags acting as buoys, we have an infinity of diving apparatus, illustrative of the entire progress of adventuring, remaining, and working below water.

We will first briefly direct attention to the bas-relief models of the men-of-war. Had this been complete, or had specimens of different ages been copiously introduced, the observation of the gradually shifting forms adopted in our dockyards would have been specially interesting. As it is, however, we can gather from the collection hints not without their meaning and significance. The first thing which strikes one in modern ship-building is the cutting down of the bulk which our ancestors were fond of rearing above the water. The castles, and quarter-decks, and poops with which they delighted to encumber their vessels, began first to give way at the bows; and the forecastle has long been a mere name, the thing having vanished more than a century ago. It was not, however, until a much more recent period that the mountains of timber piled astern began to be reduced; and the naval battles in the latter third of the last century were fought by ships of the line with taffrails rising 40 and 50 feet above the water. The tendency of improved ship-building is now to keep the whole expanse of deck as nearly as possible upon the same level. A few smaller vessels, we believe, have been actually built flush from stem to stern; but, at all events, the modest height of the quarter-decks now constructed contrasts strangely with the old notion of the symmetry and propriety of a towering poop, ornamented with all the art of the carver, and furnished with range over range of quarter galleries. Beneath the water-mark the tendency of advancing ship-building has been so to adapt the curve of the swelling side and the concave portions of the ship, which, in nautical phrase, "take most hold of the water," so as to prevent, as much as possible, the heavy and injurious



BATEMAN'S LIFE-BOAT.

tendency to roll; and that the dimensions of the part of the ship diminish immediately before the rudder, called the run, and in which the convex form changes into a pure and finely modelled concave, so as to allow the body of water displaced to close quickly and easily, flinging its full force upon the helm—the spectator will observe that in modern ships this "run" is of larger dimensions than in the olden craft. An exception to this rule is, however, in some degree to be found in the vessels of the survey or of the navy. Take the *Queen* for example, a first-class man-of-war of 116 guns: a full model of her hull is exhibited, which, for bluffness, and, to modern eyes, clumsy ugliness of mould, could not be beaten by any of the ships which carried the flags of Byng or Rodney. The merits of the *Queen* have accordingly been long a fruitful theme of controversy in the naval world. Her best qualification is, we believe, that she carries her guns well out of the water; but she is slow, and rolls tremendously in a sea-way. In the lines shown of new frigates and gun brigs, it is curious to observe the approach to the style of building which has been long ago adopted in the construction of yachts—the bow sharper and finer than ever; the runs of great size, and delicacy of mould; and the height of the ship attaining its extreme point when measured from the taffrail to the lower extremity of the stern-post. The effect of this latter arrangement, taking into consideration that the ships in question are made to sit with the stern low in the water, is to cause them to throw many more feet of water aft than forward, to give them great steering power, and a strong firm hold of the water. The attention of



WENZELL'S LIFE-BOAT

was either wrecked or worn out. Now-a-days, the gun-brigs form one of the most creditable departments of the navy. Here we see the models—and beautiful they are—of the fleet built both by private and official enterprise, the peaceful records of whose cruises filled so many newspaper columns half a dozen years ago. The precise question of their merits was never very fairly settled; but the general opinion was, that the *Medina*, the *Daring*, and the *Espiegle* were the flowers of the fleet. The *Medina* afterwards greatly distinguished herself on the coast of Africa. The *Flying-Fish*, one of the quickest of the squadron, was so wet, as seriously to interfere with the comfort of all on board, but still, altogether, the vessels in question formed, perhaps, the most beautiful and best adapted squadron which ever went to sea.

A few, but only a few, models of merchant sailing-vessels are exhibited. To one of these the attention of the visitor is requested, as a perfect specimen of the latest improvements in first class passenger ships; we allude to the model of the hull of the *Owen Glendower*, one of Mr Green's splendid fleet of frigate-like merchantmen, built at Blackwall. The capacity for stowage in this fine ship is beautifully combined with a faultless outward mould. Her bows are sharp, and have that slightly concave tendency which denotes speed and dryness, and the run is beautifully fine, and what sailors call "clean." In one respect the *Owen Glendower* differs from the new fashion of flush building, now so prevalent. *Cæteris Paribus*, in our opinion, a flush built ship is, for abstract sailing and weatherly purposes, superior to a higher piled vessel. She has less upper weight to carry, consequently she will roll less. She exposes a smaller superficies of hull to the wind, consequently she will sail faster; and she is altogether lighter and more compact, consequently she will last longer.

Ships intended for passenger traffic, particularly for long voyages in hot latitudes, must, however, be designed with a view to other than the considerations which would make the quickest and the most handily managed vessel. They must be comfortable, and commodious and healthy, as well as fast and good sea boats; and care must also be taken that the stowage space of the ship is not unduly interfered with by the demands of passengers. These were the considerations, in all probability, which presided at the designing of the *Owen Glendower*. She carries a quarter-deck not too high, but of more than ordinary length, and sufficiently lofty to allow an airy and comfortable cabin, with berths and state rooms to extend below it. Thus the passengers are accommodated upon the level of the main deck. They have plenty of air and ventilation. The height at which they stand above the sea allows of larger windows being formed than would be possible had they to descend a "companion" to attain their cabin, and thus a handsome airy apartment is secured, removed as much as possible from the unpleasant smells, which are always strongest the further down you go in a ship; while a considerable space is gained beneath for extra stowage, which would, of course, have been lost had a dull, dingy, close-smelling cabin been "howked" in the recesses of the ship. A similar arrangement now very generally holds in the American packets; and different modifications of the same plan, such as round-houses, cuddies, and so forth, have been long familiar to the passengers of East India ships. Forward of the deck cabin, in the *Owen Glendower*, is an excellent arrangement of pens for live stock, and a compact cooking apparatus; while the crew are accommodated beneath a raised forecastle upon exactly the same principle as the passengers abaft.

Above Mr. Green's fine ship is a rigged model of a class of vessel which is making great and rapid innovations upon our old-fashioned mercantile marine—an Aberdeen clipper schooner. The port in question has taken the lead in the production of this very beautiful, very safe, and very fast class of vessel. Indeed, the Scotch ports on the eastern coast, particularly Leith and Dundee, stand conspicuously out by their excellence in constructing a new class of exceedingly elegant and exceedingly rapid ships, which will, no doubt, gradually come into universal use, and fling totally out of employment our old-fashioned clumsily-built coasting craft—the Newcastle and Sunderland tribe of brigs, for example, which are a disgrace to our age and our country

The "clipper" is constructed upon the general theory, that a small amount of stowage-room may be advantageously given up to secure a great amount of speed, and with that speed a perfection for cargo and a greater degree of safety from the accidental risks of the sea; since no one can dispute that a vessel able so go ten or twelve miles an hour, stability not being sacrificed, must, in the nature of things, be a more secure ship in every respect than one which is able to go only five or six. The clippers were, we believe, first built to carry up perishable cargoes of salmon from Norway and the north of Scotland to the Thames. They are now commonly used in traffic for the conveyance of easily-spoiled goods, and for that of cattle, which are deteriorated in condition by being long at sea. The general fruit trade from the Mediterranean, the orange trade from the Azores, as well as the Scotch coasting traffic are now almost entirely carried on by clippers—craft of as beautiful an appearance on the water as any of Cooper's slaving, or pirate, or privateer schooners, and able to go from the Nore to the Humber in the time which a clumsy Newcastle brig would take to work down the Swin to Harwich. The fast increasing class of screw-propeller boats—principally devoted to traffic in cattle, between the Thames and Ireland, and Holland—are also built and rigged on clipper principles; and Aberdeen has recently been asserting her right still to continue in the van of the race in naval architecture, by building clipper ships of large tonnage, one of which, in a voyage from China lately, beat an American ship, loudly trumpeted as the fastest vessel which ever bore the stars and stripes, and consequently, of course, in the opinion of Yankee-land, the fastest vessel in the world. The model in the Exhibition shows that the Aberdeen clipper schooners, while they are formed about much upon the ordinary moulding of a yacht—this is—as we have explained, with a long and fine run, and very high from the bottom of the stern-post to the taffrail, are modelled forward upon the principle of the bows of a Clyde-steamer, involving great sharpness, rising into a concave shoulder of exaggerated hollowness compared with that mere tendency to concavity which we have described as characterising many new vessels both men-of-war and merchantmen. The effect of this construction is not to prevent the vessel pitching, but to cause her to pitch without being wet, the overlapping portion of the bows flinging the water downwards and backwards from the obstacle, while the sharpness beneath enables the ship to slide quickly and steadily through the water. As yet, with few exceptions, the clipper-build is confined to coasting craft; but the initiative has been taken in the construction of large full-rigged ships upon the same principle; the success of more that one of which hailing from Liverpool and Aberdeen has lately formed the subject of newspaper paragraphs. Of the coasting craft, a few, but only a few clipper brigs have been built, the majority of the smaller vessels being schooners. In the rigging, considerable improvements, both as respects lightness and elegance, have taken place. The clipper is frequently less traversing aloft than the old-fashioned hermaphrodite schooner; but her yards are squarer, her boom and gaff longer, and she is thus enabled to carry as great a spread of canvass and to manage the cloth with more facility than the loftier rigged vessels. The old hermaphrodite schooner carried foremast, fore-topmast, and fore-top gallant-to. She can go at double the speed of the lumbering collier-brig or coast-schooner, and shews beside them, too, like a hunter compared with a couple of dray-horses.

The steam-boat models are numerous, and not uninteresting. A number of bas-reliefs are shown of vessels in the process of construction by Mr. Mare, for the General Steam Navigation Company—craft of beautiful design, and which will, no doubt, turn out very fast; and there

rolling motion, which is increased by the quantity of weight a man-of-war must carry above the water—to cause the ship to sit as stiffly as may be—and to arrange the lines of floatation so that the lowest tier of guns shall always be carried at least three or four feet above the water line. To these divers qualities the naval architect has, of course to add the consideration of that of speed, and the delicacy of the ship in answering the slightest touch of her helm. The peculiarities of modern improvement in all these respects are easily observable, upon comparison of an old-fashioned with a newly-built hull. The spectator will observe that the bows of modern men-of-war are sharper and far finer than the old style; that there is more of the concave shape about them—a form which flings the seas sideways and backwards instead of aboard, as the old bluff bows used to do; that the belly of the ship is by no means so round as it used to be, the sides or walls being far flatter, an improvement which diminishes the

the spectator may be profitably directed to the models of the *Pique* and the *Inconstant*, two of our heavy first-class frigates. Of these, the former seems the more graceful; but the latter has proved herself the most efficient vessel. Both the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, however, belong to the old school. Our first-class frigates are now rated to carry fifty guns, and beautiful specimens of these may be seen in the models of the lines of the *Raleigh* and the *Arrogant*—two of the noblest ships on the water, and bigger than Lord Nelson's old seventy-fours. The *Phaeton* and *Arethusa* are now at sea in the experimental squadron, being tried against each other. Both vessels are models of symmetry and grace.

After inspecting the new-fashioned men-of-war, furnished with auxiliary screw propellers, such as the *Hogue* and the *Agamemnon*—vessels carrying the most formidable batteries of cannon, ever borne across the ocean, and no doubt destined to take a conspicuous part in our next naval war—if ever such a misfortune should arise—the visitor may advantageously study the moulds of the little squadron, if experimental gun-brigs, the evolutions of which excited so much interest some five or six years ago. There is no department of our naval architecture in which we have made more progress than in the construction of the small men-of-war, called gun-brigs. The old vessels of this class were a disgrace and a reproach to our dock-yards. Over-masted, deep-waisted, ill modelled, they went down or went ashore with ease, and rarely, if ever, that they acquired the sig-down or went ashore with ease, and rarely, if ever, that they acquired the nickname of "coffins;" but were still—not much to the credit of successive governments—employed as packets, until the last of the fleet

is a half-model of a 2000 tons steam screw-propeller yacht on the stocks for the Viceroy of Egypt, which is well worthy of admiration. A large model of a new paddle-wheel steamer, fully rigged and complete down to the minutest details of finish, is placed in a prominent position, facing the eastward-running inner gallery, and deserves minute inspection as a peculiarly perfect model of a first-class craft of her species. She is flush decked and carries swivel regent guns upon her paddle platform. The floats of the wheels are disposed, not, after the too common fashion, in a plane with the spokes, but perpendicularly, so as to strike the water edgewise and to expend the whole force of the paddle upon a productive lateral, and not an unproductive downward movement. A number of contrivances, more or less ingenious, of feathering paddle floats are displayed, but we understand that it is found in practice that machinery of this sort, however theoretically plausible and however supported by abstruct scientific laws, has such an unfortunate tendency to get out of order as to counterbalance the nominal advantages. With improved mechanical contrivances, however, it is quite possible that the feathering system may yet be made practically available, unless, indeed, the screw achieve the final overthrow of the paddle-wheel.

The models of the *Albert* and *Victoria* and the *Fairy*—the well-known Royal yachts—excite much attention. We do not know, however, whether we are to place perfect credence in the miniature presentment of the larger vessel. Soon after the launch, it was popularly reported that she was a contemptible botch, and that all sorts of tricks and sly patching had been resorted to in order to make her sail respectably. Whether these stories were true or not, we cannot vouch, but it was often asserted, and never denied, that, as in consequence of some mistake in lines, the *Victoria and Albert* went fastest when down by the head, she was built so as to be always in this position, and then built up upon, so far, of course, merely as the bulwarks went, and new painted to conceal her awkward set upon the water. Be that as it may, however, the *Victoria and Albert* now goes very quickly through the water, a consummation for which she has, in some degree at least, to thank the immense steam power wherewith she has been provided. The *Fairy* is a sweetly formed and almost faultless little craft. Her speed in smooth water is wonderful, and the good weather she manages to make in rough, considering her shallowness, is equally marvellous. In crossing the Irish Channel in a gale of wind the day her Majesty returned from Belfast, we are told that, except mere spray, she did not ship a single hundred-ful of water, while we can bear personal testimony to the fact, that the sea washed in tons over the fore part of the deck of the *Caradoc*, one of the new crack Holyhead and Kingston packets, while crossing at the self-same hour. Not far from the models of the Royal packets is one of the screw steam yachts built by Mr. White, of Cowes, for the Emperor of Russia. The *Peterhoff* seems much such a vessel as the *Fairy*—very fast, extremely elegant and graceful upon the water, and made a good sea boat by the very force of her lightness and buoyancy, combined with a sharp wedge-like outline, which enables her to slip through head seas, offering them but a very trifling resistance.

In the same case is a large and handsome model of a Gravesend boat, the *Jupiter*, said to be the fastest on the river Thames. She is immensely long and narrow, with vast paddles, and will probably go at high velocity, but is only intended for smooth water. Close to her is deposited a curious contrast, in the shape of a model of a Roman galley, showing the way in which the oars were worked on board these eminently clumsy vessels. Beneath the water line the model is round and lumpy, with very little indication of a run, but we much doubt whether any authority exists for the exact mathematical proportions actually observed by the early Italian shipwrights. What may be called the main deck is very low down indeed—a mere flooring, a fact above the keel; but upon it are erected double platforms of four different heights, each platform seating five or six rowers, who grasp the vast sweeps by which the vessel is propelled. The arrangement of these sweeps is curious. The circular holes through which they pass run diagonally from the upper gunwale sternwise towards the keel, the benches within of course observing a similar

disposition. Upon small patches of deck, running round the bulwarks, and crossing from side to side—somewhat in the fashion of a steamer's paddle bridges—the warriors stand; and at the stern and stem there are species of covered receptacles, surrounded by circular wooden roofs, which afford shelter from the weather and the sea. It is difficult, however, to get anything like a clue to the actual accommodation for such a continued residence of a number of men in these ships. The—

and awful slavery it must have been to tug these long heavy sweeps—probably took up their sleeping quarters upon the pricking-for-the-softest plank principle.

The two *moyen-âge* ships—the *Harry Grâce de Dieu* and the *Royal Sovereign*, built by Charles II.—are well worthy inspection. The former model is rigged, the latter only a hull; her form and general mould, however, differing in no remarkable respect from, and shewing little advance in construction over, the former—although the latter was built not less than 113 years before her. Both ships are piled up with huge unwieldy masses of forecastle and poop. In the *Harry Grâce de Dieu* a number of circular sentry-boxes, or watch-towers, use all round the hull work, as though it had been the outer wall of a fortification, and the portholes are surmounted by ranges of loop-holes for musketry. The *Royal Sovereign* appears to have been built rather for purposes of pageantry than war. She is elaborately carved, principally with Britannias, or perhaps, more properly speaking, with Latin emblems and devices; but we miss the warlike appendages of turrets and pepper-box towers which gave the true *moyen-âge* ships the air of sailing castles—the idea of the architects having, indeed, manifestly been to manufacture a species of portal floating fortress. The rigging of the *Harry Grâce de Dieu* shows us the earlier stages of the combination of the still-existing square rig, with the latteen disposition of yards common to feluccas and their northern offspring—lugsail. Below three masts rigged square, with huge round tops, the two after-masts showing the latteen rig, which afterwards changed into the common schooner fore-and-aft mode of slinging the yards, still in existence, and which is based upon the same principle as the latteen arrangement of the Mediterranean. Altogether, the two models are so interesting as to make us again regret that they only show two incidental eras in the history of our naval architecture—two accidental links in the chain which began with the log or bark canoe, and ends for the present with the 120-gun ship, carrying 84-pounders on her lower decks, and flinging thousands of pounds of iron at every broadside.

Passing to the department principally devoted to the exhibition of life-boats and the partial machinery of ships, we observe two models of square-rigged masts, intended to illustrate the shape, manufacture, and working of a new species of blocks, dispensing with the clumsy outer strapping formerly in use, bound with iron, so as to make them very much stronger than the old-fashioned implements, while they are not by any means so heavy. The advantage in the purchase communicated by the new blocks is shown by an arrangement of weights, and they are certainly more compact and more elegant-looking, so far as a block can be called elegant, than the old implement.

The anchoring gear department shows a great number of windlasses and capstans constructed upon the new principle of hearing up the anchor by a pumping motion, which imparts a continuous movement to the cylinder on which the chain is wound, while it communicates a power of leverage unattainable by the rude old handspike system. The ancient windlass—and its use was all but universal in seafaring craft until within the last few years—was a peculiarly rude and clumsy instrument; and heaving up the anchor by means of it was a laborious and a particularly tedious job. We are glad to observe how rapidly the new pumping windlass is coming into observance, and to note the number of modifications of the principle submitted by inventors and improvers, showing that the subject is one attracting general interest. The form of the anchor itself has also undergone great changes within the last few years—the leading invention having been that of Porter's patent anchor. The principle of this improvement, several versions and modifications of which are exhibited, is very simple. In the old anchor, the weight of the chain lay upon the single arm which caught in the ground; the other was, for the most part, useless. In Porter's anchor, the arms form one solid piece of iron, moveable and working through the head of the shank. When one fluke bites, therefore, the arm to which it is attached spreads out at a blunt angle from the shank—a circumstance which tends to increase the holding power, while the opposite fluke closes down upon the shank and rests there, thus dividing the strain over the whole of the members of the implement. An objection made by sailors to Porter's anchors is, that if the cable, as it sometimes will, says the report, be difficult to fish up again, as there is no arm sticking up for the drags and so forth to catch hold of. On the other hand, this fact renders the cable less liable to foul; and it is undoubted that Porter's anchors are far more potent in their grasp of the ground than the old anchor.

Amid a number of glittering binnacles, compass-cases, and so forth, very prettily ornamented, we come to a dingy old relic, no less than the quadrant which Captain Cook used in some of his voyages round the world; and then, passing round the extremity of the stall, we note the gun for discharging harpoons at whales, and a similar implement for conveying a line from the shore over a wreck, so as to establish communication. A notice attached to the whale-gun informs us, that, since 1844 (we think), 183 whales have been taken by its instrumentality. Ingenious, and no doubt often effectual, however, as the contrivance is, we suspect that most whalers would prefer a good harpooner with a strong arm of the latter, and that Long Tom Coffin's quickness of eye, and steadiness and force of hand, would do the work even better than the spear-darting machine before us.

Nothing—for we find that we have no space to extend our remarks—the curious model of a sloop or boat with a deep sliding keel, the lower part of which slips into the upper when she touches ground, we close our account by calling particular attention to the vast number of models of life-boats displayed, suited to any coast, and to the peculiar principle of buoyancy; many of them mounted upon wheels, so as to be quickly drawn to the most favourable point for launching, and the carriage framework of others so contrived as to form ways along which the boats can be made to glide readily into the surf.

MECHANICAL FORCE.

WHEN the Crystal Palace was first opened to the public, the visitors were satisfied to promenade up and down the Nave, and survey the Building from various spots, to see the beautiful effect of the vistas and to contemplate the novel scene to which this structure had given origin. By degrees, little excursions were made to the interior of the Austrian sculpture-room, or to take a peep at the little fountain of eau de Cologne. After a time, the desire to be made acquainted with the objects exhibited has induced the public to stroll into the more distant parts of the Building; and now those who have been constant visitors since the opening have begun to extend their observations to the Mechanical Contrivances. As upon a mere brute force is concerned, man is surpassed by various animals in many particulars; still, in the delicacy and multiplicity of the movements of the fingers of the hand, he greatly surpasses other creatures. Still, by the hand alone but a small portion of the manufactures for which this country is so famous can be made; and we have now to consider some of those mechanical contrivances which are adapted to the machinery which is exhibited.

The power by which all the machines are kept in motion is derived from a series of steam boilers, in a building completely detached from the Crystal Palace. The water is evaporated by means of the heat of the fires, and the steam generated is competent to exercise a certain pressure, which determines the force of the machinery at work.

In this building we have a novel means of communicating this power, because the steam from the boiler is carried by a large pipe to all the numerous steam-engines which work the various machines. The bulk of the engines which is seldom adopted, as usually manufacturers employ but one or two steam-engines, which give motion to what are termed main shafts, which act over the building. The ordinary mode which manufacturers adopt is well seen at the extreme western end of the Building, as one or two shafts are there employed. In manufactories these shafts run from end to end of the building, and communicate by straps from floor to floor, so that the engine can keep in motion every machine in the whole building. These machines are connected with the shafts by leathern straps, and lately straps of gutta percha have been much employed. This material slightly contracts in time, and hence it is found to have the advantage of hugging the wheels over which it is placed.

In examining the various contrivances, we find that the several parts are so devised, that either a small force is applied over a great space, or greater force over a small space. In other instances force is regulated, or accumulated to produce great effects at intervals; or various effects are produced simultaneously, or in a various order of succession.

In the first place, having any definite amount of force, man is enabled to obtain a great result, but only over a small space. The lever is an instrument much used for such purposes. By it a man is enabled by his own natural powers to exercise an enormous power over a short distance. Many of the objects have been moved about the Building by this contrivance, and results have been obtained which could not readily have been accomplished without its aid. The screw, also, is another mechanical contrivance greatly used in the construction of the Building, and also in the various mechanical adaptations. By it the human force can be so applied, that the continuation or repetition of a power insufficient to obtain the result at once, is competent to exercise enormous force by degrees. A similar effect can be obtained by means of pulleys: for one or two men, by winding a considerable quantity of rope, can apply a repeated effect of force, and lift a weight, which, by their unassisted powers, could not have been accomplished. The visitor may see pulleys amongst surgical instruments to reduce dislocated arms, and many samples of cranes are shown. Another example of obtaining vast power by a repetition of the exercise of human force, is well seen in that vast hydraulic press which raised the Britannia Bridge. Here we have a large surface of piston in the press, against every part of which an equal pressure is exercised—the power of a single pump, applied in small pump, against which the pressure would be comparatively nothing. In point of fact, a certain amount of force, say one pound, is added per minute, and thus in an hour sixty pounds of force would be exercised. This vast hydraulic press may be examined in the gallery to the left of the Western Nave. Again, great force can be applied by wheels revolving at a certain speed, being connected with other wheels with a much larger number of cogs, so that the second wheels can go at a much slower speed than the first wheels. Various beautiful specimens of rolled metal are shown in different parts of the Building which have been made by wheels slowly revolving.

In mechanical contrivances we not only require to get a great power over a short distance, but sometimes we desire extensive motion. Now we obtain an extensive range of motion from any definite force, we have recourse to the reverse contrivances for the exercise of a great power over a small space. We then apply the force to the short end of the lever, we then make a larger wheel turn a smaller wheel, and, in fact, we reverse every process which is adopted for the former case.

Many ingenious modes are adopted to give motion from one part of a machine to another. Such motions, parallel to each other, are easily given by straps and belts, as may be seen in many parts of the room for machines in motion. Sometimes we require a second motion at right angles to the first, and then a bevelled cog-wheel is often employed. Frequently a to and fro motion is required to be converted into a circular one: this is required in every steam-engine, as the piston moving backwards and forwards causes the crank to turn round. This motion may be observed in several steam-engines, and the visitor should be careful to examine the various different plans which the piston communicates with the crank. In cases where the extent of this circular motion is limited, the effect may be obtained by the pinion and rack, a pretty example of which on the large scale may be noticed in the working model of Armstrong's hydraulic crane.

In some cases we have various contrivances for the accumulation of the force. The fly-wheel is an important adaptation of this character. It consists of a large mass of metal, which revolves at a certain speed, and by its means any sudden force may be applied without materially checking its speed. This contrivance may be observed in many of the steam-engines. In some cases a great mass of matter is raised, as in the machines for pile-driving, which comes down suddenly and produces great effect. A very pretty plan has been lately devised for making guns for discharging harpoons. It has a number of vulcanized India-rubber springs, and these collectively could not be moved by the force of many people, yet one by one each spring may be put upon the stretch by the manual labour of a single person, and when the force of all has been obtained, a power exists for throwing harpoons for killing whales superior to any heretofore used. This very interesting mechanical contrivance was designed by Mr. Hodges, who observed that the black men raised enormous logs of mahogany by bending down a great number of small trees singly, when the sum of the forces raised the log, and its smaller bulk more it in any direction. Thus we find that one of the more remarkable inventions in the Exhibition has been made by observing a class of men whom civilised nations consider as so far inferior as still to be kept in abject slavery, and even those whose inhabitants consider themselves to be the acutest people in the world. We fancy in this invention we see the germ of a new application of a great principle, and therefore we particularly direct the attention of our readers to it.

Mechanicians regard the steam-hammer of Nasmyth as one of the more remarkable contrivances of modern days. It is placed on the right-hand side of the Western Nave. This great mechanician so contrives that a great mass of metal, which in some cases is 1 ton, is raised to a considerable height, and accumulates force through a space of perhaps a feet, when it is capable of giving the most enormous blows. It is, nevertheless, so perfectly under control, that the workmen are in the habit of putting a nut under it for cracking it without injuring the kernel. As this contrivance is famous amongst the manufacturers of all nations, we advise the visitors to look at this machine.

By means of the spring force is accumulated in the form of a watch. A certain quantity of force is husbanded, as it were, to produce its effects when required. Sometimes water is pumped to a height to accumulate force; and at others a vacuum is formed, into which, at any moment, air may rush, and produce the same result as if force had been raised to a height. Another instance of the accumulation of force to act as a reserve is seen in the use of weights to fall when required.

When a force is obtained, it is necessary to regulate its action and character. The pendulum is the most certain regulator, as by it the rate of the movement is determined, and according to that of movement so is the force expended. Where steam-engines are used, governors are employed. They generally act by centrifugal force, whereby the steam are thrown out, and close or open the cock which supplies the steam. Amongst the machines in motion may be noticed a governor, which, when in action, has the appearance of the planet Saturn with its belt. This, according to the rapidity of the movement, is made to assume a horizontal posture, and regulates the supply of steam. These contrivances are a kind of spontaneous or automaton regulators; but the visitor will observe in locomotives, and, in fact, in all other engines, contrivances for enabling the engineer of his own will to regulate the amount of steam supplied to the engine.

When machinery is in motion, sometimes the movement must be continuous, as in the case of the cylinder of the printing-press of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which continually goes round. At other times the movements are only occasionally required, as with those artificial arms which throw the shuttle in the different looms. The visitor should carefully examine these, as the marvellous to see one arm throw the shuttle and the opposite return it. This interrupted motion is produced by a wheel, with projection at one point, which lifts a lever at one part of its revolution, and by this throws the shuttle.

In some machinery a definite rate of speed is required at every part of its action. The perfection of De la Rue's envelope folding machine, which attracts such crowds of observers in the Western Nave, is due to actions of this kind, which are given by varying cams upon a circular disc, and which is called a cam movement. The perfection of Dunin's expanding model of a man is due to movements somewhat analogous to the cam, the curves of which were the subject of elaborate calculation.

One of the more remarkable results which are obtained by a combination of mechanical contrivances is the machine for making cards for carding cotton. A piece of wire passes into the machine, is cut off at suitable lengths, receives its proper bend, and is thrust into the cloth. This machine will, doubtless, amuse visitors as much as any in the Building, as it really appears to perform the duties of the human hand.

The properties which bodies possess of being thrown from the centre on revolution is now employed to many purposes. This centrifugal force, as it is called, is used for drying cloth. If wet cloths are placed in a frame and revolved with great rapidity, the moisture is thrown off. This property has been used for purifying sugar, and a beautiful sample is shown of sugar deprived of all its brown matter by this process. Mr. Appold has applied this principle to the pumping of water, and vast cataracts are discharged, to the great delight of the visitors. Besides this pump some centrifugal pumps are shown.

There is a class of machines which belong to the higher order of mechanics, as, according to circumstances, they act either in one way or another. A specimen of such a contrivance is seen in the weighing-machine, for separating light coin from that which is heavier. One natural philosopher speaks of such machines as exhibiting judgment, and affording a faint image of the operations which are naturally performed by the brain. Another speaks of them as the most perfect of mechanics. The first idea of such a machine was formed by Mr. Cotton, formerly Governor of the Bank of England; and he not only has the merit of having conceived this application of mechanics, but also, unaided, of having perfected the invention so that it has become the most trustworthy instrument which can be employed. The French have sent an instrument which divides coin into three parts—light, heavy, and standard, though most engineers seem to consider, that, although invented after, it is even not so applicable as the beautiful machine which so astonishes those who are fortunate enough to get an order to visit the Bank of England.

In the department of machinery in motion there are other cases where the machine sets according to circumstances. Amongst all the power-looms a thread is very apt to break; and if it did break the whole cloth would be spoiled, if the machine were not stopped. A contrivance is appended whereby the moment a thread breaks the action is stopped. This action according to circumstances is very interesting, and we recommend our readers to wait to see the thread break and the machine stop, till the mischief is rectified.

Besides machines which act according to circumstances, there are others which have a line of action impressed upon them; we always look at these contrivances with pleasure, for they appear to be to mechanism what instinct is to the organization of birds. We are writing with a number of nests of the same bird before us; and all are alike—the impress of the design appears to be fixed upon the organization of the creature; and the stork which built its nest on Trajan's Column, built a similar nest to the storks which now build up the Rhine. In the Jacquard loom a definite line of action is arranged for the machine by the manufacturer, which it implicitly obeys; and two pieces of work are as exactly similar as two bird's-nests. Many of our readers will now have an opportunity of observing how the patterns in the dresses are made, and they will notice how the design is formed, by punching small holes in cards, which regulates the action of the threads by means which we have not space at the present time to describe. Piece after piece may be woven by the same loom impressed with the same design, and the pattern of each will be exactly the same.

The mechanical powers by which the results have been accomplished are various. Animal power has been used in many manufactures; most of the works of art have been made by the animal power of man, assisted by tools alone, though Cheverton has contrived a machine whereby busts, &c. may be multiplied. Power derived from the weight of solid bodies is also sometimes used, and many clocks are kept in motion by the falling of a weight. At other times the weight of fluids is brought to bear, and we recommend the visitor to examine the models of the great overshot water wheels which pump out the water from the Devonshire mines. These gigantic wheels work by means of a very small stream of water, which has a good fall, and by their aid the mines are kept clear. These wheels are always at work in the department of Machines in Motion. Another very curious example of a power from falling matter is seen in the hydraulic ram. In this case the water gets a velocity from running through a long pipe, which, being suddenly checked, is enabled to rise to a considerable elevation. There are two specimens of this interesting contrivance, one in the North Transept, the second amongst the machines. Mechanical power derived from electricity we have already noticed in former articles as being applied economically to clocks, but not to other purposes

The great source of power, however, is steam, which has its origin in combustion. The mechanical force derived from steam enables us to travel with the velocity which in former times was only seen in the flight of the bird. It enables us to traverse the seas, and practically join continents thousands of miles apart. We see the perfection of the adaptation of mechanical force derived from these various sources. We may view the huge engines of the Great Western and North-Western Railways, and marvel at their excellence; we may be astonished at the machines which are actually shown, still the philosopher delights to look for new applications of force, and in the Exhibition he is doomed to disappointment, for there we do not find any new mode of generating mechanical power. The question naturally suggests itself as to whether combustion and the generation of steam is the plan best suited for man, or whether there may not be other means yet to be discovered, wherein combustion may be superseded by some other change of matter, or the generation of steam may be supplanted by other physical properties. The great display of human ingenuity has well indicated the value of steam; but it must remain for future ages to determine whether other means may not be adopted more conveniently and economically.

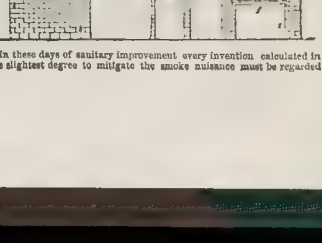
Various modes are used to resist the action of force. In Cox's soda-water machine, we have contrivances of great strength to resist a pressure of 120 lb. to the square inch, and the soda water is made to bear such force that not one in a gross will burst. This result is obtained by making them of a round or oval form, without any angle. In all the high-pressure boilers the circular form is also adopted. In the construction of the Building, the perfect adaptation of the knowledge of the laws of resistance is exemplified, for the whole structure has only been erected by putting the right quantity of metal in the right place; and when the visitor views the perpetual rows of lines in the girders which support the roof, he should think of the force that every one has its function—that not one can be removed without detriment to the strength of the Building. The resistance to the force of gravitation is nowhere better seen than in the Britannia Bridge, where a small amount of materials has enabled the engineer to effect an heretofore unheard of span. The mode in which the Americans build cheap bridges is well deserving attention; and there are many other contrivances for resisting the action of force which may be noticed.

We have now only to consider those mechanical contrivances which we have taken a brief review, we find that six points deserve attention. First, the source of power—whether it be animal power, whether it be derived from heat, electricity, &c. Secondly, the point whence the force is accumulated, as in the steam-boiler, fly-wheel, vacuum apparatus, spring, &c. Then we regard the mode by which the force is regulated by the governor, &c. Fourthly, we study the apparatus employed for adjusting the direction and the extent of motion. Continuing our investigations, we study the point at which the work of the machine is being performed—be that the folding of envelopes, that the twisting of threads, be that the forging of steel, and, lastly, we may study the result of the manufacture. In this mode of studying machinery, we begin with the cleavage of matter which gives rise to the force, and we finish with the change of matter which constitutes the manufacture.

This article will conclude our sketches of the four great forces—electricity, light, heat, and mechanical force—the capacity to generate which distinguishes man from all the lower animals. The electric eel and torpedo may give terrible shocks, but they cannot make the battery; the glow-worm and fire-fly may send forth their brilliant lights, but they cannot make the candle; the elephant may uproot huge trees, but he cannot make a lever; and the bird, although it is rendered lighter by the high temperature which is generated within its frame, cannot make a fire. These sketches have been written rather to assist the observation of the visitor than to give a perfect description of the objects themselves. Many exhibitors of beautiful and interesting objects have expressed themselves hurt that their valuable contrivances have not been mentioned in these general articles, but these will form the subject of further examination; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will endeavour to lay before its readers a detailed description of all such objects as will be interesting to them.

The minds of the reviewers, no less than those of the public, have hardly as yet been enabled to grasp the magnitude of this Exhibition. Manufacture after manufacture, and machine after machine, crowds before the mind, and no one can do more at present than give a passing glance to discover the treasures which the Building contains. Sometimes the object contained in a single case are of a character that they would take hours to examine, weeks to understand, and would require pages of print for their complete elucidation. Here the greatness of man is well shown; here his dominion over the forces of matter, and his control over the power of animal force, is nobly exemplified. Within the Crystal Palace he well appears as the lord and master of creation, but no sooner does he cross the threshold of this Building than his own insignificance becomes apparent. When he compares the beautiful scene within the Building with the lovely landscape which exists in Kensington Gardens—when he compares the roof with its multitudinous lines with the vaulted roof displaying the starry firmament of heaven—then he is in a condition to appreciate the infinite perfection of nature, and in some degree comprehend the immeasurable distance which exists between the works of man and the creations of God.

CLAY'S SMOKE-BURNING APPARATUS.



In these days of sanitary improvement every invention calculated in the slightest degree to mitigate the smoke nuisance must be regarded

PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

with satisfaction. Mr. John Clay's apparatus for this purpose seems entitled to consideration, and we have therefore thought it worthy of being illustrated in our pages. The two Illustrations consist of a transverse vertical section and a portion of a longitudinal section of the boiler, furnace, &c. *b b* represent the back partitions, *c* the bridge, *d d* the boiler, *e e* the furnace, and *f* the furnace bars. The novelty of this apparatus consists in dividing the volume of smoke at the bridge, and causing it to pass between and along the passages formed between the brick partitions *b b*, thereby rendering the latter red-hot, thus keeping up the temperature to a high degree, and causing it to be fired as it passes through the heated channels with the air introduced at the four ventilators. A steady combustion is kept up by observing regularity, on the part of the stoker, in supplying fuel to the doors of the furnaces alternately.

PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Our Artist here represents an incident not unworthy of being recorded in connexion with the grand solemnity of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace on the 1st of May. The son and daughter of Mr. Younghusband, who supplies some of the refreshments, having previously obtained the permission of her Majesty and Prince Albert, respectively presented the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales with a handsome Bouquet, soon after their arrival, and whilst on their way with their august parents to the Royal pavilion in the centre of the Transept, and which humble offerings their Royal Highnesses accepted in a very gracious manner.

CARVED PICTURE-FRAME. TUSCANY.

The specimens of wood carving from Tuscany are of a very superior order of merit, the devices being generally in good taste, and executed with extreme delicacy of finish. Amongst other matters in this line with which we have been struck, are some small picture-frames, in walnut-tree wood, by Lombardi and Barbetti, both of Sienna, one of which we have engraved.

SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE GREAT EXHIBITION

CONSTANTIN'S ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

THE PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

Now that the frequenters of the Great Exhibition are becoming familiar with the general arrangements of its varied contents, it is curious to observe the manner in which they congregate in groups about the particular objects interesting to their several tastes: practical men and utilitarian ladies devoting their attention to the machinery department, where new wonders of mechanical and manufacturing skill astonish them at every turn; connoisseurs in articles of vertu lounging about the Gobelins room of the French department, or the sculpture and furniture rooms of Austria; the general masses on these shilling days crowding round the great diamond, and the Indian tent, and the great printing press, and the Queen of Spain's jewels, and a thousand other wonders which give them

CARVED PICTURE FRAME.—TUSCANY.

much to talk about whilst they are there, and will give them more to talk about when they go home. Even outside the Building, amongst the eager crowds approaching it, there are scenes worthy to engage the attention of the observer of mankind, and to employ the painter's talent—scenes of peaceful bustle which will become memorable in after days, on account of the singularity of their aspect in a social point of view, and of the all-interesting event of which they are illustrative.

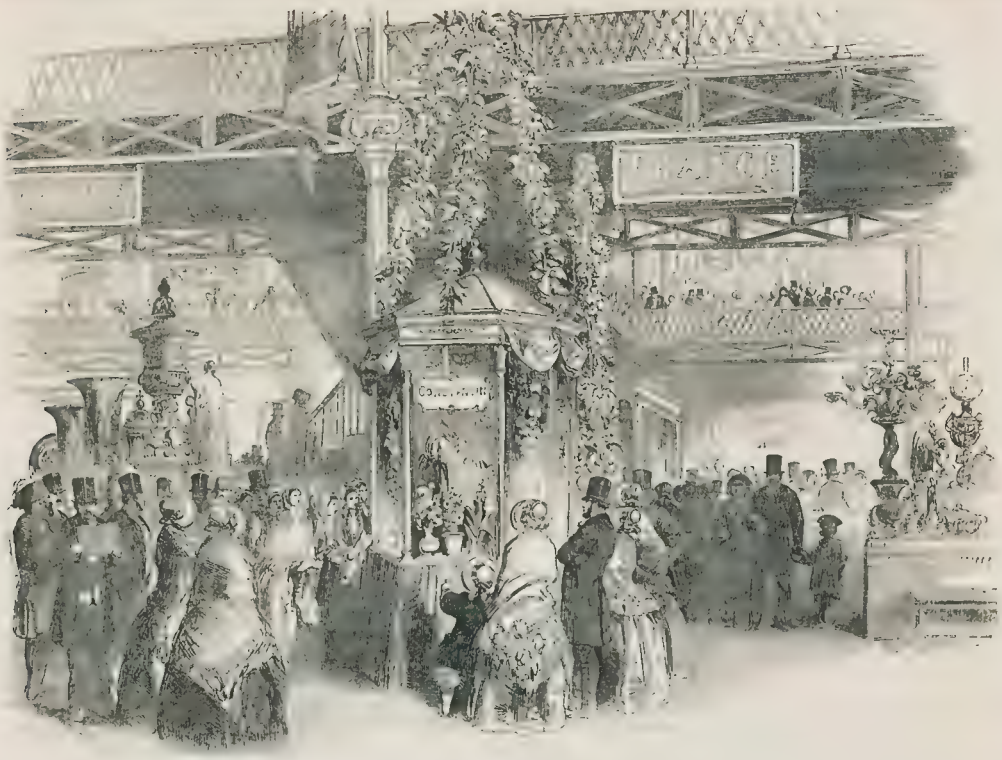
Our Artist will, from time to time, try his hand at some of these subjects. On the present occasion he has selected Constantin's "Conservatory" of artificial flowers, and the Pianoforte Gallery, both favourite resorts of the ladies.

We wish we could, in this hurried notice, do justice to the exquisite truth and delicacy exhibited by M. Constantin in an art which he may fairly be said, if not to have created, at least to have brought to a point of excellence which it had never reached before. As, however, we shall return on some future occasion to the subject of artificial flowers, we will only here add, that those of M. Constantin's productions are hardly to be called so, being, in beauty and in almost everything but smell, identical with those of nature. Roses, lilies, hot-house plants, ivies, and endless other varieties, are here before us, as it were, in *propriâ personâ*, and not always in full bloom, but occasionally represented, with most truthful effect, in their day of declining and withering, with the canker-worm at the core, and blight upon the face. All these wonderful realisations are produced in one material—cambric; and very high praise is due to the artist who has achieved what he has done with it.

2.—INNOCENCE DEFENDED BY FIDELITY.—BENZONI

3.—GRATITUDE.—BENZONI.

The above are two pleasing little *pièces de genre* in marble, executed by Gio. Maria Benzoni, of Rome. One represents a little girl fallen asleep in the midst of her frolics in the fields, whilst her favourite dog tramples upon an adder which would otherwise have bitten her, looking up in her face well pleased at his achievement. In the other, the little girl shows her gratitude to her canine friend by extracting a thorn from his foot.



LOUNGES IN THE EXHIBITION.—CONSTANTIN'S ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The pianoforte and harp compartment, in the North-western Gallery, is crowded throughout the day, chiefly by ladies, who thus rest from the labours of exploration, whilst they derive exhilirating impulses from the polkas, galops, and waltzes, which, intermixed occasionally with more classic *morceaux*, are for ever given forth from pianos by Erard, Collard, Broadwood, and others.

So absorbing is the power of the traffic-din of the Great Crystal Palace, that, although there are sometimes half a dozen musicians working their hardest in this department, they scarcely interfere with one another—each having his own particular audience. Wonderful Crystal Palace! Wonderful crowds that fill it, and throng through it, and seem to have adopted it as a new resting-place and a new home!

LOUNGES IN THE EXHIBITION.—PIANOS OF ERARD

SCULPTURE.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

IT is impossible to survey the works of art—particularly those of sculpture—in the various foreign departments, without being struck with the contrast they present to the display in our Sculpture Gallery, and the miscellaneous contributions in other parts of the British side of the Building. It becomes, indeed, but too obvious, that whilst foreign artists have received our national invitation in good faith, and acted upon it with alacrity, British artists have held aloof, and disdained the friendly competition to which they had tacitly given their assent. Where is the blame that British artists have been thus remiss in their exertions to aid the general cause, we have not now to decide: certain it is, that, as far as the purposes of this Exposition go, British art may be said to be wholly unrepresented, the actual display being limited to some score or two of rough plaster models, many of which have been drawn from a long seclusion in the darker recesses of the studio, to be thrust forth to take their chance of "a commission" in the general *mêlée*; whilst the Art Union candidates, congregated in the midst, throw ridicule over the whole affair, and might lead the stranger to entertain very erroneous notions, as to the standard of excellence, and the honours and rewards that attend successful merit in this country.

But to return to our foreign friends. Although old Rome would of prescriptive courtesy claim our attention first amongst the foreign contributors, the more numerous and varied display presented in the Austrian department must be our excuse for giving the latter precedence on the present occasion. The little chamber, with its ante-room, which has been allotted to the various nations owing allegiance to the Imperial House of Austria, for the exposition of their productions in sculpture, is crammed full of works of the highest finish, not in plaster, but in marble, affording very interesting means of studying the actual state and the prevailing tendencies of the various schools followed by nations distinct in themselves, and some of which have had little intellectual intercourse with the older art-fields of Europe. Not to go too deeply into generalities upon this head, we may first observe, as the result of our present notes upon the various collections, that as Milanese art occupies a sort of middle place between the colder classicism of the modern Roman school, and the wilder fancy of Germania—the more virgin minds of the central and eastern states, whilst they are not without their share of the impulses evinced by others of their day, give a hint in some of their examples of working after the models of the more ancient schools of Greece, the predecessors of those of Italy herself. In many cases there is much to condemn: experimental conceits, manipulative achievements unworthy of art, and incongruities in composition which sober judgment cannot reconcile either to the requirements of poetry or of common sense; in short, many instances of art misdirected, and marble misapplied, some of which it will be our duty to refer to more particularly as we go along. But, with all these drawbacks, there can be no question, that, viewed as a whole, the Austrian Exposition in sculpture is one of the most creditable and interesting we have ever seen brought together by contemporaneous artists.

We must remark, by the way, that the Austrian Gallery, limited in dimensions, is always inconveniently crowded. Forcing our way through the ante-room, we are by no means favourably impressed by a group of "Atalé and Chactas," by Innocenzo Frescaroli, of Verona, which is a commonplace affair enough. This artist, we should mention, has another work of a much higher class in the main avenue, "Achilles Wounded," the attitude of which is striking and effective, whilst the expression of pain and horror in the face, as the hero views his wounded heel, is well depicted. An attempt at exhibiting the more essential feeling of which this incident is susceptible the full appreciation of the evil cannot attaching to the mishap, would have heightened the effect, and given that touch of historic poetry to the character, of which it is now deficient.

To return to the ante-room of the Austrian Gallery: on either side of the table are two infant subjects, by Antonio Galli, of Milan, and Benedetto Cacciatori, of Carrara. True, the gilt ring or halo round the head of the one implies that it is intended for the Infant Christ, whilst the other, lying on a rocky surface, is supposed to be John the Baptist. But there is little attempt at expressing the divine character upon the countenances; indeed, how should it be in such mere babes as they are, and asleep too? And, divested of this, what of high or poetic interest can attach to a marble representation of a human subject before it is formed, even in the stage of boyhood, and as yet ungifted with the intelligence and impulses of our nature? In painting we have abundant instances of the introduction of the Infant Saviour, as part of what is called "the Holy Family" but, except in some few cases where the child is depicted as already inspired with the prescience of his divine mission, and as in the act of blessing the spectator, the sanctity of the subject is generally realised by the devotional and reverential regards of the mother and bystanders, all which in the single marble subject is necessarily out of the question.

"The Vintage," by Gaetano Motelli, of Milan, is a very elaborate piece of carving, representing a whole family of cupids disporting amongst the branches of a clump of vine, making free with bunches of grapes as big as themselves, scrambling in and out, between and around them, some pressing the gathered grapes in a vat below, whilst one little fellow at the top squeezes the purple juice into his tiny mouth. The figures are thrown in the round; and the whole is treated as a block or centre-piece: but we submit, with all its unquestionable beauties, that the composition is one better adapted to wood carving, or, better still, to silver, as a dinner table decoration.

A group, by Democrito Gandolfi, entitled "Grief and Faith," stands in a prominent position at the entrance of the inner room, and provokes criticism as much by the incongruities involved in its composition, as by its sins against harmony of outline and proportion in the arrangement. In the foreground—fancy a foreground in a piece of sculpture!—in the foreground is a tomb or sarcophagus of large dimensions, over which leans, covering her face in her hands, a female figure; this is Grief: according to the commonplace types exhibited on the walls of every parish church in England, only that there the artist has generally contented himself with representing it in bas-relief, whilst here it obtrudes upon the floor in the fullest dimensions of reality. For the rest, Faith is represented upon a circular pedestal in the rear, in the person of a young female kneeling. This figure, we should observe, is the only tolerable bit in the whole performance, and would be pleasing enough if separated from the rest, with which, essentially, it has no connexion. The gross error against common sense of representing a real object (the weeping female), and an ideal existence (the spirit of Faith), in the same material, and that, hard unyielding marble, must be too obvious to call for much remark. Even Reynolds was criticised for introducing in his "Death-bed of Cardinal Beaufort" the ideal presentment of the evil spirit waiting for his soul in the background; though by many he has been held to be justified, as only realising the picture presented by Shakspeare's lucid description of the scene. But if this was a license hardly excusable in painting, where, by means of the well-known appliances of the art, the separation of the actual from the imaginative part of a subject may be clearly defined, it is one totally unjustifiable in sculpture, where the material is capable of no such modification, either by the application of colour or the interposition of aerial media.

One of the principal show-pieces in the room, and which excites the wonder of gaping thousands every day, is "The Veiled Vestal," by Raffaelle Monti. The ambition of the artist in this production is to represent the effect of a face seen through a veil; and so ingeniously has he managed it, that at a distance of the breadth of the room, the face—the marble face—actually looks as if it were covered with a real piece of lace. This is a triumph of mechanical dexterity certainly, but upon the score of merit of which we may have some misgivings, seeing that it seduces the spectator into a multitude of the worthless rag of a veil being to the eye reality—than of the poor face, which remains still, pale, cold stone. The ancients would never have been guilty of such profanation of their subject. Its true they took a pride in representing the soft outlines of the limbs as rounding out and supporting the crisp light folds of the drapery—as the folds of their figures (which, by the way, they seldom liked to exhibit entirely nude, except when the case rendered it necessary), but they would certainly have torn the vestal's veil from her face before they took her portrait, or would have abandoned her altogether as a subject. So much for the ancients, who can well take care of themselves. Proceeding to a nearer examination of Signor Monti's performance, we find, as we suspected, indeed knew must be the case, that his veil effect is a mere trick of art, and a trick practised to the utter destruction of the beauty of his vestal's face, whether seen from afar or near. Artfully disposing the folds of the veil, and making them generally very broad on the outer parts, and very narrow, nay, almost vanishing, on the inner parts, being those next the face, he further roughs the surface of the intermediate spaces, as if the face, he further roughs the surface of the intermediate spaces, as if the flesh were actually covered with a veil; and these surfaces seen at a distance, take the lights in such manner that, blending with those on the outer surfaces of the veil, they produce the general effect intended, the form of the face being dimly and indistinctly seen as through a veil. In reality, portions of it only are seen at one and the same time, and in one direction, and these effect so produced is not a genuine effect *quoad*, but a delusion; not a matter brought to the mind's eye by means of the sense of sight, but a trick played off upon the too credulous fancy at the expense of the organ of vision. Common sense and legitimate art are further outraged in this work by the introduction of a basket of *real artificial* white roses in the hands of the figure, instead of a sculptured offering in marble. The drapery generally is artificial, and the whole character of the piece is unearthly and disagreeable.

There are two other examples of the same sort of trickery in the room. One entitled "A Bashful Beggar," by Democrito Gandolfi, whose "Grief and Faith" we have already noticed, represents a woman seated by the roadside, her face covered by, but partially revealed beneath, the folds of a linen drapery, in which is also wrapped the infant in her arms. More prominent, and at her feet, are two children begging. A mile-stone, with "Dover" on it, informs us that the party are on their travels, and an inscription on a scroll upon the ground states her sad case:—"Je suis émigrante, mère, veuve, et j'ai une aneurisme au cœur." All these points show a striving after effect by illegitimate means, which pure art would disdain. The third veiled figure is smaller than either of the others, and which it may be sufficient to point out by name: it pretends to represent "A Slave in the Market," by Raffaele Monti, the artificer of the "Veiled Vestal," who seems to have adopted this notion as a *speculation*. Indeed, it appears he has not been without encouragement, the "Veiled Vestal" being announced as the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

We turn with pleasure from these *caprices* to other works of more sterling quality, which the room contains. Adjoining the "Veiled Vestal" is another work of importance by the same artist, "Eve after her Fall. The attitude and character of the figure are full of merit, the limbs graceful, well-rounded, and realising as near as may be the softness of flesh. The artist has represented the hair in massive and dishevelled tresses hanging over the face on each side; and the executive skill displayed in accomplishing this difficult point is worthy of honourable mention, though it must by added, that the soft and flexible character of the human hair—its great beauty—is somewhat sacrificed to attain the end in view. The introduction of a little Cupid peering up from amidst a cluster of roses behind, is, to say the least, a conceit rather apocryphal in itself, and, upon the whole, had better have been dispensed with.

Antonio Galli has a "Jephtha's Daughter," very pleasing in character, simple yet graceful, and the head endued with considerable expression. Marchesi's "Eurydice," which stands next it, is also a meritorious performance; but, perhaps the sweetest and most touching effort in the room, is the little cabinet group of "Hagar and Ishmael," by Emanuel Max, of Prague. The treatment of the female figure is full of dignity and truth; the hand, thrown open as in the act of supplication, rests upon the bosom of the dying boy, whilst the steadfast and imploring look she directs to heaven reveals the whole story. All the points are finished with great delicacy and purity of handling. The same artist has a very clever bas-relief of an Amazon. The face and figure would seem the true ideal of Amazonian *physique*, and there is prodigious energy in the action both of horse and rider. The details and accessories, which are generally ample, are finished with great care, but in a style judiciously subdued; in short, in most respects, this work indicates a ripe appreciation of the purer models of antiquity, which we should be glad to find more frequently exhibited by other artists of our day.

"Ishmael," unattended by Hagar, is a subject simply painful—a poor youth in all the agonies of death from thirst; and this Signor Strazza, of Milan, has represented with terrible earnestness and reality, in a prostrate figure, life-size, which occupies a prominent position in the centre of the room. No one can deny the wonderful talent displayed in the working out of this subject: the features of the face are drawn and livid under the hand of death, and the whole figure exhibits a dreadful prostration in its last stage. But can we look upon it with any feeling but that of shuddering? and must we not regret the absence of the only redeeming and poetic feature of which the story is susceptible, and which M. Max has so beautifully and with such touching effect introduced?

Joseph Koekseman, of Vienna, has a very pretty "Hebe," the head charmingly graceful and expressive, and the whole treatment of high excellence. We do not quite like the "Flora," tall and sentimental "Shepherd," unnecessarily denuded; nor his "Flora," who is too artificial in her attitude, and overburthened with a heavy garland of flowers extending from head to foot. Nevertheless, the face of the latter is pleasing enough.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS.

THESE important branches of our national industry now claim our attention, and present an extensive and varied field for observation. The growth of those vast hives of industry, the towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been as much dependant upon the woollen and worsted trades, as practised in the present day, as the development of the vast population of Lancashire has been upon the cotton manufacture: the only difference being, that, while in the one case the raw material is an exotic, in the other it is grown at our own doors, and is intimately connected with the employment and prosperity of a large portion of our agricultural population.

Certainly, the complaint we had occasion to make as to the imperfect manner in which some departments of the cotton manufacture is illustrated cannot apply to that of woollens or mixed fabrics, for, in every respect, the display is as full and complete one; and although in many points, it is by no means so attractive to the mere lounger or sightseer, yet to the thoughtful visitor it presents features of a highly interesting character; and the student of art, as applied to textile manufactures, will find here, if he studies it properly, a suggestive course of instruction such as he would seek for in vain elsewhere. With an opportunity for comparing the products of various districts, the modes of production and ornamentation, the manner in which the endless varieties of mixed fabrics are wrought out, the character of colour and the style of finish, we trust that when our intelligent artizans from the north pay the Exhibition a visit, they will carry away with them hints for the future which will re-act in no small degree on our future success on these departments of national industry, and amply repay the manufacturers for any labour and trouble which they might have been at in getting up so excellent a display of their skill and judgment.

As the West Riding of Yorkshire represents the great mass of the combined manufactures set down in the official classification under the heads of Class 12 and 15, it was thought desirable that the illustration of the industry of so important a district should be as complete as possible, and an exception was therefore made in favour of the towns comprised in this important district, and each was allowed to arrange the whole of its products in textile manufactures together. This, of course, gave a hint for the management of the other towns engaged in kindred pursuits; and, with the exception of shawls, the woollens and mixed fabrics from other places are all arranged topographically rather than technically, in the court set apart for these classes of manufactures; and certainly, as a whole, it is a display which Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, may be proud of, since it embraces the famous poplins of the latter to an extent which must be cheering to the advocates of the national industry of that part of the empire; and, appropriately enough, the display, as arranged, has London at one end of the frontage to the central avenue, and Dublin at the other, the manufacturing towns and districts filling up, in no sparing manner, the large space between the two. Commencing with the

LONDON WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

we find a rich and varied display of high class goods exhibited by the leading cloth merchants of the metropolis; and, as might be expected, the advantages of buying from varied sources is seen in the results. Producing nothing in this department of industry, the traditionary power of its merchant tailors and wool staplers is to be seen in the command which the capital and enterprise of the representatives of these once powerfull trades give them of the markets; and thus, without being manufacturers, or taking any part in the production of the goods they exhibit, they make a display of which they may very justly be proud.

Messrs. Barber, House, and Mead, of St. Paul's Churchyard (13), make a most satisfactory exposition of fine West of England broadcloths, manufactured by Pocock and Rawlings, of Chippenham, of admirable texture, colour, and finish. The Yorkshire cloths, too, are very excellent. The novelty, however, of this contribution is a series of shawls, manufactured by Mr. William Bliss, of Chipping Norton, of the natural coloured wool of the Alpa Vicunna, a species of South-American llama. These are certainly very admirable for softness, lightness, and warmth. Messrs. Brett Brothers (20); East, London, and Holland (2); and Scott and Wright (1), each make a display of the peculiar fabrics in coatings and trouserings which they usually supply to their customers, all of an excellent character and make. The price-cloths of Messrs. Bull and Wilson form the leading features of the contribution of that house. These consist of black cloth of extraordinary fineness and texture, and black doe-skin of equally excellent character. As an engraving of the gold medal awarded to J. and D. Lingerley, of Stroud, for the former, and Mr. W. Helme, of the same place, for the latter of these fabrics, has already been given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, more need not be said on the question of the prize, further than that the spirit and energy of the donors entitle them to every credit.

Examples of patent cloth, with two distinct surfaces of different colours, are exhibited by the inventor, Mr. S. Powell (6); and in examining the varied productions of the West Riding, we discover that its application is very general. It offers great advantages in the top coat cloths, since a rough or smooth-surfaced coat may be obtained in one garment. There are some excellent examples of its application to children's clothing in Class 30.

In Mixed Fabrics, the fancy vestings exhibited by Brown and Foster (3), W. and C. Murley (10), and J. Goodwin (11), are all of a very neticeable character, tasteful alike in design and in arrangement of colour.

THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The arrangements for the display of the industrial productions of this important district have been commensurate with their extent and variety; and had this Exhibition done nothing more than bring together the many excellent specimens of manufacture here displayed, and thus shown to manufacturers of this great community the reliance they may safely place in their own energies, it would have done a great national service. To the thoughtful observer a walk through that portion of the court for woollens and mixed fabrics devoted to the West Riding will afford much food for reflection. He will see how completely communities, apparently employed in exactly the same pursuits, are really divided by a line of demarcation as distinct, though not as distant, as the boundaries of the towns of which they may be composed, and that the peculiar characteristics of each is not a matter of indifference. Thus, Leeds is distinctly marked by its woollen products; Bradford by its worsted, alpaca, and other fabrics; Huddersfield further illustrating the woollen trade, but bringing in a new element in the form of mixed fabrics, and even cotton manufactures of a peculiar class. Halifax, again, is distinct from the others by the artistic elements it brings to bear in the damasks, worsted, and mixed, which characterise the leading features of its display. The smaller towns of the West Riding are all subordinate to these four great centres; and under these heads they are arranged, by means of fittings, glass cases, and other appliances as substantial as the Building itself. In short, there is a permanent look about the West Riding arrangements which conveys the idea that the manufacturers of that locality have settled down and established a regular mart for their trade, all to which to display to all future time the products they undertake to supply for the use of their fellow men, both at home and abroad. These arrangements, too, have been in constant process of alteration and improvement, and it is now intended to mark each town by a distinguishing flag, and induce all the corporate towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland to contribute their heraldic buntings to enhance the display.

LEEDS.

As already stated, Leeds is the exponent of the woollen cloth manufacture of the West Riding; and, in the extensive contributions here displayed, the peculiar character of the materials for clothing which this district supplies to the markets of the world is well and successfully shown; for, whilst the West of England may be said to be almost exclusively employed in the production of cloths for the higher classes, the looms of Yorkshire may be said to be entirely employed in producing woollens for the million. The prevailing feature of the Leeds trade, then, is utility combined with moderation in price. As an exhibition, the appearance to the eye is more sombre than gay—the dark colours producing little contrast one with the arrangement. The most striking display, as a whole, is that of Messrs. Benjamin Gott and Sons. The large glass case projecting into the central avenue is devoted to the contributions of this house, and contains specimens of goods manufactured for the Russian, Chinese, American, and home markets. The cloths are of great brilliancy of colour and beauty of texture; and, manufactured as they are exclusively for large markets, may vie with any specimens of the same class produced in this country, or any other. Messrs. John Sykes and Son also send a beautiful assortment of woollen cloths, which may be considered as illustrating the ordinary manufacture of the Leeds district. Messrs. Pawson, Son, and Martin; York and Sheepshanks; Thomas Wheater; Walter Stead and Co., and various other exhibitors, send some of the best specimens of the finest goods; whilst the display of W. Smith and Son, in pilots and beavers, shows to what an extent this class of goods are manufactured in Yorkshire. Messrs. Cook and Wormald, and Messrs. William Yewdall and Son, show some excellent specimens of Spanish stripes.

Billiard cloths, which are extensively manufactured in this locality, are illustrated by Mr. Wm. Fenton; and John Wilkinson and Co exhibit a large variety of felted cloths suitable for all purposes for which such material is generally used.

In camel's hair and in mohair-cloths, Messrs. James Walker and Co.; Edwin Firth and Sons; and Hall and Bishop, exhibit specimens of good quality; and, as these materials are now in general use for outer garments, the display is a valuable one, as the character of the manufacture is thus fairly illustrated, and an opportunity given for close examination of very beautiful materials both as regards use and appearance.

Messrs. Pease, Heaton, and Co.; T. W. George and Co.; and R. F. Green and Son, shew a great variety of examples of stuff goods, in lastings, damasks, &c., and the materials are extensively used for upholstering purposes in the larger patterns and coarser qualities, and for ladies' dresses in the finer and more highly finished kinds. In those intended for the latter purposes the combination of colour is a goodly exposition of the highest to the very highest class of goods. These are contributed by Messrs. Hugue, Cook, and Wormald, Thornton, Fr.th, and Co., and others. Nor must we omit to mention some very excellent silk warp cashmeruttes by the last-named firm, manufactured chiefly for the American market.

Altogether the Leeds contribution leaves a good impression upon the mind of the careful observer; and though, perhaps, by no means so attractive to the general visitor as the more showy displays, yet to the manufacturer and manufacturer it conveys a large amount of information, and to our foreign visitors there can be no doubt it gives valuable hints as to future commercial transactions.

HUDDERSFIELD.

The contributions from this thriving town are of a more miscellaneous character than those of any other of the West Riding, and the illustration of its industry fully commences with a carefully elaborated series of specimens of the raw material, the course of manufacture, and displaying in a most satisfactory manner the various processes from the raw material to the woollen cloth in a finished state.

This interesting contribution is arranged in a very admirably constructed glass case, placed by some mischance in a very out-of-the-way position at the back of the court. It is exhibited, together with a variety of excellent cloths, by Messrs. John Brooks and Sons, of Henley (46). The series commences with a specimen of assorted Silesian wool, and then follow examples scoured, woaded (a first preparation for dying), dyed black, willowed, and scribbled; then specimens of carding, slubbing, spinning into coppins for warp, and bobbins for weft, warped yarn, and then an example of raw thread or piece from the loom ready to take out the oil added for the purposes of spinning and weaving after the finished dye. Then follows the balk or twilled cloth, the cloth raised, cropped, and ready for boiling. The same kind of cloth boiled and tentered; and, lastly, a specimen of finished cloth as

the connecting link between these processes and the cloths already quoted as exhibited by the same house, which are hung around.

This admirable arranged exposition is not in a mere flat glass case in which the specimens are so small as to be scarcely visible, but is displayed to great advantage by the mode of arrangement, and we cannot but regret that it has not been placed in a more prominent position.

Messrs. Hinchcliffe and Son (93) exhibit trouserings, and Walker and Sons mohair cloths of excellent quality, dye, and finish, as also alpaca rough cloth, with a short-haired surface, in contradistinction to the other. Mr. Peter Ishaw's (90) contribution consists of specimens of fine black cloth of excellent quality and finish. Armitage Brothers exhibit a general assortment of top-coat cloths, such as elephant beavers, weighing 45 to 48 ounces to the yard, made entirely of Australian wool; as also specimens of the cloth made according to the mentioned arrangement, whereby the two sides are of different colours, and even of texture of surface. These are excellent examples of this peculiarity, as are also those manufactured of vicuna wool on one side and fine sheep's wool on the other, and exhibited by Messrs. J. and A. Bennett (95). The effective character of colour and surface in these specimens at once conveys the idea of a coat in which the lining and outer surface are sufficiently contrasted to produce an agreeable effect by contrast of colour and texture.

The fine cloths and black doe-skins exhibited by Hastings Brothers 100), and the livery cloths by Wrigley and Son, are noticeable for many excellent points. In the ordinary practice of the woollen trade to-day, Messrs. Vickerman and Beaumont exhibit a general assortment of piece-dyed goods, together with corded trouserings, manufactured entirely of wool. Messrs. Lockwood and Keighley (104), too, display a superior quality of corded trouserings. The summer coatings exhibited by Mr. Schwann, manufactured by Milner and Hale, are noticeable for their admirable cloth finish; and Messrs. Bardsley and Hurst's examples of trouserings, of a quality in which it is usual to mix German wool, prove the value of our colonial productions of this material, by showing that the latter may be successfully substituted for the former. The plain and fancy trouserings contributed by Charles Beardsell, are worthy of especial attention, not only for the excellence of their make, but for the tasteful character of the colourings.

Messrs. Isaac Beardsell and Co. (108) exhibit cloth coatings and fancy trouserings of good quality, together with top coatings, with the fancy linings already alluded to as being now manufactured so generally. A peculiar make of cloth for top coats is also exhibited by David Shaw, Son, and Co., the mixture being effected in the carding, by placing different coloured cardings or rovings together, and then carding again. This gives a certain irregularity of tint to the cloth, which, when woven and raised in a velvet-like pile, produces a very agreeable effect. Coatings of a beautiful quality for livery purposes are exhibited by Messrs. J. and G. Hinchliffe (119), as also by W. Willott and Co. (124), the latter also displaying specimens of very fine doe-skin cassimere, of a very superior quality

Messrs. J. and T. C. Wrigley and Co. (117) exhibit an excellent series of top-coat fabrics suitable for Russian and Canadian wear. These have mohair backs, and are of great strength, thickness, and weight. In the latter respect some are 3½ lb. to the yard. These cloths present many attractive features to those who best understand them, but in the present warm weather they conjure up sensations of heat by no means seasonable as regards the general visitor. Messrs. Huth and Fischer (123) also exhibit similar goods, this house being the originators of these articles, and the proprietors; Messrs. Wrigley being the manufacturers. Those who have experienced the severity of a Russian or Canadian winter can best appreciate the value of a garment made of such dreadnought materials as these articles certainly are.

In fancy goods, vestings, &c., Messrs. John Taylor and Son (111) display a varied assortment of the latter, the designs and colourings of which are generally very excellent, the cotton quiltings being also of a very superior character. The same may also be said of the quiltings exhibited by James Nelson and Song. (115). The dress goods exhibited by this house are also very good; and in addition to these there is a display of beautiful grey trouserings of a character well worthy of attention. The plain woven cashmere-warping and clear white goods of the same kind exhibited by Mr. Jonathan Schofield, together with shepherds' plaid trouserings, are beautifully made, and remarkably even in texture.

Messrs. Joseph Norton and Co. display a selection of table-covers and shawls. The former are of good quality and make, the latter shawls being made of wool and cotton, with the occasional introduction of silk. The style is bold and effective, and the designs much better than is usually found in these articles. Those of the shawls are novel and effective. The imitation of ermine is the especial novelty shown in the mode of production, and the effect is elegant and pleasing. The trouserings of a chequed pattern, in cut plush, and shawls of the same character, are worthy of notice, as presenting a tasteful novelty to be extended to other classes of goods. The glove-cloths exhibited by this house are very excellent, and are composed of wool and a mixture of rabbit's down. The fabric is knitted by Claussen's circular loom, which is now attracting so much attention in the machinery department.

The most illustrative general display of the manufactures of the Huddersfield district is certainly that of Mr. F. Schwann (115), who has been at much pains to give a full and comprehensive collection of the goods usually produced for the ordinary markets of the world, rather than to exclusively illustrate the higher class of productions. In the exposition thus made we find excellent productions in every class, from the woollen and cotton figured vestings, as also those in silk and cotton, are all of a very noticeable character; some indeed are excellent alike in design as in manufacture. The cotton quiltings, too, are very superior, being tasteful and appropriate, especially in colour. The Ponsees mohair mantilla cloth, in a variety of shades, presents great excellences of manufacture and finish; and the Angola wool and cotton-chequed pantaloons possess many points which will render them interesting to buyers for their admirable qualities, alike in the more ordinary as in the higher examples

As an illustration of the direction which certain branches of manufacture take in the West Riding of Yorkshire, we may quote the examples of tweeds manufactured without wool; that is, made of woollen waste—a material which the ingenuity of the manufacturer alone can render at all valuable. For this purpose the refuse of other departments is collected together, and we have here, exhibited by Messrs Oldfield, Allan, and Co., examples of tweeds made entirely of waste. It is by this economic use of the apparently useless material that our manufactures flourish in many of the more extensive departments, and when used legitimately, with the intention to contribute to the true nature of the manufacture, and not, as is too often done, as means of adulteration—if we may use that term—he must be a very fastidious being who would object to its employment in the production of articles to which it is really suited.

BRADFORD.

The manufactures of Bradford display another phase in the character of the general productions of the district, as the leading feature of Leeds is the woollen trade, so that of Bradford is the worsted or stuff trade, together with all those recent novel introductions such as alpacas and mohairs. The distinctive difference between the woollen and worsted trades is but little observed, yet they are essentially as one as—indeed, more so than—those of flax and cotton. Woollen manufactures are produced from the same general material as the worsted, but the trade of material are essentially different—the shorter quality of wool being used for the production of woollen cloth, and that of longer staple for the production of worsted or stuff goods. The machinery employed in the spinning, too, is as different as that employed for the long fibre of flax and the short fibre of cotton; and the whole trade of Bradford has to undergo a variety of operations after it has quitted the loom, worsted fabrics are in a comparatively finished state, being merely in need of a final dressing, as a finish to the texture, or rather of the surface. The different length of staple in wool is, of course, adapted to the various kinds of worsted by the skill of the spinner, and the material for stuff goods or for hosiery is selected accordingly; so that the worsted trade is again sub-divided into two distinct classes of manufacture.

This brief explanation may be sufficient to show that, in now treating of worsted goods hosiery is not to be considered, but simply those articles which belong to the garment or furniture trade. Of the former we may have worsted in its integrity; the same with cotton, silk, or other material as mixtures, together with mohairs and alpacas, plain and figured—of the latter, damasks, moreens, lastings, and other fabrics, either decorated or not. The various names by which many of the mixtures are called, are merely fanciful, and really have no reference to the nature of the material. Thus, while the terms merino, *mousseline de laine*, *mousseline de soie*, alpaca, or mohair, are names descriptive of the materials of which the fabrics are made, those of Orleans, Cobourgs, and Princettas are merely commercial terms to distinguish one mixture from another.

By far the most extensive exhibitor in the Bradford department is Mr. Titus Salt, and he has certainly been at some trouble to give as complete an idea as possible of the peculiar trade of the district of which Bradford is the centre. Mr. Salt's display consists of chenés, alpacas with satin stripes and silk figures, in which there is much taste and skill displayed. The shot alpacas, being a mixture with silk, are very beautiful and effective specimens of manufacture. In furnitures, Mr. Salt's moreens command attention from the beautiful character of the varied dyes and their watered effects.

In the front of the portion of the court devoted to Bradford, a very handsome glass case with polished mahogany frame-work is placed, corresponding in its arrangements with that already noticed in the contribution of the Messrs. Gott. This case is very judiciously devoted to the exposition of a selection of the best goods from Bradford, as contributed by four manufacturers. Mr. Salt shows an epitome of his more extensive contribution, whilst Messrs. J. G. Horsfall and Co. (174) display Cobourgs, and plain coloured goods of super-Saxony wool, all of an excellent quality and make. Messrs. Rand and Sons (173) show merinoes and Cobourgs, single and double-twilled, and very fine. The varied coloured Henrietta cloths, of silk warp and worsted weft, are also of the finest twill. Messrs. W. Milligan and Son have, in addition to a large display at another point, a pleasing collection of imperial alpacas in figures and stripes. The effect of the "embroidered" moreens, of this latter manufacture, is sadly misapplied, is so excellent, and the mode of production so skilful, that we are almost tempted to give a description of the process. Bradford, then, may be proud of the display in this one glass case, the combined efforts of four of its manufacturers

Messrs. Schwann, Kell, and Co. (141) make a very valuable display of the various classes of goods which they, as merchants, bring into the markets; and the illustration given of the peculiar trade of Bradford is as complete as that already alluded to as being the exponent of the manufactures of Huddersfield; and Mr. F. Schwann being the principal of both houses, there is an uniformity in the arrangements which adds to their value. In such exposition a dialogue is printed for the use of those directly interested in the articles exhibited.

Messrs. A. Trenel and Co. (147) exhibit a great variety of alpaca and mohair mixtures, and silk figured brocades, of an effective and excellent character. The specimens of dying in the piece, with silk and cotton warps, sateens, and Brazilian cloths, contributed by Messrs. Teale Armitage and Co., (146) are also very admirable. In all probability, however, the most excellent goods of their class are those exhibited by Mr. Jacob Behrens (150), and manufactured by Messrs. Behrens, Wilkinson, and Co. They consist of an excellent display of figured goods, imperial sateens, &c., of first-rate quality in dye and finish. Messrs. Moses Bottomley and Sons (166) also exhibit silk-figured cashmirs of the excellent character, and an example of a novel robe skirt, in which the design is applied to suggest flouncing, the effect being good as a whole, but somewhat confused in the arrangement of the parts. The weaving, however, is first-rate. Messrs. W. Keroyd and Son (136), of Burnley, exhibit a variety of fabrics of good quality, the Cobourgs being very excellent.

It would occupy too much space to go over the whole of the very excellent contributions from Bradford, but the importance of the yarns now demand particular attention; and must therefore dismiss the piece goods by the general remark that Jonas Sugden and Brothers (167), T. Jowett and Co., of Bingley (144), Foster and Son (143), and George Rogers (142), and others all exhibit goods of a very superior character, many products. The first-named of these houses display a peculiar kind of goods manufactured for Italy and Spain, and used in those countries for the dresses of monks. These are "says" of all wool They also show another variety known as "union says," a mixture of wool and cotton. In the compartments devoted to these goods are some excellent summer coatings, and a glass case containing specimens of 800 varieties of Genappe yarns used in the manufacture of poplins and small wares, as also for a great variety of fancy articles.

The worsted yarns of Bradford are famous wherever the manufacture is carried on, and a very interesting display is made by various spinners of the peculiar character of the various kinds used in making the goods we have been describing. Messrs. J. Rand and Sons contribute a case containing examples of the spinning processes of worsted yarns. The specimens are very beautiful; and, whilst the ordinary numbers are from 30's to 50's, we find in the case examples of 120's, 130's, and even 160's, which, in a material like wool, is certainly a great novelty. Mr. William Cheseborough displays a very tastefully arranged assortment of specimens of wool grown in the various counties of the United Kingdom, as it comes from the fleece; and Messrs. Isaac Holden and Son give illustrations of the preparation of alpaca wool from the fleece to the cloth, with assorted natural colours; and a beautiful example of the operations by which these colours are mixed to gain one uniform tint. This display is accompanied by a series of specimens of alpaca mixtures. Other houses also exhibit specimens of mohair and alpaca yarns; Messrs Harris and Fison showing examples of rabbits' down cloth, spun and manufactured entirely from this material; and, in addition to these various specimens, there is every reason to suppose that this will become useful in an economic point of view. The Berlin wools, manufactured and dyed in England, and exhibited by Messrs. Quitzow, Schlesinger, and Co., are good examples of this class of manufacture.

As a whole, the Bradford contributions are most excellent; and representing, as they do, a trade of such an extensive and world-wide character, too much importance cannot be attached to the manner in which the manufacturers of this flourishing town have come forward to sustain their own interests and the manufacturing dignity of this country in that department to which they devote their skill, industry, and capital.

HALIFAX.

The leading feature of the Halifax display is its decorative character, the great proportion of the goods being either for furniture purposes, such as damasks of various kinds, moreens, and table-covers, or intended for the South American markets, where gaiety of colour and striking effects are in request as an element of manufacture. The contribution of Mr. J. Wilson (138), of ponchos, mantuas, and shawls, will best illustrate the peculiarities of the class of goods. These contrast in a remarkable manner with those articles intended for our own domestic purposes Messrs. Hoadley and Pridie's (128) display, for instance, shows this point very clearly. In these examples the patterns are bold and effective, and generally in good taste, the self-colours being very excellent in dye and finish.

Mr. W. Brown (129) exhibits some neat and effective patterns of the same class. The silk, however, is so sparingly introduced as to give a thinness of effect to the parts where it is seen. Messrs. Shepherd and Perfect (131) also exhibit some good patterns in worsted damasks; but the character of the table-covers and shawls might be better. The designs being more clumsy than elegant. Mr. J. W. Ward's (134) furniture damasks, striped in the warp, are very superior in design and effect, and altogether his display is a tasteful one. In Mr. H. C. M'Crea's exposition there are two or three very excellent examples of the furniture class, as also specimens for the South American market of the usual effective character.

After looking at the gay articles around, the contribution of Messrs. Clay and Sons (126) strike by the contrast they afford, being chiefly jacket cloths for cricketers, froning blankets, and blue flannels.

It is display, too, of Messrs. W. Barraclough and Son is peculiar in its character, being an assortment of druggetings, linseys, &c. The continuation of Messrs. Ackroyd and Son is, however, the most extensive display of the manufactures of Halifax, particularly in ladies' dresses, which are especially neat and tasteful, and of excellent quality. These are chiefly merinoes, princettas, and goods of a similar class. The damasks, too, are bold and effective in design and colour. Messrs Aked and Sons show another class of goods—pantaloons, mixture coatings, and fancy cheques—and these are excellent of their kind, in colour and quality.

We have thus gone over the whole of the productions of this important district at greater length than was originally intended; but the examination of its various excellences, the important interests at stake in connection with its welfare, and the general connexion, the efforts made by the manufacturers of the West Riding to give full effect to the Great Exhibition by good and truthful examples of all they could do, demanded that every attention should be paid to the result of those efforts; and we are perfectly satisfied that no unprejudiced mind can look upon this display with anything but satisfaction, since, in spite of all sorts of sneers and inuendos about base imitations of superior goods, the deception practised in the manufacture of cloth is all too rare to be the instances in the ordinary course of trade, we have here such a proof of the capabilities of the manufacturers of this great district, as to show at once of what they are capable, and which will tend to place them in an infinitely better position than they have ever held before in the estimation of those most interested in these productions.

Our notice of the woollens of the West of England, and the mixed fabrics of Scotland and Ireland, together with the foreign contributions of the same class, must be postponed; but we commend them to the serious attention of those visitors whose pursuits are of an analogous character, as likely to afford many useful and important hints as to methods of production and style of finish.

MINERAL FUEL.

THE visitor arriving at the Exhibition Building from the west, or passing out from that extremity, will not fail to be struck by a number of large objects there collected and arranged, amongst which some gigantic blocks of coal are not the least remarkable. These form part of a noble series of specimens of mineral fuel, most of them, as might be expected, the produce of English mines, and capable of giving to the general observer, as well as the practical man, a most valuable idea of the relative as well as positive importance of this source of our country's wealth. We propose to detain the reader a little in the consideration of this subject, as one worthy, from its general interest as well as its importance, of special notice on the present occasion.

Mineral fuel exists in various ways in the earth, if by this term we include, as we may fairly do, all those deposits in any sense available for fuel which form now an essential part of the earth's external layer or surface. Using the expression in this general way, we understand it to mean peat and turf, as well as coal; and not only such coal as is brought to us from Newcastle, Lancashire, Yorkshire, South Wales, or other places in the great coal districts of the north and west, which chiefly supply London, but the less perfect and much less valuable material obtained in other countries and other places, and known technically as lignite, or brown coal.

Peat, like all other supplies of fuel from the earth, is nothing more than vegetation of some kind in a more or less altered state. When, owing to my cause, the decomposition of dead plants is checked or prevented, a gradual and steady accumulation takes place; and, where circumstances are favourable, this is much assisted by a particular kind of moss, making, with the other plants, a spongy semi-fluid mass, which gradually increases till the magnitude becomes as large as a considerable portion of the surrounding ground will admit. From 12 to 20 feet is no uncommon depth for such material; and so great is the surface extent, that not less than one-seventh part of the whole of Ireland is thus occupied. Anything which could render this peat available as fuel at a price at all competing with that of coal, would, unquestionably, be a great advantage to a country like Ireland, and also to many parts of Germany; and several such methods have been adopted, which are illustrated in the general collection in Class 1. We may refer here more particularly to the preparations by Mr. Jasper Rogers, and those by Mr. Evans (Stone's patent), and Mr. Cobbold—the latter effected, we believe, by centrifugal force without pressure and while the material is in a pulpy state, and certainly yielding some very curious material resembling jet, and capable of being turned in the lathe. Mr. Evans exhibits chiefly the numerous products obtained by the destructive distillation of peat, the economic value of which does not at present seem very distinctly pointed out, but which are well worthy of experiment; while the interest excited by the products exhibited by Mr. Rogers has a wider range, as it is connected with large sanatory questions and the employment of peat charcoal for manure.

The great objection to peat as a fuel has generally arisen from the large quantity of water which it contains even when it has been exposed to the ordinary process of drying. This, under the most favourable circumstances, contains no less than one-fourth part of its weight of water, and in any use of the substance as fuel, the first thing that has to be done during combustion is to turn into steam and drive off by evaporation this extraneous moisture. In charring peat the merit of the writer is seen in another way; for as it is present chiefly in the little cells of the plants of which the mass is made up, the charcoal produced is very light and easily reduced to fine powder, just as would be the case if leaves, twigs, and moss were burnt. The very light and porous state thus obtained is unfavourable for the use of the fuel in cases where great heat is needed, and where a blast of air is employed. All these objections to peat and charred peat are, however, much diminished, and even removed, when the peat is reduced to a more compact substance, and the water got rid of. By some contrivance the weight of such prepared fuel is greater than that of a similar block of coal, and the charcoal is more dense than that from wood. When we consider that in Ireland, as we have already said, not less than one-seventh part of the whole surface of the country is covered by bog, while coal, though it exists, is dear and not very good, the vast importance of the utilisation of peat will be at once appreciated. It is calculated that a cubic yard of peat and coal, it may be sufficient to say, that 1 lb. of ordinary peat will evaporate 4½ lb. of water; 1 lb. of perfectly dry peat will evaporate 6 lb. of water; 1 lb. of Newcastle coal will evaporate 7 lb. of water, and 1 lb. of pure wood as much as 10½ lb. Compressed peat varies in this respect according to the method adopted to bring it into a convenient and valuable form.

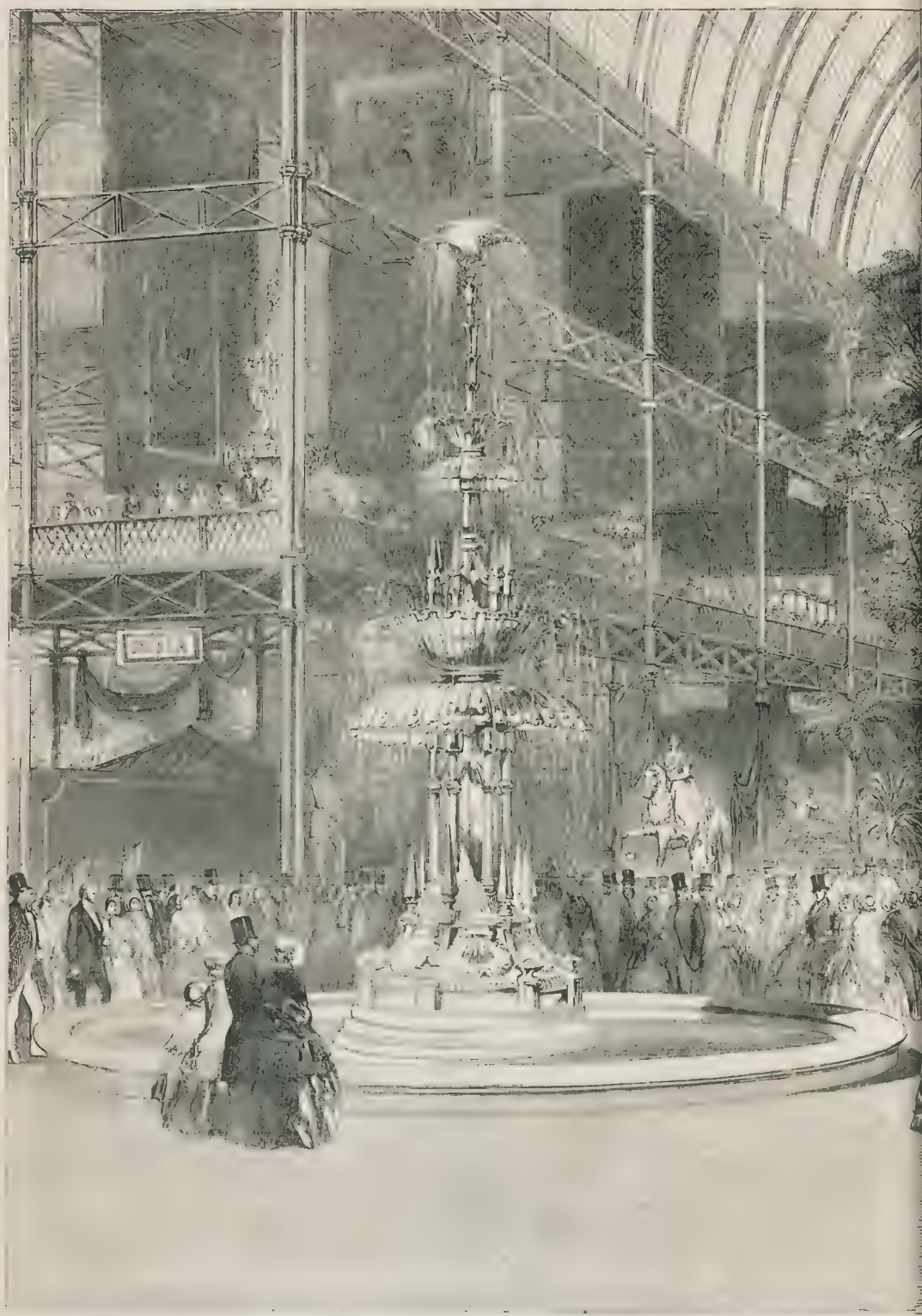
There is a form of mineral fuel of which we have but few and unimportant examples in this country, but which is incredibly abundant in several parts of the Continent where coal is comparatively rare. This variety is called *lignite*, and consists, generally, of large accumulations of trunks of trees, heaped together in particular places to a thickness of 40, 50, 100, or even 200 feet, and occupying sometimes a considerable space. Even in Ireland, on the shores of Lough Neagh, this substance exists in three beds, having a total thickness of 60 feet, and extending over 12 square miles, so that its commercial value is really very considerable. At Bovey Tracey, in Devonshire, similar beds exist, but of smaller size, and these are actually worked, the lignite being used in some potteries in the neighbourhood. The value of lignite as fuel has not yet been appreciated, as there are some important practical difficulties in the way of its use connected with the presence of water and earthy impurities. There can, however, be no doubt, that before long these vast stores will be rendered available, especially where, as is the case with Austria, they exist in the immediate vicinity of supplies of iron ore, practically inexhaustible. Those interested in examining material of this kind will find amongst the foreign goods some samples of lignite as obtained from Moravia and Styria, and used in Vienna.

Coal differs essentially from peat and lignite in having its minute cells either occupied with a gas instead of water, or so completely obliterated, that nothing remains but carbon and a very small percentage of ash. There are several different kinds of coal dependent on this condition. Thus, amongst lignite, it is not unusual to find black brittle bands like jet, and jet itself is but another name for the same thing. The vegetable matter in this state contains much gas, and burns so readily, and burns like wood steeped in resin, with a bright flame and smoke. It is clean, not soiling the fingers, and is very brittle. It is the step intermediate between lignite and coal, and when in sufficient quantity, and not too brittle, is often worked into ornamental articles of light form. Some good examples, both of the raw and manufactured material, will be found exhibited by Messrs. Slater and Wright in Class 1, and are worthy of notice. Jet, however, has been too long known as an ornamental substance in this country to require it with coal as the substance with which it has the nearest relations.

The next step is the progress of vegetation towards the mineral kingdom is seen in cannel or parrot coal, which contains about 30 per cent. of volatile matter; and, like jet, can be worked up into various ornaments, as may be seen by the beautiful specimen exhibited by H R H the Prince Albert in Class 27. There is there a garden chair, which well shows the nature and capabilities of the material, and a block of the raw material is placed near for comparison. In Class 1 is a model of the Durham monument, and a number of smaller objects constructed of the same material.

But cannel coal is not only useful for ornamental purposes. It has a far more important value in the very large quantity of common street gas that can be obtained from it, and the excellent quality and great purity of the gas. There are large deposits of this material in Scotland, where it has been used for years for the gas companies, but it has not long been employed to any great extent in London. Now, however, there is found to be a supply obtainable from the Newcastle coal district, and this is used exclusively by the Western Gaslight Company, There is also a large quantity used in London obtained from the Wigan coal field, where a thick bed is being worked to very great advantage. Specimens of these two kinds (Russell's Newcastle and the Ince Hall Wigan cannel) may be seen amongst the general series of coal in Class 1.

Next to cannel coal, the common bituminous coal of Newcastle and other districts is the most remarkable for the quantity of gas it contains, and the common household coal in most parts of England; and, as it takes fire readily, burns freely with considerable heat, has a cheerful appearance, and is of moderate price, it is likely to retain its reputation. There are two kinds of bituminous coal, the one swelling and becoming compact while burning, as the common caking coal obtained from the north; but the other, although containing as much volatile matter, and therefore equally fit for gas-making, remaining unaltered in form while undergoing combustion. The non-caking kinds come chiefly from the inland coal-fields, and are easily distinguished from the others. Generally speaking, the disadvantage of the Newcastle coal is that it requires constant stirring to keep a draught of air through the fire; but, on the other hand, the heat given is considerable; the ash is small and



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT CRYSTAL

E.—THE TRANSEPT, LOOKING NORTH.

red, or at least, dark-coloured, and the coal readily takes fire. The midland coals do not require stirring, but they burn with much fine white ash, and are not so profitable where strong heat is needed.

Within the last year or two, very large quantities of coal have been brought to London by railroad, from various inland coal-fields, and the estimation of the older and longer known kinds has undergone some change; but the general feeling still remains that the best Newcastle coal is that best adapted for use amongst English families in London and its neighbourhood.

When coal contains so small a proportion of gas and volatile ingredients, that it cannot be used with advantage in the manufacture of gas, it may still have a value for other purposes, which may render it very useful and important. This is the case with the kind called *steam-coal*, rarely seen in London, but of which there are some noble examples in the Exhibition, and remarkable as making hardly any smoke, lighting readily, and burning with intense heat. The more important of these coals come from Wales, and contain upwards of 80 per cent. of carbon. They are especially useful for the steam navy, and are now employed for that purpose to an enormous extent. They are also most valuable in the manufacture of iron, as they stand the blast, and contain few or no noxious ingredients.

Anthracite is the name given to a peculiar kind of coal containing hardly any gas, and consisting almost entirely of pure carbon. It is very difficult to burn, but, when once fired, gives off intense heat, and stands a blast perfectly, being thus well adapted for stoves and for the manufacture of iron. It is heavier than common coal, often hard, and bright, and with a shining irregular surface. It exists abundantly in South Wales and North America, but occurs also in Ireland and on the continent of Europe. Being free from smelting, it is especially adapted for malt-drying, hop-drying, lime-burning, and other purposes where smoke is injurious.

Of all these different kinds of mineral fuel, the Exhibition yields admirable examples, not only from our own country, so rich in this source of a nation's wealth, but also from distant countries, who have cared to show in what way they can enter into the field of rivalry with us. There cannot be a question that the foundation of our national importance is based upon the natural resources of this kind that we so abundantly possess, and it is both interesting and useful to see this recognised in the efforts that have been made to illustrate sufficiently the different districts most remarkable for their coal in our own island

Of all these, the great district in Northumberland and Durham, which for a very long period has had the entire monopoly of the supply of coal to the east and south coast and many of the large towns of the interior of England, must be considered the first in the extent and esteemed the character of its workings, if not in magnitude. This tract occupies half a million of acres, and has been estimated to contain not less than ten thousand millions of tons of coal, of which, probably, an eighth part has been already removed. It is illustrated in the Exhibition by a considerable and interesting series of the different qualities of coal, the coke obtained from the coal, the clay on which the coal reposes, and which is valuable for various purposes in the arts; and also by the various maps, plans, and diagrams illustrative of the district and the mode of obtaining the coal. Several models are also exhibited which will render still more clear the method of obtaining this mineral from the bowels of the earth, and the contrivances necessary to supply a sufficient quantity of fresh air to the men employed underground.

The Lancashire coal-field is remarkable for its influence on the great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Bury, Wigan, and others; and the great Yorkshire coal-fields, on which are Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, and many other large and important towns, are also illustrated by the specimens of produce referred to this department.

From the Wigan coal-field, which is actively worked, and which supplies the cannel coal, already referred to as exhibited by the Ince Hall Company, we have also two kinds of household coal of excellent quality outside the Building, and some samples in Class 1. From Manchester there is at present no series; but on the Yorkshire side coal has been sent from Barnsley, illustrating very well the importance of the deposit and the nature of the supply. Several exhibitors have sent from this locality, and the group is both interesting and useful for the purpose of comparison. Two columns of coal in the Building, and one outside, sufficiently show the quality of this coal; while one exhibitor has erected a column of a peculiar variety, called sometimes "peacock" coal, which presents a display of colours more like the tarnish of some metals than the ordinary dark and gloomy surface of coal. While speaking of the coal of this district, we ought not to omit mention of the Stavely block of coal, from a mine near Chesterfield. This block is estimated to weigh not less than 24 tons.

The South Staffordshire coal-field, containing one seam or bed not less than 30 feet thick, is also abundantly illustrated in the collection. In the western enclosure (outside) is a column showing this vast thickness in the way in which it is presented in nature; and the magnitude of the mass is also further illustrated by two blocks, one weighing nearly 10 tons, and another 15 tons—one exhibited by Mr. Round, and the other by Mr. Haynes; the latter being interesting in reference to the vast mechanical power required constantly in a large colliery, as this single block, weighing, as we have said, 15 tons, was actually removed from the bed of coal, conveyed to the pit bottom, lifted to the surface, and deposited on a truck by the machinery in daily use at the mine, and without any special contrivance or extra force

The South Welch coal-field is that which contains the greater part of the steam coal and anthracite found in the British islands, and is well illustrated by several varieties of each exhibited on a large scale. It has been estimated that the district occupied by coal in Glamorganshire and neighbouring counties must contain nearly a hundred thousand millions of tons—a quantity so large that it is hardly possible to imagine any consumption that shall seriously affect it within any time that man can look forward to.

The steam coals described as "Russell's," "Rice," "Nixon's Merthyr," "Powell's Duffryn," "Llangennach," and some others of which there are specimens, are all well known, and greatly employed in our steam navy in different parts of the world. Many beautiful and valuable anthracites are also to be seen, some presenting a peculiar polish, and others remarkable for their want of smoothness and face; but all of good quality, and capable of wide application.

There are several specimens of coal from North Wales, which are also interesting. The most remarkable of these are the gigantic block, exhibited by Mr. Oakeley, and said to weigh 16 tons; another large block of 12 tons, from the Brymbo Company. Both are fine specimens and illustrate the Flintshire coal-field, which, however, may be regarded as a portion of the Lancashire, though obscured and covered up by a very great thickness of the new red sandstone.

Some specimens will be found illustrating both the Scotch and Irish coals; amongst them the parrot coal already alluded to. We may also refer to an interesting series illustrative of the coal-field of Mid-Lothian, exhibited by Mr. Cadell; some fine specimens of which in less variety than might have been hoped. Lastly, we may refer to the anthracite or culm obtained from Bideford, in North Devon, which is exhibited together, with some of the products obtained from it

Amongst the foreign coals the Belgian series affords the principal points of interest, not so much for the extent of the coal-field as the great relative importance of the production. The coal area does not include much more than a quarter of a million of acres, but the annual production is at least five millions of tons, exceeding, therefore, that of any other country in the world except Great Britain. The specimens of coal sent for exhibition are interesting, and of fair size for comparison with our own, but it is not of course to be supposed that the beds are of sufficient dimensions to observe the peculiarities of the different parts near the floor or roof of the mine.

Next to Belgium, Austria has sent the most interesting series of fossil fuel, but the variety is not very considerable. The States of the Zollverein and the Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) have contributed a small but not uninteresting quota, while France and the United States have also added to the stores. In these notices, however, the large itself not occupying the important position that it does with us, as the source of all wealth, has not been forwarded in large quantities, or in great variety; and the same must be said with regard to our Indian possessions, which, however, possess extensive coal deposits. From New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land specimens appear, and also from Western Australia and some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; but it is remarkable that the Newcastle of the southern hemisphere, though rivalling our own coal metropolis, not only by assuming its name, but supplying for New South Wales a considerable quantity of fuel, has not sent any sample to represent it in the great gathering of raw material we are now studying.

Besides the natural fuel supplied by coal, we have also forwarded for examination, chiefly on the British side, a number of samples of artificial fuel, of which the best kinds are made from coal-dust, and partly charred. These are valuable, as giving fuel of great density and high power in a comparatively small space, and will be valued accordingly wherever space is an object. They are generally constructed of the fine powder of coal and the smaller lumps, which are otherwise of little value.

In concluding these remarks on the subject of Mineral Fuel, we take advantage of what has been said on the subject in the bulletin of the Central Commission of Statistics in the kingdom of Belgium:—

This is essentially the age of commerce and steam, the foundations of which are our *coal mines*. Thus coal produces steam; steam fashions the metals which serve to fabricate machines. The implements of various trades, leaving the workshops, are distributed through every branch of industry. Steam becomes the universal agent; if she is the producer, she is at the same time the vehicle of production.

The powers of man are centupled: he is no longer the serf of creation; he is rather the King. The Barons of feudality have made room by their side for the nobility produced by industry. The sword commands no more: it is capital which commands. To the state of strife, of warlike antagonism, succeeds a *régime* of industrial competition, and of exchanges. Men know themselves and each other better: national characteristics are obliterated; it seems that humanity is invested with a new form, organisation is established between states and between continents.

Mineral and metallurgic industry is, with agriculture, the most vital element of a country's prosperity. Coal is the most essential agent of all industry. the foundry, the iron, constitute merely the instruments, the elements of riches.

WALKS IN THE GALLERIES.

A FEW CURIOSITIES.

In resuming our exploration of the galleries, we no longer find nooks of solitude; the shilling admission fee has let in a crowd of eager provincials and acute town-bred mechanics, besides armies of boys and girls, who are not content to lounge down the main avenues, eye-glass in hand, to see and be seen, but conscientiously take out their money's worth in passing every zigzag of the eighteen acres of counter-room. Far from diminishing, this constantly varying multitude of eager investigators adds very much to the pleasure of the scene.

We will begin where we paused in our last notice, at the organ in the Western Gallery, at the end of the Nave. The walls are hung with models of ships-of-war, constructed from the Royal Dockyards, from the yards of the Messrs. White, of the Isle of Wight, and many who other private builders have successfully competed for Government work.

Referring our readers to an article upon the subject of Naval Architecture generally, which appears in another part of our paper, we are attracted by a singular broad-built craft, and find that it is a model of Noah's Ark, constructed to scale, from the description in the Book of Genesis; that is to say, "six breadths for the length and ten breadths for the depth," which the exhibitor asserts to be the proportion which experience has proved to be most suitable for our largest steamers.

Another curiosity close at hand is a model of a submarine boat, driven by a screw-propeller. The shape is that of a broad-backed carp, and the inventor proposes to make it sink under water, swim any distance, and rise again, at the will of a crew bold enough to trust themselves in this moving diving-bell. As his description is somewhat of the vaguest, we should not pay much attention to his plan, if it were not that Captain Johnson, the celebrated smuggler, who was no theorist, but an individual of an essentially practical character, had planned to rescue Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helena, by aid of a submarine steam-boat, and was only prevented from making the experiment by the death of the captive. It would be absurd, after the triumphs that science has achieved in this century, to say that it is impossible to travel from Dover to Calais in a submarine boat; but we shall have more faith when an experiment has been exhibited, even on a small scale in one of the tanks in the Exhibition.

Not far from the submarine boat, keeping guard as it were over the Western Gallery, stands what looks like a man in armour, capped with a steel helmet; but the errand of this effigy is rather peaceful than warlike, rather meant to save than to destroy. It is simply composed of the complete and unique accoutrements for diving and working under water. Caoutchouc, in this as in so many other instances, has been found a valuable material for pipes to convey air to, as well as to form impervious clothes for the men who undertake to explore and raise treasures from wrecks, to lay the foundation of deep-water piers, to examine the bottoms of ships, and other difficult duties of the same character. All the appliances for the business of a diver are arranged alongside the figure. We believe similar paraphernalia form part of the regular stock of all contractors for deep-sea work.

Hanging from the roof, and taking rank with the submarine boats, are inflated models for guiding balloons. On a table under them are several contrivances for assisting swimmers—some not without merit. *Clayton's swimming gloves*, which form webs for the hands, and ingenious and unobjectionable contrivances for adding to the power of the feet, by presenting a broad surface to the stroke, and feathering, as it were, on the return would be very unsafe in practice, because the swimmer would be unable to walk in them, on reaching the shore, without a tedious process for unfastening such artificial fins. If such things are required at all, they would be better affixed to the ankles or knees.

After the swimming contrivances, we reach a vast collection of models of life-boats, the greater number of which have been produced in consequence of the Duke of Northumberland having offered a prize of £100 for a life-boat to be used on the coast of the county from which he takes his title.

Life-boats should be of two kinds, for two qualities are required of them which are incompatible in the same craft. Passenger-ships should be compelled to carry boats, or the component parts of boats of buoyancy sufficient to sustain a great number of individuals in the roughest sea. But the life-boat required on a dangerous coast must be light enough and handy enough to be moved about from place to place with ease, and launched through surf in the teeth of a gale blowing on shore. It is obvious that these qualities are incompatible with the power of carrying a great number of passengers.

Among other articles exhibited for the benefit of the yachting community, is a cork hat, which the inventor recommends on the ground that it is not only capable of supporting a man in the water, but calculated "to form, on an emergency, an *excellent washing-basin*." Amid the costly complicated contrivances for assisting swimmers, we do not see one of the simplest and best—a cork collar, with an India-rubber bag. We are strongly recommending it to those who have to learn to swim in deep water. Unlike cork floats and air-bags, it is safe, without impeding the motion of the arms.

On the same table with the life-boats is a model of Sir William Snow Harris's lightning conductor for ships, which has been adopted in the navy.

FIRE-ARMS.

Turning round the organ, we reach the British collection of fire-arms arranged in the south-western galleries, of which some notice appeared in our last Supplement. The division is specially marked by four life-size figures, with characteristic wax faces, of British infantry of the line, placed there to exhibit the contrast between the present and Mr. Bentley's proposed mode of slinging the knapsack. Mr. Bentley, from his placard, is very much in earnest on the subject, and seems to have common sense on his side, but it is hard to move constituted authorities. The veteran sportsman writer on guns, gunnery, and an enthusiast on the subject of wildfowl shooting, Colonel Peter Hawker, has not only sent a famous standing gun, which loads at the breech, and balances so nicely that a finger touch is sufficient to adjust the aim, but a very neat model of an improved punt, the result of his experience for a quarter of a century, in which, armed with the said gun, and clothed in the various garments, for a list of which his book must be consulted, on the most keenly freezing nights, he has been in the habit of paddling out on the south-west coast, and slaughtering ducks, teal, widgeons, wild-geese, and even wild swans, with terrific bombs. There is a peculiar interest in seeing the handiwork of this Nestor among sportsmen; because he handles the gun, the gunmaker's tools, and the author's pen with equal skill.

Among the guns, one case from Birmingham presents an epitome of the trade. No. 1 is a common flint musket with a stained beech stock, sold wholesale for about a dozen shillings for the African trade. It is a much better article than what used to be made in the old slave-trade days, when a gun was the price for a man; but still, although warranted, the African musket is the zero of a respectable manufacturer. By steps improvements and ornaments are introduced, until we are led from the plain double gun for the American market to the best article that Birmingham can produce; while, as a kind of *hors d'œuvre*, we have a specimen of a Californian protector, a neat double-barrelled carbine with a bayonet. It is not, however, to be compared for efficiency with Colt's revolvers, exhibited in the American section, which, from one barrel, without reloading, can discharge six successive shots by the simple process of re-cocking each time. But we must not pause longer with these details; we are now guiding the visitor round the galleries. An essay on the fire-arms exhibited by all nations will form a separate paper.

Contrivances for preventing accidental discharges of fire-arms are exhibited in great number, all ingenious—some too ingenious. Among the curiosities are a cross-bow of great power, with india-rubber strings, to fire a ball or arrow, and an air-gun of a new construction, in which the operation of cocking compresses sufficient air for one discharge.

DUMB WITNESSES OF OUR COMMERCE.

Our next step, still pressing along the extreme southern gallery, carries us from specimens of the arts of war to examples of the results of peace and the courage of commercial enterprise.

We are in a department of an important raw material. An enterprising firm of Leeds displays, in the convenient form of octavo volumes, neatly lettered, specimens of almost every kind of British and foreign wood used for ship and house building, furniture, or any other purpose, while on the wall hangs a slab four feet in length of mahogany ever imported, side by side with rosewood, Italian and French walnut, from the Leeds library. Passing over familiar British trees, we gather a few hints of the extent of our commerce. From North America, the locust-tree and the hickory, so famous for carriage-wheels; from Valparaiso a fine close-grained wood like oak; rosewood from Brazil; a kind of mahogany from Panama, with which, if worth anything, we shall soon be better acquainted; satin-wood and lignum vitæ from St. Domingo—perhaps this came to pay for the sword-blades in Birmingham for the Black Emperor; pheasant wood for cabinet-work, of beautiful deep colour and broad wave, from the East Indies; king-wood, a rich deep wavy red, from Africa; snake-wood from Surinam; hachmatack, a superior kind of pine, from Canada: and a capital white cedar, like a close grained deal without knots, from New Brunswick. New South Wales has contributed red cedar and red gum; the East Indies some rosewood, while an extremely curious looking book, full of honeycombs, and fit only to burn apparently, turns out to be a piece of a palm-tree.

A capital lesson in geography may be read from this stall of Messrs. Warrissen, without going further. Next to it, Messrs. Holtzapfel, the celebrated turners, who exhibit choice specimens of their lathes and tools in the machine-room, have set out samples of the woods commonly used in turner's work.

A SCOTCH VEGETABLE MUSEUM.

Our next visit must be to a museum prepared by Messrs. Lawsons, of Edinburgh, which illustrates with extraordinary minuteness the vegetable productions of Scotland, comprehending all substances used for food, in the chemical arts, in medicine, in manufactures, in house and shipbuilding. This collection, which occupies the largest space allotted to any one individual in the Building, ought to be copied in every agricultural college, if not in every great educational institution. It is arranged in the following six practical rather than scientific sections:—

No. 1. Plants cultivated for their farinaceous seeds, together with their straw or haulm.—This section is illustrated by nearly 1000 specimens, consisting of sheaves of all the principal cultivated varieties of grain, and samples of the seed; the less important varieties by a few ears of each, and a proportionate quantity of the seed. Peas and beans are shown in wax models of the size and colour of nature.

No. 2. Four hundred specimens of plants cultivated for their herbage and forage, illustrated by dried bunches of all the natural grasses and those termed artificial, in which are included the clovers and other plants, both gramivorous and leguminous, used for the feeding of cattle, with seeds of all species.

No. 3. Plants cultivated chiefly for their roots.—Comprising potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips to the extent of 600 specimens: the plants and seeds are dried, the roots, being perishable, modelled in wax. A book lies on the table containing a series of coloured drawings of roots, either the size of nature, or, where that was impossible, drawn to a scale.

No. 4. Plants cultivated for their uses in the arts, manufactures, and economical purposes.—This contains above 400 specimens—plants yielding fibre, as flax, &c., oil, colouring matter, or dyes; plants for miscellaneous purposes, such as the fullers' teazle, &c. The seed is shown; then a dried specimen of the plant in flower, followed by that portion of it prepared for the commercial value, and concluding with an instance of its use and application, such as worsted dyed with wood.

No. 5. Plants cultivated for their medicinal properties.—Six hundred preparations of plants in blossom and seed, and the extracts, oils, essences, powders into which they are prepared for pharmaceutical purposes.

No. 6. Plants cultivated for their timber, includes the seed, the leaf, the blossom, a transverse and longitudinal specimen of the timber in its rough and polished state; also the plants of the principal forest-trees, as raised in various stages of growth.

Thus it will be seen there are all the materials for illustrating practical lectures on the vegetable productions of agriculture and the art of planting. Among the curiosities we must note two specimens of the tussac grass, discovered in the Falkland Islands, and grown in one of the Orkney Islands. Here we must pause to resume next week "on fresh fields and pastures new."

KILBURN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be already sufficiently familiar with the name of Kilburn in connexion with Photographic art. We have frequently taken advantage of the talent and skill of this gentleman, in giving to our artists portraits from which they have made their engravings. He has exhibited a choice screen of the most lovely portraits which this art can possibly supply. Great difference is shown in the manipulation of different persons; and we must remember that the light of London, filtered as it is of its best rays, is but very ill adapted for the purpose of the Photographist, and in this respect the Americans and French have natural capabilities which render the practice of this noble art very much easier than it is in English towns.

Mr. Kilburn has greatly excelled in giving pictures the images of which are particularly clear and very distinct relief. We think that the picture of Jenny Lind standing by the piano with her face to the audience, but at the same time showing the back by the reflection of a looking-glass, is a masterpiece of this art, not excelled, if equalled, by any other specimen exhibited throughout the entire Building. Again, the picture of the child standing beside a young donkey exhibits a group which we can hardly imagine to have been taken from nature, though, from its being thus labelled, there can be no doubt of the fact. His whole collection is contained in a glass screen, but it unquestionably is a screen of surpassing beauty, and we can cordially recommend the visitors to the North-west Gallery to examine it carefully for themselves.

BEARD'S ENAMELLED DAGUERREOTYPES.

Considerable interest has been excited amongst the practisers of the Photographic art by this very important improvement in Daguerréotype pictures. When we compare the first sun pictures which came from France with those which now are made, the difference is striking enough, as extensive improvements have been made in the process. Nevertheless, the liability to tarnish which the plates possess—from the universal presence of sulphur in the atmosphere of this metropolis—was a great drawback against their use, and, further, the absence of colour was very unpopular with the English public. The absence of colour was in some degree remedied by dusting over the pictures with various powders, which much enhanced their beauty. Still, this might be readily rubbed off, and offered no obstacle to the liability to tarnish. After a time, Mr. Beard turned his serious attention to the matter, to endeavour to cover the plate with enamel, and also to give colour to that enamel. This photographist succeeded in getting a transparent material which could be employed hot, and thus form a beautiful covering to the silver plate. But then came the great difficulty of colouring the enamel. Nevertheless, after a certain time and ingenuity, he found that, by grinding the colours with the material and painting the composition, the whole could be fused and form a brilliant enamel, which would resist wetting, would protect the plate from tarnishing in the air, and be in every respect like a miniature painting.

In the North-west Gallery our readers will perceive a case contributed by Mr. Beard. In the first place, he shows three plain Daguerréotypes after the old plan. Then he shows two or three coloured by the powders, and the remainder exemplify this new and great advancement in photographic art. In the first discovery of any invention, it is impossible to tell to what perfection it can be carried; but to us it appears to possess a capability which, should no drawback be found, will give to Photography a far higher importance than it at present possesses, and cause every family to have a photograph of all its members.

LETTERS FROM LONDON
ON
THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS,

ADDRESSED TO HIS UNCLE ENOCH, HIS AUNT HULDAH, DEACON BIGELOW, AND OTHERS.

BY PELEG E WHEELER,

Of Penobscot, State of Maine, U.S., member of the Penobscot Historical Society, and Major of its Independent Corps of Boundary Volunteers.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(Continued from page 497.)

LETTER II.—TO MR. B. B———.

THE GREAT FOCUS AGITATION; TOGETHER WITH THE MAJOR'S "NOTIONS" AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE "WORLD'S SHOW"

OLD ACQUAINTANCE!—

Well—I shut off my last by telling you how the news of the World's Show shook us up in old Penobscot; what a quiverin' it gin us, and what we did to start it right away to Mexico; and I darsay you'll conclude that a start was all it wanted, that 'twas like fire on a prairie—one puff would singe a deestrict, and I guess that was the fact. The first grain blazed the barrel, and it's been going ever since, full chisel, like the anti-slave law principle or the tide for Calyforny! Only there's another fact aside on it, and that's jist about as shameful; jist as humbling altogether as a dab of tar on a clean shirt. That's the fact, that our town, which begun this noble movement, that was a beacon and a trumpet to our entire and glorious union, all of a sudden stuck as fast as if it had roll'd into a quag hole. Didn't go ahead a mossel, but sunk down and lay as still as if 'twas used up by an agy, or had got knocked down by a tree. It was for all the world like a live torrent leaping down into a dead pool, or a burst of our spruce beer—arter the cork and froth was out there was nothing in the bottle! Now warn't this enough to ryle a man; arter the Doctor's speech and leader had woke us up like any thunderbolt—had set every body panting and running here and there, to ask what was best to send, and how 'twas best to ship it, to see the bilin all upset, and the hull work to do agin, the kittle right an eend, and the fire all turn'd to cinders! If I ever felt so ugly, I wish I may be shot! so altogether wolfy about the head and shoulders! I felt like old Col. Kench, that kept the tavern at Cook's-ferry, who only swore but once a week, and then he took a day to it

But swearin' aint assistin'; and what's more's agin my principle, which is allers to balance matters, and keep the pressure even. My dooty was to cure the evil, and not to stand and blurt at it; and tho' there's two ways to cure a pig—with either salt or sugar—there's only one to cure misfortins, and that's by cool reflection: so I sot myself reflecting, with half a day before me, and a glass of tally bogus, and, as coolness was essential, I put a double lump of ice in it. And jess see the good effects on it—see the beauty of my principle. In less than half an hour, I had hit on the prescription: I saw as clear as mornin' that what we wanted was agitation. There's no brewin' without a ferment, and no gitting a public good, unless you make a stir for it. The public mind coagulates, and wants a spoon occasionally; and if motion lets in purity, it also lets in light. So I came to the resolution, that this congress of all nations, should form the one idee and top-notch of my establishment—should enter into everything—be the Focus electricity; should be stuck up in my winder, and be talk'd across my counter—be tasted in all my juleps, and felt in every yard of broad-cloth; and I rather think that was the case. Whoever wanted a ball of cotton had it pack'd up with the principle; or half a pint of cyder, had to swallow that besides. I spoke to 'em in this way. I said, whoever has time and money—and it won't take much of either—is bound to go to London; bound to contribute suthing to the Warehouse of the World. And if he ain't no goods to send, he's bound to go himself—bound to give his vote in person, to its noble undertakins. Contribution is the word—contribution, I pronounce to be the first dooty of the day!

But I didn't pull up here: I've an auction twice a week in a loft that's next my noos-room, where I work off surplus stock, winter fashions, remnants, and corner stuff of all kinds ('specially as I have a fishing smack, and do suthin' in the salting line), and I never began business but I started by observing, that a clearance must be made, on account of the various articles I was sending to the Exhibition. And, though it's true that after a week they began to think it all a hum, yet what did I keer for that? my haul was all the same. The notion sarved to clear the floor, and keep the great idee in mind. And that warn't the hull tack nuther; I aint the worst of lawyers. Not that I approve of law, no more nor I do of muskits. I take both to be a proof that the human mind is still in its catypillar state, fonder of crawling than of flying, and of mud than of the bright heavens. But if it's needful in self-defence, and self-defence is a law of natur, what on airth's a man to do? It was only on this principle that I jined the volunteers and riz to be their major. They defend the State, jist as a lawyer defends himself And if it's right to drive off furriners, why not foes at home? Law's a pocket-pistol, 'taint desirable to carry one: but what's a man to do if his life's allers in danger? Now, as whoever is a lawyer must be thinking of the legislatur (I shall stand for it some day, as sure as the noo moon), I hit on my last notion, which I think you'll say is a clincher, quite a joist-pin or a screw-nut to all that went afore it. I stuck up in my winder a petition to the Assembly, to guarantee every contributor the amount of his expenses, say for a three months' stay in London, and a fortnight's squint at Paris; and I called on all contributors to come and sign it at my bar. And I spose I needn't tell you there was a tidy call for quills. I ruther think that proposition put the steam to our town intellect; set a raft of chaps inventing, that never even plann'd a tater bed. In less than half a day the tide-way at my door was a wonder to behold. Why the gulf-stream was a fool to it; and as public ardor allers has a double kind of thirst, you see the place was fort'nate. There were juleps to be had, and they could carry out my principle of establishing a balance.

So hurrah for agitation! And now the noos was well afloat, I spose you'd like to know how I help'd to keep it going. Arter raising town and country upon the pint of contributions, what I proposed to do myself, speshally as the great show was for mechanical inventions, and upon notions of that natur my reputation rests. Well, we've heerd a good deal lately of the world's "productive forces," and if my head don't count among 'em, I want to larn the use of Catalogues. I should like to know the year that I haint cropp'd it once or twice of some good beneficial notion, and if it aint got into operation, of course you see the cause. Ignorance and prejudice are the first of vested interests—have allers got out a capital that keeps progress from the market, tho' its only for a time, for let 'em fix it as they will, truth must konker in the eend. So this Show of the Hull World is jist the thing to do me justice—jist a superior Court of Ekity that genus can appeal to; and I aint at all oneasy. Let 'em hollor out my name and see if I don't cry "Here." Let 'em call for the Major's samples, and jess mind if he looks skeer'd. The only knot that troubles me is what sample I'm to send—I find it so dreadful difficult to say which on 'em's the best. Perhaps you'll give me your opinion; and as a sorter rail to lean on, I'll say a word or two about their gīnral skeme and karikter.

Now you know that the human mind has allers had two classes. The inventin' and adaptin'—the one to throw out principles, the other to shape machinery; and that the two are never jined, because natur is specific, and likes to run in single grooves, both for the sake of order and the doo increase of force. No strength without compression. A stream that turns a mill, if you split it into two, mayn't have power to bend a bullrush. Now of these two sorts of intellect, mine counts in with the first. It's altogether good for principles, but not so well for frame-work. It will give you the idee, but don't keer to work it out—will bring forth suthin' daily, but is quite content to leave to others all the training and edication; and of course I needn't tell you which of the two is most important. For what's a body without life—what's an ingin without a principle? Toobes and pistons are a wonder, but you want steam to set 'em going; and schooling's thought the jam — but how if there warn't no babies? Now, tho' all this is as plain as the base of Mount Katardin, yet such is the mean ignorance or envy of mankind, that all my notions have been peck'd at—not stolen, I admit—they hadn't courage to do that, but either falified or doubted. People pretending that they wouldn't work—that there warn't the smallest grain of use in 'em, when, as I allers said in answer, "Whose fault is that but yourn—yourn whose dooty 'tis to shape 'em? I give the notion, that's my share; 'tis for you to find machinery; and if you'd only stick to your groove, as I have stuck to mine, the thing would be done at once, and the world be all the richer." But common sense won't do for 'em. When people will be blind, light itself is jist a dungin. So, whenever I launch'd a notion, confining myself entirely to the announcement of its principle, I was allers sure to hear the same old stupid cackle: "How do you do it?—how do you do it? It sounds all very well in theory, but jess show us how it will work." As if I had anything to do with that! As if they didn't know their dooty, jest as well as I did mine; and I couldn't see this blather was a blind to screen their lazyness, or, what's worse, their want of brains to carry out my principle! Agin and agin I said to 'em, "My business is to invent, your dooty is to execute. I suggest; you make it work, and I sell you my suggestion!"

Now about all my suggestions there's been one peculiar feature—a wonderful simplicity! And simplicity you'll allow is allers a mark of power. Every one I'm going to mention a child could understand, and you'd almost think, to boot, that a child had skeemed and fix'd it. To take 'em now in classes, some on 'em, for instance, go on the compressing system, a sorter feltin' process, such as to jam sawdust into boards, or iron filins into bars; while others are more mechanical, such as a cabinet machine, in which you throw shavings into one door, and pull card-tables out of tuther. Others again illustrate the natur of the momentum, and do all kinds of poundin' and refining operations. And one on 'em perhaps is my most comprehensive notion. Its capacity is so great that it can either drive the piles of a bridge, or pound homypathic pills—the force being adjusted by a screw I call the rigilator, and the only difficulty being to make the rigilator work! Another lot agin shows the power of division—don't combine, but separate: as, for instance, my new patent sassage apparatus, which is a funnel with two spouts to it; and all you have to do is, to put a hog into the funnel and set the screws a-going, and then the result is this—that sassages come out of one eend, and patent scrubbin' brushes out of tuther; thus dividing the animal into inside and out, which I think you must allow to be a beautiful simplicity!

Another lot, agin, go on philosophic principles; as, for instance, a waterproofin', either for upper coats or hats, which is made out of mad-dogs' skin, and which, of course, by force of instinct, is obliged to throw off water! And, agin, another notion—which, perhaps, I vally most, because of all it's most likely to be of sarvice to society—it's my "Edication Skull-cap," which I've invented with a view of carrying out phrenology—a science, I must tell you, that I've studied for some years, and have come to the conclusion that it's identified with progress. Now, I needn't talk to you about our present edication—the waste of time and money on our modern schools and colleges—places which yield a crop of wickedness afore a single grain of knowledge, and draw the mind out in the way we do a heifer from a cow-pen, to kick and tear about, and do all sorts of damage, marsy knows how long afore it suffers yoking. Now, to set aside all this, I've invented a steel skull-cap, to screw down upon the head just arter a child is born, with good capacious holes in it, to let all the proper bumps come up, and plane surfaces elsewhere, to keep down all the bad 'uns. And if that aint a notion for economizing schooling, and ensuring to humanity an inevitable development, why I'm content to say I aint the smallest judge of principles, and am willin' for the futur to give up public sarvice.

Perhaps you'll turn these notions over, and tell me which you think the best. The ginral impression here goes in favor of the sassage-trap. That's thought to be the clipper; tho', of course, at our society, all the votin's for the skull-cap. So, to bring their claims to issue, I've form'd a committee at the Focus, that hold their sittins every day on the tubs about my bar, and the matter's been discuss'd with a proper sight of sperit. First-rate argyment, I tell ye. So much so, that the noos has made another agitation—raised a fresh surge at the door, so that you'd think 'twas a Vandew day, or a Caucus at the least. Well, amongst the dust and stubble, there's this startin'-pint thresh'd out—that I'm bound to go to London, whatever traps I carry—that I'm the man to represent Penobscot, whoever represents the State. That's the gin'ral ankerage. They all make fast to that; and there's only one that warn't unanimous, and that was my wife Kezy. Now, I 'spose I needn't tell you, she's a most partiklar good woman—a first-rate bit of furnitur'—and, for the station she's been call'd to, nothing short of a rale genus. She can buy and sell by instinct, and measure with a look, from a gallon of peach brandy to a yard of satin ribbon. And as to her deportment, it's as stirrin' as a cocktail. She's as lively behind a counter as a young alligator behind a mud-bank in a creek in Caraliny! She's a screamer, and that's the fact! But, for all that, she's no philosopher—not a mossel of that pattern—can't stir from her own door, tho' she'll help whoever comes to it. Not the lissom kind of timber that you can shape to common sarvice, but just the harder sort that's fit to prop a house with. So it aint so much a wonder that she never keer'd for the World's Fair; nor, least still, liked my going to it. She never seed the use on't. What on airth was I to go for? and my contribution too, said she. But I guess that warn't the tote on it; she'd heerd that London doings warn't exactly 'cording to catychism—warn't as riglar as a corn-trench, if they happen'd to be as hollar. And speshally she'd heerd about the Royal maids of honour? that they were a most lovely set of fillies, but allowed too much of pastur—dreadful pretty, but as wild as if they'd been raised upon a prairie, and as she know'd I'd go to court, she thought I'd get to know 'em, and perhaps be going about with 'em to Vauxhall and other places that she'd heer'd tell on, about London, and treatin' 'em to oysters, so afore I could smooth her down, and get her forehead out of wrinkle, I had to give her my solemn promise I wouldn't speak to a maid of honour all the time I was away.

So you see I've had my difficulties, my knots and edges to plane down, though my dooty was clear as daylight; and the occasion was so noble. Had a tussel for it, I tell you, though my credit was at stake, and that of all Penobscot, as represented in my person. However, it's fixed at last, there's no mistake on that pint, and I'm off to England in the spring, jist as sartin as the swallows. And now perhaps you'll send me a few particklars about the building: when it's to go up and what's to be the size on't. It oughtn't to be less than Noah's ark if it's to roof in all existence; speshally as in this case the critturs clean or onclean wont come in pairs but thousands. You must be jess so good as to get me an airly stand in it, if you please. A good centrical position, where I can clap myself and contribution, and be able with convenience to address a tidy shoal of people. I dar say I could manage to be heerd throughout the premises; but as that would seem conceited and might hurt the chance of others, a crowd of about eight hundred every quarter of an hour, would be as much as I should keer for. I see a committee is appointed to carry out the skeem; perhaps you'll speak to 'em on the matter. Perhaps they may have heerd on me; and if they haint, you can make my compliments and say I shall be glad to hear from them. I dont know that I've anything to add to this jess now; only as the subject's jist begun to stoo, I dar say in a month or so I'll send you another skimmin'. So, hoping this finds you well, and an answer by return, I remain your friend and countryman,

PELEG ELDAD WHEELER.

Hold on a bit!

I've jist another word—another package for the tail-board. I hope the committee won't forget that when the hull world comes together, they'll want to do a little more than jist shake hands with one another. If there's any summer in your country, they'll want to drink of course; want to ratify their union by swallowing suthin' that shall wash away both dust and recollections. How's that river Thames of your'n? I hope it's as big as the Mississippi, and what's more, a little cleaner. You'll get your shipping work well over, and your big craft out to sea; for it would be ruther awkward sartainly if our coming lowered the draught. Do you think too you'll have any fellers who know how to make a julep? because if the weather's hot, that aint the worst of contributions. I'm ruther good at that myself; so just name it to the committee, and if no one's on the ground, say I wouldn't mind myself undertaking the sling department.

PELEG E. WHEELER.

Here, here; hold on agin, for marcy's sake!

The noos has jist come in, that this meetin' of all nations is the notion of Prince Albert, made and shaped in his own head, and turned out fit for workin'. Well now, say—ain't he a sample! jist to think what he was born to, and what has been his schooling, and that sich a skeeme as this should grow up in sich a hot-bed. Why, it's like what they see in South Ameriky, where a volcano, instead of a blazing up and spittin' fire and cinders, turns it's sides into a cornfield. There'll be some products at the show, which, I spose, 'twould be hard to size, but I doubt if among the hull on them there'll be a better than himself. If he'd come across the water, wouldn't we be civil to him! I think the States ought to invite him. There's only one thing I can do—make him a member of our society; only there I'm in a fix! It's agin our rules to let in Royalty; but as he ain't quite a King, only a King consort, perhaps it might be managed. So, if you should see him. hint the matter; and if you find he's no objection, say the word, and up he goes!

P. E. W.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY W BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Continued from page 500.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF ENGLAND.

THE present Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations is the first attempt made on a national scale to gather together for popular and scientific instruction the products of the skill and ingenuity of the greatest commercial nation on the face of the earth. It is strange that the country of Wedgwood, of Arkwright, and of Watts—the seat of the most advanced manufacturing processes, the focus of unlimited capital, the spot whence laden vessels radiate in every direction, the country whose flags float above more wealth than any rival state can boast, whose scientific men have led the way in the pursuit of truth, whose legislators have stood in the van of political progress—it is strange that such a people should have failed to see the advantages which have accrued long since to other nations from national Exhibitions of Industry. That English manufacturers have, as a body, failed to recognise the advantages of these institutions, is proved in the fact, that they have not imitated them in their own country; for, so powerful is public opinion, so stern is the popular will in England—that a public conviction is the sign for legislative compliance. The reception with which various endeavours on the part of private individuals to accomplish a national Exhibition of the products of English manufacture met repeatedly, confirms the position, that, if this institution has not been before introduced into this country, our native manufacturers are to blame. Opportunities have not been wanting for many years past to carry out native exhibitions with conspicuous success—nothing save the co-operation of manufacturers has been deficient

In a history of industrial Exhibitions the efforts of the enlightened men who have successively conducted the operations of the London Society of Arts must find a conspicuous place. This society, it may be pertinent to remark, was founded in the year 1753, for the special object of encouraging the development of arts and manufactures in this country. That it has, throughout the century during which it has fitfully flourished, done much to further the object for which it was founded, not even the most prejudiced political owl can reasonably deny. It has had its seasons of brightness and its days of gloom. It has grown and dwarfed with the progress and retregression of popular enlightenment. It is unquestionably an institution the success of which is a guarantee of commercial enlightenment, and the anomaly which the co-existence of this society with that of manufacturers' indifference in the matter of a national industrial Exhibition, forms a difficult problem for logical dissection. The difficulty is, however, half set aside by a glimpse at the protracted discussions which have marked the foundation of the magnificent bazaar to which the world is now flocking. In the course of these discussions, we find not a few of the eminent manufacturing men of England arrayed against an institution which would draw the veil from the mysteries of their establishments, and make the processes from which their several excellences result patent to the world. They still reverted with pleasure to the dark times of old, when men hoarded their improvements in machinery as the miserable miser hoards his gold; they were unwilling that the foreigner should learn the ingenuity by which they excelled. So pitiful is this narrow view of the commercial aspect of the present time, that the chronicler is inclined to pass by those dissentient voices from the great liberality of spirit which is the boast of Englishmen; but their eminence as manufacturers gives their opinion a weight the more dangerous and to be guarded against, from the animus with which it has been given. The names of a few of these gentlemen have been printed in a report made to Prince Albert, in 1849, of the opinions of English manufacturers on the subject of a great international exhibition; and we are content to let this document lie in the library of the Society of Arts for the edification of future generations, without giving the trivial and vexatious opposition which it describes the currency of these columns.

Having referred to the operations of the London Society of Arts, and premised, that, although the Society annually exhibited these specimens of the competitors for its prizes, it did not succeed before a very recent date in gathering together a complete exhibition of any English industry, it is necessary, chronologically, to direct the reader's attention to the career of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which appears to have been the first institution in England that systematically gathered together specimens of local industry for periodical exhibitions within its walls. Eighteen of these exhibitions have already taken place. The latest of these was opened in September, 1850.

Cornish ingenuity has been keenly excited by the prizes annually offered at these exhibitions; and, accordingly, we find several inventions of some importance ranged within the Cornwall Polytechnic walls on the last occasion. Among these figures, a large model by Mr. T. Ward, of Falmouth, showing a method of building under water without the use of the diving-bell, &c. The construction of this model was rewarded with the first silver medal. The second silver medal was awarded to Mr. John Pool, jun., of Copperhouse Foundry, for a model of an improved paddle-wheel for steamers. In this wheel the floats are only half the usual size, the deficiency being made up by an additional number. The inventor asserted that by the adoption of his plan the concussion on entering the water would be much less than with a full-sized float, and on leaving it the backwater would be much diminished. "The method of shifting the floats and contracting the wheel's diameter is so simple that it can scarcely ever get out of order, and their division into two series will admit of each portion being reefed separately. The advantages of this will be felt in a heavy sea, when, to secure a proper resistance for the wheel, the inner series of floats may be left of the full diameter, and the outer ones may be close reefed. By these means the wheel will seldom be entirely out of the water, or so deeply immersed as to check the speed of the engines. The reefing is effected by means of a toothed wheel and pinion movement."

The first bronze medal was adjudged to the inventor of a plan for producing sharp casts of plaster by means of a vacuum. The jury of the mechanical department report the progress of county ingenuity with justifiable pride. The following paragraph of suggestions is extracted from the jury's report:—"Plans for improvements in forming cogged-wheels for mining machinery have, for the last two meetings, been submitted to this society, for which the judges have awarded premiums; and the judges for the present year have with pleasure awarded a first bronze medal to another plan for that purpose, which, in accordance with the opinions of parties most interested in the improvement of gearing, promises to be of extended utility. The judges conceive that this most desirable object can be best effected in each locality by schemes suited to their respective wants or state of progress, gradually developed, rather than by the adoption of forms specially suited to other purposes; and they have viewed with satisfaction the unceasing efforts at local improvement, and trust that as high a standard of excellence in mining machinery will be eventually established as is admitted to exist in the cotton-manufacturing districts.

"The judges have likewise awarded a first bronze medal to a series of elaborate tables especially adapted for the daily calculations of a miner. Their value has been tested for several years in a mine in the eastern part of this county, where they have been found of great assistance to the agents. A first class prize has been awarded to a pocket surveying compass, which promises to be a useful instrument under certain circumstances. A first prize has been given to a model for striking a helix, which shows considerable ingenuity in the contrivances for separating the lines made by two pencils employed. A book on mechanics, of the value of a fourth prize, has been awarded to a boy of fifteen, whose attention has been directed to the improvement of a Savery's engine, of which he has submitted a plan to the judges: they deem they have acted in accordance with the views of the society in this award. The judges have awarded a first bronze medal to the workmanship of a dividing engine, and of a slide rest. As these instruments are of the greatest value in the execution of good work, such as is specially required for the local interests of this county, the judges have since heard with great pleasure that the premium has been adjudged to a person who has been an apprentice to a well-known exhibitor of mining instruments of superior workmanship. A first bronze medal has likewise been adjudged

to a skeleton clock, the parts of which were cast, made, and cut by a clockmaker of this county, in rivalry of the work of those districts in which clockmaking is a special trade. A second prize has been adjudged to a set of small knives, for the skill and ingenuity exhibited in their workmanship. The judges do not consider such ingenuity entirely wasted, since its exertion confers a power on individuals that may eventually be applied to objects of utility; and the same remark is applicable to

1.—ICE VASE—BY MR. DODD.

a prize of the value of 2s. 6d. adjudged to a lad for a puzzle-box that he has exhibited. The judges have further awarded the society's second silver medal (not convertible into money) to an extremely well-executed drawing of a balance apparatus used in the coal-mines of Wales, and applicable, under some conditions, to the Cornish mines. They are satisfied that this society is extremely desirous of encouraging a full and accurate knowledge of the practice and plans of other mining districts, with a view to their adoption, or the employment of such modifications as may be deemed advisable. The judges, with the consent of the committee, have awarded an extra prize of £2 to a small model of a steam-engine, made by an engineman in his leisure hours, which is well executed under circumstances of obvious difficulty, and which must have required a study of the form and proportions of every part of an engine, which must be a very useful exercise to a person to whom is entrusted the constant care of an engine."

The Cornwall exhibitions, like all others (except the house of the London Society of Arts), have partaken of the character of bazaars, since they have included curiosities in natural history from all parts of the world, as well as amateur oil and water-colour paintings. Yet, even under the general head of natural history, we find that the jury paid particular attention to county exhibitors. Thus, the second silver medal was given to William Loughren, of the coast-guard, for ninety species of fishes procured from the Cornish coast, and preserved by himself. "Of less value is the collection of Algæ by Miss Warren, to whom we also award a second silver medal. The specimens are named systematically; and, if they do not form a perfect marine herbarium of Falmouth harbour, they leave but little to desire." Even the Cornwall boys contributed illustrations of the natural history of their county, in the shape of collections of bird's eggs. The exhibition consisted of 612 distinct articles; and the presence of a remarkable number of boys and men of the working classes, attests the spirit of emulation which the Institution has evoked throughout the country. The rich resources of Cornwall are by its agency subjected to a thorough mechanical and scientific examination. Cornwall naturalists are encouraged to class the living creatures indigenous to their county; miners are exhorted to improve the machinery of their mines; amateur artists are offered a public wall for the display of their local sketches; the young ladies of Cornwall, as they pace the shore of their southern county, are reminded that they will receive honour and thanks from their neighbours if they will learn to class the weeds which clutter about their feet and the coast guard, as he wanders moodily along the sea-side solitudes of Land's End, is stimulated to play his part at the local exhibition. The industry, the science, and the natural history of the county find their annual representatives; and the processes which tend to cheapen the production of its embowelled wealth, receive daily new and improved developments.

3.—ORIGIN OF THE QUARREL OF THE GUELPHS AND GHIBELLINES. DESIGNED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A., FOR MESSRS. ROWNEY AND CO.

Next in order of succession, Manchester claims popular notice, for its endeavours after an industrial exhibition. The idea of establishing a collection of "specimens of natural history, works of art, and mechanical contrivances" within the walls of a Mechanics' Institution is attributed, in the report of this institution for 1838, to its President, Mr. Benjamin Heywood; and it was at this gentleman's suggestion, that, in 1837, a circular was issued to the manufacturing and scientific men of the county, which, as it indicates the comprehensiveness of the first Manchester scheme, deserves a verbatim insertion in a History of Industrial Exhibitions:—

2. CLARET JUG—BY MR. DODD.

Sir,—I have the pleasure of informing you, that the directors of this Institution intend, during the Christmas vacation, to open the various class and lecture-rooms for the exhibition of objects illustrative of science, art, manufactures, and natural history, to afford the members of the Institution and the public generally an opportunity of inspecting, at their leisure, the present state of the arts and manufactures of the town; to bring together numerous instances of the practical application of those scientific principles so frequently expounded in our lecture-rooms; and thus, by blending instruction with amusement, to furnish to the great community in which we live a source of intellectual improvement and rational recreation. The following outline will display the principal features of the intended exhibition, and it will, at the same time, be useful as a guide to those friends of the Institution who may be disposed to promote this object by the donation or loan of philosophical instruments, models of machinery used in the various important branches of British manufactures, and specimens illustrative of the several departments of natural history. EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Statics and Dynamics:* Instruments to illustrate the laws of equilibrium and motions of solid bodies; elements of machinery, various kinds of levers, wheel and axle, pulleys, inclined plane, screw, and the wedge, their application to modify motion; illustration of centrifugal force. *Hydrodynamics:* Instruments to illustrate the laws of pressure, equilibrium, cohesion, and motions of fluids; hydrostatic paradox, press, bellows, balance, &c.; hydraulic machinery, water-wheels, machines driven by the reaction of water, cicpsydra, hydraulic ram, Archimedes' screw, blowing machines, &c. *Pneumatics:* Instruments for exhibiting the mechanical properties of air and other elastic bodies; air-pumps, condensers, barometers, machines for raising water, various kinds of pumps, syphons, fire-engines, &c. *Heat:* Instruments for illustrating the theory of heat, such as thermometers, pyrometers, parabolic reflectors, &c. *Light:* Sectional and other models of various optical instruments, such as telescopes, microscopes, camera-obscura, camera-lucida, &c.; instruments for exhibiting the polarization of light, optical delusions, machines for grinding lenses and specula. *Electricity:* Comprehending instruments for illustrating the phenomena of electricity derived from friction, galvanism, magnetism, electro-magnetism, and thermo-electricity. *Astronomy:* Models of instruments for the purpose of observations and computation such as mural circles, transit instruments, &c., contrivances for illustrating the motions and phenomena of the heavenly bodies, such as planetariums, orreries, armillary spheres, &c. *Geodesy:* Instruments in use for surveying and

4. GROUP OF VASES, &C.—BY MANSARD.

division of land, theodolites, levels, circumferenters, parambulators, pentagraphs, &c. *Chemistry:* In addition to the apparatus usually employed in chemical demonstrations, it will be desirable to obtain samples of the various drugs used in the arts, particularly in the processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing. THE FINE ARTS—*Architecture:* Models and drawings of public buildings, specimens of materials used in their construction. Specimens of sculpture, modelling, carving, painting, engraving, &c. THE USEFUL ARTS—*Brickwork, Masonry,* and *Carpentry:* Specimens of building materials, such as stone, marble, brick, lime, cement, &c.; models of roofs, centres for bridges, specimens of various kinds of wood, &c. *Mill-Work:* Models to illustrate the elementary parts of mill-work, the different methods of engaging and disengaging machinery; contrivances for equalising, transmitting, and converting motion from one species to another; models of various kinds of mills, wheels, &c. *Steam-Engines:* Sectional models

5.—STATUETTE FROM VIENNA. BY FERNKORN.

and drawings to exhibit the various parts of the modern steam-engine, under various forms, and their application in the single and double-acting engine, high pressure engine, vibrating engine, &c.; models for illustrating the application of steam power to mining, to navigation, to locomotive engines on railroads and common roads. *Civil Engineering:* Models and drawings of works of public and domestic utility, such as sea, river, canal, railway, and common roadworks, gas-works, water-works, mining, &c. *Manufactures:* Models for illustrating various manufactures from fibrous materials, with specimens in cotton, silk, flax, wool, worsted, &c.; models to illustrate the art of bleaching, dyeing, and calico printing; models connected with the production and manufacture of cast and wrought iron, and other metals; models connected with the manufacture of artificial substances, as porcelain, glass, acids, salts, pigments, &c.; models to illustrate the arts of letterpress printing, by presses and machines, copper-plate and lithographic printing. *Natural History:* Specimens of crystals, minerals, geological charts, fossils; specimens in botany; specimens in entomology, ornithology, ichthyology, zoology, &c.

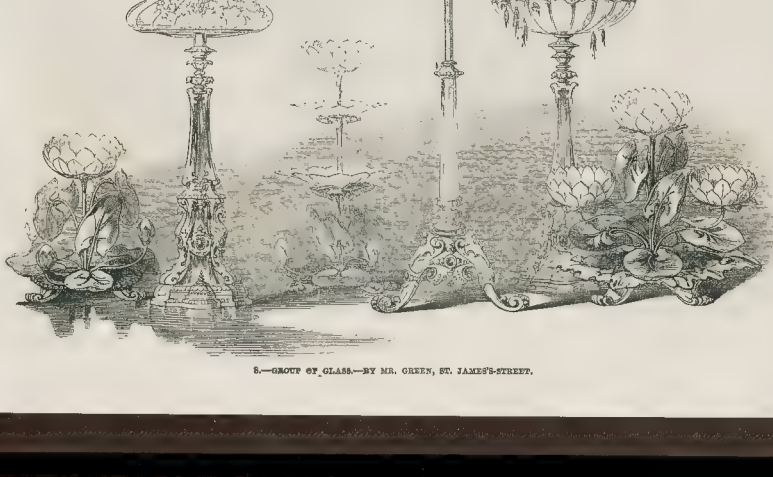
By the united and zealous exertions of the members and friends of the institution, the directors feel assured that a source of rational and agreeable relaxation may be established, and be made the means of diffusing a great amount of useful and interesting information. It will afford our ingenious mechanics and artisans a convenient opportunity of inspecting the practical application of scientific principles in the construction of machinery; of seeing the present state of perfection of our manufactures, and it is hoped it will be the means of stimulating them to scientific research in the improvement of their respective arts, and assist them to contribute beneficial results to this great metropolis of manufactures.

To make this Exhibition useful, attractive, and interesting, great labour will be required, as well as considerable expense. Every exertion will be made to remove the first obstacle; and, with respect to the second, an appeal to our liberal townsmen, who are always willing to support works of public utility, will not be made in vain.

SAMUEL E. COTTAM,
Secretary.

This circular had the effect of concentrating within the walls of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution a very interesting collection of models, manufactures, paintings, and curiosities in natural history from 150 contributors, for the amusement and instruction of the Christmas holyday folk of 1837. The exhibition remained open from the 26th of December till the 3d of February, and was within that space of time visited by 50,000 persons. At the annual meeting, held a few

7. CENTRE-PIECE - BY MESSRS LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.



8.—GROUP OF GLASS.—BY MR. GREEN, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

weeks after the close of this experimental exhibition, Mr. Benjamin Heywood referred to it in terms of great gratification:—"For my own part," said this gentleman, "I am free to confess I had no anticipation of the degree of success which has attended it; and I believe I am not very far wrong when I say that its results have not a little surprised my excellent friends near me who worked so zealously in its preparation. How delightful is the contemplation of everything connected with it. Where shall I begin in the enumeration of its happy influences? Shall I speak of the spirit which animated those who undertook its preparation and arrangement? of the days and nights of labour they devoted to it? of the readiness and kindness with which contributions of all kinds were offered? Shall I speak of the gratification afforded by it

6. STATUETTE FROM VIENNA.—BY FERNKORN.

to thousands and tens of thousands who had never seen anything of the kind before? of the new and nobler taste which it has awakened in the minds of many of them? or shall I speak of its value as an example to other institutions, possessing rich and beautiful collections, from which the public have hitherto been excluded? It was delightful to see the countenances, beaming with pleasure, of the working men, their wives and their children, as they thronged through the rooms, and gazed upon the different objects; and I could not help feeling in how many of their breasts a cord must have been touched, the vibration of which will have given life and permanence to new and happier feelings within them. * * * * Let me beg your attention to the personal appearance of your directors and your president this evening: we are all in the livery of the institution; we are all in waistcoats woven at the exhibition, by the silk-weaver whose loom and whose work excited so much interest." On turning to the accounts of the institution, we find that the exhibition realised no less a sum than £1078.

The second Exhibition of Manchester industries, arts, and curiosities, was opened on the 24th of December, 1838, and showed a list of contributors 380 strong, and a list of articles amounting in number to 26,300 Amongst these articles there were 31 models of steam-engines, 73 models of useful machines and ingenious mechanical contrivances, 20 models of ships, packets, boats, &c., 400 specimens of manufactures, 12 models of public buildings, 40 specimens of papier maché and cabinet-work, 90 philosophical instruments, 150 ancient and modern curiosities, 1050 medals, coins, and plaster casts of medallions, 171 paintings, 290 engravings, 10,000 insects, 1120 birds, 7000 mineralogical and geological specimens, and 4000 shells. Not less than 100,000 visitors flocked to this Exhibition, and left in the treasury of the institution about £2320. This sum, together with that realised by the first exhibition, were devoted to the long-cherished object of paying off the debt due upon the building of the institution. At the annual meeting held while the second exhibition was open, Mr. Isaac Newton (who appears, with Mr. Belshaw and others, to have taken an active interest in these exhibitions) threw out some suggestions for future guidance. He said, "It has now been practically demonstrated that the most

valuable depositories may be thrown open, at a small charge (that to the Manchester exhibitions was sixpence), to the public indiscriminately; and that the owner of works of art, of specimens of the productions of nature, and of curiosities in general, may rely with confidence on the honour and good sense of the poorer class of his fellow-countrymen; that he may trust his most rare and valuable articles to their general examination, and have them safely returned, accompanied by the warmest thanks of a grateful public. * * * * Excellent as is our present exhibition, I think that it is yet capable of improvement. I should like to see it descend more into our commoner manufactures for some of its articles. One department of it might be appropriated to what should be termed a sample and pattern-room, in which should be placed specimens or samples of manufactures in general. The different trades might be solicited to exhibit in this room the most important productions of their various professions. I am aware that this is now carried out in a considerable degree, but I would still further extend it. For example, why should we not exhibit samples of dyeing, of calico-printing, of the cotton manufactures in general, of paper for house decorating, improved specimens of boot and shoe-making, of hat-making, of book-binding, or of any other trade, the articles of which are not too large or inconvenient for exhibition? We have already articles, and most beautiful ones too, of the more showy species of trades and manufactures, such as clock and watch-making, of papier maché manufactures, mathematical instruments, philosophical apparatus, &c.; and why not exhibit also improved articles of some of the more humble but more general and useful trades? These are merely hints for next year's exhibition, which may or may not be adopted, as circumstances determine. But I certainly should like to see our exhibitions possess, in addition to the general interest which they must and will always have, a depository in which as many as possible of our articles might view and exhibit the most improved articles on wh ch they are daily employed." These suggestions are worth recording in a history of the development of English industrial exhibitions. In their report for 1848, the directors of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution describe deputations as having waited upon them from several towns for information on the details of the Manchester exhibitions

The Exhibition of 1840 was a comparative failure, having attracted only 43,450 visitors, and realised £938. It consisted principally of pictures, and is remarkable chiefly for the re-appearance of an *Exhibition Gazette*, started for the special purpose of giving critical descriptions of objects exhibited on these occasions. This *Gazette* is a curious periodical to refer to.

The fourth Manchester exhibition was not opened till the 26th of December, 1842. It occupied four rooms, and included some extensive specimens of improved manufactures. Passing by the collection of Chinese curiosities and the picture gallery, we may at once notice the specimens exhibited by various manufacturers as the results of the Jacquard loom. First of these was a *tableau* of the will of Frederick III. of Prussia, surrounded by a classical design, manufactured by Messrs. Meyer and Co., of Berlin, and presented by them to the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. The *tableau* is woven in what is termed a 3600 set reed. It requires in the working the power of eight machines, each machine containing 600 ends of silk, or 4800 ends in the whole. There are about 3730 cards on each machine, or 30,000 cards in the whole. The size of the paper on which the design is given should be 18 feet by 21 feet, whereas the woven silk is not more than some 16 to 20 inches.

A second specimen of Jacquard weaving was a portrait of Jacquard himself, contributed by Mr. Henry Hilton, of Mosley-street, Manchester; another specimen was the "French Conscript," contributed by the Manchester School of Design; and the last specimen represented the will of Louis XVI., and was contributed by Messrs. H. and E. Tootal, of York-street, Manchester.

The Fine Art department included a contribution from the late Sir Robert Peel. Specimens of raw and spun cotton yarn from No. 1 to No 460; inlaid work, plants, and engravings. The mechanical room, as described in the *Exhibition Gazette*, was particularly interesting. "Here we have a glass-blower, a stocking-knitter, a seal engraver, and a likeness cutter; two kinds of weighing machines, at which, for the small charge of one penny, the curious in corporeal gravity, absolute and specific, can have their own proper ponderosity determined to a fraction; divers hydrostatic machines and pumps; some beautiful railway models, of bridges and stations; a glass in which long faces may be pulled any measure; and an antidote thereto, in which the simplicity and strength; and some beautiful working models of calico printing machinery, and of other machines connected with this branch of industry, contributed by Messrs. Thomas Hoyle and Co."

The Fine Arts room included a self-acting pianoforte, exhibited by Messrs. Marsden and Son. It played a number of tunes by the agency of revolving barrels. In this room a specimen of French ingenuity figured, in the shape of a ship carved in ivory, executed at Dieppe. It is possible only to mention other interesting evidences of ingenious industry. Among them were—a hydraulic machine for drawing and sipping; a clock on the principle of an inclined plane, having dials to indicate the progress of time, by the second, the minute, the hour, and longer periods, also the hours and degrees at the various important positions on the earth; specimens of reeds made by a steam machinery; pods of cotton from Egypt; specimens of silk spun by wild worms in Assam; "the mechanical paradox;" patent machine (Edmonson's) for printing railway tickets; a machine for testing thread, "which enables the operator to ascertain the strength of the thread, from one grain to a thousand grains;" specimens of cut, coloured, and stained glass; dinner plates of the time of William and Mary, near the latest productions of Staffordshire skill; specimens of the various stages of the fan manufacture; anatomical cast of a horse; a marriage veil worked in Moroseo by a Jewess; a series of the Poniatowski gems; "and a flower-basket composed of the hair of about eighty family friends at Hamburg."

Nearly four hundred persons contributed to this exhibition. It was open for nearly three months; was visited by about 100,000 people; and realised about £1800.

The fifth Manchester Exhibition, which was opened at Christmas, in 1844, partook of the characteristics which distinguished the previous exhibitions. An over anxiety to introduce all kinds of attractive, but unmistructive entertainment, such as profile-cutting, &c., has somewhat detracted from the high character which these periodical displays might otherwise have held; and too evident a regard for the pecuniary proceeds, rather than for moral improvement, has lessened the estimate which liberal minds would have formed of the endeavours of those gentlemen who have mainly contributed to the success of these exhibitions. No prizes have been awarded at these Manchester exhibitions.

(To be Continued.)

A RUSSIAN YACHT CLUB.—The port of Havre is about to be visited by a flotilla of a novel kind. There has existed at St. Petersburgh, for the last three years, a yacht club, organised on the model of that of London. The most eminent personages and the richest young men of Russia form part of the club, which includes among its members the Grand Duke Constantine, son of the Emperor, and High Admiral. In order to form part of this club, it is necessary to possess at least one yacht or small vessel rigged as a brig, and capable of carrying a crew of 25 men. The Emperor, as a special favour, and in order to encourage the development of ship building, has granted permission to the members of this club to navigate, a certain time, and call at the ports of different countries. The St. Petersburg Yacht Club has consequently decided on sending a deputation of its members to visit the Exhibition in London, and that it shall sail between the 20th and 30th inst. A great number of the other members of the club will join this deputation, and they will together form a small flotilla of from 20 to 25 vessels, among which will be three steam yachts, the *Peter the Great*, the *Nicholas*, and the *Cabriere II.*, the models of whose machines are in the Exhibition. The flotilla will first proceed to Havre, where, in consequence of the present crowded state of the Thames, a part of the vessels will remain, and a division of only six yachts will thence proceed to London.

CULTIVATION OF THE TEA PLANT IN INDIA.—It is stated, in the last advices received from China, that Mr. Robert Fortune, who has been engaged by the Honourable East India Company to procure and transmit to India a selection of the tea plant, for cultivation in the north-western provinces, has succeeded in obtaining from the green tea districts a large number of the finest plants. Mr. Fortune was leaving for Calcutta. He had also secured the services of eight Chinese, from the district of Welchow, who have agreed to serve him for three years, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month each. Six of these are regular tea manufacturers, and the other two are pewterers, whose sole business is that of preparing lead casings to the tea-chests. Mr. Fortune had penetrated into the interior of China about three hundred miles; and during the whole of his lengthened absence from consular ports had never been molested, nor in any way insulted. He expects to have completed his labours in arranging the plantations for the East India Company before September next. The first plants transmitted by Mr. Fortune have flourished as well as could possibly be expected, but under his personal superintendence and the attention of the native tea manufacturers, there is every reason to expect the most favourable results. Probably, in a few years, tea will form an article of export from the Indian presidencies.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC.

(Continued from page 485.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE pigeon had found its way home, to Joe's great joy, for it had been away so long that he had given it over for lost. Under its little wing was tied a letter addressed to Lamere's daughter, and Joe took it over to her.

"Come by my pest, miss," he said, handing it over with a grotesque bow. "Special messenger from Thomas Bradley, Esqvire." And he told her with a proud air of his pigeon's achievement, adding, "Just see if he mentions the time when he flewed the carrier."

Kitty was enchanted at the idea of receiving a letter in such a delightful manner, and as she flattened out the crumpled paper on the table, declared that the winged postman was "a darling little pigeony," and vowed a piece of bread for its supper.

So as not to appear curious, Joe walked to the window and whistled. He was surprised to find, that, after having gone through "Nix my dolly" twice, Kitty was still silent. At last overcoming his bashfulness, he went back to the table. She was still poring over the letter, but her face was so pale, and her manner so strange, that he was quite startled.

"What's the matter, miss?" he asked. "Tom been up to one of his larks? He is sich a feller for a spree. What's he been a saying?"

Without answering, she pushed the paper towards him.

It was written in pencil, and so rudely that the lad had to hold it in all kinds of positions before he could make it out. "Hang it," he cried, scratching his head, "it's a pity Tom hadn't let the pencil go of itself; it 'ud have done it better. It's so florishy, the writin' looks like bits o' horsehair. Like trying to read a tea-sheet it is—Chinese nothing to it. '*I'm off to—a-u-s—hors—t-r-a-l-i—trait—a—ho—Horstralia.*' What a feller he is for a spree, to be sure! '*God help yer and the old man and the young uns, and*—and, and—*don't*'—whats this—'thuck!' no! that aint it—'thick'—no! that's not it—ah! think, he means—'*think kind of me.*' Ha! ha! what a rum feller, to go writin' that nonsense—aint he?"

"He's gone, I know he's gone, I'm certain of it!" answered Kitty, staring wildly about her.

"Pack o' rubbish," returned Joe. "How's he to go? It takes a forten. Do you think any one has been and fancied him, when he aint shaved for a week?"

"He's gone! I'm sure of it," still muttered the girl. "Now I can see why he was so silent. If he wasn't going, why did he kiss the children so? The way in which he said good-bye, too! Oh, I'm sure he's gone!"

"It's one of his larks: he's always at it—told us he had beef for dinner one day. It's nothing but a spree."

"What will become of us?" sobbed the girl, resting her head on the table; "we shall all die, we shall! Oh! I wish I was dead, I do."

"There, don't take on; he'll be back in an hour."

"No, he won't, he won't, he won't," cried Kit. "How cruel to leave us! O-o-o-o! what will become of us? I wish I was dead—dead—dead!" and the table shook with her sobs.

The poor lad sought to comfort her. It was only a bit of fun—one of Tom's stupid jokes, that was all. Have good cheer, and wait a bit—why not wait a bit? it wasn't much to wait a bit.

But Kitty felt so certain about the matter, that she could listen to no hope. She wept and walked up and down the room, hiding her face in her work, Joe following her, and talking to her, without being able to check her grief; until, at last, as she never even answered him, he thought it better to leave her to herself, and he sat watching her, with a face nearly as wretched as her own.

What was she going to do? She had put on her bonnet and shawl, and, without even noticing him, had rushed down stairs. He followed, and, without even taking off his shirt sleeves, but only just able to keep her in sight—his slippers kept coming off at every step he took. She never stopped until she arrived at the Docks; and, flying through the gates, she went up to the first sailor she met.

"Has a vessel gone to Australia to-day?" she asked the bewildered tar.

"I believe there was one, a very rakish craft, painted white and green—mate got a black eye—that the one?"

"I don't know! I don't know! Oh! I knew he was gone," sobbed Kit, stamping her little feet on the ground in despair.

Here Joe came up, and, taking the poor girl's arm, laden her away, leaving the astonished sailor a long story to tell over his pipe of the next little craft in distress that had hailed him, to say as how she had been deserted by her mate, leaving her in shallow water, without a shot in the locker.

Although she tried her utmost, there was no keeping the sad news secret. For three days Tom never came home, and the children and the old man were continually asking for him, and wondering at his absence. "It must be known by and by," thought Kitty; so, summoning up all her courage, she told her father what had happened.

"He's a scoundrel!" roared the old man, striking the bed. "He's a scoundrel! To leave three children to starve! He's a scoundrel!"

"No, no, no!" muttered Kit. "I know what he means to do."

"Means to do?" shouted Lamere. "He means to shift em off his back on to ours; that's what he means to do. But he shan't; they shall go to the workhouse, they shall."

"Poor little things—the workhouse!" sighed the girl, looking steadily in her father's face.

Illness had made him fretful and petulant. As his leg grew well, and health returned, the restraint of the bed was galling to him, and he would forget to practise the patience he had so often preached. But his child's look rebuked so kindly, that, as if ashamed of what he had said, he could not answer her.

"Poor little things! It's early for misery to sitsak them. The workhouse! What a home to remember and think of in their future struggles! And the remembrance of a happy home does buoy one up so much. You yourself told me so," she added, artlessly. "If your home had been a workhouse, she continued, "you don't think you'd have been able to endure patiently? I have seen you gain strength and courage, as you have told me about those happy days the room with the stuffed birds, and the bright table, and the lily window! Oh! they mustn't go to the workhouse, father! Think, oh! think! Suppose we were mistaken, and Tom should prove himself to be no scoundrel, but a brave fellow, what answer could we make, when he came to ask for his little ones—' Where are my children? Come with them. I have a prosperous home for all!' and should have to point to the workhouse? You know they mustn't go there."

"Bless you, my child," cried the old fellow, gazing for a moment on her pretty earnest face, and then clasping her to him. "No, they shan't go: we will live together, and their little faces will sweeten our sorrows by making us share their cheerfulness. Bless thee, Kit, my noble girl," he continued, gazing on her fondly, "bless thee for thy counsel, for, without it, I, who in my old days have need of kindly acts, should have thrust the fatherless from my door."

Poor girl, how her eyes sparkled with happiness! how hopeful and courageous she looked! How calmly she could now talk over the danger that had startled her, blaming herself for having complained when she had work to do and health to support her; it was weak and cowardly!

A new strength seemed to animate her whole being. The thought that with her hands the sick father and the orphans were to be fed, seemed to force the blood quicker through her frame. Their helpleseness roused up all her love, until her soul seemed to expand within her, gaining fresh life from each object of her care. Her noble woman's nature shone out in all its beauty. Instead of a little selfish compassion, she thought only of soothing the sorrows of others—the noblest privilege of our nature. With what calmness she talked of the future.

By working early and late, she could make her six shillings in the week. But then the fingers must never flag; she must never think of rest. Out of this had to be deducted about sevenpence for thread, sixpence for candles, and two shillings for rent. There was then only three shillings left to live upon. It was less than sixpence a day to support and clothe five people. But then one of them was a mere baby, and she herself would be easily satisfied. They could hope for nothing more than bread, but it would be the sweeter for knowing that they were able to live together.

The doctor had given them hopes, that, in another month, the old weaver would be well enough to take his seat at the loom again. If this should fortunately prove correct, their pains and trials would be but of short duration, for work was getting plentiful again. The old man had begged hard that he might be allowed to amuse himself in making wooden money-boxes—anything that would help to fill the purse, but he had been forbidden all exertion. An unlucky movement of the body might upset the healing work of months, and poor Kitty was quite shocked and hurt at the idea of her father wishing to run such risks when she was willing to work for him.

But it was sad work to keep pace with their wants. The future always seemed brighter than the present; and it was lucky it did, for that was the only comfort allowed them. The rent was the largest item in their expences, and it seemed to swallow up all the earnings. Every penny was laid out carefully, the bread served out in stated quantities, as if among some shipwrecked crew. After herself, she would often share her portion with the hungry little ones, singing and working the harder as if she did not feel the loss. She would be constantly quarrelling with her father for not being hungry, insisting on his eating his allowance, because he assured her that he had dined like a prince. Her only delight seemed to be in making some sacrifice for the benefit of those that were dear to her.

One unlucky week work became scarce, and for three days, though she begged and prayed for something to keep her needle employed, she was forced to be idle. This threw her back so dreadfully, that when on the Saturday the rent was called for, she had to beg for some little time to retrieve her loss. The allowance of bread was lessened, and by saving that way and working an hour later and earlier she reckoned that a month would see them free from debt. Two shillings was an awful amount to replace, but the penny a day would soon mount up.

It is astonishing how nerves will spread among the poor. It seems to help them or their own difficulties if they talk of the misfortunes of others. It is always a comfort to know that there is some one more wretched than yourself.

The story of Bradley's departure was soon known up both sides of the street. Every one in their pity added a little more misery to the already heavy load. On the Saturday night, the meeting at the "White Horse" was the fullest of the season. Each sucker had come armed with the latest intelligence: all trying to cap each other in swelling to the utmost the calamities present and to come, until, at last, it was only with the greatest difficulty that old Lamere could be allowed to go to the workhouse, and Kitty was positively obliged to jump off Waterloo Bridge, before anything like satisfaction could be given to the assembled friends.

If the matter had ended here it would not have signified much; but in the end, rumour, whose speaking-trumpet is always sounded loudest during the storms of life, reached the ears of Lamere's only creditor—the landlord. The rent was already in arrear, and, growing doubtful of the solvency of his tenants, he came to the conclusion that the wisest thing he could do would be to get rid of them.

It was a duty he owed to his large family; charity ought to begin at home; he should be just before he was liberal; the shirt is nearer than the coat; and a host of wise and noble maxims came flocking in to strengthen his resolution, and next week, if the arrears were not paid up, the old weaver must find out credit elsewhere.

When the time came round, instead of sending his little girl as he usually had done to fetch the two shillings, the man went himself. It required strength of mind, he thought, when a child was not stern enough. As he had expected, he was brought to grant a little time for the outstanding week, and in a fortnight he should be paid. But he was not going to be put off, and declaring that he had a bill to meet, insisted on the payment. Little Kit begged and prayed of him to be merciful. She had the money, and she showed it him, but it was all they had to live upon for seven days, and if he took it, they must starve. He was very sorry—very; and, in fact, wished he could make them a present of the debt—nothing would have pleased him better—but he must be paid.

And so he was, for he began talking so loudly, and threatening so heavily, that the girl, fearing that he might rouse her father, and a quarrel take place, at last parted with her store.

Now, next week came round, and the same reports that had aroused the landlord's fears, had shaken the baker's faith. She would receive no money until her fresh stock of work was finished, and until then, how were they to manage? She knew the answer well enough, but did not dare to speak it.

Before the week was half over they were penniless. She had eked her little stock with all her care, scarcely touching food herself, until so faint with hunger, that, for the sake of her work, she was forced to eat. She had laboured so well and successfully that three of the five waistcoats were finished, but at least two days must elapse before she could hope to be paid.

At the usual time the little children stood round her, waiting for their slice of bread. She didn't dare to tell them she had none, for they would run crying to her father, and she dreaded the talking over of their wretchedness more than the enduring of it. Besides, she knew that if she did not take him the bread, he would understand that the cupboard was bare, and the pang of telling him so would be saved to her.

As the little things grew restless with their disappointment, she seated them round her and began telling them fairy stories she could think of, to try and make them forget their hunger. For two hours she talked to them incessantly; for, directly she ceased, the shuffling would begin, and their bright eyes would glance at the bread-pan, as if asking for food.

Unluckily, in one of the stories, she had to describe a Royal banquet and, thinking that a long and minute description of the delicacies might partly satisfy the little things, she showered down before them all sorts of mutton pies browned potatoes, plum puddings, and new bread and fresh butter in such profusion, that the story had quite an unexpected effect; for the auditors, driven almost mad by the tantalising feast, set up so loud a cry, that no promises, threats, or persuasions could stop it.

It was dreadful, her head was aching so that she could scarcely see the work she was slaving at. The little ones, now that the first paroxysm of their grief was over, were huddled up close to each other, sobbing quietly to themselves, and the old man, as if he understood the meaning of their sorrowing, was silent in his bed.

She felt thankful when night at last came. She soon placed the poor washed children in their beds to feast in their hungry dreams; and, lighting her candle, she still plied her needle. All was silent, and the air came coldly through the broken walls, blowing the flame about till she was forced to shield the light with her own body. Sometimes the children would mutter something in their sleep, and toss about restlessly, but she never once looked up from her work, her hand only seemed to move the quicker. Once she thought she heard her father speak, and fancying he had called her name, she listened. He was talking to himself in a low quivering voice, that every now and then burst out loudly with each push. Again and again she heard her name called, the old man praying.

How quickly the time flew by. The clocks seemed scarcely to have finished striking one hour before they sounded two next.

"Are you still up, my child?" asked Lamere, at midnight.

Kitty, without answering him, shaded the candle with both her hands, holding her breath, for fear he should detect the cheat.

"Thank God, she sleeps," muttered the old man.

By this working all night she had got through two days' work; and by the evening there would be food. But when bread is the only sustenance, the body cannot fast long, and when the morning came one of the children was so weak that it could not rise from its bed. It was cruel, thought Kitty, when the fatal symptoms, to be defeated, when a few hours more would have been sufficient.

She felt the little thing all over, rubbing its cold limbs and talking soothingly, to cheer it up. All was in vain; its strength was sinking fast. The tears fell from her eyes as she pressed her forehead in despair. "Food must be got, and quickly."

With the three waistcoats under her arm, she ran from the room, and, in less than half an hour, returned with a loaf under her shawl. There was bread at last, and never had it tasted so delicious. The spirits seemed to revive. The little ones were laughing and prattling once more, and the old man blessed her so often that she almost felt happy. But the waistcoats were gone, and how was she to redeem them?

On the Saturday she must take home her work. She must visit all her friends to raise the few pence she owed to pay back the loan, worked by all—and she shuddered at the thought, and tried to shake it from her.

She now worked with the desperation of fear, never ceasing once. She felt she was ill, each hour growing more and more feeble, and terror struck at last the fever should overtake her before her honesty had been made sound, she did not dare to stop.

She could have cried when, at night, her father, suspecting that she sat up late after they were asleep, made her bring him the candle she had worked by. Luckily, the moon was up, and with standing by the window the light was sufficient. For four hours she managed to continue

her work, straining her eyes, in the half darkness, till they seemed hot as fire. When at last the rising clouds covered the moon, she wept for sorrow that she should be forced to rest. She threw herself on her bed, and, dressed as she was, resolved to watch for sun-rise.

Never once did her eyelids close. The fear of her father hearing what she had done drove away all sleep. Her temples beat against the pillow, and her cheeks burned with the fever of anxiety.

With the first ray of light she was up, and having bathed her head, stood at a window waiting patiently for the darkness to cease. How slowly the blue light of day seemed to steal over the sky. How often would she try to begin, bending her aching head down, and moving her stiffened wrist, slowly and cautiously, as to begin evenly with two.

The chirping of the birds, and the cool morning air, soothed and refreshed her. Why should she fear? her work would be done in good time yet. Four, or at least five hours, would see her at ease.

Oh! how ill she felt; how her brain swam, and her legs tottered. If she had not clung to the window-sill, she would have fallen. All was over now: nature was sinking within her. The father must be told—all she had feared and suffered for, would come to pass. In her agony, she tried once more to finish the hated waistcoat. Propped up in her bed, and leaning against the wall, she raised her hands. Poor girl; she was so weak, they sank and sank, until, nearly fainting with the exertion, the needle dropped from her hold.

Her brain was on fire. Strange indistinct forms seemed to float across the room, until, growing afraid of looking at them, she forced her eyelids down and tried to sleep. It was the rest that nature wanted, for as she lay quietly in her bed her head grew cooler, and she was soon in a deep sleep.

Old Lamere had wept like a child, when, making the children draw aside the curtains, he saw his pale girl slumbering. The unfinished work was beside her, just where it had dropped from her hand. He saw how she had struggled to continue it, and he beat his breast with anguish to think that a mouth must pass before he could rescue her from her slavery.

It was late when the girl awoke, for the children had sat quietly around their little mother, scarcely moving lest it should wake her. Evening was closing in, and the lamps in the street were shining in at the window. She felt quite a new creature, and was able to cook, for a time she had forgotten her fears. There was only a nervous feeling hanging over her, as if something was going to happen.

The sight of the waistcoat, however, soon remedied her of her sufferings. The next day was Saturday, and then all would be discovered. Why had they let her sleep so late? why not have roused her up before it was night? And yet it would have been useless; for, though the fever had gone, she was as weak as a child. The trial she needs to sit up to her work, she sank back exhausted on the pillow. A sullen despair seized upon her. Let the worst come—let them seize her and put her in prison. It had been done to save life—she would have been guilty had she acted otherwise. Every exertion had been used, every muscle strained, to ward off the blow, and now she was prepared for all. It would kill her the quicker, and so end her suffering the quicker too.

But, after two nights' rest, her failing strength was so completely restored, that, in the few hours that were yet left, she vowed to make one more effort. There was only one waistcoat to half finish, and why despair. So much grief could be prevented, that it was well worth the endeavour.

The needle once more glided through the satin, slowly at first, but increasing till it seemed almost to fly. With what rapidity would she thread it, her eye, as she looked up, almost fierce with desperation!

When the time which the waistcoat ought to have been at the workroom was past, she shook with nervousness. Each moment she expected that Mrs. Lucas, angry with being disappointed, would enter the room. What should she do then? She would be dragged to prison, pass her birthday—her only birthday—in a prison! Horrible!

The door of the room was opened that she might hear the better. If a footstep sounded on the stairs, she would start with alarm and listen attentively. One of the children was posted on the landing, to let her know. Suddenly a tall woman, with a red shawl, was seen mounting the steps. She only asked for another hour—one little hour—and all would be saved.

Not a step was that? It was light like a woman's. It was mounting higher and higher. Oh! she had come at last. She went to the door to listen. No; thank God! the footstep had ceased at the first floor. To work—to work.

Half-an-hour, and she was free. How her hand shook—she could scarcely thread her needle. No, they would never come now; Providence would never allow it. Another tread on the stairs: but she didn't mind it—like all the others, it would cease on the first floor. There was only the collar to finish now; then she would hurry out, borrow the money, and off to the workshop.

But the sound, instead of stopping, as she expected, still ascended. Its for the second floor—second she counted; but it was the better; though by her lifting her eyes so often to the door, it was clear her alarm was far from quieted. Good Heaven! the tread had passed the second landing. Yes, it was for her. They had come to fetch her at last.

She ran to the window, and pulled the child that watched, pushed the door to violently, and double locked it.

Her father, alarmed at the noise, started up in his bed and asked the reason of it. On hearing his child's voice, the poor frightened thing rushed to him, and clinging to his neck, begged of him to protect her, weeping and sobbing between her words. As he soothed her he drew from her the cause of her fear; and she told it so prettily, excusing herself by such kindly reasons, that he not only loving her for her transgression.

Just then came a tap at the door. How she shook with fear, and hid her face in her hands. The knock again: she could have screamed for help.

"Open the door," shouted Lamere.

"No! no! no!" shrieked Kitty, stopping his mouth with her hands, whilst her eye looked wild with terror.

"Come in," continued Lamere.

The handle trembled violently for a second or two, but the lock was too strong to give way.

"It's Joe! It's Joe!" cried one of the children, who had peeped through the keyhole. "It's Joe," and the little thing clapped its hands to think that their little mother would not be taken away.

"It's a good sign for a poor man," said the pigeon-fancier, stepping into the room, "when he looks his door. We lost the key to ours just six year ago, and, as the plate is of the willer pattern, we have bought a new un. I've brought yer over a present of a bit o' meat for to-morrow, miss; had a go of luck, and got six shillings for a pouter from a young gent: it's as nice a bit o' flank as ever bled in a pot."

"Will you come and speak, lad?" said Lamere. Pointing to the loom, he said, "It must go at last: and I want you to take it"

"What! going to sell the old un?" cried Joe in astonishment. "Dear, dear! I am sorry for it, mother. I hope you'll be fewer weavers as works at the beams their fathers did. Is it really going?"

"And quickly too," continued the old man, "the business is rather pressing."

The screws were quickly undone, and the pests lashed together. They watched the lad in silence, sorrowfully taking a farewell glance at the dearest object of a weaver's pride—his father's loom.

So the waistcoats were redeemed, and taken home. One of them was, however, thrown back upon the young seamstress's hands as damaged. It was stained in two places, where the tears had dropped.

"I'll wear that waistcoat, Kit," cried the father, proudly; "to think that they could call it spoiled!"

(To be continued.)

MR. F. TUPPER'S HYMN FOR ALL NATIONS, 1851. Translated into Hindostanee language. Published.—This hymn is a short and simple song of praise, to be used ideally in relation to the Great Exhibition and gathering of all peoples. Brief as it is, however, we object to one verse of its composition—

"May we, with fraternal mind,
Bless our brothers of mankind."

There appears to us to be a pleonasm in "fraternal" and "brothers;" some other epithet, and of more emphatic strength, is required.

THE MARBLE ARCH.—*(To the Editor.)*—Sir: Observing a correction in the LITERARY GAZETTE of the 24th ult. of a statement in an article which appeared in the preceding Number, I beg to state that even the correction is in error, Flaxman not having been the designer of any portion. The south front was designed, executed by myself; the north by Sir Richard Westmacott.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. H. BAILY, R.A.

SIGNOR BOSCO.—The concert-room of the Princess' Theatre was made, on Wednesday week, the arena for prestidigitation of a remarkable kind. Signor Bosco, from Turin, presented many astonishing examples of illusion, executed with incomparable dexterity—birds' heads cut off, replaced, and substituted, and articles of all descriptions abstracted and returned, with wonderful celerity. As the performances, however, are announced to be changed on every representation, description is useless, and our readers must be referred to the magician's programme and his actual feats, which only when witnessed can be appreciated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DIPLOMATIC PRINTING.—We have received a letter from Messrs Radcliffe and Co. of Birmingham, stating that the patent for that process was taken out jointly by Mr Steward and Mr Lyons, and that the patent was assigned to Messrs Radcliffe and Messrs Elkington conjointly. It appears to us that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS should contain the statement, and whether Mr Lyons has or has not a right to exhibit the process, as we have only to make the public acquainted with the operation as long now carried out at the Crystal Palace. The process as if is a very important one in its results, as it enables the manufacturer to do, pecuniarily, what he does not require to be furnished. The nature of the operation is very mysterious and the scientific man has at present not the faintest idea of the manner in which the bisulphuret of carbon acts to produce this singular result. It is well worth the attention of the investigator; and, when it is thoroughly worked out, the most distinguished electro-metallurgists consider that it will lead to great results

A W. OLIVE LEAF should be sent, although its use has been somewhat anticipated

J. W. Carlisle.—The announcement will be duly made

CLOTTEY.—Any shemnick who will pay, we cannot afford space to do so

SCRUTOR and P. W. S.—Davidson's system of Short-hand

SAM K.—The address of the Sacred Harmonic Society is Exeter Hall, Strand

H. W. B. Bristol.—The season tickets will, of course, admit till the close of the Exhibition next.

G. G.—We cannot enter into the "Surplice" question

CLERICUS may obtain the work from Wonder Vol. Wesle, Holborn

X. Y. Z. Sofar.—The German edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is 6d per copy, and will be forwarded on the receipt of the cost

H.—One of Mr Tate's useful books contains the money, weights, and measures of all different countries

A. B. Tunbridge Wells; J. B. E. Carmarthen; and F. A. E. Great Yarmouth.—We regret that we have not room

J. L. Berwick-upon-Tweed, and M. W. St Albans.—The "National Illustrated" Library edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" will be published in October

T. G. Manchester, should apply to a publisher

CURIOUSLITE.—See Hume's works, or "Hicuscian," published by Longman and Co

ANNIGALLAH presents the "Diary of Henry Teenge," long out of print. Apply to the "Publisher's Circular," 7 Set-street

AMATEUR PICTURE-CLEANER.—See the "Sailing Handbook of Oil painting," 66, Fleet-street

AN EVERY-DAY NIGHT READER.—See "Davidson's System of Short-hand"

R. S.—Address a note to the President's Privy secretary

UNION FELLOE.—A list of the commissioned officers is given in the "British Almanack"

E. E. W., Jersey.—Queen's College, 87, Harley-street, London, is for general female education; and for governesses a government certificate of qualification

M. A. R. I. Dunkerque.—Rubbish in a vegetable

A PLEVART, Warsaw.—We cannot compel the parish authorities to enter into the proposed arrangement

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Birkenhead.—See Sydenham's "Guide to the Great Exhibition

AN INVALID, Ilford.—We cannot speak as to the qualifications of medical advisers

F. H. M., Taunton.—The fee at the College of Chemistry are for the session, daily attendance, 3l.; four days in the week, 1l.; one day in the week, 5s

R. J. F. near Exeter.—Apply at the office of the Great Exhibition

A PRIVATE SUBSCRIBER, Woolwich.—Recent Travels in Russia

JOHN D. S. 32 new vessels, at least, have been launched

A SUBSCRIBER.—The recent announcement of the expected 3000 Parisian National Guards was unauthorized

A. CONSTANT READER.—The first Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was published May 14, 1842

C. U.—See the account of the East India Company, in the "East India Directory" for 1851

J. J. H. Bilston.—We regret that we cannot find room for the illustration

A. B. (Wandle).—Insert a case for a court of law

E. P. A.—A practical book on bill stamps is published by Simpkin and Marshall

A. A. ARTIST, Southampton.—Your suggestion for a Camera-Obscura apartment is already erected in the Crystal Palace, "to all friends, parents, and children, who may occasionally lose each a bet"

JULIAN WARD is thanked, but we have not room for his letter

SCOTLAND will find additional information in Black's "Picturesque Tourist of Scotland"

H. B.—Apply for fancy rabbits in Leadenhall Market

C. E. B. Cardiff, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of his obliging offer

R. S.—Edmund Burke was tried by the Dublin Corporation, in the Irish Queen's Bench, May 22, 1686, for an Engraving of the Court-house in No. 318 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

A SUBSCRIBER, Dorset.—Apply for Pembroke's "Arcadia" to Mr. H. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden

A LADY, Louth.—We regret that we are not in possession of the required information

MARIE Birmingham.—Walker pronounces the *r* feeble

CAMERA may obtain a list of the Directors at the Company's offices

A CONSTANT READER, Camberwell, Grosvenor-terrace.—See

A. B. (Dublin).—Apply at the Poor-law Board for a case for counsel

HENRY, Dublin.—Apply at the Poor-law Board

DENIS.—See "Notes and Queries" for 1850, and the Second in "The Illustrated Year-Book" for 1851

A SUBSCRIBER, Carlingford.—At the Royal Naval School, New Cross, Deptford, there are reduced and gratuitous scholarships, respecting which application should be made to the Secretary

CANTAB is thanked, though we had not room for it. Ibi

LEARNER, Dublin, is unlucky; not seven out of the nine in his eight queries would occupy half a column of our Journal

QUERY, Hertford.—Apply at the Prerogative Will-office, Doctors' Commons

R. B.—See the small volumes on Emigration, now published, by Chambers, Edinburgh

H. S. B., Liverpool.—See Beckwith's "Card Parties"

D. G. G. Lothian.—The best means of colour for a black-and-tan terrier are, the black intense, tan rich, and the line well defined

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Bodmin.—A pyramid, geometrically speaking, has one of its sides, the base, a plane figure, and the other sides three triangles having a common point at the top, termed the vertex. An obelisk is a truncated, quadrangular, and slender pyramid

A LABORIOUS STUDENT.—See the Old Bailey Sessions Paper, 14, Fetter-lane, and 3, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row, and 3, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row, and 3, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row

9 & 10.—PAPER PATTERNS. BY TOWNSHEND, PARKER, AND CO. Two very agreeable designs for paper-hangings.

11 & 12.—CANDELABRA. BY POTTS, OF BIRMINGHAM. The reputation of Birmingham art is creditably sustained by these productions, in which simplicity of composition is happily combined with exquisite finish of workmanship. The stork candelabrum is especially beautiful.

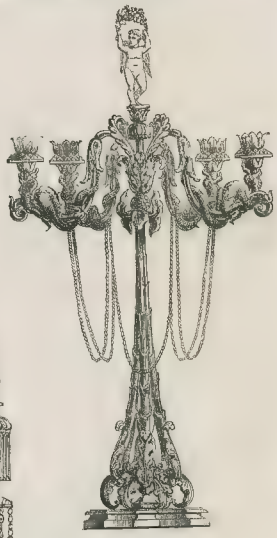
13.—CHANDELIER. BY PERRY.

All previous productions in this line are probably eclipsed by the magnificent crystal chandelier, manufactured by Mr. Perry, which is a conspicuous object in the gallery over the north-west corner of the Transept, in the immediate neighbourhood of the carpet worked for her Majesty by the hundred and fifty ladies whose names are recorded in connexion with it in the official Catalogue. This chandelier, which is a dozen or more feet in height, is intended for 144 candles: its design shows the style of glass-cutting of the eighteenth century, with the modern improvements. The colour and quality of the glass is no less remarkable than the massive elegance of the composition.

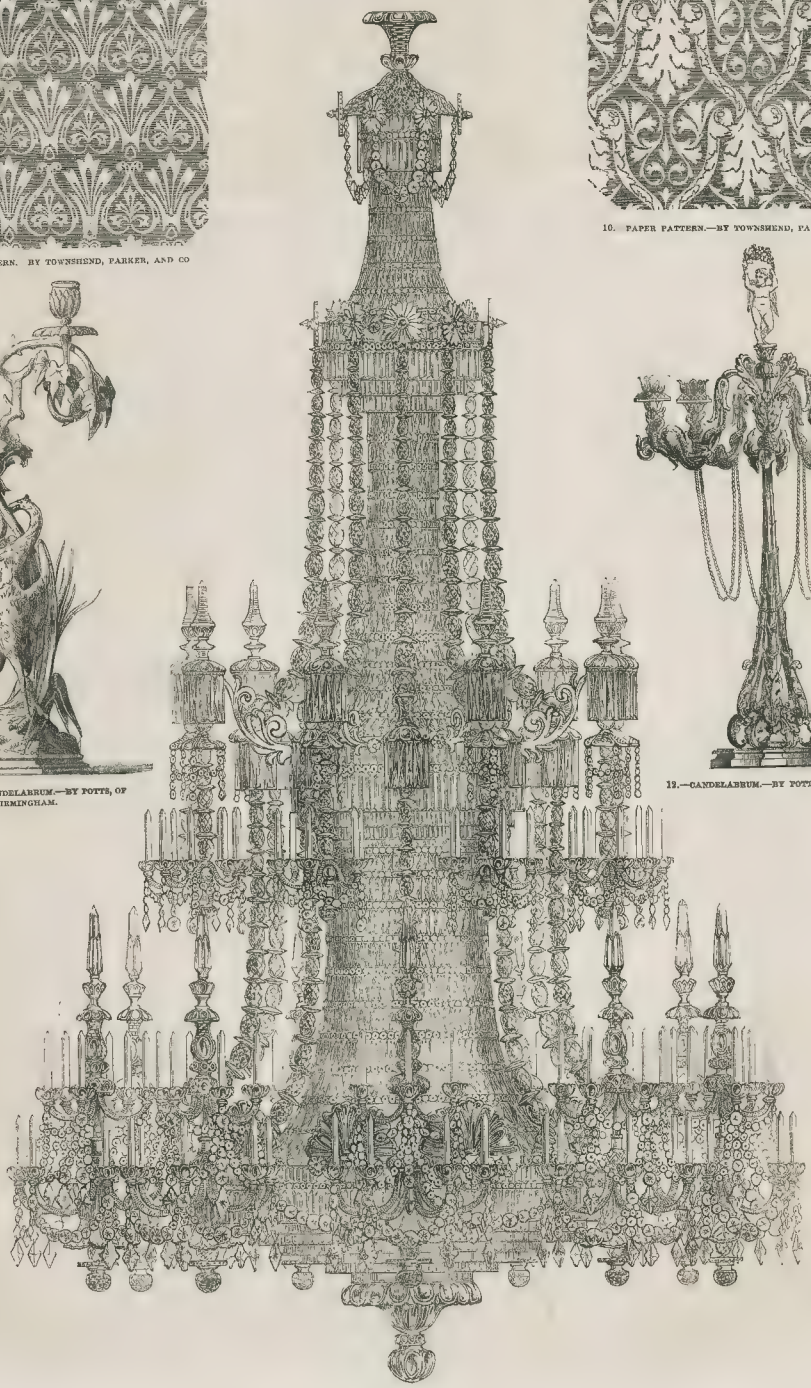
9.—PAPER PATTERN. BY TOWNSHEND, PARKER, AND CO

10. PAPER PATTERN.—BY TOWNSHEND, PARKER, AND CO.

11.—STORK CANDELABRUM.—BY POTTS, OF BIRMINGHAM.



12.—CANDELABRUM.—BY POTTS, OF BIRMINGHAM.



13.—CHANDELIER.—BY PERRY, BOND-STREET.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

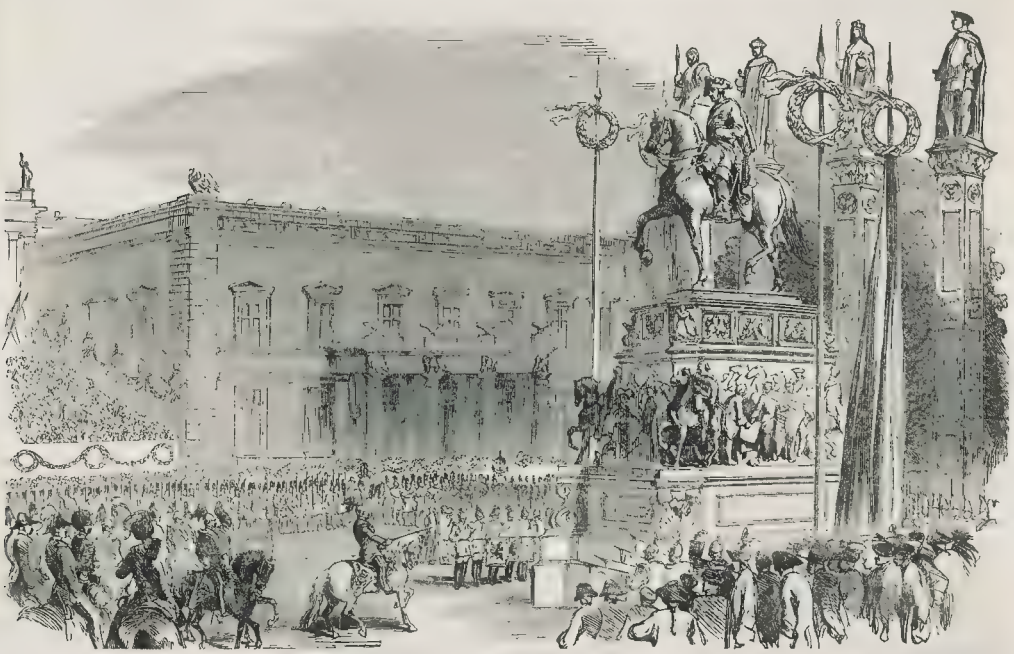
No. 493.—VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s.

AMERICAN NOTIONS.

THE present is said to be an age of great ideas; and, without flattering the age unduly, it must be admitted, that, in some respects, it deserves the appellation. The splendid achievements of modern science—which allows the man of the nineteenth century to see as much of the world in a day as his forefathers could see in a fortnight, and which promises, by means of electricity, "to put a girdle round the earth in five minutes," and thus do in sober reality what the dainty Ariel of the poet's fancy suggested as within the power of the fairies, but not of men to perform—accustom the popular mind to the reception of great ideas. The way is thus prepared for the realisation of many projects which, in an age less educated, would be scouted as altogether fabulous and impossible. Steam and electricity are great and practical teachers. They abolish distance; they virtually bring the ends of the world together; and if they do not render the estranged and divided nations one great family, they take the first step towards that happy consummation. Great ideas are ever the forerunners of great facts; and, as there is a predisposition in the public mind of Europe and America, at the present time, to give such ideas a fair reception—to examine them without prejudice—and see what practical value there is in them, we are desirous to take advantage of the opportunity to bring under the notice of our readers two ideas deserving to be called great, for which we are indebted to the genius of our transatlantic brethren.

The first and elder of the two, a scheme for an "Ocean Penny Postage," was suggested to Mr. Elihu Burritt by the successful operation of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for a uniform penny postage. Mr. Burritt, enlarging upon this realised idea, is of opinion that what is good and feasible upon the land might also answer upon the sea, and that the people of Europe and America might be made to hold communion by letter, at as cheap a rate as London and Dublin, or

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.—COSTUME OF THE RESTORATION.—FROM A PICTURE B H. JANSSEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, AT BERLIN.—(SEE PAGE 545.)

John o' Groat's house and the Land's End. By the term "Ocean Penny Postage," Mr. Burritt means, that the service of transporting a letter, weighing under half-an-ounce, from any port of the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, at which the British mail-packets may touch, should be performed by the British Government for one penny; or, in other words, that the charge upon a letter transmitted from any town in the United Kingdom to any port beyond the sea, either in the Old World or the New, should be twopence—one penny for the inland and the other for the ocean postage. The notion appears somewhat startling at first sight; but when its dimensions are taken, although it loses nothing in that grandeur which recommends it to the enthusiastic, it gains a great deal in that clearness and practicability which recommends it to men of business. When the first disinclination to receive any new idea has been removed from an Englishman's mind, he is apt to ask if the project which it embodies will pay; and, if it will not, to pass on to other matters. To this point Mr. Elihu Burritt has lately addressed himself. Encouraged by the brilliant and increasing success which has attended the experiment of Mr. Rowland Hill, he has made calculations, upon which he grounds his belief, that a correspondence between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe of three times its present amount, and between Great Britain and America of four times its present amount, would pay as much as the British Government now receives for the transmission of the Ocean mails. Mr. Burritt's arguments are forcible; but, what men of business will like far better, his calculations are moderate and satisfactory, and understate rather than exaggerate the amount of postal communication which would in all probability result from the great change which he advocates. Sooner or later this idea, which in itself is not more destructive of all preconceived notions upon the subject of postage than Mr. Rowland Hill's was when first promulgated, will, we have little doubt, work itself up into a fact, to the great honour of Mr. Burritt who started it, and to the great benefit of all civilised nations.

The second idea, also an "American notion," is more original and striking than Mr. Burritt's, and embodies the most gigantic project ever yet broached by a sane and cool-headed projector. Mr. Asa Whitney, a citizen of the United States—a man of enlarged ideas, if ever there was one—has laid a scheme before the Government of his own country, which he has explained by his letters to the people of this, for the construction of a railway about two thousand miles in length, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. It is not enough for Mr. Whitney that the electric telegraph should convey messages under the sea, or enable us, as it probably will before the world is much older, to send an order to China in ten minutes, and to get an answer in ten more. He would send goods and people across the world, as well as messages. He would open up the continent of North America, from Lake Michigan to California; and from California, by a line of steam-packets, he would visit and trade with the Chinese and Japanese. He would construct a new and great highway for all nations to use in their wealth, the resources, and enterprise, as well as the labour of the Old World, will," as he says, "be drawn off to the New World, where man's real as well as imaginary wants can be supplied from his toils and his efforts. These movements can be directed, but cannot be stopped. Their course is onward, till man's destiny is fulfilled; the wheels cannot be turned backward; commerce, civilization, and Christianity must encircle the globe." Mr. Whitney, having these enlarged ideas, endeavours to give them a practical value, by showing the world how they are to be realised for its benefit. He has no money for such a gigantic project; the United States Government has none; and he does not propose to raise it by allotment of shares. His method of constructing his line is as novel in its conception as the line itself, and is enough to take away the breath of the ordinary-minded relics of a past age who yet survive amongst us and have energy sufficient to listen to his project. Mr. Whitney simply asks the Government of the United States to cede to him a belt of land 60 miles wide for the whole length of this railway; or, in other words, 120,000 miles, or 78,000,000 acres of good, bad, and indifferent soil, for which he undertakes to pay 10 cents an acre, or a fraction less than 800,000,000 dollars. Lord of this territory, he would engage to provide for all expenses of the construction of the line, out of the sale of the land upon each side of it. He argues that towns and villages and a busy population would, in the course of time, cluster along the whole route; and that his railway would not only reimburse him, and be a benefit to the United States, and to Europe and Asia, as well as to the daily augmenting swarms of emigrants that rush from the Old World to the New, but that it might, after an inconsiderable interval, become the property of the nation, free from all tolls, except such as would be necessary to keep it in repair and pay the expenses of management. Mr. Whitney believes, that, if the cession were made to him, he would be able to sell the first five miles of land upon his road for as much money as would suffice for the construction of ten miles of railway; and that the scheme would thus feed itself.

Whatever may be thought of the project in England, its novelty and greatness have not startled our friends on the other side of the water. Twenty-one of the States of the Union, to whom it has been formally submitted, have promised through their Legislatures in its favour; a committee of the General Senate of the United States, to whom it was referred, have presented a report in which they strongly recommend it to the Government; and a bill has been introduced into Congress, of which the object is to confer upon Mr. Whitney the privilege which he demands. But, as it appears, notwithstanding all these circumstances in his favour, that there is a doubt whether the best and most saleable parts of his great belt of land have not already passed into private hands, and that, consequently, they are beyond the power of the Government to cede to him at the price named, or at any price at all, Mr. Whitney has resolved to broach his project to the British as well as to the American Governments. "Although," he says, "it has been the hope and desire of his heart, as well as his incessant toil for the best part of his life, that his own country might own and for ever possess the glory of having achieved this work, still, without the lands, which are the only possible basis of means and facilities, it would be impossible; and should it appear, as he fears, that they are already occupied, he has no hope but in England." Such a line, carried through Canada and the British possessions in North America, would, he imagines, be somewhat more difficult to construct, but would, in a commercial and cosmopolitan sense, be quite as good as the other.

There was a time—not very distant—when such a scheme would have been received with shouts of derision. Though it may excite wonder in the present day, it would not unmingled with respect. Whatever may be the result, the world is indebted to Mr. Whitney for a great suggestion.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

While the music of the lordly Corante or the courtly Saraband is resounding through the brilliant *salons* of Buckingham Palace, whither the beauties of the Merry Monarch's Court seem to have flocked to her Majesty's *Bal Costumé* descending from the cold walls in King William III.'s bedchamber at Hampton Court, to spend one more evening, and dead, like exhausted Sylphs, at dawn with the gallant Sedley, the witty Rochester, the splendid Buckingham, and the rest—while rank and beauty, royalty and fashion, are thus uniting to resuscitate the gay glories of the past, the sputtering steam and the clanging engine are working their minions with our "eye painting" of the week's history. To describe a ball which is being danced where see are as prose is impossible; although, had we the gift of prophecy, we might perhaps point out a Quadrille of Amazons—that is, ladies dressed *à la Mademoiselle de Montpensier*—led by the Duchess of Sutherland, all wearing white satin skirts, embroidered deeply with gold, jackets of the fashion of our modern riding-habits, with green velvet profusely laced with gold, each lady with a hat and a large waving feather, and carrying a riding-whip in her hand. You may see just such a figure in Mr. Ward's sketch of his own picture of the "Fall of Clarendon," at the Queen's Palace, two years ago (a fine, TRACED NEWS some years since), and fancy it *La Belle Stuart*, as she stands proudly yet prettily and piquantly forward in the foreground. We might, too, in the mirror of our fancy, see the Venetian Palatinate in a costume *à la Hollandaise*, of yellow silk, with body and sleeves and robe of black velvet, and the long stomacher ornamented with jewels, and gaily pranked up the centre and down the sides with pink ribbons. Nor should the "Spanish Quadrille" be wanting in our praise, led by the Marchioness of Aliesbury; though it should rather have been styled "The Portuguese," out of compliment to the Queen Catherine of Braganza, whom, by-the-bye, the ladies of that day, we are sorry to say, were not always too ready to compliment. There the pink skirts and the white watered silk robes, the pink bodies trimmed with pearl beads or pendent strings, the pink *bonefon* turnnungs, the lacing of the ribbons, and the whole we might prophetically pronounce delightful. We might tell, also, how Lady Diana Campbell will flourish in green satin and gold, with sleeves slashed in white satin; and Mrs. Bulteel, in silver brocade; and how the Duchess will be another Maria Theresa of Austria. But these are matters which we shall postpone until our artists can speak to the eye by sketches taken from the dresses as worn, and tell of the scene as they saw it in all its Royal splendour.

The period of the Costume of the Ball has been limited by her Majesty to that of the Restoration, which may be considered as extending from 1660, when the King was recalled, to 1680, when General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, the minister to his Restoration, died. During these twenty years, there were two, if not three, changes in the fashion of dress. The style in vogue when the King came over was, for gentlemen, that of the old Cavalier, slightly modified by the gay extravagance of the Puritans. The short jacket and petticoat trouser, with the gally embroidered cloak, returned with the King, as did the broad-brimmed hat which he brought with him from Spain, with its flowing feather. The full, puffed out, fine shirt, the short full sleeve, the lace ruffles round the knees, and spreading out like fans, the rich falling collar, the lace cravat, all came over to Dover with the Merry Monarch. But soon the French Court added their gay streaming ribbons from knee, shoulder, and waistband; soon, too, the broad bandelier, with its pending tassels of bullion and its gold lacings; soon the good one and much be-buttoned waistcoat swept their away; the petticoats withdrew, leaving the under drawers, that formerly just peeped out, now full-blown and valorously prominent, as knee-breeches. Then the stockings became less fine and glaring and more light and gentle, until, finally, the picturesque dress of the Vandyke period, having been loosened by the somewhat too easy style of the Restoration (witness Lely's portraits), both as regards men and female dress, ran right off into the close extreme, and degenerated into the "coat, waistcoat, and breeches," the whole suit (which we hear of first as of one pattern in 1670); and coming out lastly in the full ugliness of the periwig, powder, pig-tail, and bobtail coat of George I.'s time.

Lady Fanshawe, in her memoirs, gives us a fond and therefore exact description of her husband Fanshawe's dress, which was given presented to the King of Spain, at Madrid, where he was Ambassador, as follows

"Sir Richard Fanshawe having audience of the King, was dressed in a very rich suit of tissue, of a dark Rhenish colour, embroidered with silver and gold lace nine laces, every one as broad as my hand, and a little silver and gold lace laid between them, both of very curious workmanship; it had was trimmed with perfect taffety ribbon, and his stockings of white silk upon long scarlet silk ones; his shoes black, with scarlet shoe-strings and garters; his band very fair, used with very rich Flanders laces, of black silver, buttoned on the left side with a jewel of £1200 value; a rich chrons wrought gold chain made in the Indies, at which hung the King his master's picture, richly set with diamonds, on his thumb were two rich rings; his gloves trimmed with the same ribbon as his cloth's."

We have a portrait of Lady Fanshawe, also (about 1660) thus described:—"You must notice the King's fashion of wearing down the hair, which was the worn afterwards black wigs, tapering upwards like the famous *pears* of Louis Philippe, whose vanity it was to look like the Grand Monarque); observe his black, broad-brimmed hat, with its gold band and feather, his full, puffed out shirt and the Russells of his day wore theirs, some, reminding the matter—the feathers lying on the brim, and flowing over it on each side at the head—his short jacket reaching but little below the chest—its sleeves very short like a boy's, open sleeves. The fine Holland shirt is shown almost from the upper part of the arm, tied up fancifully in four or five places with ribbons, so as to make four or five puffs in the arm reaching to the elbow; this, by the bye, was the fashion in ladies also, save that the puffs were always large in size and less in number, as the ribbons broader. The shirt shows itself as very prominent by between the jacket and the trunks, which are gathered up with almost a fringe of ribbons, and end in white linen or silk drawers, tied also, and trimmed fantastically with ribbons coming down half way to the knee, leaving their chief almost alone. The reports from all quarters state that the Kaffirs are tired of the war, and are anxiously sueing for peace. The *Singapore* had arrived with 300 troops, and were going on board the *Sir*, which saved immediately for Algoa Bay. This reinforcement, with the early expectation of others, gave great satisfaction to the colonists, as the Kaze lency Sir Harry Smith would then be able to resume offensive operations.

The group which furnishes the subject of our Illustration is taken from a painting by Hieronymus Janssen, in the collection at Windsor Castle. It forms the centre of the picture which illustrates a Grand Festival given to Charles II. at the Hague, just previous to his departure for England to resume his crown. Little is known of the picture: it was discovered in 1825, at Warcheren, through a mere accident, by Mr. Smart, the father of Mr. H. Smart, now of Tichbourne-street, and afterwards sold to Lord Ravensworth, who presented it to George IV. in 1826. In the account of the "Reception of Charles II.," published in 1660 at the Hague, and afterwards in London, by Sir John Ogilby, "Master of the Revels in Ireland," we find an illustration of a famous

[illegible] May, to Don Estevan de Gamarra, the Spanish E[illegible]

which were present have Charles the Queen of Bohemia, the [illegible]

Royal, the Princess of Orange, her son and daughters; Lords Digby, Croft and Taff; Lord Clarendon; the Dukes of Brunswick-Lauenburg, O'Neal and Killigrew, Mrs. Howard, the Countess of Stanhope, &c. The rooms are decorated in a similar style, and the party sit at supper, as they are to be seen in the left-hand corner of the picture, which is omitted in our sketch. In the portion here given the King is dancing—a minuet it may be, for mirth were then very new—with his cousin, Elizabeth, the Princess Palatine. The future group is formed by the Duke of York, the Princess Sophia (youngest daughter of Elector Palatine, afterwards mother of George I.), the Princess of Orange, her young daughter Mademoiselle d'Orange, and the Queen of Bohemia (daughter of James I.) To the left of the King stand either the Grand Pensionary or the Duke of Brunswick-Lauenburg and the young Prince of Orange. Killigrew, the Duchess of York (then only known as Anne Hyde), and Madame Howard, complete the group on the right. These are, of course, the exact costumes of the period; indeed, there cannot be a better authority, especially as this was a state occasion. The King wears, it will be observed, the Spanish sleeve; and the robes of the ladies are not open, with the exception of that of the Princess of Orange, who may be presumed to be in the latest fashion. The other ladies, in their dress, partake of the then decent propriety of English costume, and the sober richness peculiar to the Hollanders

Next week we shall illustrate certain of the most picturesque Costumes worn at her Majesty's Ball last evening. Meanwhile, we present our readers with an Engraving from one of the highest authorities which has been followed by the *Costumers*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The general tenor of the accounts from Paris this week shows that however greatly the National Assembly, or the large section of it known as "the party of order," may condemn Louis Napoleon's speech at Dijon, that outburst has raised him considerably in public estimation throughout the country; to which fact is attributed the vast amount of numerously-signed petitions presented during the past week to the Legislative Assembly, praying for a revision of the Constitution in the Bonapartist sense, viz. the retention of Louis Napoleon at the head of affairs by the prolongation of the period of his Presidency.

On Thursday not less than forty members of the Assembly presented petitions for a revision *à la Bonapartiste*. Those already signed contain, it is said, 800,000 names; and when the whole are presented, it is expected that they will reach 2,000,000.

The Committee on the revision of the Constitution have chosen M. de Broglie for chairman, and M. Moulin for secretary.

The Budget committee have resolved to recommend the refusal, for next season, of the grant to the Italian Opera and the Odéon. It also intends to suggest a reduction of 800,000f. in the grant to political refugees.

M. Persuade, editor of the *Messenger*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for the publication of an article tending to disturb the public tranquility.

Marshal Narvaez had left Paris for the London Exhibition.

Accounts from Algiers notice two more engagements between the French troops and the Kabyles, which ended in the defeat of the latter. It is added that General St. Arnaud had retaken Djidjeli, having succeeded in reuniting three great tribes. Eight out of the sixteen small tribes had submitted, and the remainder were expected immediately to follow.

PORTUGAL.

We have intelligence to the 4th inst., direct from Lisbon, by the *Teviot* Royal mail steam-ship.

The advices thus received contain no account of the counter-revolutionary movements said to have broken out in Portugal, the news of which had been transmitted last week *via* Madrid and Paris.

Portugal generally was tranquil. The army appointments, embracing few Progressistas either, had not met with any decided opposition, though they seem to have created dissatisfaction in a portion of the army. Saldanha had conferred the chief commands upon his more immediate partisans, while Progressistas were introduced into the administrative departments.

The Cabinet had repudiated the idea of a stoppage of payment, and supported the continued payment of dividend revenue to the Board of Public Credit.

The Duke de Saldanha, as well as the Count de Pinheiro, the chief of his staff, had been much indisposed, but both had recovered when the *Teviot* left, and there was no truth in the report of poison having been administered to [illegible]

Later accounts from Lisbon, up to the 5th, have been received since the above.—Things continue quiet under the new Government. The Electoral Law Bill was still in committee, but it had almost brought its labours to a close. As far as could be ascertained, the suffrage would be of an enlarged kind.

Sixteen out of the twenty-seven Royalist peers who by a decree of the 23d ult., are permitted to resume their seats in the Upper Chamber, have positively refused to accept the favour granted.

A loan of £.00,000 was required by the Minister of Finance, and the shareholders of the bank were to [illegible] on the 7th.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 29th ult. have been received, but they contain scarcely any news of interest.

A serious riot, attended with loss of life, had occurred at Hoboken. The Germans of New York were celebrating a festival at that place, when a disturbance took place with some New York men, resulting in the loss of several lives. Upwards of 60 Germans had been arrested.

Cholera had again made its appearance in Cincinnati and the neighbourhood.

CANADA.

By the *Franklin* steamer, which arrived on Thursday, with advices to the 31st of May, and New York, we learn that the Governor-General had refused to produce the correspondence with the American Government relating to the reciprocity of trade, and recommending the closing of the canal against American vessels as an act of retaliation.

WEST INDIES.

According to the intelligence received this week from Jamaica, dated May 14, the cholera had re-appeared in some of the agricultural districts, but not to any very considerable extent.

His Excellency Sir John A. B. Murray M'Gregor, Bart., Governor of the Virgin Islands, died at Government House, Tortola, on the 11th ult., having held the sun administration of affairs only a few weeks. Sir John M'Gregor was the eldest son of Sir G. M'Gregor, formerly Governor-General of the British Windward and Leeward Islands.

By the Trinidad papers we learn that the Council of Government had passed a series of resolutions forming a board of education, and establishing training and primary schools from the public revenue in the country, to which admission would be gratuitous, and where the instruction given should be secular and without direct religious or doctrinal teaching.

From Barbadoes we learn of the death of Lady Colebrook, and that the smallpox has just broken out there.

INDIA.

The telegraphic despatch, *viâ* Trieste supplies us with an outline of the forthcoming Overland Mail, which had arrived at Bombay from Calcutta of May 3; Bombay, May 14; and Hong-Kong, April 23. With the exception of the western frontiers of the Punjaub, which were infested by robbers, all India was tranquil per letter. The dates were to April 30. The general State at Bombay have at length been discovered. The North-West Bank deficit was estimated at £80,000.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Royal mail screw steamer, *Sir Robert Peel*, we have accounts from the Cape to the 2d ult. The intelligence thus conveyed is of a more encouraging nature than could have been anticipated. The combat may had been engaged during the previous month in a series of successful skirmishes with the enemy, in which a number of cattle were captured. The British troops killed and wounded were few; but the Kaffirs sustained considerable loss. We regret to learn that in an affair of this kind, on the 16th of April, Lieutenant Fletcher, of the 73rd Regiment, was killed, he having been pierced with 70 assagais, and that Captain Morris, of the Levies, was severely wounded. The fact of Kreli and his tribe having gone over to the enemy is fully confirmed; they took part in some of the late operations, but have since retired with a force of their chief's almost alone. The reports from all quarters state that the Kaffirs are tired of the war, and are anxiously sueing for peace. The *Singapore* had arrived with 300 [illegible]

LETTERS BY THE BRAZILIAN PACKETS.—Instructions have been forwarded to the British Minister at Brazil, empowering him to instruct the vessels employed as to the ultimate result of the treaties which are taking place. The population of Old Calabar, watching for a favourable opportunity, have broken out against the constituted authorities, and taken possession of everything on shore. The following is the form in which the news was posted in the rooms of the Underwriters' Association, at Liverpool, on Monday:—"Cameroons, Feb. 9. —A boat from Fernando Po just arrived, brings intelligence of the slaves at Old Calabar having revolted, and being in possession of everything on shore. Her Majesty's ships *Gladiator* (6) and *Arabus* (14), being in Clarence, went over immediately, and a despatch was sent to Mr. Bicroft to bring him down from the Dolony country. The result it is feared, will entail serious damage to the British vessels trading there, the slaves being in possession of everything on shore

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THE ST. ALBANS ELECTION.—The hitherto large lace of the witnesses in the St. Albans case, for whose apprehension the Government some time since proclaimed a reward of £50 each, has been discovered. Inspector Beckerson, of the A division of the metropolitan police, has traced [illegible] one of the missing parties to Glasgow, where he found them living at their ease, and evidently well supplied with funds. Inspector Beckerson having introduced himself to the Glasgow into the necessity of their return to their native shore [illegible] French authorities, it was intimated to Mr. Beckerson that if he persisted in appre[illegible]ding them, they would be rescued from his custody and set at liberty. Under these circumstances the inspector has returned unsuccessful [illegible] quarters, and thus ends this matter at present stands.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House re-assembled after the Whitsun recess.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. HALLIWELL took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Newry.

IRISH POLITICAL EXILES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. ANSTEY moved as an amendment, a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Sir W. Denison, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in the matter of the revocation of the tickets of leave lately held by Messrs. M'Manus, O'Doherty, and O'Donohue.

Mr. HUME seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY defended the conduct of the Government in the matter. He could see nothing in the facts of the case that should induce the House to pass a vote of censure upon Sir William Denison, for he had done nothing more than his duty under the circumstances, while it would have been highly censurable in him had he abstained from doing that which the hon. and learned member complained of.

Mr. HUME thought that the hon. member had, perhaps, better withdraw his motion after the statement of the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State.

Colonel THOMPSON was of the same opinion.

After a few words from Sir LOUIS O'BRIEN in reference to the dismissal of Captain Laffan, who had been in charge of Mr. Smith O'Brien when he attempted to escape, the motion was negatived without a division.

SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were taken on account of the Navy estimates.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL, BART.

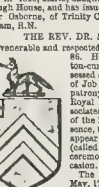
SIR JOHN GRAHAM DALYELL, or Menteith Dalyell, Bart., of Binns, county of Linlithgow, was the sixth baronet, and eighteenth in lineal descent from Walter, the third son of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus. He is the family of Menteith, Earl of Menteith, and not of the Grahams, also Earls of Menteith, that is family of Montrose. He married, 1688, James Menteith, of Auldcathy, a lineal descendant of Walter, Earl of Menteith and Binns, son of the celebrated General Thomas Dalyell of

Dalzell, one of the heroes of Scott's "Old Mortality."

This gallant Cavalier soldier was a Major-General at Worcester during the Commonwealth. He also entered the service of the Czar of Russia; and at the Restoration he was made Lieutenant-General of Scotland. In the civil war General Dalyell raised, at his own charge the Scots Greys, and another regiment. Sir John Graham Dalyell, the subject of this notice, was the second son of Sir Robert, who married, 2nd September, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Nico, Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, by the Lady Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of William Cunningham, twelfth Earl of Glencairn. Sir John Graham was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, President of the S.A. of Scotland, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and also author of many works on science and history. His name frequently appears among the contributors to the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" and his last work, the "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland," is considered a most valuable addition to the curious branch of science of which it treats. Sir John Graham died on the 9th inst., at Edinburgh, and is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalyell, a distinguished officer in the navy. Sir William married, in 1830, Maria, daughter of Anthony Teixeira Sampayo, Esq., of Peterhouse, Hoxne, and has issue, besides two daughters, two sons, Robert Alexander Osborne, of Trinity College, Cambridge, barrister-at-law; and Osborne William, R.N.

THE REV. DR. STAUNTON, OF STAUNTON, NOTTS.

THIS venerable and respected gentleman died at his seat near Grantham, aged 86. He was Rector of Elston-super-Montem and of Staunton-cum-Kelvington. The Staunton estate he became possessed of through the marriage of his father, Captain Staunton of Job Brough, Esq., and, in consequence, changed his patronymic, Aspinlawe, to that of the name of Staunton, by Royal licence, in 1807. There is an ancient custom associated with the property, which enjoins that, when any of the Royal family journey by the road which skirts their property, the chief of the Staunton family should personally appear and present the key of the stronghold of the castle (called Staunton's Tower) to the Royal visitor. This ceremony Dr. Staunton performed on more than one occasion.



The Doctor was born in May, 1765, and married in May, 1793. By Elizabeth his wife, he leaves, besides two daughters, one son—the Rev. W. Job Charlton Staunton, who is married to the only daughter of the very Rev. Dr. Gordon, Dean of Lincoln.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN GARDINER, K.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 67TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The death of this gallant and distinguished officer occurred on the 6th inst., at his residence, 23, Eaton-place.

Sir John, who was the son of the late Captain John Gardiner, by his wife, a daughter of J. Allison, Esq., of Durham, was born in 1777, and entered the army in 1791. His services extended over an important period of our military annals. He was under the command of the late Duke of York, on the Continent of Europe, and subsequently proceeded with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to the West Indies, participating in the storming of Fort Royal, Grenada. In 1805 he embarked as Assistant Quarter-master General to the Walcheren expedition, and finally did good service in the Peninsula, receiving a medal and one clasp for his gallantry in command of a brigade at Nivelle and Orthes. In 1838 he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath, and, in 1841, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, being appointed in the same year Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Sir Gardiner married, 1st, Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., also gained high military distinction, by his eminent services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

SOPHIA LOUISA HENRIETTA, WIFE OF COLONEL LLOYD VAUGHAN WATKINS, OF PENNOYRE, CO. BRECON, M.P.

This lady died on the 27th ult., in her 49th year, so universally beloved by all who knew her, that she will belong deeply regretted in the county of Brecknock, where her charities and kindly disposition endeared her to every class. She was third daughter of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart., of Orlean's-house, Twickenham, and married, in 1821, to Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P. for Brecknock, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Brecknock, by whom she leaves no issue

THOMAS NORTHMORE, ESQ.

THE gentleman, who died on the 20th ultimo, at Fursebrook-house, near Axminster, in his eighty-fifth year, was a native of Cove, in the county of Devon. His name was twice married—first to Penelope, eldest daughter of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton-hall, county of Lincoln; and, secondly, to Emmeline, fifth daughter of the late Sir John Eden, Bart., of Windlestone Park and Beamish-hall, both in the county of Durham. Mr. Northmore had by his first wife one son, and by his second wife a numerous family. His eldest son, Thomas Welby, married his cousin, Katherine, third daughter of the present Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., and died before his father, leaving two sons—Thomas Welby, who succeeds his grandfather in the paternal estates; and John, who is in her Majesty's Civil Service in Ceylon.

Mr. Northmore, whose death we here record, was descended from a very ancient Somersetshire family, which migrated into Devonshire in the early part of the fifteenth century. The deceased gentleman was the learned author of the "Typhaedeia" and other classical works.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF MR. SHEIL.—Mr. Sheil was in his bedroom, and had just finished dressing for church, when he told Mrs. Oliver as she felt a spasm in his stomach, fainted, and lay upon the bed. He recovered, and took some colchicum, which he had generally at hand, fainted again, recovered, and took a little brandy and opium. He fainted a third time, and expired in the arms of Mrs Sheil. He was sixty-two years of age. He often expressed his wonder that O'Connell should have turned towards Italy in his decline. They both died in the month of May.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association commences its meetings, which this year are held at Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 2d July, when Professor Airey, the president, will, after the reception of the report, deliver an address to the members. On Thursday Prince Albert will visit the town as a member of the association, being for the occasion the guest of Sir W. T. Middleton, at Shrubland Park; and in the evening there will be a grand full dress soirée at the Corn Exchange. The next day (Friday) his Royal Highness will visit all the sections, and in the course of the afternoon return to London. Saturday will be devoted to excursions; on Monday there will be a discourse on the forthcoming eclipse; Tuesday the sections assemble for the first time, the dinner to the President being given in the evening; and on Wednesday a general meeting of the members will be held, to select the place of meeting and to elect a President for the ensuing year. It is said that the sitting will terminate with a grand public ball in the evening, in the Corn Exchange.

It is announced that the arrangements are completed for opening the (Irish) Midland Great Western Railway to Galway on the 1st of August. The Earl of Clarendon has expressed his readiness to attend the inaugural ceremony.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warnsford has presented to his trustees, the Rev. Chancellor James T. Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., and William Sands Cox, F.R.S., the sum of £360 towards the completion of the east Mr. Gorsuch donation. He has also augmented to £4400 his endowment for the professorship of Pastoral Theology, in addition to the former endowments of £4000 for the wardenship, the chaplaincy of the College, and the chaplaincy of Queen's Hospital; and £3000 for the endowment of medical scholarships, medical prizes, and a resident medical tutor. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has contributed the liberal donation of £30 towards the same object.

MEMORIAL TOWER.—Last week the foundation-stone of a new tower and spire was laid at St. Peter's church, Preston. The necessary funds were provided by a bequest from the late Mr. Gorsuch, deceased, from whom some others of the German family, in memory of the late Mrs. Ellen German.

DIOCESE OF EXETER.—The new church of St. Paul's, Charlestown, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on the 3rd inst. He took the fifth which his Lordship has consecrated in the county during his present visitation, and the third district church consecrated within the parish of St. Austell within the last two years.

REFUSAL OF LICENSE.—The Rev. H. Newton has been refused by the Bishop of Exeter a licence to the curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Exeter, in consequence of his having given replies unsatisfactory to the Bishop, of the following question:—

"Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, duly baptised according to the offices of baptism in the Book of Common Prayer, are therein born anew of water and of the Holy Ghost?

"Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, so baptised, are in baptism made by God members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. R. Crowe, from the parishioners of Kirkburton, West Yorkshire; the Rev. Thomas Linton, vicar of Sotheringhay, Northamptonshire, from the pupils of the Sotheringhay National School; the Rev. John Dalton, from the parishioners of Kelsall and Duddon; the Rev. George Martin, on his resigning the principalship of the Exeter Diocesan Training College, from the pupils; the Rev. John Macnaughten, from the confirmation class of the Widworthy, Devon; the Rev. Charles Eyres to Melton St. Mary and All Saints, Norfolk; the Rev. George Davies Sparkes to Llansantffraed, Monmouthshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Alexander Bean Rosamond to Bunbury, county Chester; the Rev. James Carter to Brideskirk, Cumberland; the Rev. Henry Jones Davies to Capo Cunwyl and Llansewel, Carmarthenshire

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

A report of the Committee on Indian Steam, &c., containing the reasons on which they recommend the Cape route for the mail service to Australia, has been made public. The witnesses examined consisted of persons connected with the colonies and nautical authorities, and the points kept in view were speed and certainty of postal communication, accommodation and rates of fare for passengers, facility and cheapness in the transmission of merchandise, and independence as far as possible from political objections frequent on routes through foreign countries. Three plans have been for some time in competition, which are described by the con mittee in detail, and for each of which tenders have been made. The first is from Marseilles to Alexandria, Ceylon, Java, Australia to Sydney; the second is the Cape line to Port Philip and Sydney, with branch steamers to Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand; and the third is the Overland Indian line from Point de Galle to Sydney, and Swan River. A summary of these gives the subjoined results:

Route.	Company.	Vessel. Size, Horse-Power, and Speed.	Cost.	Course of Post.	Proposed Fares.
Panama ..	Pacific.	Screw. 1000 tons, 900 horses, 8 knots.	£50,000	125 days, allowing 8.	£195 and £60
Cape ..	General Screw	Screw. 1400 or 1700 tons, 350 or 300 horses. 8½ knots.	£90,000	135 days, allowing 3.	£75, £53 10s, and £37 10s.
India ..	Eastern Steam.	Paddle 1200 tons, 400 horses, 10½ knots.	About £60,000	109 days' allowing 3.	Not stated.
	Peninsular and Oriental	10½ knots.	Ditto.	118 days' allowing 3	Not stated.

The present course of post by sailing-vessels is 207 days, without allowing any interval; and it will be seen, that, by the Indian Overland route, this might be reduced to 109 days, with an allowance of three days. The committee, however, do not regard rapidity of transit as constituting the only element to be superseded by everything else, but have endeavoured to ascertain the balance of advantages. Against the Indian route, the inconvenience of three transhipments, the charge to passengers, which would be such as to render it unavailable in all ordinary cases, its inapplicability for goods, and the fact of its traversing the heart of Europe and Egypt, and thus being greatly dependent upon our relations with foreign Powers, were considered to present insuperable objections. With regard to the line by Panama, a tranquil and secure passage is admitted to be readered certain; but the inconvenience of crossing the Isthmus (although to be lessened by the projected railway), and the fact of that transit being through a foreign State, seem to have deterred the committee from recommending it. The Cape route, therefore, has been decided upon as the only one presenting a decided combination without any change of vessel, and as being entirely independent of other countries, while at the same time it is the cheapest for passengers, and peculiarly adapted also for merchandise. The committee consider it possible that in this line there may be an uncertainty at first of six or seven days in the homeward mails, but feel satisfied, from the evidence of navigators, that when the experience of well found screw steamers shall have been sufficiently tried, there will be little doubt of their maintaining their engagements.

It is satisfactory to observe, that, in coming to the determination in favour of the Cape route, the committee, looking at "the prospect of remuneration which it holds out to its promoter, and likewise at the great changes rapidly taking place in the requirements and commercial communications of those distant parts of the world," recommend that whatever arrangements may be entered into, should be for as short a period as possible. The advocates of the Panama line will find nothing in the report to weaken the points on which they have of late so strongly insisted, and it is well, therefore that its possibi ies should not be shut out by the indiscretion of a lengthened contract elsewhere.

SUPPOSED TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A morning contemporary gives circulation to a report as to some supposed traces of Sir John Franklin. These traces are said to consist "of the remains of a little further progress and future intention." We wish we could join in the belief.

THE PRUSSIAN POST-OFFICE.—The Prussian Post-office has suddenly, and without notice, raised the postage on foreign newspapers more than threefold the former amount. It is as well to state that the postage of a London journal to Berlin is nearly three times the price of it. As the English postage on a foreign journal is only a halfpenny, something should be done respecting this enormous difference.

Advices from Melbourne, Port Phillip (Australia), have been received to the 10th of February. Very destructive bush fires raged in the neighbourhood of the Barabool hills and Moorabool valley, and besides the loss of general property, the crops were entirely swept away. The wife and four children of a settler named MacLelland, residing on the banks of Diamond Creek, had been burnt to death, and several other persons were missing. In the forests, also, near Cape Otway Coast, Portland, and Port Fairy, fires had taken place, causing considerable damage Subscriptions had been opened at Geelong for the sufferers, and in the course of a few hours about £1120 was collected.

The 18th of the present month, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, has been fixed as the period for the opening of the Vale of Neath Railway. This anniversary has likewise been chosen as the opening day of the South Wales line from Gloucester to Chepstow, so that the junction between the former city and Swansea will then be completed.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Whitsun week, which even the most determined believers in the capacity of the Crystal Palace to "hold any number" of persons thought would try its dimensions, and the powers of the Executive and the police in controlling and arranging, has passed without anything more extraordinary than the fact, that the Londoners who visited the Exhibition appeared to be utterly hidden and lost sight of amidst the influx of "country cousins," whose appearance on the scene gave a new feature to the interior, and one not the less touching from the amount of thorough earnestness brought to bear by them in the examination of all they had come so far to see.

The great mass of the visitors of this week were those who have already been educated, in a measure, to a small extent, by means of the instructive features of such a day as that now afforded them. The Manchester people, and those from the West Riding of Yorkshire, have long had their Polytechnic Exhibitions in connexion with their Mechanics' Institutions, and were, therefore, better prepared for making the most of the short space of time which their annual holiday afforded them, hence the practical manner in which large groups of them proceeded about the work. They had evidently studied the localities beforehand; and when once the first effect of so startling, and, as a whole, novel sight was over, their individualising propensity returned, and they sought out everything be t calculated to instruct them: determined to make the largest number of observations in the shortest amount of time and at the smallest possible cost. Any doubtful improvement and new invention or adaptation was quickly seized upon by the exhibitors, if present, cross-examined by rough tongues, and their handy-work overhauled by equally rough, but withal skilful hands, a judgment pronounced, and then for the next.

The entrance of the people by the Building on Monday was characterised by a quiet and earnest bearing. We stationed ourselves in the Transept, under the equestrian statue of the Queen, so as to observe the visitors as they came from each side of the grand entrance. All were earnest and subdued. This moment seemed to be the realisation of much which they had been looking forward to for more than a twelvemonth; and the staid expression of thought and concentration of mind in the early comers showed that they were there for something more than for the gratification of idle curiosity.

Her Majesty's visits to the department of machinery commenced, as announced, on Saturday morning last, when the cotton machinery was carefully examined by the Royal party, and the deepest interest displayed in the various processes, as machine after machine was visited and explained. The varied adaptations of power-looms, from plain weaving to pattern producing Jacquard, received especial attention. On Wednesday morning, the 11th, the Queen visited in the Machinery Court at an early hour, and inspected the woollen and flax machinery and weaving machines. The lace machines are to be examined this day (Saturday). It is needless to say how much gratified all the exhibitors in this department are at being called upon to explain the various processes of their ingenious production, upon which so much of the wealth, comfort, and happiness of the people of this country depends.

It is useless to record numbers and the receipts at the doors, now that the problem of Whitsun week has been duly solved. It may, however, be curious to note, that on the Ascot Cup-day, Thursday, the 5th—a day on which, from its nearness to a holiday week, together with the attractions of the above race, according to ordinary calculations, comparatively few persons would have attended—was the most crowded day since the opening, there being 55,029 admissions. The cold, gloomy, and wet weather of this past week has, doubtlessly, influenced the attendance very much, and has been unfortunate for those who were compelled to pay their visit during this period or probably not see the Exhibition at all These belonged to the veritable working classes; and certainly, from this fact proof of their fitness for the boon to be admitted to such privileges, we hope to be spared the shame of seeing them again complimented upon their good behaviour, when those who knew them best never expected anything else of them.

The Russian department has been opened, but is not yet complete. Many of the works exhibited are highly interesting, and those in malachite attract great attention. When the remainder of the Russian articles are to come, no one seems to know, for the elements appear to have conspired against them The display of Mr. Hope's jewels, with the great pearl, and other equally interesting matters, has given a new subject for the jewel hunters; and it is strange to see people crowd around a point at which so little of real utility is to be seen.

The entertainments in preparation for the Royal Commissioners, Executive, the Jurors, and all concerned in the leading features of the work, are now attracting attention. We hear that the Birmingham *fête* is to be postponed. The Guildhall entertainment has been changed to the 5th of July, in consequence of the 2nd, the day originally named, being the anniversary of the death of the late Sir Robert Peel.

An experimental system of guides for visitors is about to be instituted in the Building. This, if it can be fairly carried out, will be valuable, since it will promote a double object—instruct the people, and save their time. There are, however, many difficulties and practical objections in the way, which a few experiments may suggest modes of overcoming; but we confess that we are not over sanguine of success. Half a dozen guides, really worked up for the purpose of showing people the way, and explaining briefly what to see, and how to see it, would do more service; but then these must be sold in the Building, and at the points described in each.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE EXHIBITION.—The madmen in Lincoln asylum, during the past week, have, through one of their number, applied to the Royal Commissioners for a jury to investigate their cases, in which behalf they are mad. One of them sent a pen and-ink sketch of the Asylum and Lincoln Cathedral, stating that he had never had a lesson in drawing, and that was his first attempt. He says, "Will the Royal Commissioners please to have the kindness to condescend to send for A. B.; and let him stand alongside of the Americans, and let the impostor I write of have for life to the Americans. I am a prophet. My discharge I will demand, and let the men of all nations come and see a man that have been dead." The letter was accompanied by a complete plan of the Asylum, part of the city, setting forth that in 1833, a friend in the United States, he had been bled to death, and after a long stay in heaven had been sent back again to earth as a prophet. His urgent request, that his case should be given to the Queen, was complied with, and her Majesty, expressing her sympathy, said it afforded a curious instance of the universal interest excited by the Exhibition, when it reached even those whose sufferings so entirely secluded them from the world.

The *Cork Reporter*, in remarking upon the practical advantages of the Great Exhibition, states that it was mentioned, at the meeting of the Cork Harbour Board, on Wednesday, that "the committee of the Exhibition have awarded a prize of 100 guineas to a ship-carpenter named Walsh, a native and resident of that port, for a model of a life-boat recently constructed by him on an entirely new principle."

UELLING ON THE CONTINENT.

From time to time, in several countries on the Continent, particularly in France, a series of duels take place successively, like gusts of wind at the Equinox.

The present appears to be one of those stormy periods. Last week we noticed the frequency of hostile challenges amongst members of the French Legislative Assembly of late, and we have this week to chronicle a number of duels.

On Saturday morning a hostile encounter took place at Versailles between the Prince d'Aunay and Count Edward Rosier, son of the late Baron Rosier assassinated in the "Eternal City." They fought with pistols. The first fire was at thirty paces, when both missed. They then fired at a distance of fifteen paces from each other, but missed again. The seconds then interfered and declared that the affair should go no further. The Prince de Canino then advanced and declared that in connexion with respect to his participation in the death of Count de Rossi was a disgraceful calumny, upon which M. Rossi expressed his regret for the error into which he had been led, and the attack which was the consequence of it. The seconds were MM. Cleary and Lopio for the Prince de Canino, and MM. Jalonques and de Rosiers, for M. Rossi.

On the next morning (Monday) a duel was fought in the Bois de Boulogne, by Count Alexandre Walewski, Director of the Museum, and Pierre Bonaparte, one of the representatives of the people for the Ardèche. The dispute arose out of the duel fought on Saturday between the second son of the late Count Rossi and the Prince of Canino. Pierre Bonaparte is the brother of Canino, both being sons of Lucien, brother of the Emperor. The parties fought with the small sword, and after Count Nieuwkerke had received a wound in the thigh, the seconds declared the affair at an end.

At Munich, in Bavaria, a duel took place on the 2nd instant, between Prince Wrede, aide-de-camp of the King of Bavaria, and First Chamberlain von Lerchenfeld, also a member of the First Chamber, which ended in the latter receiving his adversary's ball in the left side, without, however, producing a mortal wound. The distance was fifteen paces. Upon hearing these words, Prince Wrede demanded an apology or satisfaction, both of which were refused by M. de Lerchenfeld, until it was at length agreed that they should meet. Anthe wounded senator refused to withdraw his expressions, or to shake hands, it is not impossible that they will commence *de novo*.

INAUGURATION OF THE BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, AT BERLIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE idea of raising a monument of the Great Monarch in the capital which owes so much to his genius and munificence, has long been harboured by Prussians of all classes. Even during his lifetime his generals and statesmen conceived the plan, raised the funds, and applied for the Royal permission to erect a statue; but the King would not consent to

have a monument set up in his lifetime. His successor, Frederick William II., took up the matter, ordered plans to be made, and named the site where the new statue now stands, at the end of a fine avenue of trees leading from the Brandenburg Gate through the finest street and chief promenade of the town; with the Royal Academy, University, Guard-house, and Arsenal on the left; the Royal Library, Opera-house, the late King's private residence, and residence of the military governor on the right; and in front, at a distance, the spacious *place* bounded by the great Castle, the Cathedral, the Exchange, and the Museum: a finer view is nowhere to be found in any European capital. The disastrous political events at the close of the last and the beginning of this century were unfavourable to the execution of great works of art. In 1830, however, the late King determined to delay no longer the fulfilment of the wish so long cherished in his family. He commissioned Professor Christian Rauch, who had already distinguished himself by his exquisite marble monument for the tomb of Queen Louise, to prepare plans, several of which were presented for approbation. The late King selected an equestrian statue, the model of which was shown in the exhibition of 1839. In the following year, feeling his end approaching, he ordered the foundation-stone to be laid by his son, to whom he committed, but a few days before his demise, the duty of raising a monument worthy of the great ancestor of the house of Hohenzollern. The present King, less mindful of expense than fond of magnificence, extended the plan, and ordered that the statue of Frederick should be placed upon a pedestal representing the great men whom that Monarch assembled round his throne. Thus a work of art has been produced, which, for extent of design, stands unrivalled amongst modern works. The colossal equestrian statue is 16 feet 3 inches high; the bronze pedestal 21 feet, upon a socle of polished granite 5 feet 9 inches high, thus giving a total height of 43 feet. The chief compartment of the pedestal is flanked by four natural-sized equestrian statues, representing Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, Prince Henry of Prussia, General Zieten, and General Seydlitz; and on the four sides, characteristically grouped, are the full-length statues of Prince Augustus of Prussia, Generals Huelsen, Lestwitz, Prittwitz; Colonel Heyde, Marshals Dessau and Gessler, Generals Goltz and Wartenburg, Colonel Wedell, Generals Winterfeldt, Tauentzien, Desskau, Kleist, Eugene of Wurtemburg; and in the background, in relief, are seen on horseback Marshal Keith, General Count Brandenburg, Schwerin, Marshal Leopold, Prince of Dessau, Marshal Schwerin, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and General Belling.

One of the sides of this compartment, devoted to civilians, contains the statues of the ministers Schlabrendorff and Finckenstein; the great jurisconsult Count Carmer, the musical composer Graun, the critic Lessing, and the philosopher Kant. Each of the twenty-six full-sized bronze statues is in itself a complete work of art, executed with the greatest care in all its details. The four corners of an upper division of the basement are occupied by four allegorical female figures in a sitting posture, representing Strength, Wisdom, Moderation, and Justice, as the most eminent qualities of a great monarch. This compartment, forming a sort of frieze, is embellished with scenes from Frederick's life in bas-relief. The drawings which we give will furnish some idea of the magnificence of the work and its total effect.

The 31st of May, the anniversary of Frederick's accession to the throne, one hundred and eleven years ago, being fixed for the ceremony of uncovering the statue, the city of Berlin offered, at a very early hour of the morning, a most animated appearance. The King had decided that the day should be made prominently a military festival; deputations from every regiment of the army from all parts of the realm had been called to Berlin; thousands of picked men, in every diversity of uniform, were drawn up in the fine space in front of the statue; on either side were immense scaffoldings erected, seat rising above seat, where thousands of ladies and the civil authorities viewed the ceremony. At eleven o'clock, the King appeared on horseback, attended by the princes of the royal house and a magnificent suite of general officers. All the flags and standards of the Prussian army were unfurled to the sun, which this day shone with genial brightness. On his Majesty reaching the site of the monument he was addressed by the Prime Minister, M. Von Manteuffel, who passed in review the progress of Prussia since the days of the Great King; and, after alluding to the restoration of the true Prussian spirit of loyalty, begged that his Majesty would command the work now completed in honour of his renowned ancestor, to be revealed to the eyes of the people, as a token that only by mutual attachment between King and nation a state can rise to greatness and preserve its eminence. The King waved his sword, the drapery fell, the shouts of assembled thousands pealed, the cannon roared, the bands resounded, the flags waved. As soon as the commotion had somewhat subsided, the King said, with his peculiarly clear and melodious voice: "With my sword I salute these flags and standards, which have been presented to the army, some by the Great King himself, some by his ancestors, and which have been borne aloft as well in all his victories, as in those of my beloved late father and King. I salute, too, with my sword the deputies who have assembled from all parts of my army; I greet in them my whole army, which I congratulate on this day, devoted to its honour; for as such do I regard this day. My army, which, thank God, is still worthy of being called the host of the Great King, has preserved in good and evil days the soldier's highest treasures—valour, discipline, honour, and fidelity; and I rejoice in this moment, that I am able on this spot, and, as it were, in presence of this great man, to offer my army my solemn thanks. Even in the most recent time, when all the country around seemed covered with black night, my army rose like a mountain of the Lord, above the poisonous mist to the pure ether of heaven, radiant with the bright sunshine of unsullied honour and fidelity. I pray to God to bless, now and in future, this matchless army, for the welfare of Prussia and the honour of the German name."

Then, after having ridden round the statue, and viewed it from all sides, the King, on remarking the municipal authorities of Berlin, said: "I congratulate the representatives of the municipality with all my heart on the acquisition of this new and beautiful ornament of the town. It was a good custom of ancient days to erect a monument on a spot where a people had enjoyed peculiar benefits, or celebrated some great act of reconciliation. May this be such a monument. But I earnestly pray to God that it may be something more than this; not only to all a token of reconciliation, but to many a signal for returning from the path of error."

The cost of the monument is reported to be no less than £120,000.

STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, AT BERLIN.

STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—SIDE OF PEDESTAL.

STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—END OF PEDESTAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

SANTAREM.

ıs district of Portugal was the scene of one of the most important ases of the late revolutionary movement, and is likewise a locality considerable historic note.
Santarem lies in the province of Estremadura, extending for nearly thirty miles on both sides of the Tagus, which intersects it from north-east to south-west. The capital, Santarem, is situated on the right bank of that river. In former times it was surrounded with thick walls and strong towers, built by the Arabs, during their occupation of the Peninsula; but no trace remains at present of the ancient fortifications, except the five gates, which serve as entrances to the town, and a ruinous old castle, the residence of the Mahommedan governors. The Roman name of the town is believed to have been "Scalobis," and "Præsidium Julium," which the Arabs changed into *Skantarem*, whence Santarem. Alfonso VI., King of Castile, the famous conqueror of Toledo, was the first to wrest Santarem from the hands of the Moslems, in 1093. It again fell into the hands of the Almoravides, and was retaken by Alfonso Henrique, King of Portugal, in 1147. Yusuf Ab Yakub, the second of the Almohades, besieged it in 1184 with all his forces, but was defeated, and died of wounds received in the siege. Near this town the great French army, under Massena, remained for some time, unable to penetrate to Lisbon.

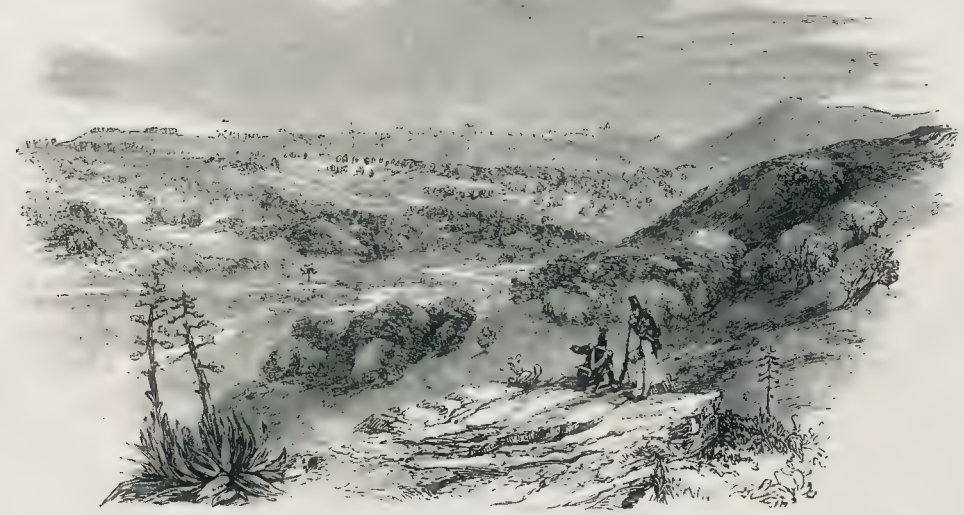
CHUI-A-POO, THE CHINESE PIRATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

DEPARTURE OF THE RENEWED BRANCH EXPEDITION FOR THE ARCTIC SEAS.

THE *Prince Albert* ketch, of 80 tons, which last year performed so remarkable a voyage, reaching the Wellington Channel and returning home in four months, sailed from Aberdeen on the 22nd ultimo, the crew all in the highest spirits. In compliment to M. Bellot, who has so nobly embarked in Lady Franklin's vessel, the national flag of France was flying at the fore as she stood out of the harbour, the whole of the wharves and quays being thronged with people, who lustily cheered her as she passed along in tow of the *Victory*. The scene was of an animating description, and many a prayer was offered up for the safety and success of the voyage of this little vessel. Mr. Kennedy, who commands the expedition, is instructed to proceed, if possible, to Griffith's Island, to learn intelligence of Captain Austin's squadron, before he proceeds up Prince Regent's Inlet.

The expense attending the expedition is, we believe, very great; and all friends of Lady Franklin, and such as admire her zeal and devotion in the sacred cause, should not leave her to bear the ruinous expense. No one who has read the grounds of argument she has just put forth can doubt the necessity of the search assigned to the *Prince Albert*. Subscriptions are still received by Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross, and many good names have already been sent in. Amongst others, we cannot omit to mention the very generous donation of the Hon. H. Elliot (a son of Lord Minto), who has subscribed 50 guineas; Sir Francis

THE LATE RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



SANTAREM.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

Beaufort, 20 guineas, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, 20 guineas; Mr. Barrow, 10 guineas; the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, 6 guineas; Lieut. Halkett, R.N., 10 guineas, &c.

M. Bellot, of the French marine (Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur), the gallant young officer who has so nobly embarked on board Lady Franklin's little vessel, met with the most enthusiastic reception from the crew of the *Prince Albert*, by whom he was loudly cheered on joining. M. Bellot, who is highly distinguished in his own service, has acted on more than one occasion with officers and seamen of the Royal Navy of Britain. He was wounded at Sebastopol, and in the combined operations of the French and English, and was also in the River Plate during the whole of the operations when the fleets of the two nations, under Admiral Trehouart and Sir Charles Hotham, were co-operating. This young officer will be the first of his nation who (as far as we know) has ever crossed the Arctic circle; although some of the French ships of war have visited Iceland, which is close upon it, and have made a beautiful and elaborate survey of that interesting island. The loss of the *Lillois* off the coast of Iceland—which vessel was never again heard of—must be fresh in the recollection of some of our readers, and the diligent search which was made for her by the *Recherché* and other French ships of war during 1834, the year following that in which she was supposed to have been lost in the ice.

RICHARD PHILIPS, F.R.S., F.G.S.

On Sunday, the 11th of May, the day before the opening of the New Museum of Practical Geology, Richard Philips, chemist and curator of the museum, died. For nearly half a century he had been an incessant worker in the fields of science. He first attracted attention in 1805, by the publication, in the "Annals of Philosophy," of an analysis of the Bath waters, and which he speedily followed up by a complete examination of the whole of the mineral waters of the kingdom, and of several curious and rare minerals. He was one of the founders of the Geological Society in 1807. In 1817 he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital, and shortly afterwards Professor of Chemistry at the Military Academy at Sandhurst, and Lecturer on the same subject at Grainger's School of Medicine in Southwark. In 1821 he undertook the sole editorship of the "Annals of Philosophy;" in 1822 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in the same year published, jointly with Faraday, a paper in the "Transactions," of which he always felt proud, not on his own account, but because it first made Faraday known to the Society. In addition to his labours at the London Hospital, Sandhurst, and Southwark, he delivered several courses of lectures at the London Institution, was also appointed Chemical Lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1824 published a translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis," which, and the fame meanwhile gained as a pharmaceutical chemist, led to his being employed by the College of Physicians to test the chemical preparations described in the edition of that work published in 1836, and which he also translated, with the addition of valuable notes. In 1836 he was appointed Chemist and Curator to the Museum of Practical Geology. He was author of the chemical articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia;" and the abundant produce of his always careful and able pen is to be found during a period of more than forty years in the "Annals of Philosophy," the "Transactions of the Royal Society," the *Philosophical Journal*, and other scientific periodicals

During the last year Mr. Philips devoted a large portion of his time to experiments in connexion with the forthcoming edition of the "Pharmacopœia," for which he had collected copious additional notes, embodying every recent discovery. He had looked forward anxiously to the opening of the New Museum; was diligently engaged at the preparations for that event on Wednesday; the 7th ult., and there worked the same night upon the "Pharmacopœia." On the following day he was seized with illness, and died on Sunday, the 11th; and on Friday, the 16th, was buried in the Cemetery at Norwood.

Our portrait is from a daguerréotype by Claudet.

CHUI-A-POO, THE CHINESE PIRATE.

This celebrated Chinese outlaw and pirate chief first became known to the foreign community of China in connexion with a most melancholy tragedy the wanton murder of two British officers, Captain Da Costa, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Bryce, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, whilst strolling on the sea beach, on a Sunday afternoon, in the month of February, 1849, near a pleasant little hamlet known as Hong-maow-Kok, situated on a peninsula of the island of Hong-kong, and not two miles distant from the anchorage of the British fleet. The notorious miscreant, of whom the accompanying Sketch is a faithful likeness, was at once declared the murderer, and fled from the island immediately upon the discovery of his dreadful crime. From that time nothing was heard of him until the 30th September following, when he was found at the head of a formidable pirate fleet of twenty-three sail, averaging 900 tons each, and mounting 12 to 18-pounder carronades. This squadron had just run down one of his numerous victims on the China coast, aptly designated "Pirates' Cove," not 80 miles distant from Hong Kong. "The track of this desperate buccaneer," says a narrative of that day, "was marked along the sea-board by smouldering towns, smoking villages, scuttled corpses; stranded fishing craft and trading junks burnt to the water's edge, and houseless villagers grouped upon the surrounding hills, looking down upon their roofless homesteads and ruined harvest." On the hour of retribution was at hand. On the 7th September 29, 1849, the principal squadron of Chui-a-Poo, consisting of 23 piratical junks, three new ones on the stocks, and two dockyards, were destroyed by fire; and, of 1500 men who manned them, about 1400 were killed, the rest being dispersed without resource. The whole service being performed by her Majesty's steamers *Columbine* and *Fury*, assisted by the Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Canton*.

After the destruction of his fleet, the pirate chief fled into the interior of China, and nothing whatever was heard of him up to February of the present year, when he was unexpectedly delivered, bound and gagged, on board the Inn. Company's war-steamer *Pihgetchin*, Captain Niblett, then lying in Canton river; his capture being, as report has it, some of his former followers, seduced to the act of treachery by a reward of £100 sterling put upon his head by the Hong-Kong Government. at the time he fled from the island after the murder of Captain Da Costa and his companion.

He was tried for the murder at a special sessions of the supreme court of that colony on the 10th of March last, and found guilty of manslaughter, the evidence (after such a lapse of time, and the death and absence of important witnesses) failing to support the capital indictment, and sentenced to transportation for life. Unable, however, to support the prospect of prolonged misery, so opposite to the habits of his starving and adventurous existence, he strangled himself in his cell in the Hong-Kong prison, the night before he was to have quitted China for ever, and while the convict-ship was waiting to convey him to the penal lines of the island of Penang, thus crowning, perhaps, as desperate a career as history records of any of the old corsairs of the Spanish Main.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "MARY WHITE," SYDNEY PACKET-SHIP, BY FIRE.—The intelligence of a deplorable loss was received on Monday, at Lloyd's. The *Mary White* was a fine barque-rigged vessel, nearly 400 tons burden, commanded by Captain T. H. Walker. She was from Sydney, New South Wales, with a general cargo and several passengers for London—a small mail being also on board. It is surmised that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of the cargo. Among the articles there was a great quantity of wool, and hinged on it is the fact that the wool had, by a leakage of one of the oil casks, got saturated, and being closely pressed in bales, soon heated, and eventually burst into flame. The fire was first discovered about midnight on the 14th of May last. The boats were got ready, and mentioned in case of emergency, while the scuttle and fore-hatch were closely fastened down. The ship was then in lat. 37 2 N., lon. 29.30, the nearest port, Terceira, being 240 miles distant. The weather was fine, with a strong breeze, and all sail was made for the land. During that and the succeeding night and day the smoke and heat increased tenfold, indicating too clearly that the fire was gaining rapidly. The pumps were kept going all the time, and tons of water were discharged into the hold. By ten o'clock on the night of the 17th of May the heat and smoke became intolerable. For safety the boats were got out and provisioned, and every one stood by to jump into at a moment's notice. Another night was passed in awful suspense. About five o'clock the crew joyously descried a sail astern. Signals of distress were made, and in a short time she came up to the burning ship. She proved to be a Russian brig, called the *Precosa*, M. Weikman master, from Rio to Abo, in Finland. The moment she came up, Captain Walker sent off the chief officer to communicate the perilous condition of his vessel, and to ask if they would take the passengers on board. The mate had scarcely reached the brig before the fire burst forth from the fore part of the vessel. As quickly as possible the passengers were placed in the boats, the females being soon first in, and were taken to the brig forthwith. The crew were compelled to abandon the vessel within a quarter of an hour afterwards, and sent refuge on board of the Russian brig. Her decks, as it were, blew up, and she appeared in flames from stem to stern. The Russian brig landed the shipwrecked sufferers some days after at Fayal. The ship and her cargo were insured. The loss is said to exceed £35,000.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.—Next week we shall engrave a series of Illustrations of this magnificent Entertainment, given by her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, yesterday evening.

*** The Notice of the Exhibition of Paintings at Lichfield House, St. James's-square, is necessarily deferred till next week.

For Replies to Correspondents, see Supplement published with the present Number, page 573.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 15.—Trinity Sunday. Luther excommunicated, 1520.
MONDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
TUESDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
THURSDAY, 19.—Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
FRIDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SATURDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed 1842

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. 7 55	M. A. 8 33	M. A. 9 13	M. A. 9 54	M. A. 10 35	M. A. 11 16	M. A. 11 58
h. m. 7 19	h. m. 7 58	h. m. 8 38	h. m. 9 19	h. m. 10 0	h. m. 10 41	h. m. 11 23

GUILD of LITERATURE and ART.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The THIRD PERFORMANCE by the AMATEUR COMPANY of the GUILD of LITERATURE and ART, in the Theatre constructed for the purpose, and first erected at Devonshire House, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, when will be presented Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's New Comedy, in Five Acts, entitled NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM: or, Mr. and Mrs. Jolliffe; and the New Farce by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mark Lemon, called MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY. Tickets for the said Performance, each, to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Rhodes, 32, Old Bond-street; Mr. Buckham, 15, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, 19, Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Robert Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street, Messrs. Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Smith and Elder, 65, Cornhill; and Messrs. Leith and Provost, 60, Cheapside, and Messrs. [illegible] 3, New Bond-street. Doors open at a quarter before Seven; commence at exactly a quarter before Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—Triumphant Success of the New Romantic Play, entitled IN OMAR. Mr. James Anderson in his original character of Assol. Positively the Last Week but Five of Assol the Prodigal, and Mdlle Victorine Legrain.—On MONDAY, JUNE 16, will be presented the New Romantic Play in Five Acts, called INGOMAR. The Characters by Mr. Wallack, Mr. Neville, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Ray, Ingomar, Mr. James Anderson; Parthenia, Miss Laurent; Myron, Mr. Cooper; Parthenia, Miss Vandenhoff; Actea, Mrs. Weston; Timon, Mrs. Stirling. To conclude with for the 100th time) the enormously successful Operatic piece of ASSAEL the PRODIGAL.—Box-office open from 10 till 5 o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—On MONDAY, JUNE 16, the DUKE'S WAGER, APARTMENTS, the FIRST NIGHT, and LA ALHAMBRA, being for the SIXTH NIGHT of Mr. A. WIGAN. Tuesday, 17, Love in a Maze, Pauline, and the Alhambra. Wednesday, 18, the Duke's Wager Apartments, and the Alhambra. Thursday, 19, the Wife's Secret, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Friday, 20, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Saturday, 21, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

MDLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, Duncan's Pay of MDLLE. DE BELLE ISLE, the manager of Mdlle de Belle Isle by Mdlle Rachel. Wednesday, 18th, the new tragedy of Adrienne Lecouvreur. Friday next, June 20, the last night but one for that night of the Tragedy of "Andromaque." And, on Saturday Evening, June 21, "Joan of Arc." Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that, in consequence of the [illegible] Mdlle Rachel's Engagement, it will be impossible to comply with the numerous applications for the repetition of several pieces, but the Tragedy of "Phedre" and "Polyeucte" will also be represented once previously to Mdlle Rachel's departure, and of which due notice will be given.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 16, and during the week, the Equestrians will commence with the Grand Historical Spectacle of ELEANOR the ENGLISH; or, The Queen of France and England; to be followed by the largest and most talented troupe of Equestrian Performers, male and female, in England; the whole to conclude with a Ballet Spectacle, entitled A NIGHT in PERSIA; or, the Fête of the Sun. In consequence of so many Applications from persons of all nations desirous of witnessing the magnificent Spectacle of Lord Byron's, entitled "Mazeppa." Mr. BATTY has given orders for a repetition of the Action of MAZEPPA, and every preparations for the above spectacle; and Mr Batty is proud to say that Astley's is the only theatre in Europe where "Mazeppa" can be produced in perfection.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON, crowded daily to witness the Unequalled Feats. MRS GRAHAM, the celebrated AERONAUT, will make an ASCENT from the Hippodrome, on MONDAY, JUNE 16, in her Mammoth Balloon, the Ida Icarus, the VICTORIA and ALBERT, and in order to afford the public an opportunity to witness the INFLATION, the doors will be open at Two o'clock. The ascent will take place precisely at Six, in order to make room for the usua. Evening's Entertainments.—Admission, 1s; Private Boxes 21s; Stalls 10s 6d; Second Seats, 5s; Upper Seats, 1s; Third, 6d. On Thursday next, June 19, there will be a Grand Day Performance. Doors open at One, to commence precisely at Two, for Juvenile Schools, and those parties who cannot attend in the evening

UNE HEURE de RECREATION COMIQUE par M. LEVASSOR.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the MORNING ENTERTAINMENT under the direction of Mr. HALL, having been honoured with the most cordial approbation, will be repeated on the following days:—Thursday Morning, June 19th; Thursday Morning, June 26th; Saturday Morning, June 21st, previously to M. Levasseur's departure for Switzerland! Programme:—1. Le Magnétiseur. 2. Chansonnier. 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] 5. Les Tribulations d'un Comique (on Costume). 6. [illegible] 7. Le Tribulations d'un Garçon—Scène Comique. Doors open at Half-past One; to commence precisely at Two, for a Juvenile Audience, and those parties who cannot attend in the evening will be admitted at Half-past Two.—Stalls, 7s; boxes, 3s; pit, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Pit Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de MODE, ROBIN 223, Piccadilly, opposite the Egyptian Hall.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—Mons. and Mdme. Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANTASTICALES, which are composed of the delicious performed by command before her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, at Windsor, on the 25th of April. Every Wednesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE begs to announce, that, in consequence of the great success attending his extraordinary Experiments upon Persons in a perfectly wakeful state they will be continued EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, until July 14, which will positively be the last night in London, at the MANCHESTER LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Peter's-street, Portman-square. Doors open at Eight, commence at half past Eight.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Practical instruction given at 9s, 1 and 2 guineas. Manchester-square.

THE GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—The largest ever exhibited. The Figures are life size, and all the [illegible] depending magnitude and grandeur, under the direction of Mr. BANVARD, [illegible] in an admirable sketches by M. W. H BARTLETT. In order to give due effect and reality to various scenes, and especially to the Interior of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mount of Olives, Jericho (Quem), "Ain Trinah," "Beula," a Corsin composed expressly for the Diorama, and the Grand Procession "Rise to Jerusalem," are accompanied by an efficient Orchestra, arranged by Mr. J. H. TULLY on the Harmonicon. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission. 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.—St. George's Gallery, Hyde Park corner.

HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN HALL. The Great, Authentic, and Original DIORAMA of SYRIA, PALESTINE, and HOLY LAND, from Drawings and Daguerréotypes taken on the spot. Commanded by her Majesty's Travelling for its accuracy, and the magnificence of the representation. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Grand and appropriate Music.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. An entirely new MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON and CALIFORNIA across the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, painted from every side sketches, showing this highly interesting Country as it appeared last season, with Views of Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the principal Gold Washings.—Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s; reserved seats, 3s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be located on at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures and Dissolving Views will take place, and the Great Model of the Building, with Views of Interior and Exterior, and the Machinery in motion, as at the Great Exhibition, by J. H. Pepper, Esq; and on BAKEWELL'S PATENT COPYING TELEGRAPH, by Dr Bachhoffner.—The Rotation of the Earth exhibited by Foucault's Experiments.—A Lecture on Electricity, by Dr Hall, by Professor Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. Dissolving Views.—River and Diving-bell, &c. &c.—Admission. 1s; Schools, Half price.—Open daily from half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from seven to half-past Ten.

VAUXHALL.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—On MONDAY next, JUNE 16th, Mr HELL'S LOCOMOTIVE BALLOON ASCENT to take place at half past seven precisely. On Wednesday, June 18th, a Grand Horticultural Fête, illustrative of the various Flowers in season, when a Prize will be awarded to the Exhibitor of the greatest amount of money will be awarded in prizes. Doors open at two o'clock. On Thursday, June 19th, a Grand Ball Costumé and Floral Fête, similar to that given by her Majesty Queen Victoria. Portal, Charles II. On each evening during the week the whole of the unparalleled entertainments of the Royal Gardens will take place, including Fireworks, Illuminations, Messrs. Hernandez. Albert's magnificent Band. Marvellous Fireworks by Darby, and Gorgeous Illumination.—Admission, Half-a-Crown.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Extraordinary Combination of Talent and Attraction. On MONDAY, 16th JUNE, and every Day and Evening next week, FRANCONI'S CIRQUE NATIONAL de FRANCE, and his unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians, with the new Ballet, "The Star of Beauty." Splendid Illuminations, &c., without Fireworks. Dancing to Dorus's Band of 80. On Wednesday next, 18th June the [illegible] of this vast Establishment will be brought into action for the production of the GRAND WATERLOO FETE. Admission, 1s; Children, 6d; Carriages [illegible] each night's entertainment. On Sundays, free for Table d'Hôte, Private Dinners, and Promenade.

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—Mrs ANDERSON (Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, and Musical Instructress to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal,) has the honour to inform her patrons and friends, that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 20th, commencing at Half-past One o'Clock precisely. Vocal and Instrumental Performers.—Mesdames Grisi, Viardot, Castellan, Angri, Anna Zerr, Bertrand and Charlotte Sigmel Marai, Tamberlik, Lambert, Ronconi, Bianchi, Tagliafico, and Polonini; Herrs Ferudes, Pischek, Stigelli, Stockhausen, and Reichart. Pianofortes, Mrs Anderson and Mdlle Adelaide Gallaher (niece of Mrs Anderson). Violins, Signor Sivori and M Sainton (vis in aoe to her Majesty the Queen). Contra-bass, Signor Bottesini. Conductor, Mr Costa. The whole of the magnificent Band and Chorus are engaged to perform on this occasion. Mrs Anderson respectfully solicits a an early application for Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be had of Mrs. Anderson, 21, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at the principal Musicsellers and Librarians.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, JUNE 17, to commence at Two o'clock. They will be assisted by Mrs Rich, Miss Dolby, Miss Graham, Signor Stigelli, Herr Reichart, and M Stockhausen; Herr Kruzi, and Signor Sabatier. The Orchestra will be complete.—Leader, Mr Willy. Conductors Mr. G. Lucas and Herr Schuman.—Tickets, Seven Shillings. To be had of Miss Dolby, [illegible] Mansion-street, and of Mr. Sloper, [illegible] Hyde-Park. Stalls Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Messrs Cramer and Beale, [illegible] Regent-street, of Mrs Dolby, and of Mr. L. Sloper

MISS BASSANO and HERR KUHE beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on FRIDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 1851. Vocalists, Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Birch, Rhea Birch, Johannsen, Bassano; Messrs. Stigelli, Marchesi, Jules Lefort, Bassano. Pianoforte, Herr Kuhe. Violoncellists, Herr Franchi Alfani; Messrs. Kruzi, Piatti, and Herr Kuhe. Conductors, Messrs. Brinley Richards, Robert Green, Bilotta. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; reserved seats, One Guinea each. To be had of principal music-sellers, and of Mrs Bassano, 19, Osnaburgh street, Regent's Park, and of Herr Kuhe, 18, Princess-street, Cavendish-square.

MRS. W. SINCLAIR'S EVENINGS with the SCOTTISH BARDS.—MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—On FRIDAY Evening, June 20, will be given an entirely new Entertainment on the JAMES'S MINSTRELSY of SCOTLAND; in the course of which Mrs Sinclair will sing a selection of the most popular Jacobite songs and ballads. Miss Sinclair will preside at the pianoforte.—Reserved seats, 3s 6d; unreserved seats, 2s; back seats, 1s; to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Addison, Hammond, and Co.; 53, New Bond-street; the Music Hall; and of all musicsellers.

MR. GEORGE CASE begs to announce that he will give a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on FRIDAY next, June 20, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Mr. Land, Mr. Case, and Mr. Blagrove, who will perform a Concertino for Violin, by Mr. Case. To be had at Mr. CASE'S Concertina and Opera Ticket Repository, 31, New Bond-street.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 23, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, when he will be assisted by Miss C. Hayes and Herr Ernst Pauer; Piatti and Reichardt; and Mr. Cipriani Potter.—Reserved Seats, 10s; Single Tickets, 5s, may be had at all the principal music warehouses; and of Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS, 9, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on THURSDAY, June 19, at Huntingford, on Wednesday, June 25, at Hertford; on Thursday June 26, at St. Albans, on Friday, June 27, at Watford; on Wednesday, July 2, at Egham, and on Thursday, July 3, at Bromley.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST NIGHTS of the present Entertainment in LONDON.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, on MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE 16 and three following Mondays, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had at the Music Shops; Stalls to be had only of Messrs. C. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, and Messrs. R. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT will be given at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY Evening, June 18.—Stalls, 5s, unreserved seats, 3s; back seats, 1s. To be had at Mr. Sams' Royal Library, of Messrs Chappell, Bond-street, and at Willis's Rooms.

ERNST, PIATTI, HALLE, DELOFFRE, and HILL, at the EXTRA MATINEE of the MUSICAL UNION, NEXT TUESDAY.—Quartet in D, No 10, Mozart; Sonata in F (piano and violin), Beethoven; Istanic (violoncello solo), Romberg; Quartet, No. 2, F minor, Mendelssohn; Fantasie Caprice, Chopin and Mendelssohn.—Tickets, half a guinea each, for visitors, to be had at CRAMER and CO.'S, Regent-street. Members admit a stranger at their discretion. J. ELLA.
At the DIRECTOR'S MATINEE, JUNE 24, Ernst, Sivori, Sainton, Luch, Deloffre, Hill, Piatti, Rousselot, and Halle, will perform [illegible]

THE MESSIAH CHORAL FUND.—The Committee beg to acquaint the Patrons and Subscribers, their ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY Evening, 23 MS. 16, 1851, when HANDEL'S Sublime ORATORIO will be given complete in every department, commencing at Eight o'Clock. Principal Performers, Mrs Endersohn, Miss Birch, Miss Kearns, and Miss Dolby. Mr Braham, Mr Frank Bodda, and Mr H. Phillips. Co-doctor, Sir H R Bishop, Professor Bennett, and Mr. Benedict. Programmes and Words, 6d each; Reserved Seats, under-lowed) 7s, may be had at all the principal Musicsellers; at the Freemasons' Tavern; and of Mr W. W. Grice, Secretary and Collector, 71, Adelaide-terrace, Waterloo-bridge-road.

GRAND INSTITUTE CONCERT.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Lowther Arcade.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 16th, 1851, supported by fifty of the leading Vocalists and Instrumentalists, including the Collins Family, the Misses Poole, the Misses Hughes, Mrs. Bodda, Mr H Smart, Mdlle Ferrari and Adolphi, Messrs Loffler, Pureu, Taylerre, Howe, Sayer, Cooke, Sedgwick Barton &c. The Band and Chorus under the direction of Mr. Land. Conductor, Mr. Land. Tickets may be obtained of Mr W Pritchard will preside at the Apollonicon. Director, Her Mayor Lees. To commence at 8 o'Clock.—Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d. Stalls, 2s 6d.

ENGLISH GLEE. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. [illegible] and Mdlle. [illegible] under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have the honour to announce that their [illegible] ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL [illegible] Mr Francois on the Chapel Royal, to be sung by Mr Lockey, Mr Hobbs, Mr Land [illegible] Mr H. Butler, and Mr H Phillips, who have kindly offered their services. On WEDNESDAY Morning, JUNE 18th Doors open at Half-past Two to commence at Three subscriptions for the Series 10s 6d; Single Tickets 5s; Reserved Seats, 3s; Unreserved Seats, 2s. Tickets may be obtained [illegible]

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES on the ENGLISH HUMORISTS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, their Lives and Writings, their Times and Manners. WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. The FOURTH LECTURE will be delivered in this place on TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, precisely at [illegible] o'clock precisely. Single Tickets (unreserved), 7s 6d; Family Tickets (three), to admit Four, 21s; which may be obtained at Messrs. Sams's Royal Library, 63, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams' Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Messrs Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

MORNING READINGS of SHAKSPEARE, by Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will read on MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] next, JUNE 16th, at Three o'clock precisely. Subsequent Readings on Friday Morning, June 20th; Romeo and Juliet. The present Series will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, at Three o'clock precisely. Reserved Stalls, 7s; Boxes, 21s; Pit, 2s. Private Boxes and Pit Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

A POLLONICON CONCERTS.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at Eight.—Apollonicon, Mr Masterton's Juvenile Harpists, Miss Eyles, and Mr Masterton's Sacred Collins Family Sisters. Vocal and Concertina, by Miss Rosina Clara Viscomodie, by Miss Victoria Collins.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s 6d Stalls, 2s 6d.—ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Lowther Arcade.

ANGLIAN BAZAAR, LANGHAM-PLACE.—This very elegantly and tastefully decorated BAZAAR, combining an Ornamental Aviary and Flower Department, WILL BE OPENED for BUSINESS on or about the 24th instant. Applications for remaining vacant Stalls may be made to the Manager, at the Bazaar, where Plans can view the premises, and inspect the regulations. Office hours from ten o'clock till five.

REDUCED TO ONE SHILLING.—DR. KAHN'S celebrated ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, at the GRAND EXHIBITION ROOMS, 3 5, Oxford-street, sixteen doors west of Regent-circus, is OPEN from Ten in the morning until Ten at Night. Every part of the Human Structure and Function of the Human Body explained by an English Medical Gentleman every hour Admission, 1s; Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—An ELEPHANT CALF and his MOTHER have been added to the collection, and are exhibited daily, together with the HIPPOPOTAMUS [illegible] Admission, 1s; Children under 12 years of age, half-price. The Band of the 33rd [illegible] will perform [illegible] Four o'clock on Saturday next further notice.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from 10 to 6 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS in the Gallery, 24, Pall-Mall, near the Queen's Palace from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

EXCHEQUER and RAILWAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Whitehall, London.
Policies granted on the Mutual principle, for £50 and upwards.
Bonus Profits belong to the Assurers.
Loans granted on the security of the Policies alone
Bonus may be applied as a "PAID-UP POLICY," securing an Annuity in addition to the capital sum Assured. WILLIAM DUNN, Sec.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS for periods of three, five, or seven years. All applications to be addressed to the undersigned
In consequence of no record of a transfer in the Stamp Laws, sums not less than £100 will now be received by this Company.
Shareholders' Office, May 26, 1851. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will have Bishopsgate Station at 8.15 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9.35 A.M., returning at 6 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back.—First Class, 5s; Second Class, 3s; Third Class, 2s. Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—UN CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE TOUS les DIMANCHES à Huit Heures et Quart du Matin, et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à Six Heures du Soir et arrivera à Londres à Huit Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour :—1ere Classe, 5s; 2de Classe, 3s; 3eme Classe, 2s

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—JEDEN SONNTAG vom 18ten MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr als vierteil Morgens nach CAMBRIDGE abgehen, der um Half Neun Uhr Vormittags von 40 daselbst eintreffen wird
Der Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London ein viertel vor acht eintreffen
Preise der plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück, 1ste Classe, 5s; 2te Classe 3s, 3te Classe 2s

TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. W. J. S. BENNETT.—Notice is hereby given that Subscriptions for the above object will at any time be received by Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St James's-street. Messrs Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; Mr Cleaver, 66, Piccadilly; Mr Calkin, 5, Halkin-street West, and ROE by the late Churchwardens

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

IN the perilous position of France, pending the discussions upon the revision of the Constitution, the true policy of the present occupant of the Presidential chair was to keep silent. Weak as his position was, it was immeasurably stronger than that of any other candidate for power, whether Monarchical or Republican. But Louis Napoleon has imprudently permitted his feelings to overpower his judgment. Carried away by the fervour of enthusiasm with which he was greeted at Dijon, and strengthened in his conviction that he was the most popular man in France, he uttered some truths, which, for the moment, he would have acted more wisely and patriotically to have said nothing about.

The result is a perfect *imbroglio* of politics and parties, and a crisis in the fate of the President and in the history of the French nation. The factions that had apparently united to revise the Constitution, in obedience to the generally expressed sentiments of all sober-minded people in France, have, under the influence of the angry feelings excited by the onslaught of the President, separated into their elements. It is now more than probable, unless some unforeseen accident should intervene to change the relative position of parties, that the Constitution will not be revised, and that the supreme power will be ere long in the gift of the army. The feud between the President and the Assembly appears to be irreconcileable, and the giant shadow of a new revolution looms visibly upon the horizon.

The catastrophe has long been foreseen. It required all the tact of the cleverest, and all the coolness of the most experienced men in France, and many painful mutual sacrifices to avert it. But it has come at last, and, however much M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may have been to blame for his onslaught upon the Assembly, it must be admitted that the Assembly itself has been the more guilty. It has acted a dangerous part ever since it has been in existence. The majority never cordially or honestly worked with the chief magistrate, who was at all events placed in that high position by the same power and the same law which placed them in theirs. They thwarted his foreign and domestic policy, without leaving him any other possibility of allowing the country to know his real sentiments than the one he has adopted, and they took every opportunity to render his position not simply uncomfortable, but degrading. Elected by universal suffrage, they abolished universal suffrage. Though the paid servants of a Republic, they openly declared their intention to put an end to that form of government in favour of various pretenders; not one of whom, if successful, could hope to preserve the country from a new revolution. They constantly talked treason if they did not act it, and loosened the foundation of all order and stability. Orleanists and Legitimists alike decried the Republic which they were bound to serve, and united their voices against the man who occupied its chief place—who never by word or deed did anything to injure it, and whom they only hated so intensely because he happened to be the most formidable opponent to the new revolution which they severally wished to accomplish. These facts should not be forgotten when Louis Napoleon is blamed for his imprudence. He may have been impulsive and hasty when he ought to have been reasonable and cool; but the anti-Republican factions in the Assembly have, during the last three years, been deliberately guilty of a series of attempts to render the Republican form of government impossible, and to launch their unhappy country into a new and troubled sea of futile experiments.

The situation is exceedingly critical. "There is not," as M. de Lamartine truly says, in his recently published and very able letter, "only the Republic on one side and Monarchy on the other, but there are on the one side two or three distinct Monarchies, and on the other three or four feeble Monarchies. Out of the detestable anarchies would inevitably surge the strong-handed despotism of the most unscrupulous soldier, or most popular name of France; and out of the feeble Monarchies would as inevitably surge a speedy, and perhaps bloody, revolution."

Either one or other of these results, the Assembly, if allowed to act as it has hitherto acted, would drive the country; whereas the prolongation of the powers of M. Louis Napoleon—that project which excites so much hatred and opposition among these warring factions, is precisely the solution of the difficulty that would preserve France from the horrors of both. To refuse the revision of the Constitution—so as to prevent Louis Napoleon from legally becoming a candidate in 1852—is virtually, when his popularity and influence are considered, to place the fortunes of France on a desperate hazard. But, if there be any real patriotism left in the Assembly—if the members of the majority prefer the well-being of France to their own parishiics for this King or for that King, they will yet proceed with the task reserved for them, and patiently revise the Constitution, in obedience to the urgent necessities of the case, and the strongly expressed wishes of all classes of the people. They should have dignity enough to take no notice of the President and his recent verbal *escapade*. To allow a personal ill-will to sway their judgment at such a time, is not to punish the President, but to imperil the best interests of their country. When they have handed it over to the tender mercies of some Dictator Changarnier, or other dragoon as heavy-handed and unscrupulous, it will be too late for repentance.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the presentation to the House of Commons of the estimate for the expences of the Kaffir war, we have late advices from the Cape. Neither the estimate nor the news is of a very consolatory character. Sir Harry Smith, it is true, seems to be in a somewhat better condition than he was, and to be ready to make a combined movement with General Somerset upon the strongholds of the Kaffir chieftain, among his native mountains This movement will in all probability be successful, but it is extremely doubtful whether it will put an end to the war.

It is not only the one chief Sandilli, but many other leaders of the Kaffirs that are up in arms; and the last mail brings the unwelcome intelligence that a Kaffir Potentate, named Kreli, a man of great influence with his people, and who was supposed to be a firm ally of the British, has gone over to the enemy, with from 5000 to 7000 men—one-half of them mounted, and one-third armed with guns. That we shall ultimately subdue these savages, does not admit of doubt; but we much fear that the prospect of any immediate or speedy termination of hostilities is not very bright. With such foes, the close of the war would be almost the close of embarrassment and anxiety with regard to the future well-being of the colony. Our landward frontier in South Africa is by far too extensive to be cheaply defended; and it will, we expect, very soon become a question in England, whether the old limits of the Cape Colony would not be in every respect more profitable as well as pleasant to be restricted to, than those larger boundaries to which within the last few years we have unfortunately pushed ourselves. The possession of all Africa would not be worth what the Cape and Kaffraria threaten to cost us.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE PRINTING MACHINE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE frequent visits of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, not only to those departments of the Great Exhibition in which objects of decorative art invite inspection, but also to those more important sections in which the display of the productive powers of a great nation's science and skill attracts the intelligently-curious mind, indicate how fully the Royal pair appreciate the extraordinary opportunities which the vast collection, as well of the results, as of the "ways and means," of industrial enterprise brought together in the Crystal Palace presents of studying the sources of national prosperity, and of noting the progress of the world in material civilisation.

We thus find that the department of "Machinery in Motion" has this week engaged the attention of the Royal visitors; and on Wednesday the Vertical Printing Machine, invented by Mr. Applegath, and constructed by Mr. Middleton, and exhibited by Mr. Ingram, for printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was examined in detail by her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg. Mr. W. Cubitt, Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Hensman were in attendance upon her Majesty and the Prince.

The complex machine, with its manifold power of production, was at the moment at work, throwing off the pictured sheets with a rapidity and accuracy of impression that excited in a high degree the surprise and admiration of the Queen and the Prince Consort, both of whom accorded marked and interested attention to the explanations of the mode of operation which Mr. Ingram and Mr. Applegath had the honour of communicating to the Royal visitors.

Her Majesty and the Prince watched the progress of the paper through the machine, from its entrance as a blank sheet, to its exit as a "pictured page" of current history; the Queen graciously accepting a copy, which Mr. Ingram had the honour of presenting. By a fortuitous coincidence, it happened that the portion of the impression which was being printed at the time was the SUPPLEMENT for this week, the front page of which contains an engraving of PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, which faces the south entrance of the Crystal Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince having expressed themselves pleased at the incident, and also in terms of commendation of the style of drawing and beauty of the engraving both of that and of the other illustrations in the paper, proceeded to inspect a number of wood-engravings which Mr. Ingram brought under their notice; and in which the Royal connoisseurs were pleased to recognise great beauty in the designs, and in the elaborate finish of detail in the engraver's work.

Her Majesty and the Prince, on their departure, took occasion again formally to express the gratification which they had derived from the visit.

At an earlier period of the morning the Princess Royal and the Princess Helena, attended by Miss Hildyard, also paid the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printing machine a visit.

The Royal party were in the Crystal Palace from nine o'clock to half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and extended their inspection also to other objects of attraction in the Exhibition. There were in attendance on the Queen and the Royal circle the Hon. Matilda Paget, Baroness de Wangenheim, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and M. R. de Teukow.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr. Birch, visited the Machine last week; as did also his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Marchioness of Douro. The noble Duke sat down to watch the working of the Machine, and expressed himself highly gratified.

[A full description of the Machine appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 31.]

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Friday week. On Saturday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princess Helena and Louisa, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, visited the Exhibition in Hyde-park, and inspected the department of the Machinery in Motion. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred also visited the Exhibition on Saturday.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their illustrious visitors, have made daily visits to the Exhibition during the past week, and on several occasions have remained some hours in the Building.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, and accompanied by their illustrious visitors, paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. On the same day Prince Albert honoured Sir Edwin Landseer with a visit, at his residence in St. John's-wood. In the evening the Court honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen received visits from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess de Mauilly, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours.

On Wednesday Lord Strangford had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, to present some presents from Newab Nezim, of Bengal, to her Majesty. The articles consisted of an elephant's state trappings of velvet and gold. The howdah, framed of ivory, inlaid with gold, with coverings of gold and silver embroidery. A state palkee, or palanquin, also of ivory, inlaid with gold; the covering of similar rich materials to the howdah. A throne, or state reading couch, of crimson velvet and gold, with a canopy richly embroidered with the precious metals, and supported by silver columns. A pair of gold moorchhals, or emblems of rank, and a pair of gold chauri, or chaunjin, for evening conveyance. These presents were brought from India under the charge of Dr. Young. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and the Prince Gustavus of Wasa, his Serene Highness the Prince of Lehuingen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, the Marquis of Westminster, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Wangenheim, Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess Granville, &c. After dinner, Herr F. Kauffman, from Dresden, with his son and daughter, attended in the Palace, and had the honour of performing before her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious circle, with novel musical instruments; viz the Harmonichord, Chordanleidon Symphonion (the Seb-bstsindan Kanstwerke), and Orchestrion; also the Trompet Automa

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Thursday, on their return to the Continent.

The Queen held a Court at a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, attended by Baron Strasenus, Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, the Chevalier van Rappard, Chevalier de Casembroot, and Captain May of the Netherlands Royal Navy, had an audience of the Queen to take leave of her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wasa, attended by Baron Koller, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, had an audience of her Majesty, on his arrival from the Continent. The Chevalier Marquis Lebon, the Brazilian Minister, had an audience of the Queen on his return to this country, after a temporary absence. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon, was presented to the Queen at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, to take leave on proceeding to Lisbon. The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson, Sir Sheriff Carden, and the City Remembrancer, had an audience of the Queen, to invite her Majesty to an entertainment in the City, at Guildhall. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the invitation, and appointed Wednesday, the 9th of July, for an evening entertainment.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—His Majesty the King of the Belgians is expected to arrive this evening (Friday) on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—A report reached town on Monday that his Majesty the King of Hanover was considered to be in a precarious state of health. Much anxiety is said to have been felt on the subject in high quarters. Yesterday (Friday) it was reported that news of his Majesty's convalescence had reached London

PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.—On Thursday last, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, accompanied by Chevalier van Rappard, Chevalier Casembroot, Captain May, R.N., and suite, after a sojourn of seven weeks, left Mivart's hotel for Blackwall, to embark on board a Dutch steamer of war, on his return to the Hague.

We regret to say that the accident which a few days since happened to the Marquis of Londonderry is likely to be attended with more serious consequences than were at first anticipated. The noble Marquis is still confined to a sofa, and Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Lawrence, the eminent surgeons, who are in attendance, are unable to state with confidence that an operation will not be necessary.

Lord John Manners was married on Tuesday last, at All Souls Church, to Miss Marley, a rich heiress.

The marriage of the Lady Harriet Anson with the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon was solemnised on Saturday last, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Directors of the British Institution have the satisfaction, they inform us, "of offering to public view a collection of pictures of the highest importance, and of equal merit with any which have ever adorned their walls." There is no doubt of it. The present exhibition is by far the best display of the works of the old masters which the Directors of the Institution have succeeded in procuring for public instruction and amusement during at least the last ten years

The principal contributors to the collection are the Earls of Carlisle and Suffolk, Lords Northwick, Colborne, and Overston, Lady Dover, Mr. Holford, and Mr. Hope. The masters best represented are Mabuse, Leonardo da Vinci, Annibale Caracci, Holbein, Hobbema, Rembrandt, Vandyck, F. Mieris, Terburgh, De Hooge, Adrian Vandervelde; and, among the English school, Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Harlow, Jackson, and Collins.

Lord Carlisle has sent from Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, four of the finest pictures in the rooms—the "Adoration of the Magi," by Mabuse; the "Three Marys," by Caracci; the portrait of Snyders, by Vandyck; and the full-length portrait of Lady Caroline Howard, by Sir Joshua. Lord Suffolk has sent from Charlton, Wiltshire, his noble and but little known Leonardo da Vinci. Lady Dover contributes two of the finest portraits Rembrandt ever painted—the "Burgomaster Six and his Wife." Lord Colborne has sent a magnificent study of an old man's head, also by Rembrandt. Lord Northwick exhibits a portrait of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, unquestionably from the easel of Holbein. Mr. Holford has sent the Hobbema for which he gave 3000 guineas; and Mr. Hope has entrusted the Directors with his "Trumpeter," by Terburgh, and his "Fiddler," by F. Mieris—two of the best examples of the Dutch school to be seen in this country.

And the collection, "The collection," "The Adoration of the Magi," by Mabuse, is hung in a place of honour at the end of the great North Room. This is a picture which will make the Pre-Raffaelites run wild with delight, and will give their principles a lift. It is the finest work of the master, and, for warmth of colour, delicacy of finish, quantity of detail, and curiosity of costume, is not to be surpassed. But it has other excellences. There is an exquisite modesty of look about the Virgin, rarely to be seen to such perfection in the works of the German masters. The rich gold cups are the choicest models of the goldsmith's art.

The "Three Marys," by Annibale Caracci, enjoys a European reputation. It is an Orleans picture, and has, perhaps, been praised beyond its merits. The grief is somewhat vulgar, and the drawing a little questionable; yet the story is well told.

The portrait of Snyders, by Vandyck, a three-quarter portrait in black, is one of the best examples of the best period of the master. It hangs you wherever you go; such truth, such breadth, such masterly and broad treatment of detail, so thoughtful, so dignified. It is of the same time with the Gervatius in the National Gallery, and should be compared with it, as with the Earl of Northumberland, of the same master, in the adjoining room.

The full-length portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Lady Caroline Howard when a girl of eight or ten, is a most graceful example of Sir Joshua in his best mood. She is seated in a garden in a dress of black and white, and is plucking a rose from a bush by her side. The colour is rich and warm—the flesh most truthful—the whole air innocent and graceful.

Rembrandt is seen as a portrait-painter to great advantage: coarse, broad, and life-like, in Lord Colborne's (19) "Head of an Old Man;" smooth, broad, and truthful, in Mr. Holford's "Martin Looten" (13); and in middle style between these, in Lady Dover's "Burgomaster Six and his Wife" (89-91). The Burgomaster is a miracle of art. A sandy-faced man, with sandy eye-lashes and very sandy hair, with no good feature in his face, is made by the genius of the painter into a very remarkable person. In the portrait of his wife there is an elegance not very frequent in Rembrandt's works. Her dress, too, is treated in a manner that will supply a useful lesson to many a portrait-painter.

Lord Suffolk's Leonardo, "La Vierge aux Rochers," is not a picture to win one at first sight; yet it gains on acquaintance, and one leaves it reluctantly, saying, "What a noble fellow was Leonardo—what divinity he put into his heads—what exquisite drawing into every limb!"

Lord Northwick's "Portrait of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, with the Cardinal's hat in his hand, which had been sent him by Pope Clement VII.," is a capital specimen of the master—fine in expression, fine in drawing, fine in colour. The very hands seem to convey the sentiment of the head. Let the portrait-painter examine the Fisher with care, and try and catch its excellences without its severity.

Of the new fine Hobbema's, we are inclined to prefer Mr. Holford's to Mr. Ford's. Mr. Holford's is a clearer, brighter, gayer picture, Mr. Ford's is perhaps a little too brown; but still, how fine it is! What lessons may Creswick, and Lee, and Redgrave read in every part of it!

Of the "Trumpeter," by Terburgh, Wilkie puts it "in the manner of Introduction." Wilkie has more character and equal finish; Terburgh, more elegance and finish, and a happier description. We ought to have had the Wilkie here: the two should have hung together.

The example of F. Mieris contributed by Mr. Hope was painted when he was only twenty-six years old, and is one of his great masterpieces. The picture is small in size, and insignificant in story—a fiddler at a window, with his fiddle on one side, some shrimps at the other, and a woman with her back turned scoring his reckoning. Something out of the picture has engaged his attention, and thought of the peculiar character was never better expressed.

The English school, we are sorry to say, is very badly represented. There is one very fine Sir Joshua, and another "Master Bunbury" that is good—two out of at least six specimens. The Richard Wilsons are equally bad examples. The Lawrences are poor almost beyond belief; and Wilkie is not fairly represented by his Spanish pictures, which injudicious friends are too often re-dragging into notice. Yet there are a few fine English pictures: the best specimen, though in a dirty state, is Jackson's (we have seen for some time the large Gainsborough-like picture of his best period); and the portrait of Flaxman, by Jackson, full of fine qualities, and very like the great sculptor.

In our notice of the opening of the Exhibition of the British Institution, we thus characterised the gem, "The Jewess," the only picture by Mr. F. Goodall in the collection. Its appearance in our columns has been unavoidably delayed until this occasion:—"The scene is a cottage interior, peopled by a humble family group. The children are hushed to silence. The matron listens with downcast eyes, while the patriarchal grandfather offers thanks for the meal. The details of this exquisite little work are as highly finished as the most delicate miniature; yet the individuality and expression are fully preserved, while the sweet pensiveness of character which attaches to the work gives it an additional claim upon admiration."

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

WE have had occasion, in former years, while noticing the exhibitions of the London season, to introduce our readers to the facile pencil of Mr. Solomon. This year he has chosen an incident in the life of Goldsmith for a subject, and has sought to embody the following passage in the life of the delightful novelist:—

Oliver Goldsmith, towards the close of 1762, removed to "Merry Islington," then a country village, though now swallowed up in omnivorous London. In this neighbourhood he used to take his solitary rambles, sometimes extending his walks to the gardens of the "White Conduit House," so famous among the essayists of the last century. While strolling one day in these gardens, he met three damsels of the family of a respectable tradesman, to whom he was under some obligation. With his prompt disposition to oblige, he conducted these about the garden, treated them to tea, and ran up a bill in the most open-handed manner imaginable: it was only when he came to pay that he found himself in one of his old dilemmas—he had not the wherewithal in his pocket. A scene of perplexity now took place between him and the waiter, in the midst of which came up some of his acquaintances, in whose eyes he wished to stand particularly well. When, however, they had enjoyed their banter, the waiter was paid, and poor Goldsmith enabled to convoy off the ladies with dying colours."—*Washington Irving's Life of Goldsmith*

Mr. Solomon would have found the incident related in a manner equally true, and in a way still better suited for the pencil, had he consulted Mr. Forster's admirable life of the great novelist and

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"AN AWKWARD POSITION."—(GOLDSMITH AT WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.)—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

post. But he has made out the incident by what he calls "An Awkward Position," with artistic skill more worthy of the occasion.

The illustration on page 541 is Mr Hardy's only contribution to the present Exhibition: it shows us the interior of a country church, with an exemplification of "the Pharisee and publican" personified by a [illegible] of the picture; and on the left kneeling in fitting humility a hardy son of toil. The contrast of affectation and simplicity is good, and the scene is altogether an impressive illustration of the sacred precept.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE PHARISEE AND PUBLICAN."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.

(*Continued from page 482.*)

The history of the acquisition of the Orleans collection—the choicest portion of the Bridgewater Gallery—deserves to be told.

At the outbreak of the French Revolution, under Louis XVI., the Duke of Orleans, the wretched Philippe Egalité, to raise money for political purposes, sold the Italian portion of his pictures for 750,000 francs £18,500), and the Flemish and Dutch pictures for 350,000 francs—about £9000, or something less than half their then value. M. Laborde de Merville, the purchaser of the Italian portion, conveyed his rich acquisition to England, and, after a time, was reduced to mortgage it in this country for £40,000 to Harman's bank. From Harman's house they were bought by the Duke of Bridgewater, at the instigation of Bryan, author of the "Dictionary of Painters," for £48,000. The pictures, amounting to 308, were then valued, separately, by Mr. Bryan, at £72,000; and from the 308 the Duke selected 94 of the finest, at Bryan's prices, making, in the whole, for the 94, 39,000 guineas. The Duke subsequently admitted his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland, and the Earl of Carlisle, to share his acquisition; resigning to the former a fourth part, and to the latter an eighth of the 94 pictures. The exhibition and sale of the rest produced £41,000; consequently the speculation turned out most profitably; for the 94 pictures, which had been valued at 39,000 guineas, were acquired, in fact, for £2000. The Duke bought with spirit and taste, and well deserved to obtain his 47 pictures for so insignificant a sum.

The Spanish school, in the Bridgewater Gallery, is not represented by more than one specimen, and that is a fine one—the full-length, by

THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.—"THE HAY CART."—PAINTED BY PHILIP WOUVERMANS.

Velasques, of a natural son of the Duke d'Olivares. How elegant! how Spanish is the whole bearing of the figure! how easy and nobleman-like and admirably painted is the whole picture! As indifferently represented as the Spanish school is the great school which gave us Rubens and Vandyke. To see Rubens to advantage in England, the student must go to Blenheim or the Grosvenor Gallery; to see Vandyke, he must run to Windsor or to Wilton. To understand and appreciate the Dutch School, there is no occasion to go out of England—the private collections in this country containing nearly the whole of the best examples of the school. Jacob Ruysdael, from the Queen's collection at Buckingham Palace, at Lord Ashburton's, at Sir Robert Peel's, at Mr. Hope's, at the National Gallery, in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, and in other private houses throughout England. What a school for study is to be found in every picture-gallery in Sydney Cooper has built his style on Cuyp, and our water-colour painters are under infinite obligations to Wouvermans. The pastoral sunshines of the former, and the hay-yards and river scenes of the latter, have supplied subjects and hints to thousands of artists—many artists living by skilful repetitions and adaptations of their beauties.

The works of Philip Wouvermans are well worthy the attention and close examination of a painter. One of the pictures in the gallery, which Sir Joshua admired, in his journey through Flanders and Holland, was the "Hay-cart"—a similar subject to the picture by the same master, now in the Bridgewater Gallery, and engraved in our present Number. Wouvermans has three distinct manners of painting: his middle manner is his best; his early and late styles wanting that liquid softness of touch so characteristic of his middle period. He drew horses to great perfection—with equal correctness and spirit—of a beautiful form, and always in unison with their forms. The favourite grey horse is to be found in almost all his works; and many young collectors and connoisseurs have had a picture imposed upon them as by Wouvermans, from the fact that a grey horse formed a principal object in the foreground. Wouvermans was born in 1620, and died in 1668; and the collections in this country are especially rich in his best works. Her Majesty has a fine "Hay Harvest" of his middle period; Mr. Hope, one of his finest works, in a different style; and Sir Robert Peel, the last picture he ever painted. Peter Wouvermans was an inferior artist to his brother Philip.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the seventh concert, last Monday, the symphonies were Haydn's No. 2 (grand) in D, and Beethoven's No. 7 in A; and the overtures were Beethoven's "Coriolanus" (encored), Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," and Mozart's "Zauberflöte." Here was a magnificent assemblage of instrumental inspirations, eminently calculated to display the powers of the fine orchestra under Costa's direction to the highest advantage, and great was therefore the enjoyment of the auditory: Beethoven's wonderful conception, the No. 7, being the prominent item of attraction. Its execution was unprecedentedly grand, finished, and imposing: the pianissimo won from the players by the skilful conductor, and the management of the crescendo in the allegretto in A minor, must be quoted as the triumph of executive feeling and precision, and great was the sensation. Mr. Henry Blagrove, who is the first English violinist, performed Spohr's second concerto, with his well-known purity of tone and faultless mechanism; he was immensely applauded, both by his colleagues and the company. Mdlle. Charton sang effectively the grand scena from Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and Queen Elizabeth's air from Ambroise Thomas's opera, "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été, in which her Majesty avows her affection for the poet Shakspeare in these strains:—

> Mon Dieu! laisse à mes âme
> Sa douce et pure flamme;
> Du haut de ma grandeur,
> Veux-tu sur lui baisser

Mr. Thomas makes the Queen depict her emotions in a series of vocal variations, precisely as he has done with the *gruelle* in the "Café." It is possible that the French composer never heard Mendelssohn's music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

M. Stockhausen gave artistically an air from Boieldieu's "Red Riding Hood," and Herr Formes sang the "Non più andrai" of Mozart, having been engaged in the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who had a severe cold and hoarseness. The final concert of the series will be on the 23rd of June.

MUSICAL UNION.

At the fifth meeting, on Tuesday, the scheme comprised Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, No. 5, Op. 44, and Mozart's Quintet in G minor, finely executed by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, Webb, and Seligmann; Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D, Op. 70, played by Halle, Ernst, and Seligmann; and the "Ave Maria" of Schubert, exquisitely rendered by the new violoncellist, M. Seligmann, a player of great and deserved repute in Paris. The fourth extra meeting will be next Tuesday; and the Director's annual *matinée* is fixed for the 24th, at which there will be the "lions" of the season combined in one programme.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

At the ninth performance, and sixth evening meeting, last Wednesday, at the Queens Anne-street Rooms, the quartets were No. 5, in B flat, Op. 18, and No. 11, in F minor, Op. 95, besides Mendelssohn's quatuor, No. 5, in E flat, Op. 44, and the andante in E, and scherzo in A minor (encored), of his posthumous works. These classic productions were finely executed by Ernst, Cooper, Hill, and Rousselot. No. 14 of the Beethoven set has not yet been performed. The tenth meeting of the season will be on Wednesday evening, the 25th, for the benefit of M. Rousselot, the director, who has ably and unostentatiously exerted himself for the society.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the fifth "conversazione," held on Thursday evening, at the rooms in the Adelphi, which were filled with a numerous and fashionable assemblage, including several foreigners of distinction, in addition to the display of divers works of art, a performance of English glees and madrigals took place. The scheme comprised Sir H. R. Bishop's "Breathe, my harp," and "Oh! bold Robin Hood;" Webbe's "Discord, dire sister;" Callcott's "Would you know my Celia's charms;" Horsley's "Nymphs of the forest," and "By Celia's arbour;" Calcott's "With sighs, sweet rose;" W. Beale's "Come, let us join the roundelay: Danby's "When Sappho tuned," and "L. Venosta's "Wreath now your Christmas sleigh ride." This second treat of English music seemed to be highly appreciated and relished by the company. The singers were Mr. Danby's "When Sappho tuned," and "L. Venosta's "Wreath now your Christmas sleigh ride." This second treat of English music seemed to be highly appreciated and relished by the company. The singers were Mr. Hatton, with his clever and character-ic accompaniments, was much admired.

We are glad to perceive that our native artists are not altogether supine during the Great Exhibition. Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty, it has been resolved that our foreign visitors, as well as the amateurs at home, shall have the opportunity of hearing selections of the finest English glees and madrigals, one of the great specialities in art in this country, conducted by Mr. Pearsall, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal. The first of the series of performances will take place this day, at Wilis's Rooms, and our principal singers are engaged as executants.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The honorary secretary of the grand gathering in this ancient and interesting city, during the last week in August next, has had the good fortune to engage the rival *Fachesi*, Mdlle Parodi (of Her Majesty's Theatre), and Signor Tamberlik (of the Royal Italian Opera) together with Miss Birch (our eminent soprano), Misses Williams and Dolby (the fine contralto), the two great English tenors, Lockey and Sims Reeves, and the famous Herr Pischek, the Austrian basso. Nothing disparaged by the attractions of the Exhibition, twelve gentlemen of the county and city have come forward in the cause of charity and art to officiate as stewards.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the harpist, gave his seventeenth annual concert on Monday morning, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, assisted by Mdlle. Coulon (piano), Herr Goffrie, and Miss R. Collins (violin), M. Rousselot (violoncello), Regondi, Oberthür, and the Lockwood family. Mr. Chatterton's pupils, Misses Lockwood, who played Mr. F. Chatterton's "Introduction" and "Grand March," composed in honour of Prince Albert. The vocalists were the Misses Birch, S. and C. Cole, Messers. B. Young, H. Rose, Sanctis, D. Sutton, Mdme. Lemaire, Mdlle. Rummel, Signor Arrigotti, and Mr. F. Bodda, with M. Kiallmark as accompanyist.

Miss Clari Allen had an evening concert last Tuesday, at Crosby-hall, aided by Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Poole, Miss Rafter, Misses S. and C. Coles, Miss M. Collins, Miss Dora Mitchell, Herr Hengis, Messrs. F. Bodda, Rafter, G Perren, Ellis, Drayton, Camus (flute), Vioti Collins (violin), Madame Parish Alvars (harp), with Messrs. Lavenu and Gilbert as conductors.

The Russian Fandango Sentisteach de Beulpz, gave a morning concert on Tuesday at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-operation of Mr. F. Chatterton, Herr Hausmann, Don J. and R. Cobos, and Signora Nappi. Miss Emilie and Miss Catharine de Beulpz (eight years of age) were pupils, the latter playing Meyerbeer's "Robert, toi que j'aime." Miss Sophia is a pianist; Messrs. Lavander and Nicolai are singers, the latter being also a pianist. The Family Band of Beulpz, as well as executants, is composed of the same performers.

The Royal Society of Female Musicians, established in 1839 for the relief of its distressed members, held their annual concert for the benefit of the institution on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, under the patronage of her Majesty, and the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge. Mr. W. S. Bennett and Mr. L. Sloper were the conductors, and Mr. H. Blagrove the first violin. The solo players were Madame Parish Alvars (harp), Herr Tauer (piano), and Signor Bottesini (contrabasso), and the vocalists Misses Birch, M. Williams, Dolby, Nearne, Pyne, Mrs. Wilde, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle. B. Johannsen, and Mdlle. Zerr; Messrs Manvers, Lawler, and A. Braham, Herr Formes, Herr Reichart, and Herr Pischek.

Mdlle Coulon, the clever pianist, had her annual morning concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, with the co-operation of M. Jaques Herz (piano), M. Frelon (organ), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), M. Sainton (violin), and M. Rousselot (violoncello); with Messrs. L. Sloper, Biletta, and Frelon as conductors, and Misses Birch, E. Birch, Messent, Mdlle. Graumann, Mr. Herbert, M. Jules Lefort, Signori Marchesi and Tamberlik, vocalists

Miss Emma Busby, the pianist, with the aid of M. Tellefsen (piano), Herr Dieshmann (violin), Signor Piatti (violoncello), Mdlle. Johannsen, Mdlle. Graumann, and M. Stockhausen, gave a *matinée musicale* on Thursday, at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street.

M. Szekely's (pianist) evening concert took place on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, aided by Miss Bassano, Herr Reichart, M Remyndi, the Hungarian violinist; Piatti, and Hausmann.

Mrs Sinclair, at the Music Hall, on Friday night, presented a new entertainment, "The Jacobite Bridal," entitled "Mrs Sinclair sans Culotte," with herself as pianyist

Mdlle. Graumann had a *soirée* on Friday, assisted by Mdlle. Johannsen, Mrs. Endersohn, Sig. Marchesi, Herr Stockhausen, Herr Ernst, Sig. Piatti, Herr Eckert, and Sig. Biletta.

Mr. W. Binfield gave a morning concert, at Willis's Rooms, on Friday.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed at Exeter Hall, last night, under Costa's direction, Haydn's "Creation." Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes were the principal vocalists.

A grand subscription concert, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, was given last night at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, at which Miss Catherine Hayes, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Poole, Miss Dyles, Miss Woolf, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. G Buckland, and Herr Mengis appeared

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week comprise the annual concert of the excellent institution, the "Choral Fund," on Monday evening, at which Mr Joun Parry's "Notes;" and, in the morning, the first grand concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, with all the resources of the establishment, and Sworl, who will play Paganini's celebrated violin concerto. At Mr Distin's quartet concert, and M. Billet's *soirée*, will also be held on Monday.——On Tuesday, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper will have a morning concert; and the "Musical Union" will have a meeting.——On Wednesday, Mr. Hullah's eighth and last concert of ancient and modern music will take place, at which new works by Mr. Frank Mori and M. Charles Gounod will be executed, and M Stanislas Bavid's "*Matinée Littéraire et Musicale*," with the aid of Madame Viardot, will be given at Stafford House, by the kind permission of the Duchess of Sutherland.——On Friday, Mrs. Anderson's annual grand morning concert will be given, at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Italien Opera, with the entire vocal and orchestral resources of the establishment, and other *artistes* of note. Mr. G. Case will have a concertina *matinée*; and Messrs. H. and F. Blagrove a quartet *soirée*, on Friday.——A grand festival of military music, including 350 players, will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, in aid of the funds of the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. The *matinée* of Miss Kate Loder, and of Regondi and Kiallmark, take place this day.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

The three-act comic opera, "Raymond; ou, le Secret de la Reine," the libretto by MM. Rozier and Leuven, and the music by M. Ambroise Thomas, was very successfully produced in Paris, on the first inst., at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique; the Man with the Iron Mask is the hero of the story. Auber has just received from the King of Prussia the Cross of the Order of Merit in Science and Fine Arts.——Standigl has been singing lately at Leipsic.——Liszt is to be the new Intendant General of the Grand Ducal Weimar Theatre.——The new Intendant of the Berlin Royal Theatre has resolved to abolish the *claque*, all persons receiving orders are prohibited from expressing approbation or disapprobation.——Four works by Frederick the Great have just been published for the first time in Berlin.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, Prince Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Cambridge, honoured the second representation of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" with their presence on Saturday night. The acting and singing of Madame Sontag and Lablache were immensely applauded, and the lively opera went off with the greatest animation. The ballet, "Le Diable à Quatre," concluded the entertainments, Carotta Grisi appearing for the last time but one: she danced with more than ordinary grace and vivacity

On Tuesday night "Fidelio" was repeated for the fifth time, followed by the Waltzen ballet "L'Île des Amours."

On Wednesday, for the first time in England, the last appearance of Carlotta Grisi, the inimitable *danseuse* danced in selections from "Les Metamorphoses," "Le Diable à Quatre," "Esmeralda," and "Les Cosmopolites" "Norma" was the opera, "with the "Se fatal" duo by the two Lablaches, and the air from "Gustave" sung by Mdlle. C. Duprez.

The Italian adaptation of Scribe and Auber's "Enfant Prodigue," under the title of "Il Prodigo," was produced on Thursday. This five-act lyrical drama was brought out at the Academie Nationale de Musique, in Paris, on the 6th of December last. The director and lessee of Her Ma,esty's Theatre had made some arrangement for bringing out the opera in London, in 1850, but, owing to the delay in its production at the Parisian Grand Opera, his intention was frustrated. This, however, has proved to be a fortunate circumstance for the London manager, as the opera *de genre* of the Opéra Comique will be a cast which completely extinguishes the French one, as will be seen by the annexed names of the *artistes* of

	LONDON.	PARIS.
Jefiele	Madame Sontag	Mdlle Dameron.
Nefte	Madame Ugalde	Madame Laborde.
Lia	Madame Castellan	Mdlle Flenkell.
Azaele	Signor Gardoni	M Roger.
Reuben	M. Massol	M. Massol.
Boccorra	Signor Coletti	M. Obin.

To appreciate the value of the magnificent disposition of characters at our Italian Opera-house, beginning with the incomparable Sontag, it must be recollected that Madame Ugalde is the *prima donna* of the Opéra Comique, who acquired European fame as a singer of the florid school, and that she sings also the complete of the young camel-driver, given in Paris by Mdlle. Fetit-Brière. Of Roger, Gardoni, and Coletti it is only necessary to say that they are on a par comparison with the French cast; but Mr. Lumley in securing Massol made a veritable coup de théâtre, for there are not a few amateurs in Paris, who prefer and that to play the "Enfant Prodigue" without Massol, would be to give "Hamlet" without the *Prince of Denmark*. Massol, in fact, created such a sensation in Paris by his singing of *Reuben*, that the opera was mainly owing to him and the *divertissements*: here his glory will in no way be diminished; but the two *prime donne* must share largely the honours of the splendid *ensemble*. The minor parts of *Anancphis*, *Nemoel*, *Gompsay*, *Dantonie*, &c. Mr. Marshall has painted some beautiful scenery, and the genera *mise en scène*, under Mr Harris's skilful and tasteful decoration, has worthily rivaled the famed one of the Paris National Opera.

The dramatic and musical situations in "Il Prodigo" are briefly as follow — The scene opens in the Valley of Gessen, with a picture of patriarchal life, as in the parable of the Prodigal Son. *Reuben* is the master of the flock; his son *Azaele* is betrothed to *Jefiele*; an unalloyed happiness is in store for the united family, but for the appearance of *Anancphis*, the Egyptian adventurer, who poses as brother and sister, and who infuses in the imagination of *Azaele* with such a glowing description of the glories of Memphis, that he is raving to visit the famed city, and *Jefiele* persuades her father-in-law to allow him to depart with *Amenophis*. In this act there is a fine prayer for the chorus a beautiful melody for Massol, with delicious accompaniments; a brilliant solo for Madame Ugalde, with a cavatina for the tenor; a dramatic duet for Madame Gardoni and Massol; a touching romance, in six-eight time, for Madame Sontag, with a clever instrumental under-current and a spirited finale depicting the sun's departure and the night.

In the second act we are in Memphis. *Azaele* is already plunged in dissipation, tempted by *Amenophis* and *Nefte*, and allured by *Lia*. In a chorus and solo, *Azaele* expresses his love for pleasure; the glorious march and procession of the bull Apis takes place, and is followed by an air of the High Priest (Coletti), and the entrance of the Almees, with the *pas de la séduction d'Io*, and the *pas des pagnotes*, for which Auber's music is especially beautiful. *Reuben*, with *Jefiele*, visit Memphis, to seek for *Azaele*, who is unrecognised by them in his rich attire. Here Massol sings the touching romance in G major with such sublime effect as to take the house by storm. In the march of the bull Apis, the ophicleide imitates the low bellowing of the bull ingeniously. The procession on the banks of the Nile, and the chorus to Isis, conclude this act.

In the third act are the orgies of *Boccorra* and his followers. Mdme. Sontag has a grand duo with Gardoni, besides a romance; and there is a concerted piece, in which *Azaele* is thrown into the Nile, after having saved *Jefiele* from the fangs of *Boccorra*. The *mise en scène* of this act defies description

In the fourth act, which opens in the desert, *Azaele* is seen in the lowest state of degradation and misery: Madame Ugalde sings the touching romance, "Tire, tir," with the quaint accompaniment of the bells; *Nefte* has another piece of exhilarating brilliancy, which displays the singer's vocal powers; and Gardoni has a grand scena, combining first an air of despair, and succeeded by a dream, in which there is his once happy home promised to him, and he resolves to return. Auber has been wonderfully successful in this scena, which is a perfect gem

MR. THACKERAY'S THIRD LECTURE.

This lecture, deferred from Thursday week on account of Ascot, was delivered last Thursday to a very numerous and highly respectable audience. The subject was R chard Steele. Mr Thackeray began with stating that a perfect man would be intolerable. He could not love, for an entirely just man could not love one better than another—a beautiful. vacuum better than a hunchback. To him the mental gift in loving would be absurd. He could not love, for he could not die. Selfishness is expedient, and faults are the conditions of character and conduct. Why not acknowledge at once that light is the cause of darkness, and death of life! With this tragical web of joy and grief lies the business of the humourous writer. Steele was far from perfection as a man and an author; weak and gentle, an easy prey, his life was endangered by the strange variety of good and evil fortune. At the Charter-house the lecturer had seen the furrule with which, no doubt, Dick Steele was corrected when a naughty boy. His little cane, with the crook the head boy of the school was as a demi-god. Joseph Addison was this object of wonder and admiration to poor Dick Steele, and continued to be such in the world. Steele commenced authorship as the fervent writer of "The Christian Hero," an amused his friends by the assumption of devotional seriousness—and truly, continued Mr. Thackeray, "a theologian in liquor is not a respectable object." From the rapture of Steele was not exempt. Steele's "Tatler," in their pleasant wit, were equal to Addison's

"Posterity," said Mr. Thackeray, "had been kinder to Steele than his contemporaries." The women should especially be his advocates, for he was the first writer who treated them with becoming respect. Mr Thackeray hinted that Shakespeare was deficient in this grace—a heresy we know once uttered, but which the more accurate criticism of modern days has disproved Swift scorned, and Addison laughed at, women. Steele it was who first paid a manly homage to their quickness and their understandings. His correspondences with his wife is as charming as it is artless.

But he was always in debt, and indulged in the gross manner of living common to the age in which he flourished. Mr. Thackeray drew a picture of a sort of "Barmecide Banquet" for eight people, which might serve to justify Steele on the objectionable points of his biography. He likewise compared passages from the essays of Swift, Addison, and Steele, to distinguish by the styles and dispositions of the three men. Not the deepest of thinkers, not the most brilliant of wits, Steele is our friend, and it is this which commends this kindest of writers to the affections of his readers.

Mr. Thackeray has very much improved in his delivery, and was sufficiently audible: but the change in his position is not an improvement. Sound radiates, and it requires much more force to project the voice from one end to the other, of so long a room, than from one of the sides to the opposite.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ascot and Hampton being over, the home spring circuit may be said to have closed, for we see nothing at all calculated to attract the metropolitans before Epsom. The provincials, therefore, are coming into play, and for some time to come, we shall have six or eight meetings every week. For that ensuing, there are six on paper, viz. Newton and Bibury, on Wednesday; Stockbridge and Barn-taple, on Thursday; and Lenham and Winchester. The following razettas also take place:—On Monday, at Lambeth and Chelsea: on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Henley; and on Wednesday at the Temple; besides three for near smaller affairs. The cricketing calendar shows the following matches:—Monday, at Lord's, Banbury, Wickham, and Stonbridge; Tuesd y, at Woolwich and Wickham; Wednesday, at Oxford, and the Oval, Kennington; Thursday, at Lord's, at the Oval, and Canterbury and Ross.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—There was an immense crowd in the room this afternoon; but, owing to the time necessarily occupied in settling the Ascot accounts, very l tle business was done on future events. Enough, however, was got through to admit of the following quotations:—

WURRY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES		
4 to 1 agst Abdallah		
NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—4 to 1 agst Udali.		
GOODWOOD CUP.		
10 to 3 agst Ephesdale]	10 to 1 agst Wat-Horse]	] 10 to 1 agst Montes
	10 to 1 —— Young Aislaidara]	
	ST. LEGER.	
7 to 2 agst Aphrodite]	7 to 1 agst Hernandez	] 10 to 1 agst Miserrima
	DERBY	
15 to 1 agst Brother to Elf-	20 to 1 agst Yorick (t)	] 33 to 1 agst Clarendrace
thorpe	33 to 1 —— Hexakin (t)	40 to 1 —— Lapelle. (t)
28 to 1 —— Rome-brawcal (t)	33 to 1 —— Daniel O'Rourke	40 to 1 —— Augur (t)
	(t)	

THURSDAY.—No betting.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The commencement of Manchester races, on the same day, by drawing away several patrons, either owners of horses or members of the ring, to some extent prejudiced the gathering on Wednesday on Moulsey Hurst. It happened fortunately, however, that after two wretchedly cold wet days the weather proved extremely favorable. This, and an unusually good list, the results of an improved and more liberal management, attracted a large company, the attendance, although it evidently lacked something in fashion, being in numbers fa.ly up to what we have usually seen on the first day.

The racing does not call for a very lengthy report.

The Grand Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Goodman's Lollipop, 1. Mr. Merry's Ironmaster, 2.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes (Handicap) of 50 sovs each.—Mr. R. Barrow's Abdallah (G. E. Sharp), 1. Major Pitt's Vamypre (Sly), 2.

The Innkeeper's Purse of 30 sovs added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Fawn Pas (T. Smith), 1. Mr. F. P. Rolt's Preslaw (Sharp), 2.

The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs each. Major Martin's Lady Isabel (W. Adslade), 1. Captain Lowther's Barbara Bell (Thompson), 2.

A Plate of £50, given by the South-Western Railway, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. G. Douglas's Leybourne (Hammond), 1. Major Martyn's The Moor (W. Adslade), 2.

TUESDAY.

The extremely wretched state of weather caused a very thin attendance; everything looked gloomy and desolate. The horses, however, started punctually at the appointed times.

The Richmond Stakes (Handicap) of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added.—Abdallah (Gregory), 1. Harry, 2.

The Queen's Plate.—Mr. Bewley's Presto (Sharpe), 1. Mr. Goodman's Chaddington, 2.

The Secret Stakes (Handicap) of 10 sovs each.—Mr. May's Reindeer (Mr. Bevile), 1. Mr. Carew's Eva, 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. For two-yr-olds.—Mr. J. Osborne's Merry Bird, 1. Mr. Folley's Trousseau, 2.

The Pandora Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Halford's Prime Minister. 1. Mr. Critchley's Kingfisher, 2.

The Union Cup of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each.—Mr. J. Osborne's Ta Ta Girl, 1. Mr. W. Mosley's Alonzo, 2

The Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. For three-yr-olds.—Mr. Saxon's The Black Doctor, 1. Mr. J. Lillie's Queen Bee, 2

TUESDAY.

Handicap Stakes.—Le Juif, 1; Aristocrat, 2.

The Two Years Old Stakes.—Paddy Bird, 1; High Sheriff, 2.

The Trades' Cup.—Paquesta, 1; Black Doctor, 2.

Novel Theatre in Paris.—A new theatre has been built in Paris, the interior arrangement of which is of an entirely novel construction. It is situate in the Rue Neuve St. Nicolas, and has been built under the direction of an enterprising gentleman named Barthélemy. The form of the interior is that known as the horse-shoe—it is sufficiently capacious to contain 3000 spectators, and from every part of the house a good view can be obtained of the stage without the least inconvenience. The roof is entirely round, the centre being so arranged that the sound can be transmitted to all parts of the theatre, and that so easily, that, with a smaller number in the orchestra, and with less exertion to the singers or actors, much greater effect is produced. One of the most striking of the changes presented to the eye of the spectator is the situation of the orchestra; instead of being, as is at present the case, placed in front of the spectator, where often times, if they do not obstruct the view of those on a level with them, they frequently divert the attention by a moving forest of fiddlesticks, they are placed over the front of the stage, in a manner out of sight. The *chef* alone retains his place, where he can at once direct the singers on the stage and the instrumentalists. Another alteration, and in this case an undoubted improvement, is the removal of the foot-lights, thus at once clearing away an obstruction to the spectator, and a great source of annoyance to the actor, by the constant dazzling of the lights in his face. The effect of throwing a strong light on the stage is amply provided for by a different arrangement of a sort of chandelier in the roof, by which the strongest light is thrown on the necessary parts, without at the same time causing the slightest annoyance to that portion of the spectators who are in the upper portion of the house. The curtain, too, instead of falling from the roof, are made to revolve on a pivot in the most satisfactory manner. They are not at opaque, as in other theatres, but, by a peculiar arrangement, and by adopting different degrees of transparency, some good illusions are produced. A public experiment of the changes in the new building is shortly to take place, in the presence of a commission named by the Minister of the Interior, at which a great number of the members of the National Assembly are to be present.

The Emperor of Russia had a narrow escape from destruction on a railroad near Cracow, when returning from Olmütz to Warsaw recently. Notice had not been sent up the line of the intended departure of the Imperial train, and when near a station the carriage of the Emperor's was saved from collision with another train solely by the presence of mind of the engineer who drove the locomotive of the Emperor's carriage. By an extraordinary effort he brought the locomotive to a stand, and the signals to the approaching train were in time for its speed to be relaxed, so that no accident occurred.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J C W—The pieces are terribly crowded Can you not dispense with some of them?

Sir Edmund.—Your suggestion is quite impracticable at the present moment

Pawnpots, Lonelinster—You can refer to Staunton's "Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of any bookseller. The price is 5s

Moor Park.—You can castle your King "with a Castle that is in prize of your adversary's Queen"

B B, Torquay.—You are quite mistaken. Look at the position again attentively

Judy.—Many thanks for many obliging communications

Juvenile.—We have not time to wade through your interminable variations at this bustling period

Rhuvo.—Simply because they did not stay until after our account was sent in

Argus.—Your subscription to the Tourney.st is in good time, as the list will not close till the termination of the contest Send by Post-office order, payable to Robert Longbottom, Esq 2c, George's Club, Cavendish-square "Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn,

A Merchant.—I Subscribers of one guinea and upwards, are entitled to a copy of the whole of the games played in the Tourney.st Matches. 2. A list of all subscribers will be given shortly, but we have not room for it just now

A Continental Player.—The 'h back volumes of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* may be got of Hastings, publisher, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields

S S H—The word "chess" in the last sentence of the paragraph giving an account of the Tournament in the preceding Number of our Journal, is, as you suggest, an obvious misprint for "sing)

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 854, by Simple Simon, M E R, E S, Deveron, R F, Bombardier, and C C

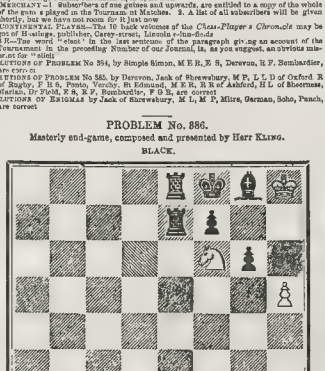
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 855, by Deveron, Jack of Shrewsbury, M P, L L D of Oxford R of Rugby, F B S, Penn, Verdi, St Edmund, M E R, R S E of Ashford, H L of Rheetmas, Marian, Dr Flett, R S, K P, Bombardier, F O B, and Carrie correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Jack of Shrewsbury, M L, M P, Miss, German, Soho, Punch, are correct

PROBLEM No. 886.

Masterly end-game, composed and presented by Herr Kling.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

GAMES IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following well-fought games form part of the spirited Joust between Mr. Wyvill, M.P., and Captain Kennedy:

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to B 4th	P to K 3d	19. Q to Q 3d (*d*)	Kt to K R 6th (ch)
2. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th		
3. P takes P	P takes P	20. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 5th	21. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
5. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K B 3d	22. Q to her B 4th	Kt takes K P
6. B to K Kt 2d	P to Q B 3d	23. Q takes Q R	P to K Kt 4th (*e*)
7. P to K 4th	Castles	24. P takes Kt	P takes B
8. K Kt to K 2d	B to K 3 4th	25. Kt takes P	Q to her 2d
9. Q to her Kt 3d	P to Q R 4th	26. P to K 6th	B to Q B 2d
10. P to Q R 3d	B to Q Kt 2d	27. Q to Q 4th	B to Q B 3d
11. Q takes Q Kt P (*a*)	Q R to his 3d	28. Q R to Q sq	R to Q sq
12. Q to her Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 3d	29. Kt to K 2d (*f*)	R to K sq
13. Castles	K Kt to K 5th	30. B to Kt 2d	R to K 3d
14. Kt takes Q P (*b*)	Q to K Kt 4th (*c*)	31. Kt to K B 4th	R to K R 3d
15. Q Kt to K B 4th	Q to K R 3d	32. P to K 6th	Q to Q Kt 2d
16. P to K B 3d	Kt to K Kt 4th	33. P takes K B P (ch)	K to K B sq
17. P to K 4th	B to K 3d	34. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	35. Q takes R	

And White surrendered.

(a) The books hazardous, but we believe it is quite sound.
(b) A remarkable move; as, as it is remarkable.
(c) If he had taken the Kt, the following moves will show that Black must have gained more than an equivalent for his Kt:

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
14.	P takes Kt	18. B takes Kt	Kt to K B 3d
15. Q takes P	B to K 5th	17. Q to her 4th, &c.	
(d) Winning a piece			
(e) Mere desperation			
(f) We should have preferred the more expeditious route of P to K 6th; for suppose—			
BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE
29. P to K 6th	B takes Q P (ch) (best)	32. P takes B, B P (ch)	K takes P (best)
30. R takes B	Q takes R (ch)	33. Kt to K 3d (dr covering ch and winning the Rook)	
31. Q takes Q	K takes Q		

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P takes K B P	K R takes P
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18. Q R to Kt sq	Kt to Q 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d	19. B to K Kt 4th	B to K B 3d
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 4th
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3d	21. B takes Kt	R takes B
6. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	22. Q B to Q R 3d	K B to his sq
7. K B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d	23. P to K R 3d	K B to K 2d
8. Castles	K B to Kt 2d	24. Q to Kt 3d	Q B to Q Kt 3d
9. K to K R sq	Kt to K 2d	25. R to Q 3d	Q R to Q Kt 3d
10. Q to K Kt 4th	Castles	26. K R to B 2d	K to Kt sq (a)
11. Q to K 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq	27. Q R to K Kt sq	R to K 4th
12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	28. R to K 3d	P to Q 5th
13. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 4th	29. Kt to Q Kt 3d	R to K Kt 4th (*b*)
14. P to K 5th	P to Q B 3d	30. Q to K sq	Q to her B 2d (*c*)
15. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q B 4th	31. P takes R	R takes It
16. K B to K 2d	Kt to Q B 3d	32. Q takes R	
	And wins in a few more moves.		

(a) The books like less time; but the tempting move of R takes K P would have been unwise. For example—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26.	R takes K P	26. Q to K Kt 5th
27. P takes B	R takes Q (ch)	27. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)
28. Q takes R	Q takes P (ch)	28. Q takes Q B—and wins

(b) He should rather have played P to K 4th we think, and, in that case, White would have had a very difficult game to play

(c) This was an obvious oversight, and of course lost the game.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The world-absorbing attraction of the Exhibition has not been without its influence upon the votaries of Caissa, and a sensible diminution of playing has been evident on the five days of the past week. The culminating point of interest in the matches now appears to be the coming struggle between the last pair of competitors, and the promised after-match for 100 guineas aside, between the victor and any combatant who may dare him to a final contest for the honours of the championship. The following is the result of the play, up to the time we write, in the second section of encounters:—

In the match between Messrs. Andersen and Szen seven games have been played,

Andersen winning	4
Szen "	2
Drawn "	1.

In the match between Mr. Wyvill, M.P, and Captain Kennedy, eight games have been played;

Wyvill winning	4.
Kennedy "	3.
Drawn	1.

In the match between Messrs. Williams and Mucklow four games have been played, the former winning the whole.

In the match between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz, four games have been played, each party winning two.

We have not space this week to give any detailed account of the progress of provincial contests. It must suffice to state, that, of the ten principal opponents Messrs. Brian, of Oxford; Baden, of Hull; Rauker,, of Oxford; and Hodges, of Reading, have been declared prize bearers, and have now to contend with one another in the second series of matches.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cavalry Regiments for the Cape.—It is reported that another cavalry regiment, in addition to the 9th Lancers under orders, will go to the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the last Lieutenant. The 6th Dragoon Guards (carabiniers) is the first cavalry regiment which stands for foreign service, and will probably be selected.

The New Zealand Command.—It is understood that the late Major-General Pitt will be, anceeded by Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, of the 58th Regiment, serving at New Zealand, and that no general officer will in future be appointed to this command.

The Infantry Reinforcements for the Cape.—Five hundred men of the 2nd Queen's Infantry are to proceed, about the end of this week, to the Cape in the *Megæra*, which steamer was ready for sea at Sheerness on Saturday: the remainder of the regiment, about 100 men, together with drafts from the *depôts* of the 6th, 45th, 73rd, and reserve battalion 91st regiments, will proceed to the colony in the Summer freight ship.

Strength of the Military Force in Ireland.—It appears from an official account, that the number of troops serving in Ireland have, in consequence of the quiet and improved condition of that country, been reduced from about 26,000 to the present strength of 18,000 men.

Leave of Absence to Officers of the Marines.—Colonels Commandant of the Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich divisions, have been authorised to grant leave of absence, not exceeding one week, between the 6th and 30th of this month, to such officers of the respective divisions as may wish to visit the Exhibition in Hyde-park

Settlement of Officers in the Colonies.—A memorandum has just been issued from the Horse Guards, which contains some deviations from the terms of settlement in the colonies hitherto in vogue For instance, the clause which gave to officers on half-pay residing in the colony where they proposed to settle all the privileges of military and naval settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, has been altogether omitted. A claus has at the same time been added, fixing the upset price of land, at the Cape of Good Hope, at 2s per acre in the old colony, and 6s. per acre in the district of Natal.

The Paymasters and Pursers of the Navy.—The Admiralty have appointed a committee to inquire into the operation of the new pay and provision system, so judiciously introduced into the navy, as it affects the losses sustained by the paymasters and pursers; and the amount of compensation, and the mode in which it shall be granted, to this class of officers. The chairman of the committee is Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings Maitland, K.C.B., and among the members are Rear-Admiral Collier, C.B.; Captain Sir R. Grant, Captain Plumridge, Captain the Hon. F. Pelham, &c. We understand that the principal questions for the committee will be whether the paymasters and pursers shall be paid as at present or by a fixed salary.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, SOUTHWARK.

The annual examination of the pupils of this excellent institution took place at the Institution on Friday, the 6th inst., under the presidency of the Bishop of Chichester. As it was found impossible to include all the subjects in one day, the pupils had been tested as to their attainments in secular knowledge on the previous Wednesday, by the Rev. G. E. Tate, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark, and the Rev. Christopher Crofts, Head Master of Camberwell Collegiate School. These gentlemen attended the meeting on Friday, and delivered in their reports, which were highly satisfactory. They stated that the pupils had read, by means of the raised type, with perfect fluency; that the upper classes were thoroughly acquainted with arithmetic, and had worked difficult problems by means of the pentagonal arithmetic board; that they were able to write with facility, by means of an apparatus invented for that purpose; and that they displayed a very competent knowledge of etymology, English history, geography, and the use of the terrestrial globe.

The Rev. Jeffery R. Foot, the chaplain, then gave in his report of the state and progress of the Institution during the past year. He stated that the general health of the pupils had been excellent, no death having occurred during the year; and that the conduct of the inmates had been, with scarcely any exception, exemplary

The Bishop then proceeded to examine some of the pupils in portions of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, which they had committed to memory. Every portion for which he Lordship called was repeated with perfect accuracy, and a number of searching questions which he proposed were all answered promptly and intelligently.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow; the venerable Archdeacon Robinson, Master of the Temple; the Rev. C. B Dalton, Rector of Lambeth; and the Right Hon. Lord Radstock. After which the Bishop proceeded, in a very kind and condescending manner, to distribute some prizes which had been adjudged by the committee to the most deserving among the pupils.

During the examination, Mendelssohn's choruses, "For He the Lord our God," and "Holy, holy," from the "Elijah;" and Purcell's anthem, "Oh, sing unto the Lord," were effectively performed by the choir, which is wholly composed of blind persons; and at half-past five the company separated, highly gratified with all they witnessed and heard.

The School for the Indigent Blind was opened in the year 1799, and the number of pupils, which at first was 12, has gradually increased to 150, the number of inmates at present: 408 persons have been returned to their families, able to earn a livelihood, or, at least, a considerable portion of it, according to their abilities.

The male pupils are taught to make baskets of all descriptions, rugs, mats, cocoa-nut matting, shoes, and brushes. The females learn to knit, and execute every kind of needle work. The fine basket, a kind of rope of peculiar strength and utility. All the junior pupils are instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as are consistent with their position and prospects in life

The institution is open to the public every Thursday afternoon, between the hours of three and five. On other days, admission may readily be obtained by application to the chaplain or superintendent. There is also a public performance of sacred music on the third Wednesday in each month, at three o'clock P.M., tickets of admission to which may be obtained at the Institution.

A general court of the governors and friends of the Institution was held, on Thursday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. It appeared from the report, that artiles manufactured entirely by the pupils had realised upwards of £1300 during the year. The receipts for the last quarter were £3384 19s. 4d., and the disbursements £3546 7s. 7d., leaving a balance of £838 11s. 9d. The accounts were adopted, and the meeting separated.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, REDHILL.

The quarterly general court of the governors of the Philanthropic Society was held on Wednesday week, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgatestreet; Mr. William Gladstone in the chair. The Secretary stated that the number of inmates in the farm-school, at Redhill, was at the present time 80; 31 had been sent out as emigrants to Port Philip and New Brunswick, and 40 others had been provided with places in England. Since the 1st of January of the current year, 32 inmates had been admitted into the Institution. The total receipts to the 31st December, 1850, from all sources, was £16,410 1s.; and, after all expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £2084 2s. 7d.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to introduce our readers to the economy of the Society in its new location at Redhill, an Engraving of which, on the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, appeared in the Illustrated London News for May 3, 1851.

The celebrated Mirabeau, some sixty years ago, urged with his natural vehemence the importance of placing all schools and institutions of benevolence at a distance from large towns and cities, and of making country and out-door occupations the staple of their training and employments. He grounds his arguments on the many disadvantages both as to health and economy which such establishments have to contend with when placed in populous and crowded neighbourhoods, where the children cannot have free exercise; where at every turn they must be met by some of the infectious influences and examples to which they owe their depravity or destitution—and where they can be reared only in the same spirit, and with the same aims and habits, as the miserable parents or associates who have deserted or corrupted them.

Just as this view appears, strengthened as it is by the importance of checking, in every way, the evident tendency of the rural population to locate itself in towns under the attraction of higher wages or less arduous occupations, very few of our schools or charities appear to have acted on it. The idea seems but rarely even to have been entertained, and, when canvassed, to have been almost immediately abandoned. Some approach to it was made in the planting of the St. Anne's Society Schools, at Brixton; a nearer one in the admirable but short-lived establishment of the Children's Friend Society, at Hackney. But it was not till public interest and public attention were aroused by the successful progress of the great French Convict School and Agricultural Colony, at Mettray, that any earnest effort was made to realise the view in England. In 1849, the Philanthropic Society, an ancient and respectable charity, incorporated for the reformation of young offenders, removed its establishment from Southwark to a farm of 130 acres at Redhill, the junction station of the Brighton and Dover Railways, and avowedly adopted a system of

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, AT REDHILL.

arm and garden employment for its young inmates, on the twofold ground that this would conduce most to their immediate improvement, both physical and moral, and be most ultimately useful to them as preparing them for emigration, an end to which they are trained to look as the great prize of their attainment.

This curious experiment has been commenced about two years, Prince Albert laying the first stone of the buildings represented in our Illustration, in April, 1849. But it can hardly be said to have had a fair trial till within the last few months, when the additional buildings being completed and the requisite machinery of masters, &c. being obtained, the Society began to work upon a larger scale. At the period of our visit the establishment at Redhill contained about 100 lads, varying from 11 to 20 years of age, almost wholly employed (under the superintendence of common country labourers) in the usual farming occupations. Some forty or fifty were pointed out to us as preparing to go abroad in the course of the spring and summer, as thirty-one had done during the year 1850. The farm appeared in good cultivation, several considerable portions being already under the spade. The stock included a score of good cows and fatting bullocks, a small flock of sheep, three horses, and from 100 to 200 pigs, of all ages and dimensions.

The boys appeared remarkably cheerful and healthy. We were assured that their employment on the land had presented much fewer difficulties than had been anticipated; and the vigorous way in which three or four comparatively little fellows were handling their spades and mattocks in the course of trenching a piece of stiff clay land, gave us good evidence that many of them at least had become useful and willing labourers. A curious feature of the School is the entire absence of walls and mere discipline officers. The boys are scattered in small parties over the farm, and seemed to have ample opportunities for making their escape. The discipline, however, appears to be well maintained and steadily enforced. It is, of course, grounded on moral influence and inducement; the officers being wholly educational, and the boys being treated on a strict system of personal responsibility. They have generally, we were assured, answered fully to the confidence placed in them; few, comparatively, having deserted from the school; little or no annoyance having been experienced by the neighbourhood; and the various penalties and corrections with which their faults have been visited having been borne with cheerful submission. The chief punishments appeared to be loss of diet, forfeiture of their little weekly earnings, and short solitary imprisonment.

On the whole, we were much struck by the evidence which the School afforded to the force of kindness, the beneficial influence of real country training, and the degree of self-regulation to which young natures can be brought; and we could not help joining in the wishes which the Chaplain (who is its immediate superintendent) expressed to us, that ere long more moral discipline and more industrial instruction might be introduced into our national and British schools, to the amendment of the system of mere mental and intellectual excitement which is still miscalled education; and that especially our pauper schools might be placed upon a similar footing, and the managers of our various charitable schools and asylums in London be induced to follow the good example which the Philanthropic treasurer (Mr. Gladstone) and his colleagues have set, and to transfer their various institutions also to a country site.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—EXAMINA[illegible] OF THE [illegible]—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE SISTERS CRUVELLI.

OUR Artists have given the portraitnre of the sisters Cruvelli, now engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Cruvelli, the contralto, has not yet made her *début*. she has only sung at Madame Puzzi's morning concert, on the 26th ult. Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli, the *prima donna*, made her appearance in *Fidelio*, on the 30th ult., which part she has repeated five times, and *Norma* thrice.

The sisters were born at Bielefeld, in PRUSSIA, and are daughters of a Protestant clergyman. The remarkable talents displayed by the demoiselles Cruvelli, at an early age, for music, was the inducement to send them to Paris, SIX years since, to complete their education under Fermarini and Bordogni. Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli sang for the first time in public at the concert given by the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, in Paris, September 12th, 1847. It was Bordogni, the famed professor of singing at the Paris Conservatoire, who advised that she should essay the lyric stage: her original name Cruwel, was forthwith Italianised into Cruvelli; and from Paris she went to Milan, and presented herself to Merelli, the director of the Scala; but on the journey she had lost her voice, and was on the point of returning to Germany, when Lamberti, a *maestro*, was consulted, and in a little time her voice returned fresher and stronger than before. Before the close of 1847, Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli made her *début* on the lyric stage, at Venice, as *Elvira*, in Verdi's "Ernani." She was then engaged for the London season of 1848, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and on the 15th of February she appeared for the first time in this country in the same part, an account of which, with her portrait, were published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 16, 1848. She sang *Elvira* five times; *Abigaille*, in "Nino," twice; *Lucrezia*, in "I Due Foscari," four times; *Odabella*, in "Attila," five times; *Lucrezia Borgia*, three, *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière;" and the *Countess*, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," to Lind's *Susanna*, several times. The star of the Swedish Nightingale was so completely in the ascendant during the season, that the promising indications of Mdlle. Cruvelli in the various characters she delineated were overlooked, and the young *artiste* returned to Germany, where she gave dramatic performances and concerts in divers places, appearing at the Berlin Royal Italian Opera just prior to the Revolution. From the Prussian capital she went to Trieste, playing Verdi's *Lady Macbeth*, *Norina* in "Don Pasquale," *Norma*, &c. Last year she sang, at Milan and Genoa, *Lucrezia Borgia*, *Norma*, &c., with the greatest success. Her last part was in a new opera, "Gondoliere," by Sig. Chiaramonte, a Neapolitan composer. In the second week in April last, Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli made her first appearance at the Théâtre Italien, in Paris, under Mr. Lumley's direction, as *Elvira* to Mr. Sims Reeves' *Ernani*. Her reception was most enthusiastic, and she repeated the character several times to crowded houses. She is now in her twenty-second year: her face is of the Teutonic mould, and her figure of the middle height; her manner dramatic, and style energetic. Her voice is of extraordinary compass; and when she will have acquired the complete management of her vocal resources, and will abandon some youthful exaggerations, she bids fair to occupy the highest position on the operatic stage.

MADEMOISELLE CRUVELLI.

SCENE FROM "FIDELIO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE PRISONERS' CHORUS.

GRIEVE and Telbin's courtyard of the Spanish state prison, with the principal entrance in the background and the dungeons right and left, is an effectively arranged *tableau*, the effect of which is increased by the coming in of the prisoners, after they have received permission from *Rocco*, the gaoler (Formès), to take some fresh air in the garden, yielding to the earnest solicitations of *Fidelio* (Mdme. Castellan) and *Marcellina* (Mdlle. Bertrand).

SCENE FROM BEETHOVEN'S "FIDELIO," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, accompanied by Chevalier Van Rappard, Chevalier Casembroot, and Capt. R N., and suite, after a sojourn of seven weeks, left Mivart's Hotel, on his return to the Hague. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Baron Stratenus, Dutch Chargé d'affaires, accompanied his Royal Highness to Blackwall

The Prussian Minister of Trade, M. Von der Heydt, has proposed a congress of postal commissioners from all European Governments, in order to concert general arrangements for facilitating the conveyance of foot mails, eventually reducing postage, and drawing up uniform regulations for the communication of telegraphic despatches. He is said to contemplate a postage of twopence-halfpenny as the highest rate for a single or half-ounce letter within the contemplated great postal union of European states.

The funeral of Mr. Shell took place on the 28th ult., at the church of St. Michale Vestionni, at Florence. It was attended by the whole of the *corps diplomatique* and the Austrian and Tuscan generals and staff.

The Clackmannan and Kinross election has terminated in the return of Sir Ross-itude candidate, Mr. Johnstone, by a majority of 65 over his competitor, Mr. Adam.

Argyllshire election took place on Friday week, at Inverary. There being no opposition. Sir A. J. Campbell was returned.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the return of Mr. Crawford for the borough of Harwich.

There is a Government Bill in the House of Lords which has just been printed, to amend the acts for granting of sites for churches. By the present law, the land for such purposes in a parish is limited to one acre, which limitation it is declared, where the population is large, "is found to be productive of inconvenience and to prevent the extension of the education of the poor." The word "parish," it is proposed, shall signify an ecclesiastical district in any divided parish, so as to increase the number of sites for the education of the poor.

Some very heavy falls of snow have taken place in the north of Ireland within the past week, and several districts, especially the hills, have been covered with snow some inches deep.

The Exeter protest against the prolonged Synod has received 67 signatures, including 11 who had already signed a similar protest which originated at Plymouth. Upwards of a hundred clergymen have thus already formally protested against the Synod, and the example will be followed by many more. The last day for receiving signatures will be Tuesday, June 17.

In a curious book on the round towers of Ireland, published some years ago, the origin of the term Taxkes-foodle was traced to the Persian phrase, "Taski doorlah," or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard in his book on "Nineveh and its Remains," also mentions "Yanghi-dunia" as the Persian name of America.

The whole number of lunatics in the United States is 21,979, of which number New York has 4374, Massachusetts .040, Rhode Island 113, Pennsylvania 1739. It is estimated that, supposing 979 to have retired from practice, the annual emoluments of each practising lawyer are upwards of 1300 dollars, making the total income of the profession to be 21,500,000.

From a return which has been obtained at the instance of Mr. Anderson, it appears that the number of steamvessels that were registered at the port of London on the 1st January, 1851, was 392. At Newcastle, 138; Liverpool, 91; Shields, 70; Hull, 34; Sunderland, 33; Bristol, 31; Southampton, 24; Glasgow, 85; Leith, 23; Aberdeen, 21; Dundee, 19; Dublin, 44; Cork, 20, Belfast, 10, &c.

The Glasgow Police Statistics for the month of May show that no fewer than 823 *persons* were brought before the magistrate, charged with every conceivable crime and contravention—from child-murder and serious assault down to hanging clothes outside the windows. Out of the above total, the numbers brought up on criminal charges were 187, viz., 116 males and 71 females; and these were disposed of either by the sitting magistrates or remitted to higher courts the great majority of the prisoners, viz. 130, being accused of thefts. These criminals are not the deplorably ignorant beings they are generally supposed to be. Out of the 187 (many of them being under 13 years of age), 136 are able to read, and 79 able to read and write.

A whale of very large dimensions was taken on Friday week in Great Man's Bay, on the coast of Connemara (west of Ireland), and his capture was effected in rather an unscientific manner. The huge creature pursued some fish into a narrow creek where it was not wide enough to give him turning room, and there he stuck, and whenever he opened his immense jaws his assailants poured into the cavity large stones until they filled him so that teeth with grinder, an operation that took them a whole week to accomplish. In the end, however, they got a good supply of blubber for their labour.

Messrs. Russell, of Limerick, are about to commence the erection of an extensive flax factory adjoining their ship-building yard. The estimated outlay is £35,000.

In Cork, as well as in other ports of Ireland, a great diminution has occurred in the number of emigrants proceeding to America. The very favourable harvest prospects have probably had some effect in checking the emigration, which had been upon a scale of magnitude wholly unprecedented.

Mr. Somers, the banker for Sligo, who has been thereto opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill in all its stages, appears, by the division list published on Saturday morning, to have committed the strange blunder of voting for Sir H. Willoughby's amendment—one of the most arbitrary and objectionable. The honourable gentleman has felt it necessary to explain the mistake. "I fell into the error," he candidly acknowledges in a letter to a contemporary, "from sheer inadvertence, being under the impression that I had passed into the lobby to which the opponents of the bill have invariably withdrawn

The new Property-Tax Act, which received the Royal assent on Thursday week, is only for one year from the 5th April next. The three former acts were for three years each, commencing from the 5th and 6th Vict. The powers contained in the acts are continued, and there is a new provision in the present respecting taxation. It is enacted, that, if at the end of the year of assessment any person occupying lands for the purpose of husbandry assessed under Schedule B shall find and prove to the Commissioners that the profits and gains have fallen short of the assessment, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, on an appeal to them within three months, to cause an abatement to be made, and, in case the money should have been paid, to cause the same to be returned to the tenant-farmers.

Eleven sermons were on Sunday last preached in connexion with the Early Closing Association, by various ministers of dissenting chapels throughout the metropolis, on the spiritual and other evils of oppressive shop labour.

Mr. Alexander Henry Hastings Berkeley has been transferred from the post of *attaché* at Lisbon to a similar position at St. Petersburg.

Messrs. W. S. Shuttleworth and Co., of Fenchurch-street, have taken the contract to supply 48,000 lb. of tea for the use of her Majesty's navy, to be delivered at Deptford, Gosport, and Plymouth.

Her Majesty Queen Mary Adelaide of Sardinia was safely delivered of a Prince on the night of the 2nd. The christening took place on the following day, when the Royal infant received the following names:—Charles Albert Ferdinand Maria Eugene Odoacre Clarence. The Duke and Duchess of Genoa were sponsors, and represented by the Queen Dowager and Prince Eugene Carignan.

The following is an abstract of the grants for the civil services for the current year, as compared with 1850 and 1849. 1851, £3,948,102; 1850, £4,065,642; 1849, £3,988,904. The separate votes for the present year being as under:—Public works and buildings, £506,503; law charges and courts of judgments, £998 855; law and justice, £1,097,611; education, science, and art, £430,920; colonial, consular, and foreign service, £424,638; superannuations and charities, £107,798; special and temporary objects, £197,662; civil contingencies, £100,000.

On Saturday Colonel Sibthorp's bill for further "improving" the police in the metropolis and City of London was printed. The preamble proposes to prohibit advertising vans, and also poor musicians from playing in the streets, under a penalty of 40s., and, of course, commitment. A police constable sends such parties to be summoned (if Parliament should approve of the suggestion) to take the offender into custody.

A magnificent service of plate, for which upwards of 500 gentlemen of all shades of political creed, was presented on Tuesday last to Mr. Duncombe, Wednesday week, at the Council-house, as a testimonial of respect and esteem

On Saturday last, the anniversary banquet of the Eton Club took place at Soyer's Universal Symposium, Gore-house, Kensington; Lord De Tabley presided. Among the company present were Lord Vernon, Lord Grosvenor, Sir William Fraser, Sir Henry Wheatley, Dr. Harrey, &c.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by Major Blackall and Mr. Sadlier, to extend the remedies provided by the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act for the recovery of fee-farm rents under that act to all other fee-farm rents, and to other rents in Ireland reserved upon grants of land, in which the granters have no reversion, has passed through committee, and has had added to it a more elaborate specification of terms, and an exception to the effect that nothing in the act should give any remedy by ejectment for non-payment of rent in the case of any fee-farm rent, or rent reserved upon any grant or agreement for a grant in fee, &c.

Three large steamers, the *Ganges*, *Teviot*, and *Trent*, from different and opposite parts of the world, viz. from Egypt, the West Indies, and from Brazil, came up Southampton Water, one directly after another, yesterday morning. Such a sight is rarely witnessed. To see these immense steamers rounding Calshot Castle was a novel and interesting sight. They brought mails and news from the East Indies, West Indies, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and an exception to the effect that nothing in the act should give any remedy by ejectment for non-payment of rent in the case of any fee-farm rent, or rent reserved upon any grant or agreement for a grant in fee, &c.

It appears by a Parliamentary return, printed at the instance of Mr C. Lewis, that the total number of gallons of spirits distilled in Ireland in 1849 was 8,350,383, of which 603,333 paid duty for home consumption, and 8,90,031 were imported into England. In 1850 the quantity distilled was 2,993,034 gallons, 7,408,086 of which paid duty, and 828,138 were imported into England

The Messrs. Grierson, of Dublin, the Crown printers, are now preparing for publication 21,000 copies of the Book of Common Prayer; viz. 9000 copies, 24mo, minion size; 6000 ditto long primer size; and 10,000 copies 32mo size

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—On Saturday last, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Cardea and Mr. Hodgkinson) waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of receiving her Majesty's answer to the humble application of the citizens of London, that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to visit the Guildhall upon the occasion of the celebration of the Grand Exhibition of All Nations. His Lordship and the Sheriffs were most graciously received by her Majesty, who was pleased to state, that, from respect to the memory of a late statesman, the day of her Majesty's visit to the City should be postponed from Wednesday, the 2nd, to Wednesday, the 9th of July. It will be remembered that the late lamented death of Sir Robert Peel occurred on the 2d July, 1850.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE TO HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. On Saturday, the 28th instant, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the Royal Commissioners, the Foreign Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and their ladies, at dinner at the Mansion-house, in honour of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary dinner of the British Orphan Asylum was held on Tuesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. This institution was established in 1827, and since its establishment 344 orphan children have been under its care and training, of whom 106 are still within its walls. These orphans are the children of parents who once moved in the respectable circles of society. To these a sound and useful education is imparted, which enables them on quitting the asylum to seek a subsistence in those walks of life in which they would have moved had their parents lived. As one strong proof of the value of this institution, it may be recorded that three of the governors, who are at the present time on the Board, received as children the benefits of this institution. It appears, however, so many demands have recently been made on the funds, that it is necessary to draw the attention of the wealthy and benevolent to the fact, in order that its beneficial influence and unquestionable usefulness may not be contracted. H. Kemble, Esq., V.P., presided. Subscriptions to the amount of £672 were announced.

THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—The annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers of this institution, which was founded in the year 1819, in memory of the late Princess Charlotte, was held on Monday, in the rooms of the mansion-house, Cambridge-heath, Hackney Park; Mr. James Bell in the chair. The report of the committee alluded to the loss which the institution had sustained during the past year in the death of the Marchioness of Cornwallis, who had been lady president for twenty years. Lady Mary Ross had accepted the office held by her mother, and Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis had been elected a member of the committee. The subscriptions during the year had been of the average amount. The number of orphans in the wards is now 41, and there are at present in the junior ward 35 inmates. A public examination of the wards by the Bishop of Ripon had taken place in the presence of the Duchess of Kent, which was in the highest degree satisfactory. The total receipts from all sources (including the balance of £990 13s. 1d. from the last account) during the year had been £3841; and, after defraying all the necessary expenses, there was a balance in favour of the institution of £338 14s. 3d.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The forty-fifth anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the London Tavern, on Wednesday; his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Chevalier Bunsen, in the chair. It had been arranged that Lord Ashley should preside; but, in consequence of the sudden death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, that nobleman was not present. Among the company were M. Stratman, Senator Janisch of Hamburg, M. Th. de Bethmann Hollweg, Mr. Alfred Beneke, Mr. R. Bickett, Mr. Blumerg, Mr Ambrose Boyson, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., Rev. Dr. Goble, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. William Tuttle, Mr. Regnar Westenholt, Mr. R. H. Brandt, and Mr. Huth. According to the statement of the chairman, no less than 82 deserving foreigners had received pensions of 5s. a week; the youngest in the list being 70, and the eldest above 90 years of age. Allowances had also been made during the past year to 91 aged persons; the youngest being 64, and the eldest 97 years of age. Casual relief to the amount of £1000 had been extended to other claimants to the amount of £314 8s. 6d.; and £144 6s 9d had been paid as the passage-money of 108 persons returning to their native countries. There were no candidates for the ensuing year under the age of 70 years of age, and among those who had been unsuccessful last year £38 had been distributed. The total amount thus absorbed had been, for the year, £2443 3s. 3d., and the balance in hand was £2460 9s. 9d., but from this property must be deducted £410 1s. 6d., the produce of stock sold out. The chairman, in conclusion, warmly commended the proposed almshouses. The secretary read a list of the following donations in favour of £100 (fourteenth donation), H.R.H. Prince Albert, £26 5s. (eleventh ditto); H.M. King of Prussia, £20, Miss Burdett Coutts, £20; the Spanish, the Greek, and the Belgian Ministers, for various sums. The names of the proceedings nearly £1200 was thus announced.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. — The annual meeting of this institution was held on Friday week, at the hospital, Charing-cross; his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present, we observed the Earl of Stafford, Lord Audley, Lord Enfield, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., Sir G. J. Guthrie, Mr. C. G. Guthrie, the Hon. R. Trevor, Mr. Wakley, M.P., &c. The report stated that the number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to 3054, of which 166 were in-patients, an increase of 14 in-patients over the preceding year. Of the principal operations, 98 were for cataract; 35 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 104 for squinting; and numerous other operations. Nearly all of these operations had been entirely and permanently successful. Since the year 1817, 82,725 persons have availed themselves of the benefits of this charity: of these, 1945 have been restored to sight, and 3791 relieved by the formation of an artificial pupil. The appearance of 3791 persons had been altogether improved by the operation for the removal of squinting. The amount of stock at present is £4,000 in the three per cents. Including the annual sum of £12,000 was required to carry the views of the committee into full effect. The receipts for the year amounted to £931 9s. 4d.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Saturday last, a very interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes of the medical school attached to the Middlesex Hospital took place in the board-room; Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., in the chair. On the evening of the same day the anniversary of the charity was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, and presided over by Captain Maude, R.N. The gallant chairman, in the course of the proceedings, stated that he had been over the most celebrated hospitals on the continent of Europe, and that they nearly all laboured under the disadvantage of Governmental influence or support, he had seen none more efficient, and none more excellently conducted than the Middlesex Hospital. The latter institution had now been established upwards of 100 years, and by successive improvements and additions had been brought to its present state of excellence and perfection—only requiring more adequate funds to meet the wants of the numerous applicants. The treasurer having announced £103 from her Majesty, and several other handsome contributions, the usual compliment was paid to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

SOIREE AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The president and council of the College of Surgeons gave the first of their *soirées*, on the occasion of the Great Exhibition, on Wednesday evening; when Professor Owen delivered a lecture to the élite of the profession and to the distinguished foreign surgeons, upon certain resemblances in the organization of plants and animals, as also upon two peculiar phases of organic existence—metamorphosis and metagenesis. Amongst the company present we observed—Dr. Alexedes, a distinguished Turkish physician; many French and German surgeons; Mr. Arnott, President of the College; Mr. Guthrie, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Mr. Lawrence, Mr. South, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Hodgson, Dr. Grant, Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Paget, Mr. Campbel de Morgan, Mr. Gould, Mr. Hancock, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The principal general show of the season, embracing an exhibition of fruit and flowers of all kinds, took place on Wednesday, and was in all respects a most successful one. In some departments of the gathering at any previous show. Roses, rhododendrons, pelargoniums, and other varieties of flowers, were represented in great vigour and variety. The grapes, as big as plums, were also conspicuous for attracting the attention of friends —many of whom were present—accustomed only to the small and insignificant-looking fruit of their own vineyards. The pine-apples, too, and the peaches, looked well. The assemblage of company was very great. The exhibition of American plants took place on Saturday.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second flower show of this society took place on Saturday, in the grounds at Chiswick. The grounds were in excellent order, and the display of fruits and flowers extremely rich and varied. One of the new features of the show, the introduction of music, around which the rhododendrons and all the other American flowering shrubs are collected, was in bloom. Mr. Hoare had a very attractive and interesting display of these flowers. The bands of the Coldstream, Royal Horse Guards, and 1st Life Guards were in attendance, and contributed by their exquisite taste to the enjoyment of the visitors. Among the company we observed the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Orleans, with her two sons and the Count de Paris, Lord Ashburton, Sir Henry Fazakerley, Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Blantyre, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord John and Lady Russell, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert and Lady Harry Inglis, Lord Grosvenor, Sir Philip and Lady Egerton, Hon. Mr. Strangways, and a large number of distinguished foreigners. There were between 10,000 and 12,000 persons in the gardens.

GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The eighth anniversary of this benevolent institution, was celebrated on Monday by a dinner at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The chair was filled by Joseph Paxton, Esq., who, in proposing the toast of the day, "The Gardeners' Benevolent Institution," referred to the ancient history of the Greeks and Romans, to show that, as the civilization of the country progressed, gardening became the favourite creation of its people. Mr. Charles Dickens proposed the health of the chairman, to whose genius, as evinced in the designing and carrying out of the Great Exhibition, he paid a high compliment

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—The Marylebone Vestry, at their weekly meeting on Saturday, resolved to offer every opposition to the Government bill for consolidating the water companies of the metropolis, and appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effe

BANQUET BY THE MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.—Wednesday being St. Barnabas Day, the annual examination of the Merchant Tailors' School was held, according to custom, in the presence of Dr. Winter, the master, and the senior fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, and other distinguished visitors; and in the evening the master and wardens gave their annual dinner to the examiners and their friends. The opportunity was at the same time taken of inviting a number of the distinguished foreigners who are at present in this country to partake of the magnificent hospitality of the ancient and distinguished civic company. The banquet took place in the hall, and all the resources of the company were expended in an entertainment which should do honour to the company, and enable our foreign guests, who have come over to attend the Exhibition, to appreciate the munificent hospitality of the great trading companies of this metropolis. W. Robinson White, Esq., master, was in the chair; and there were also present, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, President and Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; the Marquis of Douro, the Earl of Sheffield, Earl Howe, Lord Viscount Strangford, Lord Viscount Hardinge, Lord William Paulet, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Radesdale, Lord Colchester, Lord Feversham, Lord Stanley, Lord Leigh, the Hon. Charles Hardinge, Captain the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N., M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the Right Hon. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Baron Martin, the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Baron C. Dupin, Chevalier de Burg, Dr. Schaffhausen, Captain Adolf Hamed, M. Stallaerdorse de Lamermaix, *Professor* Gorrid. M. Von Captain Adolf Hamed, M. Stallaerdorse de Lamermaix, *Professor* Gorrid. M. Von Vehalm, M. Salewski, E. Johns, Esq., M. Cayllix, M.P. Rall, M. G. de Kamensky, Chevalier de Louise, Dr. Seyfarth, Don M. de Yasu, Dr. Bailey, Signor Hanala Elmkadden, M. Santillana, Dr. Steinheis, M. Roesnier, M. Schlichmith, M. Nobach, Signor Carlo Trebbie. Charles Tottie, Esq., Poor Ibraheem Khan Bahadoor, Syed Abdoolhak, an Indian chief and his secretary, from the Punjaub. The head of her Majesty's Commissioners and the Foreign Commissioners for conducting the Great Exhibition, was responded to by Lord Stanley and Baron Dupin; the latter addressing the company in English.

DINNER BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday morning, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, who had been nominated by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, took the oaths of office at the India House, and in the evening the directors gave a grand farewell banquet to Sir Richard, at the Albion Tavern, the large room of which was decorated with a profuse and dazzling display of gold plate for the occasion. Mr. Shepherd, the chairman of the East India Company, presided, having on his right hand Sir Richard Armstrong, the guest of the evening. There were also present, Lord Hardinge, Earl Granvil e, Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., deputy chairman; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Hon. J. E. Elliott, M.P., Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.

FOREIGN CLERGY.—Preparations are making for a *conversazione* at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, the 16th inst., on a large scale, to afford foreign pastors, and other dignitaries of the clergy of becoming acquainted with the clergy, and such lay members of the Church of England as take a special interest in its affairs. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and many other dignitaries of the Church, clergy, foreigners of distinction, are expected on the occasion. Bibles and prayer-books in all languages, together with school-books and materials, and plans of churches will be exhibited; and several gentlemen and gentlemen acquainted with foreign languages have undertaken to act as stewards.

At a numerous meeting of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the city of London, held on Tuesday, Alderman Wilson was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal London Militia, in the room of Alderman Thompson, appointed to succeed the late Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter as Colonel of the Regiment.

THE HARROW ANNIVERSARY.—The Harrovians celebrated their anniversary festival on Wednesday evening, at the Thatched-house Tavern in St. James's-street; Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Among the company were the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Poltimore, Lord St. John, Hon. F. Fonsonby, Hon. R. Grosvenor, Mr. C. F. Leslie, M.P.; Sir Charles Douglas.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Yesterday a full meeting of the Board of Management was held at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, relative to the forthcoming grand musical festival, on behalf of the charity, a scene which has not been hitherto unknown in this country. The arrangements of the concert are under the management and control of a committee of the following general and field officers; namely, Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., Lieut. Sir Thomas Downman, Col-Commandant of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut-General the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., together with other distinguished officers connected with the first and second Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lieut. Upton, of the Coldstream Guards. In addition to this the band of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich, will perform in connection with the most eminent composers. With regard to the bazaar, the following ladies have consented to preside at the stalls: Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Sligo, the Countess of Harrington, the Countess of Antrim, the Viscountess Combermere and daughter, Ladies Louisa Pole, Southampton, Leigh, and Shelley, and many others of rank and distinction. The programme of all the music has not yet been completed, and it is thought that this effort on behalf of the charity will have the desired effect. The number of out-patients prescribed for during the year has been 3176, being an increase of 211 over the preceding year. We shall engrave the above *fête* next week.

ST. PANCRAS EXTENSION FUND.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Thursday, at the St. Pancras School-room, Southampton-street, Euston-square; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The report stated that the population of St. Pancras was about 201,800, and there was already accommodation in permanent buildings for 24,500, and in temporary church for 2960. Two new districts had been constituted during the past year, and the number of parochial districts is 19. There were 39 clergymen, 9 Scripture-readers, and 7648 children attending schools. The amount of grants towards churches and sites was £9663. The report concluded, and—Col. Chesney moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and a vote of thanks to the Duke of Bedford, for his gift of a site for the parsonage house of St. Matthew's district, as well as the church, were carried, after a few words of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

VISITORS TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—During the first three days of the present holiday week, upwards of 15,000 persons have visited Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of inspecting the tombs of that magnificent temple and the many splendid monuments with which it abounds. On Thursday morning there was a grand choral service in aid of a fund for the benefit of distressed choristers, clerks, and others connected with the Abbey. The musical arrangements were on a scale of unusual splendour, rehearsals having been frequent for many days previously. The public were admitted to the choral service, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, at the northern and eastern doors. It is announced that on Tuesday next another grand service will take place, on which occasion the Bishop of London will preach on behalf of the Church in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—A public meeting was held at the Town-hall, Southwark, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bill now before Government to consolidate all the existing water companies, without the power of municipal or parochial control. Mr. Pritchard, the High Bailiff, presided; and amongst the gentlemen present were Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Mr. Henry Evans, M.P., and Mr. Mowatt, M.P. Dr. Challis moved the first resolution, to the effect, that, considering that the bill of the Government to perpetuate the monopoly of a supply of water to the metropolis, by consolidating in perpetuity nine existing companies, was unjust in principle, and subversive of all sanitary improvements, more especially as the public trusts devolved upon those companies had been most grossly violated by their total neglect of water totally unfit for human consumption, and productive of disease and death, as incontestably proved by the investigations of the Board of Health; that the meeting, therefore, deprecated in the strongest terms to prevent the measure passing into a law. (Cheers.) Mr. Day seconded the motion. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Pollard objected to the exercise of London Bridge Water-wheels, and advocated Mr. Mowatt's measure, on the ground that it gave the ratepayers themselves the control over the supply of water. He then moved, "That, considering that the water service of London could never be effectually accomplished, either as regarded cost, uninterrmitent supply, or purity, until it was placed under the control of a representative body, to be chosen by the ratepayers of the several metropolitan districts, and being of opinion also that the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Mowatt contained the clauses required to carry out this purpose, the meeting pledged itself to assist to the utmost of its power in effecting the principles of the hon. gentleman's bill." (Cheers.) Mr. Collinson seconded the resolution, which was carried. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying the before-mentioned resolutions, was then agreed to, Alderman Wilson being requested to present it, and Sir William Molesworth to give it his support. A vote of thanks to the High Bailiff for presiding terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The second match of the season took place on Tuesday. The yachts entered were:—the *Mouse* (50 tons, the property of G. E. Browne, Esq.); the *Whisper* (19 tons, T. Evelegh, Esq.); the *Pandora* (21 tons, S. Lane, Esq.); the *Gem* (28 tons, Mr. Read, Esq.); and the *Gnat* (4 tons, H. J. Smith, Esq.) The race was from Erith to Chapman's Head, and back to Erith. The *Secret* won by ten minutes The *Whisper* was second.

THE NEW EQUESTRIAN RIDE.—The new ride recently established for equestrians in Kensington-gardens is entirely closed to horsemen on Sundays. From the great number of visitors to the gardens on Sundays, in connexion with the other days of the week, it has been deemed prudent to make this arrangement in deference to the wishes and convenience of the public. As it is not usual to ride on Sundays, the restriction will not be felt to any great extent, while the advantage of the new ride to pedestrians is very considerable.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—The formation of the new streets in Westminster having been seven years in progress, the delay in their completion has become a source of serious grievance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who complain of the injury thereby done to their trade, and the annoyance resulting to themselves. A society has been formed to protect the interests of those having property or carrying on trade in the neighbourhood, and a meeting was held on Friday evening week, at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, to organize measures for protecting their interests, and for calling the attention of Government and the Legislature to the subject.

ASSEMBLAGE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.—On Tuesday evening, the Church of England Sunday-school Institute assembled 3000 of the children taught in the Church Sunday-schools of the metropolis, in Exeter-hall. The chair was taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, who was accompanied by three of his nieces and a few clergymen, and the remainder of the orchestra was occupied by the teachers of Sunday-schools. The proceedings were opened with prayer, the collect for the second Sunday in Advent, and that commencing the communion service, with the Lord's Prayer, being selected. The children then repeated the *Te Deum Laudamus* as a creed, after which the bishop delivered an address, in the course of which he said that he had been all his life a Sunday-school teacher himself; and although he had grown so old a man, his interest in Sunday-schools was as warm as ever. The only proof of which he mentioned, that not long ago he had published some lessons for Sunday scholars, and he distributed a number of copies amongst those who were nearest the platform. After some general remarks upon the advantages of religious education, and the great debt of gratitude owing by the nation to Sunday-schools for that religious training of its lowest grades in which our exemption from political convulsion might be traced, and the claims which the "Institute" as the representative of Church Sunday-school instruction, had in particular upon the support and encouragement of the wealthy members of the Church, his Lordship proceeded to address his remarks more directly to his auditory, and enforced admirably in riveting their attention while he enforced upon them the wisdom of making great account of the opportunities afforded them of learning at this Sunday school the way to eternal life. The children next sang a hymn, "Come let us join our cheerful songs," &c. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. G. Fisk, incumbent of Christ Church, St. Marylebone; Rev. C. Jackson, incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea; and the Rev. P. B. Power, minister of Woburn Chapel, Tavistock-square. Hymns were sung between the addresses, and the Bishop concluded the proceedings with the customary benediction. Lastly, "God save the Queen" was performed with great earnestness as the children departed; and as they passed through the doorway, each was presented with a bun. The committee of the "Church of England Sunday-school Institute" took this opportunity of circulating a statement of the claims of their society, according to which their grand aim and object is to promote the efficiency of Church Sunday-schools, and to raise the qualifications of the great body of teachers engaged in them. The means adopted are lectures, conversational meetings for the interchange of experience, on subjects of Sunday-school management, a central library of theological and general literature, normal classes for elucidating the best methods of imparting instruction, and the publication of tracts and systems especially adapted to the use of Sunday-schools. In the successful pursuit of their labours, however, the committee are very much impeded for want of the necessary funds, the subscriptions being barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Institute.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—The works to secure the defective arches of Blackfriars-bridge are completed, without any hindrance to the navigation. The centre arch, which has been stopped for nearly four months, is now open. The plan adopted is the formation of an inner arch composed of massive timbers, over which is spread a ceiling of zinc, to prevent the gear of sailing vessels or the funnels of steamers striking against the arch.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TRAINS.—The influx of visitors in the metropolis this Whitsuntide has been enormous. Throughout the whole of Monday the wharfs of the Boulogne-square terminus of the London and South-Western Railway presented a very bustling appearance; for, besides the ordinary trains, which were much crowded, there were as many as twenty excursionist trains from the various town and thickly-peopled districts on the line, sent to Hampton, from Oxford, Northampton, Rugby, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, and Liverpool. The fare for a third class, with a return ticket, from Liverpool was 25s., and the visitors had a choice of starting at any hour between four in the days. The fares on the shorter trips were proportionately low. Numbers arrived early in the day, but it was towards evening that the great mass came in from the long journeys. Omnibuses, cabs, and every vehicle that could be made available for travelling, were brought out for distribution of the excursionists. On the Great Western the Exhibition trains were well filled. Early in the day a heavy one arrived from Bristol and Bath, the passengers being charged but 5s. for the double journey. The Great Northern brought up a fair portion of visitors from the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire districts, London being represented by a York with a return ticket, and an opportunity of staying in the metropolis some days, for 18s. 6d. third class. By the Eastern Counties line, trains from Colchester, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, and Yarmouth, brought several parties to the metropolis. The inhabitants of Dover, Ramsgate, and other towns reached by the South-Eastern line, availed themselves of a train up to London to view the Exhibition, at a cost of 5s. there.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A hostile meeting took place between two of the Sunday morning, between Lieutenant S. M. Hawkins, of the 97th Foot, and Viscount Maldon, Royal Horse Guards Blue, the former attended by Lord St. Leger, the latter by Captain Brownrigg. Lord Maldon received the fire of his adversary, and discharged his pistol in the air. Thus far the affair terminated.

CORONER'S JURISDICTION.—A bill framed by a select committee of the House of Commons by the Earl of Shaftesbury (late Lord Ashley), the Marquis of Blandford, and Mr. Slaney, for the well ordering of common lodging-houses, has had a clause added to it by the select committee to which it was referred, by which it is provided that the expenses of and incident to the executing of the act should be borne and paid:—1st. With respect to the metropolitan police district, as part of the general expenses of the metropolitan police force. 2nd. With respect to the district of a local board of health, as part of the expenses of the local board of health. With respect to an incorporated borough, as part of the expenses payable out of the borough fund. 4th. With respect to any place within the limits of an improvement act," as part of the general expenses of carrying the act into execution. 5th. With respect to any parish this act would be executed by justices in petty sessions, the expenses should be borne and paid as part of the general expenses of the constablewick of the place.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The number of births in the week ending Saturday, June 7th:—Males, 735; females, 711: total, 1446. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 510; females, 451: total, 961. The mortality of London continues to be of greater amount than the experience in the first week of June might have been anticipated. In the ten years 1841-50, which corresponded in the week ending last Saturday, the average number of deaths was 864, and, with one exception, the number in the ten in any case exceed 941; but the present return shows that 961 deaths were registered in the week, making an increase of 97 above the actual average, and of 18 above the average corrected for increase of population and mean temperature. The results of the preceding week (end ng May 31st), the present return shows a small decrease in the total number of cases produced by epidemic diseases, but an increase in those arising from affections of the respiratory organs. In the former class the principal complaints are measles, which carried off 39 children in the week, hooping-cough, which was fatal in 47 cases, scarlatina in 18, and typhus in 46. These epidemics show rather more than the usual amount of fatality, with the exception of scarlatina, which does not seem to have been prevailing much of late. The number of deaths assigned to small-pox is 12, nearly all of these having occurred under three years of age This is not more than the average mortality from small-pox in the metropolis generally; but it will be seen that Mr. Hems, a registrar of Westminster, reports that the disease is exceedingly prevalent and fatal in Charlotte-court, situated in his sub-district, that "five children have died there during the last three weeks, and many others are now suffering." The registrars also complain of typhus and of scarlatina as not having been occurred during the week in various localities, where over-crowding, inadequate drainage, and noxious smells are complained of. In the previous week the number of fatal cases arising from diseases of the organs of respiration was 136, in the last week 161; this latter number being considerably in excess of the corrected average, which is 106. This class comprises laryngitis and laryngismus stridulus, which number 7 cases; bronchitis, of which there were 58 cases, pleurisy to 6, pneumonia to 71, and asthma to 9. From phthisis or consumption, there were 146 deaths, an amount of mortality which much more preponderates relatively to that produced by other causes, but is not greater than is usually observed in the week occurred to arise from this disease. That week the deaths of two centenarians are registered; the particulars in either case are registered as follows:—"At 103, Hackney-road, in the East End Town, on the 4th of June, a superannuated officer of the Customs died of old age, at the age of 103 years" "At 2, Weaver's-court, Old-street-road, Shoreditch, on the 1st of June, the widow of a salesman died of natural decay, at the age of 100 years."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30.168 in. on the Sunday, the mean of the week was 29.840 in. The mean daily temperature on every day, except Monday and Tuesday, when it rose to 58 deg. 5 min. and 60 deg. 8, was under the average of the same day as derived from the results of 15 years. On Wednesday and Thursday it was respectively 11 and 18 degrees below the average. The mean temperature of the week was 56 deg. 2 min., which is 3 deg. below the average. The wind was generally in the north-east and north on Sunday and Monday; and afterwards was for the most part in the south-west.

MANIFESTO OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—A short time since a manifesto was published with the signature of MAZZINI, which was afterwards disavowed by him. The *Free du Proscrit* of 7th June contains the real manifesto of the committee, the most prominent features of this document are these:—A Holy Alliance of Nations, the device of which ought to be "Liberty, Association, and Employment." "The mission of the Central Committee is European, and its work is the conquest of universal character." "Democracy has only one logical form, that of the Republic; and the Republican principle cannot be said to be applied to a nation if it does not embrace, by binding them together, all the branches of human activity, all the aspects of life in the Individual and for association." "It is necessary to open to the people the great roads of liberty. It is necessary, in order that noble and great ideas should arise in their hearts, to efface from their forehead the degrading mark of slavery. Their intelligence must be imbued with the enthusiasm of a collective life, of joint responsibility, and of sovereign liberty. The Central Committee occupies itself the more with this, as it is the initiative power." The men who compose it, and those who labour with them, do not think of consecrating to it a solitary production of their own intelligence; they think of stirring up the intelligence of all, and calling it into the arena. They do not contest themselves with thinking—they think of acting. That ought to be now the *mot d'ordre* of every patriot."

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The number of visitors to Woolwich Dockyard during the past week, both of foreigners and of inhabitants of this country, has been very great: they appeared highly gratified with the magnitude of the works, and power and perfection of the machinery in the factory and at the saw-mills. The *Royal Albert*, of 120 guns, building in the yard, was also a great object of attraction.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A short train, which left Brighton for Lewes at half-past twelve o'clock on Friday week, ran off the line at about two miles from Lewes, dragging with it two carriages through the side of a bridge wall, and fell down an embankment of about twenty feet. The engine, a locomotive, was thrown on its side, and the fireman, George Chase, a young man, age unknown. The dead bodies were all removed for interment. Mr. Langhorne's body was identified on Saturday by Mr. Bellingham, a lodging-house keeper at Brighton, at which place the deceased arrived about a week ago upon a visit which was intended to be the forerunner of a permanent residence. His brother, Mr. John H. Langhorne, No. 19, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Archer, of No. 6, Warwick-place, Grove-lane, Camberwell, also identified his remains

An inquest has been commenced, and from it it seems to appear that there is some ground for supposing that an obstruction on the line, which caused the accident had been placed upon the line, though without malicious intent, and that it was done by some children belonging to labouring people who live close to the scene of the catastrophe

A boy ten years of age, named Boakes, is especially mentioned as having been in all probability the person who threw a sleeper lying close at hand upon the rails.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Saturday, a frightful boiler explosion, attended with loss of life, occurred at Mr. Braire's colliery, Kingswood, about seven miles from Bristol. The Starvedl pit, together with several others, is worked by the steam-engine, the coals of which are raised by means of a steam-engine. At about seven o'clock in the morning, between twenty and thirty men were employed to remove the old boiler, which was to be replaced by a new one, when, without any warning, the steam to the boiler, some of them commenced put ing down the masonry. Suddenly the boiler burst with a terrific explosion; it was completely blown out of its bed, and huge fragments of it, together with the surrounding stone and brickwork, were scattered around in all directions, the boiling water and red-hot cinders, were scattered around in all directions, falling on several of the men, and scalding them in a fearful manner. Mr. Braine himself was precipitated by the violence of the explosion, but fortunately he escaped without serious injury. During the day four of the poor fellows died, with subsequently three others. The names of the men at present dead are—Francis Brewer, aged 54, who was dreadfully scalded and received two severe cuts on the head from portions of the masonry, W. Burchell and John Burchell, junior, sons of the former. Daniel Mountain (who was so shockingly scalded at. over his person that portions of his flesh came off with his clothes); James Ricketts, Joseph Long, t e bailiff of the pit, and Samuel Bryant. With one exception they were all married men, and have left families. The inquest on five of the seven bodies was commenced on Monday at the Rose and Crown Tavern, St. George's, before W. Joyner Ellis, Esq. The coroner, after the jury had been sworn, said that by a recent Act of Parliament coroners were prohibited from proceeding with inquests on the bodies of persons ki ied in connexion with the working of collieries, until they had given two days' notice of the same to one of her Majesty's Inspectors. Sergeant Cox, of the police, as soon as the occurrence of the explosion was communicated to him, he at once addressed a letter to Sir George Grey, who, he doubted not, would send down a Government inspector to attend the inquiry. Pending the arrival of that officer or the expiry of the notice allowed by law, he could not take any evidence, and their proceedings that day would be limited to viewing the bodies, and making a minute and careful examination of the boiler and the scene of the explosion. The jury, after being discharged, he should adjourn, so as to afford time for the attendance of the inspector. The jury then proceeded to view the bodies of the sufferers and the works, one glance at which sufficed to show the terrible violence of the explosion. The engine-house was reduced to a heap of ruins, the boiler torn to pieces, and fragments of the masonry and ironwork scattered in all directions.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—A fearful explosion from fire-damp took place about a mile from Barnsley, on Monday last, at the works called the Ardsley Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Firth, Ridsley, and Co. This colliery was the scene of the disastrous explosion which took place about four years ago, when upwards of 70 poor fellows paid the forfeiture of their lives; and since that period a partial discontinuance of the works has taken place until recently. Three men only have, however, been working in the pit from time to time; and on Monday they pursued their occupation as usual until the shift arrived at 13 o'clock. The three men were being let down the shaft, which is 264 yards deep, and when about 30 yards from the bottom a terrific explosion suddenly took place, the fire-damp rushed up the shaft with frightful violence, and issued at the top like the eruption of a volcano. Two of the men on the top were thrown to the ground violently hurt, and quite dead. Their companion, however, had been thrown from the shaft and precipitated to the bottom, whence there is little hope of his recovery, at all events for some time to come. The explosion is more than 12 feet deep. The former have left wives and families unprovided for.

INVESTIGATION OF BATH.—The canvass of Captain Scobell goes on most favourably. Since the last election, Bath has lost two members, one of whose address has so much displeased his own party, that one or two private meetings have been held by them, for the purpose of nominating another candidate on the Protectionist side.

The Ryde bench of magistrates have committed a man, named Alfred Pressley, to the Winchester Assizes, for the manslaughter of Mr. Cole, on the first day of polling at the recent election for the Isle of Wight.

LOSS OF THE "NEPTUNE."—This first-class iron steam-vessel known as the London and St. Petersburgh steam-ship *Neptune*, has been wrecked on a reef in the Sound of Elsinore, while on her voyage from the Thames to the Neva. She had a population, consisting of numerous packages of Russian manufacture and produce for the Great Exhibition, which are now in the course of arrangement in the Building, and with a valuable cargo was on her return voyage when the unfortunate accident befal her. She left the Thames on Saturday week, and shortly afterwards struck on the rocks off that part of the coast called Swine Bottom, off Lagunas. The engines were backed, and every expedient was resorted to to get her off, but without avail, the wind and sea acting on the vessel so as to drive her further on the reef; and in less than half an hour the water had burst through her compartments, and her hold was full up to within a foot of her main deck. The crew and passengers escaped. She was handsomely fitted up, and she was a very fast steamer, having 250-horse power engines. She was built at Sunderland, and was nearly 500 tons burden. It is reported at Lloyd's that the vessel and cargo were insured in several marine insurance companies in the City to a great amount.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburgh, Monday morning, says:—"A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the soldiers and the Austrian soldiers. Six persons have been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The Senate has declared itself *en permanence*."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

The settlement in Consols which took place on Tuesday has been the only subject of any interest during the week. Quotations on Monday stood at 99¾ ⅞, but on Tuesday, for a short time, declined to 99⅝, returning, however, to the former position before the close of business. The settlement was effected quickly, but the fluctuations during the last month have been so trifling that the settlement was comparatively unimportant. Money was readily obtainable from 2½ to 3 per cent., and the market was well supplied with capital. Wednesday was the last open day for transfers, and some large purchases, aided by the operations of the Government broker, gave an impetus to prices. Consols improved, and closed at 99¾ ⅞ sellers, buyers; and for a time. This advance was well maintained on Thursday by an active business on behalf of the public. The unfunded debt is former, with a trifling advance; India Bonds are also a shade dearer. At the close of business the market was firm, prices standing as follow:—Bank Stock, 213; Reduced, 97⅞; Consols, 99¾; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 99¾; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 7 8-16ths, Ditto, 30 years, Jan 5, 1860, 7 9-16ths; India Bonds, £1000, 21 p.; Consols for Account, 99¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 63 p.; Ditto, £500, 63 p.; Ditto, Small, 4s p

There has been rather an active demand for Foreign Stocks during the past week, Peruvian not on-y maintaining its former advance, but all the securities in Mexican some fractional fluctuations have occurred, price closing rather better than last week. The settlement has commenced favourably. Mexican quoting 34⅛ ⅜. Spanish has advanced to 20¾ ⅞ for the Five per Cent Bonds. At the close of the week the market was buoyant, but no speculation of any importance for the account has developed itself. The following are Spanish Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 87½; Equador Bonds, 3¾; Mexican 5 per Cent, 1845, ex Jan. Coupons, 34⅛; Ditto, Account, 34⅛; Peruvian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 97⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 43; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 1841, Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 102½; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 20⅛; Ditto, Account, 20⅛; Ditto, Passive, ⅜; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 40½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 29½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 91½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 59⅜.

Although the Railway Market is firmer, the advance in prices is but fractional, notwithstanding the better returns of the past week displaying such marked improvement. The North-Western declared the second dividend on the corresponding week of last year by £10,000, the Great Western by £8000; the South-Western, £4500; the Brighton, £1000; and the South-Eastern, £4000. This increased traffic has failed in creating business, which continues to be very limited. Closing quotations are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 12; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 4¾; Bristol and Exeter, 79½; Caledonian, 13; Chester and Holyhead, 18¾, Eastern Counties, 6¾; East Lancashire, 10½, Great Northern, 17⅜; Great Western, 69; Ditto, Ex. 4½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 85 pm.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 55; Ditto, Fifths, 4; Ditto, Thirds, 10; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 56¾; London and North-Western, 123½; London and South-Western, 83; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 27¾; Midland, 51½; Ditto, £10, 18¾; North British, 7¾; North Staffordshire, 9¾; South Devon, 10; South-Eastern, 30; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 50; Ditto, Extension, 14¾; York and North Midland, 29½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 17¾; Lowestoft Guaranteed, 14; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 50; Scottish Central, 56; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 45.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Union, 15½; Great Northern, 5 per cent., 13½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 11½d.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 0¾.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL Railways and Annuities, 3¾; Central of France, 18½; Luxembourg (£10 paid), 2¾; Namur and Liege, 1¾; York and North, 8½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the present week a very limited supply of Engl ah wheat has been received up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage. For all kinds the demand has ruled relative, at an advance on the quotations of last week, for the quantity of which good clearances have been effected. From abroad the imports of wheat have fallen off. In all articles a good business has been doing, at an improvement in the value of fully 1s per quarter. The stocks of all sperling corn in this country being now unusually small, even for the time of year, prices have improved. Barley and oats, as well as beans and peas, are fully 1s per quarter higher, with every prospect of further enhanced currencies. No change to flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57s to 59s; ditto, white, 59s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 55s; ditto, white, 56s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 3s to 30s, distilling ditto, 32s to 35s; malting ditto, 34s to 37s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 54s to 58s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s. Youghal and Cork, black, 2s to 22s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s; sleek beans, new, 37s to 39s; ditto, old, 39s to 41s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 37s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 38s; Essex, 36s to 37s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic, new, —s; old, —s; Konigsberg, —s; Pomeranian, —s; Rostock, —s; Danish and Holstein, —s; Petersburgh, —s; Archangel, —s; Marianopoli, —s; Taganrog, —s; Egyptian, —s; Surat, —s; Bombay, —s; Adelaide, —s; Port Philip, —s; Spanish, —s; Tuscan, —s; Roman, —s; Leghorn, —s; Trieste, —s; Salonica, —s; Smyrna, —s; American, —s; Canada, —s; Barley, —s; Oats, —s; Beans, —s; Peas, —s; Flour, —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The general demand is in a ve y inactive state, at last week's quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 62s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s 6d to 9s 6d. Tares, 40s to 42s per quarter. Rape, 34s to 36s per ton. Cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per thousand. Linseed cakes, English, £7 0s to £7 10s; Baltic, £6 10s to £6 15s; Mediterranean, £6 5s to £6 10s; Odessa, £6 0s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 42s to 45s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —l; extra, —s to —l; white, —s to —l; extra, —s to —l. Foreign, red, —s to —l; extra, —s to —l; white, —s to —l; extra, —s to —l.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Liverpool Corn Trade Average.—Wheat, 40s 6d, barley, 24s 6d; oats, 20s 6d; 27s, 28s 6d; beans, 30s 10d; peas, 30s 10d.

The Mark Lane Average.—Wheat, 38s 10d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 19s 6d; 27s, 26s 10d; beans, 32s 0d, peas, 30s 5d.

Dublin.—Wheat, last week, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The public sales have passed off heavily, on somewhat lower terms. Privately, very little is doing. The enormous second Congou may be had at 10d to 11d per lb. The stock on hand is exceedingly large.

Sugar.—The most moderate business is doing in East India rum, at 1s 2d to 1s 3½d per gallon proof; Leewards, 1s 4½d to 1s 6d proof. Brandy moves off slowly, at further reduced rates. In other spirits no change has taken place.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 13s 6d; Chester Main, 12s; West Hartley, 12s 6d; Harton, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 9s; Lambton, 13s; Relton, 12s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 72s to £4 0s; clover do, £3 3s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 15s to £1 17s per load.

Oils.—We have an improved demand for common fish oils, at full prices. Seal oil is brisker to purchase. Rape and olive depressed. Linseed firm.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish provisions is only moderate in our market, and in some instances the quotations have an upward tendency.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales, scarcely any business has been doing in the private market, and we have sellers on lower terms

Potatoes.—All kinds (the supply of which is large) move off heavily, at further reduced rates.

Hops.—The market has been reasonably well supplied with each kind of fat stock, in which trade has ruled heavy, at barely Monday's quotations.

Coffee.—Fine and middling qualities have been tranac ed, at full prices.—

Provisions.—Beef, from 3s 4d to 4s 10d; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 2d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 5s 10d; pork, 3s 8d to 5s 8d per 8lb. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

BANKRUPTS.

BLEACH, Chichester, apothecary. J HINCKS, Warwick, grocer. H BLACK, Nottingham, wine-merchant. J JACKSON, Scarborough, jeweller. J GIBBONS, Colwall, Herefordshire, bridge, Lancashire, draper. A BURN, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and of Faimdale-hall, tailor

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staff-adjutant Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon A H

BANKRUPTS

W SMITH, West-Hill-place, Wandsworth-road, timber-dealer. S RATCLIFFE, Aldburn, Suffolk, miller H MARTEN, Lewes, Sussex, grocer. J DUMMELOW, Pendleton-street, broker. L D SMITH, Little Knight Rider street City, calendarer. J T HALL, Northwich, Cheshire, bookseller. W GOLDSMITH, Bristol, grocer. J and J REY, Calne, Lancashire, manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A GALLOWAY, Glasgow, merchant. D STEWART, Inverness, silk mercer. J D and T M'LEAN, Dundee, cabinet-makers. J GLASS, Newburgh, Fifeshire, spirit dealer.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst, the wife of the Rev John Taylor Plummer, of a daughter stillborn.—On Whit-Sunday, the wife of the Rev George T Coleridge, Hackney, of a daughter.—On the 7th inst, the lady Guernsey, of a son.—On the 7th inst, Lady Ada Goff, of a son and heir.—On Sunday, the 8th, at Bath, Mrs. Deeks, the wife of R D Atkinson, Esq, of a son

MARRIAGES

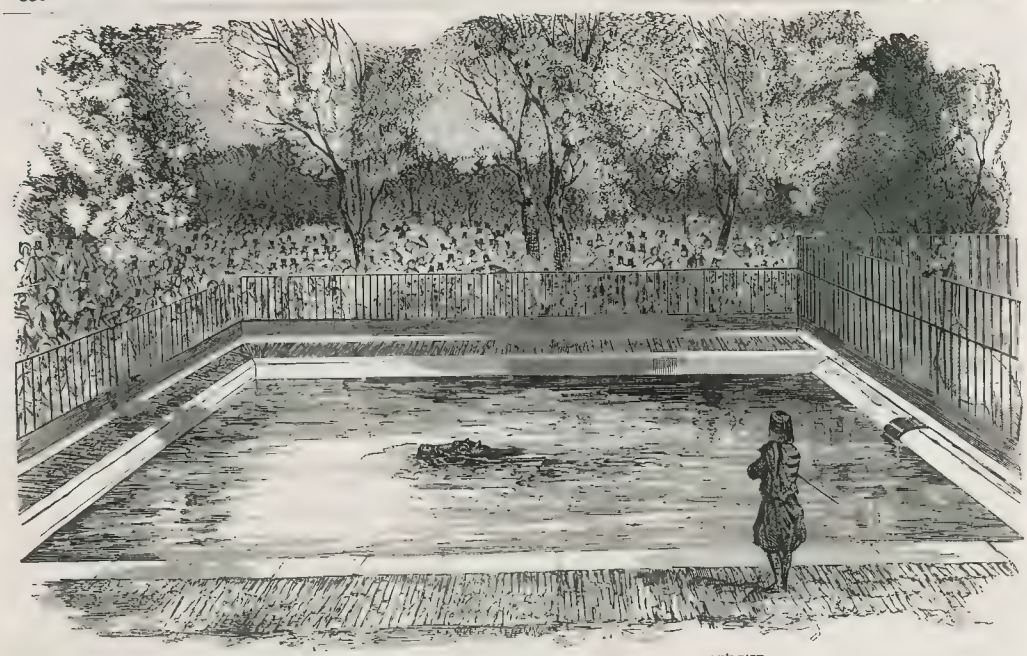
On the 27th ult, the Rev Henry Danpier Phelps, vicar of Stirling, Kent, to Frances Jane daughter of the late Rev Thomas Wilkinson, formerly of Lincoln Cathedral.—On Tuesday, the 3rd inst, at Oxon.—On the 4th inst, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, C B, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of James Cavendish, Esq, of Cragie.—On the 7th inst, at New Windsor, by the Rev Isaac Gossett, Arthur Rolls, Esq, of Camden-square, to Caroline Rachel, of Queen's-terrace, Windsor, eldest daughter of the late Charles Frederick Baxter, Esq, of Long-acre, London.

DEATHS.

Hannah, second daughter of John Calsher, Esq, of Boston, Lincolnshire.—On the 5th inst, the Rev John Farrer Brabazon, M A, fellow and late Mathematical Lecturer of St Peter's College, Cambridge.—On the 6th inst, Lieutenant-General Sir John Lambert, K C B, colonel of the 63rd Regiment of Foot.—On the 6th inst, Lieut-Colonel W T Baker, of the Madras army, aged 52, at his residence, in Fordcombe, in Penshurst, on the 18th of May, aged 65, the Honorable George Shore, formerly a Captain in her Majesty's 104th Regiment, and for many years a member of Council and Adjutant-General of the Militia in the province of New Brunswick

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN HIS NATIVE HAUNTS.

TWELVE months ago we gave our first Sketch of this illustrious stranger, who not only took the town by storm, but achieved a reputation for himself and the Zoological Society which reached to the most remote nooks of the civilis.d world. Fifteen hundred years had passed since an animal of this remarkable form had been seen in Europe; and the one now before us had reached the country in the wild sway without producing one; if the Viceroy of Egypt had not been induced to assist the Society by his ardent desire to contribute towards the advancement of science in all its bearings. More than one European power has possessions in Africa where this almost fabulous animal yet lingers; but up to the time of Mr. Murray's first suggestion to the Viceroy, no serious step had ever been taken by any of these governments to procure the physiologists and zoologists of Europe an opportunity of studying, or even of forming a correct idea of one of the most singular animal which possesses a degree of archæological and physiological interest entirely unsurpassed by any other. And here a very singular reflection arises. A self-supporting Society, subject, consequently, to every possible fluctuation to which bad management or the caprice of the public taste can give rise, has not only succeeded in raising itself to the character of a truly national Institution, but has succeeded in effecting much more than the cognate Institutions of other countries, supported by their respective Governments. The annual statements of accounts, published by the Zoological Society, exhibit the



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN HIS NEW BATH IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

almost incomprehensible fact, that, between the time of its foundation and the 31st of December, 1850, a period of only 22 years, there has been paid to the Government of this country a sum exceeding £20,000, on account of rent, rates, and taxes. We believe that this fact, if it could be brought to the knowledge of the thousands of foreign visitors who daily repair to the Gardens, would appear to them infinitely more wonderful than even the collection itself Such, however, is the self-relying character of the Anglo-Saxon race, that its undertakings seem to flourish most when most left to their own resources, and most independent of the trammels of official machinery

It is a most gratifying and instructive point, which will be obvious to every observer, however careless, that many of the most valuable animals in possession of the Society are the gift of her Majesty the Queen, who has invariably given to this society her steady and most gracious support, and who has thus emphatically signified her approbation of the gradual progress of the institution towards its present successful condition. The example which her Majesty has afforded has been very extensively emulated by other Sovereigns; and it is gratifying to notice, in the Reports of the Society, that the Governors of our Colonies in their individual capacity, native Princes of India, and many individuals of less exalted degree in almost every country in the world, are springing forward to assist in maintaining and aggrandizing the collection for which the Society have been so wisely extending their buildings.

To maintain exotic animals gathered from every region of the earth in a fair condition of health, to keep the native of New Guinea and the native of the Arctic Circle within a few yards of each other, to compensate each for the deficiency of food and climate to which he is unavoidably subjected, is not so easy a matter as it may at the first glance appear. We rejoice, therefore, to notice that in the buildings which have of late years been erected by the Society, a singular degree of thoughtfulness has been exercised in providing against difficulties of this nature; and that, as far as we can judge, an equally singular degree of success has resulted from it. As the revenue of the Society increases in proportion to its activity and to this success, there is nothing too sanguine in the expectation that a few years of continuous progress will push its prosperity and its usefulness to a point as considerably in advance of its present state as it now stands in relation to the past. One of the great difficulties with which the Society has had to contend—the excessive dampness of the locality—is now fortunately about to be ameliorated by the avowed intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to effect the drainage of the Regent's Park; and the swampy land which bounds the Gardens to the south, and which has, on this account, we presume, hitherto been unoccupied for any useful purpose, will, in future years, become available for the general purposes of the establishment.

The great popular interest which is attached to the Menagerie and Gardens of the Zoological Society has enabled them alone among the exhibitors of London, not only to maintain, but to increase the usual number of their visitors since the opening of the all-absorbing Crystal Palace; and we believe that this fact is the best possible proof of the deep hold which the increasing taste for natural science has taken upon the educated classes of the country.

The new bath which has been opened for the Hippopotamus in the open air, affords a perfectly new idea of his activity, from the great scope for action which its limits admit of It is 35 feet square, and of considerable depth All the inconveniences to which visitors were subjected last year from the bath being within doors are now obviated, and the platforms afford good accommodation for about a thousand spectators at the same time.

ASCOT RACES.—"WOOLWICH," THE WINNER OF THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.

WE have engraved a Portrait of the winner of the magnificent group at Ascot, "The Emperor of Russia's Vase," engraved in our Journal of last week. The race is soon told Little Jack made all the running, Woolwich waiting on him into the distance, and winning cleverly by a length, amidst loud cheers from a division of the "Ring," and a profound silence amongst the aristocracy. Woolwich is understood to be the property of Messrs. Bland, Saxon, and Barber.

"Some speculation was afloat as to the probable fate of the Emperor's Vase, it being presumed that neither Mr. Bland, Mr. Saxon, nor Mr. Barber would feel inclined to place it on their sideboard as a trophy worthy of their possession. It may now find its way by some circuitous route to be again contended for over the same ground. It will be an admirable opportunity for the Railway Companies in conjunction to become its purchaser, and to present it as a railway plate to be run for in 1852, when it is hoped it may fall into the hands of some one who will appreciate it as a work of art."—*Bell's Life in London.*

"WOOLWICH," THE WINNER OF THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE countless visitors to the great international Exhibition will not pass unnoticed the contributions of Prince Albert to the World's Show, if they are but made acquainted with the fact that his Royal Highness, who seems to unite goodness of heart with clearness of head in no usual degree, has exhibited, without the walls of the Crystal Palace, a contribution not less important, and in many respects far more interesting than most of the works of art and utility within. The contribution of his Royal Highness is a block of model houses, erected at the Cavalry Barracks, Hyde-Park. The houses are designed for the accommodation of four families, and were erected by the Prince at his own expense with the view of conveying practical information calculated to promote an improvement in the dwellings of the working classes, and of stimulating visitors to the Exhibition, whose position and circumstances may fit them for the task, to imitate his example.

In its general arrangement, the building, as we learn from the explanatory document which has been put into our hands, is adapted for the occupation of four families of the class of manufacturing and mechanical operatives, who usually reside in towns or in their immediate vicinity; and, as the value of land, which leads to the economising of space, by the placing of more than one family under the same roof, in some cases renders the addition of a third, and even of a fourth story desirable, the plan has been suited to such an arrangement, without any other alteration than the requisite increase in the strength of the walls.

The most prominent peculiarity of the design is that of the receding and protected central open staircase, with the connecting gallery on the first floor, formed of slate, and sheltered from the weather by the continuation of the main roof, which also screens the entrances to the dwellings. The four tenements are arranged on precisely the same plan, two on each floor. The entrance is through a small lobby, lighted from the upper part of the door. The living-room has a superficial area of about 160 feet, with a closet on one side of the fireplace, to which warm air may be introduced from the back of the range; the corresponding recess may be fitted up with shelves; and on the opposite side of the room a shelf is carried above the doors, with a rail fixed between them.

The scullery is fitted up with a sink, beneath which is a coal-bin of slate. A plate-rack at one end, drained by a slate slab into the sink, covers the entrance to the dust-shaft, which is enclosed by a balanced self-acting iron door. The dust-shaft leads into a closed depository under the stairs, and has a ventilating flue carried up above the roof. At one end of the scullery is an inclosure forming a meat-safe, ventilated through the hollow brickwork: shelves are fixed over the doors, and a dresser-flap against the partition wall.

The sleeping apartments, being three in number, provide for that separation which, with a family, is so essential to morality and decency. Each has its distinct access, and a window into the open air; two have fire-places.

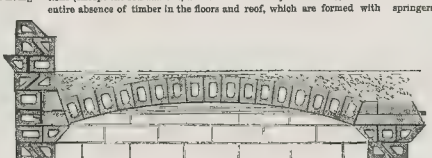
The children's bed-rooms contain 50 feet superficial each; and, opening out of the living-room, an opportunity is afforded for the exercise of parental watchfulness, without the unwholesome crowding of the living-room by its use as a sleeping apartment.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.

The parents' bed-room, with a superficial area of about 160 feet, is entered through the scullery—an arrangement in many respects preferable to a direct approach from the living room, particularly in case of sickness. The recess in this room provides a closet for linen; and a shelf is carried over the door, with a rail fixed beneath it—a provision which is made in each of the other bed-rooms.

The water-closet is fitted up with a Staffordshire glazed basin, which is complete without any wood fittings, and supplied with water from a slate cistern in common of 160 gallons, placed on the roof over the party and staircase walls. The same pipes which carry away the rain-water from the roof serve for the use of the closets.

The peculiarities of the building in constructive arrangement are, the exclusive use of hollow bricks for the walls and partitions (except the foundations, which are of ordinary brickwork), and the entire absence of timber in the floors and roof, which are formed with flat arches of hollow brickwork, rising from eight to nine inches, set in cement, and tied in by wrought-iron rods connected with cast-iron springers, which rest on the external walls, and bind the whole structure together; the building is thus rendered fire-proof, and much less liable to decay than those of ordinary construction. The roof arching, which is levelled with concrete, and covered with patent metallic lava, secures the upper-rooms from the liability to changes of temperature to which apartments next the roof are generally subject, and the transmission of sound, as well as the percolation of moisture, so common through ordinary floors, is effectually impeded by the hollow brick arched floors.



SECTION OF HOLLOW BRICKWORK

The external and main internal walls are of patent bonded brickwork, which has the important advantage of securing dryness and warmth, with economy of construction. Another important benefit arising from the use of hollow bricks is, that, where they are laid double, in parallel courses, without headers,

as in the patent bonded brickwork, the internal face of the wall is sufficiently smooth to render plastering unnecessary. In the present instance, where plastering has been resorted to, it is confined to one side of a thin partition, or to partitions formed with bricks not intended for the situation in which they are used.

In regard to some other parts of the brickwork, it should also be observed, that, owing to the erection of the building having been determined on late in the winter, many difficulties had to be contended with in obtaining a sufficient supply of hollow bricks; and, from accidental circumstances, disappointments were experienced in reference to a considerable number, on which account the structure should be regarded rather as the pledge of future excellence in hollow brick construction than as its full accomplishment.

The coarse surface of the bricks used in the two upper-floor living-rooms and at the foot of the staircase may, however, be referred to as a specimen of what can be accomplished by the skilful adaptation of fitting materials, and as highly creditable to their maker, Mr. Ridgeway, of the Staffordshire Potteries. Specimens of glazed bricks of clay from the north of Devon are also exhibited

Internally French plaster has been used, as drying quicker and having a harder surface than ordinary plaster. The floors, where not of Portland cement, are laid with Staffordshire tiles, except to the right-hand room, first floor, which is of Java, by Orsi and Armanie. The coping is in Portland cement. The external stringcourse and internal cornices are the patent bonded bricks set in Portland cement with the splayed side outwards.

The advantages of the hollow brickwork and its various applications, especially when formed with a longitudinal bond, as adopted in the construction of these houses, are expained, in another private paper, to be dryness and warmth, as well as economy of construction—considerations which recommend them as a preventive of the evils which result from the absorption of moisture by common bricks and other porous materials.

For agricultural buildings, and for inclosure, park, or fence walls, they are particularly adapted, as well as for the ordinary dwellings of the labouring classes, for schools, and for houses generally of moderate height, and with the usual weight of roofs and floors, rendering internal battening unnecessary. Their strength may be adapted to circumstances, and where necessary be rendered equal to that of solid bricks.

When used for partitions, or for roof and floor arches, they are fire-proof, deaden sound more effectually, and are considerably lighter than solid brickwork. As a lining to stone or flint walls, they supersede the necessity for battening, and the consequent risk of the stone and dry rot is avoided. For cottage floors they are also well adapted.

The various forms of hollow bricks proposed, prior to that which has been patented by their inventor (Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., Honorary Architect to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes), are all, particularly in reference to external walls, more or less liable to the objection, that they either will not properly bond together, and form a substantial wall, or else that the headers and the vertical joints afford a medium for the transmission of damp from the exterior to the interior.

"By the form adopted in the patent hollow brickwork, a perfect bond, running longitudinally through the centre of the wall, is secured; all headers and vertical joints passing through it are avoided; internal as well as external strength is obtained; and every facility is given for the fixing of floor-plates and other timbers; whilst, by the parallel longitudinal cavities, ample security for dryness is afforded, and great facility presented for ventilation, as well as for the conveyance of artificial heat, and for the transmission of bell-wires, pipes, &c."

His Royal Highness, who is President of the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, could have devised no more appropriate contribution to the extraneous utility of the Exhibition than this unpretending block of buildings. It needs but to show the working classes that they pay higher rents for wretched hovels than they would be called upon to pay for such comfortable homes as these, and to prove to the capitalist that such buildings would yield a fair return for the money invested in them, to make the dwellings of the bulk of the people more worthy of the intelligence and good feeling of the age than they now are. Hitherto, although considerable attention has been directed to the subject in several of our great towns, the promoters have neither reconciled the people to their new abodes nor induced capitalists to embark largely in such undertakings. It is likely, however, that the subject will grow in favour as well as in importance.

THE FOOD OF MAN.

ANIMAL SUBSTANCES AND SUBSTANCES DERIVED FROM ANIMAL BODIES.

THE three great physical wants of man are Food, Clothing, and Habitation. We propose to consider what specimens of each are provided in the Great Exhibition. We begin with Food, as the more essential of the three. Considering that, for some thousand years, successive generations have had ample opportunity of testing the values of different kinds of food, it might be supposed, that, both in theory and practice, our knowledge of alimentary substances is more complete than that of any other subject. Yet the whole question, in a philosophic point of view, requires a high amount of knowledge, and is so recondite, that, even at the present time, it is very imperfectly understood. The researches of modern chemists and philosophers have clearly indicated that the operations of nature and the operations of man are conducted according to the same laws, and that man has only the power of discovering the principles of nature, and adapting them to his use. According to this view, organic beings, and even man himself, are mere elaborate contrivances, exhibiting the perfections of nature, but in no whit differing, in the laws under which they act, from the steam-engine, the battery, or the candle. From this cause, as organic beings are continually exhibiting force or capacity to change the arrangement of matter, it follows that, according to the universal law of nature, some other matter must be changed within their bodies, and hence, for that change, food is required. The human body falling within the class of warm-bodied animals, requires matter to be changed or enter into new attractions for the production of its natural warmth. It requires other matter to be changed for the capacity of exercising its muscular force; and neither the slightest action of the finger, nor even the winking of the eyelid, can be exercised without a corresponding demand for food. Lastly, although the production of blood and generation of force require the greatest amount of food, yet materials are required to build and support the frame of which the human body is made up. Not a thought can arise, nor a dreamy vision appear, nor a determination be arrived at, without a waste of material. In considering alimentary matter, we shall have to consider substances to maintain the warmth of the body, then other matter to maintain the muscular action, then that food which is required to excite the brain; and, lastly, other substances required to build up the structure which evinces these various properties.

Although it is manifest that we must take care to supply food adequate to these purposes, yet, even by the advances of modern chemistry, we are not able to point out precisely the manner in which every kind of food acts; and hence we must group a mass of foods together according to their composition and such effects which experience has taught us of their action.

But even in estimating the values of food by their action, instead of their composition, we are met by many difficulties; for food, to be useful, must be digested—must be assimilated or taken into the blood; and the same material which is easily digested and assimilated by one person, is absolutely poisonous to others; and there is even one case recorded of an individual in whom mutton, the most wholesome and lightest of meats, invariably, under every form of disguise, acted as a poison, and produced diarrhœa and dysentery, &c.

The changes which take place in all organic bodies, including man himself, take place in fluid mixture. The digested food is absorbed by vessels in a fluid state and taken into the blood. The changes of the body which produce the forces occur also in materials in a state of solution; and, lastly, the excretion of the changed matter is also effected through the kidneys, skin, alimentary canal, and lungs, from fluid.

The supply of water or diluent fluid is hence of great consequence; and for this reason we shall first consider the contrivances by which good wholesome water can be obtained for dietary purposes. The quality of water used for food is of the highest importance. At certain times, any contamination with putrid matter acts as most virulent poison, and at all times is liable to produce diarrhœa. During the prevalence of cholera, the ever-memorable mortality of Albion-place was produced by a drain having effected a communication with the well. At one house every individual perished. The inhabitants of the other houses supplied from the same tank were also great sufferers; and thus it is of great importance for every person to examine the character of the water which he employs.

Chemists have discovered, that, when water freezes, the ice, in the act of solidification, squeezes out all other foreign matters, so really nothing can be purer than the water from thawed ice. In London, where the water supplied is but indifferent, and the springs are contaminated with the oozings of animal matter, perhaps no better course can be adopted, by those who are in a position in life to afford it, than, to use that solid ice which has been recently imported, for not only might it be employed to cool wine, and keep the ordinary provisions, but when thawed, would form an excellent beverage. All artificial contrivances for freezing water are, doubtless, not so economical in their application as the simple mode of importing it from colder climates. At the present day, ice may be obtained in the high-roof manner. But the best plan, which exists at the Crystal Palace, is that devised by Mr. Masters, and by which we have seen very beautiful blocks of ice prepared. Next to the purification of water by freezing, that by distillation demands attention. In London many persons have an apparatus which is attached to their kitchen-ranges, and which is capable of giving a considerable quantity of a bright fluid. In this case some empyreumatic oils are very apt to come over with the water, and give it an unpleasant taste.

As far as the mechanical impurities of water are concerned, they may be removed by filtration, and large quantities of dead and putrifying animal and vegetable bodies may be separated by this simple process. There can be no more simple mode of filtration than by using a piece of blotting-paper placed in a funnel; and, in this mode is adopted by chemists, even for their more delicate operations. At the Exhibition many mechanical filters are shown, the majority of which are so contrived that a pressure assists the more rapid action of the water. The filters exhibited both by Mr. Stirling and Mr. Slack are said to have the power of filtering very large quantities of water.

In many cases filtration may be employed, either through animal charcoal, or that peat charcoal which has been recently found so effective to deodorise and absorb putrid material. This process is so effective, that Dr. Garrod has lately pointed out that the most deadly vegetable poison may be removed from water by animal charcoal.

In using water as a diluent some precaution must be taken, for, after great fatigue and exhaustion, a sudden draught of cold water is attended with serious consequences. Quintus Curtius records that Alexander the Great lost more men by this means than he had ever lost in any battle—an observation sufficient to warn those, who, tired out and exhausted by studying the objects exhibited, seek to recruit their exhausted powers by a draught from the filtered water of the Western Nave, which Mr. Forster prepares for their convenience.

The active substances which are used for food must consist of various elementary bodies: we principally use compounds of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, iron, potash, soda, and phosporus; as all of these elementary matters are the subjects of changes, or enter into new attractions, which produce the forces which the human organization manifests, and may then be detected in the changed materials which are excreted.

Of all foods, perhaps, those derived from other animals deserve our first consideration. Every surgeon knows the beneficial influence of a generous diet in developing a highly organised individual. At the London dispensaries and workhouses the baneful influence of an imperfect diet is shown by a debilitated body and feeble mind; and the railway labourer is known to require a large amount of animal food to enable him to follow his avocation. We have ascertained from many calculations, that amongst the middle classes the value of the average amount of flesh meat eaten in London amounts to about sixpence per head *per diem*, where the party is left to follow his own inclinations, without restriction or guidance. Upon this average, the butcher's bill for ten persons amounts to about £90 a year. If we consider that this amount of flesh meat is the proper quantity, we perceive at once the importance of the subject under consideration. And though a small section of the population are *physiophagi*, or vegetable-eaters, such individuals form the exception, and not the rule; and to preserve the integrity and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race, the first medical authorities declare that a full meat diet must be used.

In the South-west Gallery we have various samples of milk preserved for voyages. First of all, there is a concentrated preserved milk canned before us, with a good appearance and excellent testimonials from various surgeons who have reported upon the subject to Sir W. Burnett. Again, we observe milk prepared by other processes. Mr. Fadeuilhe has exhibited consolidated milk, of a buttery appearance. Some preserved cream is also shown; and a single bottle of artificial milk, composed of yolk of egg and other materials, to partake as near as possible the properties of that fluid, is contributed by Mr. Prosse. Milk being designed for the growth and nutrition of the animal body, must be prepared for that purpose, and hence is complete in itself, at any rate for the infant state.

Butter—the fatty portion of milk separated from it—is poorly represented at the Exhibition; nevertheless, the Americans have contributed tubs of this article of food. Butter, being composed only of hydrogen and carbon, is insufficient of itself to maintain the vital functions. The more important constituent of milk, which are separated from it and solidified into cheese, form a concentrated kind of food, which is so well adapted for keeping, so easy of transport, and yet withal so well calculated to indicate skill in its manufacture, that we might reasonably expect that the Crystal Palace would have been inundated with examples. Strange to say, we have not found a single cheese: the Americans have certainly not contributed one, and at present we have not seen a single specimen over the whole Building; from which we may infer, as any rate, that their number, if any, is exceedingly few.

Next to milk, blood must be regarded as a material having all the constituents requisite for food. It is but little used in any country; even the Levitical law so strictly forbids its use, that it orders it to be thrown upon the ground. This is carried out to the present day by those who hold the Jewish faith, and we can but think there is some medical reason for its not being used. To our mind, there is something revolting in the use of blood, and we should be very indisposed to eat any boiled bread of either the ox, cow, calf, lamb, or sheep, all of which are exhibited by Mr. Bocchiere. Amongst these articles of food, and placed in the section for food, are specimens of the preserved blood of healthy men and healthy women, for the excellence of which, as articles of diet, we must rely upon the statements of such cannibals as shall come over to witness the Exhibition. These last specimens we consider not only as a disgrace to the Building, but also a disgrace to the nineteenth century: for who shall say that the abstraction of the vital fluid from a healthy man or woman may not lead to disease or premature death? and we therefore trust that those who examine the section of human food may be spared the observance of such abominations, by the Executive removing them from their present situation. We have no experience of the use of blood to any extent as an article of food, and, therefore, would not recommend it even under the title of blood bon-bons, which are shown amongst these articles. Of course, in times of famine they might possibly be of great assistance.

From the consideration of the blood foods, we now pass to the more pleasing profusion of materials derived from the muscular fibre, or meat. In this department the Americans have shown large barrels of beef and pork prepared for ship purposes. The same country have shown specimens of hams and spiced beef; and our Irish neighbours, represented by Mr. Smith, have carved a whole pig, to exhibit their skill in this department of the preparation of food. A few other hams are shown, but in this matter the display is not good. In these cases salt is used in considerable excess, and it has become a matter of great importance to prepare meat so that it will keep without that material. Napoleon offered a large reward for any person who should provide this desideratum, which we believe was first discovered and carried out in France. Subsequently, Mr. Cooper, by dint of perseverance, also succeeded in finding out how to conduct the same operation, and his discovery was rewarded by a handsome fortune by the sale of the preserved meats for ship crews. Neither he nor his descendants have contributed specimens to the Exhibition, although Capt Parry and Capt. Ross have spoken of them as being "in flavour and quality superior to every other." This important department of preparing provisions is still extremely well represented. Messrs. Gamble have sent, amongst a large number of hams, one canister of boiled mutton supplied to the Arctic expedition in 1824, and found by Sir James Ross in Prince Regent's Inlet, in 1849, in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Leonard has shown beef said to keep good for any time; and a large quantity of foods from New South Wales are also exhibited. The principle of the preparation of the foods is the total exclusion of the air, and hence no putrefaction or other change occurs. It is impossible to tell to what extent this manufacture will eventually be carried, for in some parts of the world animals are alone kept for their skin or fat, the meaty, or nutritious part, being useless for any purpose. We are told that the large navy contracts for these preserved meats are taken by persons who procure the substances from foreign countries, and thus are enabled to supply them at a very moderate price. We see no reason why thousands of tons of such provisions should not be imported for the use of our industrial classes; and already their excellence is well known to the bachelor students of the inns of court, who keep a supply by them to use when required. This invention will doubtless, by degrees, amply develope itself. Of course, of the relative excellence of the things exhibited we have no means of judging from simply looking at the canisters. Mr. Whitney has shown beef preserved in a dry state, in face as a powder, without salt: doubtless, if well prepared, it might become a good breakfast viand. A more important material is exhibited by Mr. Warriner and Soyer. It consists of the gravy of meat, and containing, probably, all its soluble matters, in a concentrated form. It is procured from Australia, where the carcases of sheep are positively worthless: and, if it be but good, it requires to be extensively known and universally kept, as it would form an excellent mode of making beef tea quickly. In the department of chemicals, Mr. Bullock has furnished a beautiful specimen of kreatine, or kreatinine, two of the alkaloids which Liebig has lately discovered in the flesh of animals. Perhaps we dare affirm that such specimens as these have never been produced before, and that they are the largest and finest examples that have ever been made, and, therefore, well deserving of careful study

Madame St. Etienne has shown specimens of combinations of animal food with vegetable; so has also Mr. Gentile, apparently from the same works, at Totnes; and the Americans have sent over some meat biscuits. These latter we have had an opportunity of tasting, and they appear to be a very excellent compound of flour with the gravy of meat. The whole question of the preparation of food is but in its infancy—a mere germ, which, perhaps, in future years, will be fully developed.

The flesh of meat is particularly valuable as an alimentary matter, inasmuch as it supplies the substance which enables us to evince muscular action; and, though we shall hereafter point out that some vegetables contain a similar principle, yet animal foods seem, upon the whole, with due deference to the vegetable feeders, to be the best substance which can be employed for that object.

Fish is somewhat less digestible than meat. Preserved salmon and various other fish are exhibited by the same persons who have shown the preserved meats. We need hardly remind our readers that we owe isinglass to fish. This material is well represented by Mr. Sumpson, who has shown the excellent case of isinglass of this material. By the machines it is cut up into fine ribbons, such as those which are sold in the grocers' shops. Amongst the Indian curiosities a fish is shown which also yields a good isinglass; and the visitor may see a number of shark's fins which are also prized by the natives for a similar object. Of late years, gelatine has been procured not only from fish but also from animal substance, and various specimens of gelatine are shown. In purchasing this substance the public must rely upon the honesty of the vender; the shavings are a good or stronger than isinglass, others are almost as bad as the better sorts of carpenter's glue. Mr. Batty has shown some beautiful glasses of calves'-feet jelly, which will keep for any time, and have been in our larders while we have been imparted to them. In England fish does not form so essential an article of diet as formerly, when indentures of apprentices made in the towns on the borders of the Severn contained stipulations as to the number of days to which the eating of salmon was to be restricted, or in those ancient periods of history when Herodotus records that there were two or three races who lived exclusively on fish, and hence were called Ichthyophagi

We very nearly passed some curious dried viands shown in the Swiss department. Differently dried trout, dried mutton chops, cutlets, &c., are exhibited; but, in common with every other department of the Exhibition, insufficient information is given to render an exact description very difficult. In the French department various articles preserved in this are shown, but they do not deserve any special description.

The preparations of gelatine were formerly in high repute; but modern discovery seems to indicate that they are unfavourable for the tendons, fascia, and skin, and do not communicate to the system matter which supplies the changes which are required for muscular action; and certainly the practical surgeon knows that they are incomparably inferior to the soluble parts of muscular fibre, or flesh meat, for restoring strength and muscular energy.

Amongst preparations from fish, we must not omit the fish oils. These have been much into use as a medicine, though, perhaps, they must be regarded more in the light of a food than a remedial agent.

By the use of the fish oils, such as cod-liver oil, and the oils of a similar character, many cases are on record which may be observed in the South-west Gallery, the surgeon can fatten his patient at discretion, and can even, by their agency, remove the tubercular matter which, when deposited about the joints, constitutes scrofula—when deposited in the lungs, constitutes consumption. The judicious use of these oils, combined with other proper treatment, has so very much increased the duration of life in consumptive cases, that this malady is now, in the great majority of instances, curable, and, if it does progress, many years before it fatally disorganises those organs so absolutely necessary to the right performance of the vital functions.

Amongst the articles of food, there are some furnished by the Chinese and Indian Empires which are brought over to England—these are edible slugs. They have a most uninviting look, and are large, dried, black masses, which are eaten by Eastern nation; but with their excellence, flavour, and properties we are not acquainted. In mentioning these slugs, we cannot pass over the interest which the East India Company have taken to furnish the Exhibition with everything which is interesting; nor can we omit to mention the manner in which Professors Royle and Solly have conducted the arrangements and the selection of the goods, and who, from their high scientific standing and urbanity, have rendered the collection doubly valuable to those who study the objects exhibited. Amongst, also, the Chinese and Indian collections, we have seen a display of edible birds' nests as we never saw before in this country, and in the Chinese department we strongly recommend our readers to observe the manner in which the nests are attached to the rocks. These nests are in two, if not in three varieties: the first being quite white, and somewhat resembling dried white of egg; the second being mixed with feathers. These are used for soup, and, according to the analysis published by modern chemists of nearly the highest amount of nutritive ingredients; in fact, containing a highly nitrogenised substance, they must be rendered as being one of the most concentrated kinds of food which can be employed. Amongst the luxuries which doubtless in time will be rendered more familiar to us are the preserved turtle, and we see no reason why the delicious calipash and calipee should not be abundantly prepared in regions where these creatures abound, sealed up in tins and sold at a price which should bring it within the means of every person. It is most largely used to a great extent in relating to its excellence.

Perhaps there is no more curious feature connected with animal food than the economy which is practised with such portions that are unfit for food. The very refuse in making candles fetches comparatively a high price in the shape of grawes, which are not exhibited; and, in fact, every portion is turned to some account. Some time ago, when experimenting on various foods, we called at a large retail shop, and offered to purchase all the rejected pieces of cheese which necessarily occur in cutting it. The man asked what seemed to be a preposterous price; but, whilst debating the matter, a respectable-looking female, who overheard the conversation, turned round and exclaimed, "Ah, sir, you little know the value of those fragments; if you had a family like mine, you would be glad indeed to get pieces of such good cheese for supper!" Of good food every fragment is sold; and when animal matter is unfit for food, it passes into the manufacturers hands to be changed to other substances, and the exhibitor in the South-west Gallery may observe some of these transformations in those gaudeous and stupendous crystals of the yellow and red prussiates of potash which have been shewn.

Having a review of the animal substances used for the food of man, it will be seen, that, without there being anything positively new, yet there are many materials which are but very little known, not only to the public, but even to those who have deeply studied these subjects. The most important and suggestive examples are, doubtless, those in which meat is preserved to keep for any period, and is capable of being transported to any distance. The Legislator and the philanthropist must for ever regard the proper supply of the industrial classes with nutritious food as a matter of the utmost importance. Our workhouses are filled with inmates on account of bodily maladies produced by insufficient or improper food. Our hospitals and dispensaries are crowded with supplicants for aid from the same cause. For the full development of the intellectual faculties adequate nourishment is absolutely necessary; so, physically and morally, there is no subject of more importance at the Crystal Palace than those specimens of food which have been exhibited, which are likely to tend to the more extensive supply of animal food to the industrial classes.

ROME.—MOSAICS.

THE small space set apart for Rome, in the grand arena of the peaceful competition of all nations in the arts of civilisation, and the comparative paucity of the articles of display, contrast strongly with the mighty memories which the name of Rome is so calculated to inspire. In that narrow compartment, or its contents, we see little to recal a limitless dominion and sculptural glories of the Imperial epoch, or the exuberant genius and grand results of the era of the Revival, with their enduring fame and wide-spread influence. In the Palace of the Crystal Palace" we cannot have those monuments of art, those relics of antiquity, which throw such a charm around the "Eternal City" itself, and which, if they cannot conceal, at all events modify the criticism of that drooping of material civilisation which seems to manifest itself in the outward aspect of things there; and hence, in this representative Rome," a feeling somewhat akin to disappointment arises, on first entering to view her array of objects of ornamental art. This sentiment, however, quickly yields to admiration on closer inspection. The want of that crowded profusion of display which more prosperous nations present, is compensated for by the beauty and unique character of the predominating features of the collection—the mosaics and the cameos.

Amongst the mosaics there is a table by the Cavaliere Barberi, on which the Bay of Naples, the Bay of Genoa, the Coliseum at Rome, St. Peter's, and other celebrated views, are represented with the truth of perspective, the rich tone of colour, the accuracy of delineation, and the perfect finish to be found only in the most exquisite miniature oil paintings; and the spectator may perhaps require to satisfy himself by microscopic examination that the work of art before him is not the production of pencil and pigments, but of some things widely different.

There is another mosaic to which we would also direct attention, if it were not invidious to particularise where all are excellent of their kind; but we mention it, partly because it is a copy of a *chef d'œuvre* of Italian art Guercino's "John the Baptist"—and partly because it has been produced in the great parent school of Roman mosaic art, the studio of the Vatican. It is the work of Signor Filippo Belle Castelli.

The mosaic-work of which these pictures are specimens is of comparatively modern invention, and is usually composed of *tesserce* or tablets of opaque glass, of different colours. The mosaics of the ancients consisted of party-coloured marbles, stones, or tiles, and were applied generally to the formation of tesselated pavements; with the style and character of which, the ruins of Pompeii, and various relics of the Romans in Great Britain, France, and other countries of Europe, we made the moderns well acquainted. Those inlaid pavements usually consisted of compartments, containing some subject or device depicted in the centre, and encircled by borders, in red, black, and white. Walls were also decorated in this way. And when, with the loss of power and wealth, luxury and the arts began to decline in Rome and in Italy, the Byzantines and people of the Lower Empire perpetuated the art, and by them the knowledge of it was re-conveyed to Italy in the middle ages. The Byzantines, adopting, in some degree, the polychromatic embellishments of the Greeks of an earlier period, introduced the use of blue, gold, and other brilliant colours; but there is not wanting authorities who maintain that the Italians never altogether lost the knowledge and practice of the art of mosaic decoration—that the Venetians especially, from a very early period, were well versed in it, and that the mosaics of the cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice, are the work of native and not of Byzantine artists. Whatever probability there may be in this theory, the direct evidence of history goes to show that the Florentine school of mosaic decoration was founded in the 13th century by pupils of Byzantine or Greek artists, who were brought into Italy to beautify the churches of her great cities.

The *tesserce* is only glanced at to indicate the source whence the modern art, which is so vast an improvement on that of the mediæval epoch is derived

The Moors, both of Spain and Africa, were also great adepts in mosaic decoration; but there was this characteristic difference between the Moorish and other kinds of mosaic, that in the designs of the former no human or animal form was represented, the law of the Khoran, adopted from the Bible—"thou shalt make to thyself no image"—being strictly adhered to the letter; and the embellishment was confined to intricate geometrical patterns, displaying infinite variety of combination and configuration. Foliage and scroll-work were also not uncommon amongst the patterns depicted.

This ancient mosaic, whether Byzantine, Italian, or Moorish, however aimed at perfect pictorial effect, exhibiting no attempt at perspective, shading, colouring of many tints and tones, and the various other constituents of a picture, like the mosaics of modern times. They were rude designs of hard outline, with the junctions of the *tesserce* conspicuous, as in any other marble pavement—a species of *parqueterie*, as it were, in marble.

MOSAIC PICTURES, such as those in the Exhibition, may be said to date their origin from a period little earlier than the year 1640, about which time copies of the paintings of the great Italian masters began to be made in mosaic. But there are other instances to show, that long prior to that period attempts at finished pictorial effect in mosaic were made, as may be seen in the mosaic over the Porta Santa, in the nave of St. Peter's, at Rome, which is a fac-simile, by Arpino, of an ancient mosaic picture of St. Peter holding the Bible and the keys of heaven in his hands. The *tesserce* are large and rough, and the rudeness of the original work is intentionally preserved in the copy. It is a picture, however; and, as evidence that pictorial representations in mosaic of a character similar to these of modern times, were attempted in Italy long prior to the stimulus given to the art by the decoration of St. Peter's, there mosaic embellishment of the very highest order is so predominant, both of good and bad drawing, by contrast, the great progress of improvement in the art from those early times to the present.

Mosaic pictures are usually fac-similes or exact copies of original paintings, in oil or fresco, and their highest excellence only aims at imitating, with the greatest truth and accuracy of the copyist's skill, the pictorial effects of the original. The result, therefore, would be very inadequate in proportion to the great cost and immense labour of the production. If it were not for its durable nature.

Once finished, no length of time, no excess of heat or damp, can injure or make the colours fade; the picture can only perish with the destruction of the mosaic structure. Hence, it is of the utmost value as a medium for preserving copies of the great *chefs d'œuvres* of genius, which, if depicted on the perishable materials of canvas, board, or plaster, may, in the lapse of a few centuries after the period of their production, be lost altogether to the world. How valuable, for instance, would be a first-rate copy in mosaic of the last supper of Leonardo da Vinci, representing not only the drawing, but the tone of colour, which cannot be conveyed by an engraving. It is in this sense that mosaics are truly valuable.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF MOSAIC PICTURES is a most elaborate and tedious operation, requiring the utmost nicety of work and painstaking skill. The *tesserce* of which the work is composed are small squares or oblong pieces of opaque glass, of every variety of hue and of different tints and shades, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000 in number. In the studio of the artist specimen pieces of all those various colours and tints are placed under a full light in frames, assorted and arranged on the board gradually ascending scale of shade, from the deepest to the lightest, each having a particular number attached to it, which corresponds with the number of a drawer in the repositories in which the mosaic materials is kept. The artist, by this simple arrangement, can at once procure the minutest variety of tint of any colour which he may require, having possessed himself of the colours which he may require, his *modus operandi* is as follows:—A mosaic table is to be formed. He takes a slab of cast-iron, the surface of which is divided into square sections by little metal partitions, for the purpose of holding securely the cement in which the mosaic is embedded. This cement is of a most adhesive character, and is composed of lime and a concrete volcanic stone, reduced to powder, which has the property of attaining the very utmost hardness and durability when in contact with water, and hence is especially fitted to be an ingredient in a cement required to be of a very lasting character. This stone is usually known in Italy by the name of *peperino*, from pepe (pepper), the grey granulated colour of which it very much resembles in appearance. This powdered *peperino* and lime, when combined with linseed oil, and the compound made to a proper consistence, constitutes a cement having all the qualities needed for mosaic work. The artist, with the painting which is to be copied placed before him in a suitable light, spreads the cement over a small portion of the iron slab in sufficient thickness to cover the square compartments on its surface by an inch or two. He then inserts the mosaic *tesserce* or glass cubes in the cement, having first, by means of a tool-lathe, with wheels of different kinds attached, shaped each piece to the exact form requisite for the delineation of the particular fraction of the original painting which he is at the moment copying. The mosaic picture is thus wrought piecemeal as it were, with the most patient and elaborate skill, each different gradation of tint being effected by a separate piece of the mosaic material. The surface, when completed, presents a dull, rough, and jagged appearance very unlike that which the final operation of polishing communicates to it. This polishing, which brings out the beauty of the work in such perfection, is effected in the same ordinary manner in which marble slabs are polished, viz. by the friction of a heavy stone moved backwards and forwards either by the hand or by machinery

In the formation of mosaics of a large size, such as those magnificent specimens to be seen in St. Peter's, at Rome, it is not usual to employ a cast-iron plate as the sub-structure of the work. A large slab of *peperino* is found to answer all the purposes required, the natural inequalities and roughness of the surface presenting an effective grasp for the cement

Although the *Studio de Mosaici* in the Vatican, which is maintained at great expense by the Papal Government, chiefly for the purpose of decorating churches with mosaic copies of the masterpieces of Italian art, must be regarded as the great parent establishment which has developed to its present state of perfection the art and mystery of mosaic painting, there are, nevertheless, private establishments which produce works of great beauty for the decoration of mansions and palatial residences, and of these the mosaics in the Exhibition are less than a year and a half. remarkable instance of this celerity of operation was recently manifested at his studio, where a copy in mosaic of the St. Nicholas in the church of St. Peter, which had been ordered by the Emperor of Russia, was made in something less than two years, although a similar work at the Vatican occupied from four to five years

The pavement above referred to took three years and a half in its execution. But these are works on a great scale, to which the mosaics in the Exhibition only bear the relation of miniatures to full-length paintings. The latter, however, are well calculated to impress on a mind hitherto unacquainted with mosaic works, a correct idea of this peculiar and beautiful branch of art.

BELGIUM.

THE produce of the little constitutional kingdom of Belgium lies next to France, occupying the bays on both sides, and a slice of the northern galleries of the Eastern Nave. It includes specimens of almost every branch of industrial occupation. agriculture, commerce, manufactures, mining, and fine arts, in many subdivisions, are all represented in a very creditable manner. Belgium, under different names, has contrived to maintain a manufacturing and agricultural position for more than four hundred years, in spite of wars of which it has been the battle-field, of revolutions, of parcellings of territory, and changes of government, until, twenty-one years ago, at a fearful sacrifice of material wealth, it settled down as an independent state under a limited Monarchy.

Even in the time of the Romans, the Flemish cities were celebrated for their woollen cloths. In the time of Charlemagne, Liège largely manufactured both woollens and linens; therefore, the flax cultivation, which forms so important a part of Belgian agriculture, must have been extensively carried on at that period. In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain, and Ghent employed an immense population in woollen manufactures: Ghent alone had upwards of thirty thousand looms; the weavers of that city once mustered 16,000 men in arms under the banners of their trades. Thread lace originated in Flanders, at Mechlin and Brussels, where it is still an important branch of commerce, and the capture of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma, in 1785, ruined great silk manufactures, although Antwerp black silk is still famous, and drove a number of artisans to England, by whom our own manufactures were greatly improved. Flanders suffered grievously under the persecutions of Spanish masters; the Netherlands of Maximborough and Louis XIV. and XV.; the wars of the French Revolution, which ended in incorporating what is now called Belgium with France; the wars of Napoleon, which ended in taking it from France to add to Holland; and finally by revolution, which deprived the Belgian manufacturers of a large share of the commerce and consumption of Holland. But still the people struggled on with a patience and industry deserving of success. Belgium was thus thrown upon its own resources, as a manufacturing country, with only forty miles of coast and two indifferent ports. Great efforts were made to open foreign trade; consuls were appointed all over the world, rather as commercial travellers to create, than as diplomatic agents to protect trade already existing; and public money was largely and not very successfully invested in propping up establishments in which the King of Holland had taken a large pecuniary interest. But the wisest and most successful step of all, was the construction, long before any other Continental state had ventured upon such a novelty, of a complete network of railways. These railways, among more solid advantages, made Belgium the high-road to the Rhine and Germany, and attracted and detained a share of the travellers to the pretty miniature capital of Brussels, who had formerly flocked to Paris alone. These railways, no doubt, contributed powerfully to raise Belgium from the state of depression into which its manufacturing interests fell after the separation from Holland, and, by cheapening the cost of raw and manufactured produce, to render possible the varied exhibition we have had the pleasure of examining.

The arrangement which renders France and Belgium next-door neighbours here, as they are when at home, suggests a question which the Ministers of Commerce would be rather puzzled, we think, to answer.

Between France and Belgium there is a war of custom houses and an interchange of smugglers, chiefly in the shape of large dogs, which carry Belgian tobacco and lace into France, and bring back French silk or some such article. Every French *douanier* is provided with a thick volume of instructions on the art of stopping, seizing, detecting, poisoning, and shooting Belgian smuggler dogs. Nevertheless, day and night, especially at night, large packs of contraband hounds, heavily laden, rush past the bewildered officers.

Now, when Belgium was part of the French empire, its manufactures, its coal, its cattle, its corn were all freely admitted into France; nothing was taxed, nothing was prohibited: since the disjunction everything that is not taxed is prohibited, and yet the line of division between the two countries is purely imaginary, and the people who, under Napoleon, were free to interchange their goods, must have had just the same wants the day after the custom-house division made it unlawful as the day before. Why, then, was interchange useful before Napoleon's last campaign, and baneful after his dethronement?

But to begin our walk. We will first enter the southern bay. There we find a varied display of textiles of every kind, which seem very little visited by the curious crowd, although, no doubt, our manufacturers in the same line will give them a close examination. There we find the cheap mixed fabrics of woollen and cotton, the fine kerseymeres in which the Belgians can undersell our Gloucestershire and West of England men, also capital stout canvass and damask linen from districts of Flanders which grew flax and weaved linen long before Belfast was founded; printed silk handkerchiefs in praise of which nothing can be said, and woollen shawls of very dull, dowdy patterns. In this department almost every kind of woollen and mixed woollen is to be found, including a lot of coloured flannels. The outside of the bay facing the Nave is adorned by a mirror in gilt frame of allegorical figures very beautifully carved. The sides of the next section by the stairs leading to the gallery are hung with carpets from the Royal Belgian manufactory of Tournai, which, like the French Gobelins and Beauvois manufactories, is carried on with Government money, as a school for the purpose of improving native taste. Proceeding onward towards a formidable stand of arms, we pass between a collection of saddlery on one side and boots and shoes on the other. The saddlery is respectable, but will not stand comparison for a moment with either English, or Irish work in finish. The same may be said of the harness. The buckles are very clumsy. The patent leather boots are as good as French, and probably cheaper; among them a pair of capital lace shooting boots in brown leather are excellent; and a pair of long boots in brown Russia leather, the sides of which come off like gaiters, should be looked at by those who shoot in woodland and thick hedge countries. A set of dark brown seal skin furs deserve notice, from the perfect manner in which the skins have been prepared, soft and without any disagreeable smell.

Liège sends a most formidable collection of arms, of every kind and calibre. Liège is the only place which can compete with Birmingham in supplying cheap guns. The specimens sent include the most expensive and the commonest. The bright-barrelled musket and bayonet of the pattern made for Schleswig-Holstein, and the muskets with sword-bayonet affixed, which are used in almost every corps of the Belgian army and in our Engineer corps. To pass any opinion on such articles from their outsides, would be impossible; we can only say that some stocks are beautifully carved, some barrels beautifully chased and damascened, and many finished as well, externally, as our gunsmiths usually show. The proper plan would be, to have a grand field day, to try the fire-arms of all nations. There is a chess tournament, open to all the world, going on; why not have a series of sweepstakes—one for fowling-pieces, one for rifles, one for muskets, and one for pistols, with rests and without rests, by all the exhibitors of fire-arms? No doubt, a speculator like the host of the Red House would be willing to pay all expenses, and a very useful and interesting series of matches would be the result.

We observe, in one case in this division, a pair of rifles made after the Swiss fashion, over which a paper is affixed stating that one of the rifles, "fired from a rest, at a mark 4 inches in diameter, at a distance of 110 yards, made ninety-five hits out of one hundred." We should like to see this done again, and to know whether more than one man could do the same feat in one day

Behind the arms, next to the external wall of the Palace, is a very miscellaneous agricultural and mineral collection of specimens of flour, millstones, bristles, bricks, tobacco, flax and hemp, and the dried plants in seed, with all sorts of cereal grain, hops and guano, coal, iron, cannon, and agricultural implements, the fleeces of merinoes and cocoons of silk-worms—giving a great idea of Belgian industry and versatility.

The coal reminds us of the difference between the tenure of English and of French and Belgian coal-mines. In England, if you find a coal-mine on your freehold, it is yours; in the other two countries, it is the property of the state: and in France, unless you happen to be a supporter of the Government for the time being, you have no chance of obtaining leave to work it; when leave is granted, it is subject to a royalty to the Government.

In Belgium, the Government compels coal-owners to construct ladders by stages for the miners, men and women, to ascend and descend, instead of using a perpendicular shaft, with an arrangement of chains and pullies. The Belgian Government will not permit the lives of its subjects to be placed on the soundness of a rope or chain. The result is, that Belgian miners, carrying coal on their backs up a thousand steps of six inches risers or stages, are never killed, though strains and ruptures are every-day occurrences. We prefer our system, with a little more care.

Crossing the Grand Avenue, we find the northern Belgian bay, flanked by two carriages, which do very great credit to the coachmaker from Brussels. It is well known that the aversion with which our aristocracy looked upon the project of an exhibition, was communicated to the coachmakers, and the first in that line have scarcely sent anything; they are reaping bitter fruits of their folly now. We do not hesitate to say, that the Belgian phaeton in cane-painted morocne is one of the prettiest and best finished in the Palace. The French exhibit a few carriages, close at hand, which are all very bad in form and finish.

Furniture follows the carriages. We can especially call attention to a sofa and chairs, gracefully carved in walnut, and covered with green velvet. In the opposite bay are two cabinets in oak, of great merit, especially one of a grave, ecclesiastical character, ornamented with figures of angels. Some pianoes and boxes made from Spa wood, which has acquired a slaty ferruginous colour from the Spa waters, would form a good contrast with furniture of birdseye maple or zebra wood. Near this is an extremely ingenious dumbwaiter, like a large paddle-wheel, the shelves of which always keep on a level. It would be very convenient in a library, for a student who had a good many books of reference in use at the same time. The principle would be available on board ship, for glass or crockery ware, fixed by the feet to the shelves. On side of the room are a few philosophical instruments, and a toy showing that "you must not always believe what you see."

The Belgian machinery and agricultural implements are not to be treated lightly; therefore we shall, for the present, pass them by, observing, that the great establishment at Seraing for the manufacture of steam-engines and all kinds of machinery, which was founded by Cockerell, under the patronage of Napoleon, and afterwards supported with capital by the father of the late King of Holland, has sent several specimens of heavy work of a creditable character. The pace approved of on the Belgian railroads, viz. fifteen miles an hour and many stoppages, does not demand the flying engines we impatient Englishmen require. M. Presmany, writing his opinion of England in the Paris paper *La Patrie* says, "An Englishman never saunters, but always rushes forward like a mad dog." If he had said the same of our locomotives, he would not have been far out.

Before ascending to the galleries we would request our lady friends fond of gardening or poultry keeping, or, like good wives, in the habit of accompanying their husbands through the stables and byres to look at the live stock, to examine a collection of wooden shoes of very pretty shapes, some provided with leather fastenings, which seem to us better than the best kind of clogs for country use in muddy weather.

Near these shoes are ponderous spurs, of highly ornamental shape, with rowels the size of a crown piece, bridles and straps to match, manufactured for the Mexican market

We will now walk up stairs, where we are sure to find ourselves in a dense crowd, and look down on a sea of heads running in a very strong current up and down both sides of the central avenue.

The leading articles, as drapers say, are three figures of life size, sent by a Belgian embroiderer of ecclesiastical robes, which he dresses in costumes much finer than anything to be seen at Madame Tussaud's. He began with the Archbishop of Paris, Affré, who was killed in the last revolution at the barricades, a St. Carlo Borromeo, an Italian saint and archbishop, and our English Thomas aBecket. Since the opening, Fénélon, whose "Telemachus" has proved the penance of so many English school-boys, and rendered so many school-girls as impossonable as Calypso, has taken the place of M. Affré, and the Italian priest has been superseded by another dignitary, but Thomas aBecket remains; although, for some reason or other, all three of these lay figures have been provided

THE BELGIAN COURT.

with white gloves, instead of the purple gloves of the bishop and the bright scarlet of the Cardinal. While examining the embroidery of these robes, which the maker warrants to wear a hundred years and *then clean*, we found ourselves side by side with two gentlemen actually wearing the one scarlet, and the other purple, gloves—such are the strange coincidences of the Exhibition! It was Cardinal Wiseman and one of his Bishops examining the costume of Thomas Becket.

In the same galleries will be found a case of medals, cameos, bronzes, a shield, dagger, and other ornaments richly chased in iron, all displaying very considerable taste and executive skill, and maintaining the character in the fine arts which Belgium has deserved by the statuary exhibited, and already noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

To own the truth, neither statuary, nor lay figures of archbishops, nor the large display of Roman Catholic works, nor anything connected with art, science, or literature, creates half the sensation among the ladies, that is excited by the specimens of lace from Brussels, Mechlin, and the other districts where this fragile manufacture has for centuries been carried on. Exclamations of rapture and envy burst forth as female faces squeeze in front of robes, flounces, veils, collars, parasols, and every conceivable article of dress fashioned in thread lace of the most elegant patterns, and hung upon wax figures of fashionable air.

We will conclude by observing, that in the Belgian, as in most, if not all, other parts of the Exhibition, the catalogue is of no more use than so much cheesemonger's paper

THE CEYLON COURT.

THE little Ceylon Court possesses few attractions to compete with those put forth by Hindostan; yet its contents are not without interest, whilst some of them show advances in decorative art highly creditable to the Cingalese. Of mineral productions we find a variety of specimens, in iron, tin, manganese, and plumbago; the ruby, also, with the beautiful earthy substances, zivern, chryso-beryl, and tourmaline. Of vegetable productions we find numerous samples—coffee, cinnamon, tobacco, &c., accompanied by a model of a coffee store and drying plantation. Of other natural products exhibited, we may mention numerous gums and oils, specimens of ivory, buffalo and deer horns, tortoiseshell, and a great variety of woods.

In manufactured products and agricultural tools, there are gold and silver ornaments, lace, cotton fabrics, and cordage, all of which are interesting and creditable in their way. There are also some models of carriages, palanquins, and temples, well worthy of inspection. But the chief art in which the Cingalese appear to excel is that of inlaying on wood, of which there are here several samples: one, an ebony table, inlaid with fifty different Cingalese woods, &c., and exhibited by Mr J. Kitchin, appears in our Illustration.

The Ceylon Court is situated a little west of the Indian Court (northern), and immediately between the compartments allotted to Malta, Jersey, and Guernsey.

THE CEYLON COURT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY CLAUDET

THE EAST INDIAN COURT.—NORTH SIDE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY CLAUDET.

THE EAST INDIAN COURTS.

THE East Indian Courts are situated on either side of the Western Nave, at its point of junction with the Transept, on one side of which, also, they occupy a considerable space. Their contents are rich and varied, and are interesting in the highest degree, as illustrative of the natural resources of a large territory—resources which, except for articles of show and luxury, have as yet experienced a very slight degree of development. The first compartment, and great part of the second on the south side, are filled with weapons of war, suits of armour, &c., of native make, tastefully arranged; amongst which, a brass gun, with a lion's mouth, is a formidable and conspicuous object. Amongst these more barbarous appliances of assault and defence, are models of European guns, &c., as present in use, so that every stage of progress in the arts of war is faithfully represented. In the next compartment we come to some products in muslins, richly embroidered, a very old established branch of manufacture with the nations of the East, and in which, in many respects, they are still unrivalled. After casually inspecting these elegant productions, we enter the next compartment, one side of which presents a [illegible] stringed and wind, from [illegible] singular and picturesque in appearance, and highly interesting in connexion with the history of that delightful and [illegible]really-loved art. Facing these are a variety of models of the mines, and other works used in the preparation and manufacture of the cotton plant—primitive contrivances of the rudest class, to which, we are sorry to believe, few or no additions or improvements have been made for centuries, showing how much remains yet to be done, when the light of civilisation shall have made its genial influence felt by our Oriental brethren. Upon the same benches are also displayed models of equally primitive and clumsy machinery for the grinding of sugar, the distilling of spirits, and other like purposes. A curious contrivance for casting coin, and used in the Madras mint, will also attract attention. It consists of a battery of ten feeding tubes, or hoppers, which are acted upon by handles, and the means of operation is very fully described in a pamphlet which accompanies the model

Before proceeding to enter the Northern Court, we must pause to gaze in wonder, with the rest, upon the gorgeous collections of jewellery and rich embroidery, and other articles of great value, exhibited by the East India Company, in two glass cases especially erected for their reception. Amongst these also are some very curious carvings in pith; and upon the adjacent counter are some equally remarkable carvings, chiefly models, in various stones. The utensils in brass, copper, and pottery, of which there is a large collection, are highly curious, especially some which are used by the Hindoos in the worship and service of their idols. A remarkable and gratifying instance of the confiding spirit of this humble and primitive race, is found in the exhibition of the self-feeding peacock lamp, in brass, used in the Deorah, or temple of the iron-dealers of the Surrage persuasion, by whom it is held sacred, but who readily contributed it for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, as soon as it was made known of the intended industrial congress. The principle of this lamp is simple enough, the oil being supplied from the breasts of the peacocks into the lamp-burners whenever it is required.

The utensils in iron, inlaid with silver, amongst which is a large

THE EAST INDIAN COURT—SOUTH SIDE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY CLAUDET.

hookah, are very elegant in form and of highly finished workmanship. Proceeding to the rear, or extreme north of this department, we are at first struck with a great variety of ornaments, fruit, flowers, &c., in WAX. Two ivory chairs, inlaid, from the Rajah of Vizianagram, stand conspicuously here. At this point and around are glass cases filled with gems of agate and jasper, both in slabs and fashioned into a great variety of objects of adornment and utility. In other parts of this room are some very admirable specimens of carved furniture, in black wood, from Bombay; and of carved boxes and ornaments in sandal-wood, from Mangalore; carvings in ivory, from Morsteadabad; samples of embossed paper and illuminated writings, forwarded by the King of Oude; and a variety of articles of eminent and unique beauty, in which the minute and patient industry of the native Hindoo is pleasingly illustrated. Against the north wall of the inner room are two chairs and a couch, of Rajpootana white marble, the backs of which are remarkably fine examples of this carving. In the centre is a Royal state bedstead from Benares, the curtains of which are of purple muslin, richly embroidered.

One of the most striking features in the Indian collection is a room furnished in the style of an Indian palace, in which all that romance has said of Oriental luxury and gorgeous display is more than realised. But, as this will form the subject of a distinct illustration, we shall not enter upon a description of it at present. Around it, externally, are a large collection of figures, in clay, illustrating the various trades and castes of the Hindoos. The display of rich shawls, carpets, matting, and mixed fabrics, in various portions of this compartment, cannot fail of attracting observation, whilst they will repay the trouble of careful examination. Nor must the various objects of natural produce, vegetable, animal, and mineral, be overlooked; for, though less striking, upon picturesque grounds, than many we have more particularly referred to in the above observations, they are perhaps of even higher interest to the future destinies of our vast Eastern empire.

COSTUME AS PORTRAYED AT THE EXHIBITION.

THE second of man's essential wants is clothing. Having briefly touched upon his food in one of its most important departments, we proceed to consider the Exhibition under its second aspect. Suppose a crowd could be collected, every man and every woman a specimen of some distinct national costume worn by some distinct country or race, or by the same country or race at two distinct periods, how vast would be the multitude, and what a perfect confusion—not of tongues, but of tailoring—would they exhibit! Suppose, further, we indulge a philosopher, hitherto unacquainted with our race, with a passing glimpse of the motley multitude, would he, by any possibility, arrive at the conclusion that we were all creatures of the same species? Would he rank the robed Oriental with the jacketed sailor, the Indian in his war-paint with the powdered Marquis of the old *régime*, the Chinaman in his silk with the crusader in his steel, the ancient Briton in his woad, with the modern Briton in his trousers? Surely he would see less difference between a lion and a tiger (veritable *ferce naturæ*), than between a lion with lavender kids in a cab, and a tiger with tops and buckskins swinging behind it. Would the bird of paradise seem less akin to the raven, than a gay chevalier of the *moyen age* and his black-coated and black-hatted predecessor of the present day? or would an armadillo, with its scales, or a porcupine with its quills, differ, in any more decided respect from a rabbit or a hare, than an old feudal baron, all mail, chain, or plate, in complete panoply of iron,

> Carving the mail with gloves of steel,
> And marking the wine through the helmet barred.

Would the brute animals in question appear to differ more from each other than the human animal described from a peaceable quaker of the present day wending his way from Clapham-rise to a meeting of the Pence Society?

That the Exhibition would have assembled so extraordinary a museum, was not to have been expected. All the costumes in the world would have filled it fuller than a thriving tailor's shop. We could not have turned, for gabardines, doublets, cloaks, kilts, shirts of mail, hot-coseys, and wrap-rascals, not forgetting the more outlandish articles from more outlandish parts and more renowned times. Coats of many colours from Egypt; the regal robes which shone in Nineveh; skins from the north and cottons from the south; buffalo robes from the prairies, and fleeces from the steppes; the benouses of the East, and the paletots of the West; the toga of old Rome, and the trousers of Old England such a thorough exhibition of "Ole clo'" we could not look to have: but, for all that, the articles of foreign costume actually exhibited in Hyde Park, although belonging to a rather confined range of the world, are not so scanty as not to be able to afford some curious hints and useful information. The most characteristic of these specimens come from the East. This was to be expected. In the semi-civilization of all Oriental countries, from the Levant to the Chinese seas, dress is a matter of far more importance than among us civilised Great Westerns. We may make differences of social rank—we may say, such a man is a Duke, and such a man a Baronet, and so far different from plain Jones and Smith, with no handles to their names. Not so the Turk, or the Persian, or the Chinaman; their Pokes and their Baronets are labelled with the visual sign of their position and their importance; they carry their rank on their backs, and their honours on their sleeves—cloth of gold and embroidery clearly marking out the bashaw or the nabob from the fellah, who hoists a single stripe of cloth round his loins, or the black starveling who is not even gifted with the means of indulging that scanty costume. It is to the East, therefore, that we turn instinctively for the materials for the few notes on costume which follow. Our European differences of dress are very minor; coats, waistcoats, and pantaloons are, indeed, endowed with subtle differences of form and cut, but in essentials the garments are the same. The St. Petersburg shopkeeper does not greatly differ from the London shopkeeper. Broadway turns out clumsy imitations of the Boulevards, and the citizen of Copenhagen would not be greatly starred at in the streets of Palermo. No, let us go to the East for novelty—that is, generally to us—for there are no revolving fashions in the stagnant clime of the palm-tree and the date, and the Bedouin of the desert wears the selfsame robe now-a-days as his father in the first generations of Ishmael.

And first let us look to the most worthy part—the head. The tarban is the ancient Eastern costume for the head, and we have very little opinion of the sense or the taste of the revolution which is now, in Turkey, Persia, and Arabia, introducing the fez in lieu of the orthodox swathes of the good old turban. The fez, in fact, is as great a monstrosity as the modern hat. It consists, as most readers will be aware, simply of a skull-cap, of greater or less height, fitting close to the head, and decorated with as ugly tassel like the extremity of a bell-pull. The fez gives neither shelter to the head from the sun, nor shade to the face, and it is as ungraceful as a red nightcap worn in the daytime can possibly be. The article is common enough in London. Most of those shown in the Exhibition are woven in a single piece: some are richly lined; some mere cloth shells. There is, we believe, a great fez factory at Constantinople, where an enormous number are daily turned out; but we believe that the article is also manufactured in different parts of Europe. The Sultan has invested his troops with the abomination in question; and all the "fast" young Mussulmans are assuming the "new style," to the great scandal of the orthodox old Moslems, who stick fast to the turban, and measure their patriotism and their sense of religion by the number of folds of linen they swathe round their bronzed foreheads and above their coal-black eyes. Seriously, however, the slow-coaches are in the right of it. The turban is the natural headdress for a burning climate: it defends the scalp thoroughly from the sun—not, of course, that it does not by its very amplitude produce great animal heat; but it is armour of proof against *coups de soleil*, and probably also exhibits in no small degree the tendency to produce perspiration. But, beyond this, a Mussulman's turban serves him in lieu of pockets: he carries his most precious effects wrapped up in its endless folds; and, with his pipestem deeply sunk in the often-wreathed tiara, goes to sleep in the caravanserai with the snug consciousness that his wealth is under his head, and that the thief will be uncommonly expert who achieves the violation of the turban. The Persian turbans are made upon the same principle as the Turkish; but they are generally garnished with two red stripes of cloth, forming the half of a square edging the crown. Here and there in the Eastern compartment you come upon a variety of the general and national headdress. In Persia, for example, there is a model of a lady attired in a sultan, or enormously high-peaked conical hat, looking very much like a fool's cap, and supporting a streaming array of muslin draperies. To some extent the head-dress in question may be paralleled by the old English style under Edward III., and in the present day by the Normandy female peasant *coiffure*—the source whence we derived the passing peculiarity of costume in the reign of the Plantagenet in question, but which, on the other side of the Channel, still prevails amid the orchards and sunny villages of that fairest and greenest portion of France. Specimens are also exhibited in the Persian room of the same towering conical-shaped sheepskin hat which in some parts of the country forms the national costume, to the exclusion of the turban, the unremoved fleece operating, as a powerful protestor against the fiery darts of the sun, to a certain extent. In some of the temperate countries—particularly among the Moors on the Mediterranean coast of Africa—the face is further protected by clapping over the turban an enormously wide-brimmed straw hat. A great assortment of these broad-brims may be seen in the Egyptian department. On the average, they may measure very nearly a yard across, and must form a very efficient protection to their wearers—principally the agricultural labourers, who are obliged to pursue their unshaded toil in the hot and glaring sunshine. It may be a matter of surprise to many readers to know that the cloth for turbans is extensively manufactured in England. Some years ago, in a large cotton spinning and weaving establishment in Manchester, we were astounded by the information that a vast number of long white bales of cloth then in progress of packing were intended for the Aleppo market, where they would be greedily bought and speedily converted into the national head-dress. It seemed odd that in the blackening smoke and commonplace—to us—associations of the city of dark chimneys, fabrics were being turned out which would figure amid the national costumes of the far East, which would be seen glancing amid date-trees and palm groves, or borne aloft over the ship of the desert, perhaps to be apostrophized by some enthusiastic Arabian, as characteristic features of the land and specimens of the skilful the wise men of the East, produced by their rude looms, worked, perhaps, in the tent of the desert, or by the grateful oases, by the women of some rude nomade tribe.

For a rainy country it is obvious that the turban would never do. An April in England would rot it; but for the common sense application of a sound scientific principle, and also for its graceful picturesqueness in the climes in which it is worn, the turban is an almost unequalled headdress. If we cannot, however, adopt the Moslem style, so far as our resources go, it is high time that the hat nuisance, as it exists amongst us in the present ungraceful times, should be vigorously attacked. The abominable black pots which stick upon our heads are the ugliest and the most senseless of created things, or rather, perhaps, manufactured goods. The common hat has not a single good point to distinguish it. It is clear, as the number of shocking bad hats to be too often seen testifies. It is thoroughly inconvenient, and unpliable, and unaccomodating. The Frenchman can put his hat into his pocket; the Lowland or the Highland Scotsman can, if he chooses, sit upon his bonnet, and no harm done; but the hat is as rigid as a helmet, and almost as fragile as a piece of pottery. A smart blow breaks it, and the look of the article is destroyed. In a crowd you have no means, if you uncover, of disposing of the "tile" with any comfort, and so as to keep it as much as possible out of the way. In windy weather, owing to the comparatively large surface it shows, and the comparatively small hold it has upon the head, it is very apt to be blown off, and once off, it has a mischievous facility for rolling, which is generally productive of more delight to the bystanders than to the ingenused hat hunter. Again, the article affords no shade to the face, and no shelter to the head if the sun be at all powerful. Neither felt nor beaver ever did or ever will ward off a sun stroke, and neither felt nor beaver ever approved the appearance or added to the comfort of man or woman. The wideawake style of hats now coming into a certain faint vogue and occasional use are a great improvement upon the orthodox article; but the individuals strong-minded enough to wear them are few and far between. Many a man who would look into a cannon's mouth gaping over a breach with tolerable composure, would shrink instinctively from being gazed at in the streets because ornamented with an out-of-the-way head-dress. The pioneers in all such little social movements often require more undaunted pluck than the leaders of revolutions or the founders of dynasties; and so it is to be feared, that, until some unforseen convulsion, social, political, or religious, shall have shaken the existing reign of silks to their foundations, we are still likely to languish under the tasteless despotism and the expensive tyranny of "shocking bad hats."

From the head to the feet that range of yellow slippers invites us. Regard their make and peculiarities. The Orientals are a slipshod people; they detest being tight laced about the toes or ankles. You see at once, by the make of their pasoshes—their shoes, and boots, and slippers—that they are sprung from a plantigrade race. A few days' close work of a gouty-postman would tear these flimsy bags of morocco leather into strips. The soles, indeed, in many cases seem no thicker or firmer than the "uppers;" while it is evident that the world of ladies' slippers exhibited are only intended to protect the feet while slipping and shuffling from one room of the harem to another. The principle upon which these last are cut is very much that which has evidently presided at the formation of those triumphs of genius—convenience—called goloshes. The toes are cut large into a little confined space appropriated for them, where they are as much at their ease as the captives in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and to them is entrusted the duty of dragging after them the narrow heel which is left to take care of itself. It is evident that the Turkish ladies must make as little progress out of doors as their Chinese cousins. But what matters that? In the East, unless a lady can ride in her litter, or her palanquin, sh may walk barefooted if she pleases. Bimullah! the inveterate enemy of the pleasures of the world were made for "Lights of the Harem," and Bashaws with three tails, and Pachas of many tails, and not for any draggletailed helpmate of Cassim the cobbler, and Hassan the barber. The majestic breadth of the slippers of the Turkish gentlemen's shoes will call forth a stare of admiration. These are feet peculiarly intended, as it would seem by nature, for the slaughter of black beetles and other unpleasant interlopers of the kind, and of such the East evidently has its fair share. Another class of shoemaker handicraft shows pointed and turned-up toes, very much in the fashion of French sabots. By the way, in recent journeys in France, we have noticed a not inconsiderable improvement in the convenience and appearance of those said sabots, as contrasted with the fashion prevalent some fifteen or twenty years ago. The mass of solid wood attached to the foot seems in the course of being diminished, and the shape of the article is becoming more neat, and the thing can be so, more elegant than it used to be. On the sea-coast, however, the old-fashioned construction is still as general as ever. One reason of the looseness and easy size of the Mussulman slipper is undoubtedly the necessity which arises both from the laws of Mosteimism and the Eastern notions of etiquette, the first of which recognises many spots of haunted holy ground, particularly the mosques, at the entrance to which the covering of the feet must be cast aside; and the last, prescribing to the guests of a distinguished man that they should enter his halls leaving their shoes at the threshold. The Tunisian shoes and boots are made very much after the fashion of the Turkish and Egyptian articles. The prevailing colour of the leather is yellow, precisely that when employed as boots. Many of the ladies' slippers are very gaily decorated with gold embroidery, the lumps formed by the devices and designs in golden lace not feeling, however, as we should imagine, very comfortable to the soles of the fair wearers. They must limp along, like so many pilgrims who have not boiled their peas.

Two characteristics may be at once noted in the general costume of the East—its downright and obvious disposition, its garments being generally so constructed as never to sit close to the person, and the wonderful difference between the style of dress worn by the poor and the magnates of the land. Civilisation invariably, so far as costume is concerned, brings together classes. It undoubtedly was the revolution the sword was the badge of a gentleman; now all such tokens of difference in social rank are disclaimed, and the linen-draper's apprentice has his coat cut in the same fashion as the peer. We may pass a great Duke and an attorney's clerk in the street, and the attorney's clerk may be the more striking personage of the two. Not so in the East. Note the sunburst of "barbaric pearl and gold" which flashes round you as you enter the compartments sacred to the costumes of the richer classes. The taste is one for glittering trumpery, and also, no doubt, for the ostentatious display of riches. Both tendencies are thoroughly barbarian in their origin. The love of tinsel and gaud must clearly be carried to a wonderful extent among people who wear pass a great Duke upon such saddles; the first stiff and lumpy with embroidered gold, the latter gleaming like burnished thrones. Had the glitter been derived from a substance of no particular value, it would, probably, have been still sought after; but, produced by precious metals, the desire to exhibit it becomes redoubled. The eye and mind of the possessor are at once gratified. He looks complacently at the magnificent figure he cuts, and thinks complacently of the evidence of his wealth and power which the figure in question denotes. The golden embellishments upon the Eastern jackets, robes, and doublets are neither very good nor very bad, so far as design and pattern go. Indeed, there is a strong common resemblance between the devices, which principally consist of figures, of flowers, and branches of trees. On some of the saddle-cloths and horse-trappings, foil and spangles of different colours are used to produce the effect of gems, and, seen from a distance, pass very well for amythests and emeralds. The fact of these gaudy cheats being thus employed corroborates our view as to the low standard of taste which presides over the whole tone and style of costume which we are describing. Putting, however, such considerations out of the question, no one will deny the instinctively felt effect of gorgeous riches which these masses of cloth of gold and gold wrought work produce. In parts of the Egyptian and Tunisian collections, gold seems as plenty as in California. It gleams, and glitters, and sparkles before you at every turn; it stiffens the robes, it decorates the slippers, it glances from horse housings and from camel trappings; it shines from the blue steel of the curved sabre, it frets and embosses the elaborately carved pistol; it is inwoven with the cloth of the mantle, it fringes the loose lace of the veil, it is interwrought with the silk sash and blue of the shirt. Everywhere, and on everything, is gold. The notion of splendour has evidently been gold, of power—of beauty—of magnificence, regal or pachalic, has always been, gold—gold—gold. Look, for example, into the grand tent or divan which forms so conspicuous an object in the Indian collection. The eye is absolutely dazzled by the effulgence of the spectacle, and the mind instinctively reverts to the well-remembered tales of Eastern imaginative literature—to the descriptions of the marquees of genii, and the pavilions of enthroned monarchs, in which the daring adventurer, led by some protecting power, was shown, as it were, the riches of the earth, and the glories of them. It will be instructive, after we have finished our survey of the dresses of the rich people in the East, to turn for a moment to those of the little and the humble of the land.

To some extent the cut and shape of the dresses of the more western of the Oriental people assimilates in a greater degree to the European standard than do the costumes of the nations lying still further towards the rising sun. Thus, the Turks wear jackets and tubard-like surcoats, evidently springing from the same general germ as that which in Europe became changed, through the doublet, first into the huge laced coat of the last century, and finally into the more modest dimensions of the present corresponding article. This general form and disposition of the upper garment is very much the same, whatever its materials may be. The coat of the fellah resembles, in shape and mode of putting on, the gaudy surcoat, all "daubed with gold lace," of the Pacha to whom he pays his tribute. The latter is simply a square cut surtout, very loose and full, so as to hang in folds about the body; the sleeves, the breast, which is partially open, the skirts, and, in some cases, indeed, the whole body of the garment plaited over, and stiffened with embroidery and ornamentation in gold thread. A close examination will show that the work is very coarse, the thread itself of spun and irregular, and the effect being very much that which is produced by a near inspection of common theatrical garments, intended only to be viewed in the glare of the footlights. The texture of the cloth, too, upon which all this decoration and glitter is lavished, is often loose and coarse. We observed several garments on which scores of pounds' worth of gold must have been lavished upon a material which had very much the air of having come out of a "shoddy" mill, in other words, of cloth manufactured from refuse and torn-up and linen rags. However, the gold shone just as bravely on the inferior as on the superior texture; and this being the case, it is to be supposed that the design of the workman and the taste of the customer were alike satisfied. It is to be observed that no article of costume intended for the superior classes in the East—we do not, of course, allude to under-dresses—altogether escapes the embroiderer's needle. Occasionally we come upon coats, mantles, and so forth, embroidered with thread the colour of the material, or occasionally with thread of quite another hue. The appetite for personal ornament is universal. Furred dresses are occasionally to be seen, but in no great variety, and the material evidently disposed simply for the sake of ornament. Of the gay and handsome Albanian costume, a splendid example is given upon a lay figure; indeed, we wish that lay figures had been more common in the costume department, for, after all, it is difficult to tell the effect of a garment until we see it absolutely on. In the Albanian dress in question, however, there is the effect of gold: too much gold: we should have preferred a more simple specimen. The costume, however, is tolerably well known—the tight-fitting jacket, open at the breast and sleeves, so as to show a cataract of the whitest linen; the light-coloured kilt, striped and edged, and diversified with gay tints and bars of colouring; the close-fitting leggings, in the present instance lavishly embroidered with gold; the garments, set off with a brilliant finish of warlike accoutrements, certainly make a fine show as ever was turned out by the united efforts of tailor and armourer.

Crossing the Mediterranean (and the Nave), we find the same general characteristics repeated in the richer costumes of Tunis. There is the same blaze of gold and tinsel. In the case of the silk skirts and the outward portions of female costume, the Africans indeed carry off the palm; their needlework being in general more neat and tasty, the devices more graceful, and the effect more artistic than that produced by the Levantine and the Asiatic workmanship. As a general thing, too, the Tunisian jackets are shorter and squarer than the Turkish the skirts frequently not extending below the waist, while the garments of the same species on the opposite side of the Nave descend below the hip. [illegible] the Tunisian dress [illegible] of the Oriental "nuts," but we made a couple of words to the costume of the masses. A great quantity of the fabric used by the lower classes in Egypt and Turkey, both in cottons, woollens, and silks, is exhibited. These stuffs have evidently been manufactured: they are coarsely and loosely woven, and full of fibres sticking up from the surface of the cloth; but the texture is strong, stout, and serviceable, often much better than the woollen cloths on which the gold embroideries have piled their craft. The colour in Egypt and Turkey for the men's dresses is generally sombre; but the women have no want of gay and staring patterns in their linens, cottons, and silks; the designs, although coarse and rough, being often very artistic, and shewing the possession of that native and natural taste for the beautiful in form and harmonious in colouring which all the Schools of Design in the world cannot impart where it was originally wanting. In this respect, indeed, the coarse prints and woven patterns show a taste ahead of the appetite for gaudy metallic decoration to which we have adverted. A couple of the coats—the only garments, indeed—of the fellahs, or agricultural labourers of Egypt, are exhibited. They are made of coarse woollen stuff, with, if we mistake not, some intermixture of cotton, dyed black, and are neither more nor less than huge blouses or smock-frocks, such as are worn by our own and by the French rural population. The style of the three garments is undoubtedly the same. There is in all three a small opening at the neck, worked round with some futile attempt at ornamental needlework—the only point of difference between the Eastern and Western garment being, that the former is made more broad and loose, so as to hang round the person of the wearer. When inspecting these Egyptian blouses, two or three labouring men, evidently from the country, came up, and one of them, fixing his eyes upon the fellah's dress, said, "Whoy, James, if they hasn't regular gabardines!" Somewhat astonished at the use of the word, which we seldom see except in connexion with the old distinguishing garb of the Hebrews under the rule of tyrants, and the "Jewish gabardine," we asked the speaker why he called the dresses before him gabardines: the answer was the unsatisfactory one of "Whoy, measter, bekase they are." But, presently, the man, seeming to guess at our meaning, added that in his part of the country—the south-east of Kent—down Lower and Folkestone way, like," the smock-frocks of the peasantry were still popularly called gabardines. In observing the patterns of the Eastern stuffs, the first tendency which becomes evident is the love of the people for striped stuffs: white and blue, and white and red arranged in broad longitudinal sections are very common patterns. The striped seems, in fact, to be the first arrangement of colours which catches the fancy of a people [illegible] Scotchman, that we heard it conjectured that it could not possibly be anything else than the "set" of the clan tartan of the MacHeasans or the MacSelims. On the Tunis side the rude and dawning taste of the patterns is well worthy of study. A number of the garments here shown are made of exceedingly coarse and strong stuff, which one wonders could be worn in such a climate. Many of these fabrics would make capital shooting, fishing, and yachting clothes, and we presume that they could be imported very cheaply. We repeat this hint for the benefit of gentlemen laying in a sporting wardrobe. An attentive inspection of the clothes of Tunis may also furnish useful

hints to the manufacturers of coarse stuffs at home. The patterns of the edge-ornaments of some of the blanket and cloak-pieces in Tunis well deserve the attention of students of design. The notions are coarse and roughly executed, but the germ of beauty and of feeling for the harmony of colour are never wanting. One pattern repeated in several pieces of very coarse cloth, almost like woollen canvass, put us greatly in mind of a common disposition of straight-lined ornament to be seen upon Grecian friezes and cornices; not, of course, that the patterns were identical, but the same principle and spirit had evidently inspired the leading and pervading idea. Amongst these Moorish mementos, we have numerous specimens of the pure Arabia dress, almost always consisting of snowy robes of spinning white. The primitive distaff, a mantle with a hood, was probably in use in the desert before the founding of the Pyramids. Every one who remembers Horace Vernet's Bedouin pictures will recal the picturesque effect of the fluttering masses of white drapery about the form, and falling from the wearer's face, of Asia. In many cases, the weaver only has been engaged in their manufacture; there has been no tailoring—the costume simply consisting of a web of cloth, orcather a fragment of a web, twisted round the body of the wearer, so as best to suit his convenience or his taste. It will be observed that these pieces of cotton are uniformly the smallest in the cases of those labourers who have to make continuous or violent personal exertion. Thus, while the weaver, or the mechanician, or the carpenter, more or less cover their bodies with coarse cotton stuff, the messenger, the runner, or the palanquin-bearer are naked, except for the slip of cloth arranged round the loins. There is an odd significance and a meaning in the arrangement of this group of figures. All naked the body of half-starved, round the outside of the gorgeous dyan, the interior of which is one mass of burnished gold and silver tissue and brocade.

The juxtaposition tells of the moral and social condition of the vast empire in question as it was under the government of native chiefs. Inside the palaces and durbars, Oriental pomp, luxury, and gorgeousness; outside, Oriental nakedness, hunger, and oppression. Inside, selfish and magnificent despotism, ignorance, and cruelty, clad in purple and fine linen; outside, weak and cringing debasement—the same ignorance and the same cruelty shown in indifference to life and human suffering. The whole spectacle exhibiting two grand phases, necessarily and closely connected with each other—a despotic ruling power, lulled in the lap of blind indulgence, and a submissive horde of mindless population, as brutal as their sovereigns, but not so powerful; showing because deprived of the factitious ornament of wealth, the naked extremity of that degradation over which the barbaric splendour of their superiors casts, as far as regards themselves, a glimmering but deceiving light.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE resume our remarks on the Pianofortes in the Great Exhibition, and shall direct our attention to some of the beautiful and costly instruments exhibited, of which we now give a more detailed account. We shall, however, offer no opinion of their comparative merits, either as to the mechanical construction (simply noticing that which is new or curious), as each leading manufacturer has his peculiar variety of the former, and for the latter the widely spread reputation of the chief makers is a sufficient guarantee that their instruments are constructed on the best principles, though there may be some trifling differences of application particular to each.

We notice, first, from the prominent position they occupy, the two magnificent grand pianos in the Nave: the one in the English department, by Messrs. Broadwood, is a gorgeous-looking instrument; the sides are shaped out and are of ebony, covered with a running ornament of scroll-work and figures, carved in relief and gilt; the top and front is elaborately inlaid with satin-wood, and the legs are of ebony carved and gilt *en suite*, altogether presenting a rich and imposing appearance. The grand of Erard on the foreign side, is a very chaste and beautiful specimen of the French style of ornament. The cabinet-work, it is of fully wood banded with panels of elegant design, richly inlaid with gold, silver, and tortoiseshell, with ormoulu mouldings, while the instrument is supported by well-executed figures in gilt metal, springing from a stand of the same wood. As a piece of elegant musical furniture it is perfect in design and execution

Returning to the British side in the gallery, Class 10, we find Mr. Wornum sends a piccolo in walnut, and an Albion grand. We may remark, *en passant*, that it is to this gentleman we are indebted for the first introduction of the piccolo or small upright pianoforte, which, from its capability of being produced cheaply, has had considerable influence in promoting the manufacture of pianos, and, indeed, the general knowledge and taste for music. Messrs. Broadwood's three grands are beautiful specimens of amboyna and walnut, and of that quiet and elegant style of cabinet-work which is generally more consonant to our English taste; that our manufacturers seem more desirous of avoiding the concealment of the beauties of nature in the rich and varied figure of the different rare woods, than employing the cesigns of art. This may perhaps account for the comparative absence of buhl and marquetrie work in our pianofortes. Erard, again, exhibits two very handsome upright pianos, one richly carved in walnut in the Elizabethan style, and the other in rosewood inlaid with silver and supported by eight carved legs. One of the most elegant instruments in the Exhibition is the grand by Messrs Collard, in pollard oak, carved and gilt in the style of Louis XV. The design is well carried out, and in admirable keeping. The square in walnut, with shaped sides, is very massive and handsome. There is also a carved cabinet piano by the same firm, which we do not, however, much admire. The oblique pianoforte, in ebony and gold, in the Italian style, with well-designed carved frets, &c., by Messrs. Kirkman, is a graceful and elegant instrument. We next come to Messrs. Stodart, who exhibit a grand piano-forte and a compact square: the peculiarity in the latter instrument is, that the string and sounding-board are sunk in the case, and that the hammers are made to strike down upon the strings instead of striking up as usual: it has a very good tone, and is a convenient instrument, having almost the appearance of a sofa table when shut. Mr. Cadby sends a grand and cottage, in zebra wood, with his patent suspended sounding-board: there seems to be a great deal of machinery connected with effect this, and we cannot say that it is attended with any superior results, as a comparison with other instruments will attest; at the same time it has the disadvantage of increasing the bulk and expense of an instrument, both of which are already great enough. There is a curious-looking instrument in the Grand Exhibition, by M. Griner, professed to be constructed on the principles of the speaking-trumpet, and with an application for tuning the unisons in one operation. There is much ingenuity displayed in this construction, but we do not perceive the advantage to be gained by the tone issuing from the sides of the instrument; and although it would be very desirable to tune the unisons as a single string, as it would obviously save one-half the labour, we are afraid it is not so effectual, but that it requires regulating; and as one wire will always stretch more than another, a tuning-pin to each string seems preferable. This instrument being the first of the kind made, the inventor will, no doubt, improve upon it. Jedcrand Sons exhibit a piano with a moveable front, especially adapted for cabins of ships and yachts, where space is an object. We observe an instrument in the French department, in which the same thing is effected, but in a much neater manner, the unsightly pieces of iron at the side being dispensed with. Mr. Addison sends a transposing pianoforte (No. 487), as also Messrs. Harmer and Towns, and Packer. Mr. Addison's principle is the most original, the others being on plans that have been adopted by different manufacturers for a long period. The carved cottage, in walnut, of Mr. Brinsmead is a very creditable piece of work, and will attract attention. Mr. Allason, and Messrs. Oetzman and Plumb, also exhibit elegant cottage instruments in walnut; and Messrs. Ensor-on and Stedman, a walnut marquetrie cottage of excellent workmanship and design: the colours, however, do not harmonise nicely, and consequently it has a rather gaudy effect. The cottage pianoforte, the case work in papier maché, by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, is a novel adaptation of this class of ornament, and is exceedingly showy. The instrument is by Mr. Dimoline, of Bristol. Mr. Hopkinson (No. 500) exhibits a grand pianoforte, to which is applied his repetition action recently patented. Messrs. Rolfe, Mott, Luff, Metzler, Southwell, and others also contribute samples of their respective manufacture; and, taken as a whole, the display of pianofortes from this country fully bears out our superiority in this branch of manufacture.

We now pass over to the pianos exhibited in the Foreign Department. From Vienna we have a beautiful cottage, with buhl-work of excellent workmanship and design, with ormoulu figures on each side. This instrument is placed in the Austrian room, and is grand, in American parlance, with a border of wood mosaic (No. 140 in the Gallery). The other instruments from Germany, of which there are a considerable number, present nothing remarkable in appearance and construction. Belgium sends a number of pianos, principally of the upright kind; but, as they are mostly on the French model, and display nothing very exquisite in their decoration, we need not enlarge upon them. On entering the French Department, the admirers of buhl and ormoulu work will find some elaborate specimens of it. We may mention those in the Nave (No. 1664), who also sends an elegant cottage, in tulip wood and marquetrie, with transposition mechanism; and that of M. Van Ovenburg, which is exceedingly rich and tasteful. This instrument has a double sounding-board; but it does not seem to possess more tone than those constructed in the ordinary manner. Erard, besides his grand in the Nave, sends nine harps, and five other pianos, ordinary enough in their appearance. We cannot perceive the utility of thus exhibiting duplicates of the same article, while in the warehouses of any of our principal manufacturers dozens of instruments could be found very superior in appearance; but we are glad our great English makers have taken a higher view of the matter, being content to be adequately represented without converting the Exhibition Building into a vast warehouse for their every-day productions. M. Hertz (No. 1268) exhibits an organ piano, a grand and semi-grand. M. Pape (No. 845), who sends specimens of his console pianos, is known to be one of the most scientific makers in Paris, having laboured for many years in the improvement of the instrument. He has introduced several inventions, some of which have been adopted in this country. MM. Rollet and Blanchet (No. 1687) exhibit oblique and vertical pianos, some being transposers.

The self-acting piano of M. Debain (1172) is very ingenious, and is one of the best things of this kind we have seen. It has the great advantage of economy of space and very perfect execution. We notice two pianos (No. 475) by an association of workmen; one is in marquetrie, rather pretty. The tone of the French pianofortes, with which many of our readers are doubtless acquainted, is very distinct from the English. It is shorter, more frappant and piercing, requiring much greater force of finger to bring out; and this character of tone, with the stiffness of the touch, may account for the inclination to force or "thrash" the instrument sometimes observable in the foreign guests, who, from being accustomed to these instruments, are scarcely prepared for the self-sustaining tones of our English pianos, with their light and delicate touch. As a general rule, foreign pianos are not admired in this country, and we must ourselves give our own the preference, as possessing sweeter and more musical tones.

We now proceed to notice the American contributons. They show a higher state of excellence and finish in pianofortes than in many other manufactures, which may be traced to the high price they obtain for their instruments, which enables them to employ first-rate workmen, and from their having no foreign competitors; for it is a singular fact, that while we export pianos to India, South America, and Australia, they are unpaid with the best of our own make. Their grands are by no means inferior, though not equal to ours. We have specimens of squares, from Nunn and Clarke, and Meyer; and of grands and squares, from Chickering, Firson, &c. The square by Nunn and Clarke is a noble instrument of its class. We have a novelty in this department in the "Piano Violino," invented by Mr. J. S. Wood, of Virginia. This is a very ingenious and curious instrument; a kind of treadle at the bottom of the piano, near the pedals, sets in motion four bows, which pass over the strings of a violin placed at the back: when in motion, the keys of the piano, when played on, depress these bows, which work in a groove to guide them, and produce the corresponding note on the violin. One is struck with the novelty of the most difficult of musical instruments being played mechanically: but there is a monotony in tone, from the want of expression, common to all contrivances of this kind, in the age of mechanical appliances it is well for art that it is so; and were the invention brought to the greatest perfection, it would at best be an imitation of an indifferent performer; at present it is imperfect.

It may be worthy of observation, in relation to pianofortes at the Exhibition, that Italy, the country in which the pianoforte was first invented (it having been first made in Florence, or at any rate the first piano brought to this country came from Rome), has not contribute a single instrument, while we have Portugal, Spain, Persia, Portugal and Canada. Thus the very invention Italy gave birth to has been reared and brought to perfection by the more vigorous industry of other countries.

ORGANS.

The Organ has been called, not inaptly, the King of Instruments. All other instruments are made; the organ is *built*, and its gigantic bulk is attended with corresponding power. In the grave and solemn rites of the Protestant worship, the organ is the only instrument deemed worthy to accompany the prayers and thanksgivings of the faithful; and the effect of its sublime harmonies, in deepening our feelings of religious awe and veneration, has been felt by every one. Considered, however, in relation to its general utility, and its importance as constituting a branch of national manufacture, the organ holds a place very inferior to the pianoforte. Those powers from which it derives its peculiar value are the result of large size: hence it cannot become a domestic instrument, unless under the lofty roofs of the great and wealthy; while its powers are so limited in variety, that, even in great houses, the pianoforte is much more available for almost every musical purpose. The organ, therefore, is confined almost exclusively to churches and other places of religious worship; being, moreover, very costly, and almost as durable as the edifice in which it is erected, the demand for this noblest of instruments is supplied by a comparatively small number of manufacturers.

The organ is a very ancient instrument. The principle of its construction, notwithstanding the complexity of its modern mechanism, is exceedingly simple. It is, in fact, neither more nor less than a gigantic Pan's pipe, its sounds being produced by wind in the form of tubes of different lengths. When Polyphemus, wishing to serenade the nymph Galatea, exclaims—

> Bring me a hundred reeds of proper growth,
> To make a pipe for my capacious mouth—

we may imagine the giant's pipe, with its hundred reeds, and its sounds like the roarings of the blast, to have been the most primitive form of the organ. It remained to substitute wood or metal for reeds, to blow into the pipes by means of bellows, and to open and shut them by keys; and the instrument became, in its general features, nearly what it is at present.

This appears to have been done a thousand years ago. There is reason to believe that the organ was sent as a present by the Greek Emperor Constantine to King Pepin of France, in the eighth century, and, in the tenth, the Organ was in general use in Germany, France, and England. In those days, of course, it was a rude instrument. An organ erected by St. Dunstan, Bishop of Winchester, in the tenth century, at that city, required seventy men to work its bellows. From Beddoes de Celles' curious work on the Organ, we learn that the organ-keys were at first five or six inches broad, and must have consequently been played upon by the pressure of the finger, but by blows of the fist. We learn also, that, in the beginning of the twelfth century, the compass of the instrument did not exceed two octaves, and that it was not till the end of the seventh century that the machinery for the multiplication of *stops* was invented.

From that time, the cathedrals, churches, and convents of the principal countries in Europe came to be supplied with organs. The organ-builders of Germany and Flanders became the most celebrated, and power of their instruments, and maintained their pre-eminence till they were gradually rivalled and surpassed by our countrymen. The great Haarlem organ, which, within our memory, used to be talked of as one of the wonders of the world, has lost its solitary supremacy, and is acknowledged to be equalled, if not excelled, by the organs of York and Birmingham. The rich ecclesiastical establishements of Italy and Spain are, of course, supplied sufficiently with organs; but it does not appear that the manufacture of the instrument has risen to any great height in those countries. The English organs unquestionably now take precedence of all others; and it is doubtless owing to this, that scarcely any foreign organs have been sent to the Exhibition.

The principal organs in the Exhibition are of London manufacture. There is one, by Mr. Willis, of enormous—we believe, unprecedented—magnitude. It has 77 stops, and 4474 pipes; the greatest pipe being of 32 feet, and giving the deepest note known in music—the C, which is two octaves lower than the note given by the fourth string of the violoncello. It has three rows of keys—the great organ, the chor organ, and the swell; besides pedals extending to two octaves and a half. This monster instrument, though erected in the place assigned to it, is still in an unfinished state.

Mr. Hill, one of the most eminent of our organ-builders, has a great and noble church organ, containing 15 stops, with a corresponding number of pipes, two rows of keys, and pedals. It displays several important improvements in mechanism, which have been made by Mr. Hill. One of these is a contrivance for the important purpose of lightening the touch of the instrument, so as to make the pipes instantly "speak" by a moderate pressure of the finger. We could not easily make the mechanical means of accomplishing this object intelligible in a notice of this kind; but the effect is that this great instrument is almost as easily played upon as a grand pianoforte, and the most rapid passages are rendered clear and articulate. There is also an ingenious contrivance to enable the performer to change the stops without the noise and interruption to his playing that generally attend this operation. In organs made many of the finest effects are produced by constantly changing the stops, and throwing them into new and varied combinations; and, therefore, the means of making these changes easily and promptly is of the utmost value to the organist.

Messrs. Gray and Davison, also organ-builders of much eminence, have a church organ of great magnitude, consisting of 39 stops, with three rows of keys, and two octaves and a half of pedals. Its external aspect is grand and beautiful, the case being of carved oak, and the front pipes richly ornamented.

The remainder of the English organs are chamber instruments; intended, that is to say, for private dwelling-houses, but requiring large and lofty rooms. These are manufactured chiefly by Messrs. Walker, Bishop, and Holdich. There is also what is called an "enharmonic organ," intended to illustrate Colonel Thompson's system of "perfect intonation," by producing those minute divisons of the scale which are necessary in order to play perfectly in tune in all the different keys. This same "perfect intonation" is a thing which has often engaged the attention of speculative men; volumes have been written upon it, bristling with algebraical formulæ, geometrical diagrams, and arithmetical calculations; and Colonel Thompson has only attempted what has been attempted by many before him. But every practical musician knows that it is a chimæra, as impracticable as the quadrature of the circle, and, supposing it practicable, without a use.

There is only one German organ, built by M. Schulze, of Rudolstadt. It is an excellent church organ, of moderate size, having 16 stops, two rows of keys, and pedals. France, too, has only sent one organ, the work of M. Ducroquet, of Paris. It has 30 stops, two rows of keys, and two octaves of pedals, and is a very admirable specimen of French manufacture.

THE NATIVE METALS AND METALIFEROUS ORES.

MANY remarkable and highly interesting specimens of this kind are shown in various parts of the Building, which may be referred to with advantage, as giving valuable information to those desirous of acquiring it on a very important subject. We propose to detail a few of these, with such information as may render them more useful.

One of the first of such specimens that will attract notice is the noble pebble of pure GOLD, from California, exhibited in the South-west Gallery, near the gems of Messrs. Nunn and Rocket, and amongst the various articles of jewellery and plate. This block, weighing above 18 lb. and worth nearly £300, will surprise at first by its apparent smallness; but it must be remembered that gold is one of the heaviest substances known, weighing nearly twice as much as a piece of silver of the same dimensions, and more than six times as much as a common pebble exactly identical in form. Gold, till within the last few years, was obtained almost entirely from Siberia and Brazil, although Africa, the East Indian islands, and even some parts of Europe yielded certain supplies. So much is, in fact, now being diffused through all the earth that this, which is so highly prized and often thought so scarce: but the quantity of a material is not necessarily coincident with its wide diffusion; and while there are, perhaps, very few known districts throughout the earth in which gold might not be found by seeking, yet, in most cases, the search would be so costly, that the material, when obtained, would not at all repay the trouble of getting. Still, large quantities have been introduced into Europe annually for a long time past, and it is a great proof of the wealth of the metal that its price has not yet been affected by all the additions that have been made. The average annual supply for some years before the discovery of the Californian mines and washings was about 80,000 lb. avoirdupois, the value being about five millions sterling. This is now, perhaps, doubled; but hitherto the demand has fully kept pace with the supply. Besides the large block already noticed, which was discovered and brought home by an Irishman, who was on the point of leaving the country in a state of hopeless destitution, when he was lucky enough to turn out this single but valuable pebble, there are several other samples of Californian gold, chiefly exhibited amongst the goods of the United States. They are all nearly pure, and have hitherto been obtained, with very rare exceptions, from a mongst the sand and gravel washed down by torrents from the adjacent mountain country, and accumulated in depressions or natural receptacles, where the progress of the water has been somewhat checked, and the weight of the gold caused it to sink down sooner than the accompanying stones. The largest specimens of gold yet found are from Siberia, whence several lumps exceeding 16 lb. weight have been obtained; and one lump in 1843, weighing no less than 78 lb. avoirdupois, and therefore worth about £3000. In all gold districts, however, such discoveries are rare, the general condition of the produce being rather that of small grains sparingly distributed through sand and rock, and requiring considerable labour to extract and separate. It is estimated that the sands of a river will just pay for gold washing, if they contain at the rate of 24 grains per cwt. of sand. The uses of gold are too well known to require much account; but it may be well to direct the reader's attention to an interesting series of manufactured and beaten gold exhibited in Class 1, near the Sculpture Court (No. 477, 478); and also a series of metallic buttons, showing the different colour and appearance of gold and other metals when pure and alloyed for various purposes (No. 457).

Amongst its uses, the peculiar quality of gold to bear almost any amount of hammering, and yet retain a perfect cohesion in almost any conceivable state of thinness, is perhaps, the most remarkable and important. Owing to this, gold leaf can be produced so thin as to be introduced for the cheapest and commonest purposes, and thus the great beauty and indestructibility of themetal is taken advantage of in innumerable cases where otherwise its costliness would render it unattainable.

SILVER, like gold, is found sometimes native; but this is not the most common form in which the metal occurs. There are, however, some very noble specimens of native silver in the Exhibition, the most interesting being a large block from Chili, weighing upwards of 150 lb. avoirdupois. This, though not quite the largest, in one of the finest lumps of native silver yet brought to this country; and is valued at about £700. Some other extremely beautiful specimens, in a very different state, are exhibited from Norway, and are well worthy of examination, from the crystalline and semi-crystalline condition in which they appear.

Silver is not so widely distributed as gold; but is far more abundant, and its uses more numerous. Mixed with a small quantity of copper, to give it hardness, it enters so largely into use as a coin and for plate, that the consumption and waste from these sources alone must be enormous; but it is also much used in the arts for various purposes, in chemistry and medicine, and lately for electrotyping. The value of the silver annually introduced is estimated at upwards of eight millions sterling; but the relative value of silver to that of the necessaries of life does not greatly alter.

Near the specimens of gold leaf already alluded to in Class 1, will be found a very interesting series of rare metals, exhibited by Mr. Percival Johnson, and including some manufactured articles (No. 477). Of these metals PLATINUM is the one in most general use, and is of great importance in various cases where a material is needed which will resist any known furnace-heat without being affected by acid vapours and without decomposing the atmospheric air.

Platinum is found native in Brazil and Siberia, generally in small lumps, but sometimes in masses of considerable size. Its weight is

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CRYST

ACE, AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY

greater in proportion even than that of gold, and it is, in fact, when hammered, the heaviest substance known. It bears welding like iron, and can thus be manufactured without difficulty, as it is also very malleable. Several chemical utensils made of it are exhibited by Mr. Johnson, and a very remarkable platinum dish may be seen among the French goods.

In the same case with the platinum are specimens of PALLADIUM, IRIDIUM, OSMIUM, and RHODIUM—metals for the most part extremely rare and but little used in the arts, but some of them at least worthy of notice. Palladium is more common than the rest, and has lately been employed in electrotyping, for which it seems admirably adapted, as it resists exposure as well as gold, and is far better fitted for various purposes than silver or platinum. In the manufacture of philosophical and surgical instruments especially, this metal may be used with advantage; and it has been employed in dental operations. Iridium and rhodium are chiefly used at present in making nibs for pens, a purpose for which their hardness and indestructibility are useful qualities.

Various interesting samples of MERCURY and its ores (chiefly cinnabar) are exhibited, from Austria, Spain, and America. The former are from the mines of Idria, long known and much worked, and yielding at one time large supplies. The specimens from Spain are from the equally well-known mines of Almaden; while the American ones are chiefly from California, where considerable accumulations of this mineral seem to exist, though hitherto they have been little worked. Mercury is the source of the vermillion colour used in dying, and is a metal of considerable interest on account of its fluidity at ordinary temperatures.

Very fine specimens of native COPPER are exhibited, both from our own country and elsewhere, together with numerous ores of that useful metal. Among the former, Mr. Berger has sent some very fine pieces obtained from a mine in the serpentine rock of Cornwall. The best portions of these are placed in the passage to the North-west Gallery (class), but some are to be found in Class 1, No. 439. Other native coppers well worthy of notice are from the shores of Lake Superior, where a mass of gigantic proportions (estimated to weigh 80 tons) was discovered some time ago; but, owing to the want of sufficient means of communication, it is believed that it still remains, and is of comparatively little value A large fragment of this is exhibited by Mr. Tennant. Besides these, many of the ores of copper are shown, especially the rich and valuable carbonates from South Australia; the poorer but still not unimportant sulphurets from Cornwall and other parts of the British islands; and some less common but interesting ores from Austria, France, Germany, Spain, and South American. Russia has also sent some contributions of great value in reference to this metal, especially by providing several magnificent blocks of malachite (green carbonate of copper), more adapted for ornamental work than for reducing to metallic copper. A large and beautiful vase of hammered copper is also to be noticed, as illustrating both the purity of the metal and the excellence of the workmanship.

LEAD is never found in the native state, or at least is so rare as to have no value in that respect in the arts. The common ore of lead is a combination with sulphur called *galena*, of which several very noble specimens will be found near the eastern extremity of Class 1, exhibited by several persons, amongst whom we may especially notice Mr. Sopwith and the Alston-Moor miners, Mr. Hutchinson, and various exhibitors from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. In most of these cases, the ores in the rough state are the chief objects of interest; but two or three remarkable exceptions occur, in which the complete history of the manufacture of the metal, or some part of the process, is more distinctly indicated. Thus. Mr Sopwith shows samples of lead ore in every stage of preparation, from the rough undressed material as it is brought up by the miner from the bowels of the earth, through the modifications it undergoes by crushing, washing, roasting, &c., until at length it is reduced by smelting to metallic lead. In that state it is still alloyed with a certain percentage of silver, which in the case of the poorer ores was till lately left with the lead, as the means of separation were too costly to be repaid by the silver extracted and the higher price obtained for the purer metal. Now, however, by the method invented and exhibited by Mr. Pattinson, advantage is taken of the tendency of metals to separate while one is undergoing crystallization by slow cooling; and, by means of long ladles, resembling a perforated sugar-scoop on a gigantic scale, the lead, while granulating, is removed from the more fluid part of the molten mass, which is then left with a much richer and more valuable portion of silver, till at length it is so rich that the lead may, without serious loss, be allowed to become oxidised in an absorbent crucible, while the silver remains as a kind of button, of which one specimen is shown, weighing about 12,000 oz. and several others are also exhibited of somewhat smaller proportions, but still sufficiently remarkable to draw special notice. The beauty of this process renders it well worthy of attention, and the whole is fully explained by a series of diagrams and specimens, and a printed account, which may be obtained by any one visiting this part of the Exhibition

ZINC is a metal of considerable interest at present, and admirably illustrated, in various ways, in the Exhibition. Most of the ore of commerce (spelter) is obtained from the ore called calamine (carbonate of zinc), exceedingly abundant in Belgium and Silesia, but also found extensively in the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire, in Flintshire, and Derbyshire, and other mining districts of the British islands, and elsewhere in Europe. England also contains large quantities of blende or black-jack (the sulphuret), and is capable of yielding a very large supply, though at present the material is rarely worth working. Zinc is now very much used in various constructions, and for domestic and farm purposes; but its applicability for castings on a large scale is also fully proved, by the numerous admirable works of this kind exhibited in the Nave and elsewhere. A block of zinc ore occupies a prominent place amongst the American goods, and is further illustrated by a series of slabs and panels, painted with a material in which zinc takes the place of the lead generally used by us (as white lead or oxide) as the basis of all oil pigments. Owing to the injurious effects arising to painters and others employed in the frequent handling of white lead, it is most desirable that the material should be, if possible, replaced by a less mischievous substance, and thus the subject assumes an importance which would not otherwise belong to it. Zinc is very extensively exhibited by the Vieille Montagne Company of Brussels and Paris, who work the largest and most important mines of this metal; and the efforts made to bring forward the metal and apply it to useful purposes of various kinds are worthy of very special remark. We need scarcely do more than mention the great value of zinc combined with copper in the manufacture of brass.

TIN is a rare metal compared with many others, and is usually found only in the form of tin-stone (an oxide). It is obtained principally from Cornwall and the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and each of these districts will be found to have sent samples of their produce in this respect. The specimens from our own country consist partly of what are called "stream ores," or rolled pebbles of tin-stone, worn by the action of water, and mixed up with sand and gravel, and partly of portions of tin veins, of which there are many interesting specimens, showing the general form, character, and extent in which the ore occurs in the parent rock. In addition to these, will be found models of much interest, which illustrate the mechanical mode of separating the heavier or metalliferous particles from their earthy associates; and also models of the smelting establishments where the tin is first reduced and then refined so as to be in a condition fit for use by the worker in metals. Tin is but little employed as a metal directly; but, as it mixes freely with several other metals, forming valuable alloys, it is often used in the arts. The alloys with quicksilver for the backs of mirrors, with copper to form bronze and bell-metal, with antimony in the manufacture of hard pewter, with antimony, bismuth, and copper for Britannia-metal, and with the same metals combined with lead for type metal, are examples of the uses which will at once show the importance of the subject. In plating the use of tin is not less remarkable as the common tin-plate, which consists of sheets of iron dipped in tin, and the method of lining copper vessels with tin for culinary purposes, will sufficiently illustrate. The salts of tin are extensively used in dying and calico-printing, and in many other ways where the colours obtained from them are required.

NICKEL is a metal not used by itself, but very important in the manufacture of several alloys, well known under various names as imitations of silver. German silver, argentine and other white metals, are thus formed by an admixture in certain proportions of several metals, of which copper nickel, and zinc are the essential ingredients. Nickel is generally found in nature associated with COBALT, or white metal, not used except in its earthy state, in which it affords a blue digment of extreme value for its beauty and permanence and greatly used in all encaustic work of whatever kind where the colour has to be exposed to any surface and therefore to stand exposure to a very high temperature. Nickel and cobalt are not found so extensively in England as in Germany, Norway, and other mining districts on the Continent, from which the greater part of the supply is now obtained. Good specimens of both metals and of the oxides of cobalt (*zeffre* of commerce), and the blue glass called *smalts* used extensively as a colouring material, will be found exhibited in SAXONY (Nos. 9 and 10) and some other countries of the Zollverein, highly illustrative of the nature of the material and the uses to which it is applied. Specimens from Cornwall are exhibited in Class 1 (British) 511 and 512.

BISMUTH, of which a very beautiful specimen is exhibited on a table on the south side of the Nave, near the Austrian department, is a metal which, like nickel, is not used alone, but has considerable value in mixing with other metals, the effect being to render the alloy more fusible. It is found chiefly in SAXONY and associated with cobalt, from which it is separated by a peculiar process of distillation. Lead and tin, combined with bismuth in various proportions, and with the occasional admixture of copper, antimony, and other metals, are used in the arts for various purposes the manufacture of type metal, plumber's solder, pewter, and fusible metal being the principal. The oxides and salts of bismuth, but chiefly the nitrate, are used in dying and calico-printing.

ANTIMONY, like bismuth and nickel, is not used alone as a metal, although very abundantly distributed and easily obtained in the metallic state. Very good specimens of the different conditions of antimony ore (sulphuret) from different localities, and metallic antimony, will be found exhibited by Mr. Hallett in Class 1 (No. 481), and some of these show thecrystalline form in which the surface may be obtained. The ore of antimony in a state of fine powder is used in the East to stain the hair, and the salts are used in medicine and dying. The metal itself is employed in various alloys, some of which we have already referred too. Among other applications not mentioned is that of antimony and lead to produce a harder substance than lead, used in engraving music. The admixtures of antimony with other metals are usually more brittle than the metals alloyed.

ARSENIC is found native, and is very abundantly distributed with the ores of several other metals; but, though extensively used in the arts and in medicine, it is not itself employed directly in the metallic state. In combination with other metals it is frequently present in small proportions, and it is an important ingredient in common shot, the lead running into round drops much better with a proportion of arsenic than without it. Specimens of the oxide of arsenic (white arsenic), as obtained from tin furnaces, are exhibited in Class 1, by Mr. Garland (488); and as this form is the one most commonly employed in the arts and in medicine, it deserves to be noticed. The sulphuret of arsenic, *orpiment*, or King's yellow; and *realgar*, a fine orange red pigment, are a good deal used in giving colour in various ways.

URANIUM and CHROMIUM are two metals rarely or never seen in the metallic state, but not without considerable importance in the arts (especially the latter) as affording valuable pigments. Uranium, and its salts and oxide, are shown by Mr. F. Johnson, in the case already alluded to (No. 477), and chrome ores and oxides are exhibited by one or two British exhibitors, but chiefly from our North American colonies and India. The case exhibited by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, near the TURNSPIT, contains a very good series, showing the colours obtained from the metal

TUNGSTEN is another metal not used at all in the metallic state, but of which the salt are employed occasionally, chiefly in dying and calico-printing. The separation of wolfram (tungstate of iron) from tin, with which it is often found mixed in Cornwall, is a troublesome and tedious process, and is illustrated by a series of specimens exhibited by Mr Oxland (No. 486).

MANGANESE is a metal only valuable in combination with oxygen gas (as an oxide), and in this state it is generally and very abundantly presented in nature. Samples of it will be found in various places in the Exhibition, but they do not require any special notice. They are employed in bleaching to a large extent, are used as a coarse pigment for pottery and also in glazing pottery, and come into use in the manufacture of glass.

In the general sketch here given of the various metals, metalliferous ores, and other substances illustrated in the Exhibition, we have purposely avoided to mention IRON, which, as may be supposed, is neither forgotten nor unimportant. We propose, in another notice, to refer to this metal as the most truly valuable of all our metallic produce, and the source of all our wealth. We have chiefly desired to point out here, in a general way, the things best worthy of examination, with reference to each of the metals and for this purpose have preferred a short notice of the metals, in order to a methodical selection of the more remarkable specimens. Our readers, especially those from the manufacturing districts, who appreciate the importance of metals in reference to the arts, will, we are sure, find much with this attempt to give an idea of the uses of the metals, many of which are not employed in a metallic state, but whose essential properties are all connected with the existence of this important condition.

WOOLLEN AND MIXED FABRICS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN resuming our notice of the important and extensive contributions classified under the above heads, we cannot do better than commence with the products of the West of England, a district so long famous for the manufacture of those fabrics in which it was the pride and delight of all well-to-do people in days gone by to attire themselves; broad cloth being such a distinctive feature in contradistinction to fustian, that the wearing of the one or the other has grown into a sort of proverbial type of the social position of the class who wear them. Cloths of York, of Witney, and of Stroud, are each remarkable for their distinction as a fact, but it still remains in history as a line of demarcation, which, in spite of all the efforts of ultra-exclusiveness, the advancing spirit of the age is fast rubbing out; nor will the Great Exhibition be one of the least of those causes by which this equalising effect will be realised -not, however, an equality produced by the lowering of the few to the level of the many, but rather by a lifting up of the many towards the level of the few. "Broad cloths" rub against "fustian jackets;" and the generosity of the former in providing the means for the display of the ingenuity and industry of the latter, will, we trust, be well understood and acknowledged, to the end that each may benefit out of the superabundant wealth of the one, and energy of the other.

In those portions of the woollen products of the United Kingdom to which we are about to call attention, we have the two great extremes of the very finest products of skill, taste, and ingenuity -the result of the experience and traditionary skill of several generations of manufacturers, on the one hand, and the rude and unsophisticated manufacture of a neglected population on the other; in short, we have to examine West of England broad cloths, by the best makers in Britain, aided by all that modern chemical and mechanical science can do for the perfection of these manufactures; and the Irish friezes of the widow Murphy, of Ballysmulton, who, with the assistance of her family, shears her own sheep, dyes and spins her own yarn, and weaves her own cloth, sending it forth to the World's Fair as an example of a primitive manufacture, uninteresting, perhaps, to the high-class cloth merchant or manufacturer, but possessing many features of interest to the thoughtful observer, or the earnest advocate of national industry wherever it may be found, or in whatever form it may occur.

In parallel case with this come the coarse home-made products of the Highlands of Scotland, laying equal claim to attention in an economic point of view; and though having but a small and insignificant commercial relation to the productions of the manufacturing districts of the West of Scotland, yet of no small importance to the workers in mountain side "shanty," as affording employment at times when it is most needed.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

The woollen district of the West of England extends into the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, and combines most of the advantages of a manufacturing with those of a rural locality. The centre may be said to be Stroud, which comprises within its own parochial limits a large proportion of the manufactories in which the woollen cloth trade is carried on. Unlike the great seats of industry in the north of England, there is no crowding together of mills and dwelling-houses—tall chimneys being the exception and no way the rule, and though, as a matter of course, the steam-engine has found its way here; yet the manufacturer has not altogether abandoned the use of that power which first induced the settlement of the woollen trade in the district of Stroud-water, with its streams, hills, and vallies.

Not unlike the towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire, certain localities are noted for the production of a given class of goods, although they all come under the same general category. Thus, Stroud produces the finest black, blue, and scarlet cloth in the world. Trowbridge is chiefly noted for the manufacture of trouserings and narrow goods of all sorts: Frome, and the district around, for the production of medleys and coloured cloths; and Tiverton, near Bath, is celebrated for the manufacture of beaver cloths; whilst Dorchester confines its attention to livery cloths and drab coatings. Then there are the productions of Bradford. (White), Chippenham, Melksham, and Westbury, whilst within the borough of Stroud, eleven parishes are comprised, all dependent upon the woollen trade. With such a district as this to represent, it is to be regretted that the productions displayed on this occasion have been placed in so small a space, or, rather, that an attempt has been made to bring within so small a compass examples of the industry, skill, and enterprise of so important a locality. To have been fairly and fully represented, it ought most certainly to have had at least four times the amount of surface in which its products are now arranged, if, indeed, the latter term ought to be used; since the various articles are placed so close together as not to allow of separation by the eye when looking at them. Of course, the result is anything but satisfactory.

In the notice of the fine woollen cloths exhibited by the London houses, attention was directed to several examples of West of England manufacture, and, amongst the rest, to the black cloth exhibited by Messrs. Bull and Wilson as that for which they had awarded the gold medal offered by them. The manufacturer of that cloth, Mr. William Helme, of New Mills, Stroud (207), exhibits, as one of the representatives of the West of England trade, and displays excellent vestings of a very beautiful character, as also cashmeerettes of silk warp and woollen weft, of excellent fabric. The doeskins and cassimeres are also very excellent in quality of dye and finish. Messrs. S. S. Marling and Co., of Stroud, exhibit a good selection of superfine broadcloths, doeskins, and cassimeres, of admirable colour and finish; and Messrs C. Hooper and Co. (210), also of Stroud, and Messrs Playne (211), of Nailsworth, display some excellent examples—the former, in elastic trouserings and fine cloths, while the latter exhibit a series of specimens of the process of the woollen cloth manufacture Messrs E. Davies and Sons, of Stonehouse Mills, Stroud (214), exhibit military cloths, of various kinds and colours, for uniforms, the scarlet being very brilliant; the hunting cloths of this house are also very excellent. A somewhat similar, though not so extensive, contribution from Mr. N. Partridge, of Trowbridge (212), and Mr. W. Pulling, of Painswick (213), goes still further to illustrate the productions of the West of England in army cloths. The latter also exhibits billiard cloths of a superior make and finish. The dyes of some of these examples are very beautiful: a green of a most brilliant hue will not fail to strike even the unobservant in such matters. Mr. T. Sampson, Lightfoot Mills, Stroud (216), displays a very excellent selection of shawls, of a tasteful and somewhat novel character; and the vicunna wool is here shown wrought into glove cloths of a very superior quality. Mr. Josiah Overbury, of Wotton-under-Edge, has a very admirable exposition of superfine Saxony woollens, of the usual colours. The dye and finish of the blacks, rifles, and olives being first-rate in every respect: and these are fitly accompanied by examples of a similar class, by Messrs. Phillips, Smith, and Phillips, of Melksham, in which many, if not all, the excellences of the traditionary skill of this district are displayed.

In finishing this examination, we must repeat our regret that products of so much importance, and such sterling excellence of their kind, as those of the West of England, should not have had a larger amount of space, and one better suited to display the peculiar character of the goods. As it is, they are certainly not shown to advantage, apart from the fact that many of the exhibitors are distributed about the neighbourhood in a manner analogous to the scattered character of the localities of manufacture, and so far may be illustrative; but it would have been infinitely better had all been brought together in one group—a system which has prevailed in almost every other case. We, therefore, find fragmentary portions of the manufactures of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, in addition to the group of exhibitors from Stroud. Thus, Messrs. J. Edmonds and Co., of Bradford, Wilts, exhibit waterproof woollen cloth: Mr. R. Chick, of Chard, Somersetshire, show specimens of power-loom drab cloth; and Messrs. Stanton and Son, of Dorchester, exhibit examples of drab milled waterproofed cloths of a good and serviceable character. These are all placed in the general group; but Messrs. S. Salter and Co., of Trowbridge, who exhibit admirable specimens of fine woollen trouserings, are in an isolated position, though their goods can be well seen when once discovered, which is more than can be said of some of the examples. Mr. W. S. Wheeler, of Frankford, near Bath, and 4, Ludgate-street, displays a very excellent assortment of fancy doeskins, of excellent dye and finish, as also examples of patent dress beavers, together with vestings; and Messrs. Wm. and W. Carr, also of Bath, show specimens of cloth manufactured from German wool, dressed pieces of fine Australian wool, and summer coatings; and these, with the broad and narrow cloths made entirely of British wool, the produce of Wiltshire, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Fox and Co., of Devizes, complete the display of West of England fabrics, of which, as a whole, the respective manufacturers may be proud, as evidencing skill and experience of no mean order

In addition to woollen cloths, another important contribution from Stroud ought to be noticed as being connected with the manufactures of that place. Mr. W. Grist exhibits specimens of mattress wools, flock, and woollen mill-puffs, of a very superior character, prepared and purified by machinery.

OXFORD

The woollen manufactures of Oxfordshire are represented by the valuable contributions of Mr. William Bliss, of Chipping Norton, and the house of Messrs. John Early and Co. and Mr. Edward Early, of Witney. Mr. Bliss (270) makes a very remarkable display of kersey checks for winter horse-clothing, a department of the woollen trade established at Chipping Norton by the progenitors of the exhibitor for more than 100 years, and is interesting in a national point of view, as intimately connected with that love of horses and our national sports in which every Englishman prides himself In addition to horse-clothing, Mr. Bliss displays some excellent specimens of the vicunna shawls already noticed as manufactured by him for Messrs. Barber, House, and Mead, together with beaver of the same material for ladies' cloaking. These, with Angola shawls, and railway wrappers, form the leading features of a highly creditable exposition.

Witney has long been celebrated for its blankets, and those exhibited by Mr. Edward Early (269) fully sustain its ancient reputation. These examples are all manufactured of selected materials, as specimens of the various English wools, their texture being very fine, and substance perfect. Those exhibited by Messrs. John Early and Co. (268) come more within the ordinary productions for the market, but are exceedingly good specimens of an indispensable article

In connexion with this notice of blankets, it may be as well to mention those exhibited by Mr. Nicolls, of Cork (261). These are good examples of Irish manufacture, and are evidences of a revival in industrial pursuits, which, together with very excellent and honest, though rough-looking friezes by the same exhibitor, deserve attention as an encouragement to a spirited effort on the part of those who seek to develop Irish resources, more particularly in their application to the remunerative employment of the people.

KENDAL

The woollens of Westmoreland have been noted for a period beyond any very certain record; and "the knaves in kendal green," whom Shakspeare depicts as assaulting *Falstaff*, were doubtlessly supposed to have been customers of the woollen manufacturers of the period in which he wrote. In the lists of the exhibitors at this Exhibition, Kendal woollen loses nothing of its character, although the adaptation to modern purposes is most complete

Messrs. J. Ireland and Co. make the largest display of railway travelling-rugs, horse-blankets, alpaca cloths and saddle cloths, together with other articles of coarse woollens, all of a most useful character, and in the manufacture of which excellence combined with considerable taste is shown. The lesser displays of Messrs. J. and W. Wilson and Mr. G. Coody are also very noticeable for a tasteful selection of colours, and the patterns in which the articles are woven. The productions of these three houses, in conjunction with those of Mr. Bliss, of Chipping Norton, prove to what an extent the manufacture of the coarser kind of woollens for horse-clothing and other purposes is carried on in this country, and how much skill and taste may be displayed therein. Railway wrappers show the wealth of a trade which has only sprung up of late years, and one which has entirely developed itself out of the immediate requirements of the recent change in travelling; for though such articles are at all times useful, they have only arisen out of an universal want.

FLANNELS.

There are several excellent displays of this very useful and, in a climate like ours, indispensable article; the contributions of Messrs. Belsale and Bartlemore, of Rochdale, being of a very superior character, particularly in the dyed and fancy-coloured specimens. There are Lancashire flannels, and imitation Welsh, together with swanskins, medium, and gauze. The wools are selected according to quality, of English, Saxony, and Australian, and altogether the contribution is a very tasteful one. In genuine Welsh flannels, Messrs. W. Lloyd and Co., of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, exhibit specimens of a very excellent class; and though these specimens do not possess the attractive

character to the eye of many of the articles around, yet, in an industrial and commercial point of view, it is of vast importance. There are also two other exhibitions from Lancashire, besides Messrs. Kelsall and Bartlemore. These are Messrs. J. Smith and Son, of Saddleworth, and Mr. J. Bamford, of Rochdale. The latter exhibits some beautiful examples of fine gauze flannel, and the former fine and superfine specimens, with silk warp, together with scarfs and shawls, for printing.

WELSH WOOLLENS

In connexion with the Welsh flannels above quoted, it may be well to notice a series of examples of the primitive manufactures of the rural districts of Wales. These are contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, of Dolgelly, and others; but, though interesting specimens of a very valuable class of goods, and creditable to the industry of the workers and the enterprise of those who employ them, as examples of manufacture, it would be very unfair to compare them with the highly finished goods around. But, for integrity of make, they are equal, often superior, to their more showy-looking neighbours.

IRISH WOOLLENS.

Kindred to the last-named goods are the Irish friezes, the manufacture of which has been so largely revived of late years; and, without seeking to give undue prominence to the products of Irish industry in this department, it is but justice to those who have been seeking to employ a degraded and down-trodden peasantry in the manufacture of a material which appears to belong, as of right, to the emerald isle, to call attention to the varied and excellent quality of the goods displayed by the several exhibitors. To Mr. Nicolls' friezes we have already alluded in connexion with his blankets, and the peculiar circumstances under which Widow Murphy's specimens are produced have been also glanced at; but it is to those which come before us as representing the commercial aspect of the Irish woollen trade we now desire to allude.

Mr. Richard Allen, of Sackville-street, Dublin, has done much for the promotion and improvement of the class of manufacture, and is an enthusiastic supporter of every legitimate effort in th s direction. He is the largest exhibitor, and certainly there are many points of excellence, even as compared with goods of more pretension. In short, they are at once excellent and considerable looking articles, as also are the sheep's grey and brown mixed friezes manufactured by Catherine Neil and Sons, of Tullaght, Dublin.

Mr. Luke Dillon, of Parliament-treet, Dublin, exhibits runswicklers, made of undyed foreign wool, and some excellent examples of the native friezes. Messrs. Willans, of Island-bridge, the present occupiers of the works once so famous as the locality whence Messrs. Henry sent forth their admirable printed calicoes, muslins, and lawns, also display specimens of the kind of industry now pursued there, and show a good assortment of super-friezes, military tartans, and woollen shawlyarns

In vestings, Mr. Macdona, of Dublin, shows a selection of excellent embroideries, the taste displayed in which is chiefly owing to the Dublin School of Design; which, in contra-distinction to the schools in other places, with the exception of Belfast, appears to have been looked to by the manufacturers as a means of improvement in the very direction it was intended for—art as applied to manufactures.

MIXED FABRICS.

Under this head it is proposed to finish our review of the department under consideration, with the exception of shawls, to which it is proposed to direct special attention in connexion with the magnificent display made by the East India Company, who are certainly entitled to the thanks of every student of design, and every manufacturer in Europe, for the lessons afforded by the wonderful specimens they have brought, at so much cost and trouble, to grace this gathering of the nations. We hope, then, to improve the opportunity thus afforded, and institute a comparison between that which our artists and manufacturers do, and that which is done by the Eastern weavers in their primitive looms; and most certainly, a longer or more interminable game at "follow my leader" has never been played than is here shown to have been the case with regard to the very highest class of textile fabrics in which the manufacturing communities of Europe have been engaged for some sixty or eighty years.

Our present purpose is chiefly with dress pieces; but, as there are two exhibitors of a distinct class of goods for furnitures, these are noticed first.

UTRECHT VELVETS.

Messrs. R. and T. Baughan, of Banbury, exhibit specimens of stamped Utrecht velvets and livery plushes of a peculiar character, as also printed mohair table-covers, and other articles in imitation of the Chinese. The colours are generally good as regards brilliancy, though not always well selected in point of artistic effect; but, as a whole, the display is a very creditable one. In the same department, but more exclusively devoted to the purposes of the upholsterer, is the exposition of Messrs. Bennett and Co., of Manchester, and Newgate-street, City. This house has long stood well as the manufacturers of Utrecht velvets for decorative purposes, carriage linings, &c., and the examples now shown sustain that reputation. The arrangement, too, of the whole is decorative and effective, except that the stamped and printed table-cover placed in the centre as a foil to the brilliant colours around is in the worst possible taste, both as regards ornamentation and colour.

DARLINGTON.

There is but one exhibitor in the department of Mixed Fabrics from this town, but the examples displayed are very excellent of their kind These are contributed by the well-known firm of Messrs H. Pease and Co., and consist of Coburg cloths—in single and double twill, excellent in make, and very even in colour and texture. They also exhibit yarns of various qualities and numbers, spun from Saxony and Australian wool. The summer coatings, too, may be instanced as of excellent make, whilst the dye of the green and blue Coburgs is noticeable for brilliancy and clearness.

MANCHESTER

In mixed fabrics there are only two exhibitors from Manchester, and one of these is altogether misplaced, the goods being arranged with the cottons.

The contribution of Messrs Kay, Richardson and Wro (186) is of a very excellent character, alike highly creditable to their taste and skill. It consists of a great variety of chiné goods, in which the adaptation of design to material has been well cared for, and the combinations skilfully made. These consist of silk, linen, cotton, and worsted, the warps being printed in a very superior manner. Indeed, there are no similar goods in the Exhibition, which at once combine so much novelty in mixture, together with a result so successful.

Messrs H. Walmesley, of Failsworth, near Manchester (51, Class 11), whose contribution, as already mentioned, has been placed with cottons near to the Carriage Court, exhibits very admirable specimens of their class in power-loom mixtures for dress goods. The watered effects are very excellent, and the figures well introduced, the economic character of the production by means of steam power being a striking feature. This exhibitor also displays a singular effort in commemoration of the Exhibition, but it is to be regretted that the means and money expended thereon had not been better employed. The subject is a table-cover, the border of which represents a procession of all nations bringing their offerings to the Great Exhibition, whilst in the centre is a perspective representation of the Building, with sky and foreground: To the student of textile design, who considers its real principles, the effect of this specimen of architectural weaving is ludicrous in the extreme; and it is, we repeat, very sincerely to be regretted that so large a sum of money, probably £2500, should have been expended in getting up such a production, when that sum, expended with due taste and judgment, would have been amply sufficient to have worked out three or four elaborate designs, which might have done honour to the spirit and energy of the manufacturer; and there can be no better proof of this than the very excellent examples to which we have already alluded, as forming the true features of his display.

GALASHIELS.

The contributions from this manufacturing district of the north consist of tartans, shawls, and tweeds. It is more especially to the latter that attention is now directed, for, as already stated, the two former classes of goods are intended to be specially considered. The tweeds consist chiefly of trouserings, and a few vestings; and the exhibitors are Messrs. R. and T. Dixon, Sanderson and Sibbald, J. and W. Cochrane, Inglis and Brown, and others, and are generally of average excellence, not calling for any special exemplification; but, as representing the manufactures of an important section of northern industry, they are deserving of consideration.

The other contributors from Scotland, of this class of goods, are Messrs. J. Crombie and Co., of Aberdeen, who exhibit Scotch tweeds in various qualities, Messrs. Byers and Son, of Langholm, and Messrs. Bowman and Son, of the same place, each of whom show examples of shepherd tweeds, railway plaids, and other articles, made from Scotch and Australian wool. The trouserings of Messrs. J. and H. Brown and Co., of Ettrick Mills, Selkirk, are, however, the most varied and novel in mixtures and styles, and present many tasteful features, not commonly found in articles of this class. The same may be said of those of Messrs Dickson and Laings, of Hawick

IRISH POPLINS—DUBLIN.

There are few contributions in the Exhibition which, as a whole, will strike the visitor more than the very admirable display of Irish taste and industry which the poplin manufacturers of Dublin have made on this great occasion; inasmuch as it is one of which they have every right to be proud, and which will do more to show that, with proper care and attention, a greater degree of development may be given to Irish manufactures than even some of the best and truest friends of that portion of the United Kingdom could have hoped for.

The increased estimation in which the class of goods here displayed has been held of late years, has given a great stimulus to the manufacture of, probably, the most elegant material for ladies' dresses which the skill and industry of modern times has produced; and the traditionary excellence of the products of those descendants of the victims of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, who were permitted to settle in Dublin, as well as at Spitalfields and Norwich, has been revived on this occasion with all its force, aided as it is by modern means and appliances in the Jacquard loom, and the various mixtures of materials which the industrial activity of the age can now supply so readily.

Messrs. Pim Brothers and Co., of Dublin, worthily sustain their reputation for the production of beautiful and appropriate designs in a material so well calculated to show, by the contrast of the parts, the skill of the artist and the weaver; and in the brocaded poplins the breadth of effect in the ornaments and the fitness of purpose are worthy of all praise. The colours, too, are selected with taste and judgment, and the brilliancy of the contrasts are enhanced by the introduction of the metallic threads in gold and silver. Nor do these remarks apply with less force to the productions of Messrs. R. Atkinson and Co., of College-green, Dublin; for though the style of pattern is generally less bold than that of Messrs. Pim, yet it is not less effective for the purpose, and the value of the brocading machine at work under the gallery, near to the display under consideration, is shown in a variety of tissues of great richness and beauty. The introduction of so many colourings in the sprigged effects and in the bouquets is a marked feature of these specimens. The elegant scarfs manufactured by Messrs. Atkinson are also worthy of notice, the borders being so well and distinctly marked, though woven in the same piece with the body of the scarf.

Mr. Reynolds, of Grafton-street, Dublin, shows some very elegant examples in imperial blue and gold tissues, as also in white and gold. There is, perhaps, less splendour about this display than in those just noticed, but the result is not less satisfactory; and, in addition to the dress goods, we have some excellent specimens of figured furniture, brocaded tabarets of very excellent quality and generally good design. The plain cord, checked, and tartan poplins are also worthy of special notice.

Those manufactured by Mr. Edward Jones, of St. Andrew-street, Dublin, and exhibited by Mr. Richard Allen, are also of excellent make, though of less pretension in appearance. "The last," but by no means "the least" of this very satisfactory exposition of Irish skill is the display of Messrs. W. Fry and Co., of Dublin, in silk furniture damasks of a superior class, together with poplins, plaid tartans, and conch laces. The silk furnitures are bold and effective in pattern, and generally well selected in design, as specimens of weaving and colour they are above the average. The brocaded poplins, too, are elegant examples of their class. In conch lace this house stands high, and the productions here displayed prove that it deserves to do so.

In front of Messrs. Fry's stands the celebrated brocading machine, at which a weaver is constantly at work upon a tissue of more than ordinary richness of effect; and, as the loom is a very handsome one—the framework being of polished mahogany, and the mountings to match—it is generally surrounded by a crowd of visitors, anxious to see into the mysteries of its operations, though we fear they go away more puzzled than before, after looking at the maze of strings presented to view in the orderly disorder before them. Great credit is due to Messrs. Atkinson and Co. for their spirit and energy in sending this loom and its intelligent worker to represent so important a branch of Irish industry.

Having thus gone through the great group of woollen and mixed fabrics so located in the centre of the nave, and out of the avenue, in order to finish the classified arrangement it is essential we should ascend to the South-west Transept Gallery, where the Norwich and London goods of this class are displayed, the whole being shown together in one large glass case in a series of compartments. Many of the articles displayed in this arrangement belong to the department of clothing, in the midst of which the case is placed. The noticeable articles within our present scope are those exhibited by Messrs. Jeakins, of Plastic Cloth Change (300). These consist of some excellent fabrics in good taste as regards colours. The dressing-gown fabrics exhibited by Messrs. Welsh, Margetson, and Co. (304) also claim attention. These latter are very effective in pattern and elegant in general appearance.

NORWICH.

Norwich has long been famous for its poplins, and there can be little doubt that the production of these fabrics, both in that city and in Dublin, arose out of the experience and skill brought by those Protestant emigrants whom the evil policy of Louis XIV. drove into exile. The bombasins and crapes of Norwich, too, have long held a high reputute; and, latterly, shawls and spun silk goods have been added to the number of its products.

The poplins shown by Messrs. Clabburn and Son are of a very high character. One specimen is especially admirable for its beauty and softness of texture, and the perfection of the satin face in the brocaded figure. The design, too, is free and appropriate. The chintzes are clear and distinct in pattern, the design being free of complexity, as in many by no means always achieved, even to the necessary degree of intelligibility, in this kind of fabric. The dye and finish of Messrs. Clabburn's goods are excellent.

Messrs. Edward Willett, nephew, and Co. (310) make a pleasing and satisfactory display of plain poplins, brocades, and chinés; and Messrs C. and F. Bolingbroke (311) exhibit plain and watered examples of an excellent character. One specimen, a brilliant blue, is particularly noticeable for its richness and brilliancy of tone. The specimens of black paramattas, a fabric for which Norwich is now noted, exhibited by Messrs. Middleton and Ainsworth (312), are capital examples of their class. These paramattas consist of a mixture of silk and worsted, the warp being of the former, and the weft of the latter, and the fabric is a very favourite one. The large pattern brocaded poplins, exhibited by this house are not so satisfactory as the effort deserved to be. The effect is marred by the introduction of too many colours, and the contrasts of form and colour are not good. More simplicity of treatment would have succeeded better

Messrs. E. and P. Hinde's (312) display of poplins is not in good taste The bouquets are too heavy in form; but the beauty of the figured silk barèges compensates in some measure for this, inasmuch as we have rarely seen a more delicate or elegant tissue—one, indeed, which would be suited to Titania herself, the effect is so transparent and fairy-like. As this is comparatively a new production, we may anticipate great improvements therein. Messrs. Fowler, Campion, and Co. (309) exhibit paramattas, stripes, and challis, which are elegant in effect, though very simple in design. The display of this house is chiefly in shawls, and arranged in another department.

Our notice of the British productions in woollens and mixed fabrics has extended to such length from the very excellent character of the exposition when examined in detail; and it is quite impossible to understand this excellence except by careful and systematic examination, when we have no hesitation in saying that the position of the important trades represented is immediately elevated ten-fold: and it is no boast to say, that such a collection of excellent productions as that displayed in the British side of the Transept of the Crystal Palace was never brought together before.

There is one group, however, to which we have still to refer, and have reserved until the last, as a suitable finish to our review.

THE PRINCE'S CACHMERES.

This contribution of his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been an object of great interest to all interested in the woollen and worsted manufactures of this country, and not the less so because it indicates the eminent practicality of the mind of the Royal contributor whose interest in the progress of industry never flags. The specimens of manufacture we are about to notice are arranged in a tasteful glass case, appropriately placed in the Central Avenue, in front of the department to which they belong, as a trophy of that class of articles. They consist of two shawls, two dress pieces, and a specimen of coarse woollen cloth manufactured from the wool of the Cachmere goats kept by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Windsor Park; and the experiment has been made at his suggestion, and for him, by Messrs. T. Gregory Brothers, of Sheif, near Halifax, and Messrs. John Haley and Son, of Bromley, near Leeds.

In the raw state, the Cachmere goat's wool is very peculiar in its character, consisting, as it does, of two distinct materials. These are known as wool and kemp. The wool is soft, beautifully rich, superior even to the finest Continental lamb's wool, and is divisible into distinct qualities. The kemp is a coarse, rough-looking hair, and is constantly avoided by the manufacturer, as the smallest admixture of it with the wool gives the fabric an appearance of coarseness, through its harshness. Intermingled as these two wools are with each other when shorn from the goat, it becomes a matter of great difficulty to separate the one from the other, and, as there is no mechanical invention for doing this, it has to be effected by hand, and thus is done fibre by fibre, a difficult and tedious process. To have done this in the ordinary course of trade would have entailed an expense of no ordinary character; but it was no sooner known in the woollen districts of Yorkshire, that the Prince desired that an experiment in the manufacture of the wool from his goats should be made, than there were hundreds of volunteers to do the preliminary work of separating the fine from the coarse hairs; and from the highest to the lowest in station, all set about their work earnestly, under the direction of Messrs. Haley and Messrs. Gregory; and the only remuneration given, or required, was an elegantly engraved certificate, with a view of the Crystal Palace as an ornament, stating that the holder had been employed in forwarding the benevolent wish of the Prince in the manufacture of Cachmere wool; and it is a singular fact, that for some months upwards of 1000 persons of all grades were so employed, according as their leisure enabled them to devote attention to this "labour of love."

In the manufacture of the shawls considerable difficulty arose, from the impossibility of again dividing the small quantity of wool produced in order to make warp and weft yarns, so that the fabric is not so fine as might be expected, or indeed as appears in the dress goods where the warp is composed of silk. The white shawl, however, has a very delicate appearance in colour, and the extreme fineness of material is easily seen on examination. The dress goods will attract most attention from the lady visitors; but then it must be remembered that they are only partly composed of the Cachmere wool, the warp being of silk. The white dress is very elegant in its appearance, the pattern being of the wild strawberry, prettily put together to form a "trail." The larger pattern of the coloured dress is not so good, though the effect is broad, for it appears to have been elongated in the weaving. The dresses are the production of Messrs Gregory, and the shawls are manufactured by Messrs. Haley, who have also wrought up the "kemp" into the specimen of coarse woollen cloth placed in the centre of the display; and as this latter is produced from a material hitherto considered worthless, and by that means making use of the whole produce of the goat, these gentlemen are deserving of all praise for the manner in which they have seconded the efforts of the Prince in this matter, through the medium of Mr. Pollock, of Leeds, who interested himself largely in the experiment

How far the manufacture of Cachmere wool may prove of value in an economic point of view, remains to be seen; but the present experiment is not the less interesting because the ultra-utilitarian may consider it will not "pay." Under any circumstances, the greatest credit is due to the Prince for promoting the present attempt; and had it done nothing more than prove the earnest feelings entertained towards him by those engaged in the preliminary labour of assorting the wool, it would have been a source of gratification to every loyal subject.

EXHIBITION NOTES.—No. 1.

AMONG the more important considerations connected with the Exhibition are the disposal of the Crystal Palace itself—its retention in Hyde Park, or its transfer to another site—its possible modifications—its temporary character—or its establishment as a permanent Institution for various national and universal purposes.

Why should we not have a permanent home for the reception and display of the industrial products, the mechanical inventions, the new discoveries and improvements, and, in short, of all that could mark the advance of the country in civilisation, and the progress of mankind? At stated periods, say every fifth year, the whole world should again be invited to repeat the festival of 1851, and renew the pacific Jubilee. How marvellously instructive such periods of comparison would be, it is needless to anticipate: and young generations, as they sprang up, would have opportunities similar to those of their forefathers, for the acquisition of knowledge in the most delightful school, which held a concentration of the materials and sources of intelligence, otherwise scattered abroad over the whole face of the earth. To our minds every renewal of this scene would be attended with a great increase of usefulness and benefit. One swallow does not make a summer, nor a peaceful congress sufficient to harmonise and consolidate the good-will, generous sympathies, and liberal intercourse of nations. It is but the beginning of the end; and so auspiciously and gloriously commenced, it is our duty to employ every means to perpetuate the beginning and render the end worthy of the beginning

But, besides this one mighty object, we would turn our Crystal Palace to other and most valuable purposes.

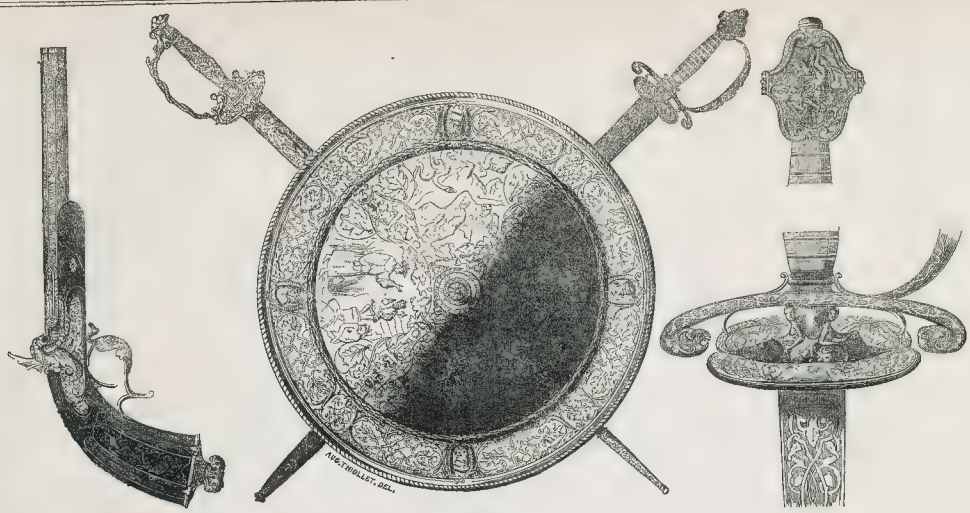
There should be a winter garden for the culture and exhibition of flowers and shrubs—not of the very delicate exotics so difficult to tend and rear, but of species sufficiently acclimatised to withstand our variable seasons. This branch would support itself, and furnish at the same time re-creation to the inhabitants of London, and supplies of a beautiful flora to the country.

A healthful promenade, sheltered during all weathers, and made fashionable by Royal and aristocratic patronage, would be another feature of welcome luxury and benefit Galleries should be constructed in suitable style for the exhibition of sculpture, paintings, and other works of art; and halls for multitudinous meetings of all kinds, including festivities, balls, &c. London has grown to above two millions of population, and requires to be accommodated on a far larger scale than heretofore.

Compartments, as in the present Crystal Palace, should be maintained for collections of machinery, and manufactures and products, such as are seen there, some of course being omitted, and yet amply compensated by the additions which we have advised, and which, under one roof, would be conspicuous, and admirably adapted to promote the enjoyment and welfare of our vast capital, the prosperity of England, and the happiness of the world. Every epoch would be a register or record of advancement, and a starting-point whence to proceed in the race of friendly competition for the glorious prize, who should do most to better the condition of their fellow-creatures throughout the habitable globe.

Gigantic as such a scheme would be, let it not be assumed, even in relation to commercial expenditure and return, that it would in price be an experiment too costly to warrant its being tried. The Crystal Palace will not only pay its expenses, but leave a very considerable fund to be applied to any congenial object. And these are not merely speculative and unsupported opinions; but the opinions of many who have devoted much attention to the subject; and as such, we trust we shall not be deemed unauthorized in repeating them for the serious consideration of "all whom it may concern" and who are possessed of influence in deciding so truly important a question.

Turning our attention to minor matters, we cannot omit to notice that there has been a departure from the rules laid down by the Commissioners, which, in a multitude of cases, vitiates the integrity of the Exhibition. These rules it might, perhaps, be impossible to have borne out; but we believe they might be better guarded, and the result would have been that we should not have witnessed so many false claims to inventions by parties who never invented anything; and so many pretensions to manufactures which have been executed by other people, and not by those whose names are attached to them. The Catalogue is crowded with such fallacies, alike injurious to real ingenuity and desert, and contributing to deck a wilderness of daws in peacock plumes. The amount of this evil is too copious for analysis; and the patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon would not suffice to apply the test of the stocked



SHIELD AND ARMS.—BY M. LEPAGE.

Palace of Truth to the vast treasures heaped together in the Crystal Palace.

The combination of analogous objects is one of the chief puzzles and difficulties in the Exhibition. Take any one class for example—say jewellery, hair, artificial flowers, feathers, botanical produce, textile fabrics, or works in metals, and you find them dispersed through miles of space, and in compartments belonging to every division and country. You are thus confined, in a great degree, to localities, and unable, without much toil and travel, to arrive at generalities, and close comparison or contrast. In such a future institution as we have shadowed forth, there might be many novel arrangements by which articles of a similar kind from every part of the world could be disposed in juxta-position, and afford great facilities for the proper understanding of their relative and various merits; which, if united with a criterion of price, would be of infinite consequence to their due appreciation and choice. In a first essay, such a classification could not be effected, and it is only surprising how much has been done.

Two remarkable things, as regards the past origin and future utility of the Exhibition, demand grave consideration: first, the bringing together a collection of this prodigious mass of valuable properties; and, secondly, what effect their "exposition" is likely to produce in the world.

Upon the *first*, it may be stated that no nation or capital are in a condition to undertake such a design except England and London. The vast amount of value here entrusted to our safe keeping is the highest acknowledgment ever paid to the genius of national order and stability. Millions of money's worth are almost carelessly scattered throughout the interminable windings of a huge glass house, and no one fears a loss. From the Mountain of Light, which to most people, whose imaginations had been inspired by description, appears little more than a mole-hill of rock crystal, to the three calf-skins of Hanover, or yet smaller deer, there is no want of confidence in a country, be it remembered, without passports, alien acts, or secret government police. Where else, we would ask, could this reliance be reposed? We have great reason to be proud of the distinction: it is gratifying now, and bodes auspiciously for the future.

With regard to the effects likely to result from this congress, it branches into several speculative opinions of immense interest, to which justice could not be done in a passing newspaper essay. To what improvements in manufactures and mechanical works will it lead? How soon, or how late, or where will they be developed? How far will it spread better understood principles of taste? In what realms will it sow new seed of active rivalry and successful competition? Whom will it benefit, whom injure, and in what ways? At present the London shopocracy are idle, and without demand for their goods, especially of a refined and luxurious kind. What is to compensate them for a lost season, in which none but victuallers and retailers of the smaller order of necessities reap a harvest? Will the creation of foreign demand on the commerce of England arise to re-invigorate the system; or will English demand, on the contrary, be diverted from home to foreign produce? These are very serious questions—questions which only time can solve. Meanwhile, it seems to be demonstrable that the Exhibition of thousands of the richest and most beautiful articles which human ingenuity and lavish cost could form, must have a striking influence from the very top to the bottom of the classes of production to which they severally belong. We may look at a tissue which nobody could wear; at a carriage in which nobody would ride; at a fireplace which no servant could clean if it were ever guilty of a fire; at a chair in which nobody could sit; at a musical instrument not fit for one in fifty thousand to play; at endless inventions incapable of the duties imputed to them; but yet every one of these may be suggestive of useful improvement. The humblest of artisans (and there are multitudes of them gifted with extraordinary natural talent as well as practical experience) will be stimulated to more skilful exercise of their duties and craft; and it may be next year, or three, five, or more years hence, but we may depend upon it we shall witness the fruits of this causation ripen in a thousand different ways, and in many a quarter of the globe; let us hope, not the least in the empire and colonies of Great Britain!

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

SWORD HANDLE.—BY DELACOUR.

SWORD HANDLE. DELACOUR.

The sword handle, richly ornamented bronze and or moulu, by M. Delacour, is a handsome specimen of decorative workmanship.

SHIELD AND ARMS.

M Monitier Lepage exhibits some remarkably fine armour and arms, ornamented in the richest manner with reliefs, done by the process of punching, known as *repoussé* workmanship, as well as by embossing, chasing, and engraving, of which we have engraved a few specimens.

GROUP OF GLASS. BY GREEN.

The samples of glass exhibited by Mr. Green display a good deal of variety and of improved taste, in the shapes and ornamentation of the vessels for the table. Many of them are beautifully engraved.

GLASS.—BY MR. GREEN, OF ST. JAMES'-STREET.

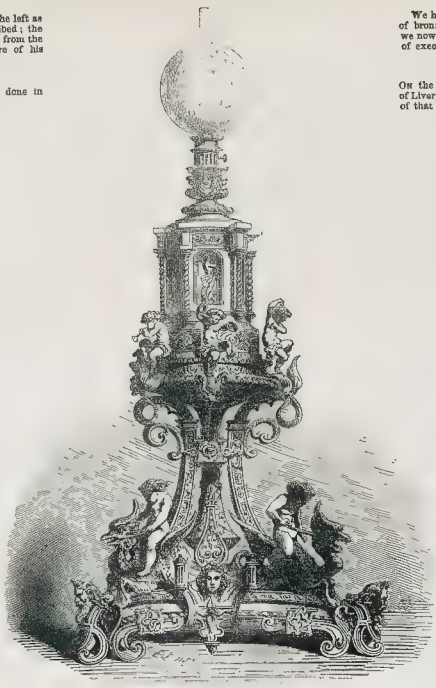
"THE WANDERER." BY J. H. FOLEY.

This pretty little subject stands in the Sculpture Room, on the left as you enter. The story, or rather the situation, is well described; the "Wanderer," wrapping his cloak about him to protect himself from the pitiless blast, turns an upward look to heaven, expressive of his miserable and forlorn position. It is nicely executed.

"EVE." BY J. BELL.

One of Mr. Bell's favourite productions, which has been done in electro-bronze by Elkington.

"THE WANDERER."—BY J. H. FOLEY.



LAMP IN GOLD AND SILVER. BY M. VITTOZ.

LAMP. VITTOZ.

We have already made honourable mention of the magnificent display of bronzes produced by M. Vittoz. The lamp in gold and silver, which we now engrave, is a composition of considerable beauty; and the finish of execution is perfect.

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL MODEL.

On the 3rd ultimo we gave the reasons for constructing the great Model of Liverpool, executed under the direction of Mr. Grantham, civil engineer, of that town. We may now add a few interesting particulars with regard

"EVE" (JOHN BELL), IN ELECTRO BRONZE. BY MESSRS. ELKINGTON.

to the objects represented in the model. Only about one-third of the houses and one-third of the river Mersey are included; and a large extent of the property under the Dock Trustees, lying to the north of the district represented, is not yet formed. The sea-wall is in progress, and the whole, with the unfinished part, as shewn in the model, will be prepared for new docks when required.

Preparations are now being made for the formation of two docks in the middle of the whole range, which, when completed, will effect a thorough communication from one end of the docks to the other.

It will astonish our readers to know, that when the works now in progress shall be completed, the large sum of *eleven millions* sterling will have been expended in carrying out the finest and most complete docks in the world: nearly half of this enormous amount has been paid out of profits, the remainder being a charge on the estate.

It is much to be regretted that the numerous figures of men and women, which were prepared to have been dotted about in the various streets, and which would have given a life-like appearance to the model, have been omitted. This was owing to the unfinished state of that part of the roof of the Crystal Palace immediately above the site marked out for the model, which could not be fixed in its appointed place in time to get the whole completed as designed, ready for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May.

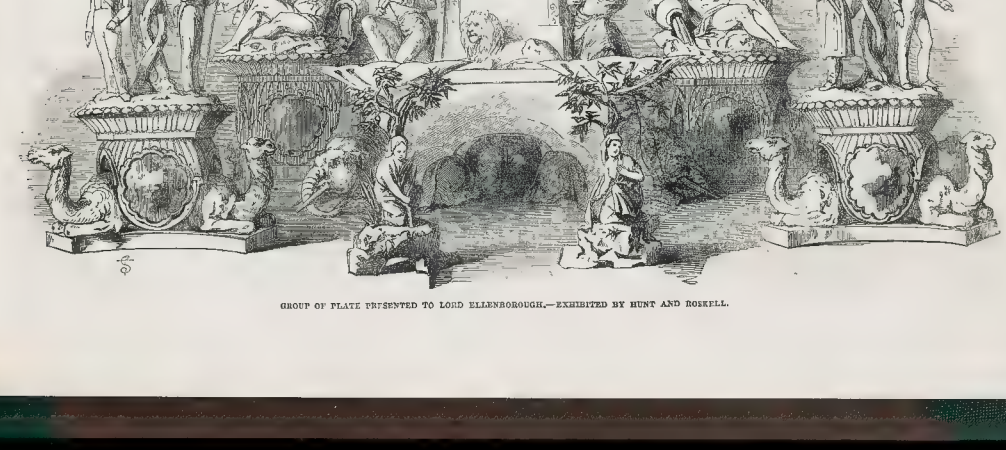
THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE. HUNT AND ROSKELL.

Amongst the magnificent works in silver exhibited by the house of Hunt and Roskell, the service of plate (or portions of one) presented to the Earl of Ellenborough, by his Lordship's friends in India, occupies a prominent position, and will command attention, on account not only of the beauty of the compositions themselves, but the historical events which they commemorate. The principal object is an ornament for the centre of the table, of massive monumental character, surmounted by two figures, typifying Asia crowning Britannia. The *bas-reliefs* present four subjects—the ratification of the treaty of Nankin, and views of Calcutta, Cabul, and Canton. On the base are figures of Affghan and Chinese captives, and of a British sepoy. The architecture is of Indian character, embellished with palms, and supported by recumbent elephants.

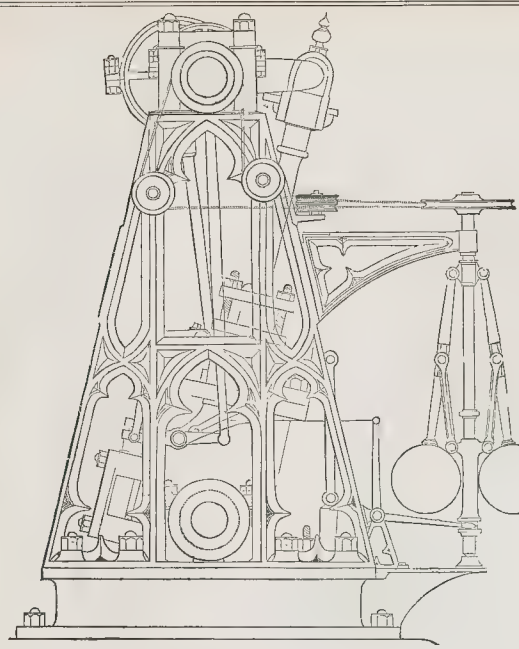
DODDS' PORTABLE FOUR-HORSE ENGINE.

THE great object of all manufacturers of steam-engines of the present day is to reduce the parts to as small a number as possible, to make those parts as simple as possible, and so to place them that they may be readily got at for repairs when necessary. Messrs. Dodds and Son, of Rotherham, have, we think, accomplished such object in the "Four-horse Portable Engine," which they exhibit in Class 6 of the Great Exhibition

The boiler, which is of a cylindrical form, extends from end to end o the engine, and the strengthening stays which are required in the cas



GROUP OF PLATE PRESENTED TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—EXHIBITED BY HUNT AND ROSKELL.



POPE'S OSCILLATING ENGINE.

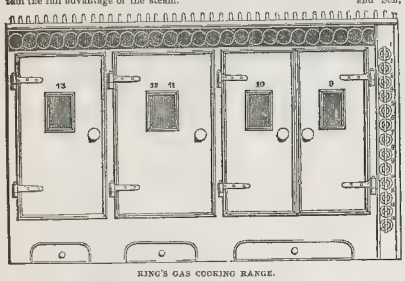
of the square fire-box are dispensed with, notwithstanding which an additional area of 16 superficial feet is obtained.

This engine works expansively and is direct in its action; the valve-rod is worked by a return crank; and all the steam-pipes being enclosed within the boiler, surface condensation is prevented, except as regards the cylinder and boiler, both of which, however, may be clothed to obtain the full advantage of the steam.

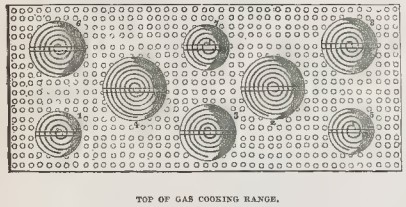
POPE'S OSCILLATING ENGINE.

Oscillating engines are visible in all parts of the "Machinery in Motion" division of the Great Exhibition, the power of each being fully tested by a certain amount of daily work required to be done for other exhibitors.

One of the lightest and most elegant is that by Messrs. Pope and Son, which is situate very near to Appold's pump, and Crawhall's vertical rope-making machine—two very conspicuous objects. While many of the steam-engines at work in the same division are attended with a ceaseless noise, that under consideration is entirely noiseless. The whole machine stands on an iron footplate 27½ inches long by 25½ inches wide, embedded into a pedestal of stone 9 inches thick. The diameter of the cylinder is 6½ inches, and the length of stroke 14 inches, the fly-wheel being 78 inches in diameter. The engine makes 70 revolutions per minute. The several parts, including the feed-pump, throttle-valve, and governor, are all contained within a neat Gothic frame; and the power of the engine is calculated at four horses.



KING'S GAS COOKING RANGE.



TOP OF GAS COOKING RANGE.

KING'S GAS COOKING RANGE

Mr. Strode exhibits a gas cooking range, in the side aisle south of the western part of the Nave, which is constructed on a plan peculiar to the town of Liverpool. It was designed by Mr King, chief engineer of the gas-works of that town. It is divided into three compartments of different sizes for roasting and baking, being furnished with a damper to regulate the flow of air through them. The burner is arranged inside the oven, at bottom, around the sides, back, and front, with a dripping-pan occupying the centre. The meat is hooked on to a sliding frame or carriage, which, when pushed in, allows it to be suspended surrounded by the gas. On the top of the range are eight spiral burners, in round well-holes, for boiling, stewing, frying, &c., any of which operations can be done with the same facility as on a hot plate or over a charcoal fire. The meat roasted by this range, owing to the regularity and certainty of the operation, is of a more nutritive character than that cooked by the ordinary process, as more of the juices of the meat are retained, which is ascertained by the comparatively small loss of weight after cooking. By the operation of broiling, twelve chops can be cooked at once, at a cost of not more than *twopence* per hour for gas, which gives at the rate of sixty chops at an outlay of only twopence for gas. Comfort and cleanliness to the cook, and economy to the consumer, are among the qualifications of this useful invention. The gas is lighted with a gas-torch, or portable jet of iron pipe, attached to a flexible pipe.

LETTERS FROM LONDON
ON
THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS,
BY PELEG E. WHEELER,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION—BY BAYLE BERNARD.

LETTER III.—TO MR. ENOCH PEABODY, SAW-MILLS, PENOBSCOT.

ENGLAND—THE PARTING AND THE VOYAGE.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW. THE MAJOR'S SPECULATIONS ON NATURE AND HUMANITY.

DEAR UNCLE ENOCH,—

HURRAH for the old country! Here I'm on it, sure as snakes, safe and sound on the old shore—a sorter babe, to speak poetical, that's crawl'd back to the maternal bosom—or not crawl'd exactly, jump'd—fifteen days, from land to land. Well, aint that brig of ourn a beauty! Put a screw into her keel, and wouldn't she worry out a hurrykin. So I warn't so very wrong, you see, in not coming by Cunard. There'd been a saving of four days, and jess a loss of forty dollars. However, here I am, Uncle; and, what's more, I'm here in Plymouth—the old haven of the Pilgrims—the harbour they set sail from 'bove two hundred year ago. Well, aint Time a sorter conjuror! Two centries since and better a handful of suffering English are driven out by their Christian brethren to find a home in the wild woods—to turn the beasts out of their tenements, and pacify the savages; and now their sons are coming back to show their gratitude to England, by helping to pacify the savages she may happen to have at home! Now, aint that behaving prettily? I want to know if that aint suthin' to make the good old krittur proud on us. Aint it the Pilgrim touch repeated—a new edition of the work, adapted to modern notions, with no cend of Yankee notes, and a hull freight of illustrations?

Well, and how about my voyage? S'pose you heerd all about my starting? What a dust it riz about us, and what a jam it gin the Focus; notwithstandin' that all the winter, folks had come crowding round our doors like buffaloes at a salt-lick. The human mind, they say, has got an aggregating tendency, and I guess here was a proof on it. But my last day was the dandy. Then come the show of cattle: such a drove for size and sersyness, you'd find it hard to cap, I tell you. Such an eternal raft of fellers as come pelting to my bar, if it warn't a sight—no matter! And yet that warn't the wonder nuther; the peck was ful, but it got a topping. They didn't only come, they stuck there; every one on 'em held on as though they'd run to a breaking bank, or to git clear of a whirlwind! I was to sail, you see, at daybreak, and as they considered me their deligit, the man that was to represent them at the Congress of all Nations, they thought it a pint of dooty to stick to me all night, and see my brains were clear at starting; to lay my instructions in afresh, so that they'd keep well through the voyage. Now you see this was a notion that necessitated juleps. These were thinking chaps, the hull on 'em; for any kind of brain-work, fitted up with good machinery. So it warn't likely their ideas would turn out of the same pattern; if their textars were all one, that they'd be alike in shape and colour. And yet, differ as they might, as they got to pack away together, to squeeze and fit into a system, how the dogs was it to be managed? Well, of course, there was but one way, and that was by screw preshur; and screw preshur, you know, Uncle, is the first force of mechanics. There's the water screw, for instance, if you're going to pack a cotton ship; and there's the rum-and-water screw, if you're going to jam up men's opinions, and I guess the last is jist as strong, and about a hundred times as pleasant.

But there was a couple all this time there was no screwing—try your darndest. There was Kezy and Abiram. You know Kezy never voted for this voyage of mine to England: allers sot her head agin it, as fierce as a heifer at red flannel; but seeing 'twarn't no use, and I could be as ugly as herself, the poor soul took to sulking, and as the sailing time came on, she rarly began to look as if she was waiting for the sheriff. And the boy was jist as bad. He dittoed her in full. You never seed sich a pair of spectacles since the hour you were raised. They were as dark as Dr. Cox's, and jist as powerful magnifiers. Well, they wouldn't go to bed, nor e'en lie down on the sofy; but Kezy clapp'd herself into the old chair in the back parlor, with her teeth clench'd, and her eyes fix'd, and her face as white and holler as a large-sized chiny basin, and begun rocking away ful split at the rate of tweuty mile an hour—rocking away, poor soul, as if her wits had bolted, and she was riding after 'em. If she didn't look for all the world like a corpse that was taking exercise. Whilst Abiram sot right agin her, with his elbows on his knees, and his cheeks tuck'd into his fists, and every now and then, was he getting up and going out to have a boohoo in the shed. Well, I aint the moistest man, Uncle my clay is rather tropical—considerable baked; but I guess this was a sight to take the stiffning out of granit. The moment that I seed 'em, I felt about as streak'd as if I'd read a lot of epitaphs, or some of my first love-letters when I shinn'd up to Mirr.am Gookin. All power's got a limit, and I felt I'd got to mine, and if this sorter game went on, it was gone goose with my departure. I should boohoo out myself, and give up the undertakin'. So you see the case was kritical. There was my dooty on one hand, all the great interests of society, my credit, and, what's more, the reputation of Penobscot; and there was Kezy on tother, and that little imp Abiram yelling out among the nine pins as if he'd split his cheeks. There was a plank across my heart, and patriot and husband were see-sawing at its ends, up and down alternately; so I seed I must do suthin' to restore my self-possession—some strong act of decision to invigorate my will, and in this kritical conjuncture, I'll jess tell you what I did.

I went up to our bed-room, and pulling out from a top drawer, Kezy's bran noo summer muslins—four of the slickest little notions you ever clapped your eyes on—one a blue spot, one a yaller, and all as big as sarsers, and I made no more to do, but shoved the candle right among 'em, and when they were well alight I begun to sing out "Fire!" Well, that's a word with us that's gin rally electrical. A woman will hear that, when she'll want her lover to speak louder; and I guess Kezy's ears jist then were as open as her optics. She made but one clip up the stairs, taking ten on 'em at once, and when she seed what I had done, though I swore 'twas all an axydent, I want to know if 'twarn't the plug out? if it didn't open the kennel door, and say "Here's suthin' that's larnt barkin?' She'd been restin' her tongue all night, and now didn't it git exercise: she pitch'd at me the dixshunary in first-rate style, I tell you; she called me all the nasty ugly worrits she could think on, all the hateful plagues and torments that ever cuss'd a woman, wished I was gone with all her heart, and wouldn't cry her eyes to jelly if she never seed me back again. So, seeing that pint settled, I went down into the shed, and takin up the cow-skin, I jist called to my Abiram, and told him I wanted to give him a last mark of my affection, and I guess my second sattler was as sartin as the first. So I was able arter all, you see, to go abroad with perfect comfort, and should have been conveyed to the wharf by the entire buling of my friends, but that the discussion had overpowered 'em, and I left them stretched about the bar for Kezy to revive at breakfast time, which she could allers do first-rate, for such a style as her'n at a bucket—I guess you never witnessed!

And now, how about the voyage, my first across the ocean—and whoever that may happen to, I hold that that's an ery. I dont keer as to the weather, it may be grandest in a gale, to be runnin over mountains and see sky and water mix, as though the globe was becoming bankrupt, churning up into a new chaos, in order to form a new creation. But s'pose its just as quiet that you aint climbing over summits, but only sliding over medders, or, what's nearer the notion, prairies, in their bare and lifeless solitoods; when for weeks, perhaps for months, you see nothing stretching round you but the solemn waste of ocean, flowing off to the heaven's rim, as though 'twas the edge of a great cataract, over which it sheeted down upon some broken world below. Or look up and see above you those fixed and constant heavens, which never move, whatever fury may be going on beneath, till at last you begin to think it is the calm face of eternity looking down on that of time; and what on airth will you find to match it? I want to know if it aint a new world to you, that no dreaming was e'er a door to? Talk about sea voyages as sich good things for the health, it ruther strikes me, in addition, they aint the worst things for the mind!

It's a sight, and that's a fact; but for all that it's got a use—'taint only made for wonder. The rockiest hill will breed a bird, and so the ocean must have a porpus, tho' our thoughts are a sorter flying fish that will neither stop in nor out on it. And yet what is it it says to us? Why what we've allers said ourselves, Uncle, when we've sot pondering and exploring that old map of the world of yourn, that fits in so nicely betwixt the window and the book-case in the parlor at the saw-mills; with its two hemyspheres criss-cross'd with lines of latitude and longitude, that look for all the world like a couple of big sieves, which the airth had got chuck'd into, but was too solid to sift thro' (and it's a sample altogether, with its ships scuddin' along, starn uppermost, like hens in a high wind, and its boys riding upon dolphins, big as the state of Massychussetts, to say nuthin' of its emblems of the four quarters of the globe, and Britanny and her trident, and the old lion, looking as usual as if he'd swallow'd all her enemies); I say it does say suthin', uncle, and that's this: "Here rolls a mystery!" And how often have we dittoed it, and wondered how it was, seeing that the world was made for man, and man lives upon the airth, that the airth should nevertheless consist of three parts of water. That's been our hitch, the knot there was no fixin'. All that heap of water—what the stars can it be wanted for? We can't kiver it with ships, and we can't turn ships into cities. We can't build on it, and live on it, as some of the Chinese do. We can't drain it, and we can't drink it, and we can't distill it at a profit. We git our salt cheaper from mines, and no send to the abundance; and we can't say it was intended to supply the world with food, that man was meant to live on fish, and not on grain or animals; for we know that all his sustenance came into Noah's Ark—and of course there was no fish there, they were all outside! All we can see it sarves for is, to keep the world apart, or give 'em reasons for not meeting, to breed hurrykins and quicksands, and bury men and treasures in. Aint it a mystery altogether, as deep as its own ocean?

And yet, I reckon 'taint the only one. Mysteries are a family there's no numbering or sizing. There's geology, for instance, turns 'em up as quick as pebbles, works as well, and knows as much as a pickaxe at a pyramid. Take its fire and water systems, and jess tell me what is their total? One making the globe a copper, and the airth a blazing furnace, with only a tiny crust of matter twixt its fire and the sea, (which of course is jess to say that the biler will go on heating till it turns the world into a stoo, unless we can put the fire out—turn the ocean in upon it, and I s'pose down Mount Vesouvus, as that's the copper funnel); whilst tuther, the water system, makes the globe a sort of mash tub with all creation in a soak, and land and animals coming out on it like turtles on the Bahamas, and as man's among the animals, of course he comes from water too; so I s'pose he was once a mermaid, and if you ask

about his legs, perhaps, as the kritters crawl'd ashore, they split their tails upon the rocks, and so in course of time the two halves took to walking! Now aint that an exalting theory? aint that clearing away a mystery? aint that throwing up a winder, and blowing it off like smoke.

Now facts are another matter—facts are a sutkin' positive—a sorter domestic animals, that we can turn to use and profit. However strange and shy at startin, we're sure to harness 'em at last. Now here's one that can't hold me on as we were coming over. I know you'll scarse believe it. You'll vow it's outside of natur; and as to folks in Europe, they'll just swear it's our invention, one of our old pedlar notions—about as genooin as horn gun-flints, or a string of red flannel sassages. And yet facts aint exactly nine-pins, to be bowled over at a round wurds. Facts have got good ankles, and here's one that stands as fast as a bull agin a gateway, or a lightus on a rock. You know it's a law of natur that every thing's in motion, and consequently that everything is allers changing places. Well, the best proof on it is the sea. The sea is changing place, Uncle, shifting sutkin' every day, as tho' it had got tired of its old bed, and wanted it shook up agin. The cap'n knows it for a fact, that coasts have rix in one place and gone out of sight in tother; how shores have shrunk to islands, and islands grown to shores; and of course the cap'n knows—a whaler and a Cheap-man, who knows the face of natur as well as his own mother's, and thinks about as little of going round the globe as a fly in our school-room. But I've got to cap the story yet. I aint shook out half the reef on't. What do you think he says to boot: that the coast that's rising now, actooly rising at this moment on the bottom of the deep, is that of our own country, yes, actooly Amerikey. The last survey of Newfoundland shew'd the seaboard was getting up from Cape Ray to Bony Visty; and the cap'n swears it's the fact all the way down to the Gulf, and round Cape Horn, and home again. So you cynykur out that fact, jess sum it up for a moment. What's its total. Aint it this, that our country is risin' generally, in land as well as people, in mind not more than matter, that mentally and physically she exhibits at this moment a most trumphant instance of harmony and progress.

And much for the theory; and now, how about the land? What do I think of the old country? that's what you want to ask me. What's the size of my first impressions since the day or two I've been here? Well, it aint so hard to tell you, for I guess its nuthin' noo. What is it we've allurs heerd both from folks and from travellers. Why, that England's just a garden, and I reckon that's the fact; that word's a bit of essence—there's the whole truth in a drop. It's a garden—which allers means a sutkin' small, well kept, and beautiful. One of our Eastern fellers told me t'other day like Natur with her hair comb'd: and the fact exactly: it's Natur lovely and well dress'd; Natur tidy as well as beautiful, with nothin' wild and loose about her, but all in order and right trim like one of our Eastern gals in her go-to-meet'n bonnet; You've no notion of its look, Uncle—its bright fields, its bushy woods, and white crystal streaks of water—but more especially its greenth, such as you never clapp'd your eyes on, and I really wish you could, for 'twould strengthen 'em much more than those green spectacles you wear. Aunt Huldah is always making you a herb ointment for the eyes, and here you have it natrally—and, what's more, the hull year round. But there's two sides to a pictur—good and evil's allers balanced, and effects must have a cause; and the cause of this, Uncle, is the climate, which is about the wettest in creation. It rains here all the year, more or less, as I've been told, and it don't come down in our style—in good, straight-forard torrents, an honest thoughtful sort of raining, that having seen the fitness, resolves to go the entire tub; but a poor hesitating drizzle, a weak unsartain sort of drip, as tho' the climate was hysterical, hadn't strength to go in for a good thunk. That's its scurce of beauty, the sky is allers crying, and that keeps its cheeks in bloom; but still for all this moistur, it don't seem at all unhealthy. People live as long as we do; and, what's more, they seem as strong. So its of no use for English system to what they call a good shaking, for it don't agree with the climate, as with us, the west is the agricultural quarter, and the north is the manufacturing; and a thunderin' deal it needs it, you is a different sort of kritter in the old world and the new. Here he's not a tenant, jist a servant of the landlord, who hires him to do his tillage, and pays him with the surplus that happens to run over the rent. He has to heap his master's pock, and live upon the overflow. Now, with us it's the title of the land to be in his keepin, and to support the man that cultivates, and can turn into his own bin, heap and overflow and all; and I guess that makes a difference both in his pocket and his looks. And that don't fence the whole. Here in England he's a sort of patriarch. He's got to keep a whole neighbourhood only not all the hull of the sogers and the sailors, and the fellers who've got places, and the hull possy of the poor. And that don't top it nuther: whilst with us it's thought enough if a man tackles his own debts, here that's only half; he must square up for other people's—he must pay the cost of wars that were made a hundred years ago, 'bout which he was never ask'd, and from which he gits no benefit; all the good on 'em being squeezed out by the folks that sot 'em going, and all the evil shoved off upon the shoulders of posterity. Now, aint that rather cruel—aint it, more than than that, unlawful? Aint it agin' the British constitution, taxin' without representin'? Aint it wicked, that, in addition to rent and food and clothing, a man should be charged for glory, such a luxury as that —when, perhaps, he's in want of bread, to make him pay for others pine-apples?

So, standing among the farmers, you won't wonder, I 'spose, at my first impressions of the old country—that it's altogether slow and backard—has a used-up sort of look, a break-down kind of hankster, like an overcasked horse, or an overstrain'd free-liver's, that don't think of going forards, but ruther seems considering whether he'll be able to keep his legs—whether, if he makes a move at all, he won't go whop down altogether. Well, but I guess, you'll say, aint there plenty of force to ease him of his worrit, and give him a spell of rest, and strengthen him—and so, arter a time, get him to jine the ginral progress? Aint their British manyfactors which yearly increase the revenue, and, whilst sharing the ginral burthens, contribute to reduce them? Aint there the Exhibition, which is the post proud to the country not only a congress of all nations, but an influx of all monies, which is to put in circulation a double kind of spesby—human and metallic? What do the farmers say to that? Don't they see no help in that quarter? In sich time 'twill open, for it's now the dull season, and the gate will be up, and the stream will be flowing in; and don't they mean to say it will turn out a proper fertilizer—as good an inundation as ever was heerd on of the Nile? What's their feeling, I want to know; and that of the people ginrally? Well, as I've got to my paper's end, I'll tell you that by the next ship.—Your dootiful and affectionate

PELEG E. WHEELER.

CHAUCER AND THE EXHIBITION.—Chaucer, it would seem, possessed a prophetic faculty in his prefiguration of this Palace of Glass. The passages we quote occur in the "House of Fame," in the introduction of which he describes in a dream the edifice that emanates upon the causes of dreams, affirming his inability to decide whether

Spirits have the might
To make folks dream o' night;
Or if the soul of proper kind
Be so perfect as men find.
That is wote what is to come.

* * * * *

"As I slept," he goes on to say—

I dreamt I was
Within a *temple made of glass*,
In which there were more images
Of *gold* standing in sundry stages,
In more rich tabernacles
And with *jewels* more pinnacles,
And more curious *portraitures*,
And quaint manner of figures
Of gold work than I saw ever.

* * * * *

Then saw I stand on either side
Straight down to the doors wide
Fewer or *dale* than a pilgrim
Of metal that shone out full clear."

* * * * *

Then gan I look about and see
That there came entering in the hall
A right great company withal,
And that of sundry regnons
Of all kinds of conditions
That dwell in earth beneath the moon,
Poor and rich.

* * * * *

Such a great congregation
Of folks as I saw rouna about,
Some within and some without,
Was never seen nor shall be no more!

So palpable a coincidence is, to say the least of it, very curious.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PIERCE PIPE PUBLMAIN ROSE.—Mr. Pierce has sent to us a very long communication upon the principles of which we have much pleasure in giving an abstract. As our remarks were upon the whole principle, we hardly feel disposed to open the question for discussion by one manufacturer. As far as he particularly complains of the prohibitory duties, it is entitled to high consideration, and we distinctly stated that it might in many cases be most usefully employed, moreover, there is no question as to the value of this class of stove in one of the best form which can be used. We think it right to repeat, and strongly enforce, that it is our decided opinion that there is no more unhealthy mode of warming rooms in a climate comparable to the ordinary forms of open fire-grates; but we stated that the preference of the Americans have a different opinion, and therefore every person must take a decision of his own medical attendant as to their relative sanatory importance. Mr. Pierce evidently does not quite understand the principle of ventilation, which requires the qualities of the air from its being heated. He states that he loses no moisture in his stove, but that he simply raises its temperature to 75 or 85 degrees. Now, when scientific and medical men treat of the process of the air, they speak of the difference between the temperatures and dew points; and that a saturated atmosphere at one temperature becomes a very drying air at a higher degree of heat. For this reason gardeners always add water to the air whenever they raise the temperature, and the difference between it and the dew point becomes much increased. In the same way, whenever a current of warm air is let into a sitting apartment, its hygrometric condition should also be a subject of attention. The matter, however, is very difficult of satisfactory regulation, and for this reason we do not like any form of stove of this principle for ordinary rooms. In some cases those observations do not apply, as for a large lecture theatre in which the air is not, and in such cases our readers may safely employ Pierce's Pyro-Pneumatic stove. It is the general principle to which we called attention, and we think these observations we must close the subject

INQUIRER.—The Deputy-Lieutenants are chosen from the principal landholders of each county, and their list differs little from that of the Commissioners of Income-tax.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A magistrate for a county, whether of the quorum or not, must (with some exceptions, as long as he acts as such, be possessed of a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of £100, or to one in immediate succession of the clear yearly value of £300 (5 Anne, c. 18; 9 Geo. 2, c. 26). Corporate corporate Act, s. 101, the property qualification for [illegible] from Jacob's Diets, p. 1. I am not aware the bearer of a [illegible] at the same.

SUCKERSHAW JOHNSON.—Your letter is perfect and [illegible] are the same as the collectors of the other assessments. We do not advise that it is absolute have more than one collector for each township.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A residence of fifteen days (prior to the granting of the license) in the parish or chapelry where the marriage by ordinary license is to take place is incumbent on one, but not on both the parties marrying. Any surrogate residing may be asked to license the marriage.

H. E.—The marriage must take place within three months after the full publication of banns, and it must be celebrated in one of the churches where the banns were published.

F. W.—Sir, a reckoning is only incumbent on the master of the party who is giving, not on both. The marriage takes place in the parish or locality where the residence is

P. J. Where family of Johnson?

X. Q.—We can find no arms to the name of Cupp

PUBLICS.—An illegitimate child cannot be a member, unless by grant from the Earl Marshal

PRUDENS QUÆRENS.—The expense of a grant of arms from the Heralds' College is about £75. Napoleon I., the Duke de Richemont, died Count Survilliers, in 1826, in the Palace de Schönbrunn, attended by his mother, who came from Parma to visit him. The representative in blood of the Royal House of Stuart is the Crown Prince of Sardinia.

E. F. R.—There is no Scotch Baronet Monteith. The present Sir James Stuart Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire is a Baronet of the United Kingdom. His father, the late Sir Charles, was created a Baronet in 1838

R. W.—Miss Catherine Hayes is not compelled as either of the Italian Opera Houses this season, as she departs for America the first week of August

T. S. A.—There are many accounts of Irish and Irish airs, which may be found at any of the great publishing houses in London

VIATOR.—By Review, our correspondent no doubt means the "Treasurer of a County Court." Such Treasurer need not be a lawyer: he is appointed by the Commissioners of the Peace.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—1. Navetay, Coo dadle, Moore an sune. 2. Arg. means *argent*, or silver; *gu.*, *gules*, or red; *sa.* sable, or black; *az.*, azure, or blue; *vt.*, vert, or green; or *gold*. The rest, named by the French colours, from cimar the top or apex, is the heraldic device borne on the helmet: the arms are the emblems carried on the shield. The arms of Rome are "An eagle displayed on a fasces." Gu. a mantle az. lined erm, in front thereof a sword, all ppr.

SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—The Duke of Wellington is Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade. The Duke of Richmond was formerly in the army, and served in Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands, as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington

ELLA.—We cannot find no arms or crest registered to the name of Deeming. A daughter, having no paternal coat of arms, is not allowed to use those of her maternal grandmother

BATH.—Lord Gonbermere resides at 46, Berkeley-square. All at Hare's Gazette, Whitehall

ARMORIAL.—The usage [of any heraldic device or plate would render the party liable to the tax.

VATA. The usage of the crest in the way mentioned is clearly taxable

A. F. W.—The arms of Woodcock, of New Timber, county Sussex:—"Az. a fesse erm between three leopards' faces passant or. *Crest*: Out of a ducal coronet ppr. a demi-bear-cock disp. and arg."

Zenyna.—A son is entitled to quarter with his paternal arms those of his mother, if that she be dead, and was an heiress or co-heiress, not otherwise. The husband of a lady who was a widow inquires her maiden arms with his own

H. G. F. B. F. is entitled to one crest only out of his paternal ancestors. His mother having been a co-heiress, he has a right to quarter the Evans arms. Miss Kempster, who married Francis Evans, was not an heiress. Her brother Thomas Kempster was heir to Miss Plumptre, Esq. M. P for Nottingham, grandfather of the present member for East Kent, left, besides Mrs Evans, two sons, who have both died unmarried.

J. D. Liverpool.—The eldest son of an Earl is styled Lord by *courtesy*. Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, has been summoned to the Parliament as Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, and is, consequently, a Peer in his own right

X. Y. Z.—he lacy takes no precedence

M. P. S. Crest of Wainwright: "A lion rampt. arg., holding an ancient battle-axe, handle or, on the head."

P. J.—he Duc de Bourbon, who succeeded Philip Duke of Orleans in the Regency of France, was representative of the House of Condé, founded by Louis, Prince of Condé, brother of Henry IV., King of France. He was ancestor of the ill-fated Duc d'Enghien. The family is extinct.

CONSTANT READER.—Apply by letter to the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin

J. O. J. Lessington, is desirous of ascertaining particulars of an Edward Flintsephens, formerly in the 33rd Regiment, and now, it is supposed, in India

HONEY.—We can trace no arms to the name

N. W. L.—The additional surname may be properly and legally assumed by the mere adoption

N. B.—Henry Rose Drummond, Esq., of Stanmore, county of Perth, M. P., married, in 1813, Christian, daughter of Charles Moray Stirling, Esq., of Cambusbarron, in the county of Stirling, and has two sons, George and Charles, and one daughter, Anne, Duchess of Athol

E. L. L.—The faces of the holy Virgin and child, in the arms of the see of Salisbury and Lincoln, are "or." The face of Our Saviour in the arms of Canterbury is "arg." At Oxford the ladies' faces are "arg."

DELTA.—The second insertion of the Bernard arms was the correct one. We do not know the motto

ETA.—Simply "Lady Gomm"

SUBSCRIBER.—Mrs Mivehouse, 50, Upper Seymour-street

J. P. Apply at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons

ARTHUR.—Advertising in the daily papers is a dangerous mode, and we fear that few places would be successful

T. B.—Arms of Hulse: "Quarterly 1st and 4th arg. on a chief gu., three griffins' heads erased or. 2d and 3d az., a crescent for difference between the arms of Hulse and the crew's head arg. *Motto*: Virtute acquiritur honos."

LAVINIA.—The Earl of Stamford, Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, and at Dunham Massey, near Warrington. Brudgate still belongs to his Lordship

ALBERT A. Gelera, of Edinburgh, bears on "Crest: An arg. in a fesse gu. between three square padlocks az. annules or. *Crest*: An anchor in pale ppr. *Motto*: Candida et cauta."

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS.

ALTHOUGH the art of staining glass is lost amid the shades of antiquity, its adaptation to pictorial purposes is comparatively recent. Doubtless the mosaics of the Egyptians and Romans originally suggested the idea of transparent glass pictures; for, indeed, the earliest attempts were entirely composed of small pieces of glass of various colours, united by thin strips of lead, as may still be seen in old churches and cathedrals. The first records of pictorial glass work extant date from about the year 800, in the days of Pope Leo III., when so many magnificent ecclesiastical edifices were commenced throughout Europe.

Venice was chiefly famous for the manufacture of stained glass, the use of which was brought to high perfection with the pointed style of architecture in England. Fine specimens of the art may be seen in York Minster, the collegiate halls and chapels, and especially in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. It is evident that the art of painting on glass may be divided into two perfectly distinct operations; firstly, the artistic design with reference to the capacities of the materials; secondly, the mechanical or rather chemical preparation and application of the materials themselves. Of these the former alone belongs to painting, in which vegetable as well as mineral colours are freely used, glass requires the exclusive use of mineral colours. The oxides of metals, such as gold, silver, cobalt, &c., are chiefly employed. These colours are, as it were, burnt into the glass, the process of staining the whole substance, and are quite transparent; others mix with a substance called flux, and *vitrify* on the surface. These last are more or less opaque or semi-opaque, according to the manner in which they are applied.

Now, the ancients being more moderate in their demands in such a means, were more primitive and, perhaps, more successful in their effects, whilst the moderns have certainly progressed in an artistic point of view, but at the expense of the transparency, which is the great charm of their ancestors. As a general rule, the modern paintings on glass are too much paintings in the strict sense of the word, too opaque in their shadows, and, in fact, too much shaded altogether. Whereas, painting on glass, to be really effective, should be almost entirely outline and colour, and as free from non-transparent, that is, *black*, shading as possible; for it must be remembered that all non-transparent colour becomes neutral tint when opposed to light in a window, and that the depth of the tint is mainly regulated by its transparency, rendering a somewhat muddy character of the majority of modern paintings on glass. Where, however, the nature of the material is sacrificed to real excellence in the design, we are inclined to think it deserves praise; but, unfortunately, either most manufacturers of stained glass grudge the expense of employing competent artists to draw for them, or artists of merit consider it beneath their dignity, or, lastly, the patrons of the art themselves regard it in too mean a light, and do not offer an adequate remuneration for the production of such painting on glass in their churches, &c. as we should desire to see, and, seeing, to admire.

Yet there are plenty of young artists who would be glad to make coloured designs for glass windows for a very moderate remuneration, and who are perfectly capable of good composition, correct drawing, and judgment in the arrangement and distribution of the colours. Upon those more especially, who, from the spur given to the art by the present Exhibition, may speedily be called on to fulfil the above requirements, we would impress the following suggestions, which we venture, with all humility, to advance for the guidance of adventurers into a new domain of pictorial creation. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that a stained glass window is not a mere painting, but a means of admitting light, modified and tempered, it is true, but still light, into the building to which it pertains. Hence an additional reason for the all-importance of transparency in glass window-pictures. Secondly, it must be remembered that these pictures are generally seen at a considerable distance; therefore, the boldness, breadth, and, above all, the harmony of the effect, is far more vital to its success than any minuteness of detail. Thirdly, it must be invariably present to the mind of the artist, that he is not producing a work for isolated exhibition, but is labouring in combination with the architect of the edifice which his design is to adorn, and with which it is expected to fill in and harmonise—not to jar and contrast by painful and violent uses of light and shadow, such as, we are sorry to say, the present collection very plentifully offers. Actual white and black (that is, opaque shadow) ought to be almost entirely excluded from works of this kind. In a word, the window ought never to lose for an instant its character as a window, that is, an admitter of light, which is its absolute and æsthetic relation to the walls, columns, and domes of the building it illuminates.

It is certain that the practical art of *staining* glass, which flourished in such perfection during the thirteenth century, has been in a great measure lost, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of modern chemistry to equal and surpass it in purity and brilliance of colour, it remains unrivalled. On the other hand, painting on glass, when carried out by artists such as form the exceptions to the strictures above made, is decidedly much further than in former times, as far as mere pictorial excellence is concerned. Whether it has advanced in its legitimate mission, that of producing harmonious adjunct to architectural effect, we doubt. A new era has, however, commenced in the art, and we must take it as we find it, merely considering its merits with reference to the object intended to be attained, and not criticising it according to any abstract causes of glass window-painting, which, right or wrong, may form a part of our artistic conscience.

As a general fact, candour compels us to admit, that the English exhibitors do not take the first rank in this branch of national competition. On taking a first and cursory view of the long range of stained glass windows and medallions in the northern galleries of the Exhibition, our attention was forcibly arrested by the striking works of MM. Mercheir and Guyton, of Metz, which, in almost every quality of excellity, far excel all the productions of their competitors. In artistic composition, harmony of colour, and mechanical execution, the prize is unquestionably theirs. In the "Portrait of a Bourgemestre" the richness of the dark crimson tale drapery is very remarkable. Perhaps the head is a little too bright a contrast to the deep background and dress. But in the large painting at its side no such defect is visible. "St. Charles borromeo giving the Sacrament to the Victims of the Plague," is a masterpiece of medieval life and sentiment. The drawing of the figures, the devotional sincerity of the expression and the attitudes, the local historical truth in the peculiar cast of feature, all the elements, in fact, of art and skill, sentiment and erudition, are combined in this *chef d'œuvre* of stained glass to render it a fair specimen of the degree of perfection attainable by the present school. The blue sky in the background admirably relieves the warm group of earnest figures in front, and the colouring is of a beauty which reminds one of the early Italian painters in some of their happiest efforts. Nor is it in pictorial effect and drawing only that Marechal of Metz excels. His medallions of the thirteenth century style is an exquisite specimen of colour and design. It harmonises well with the rest of his paintings, and, though simple in its outlines and its colours, it is rich both in chromatic harmony and general effect. There is nothing like it on the walls of the Munich Gallery. Marechal is, in fact, the one great glass painter and stainer of the present day in Europe. His works have long been known and appreciated in France as the first in that line of art. His paintings in the windows of the church of St. Paul, at Paris, which were destroyed a few years ago, raised for an once above all his competitors in France, both as a glass stainer and an artist. Without dwelling on the minute gradations of merit in other exhibitors and painters, we now pass on to a general examination of the works most worthy of attention in the Exhibition.

Messrs. Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, exhibit a variety of paintings, amongst which we noticed a Virgin in a green robe, well contrasted with some rich crimson drapery. There is much harmony and purity about this figure. We also observed a landscape, which would be very well, but for the excess of green in the arrangement of its colour. And here we may pause to mention a very curious fact as to the glass painting exhibited, viz. that each manufacturing district seems to have a peculiar love for one particular colour, in the production of which he succeeds better than in others. Thus, Messrs. Chance's greens are remarkable for their purity and transparency; whilst, as we shall presently have occasion to remark, other glass stainers excel in other colours, and affect them more exclusively.

Mr. Edward Baillie exhibits a painting of "Queen Elizabeth listening to the choristers of Shakspeare," which is very creditable, and the excellent contrast of its lights and shadows, and in the impenetrable opacity of the latter. We cannot say much for the faces or drawing in this group. However, the Queen's white satin robe is very brilliant; and the largest light is very well executed, that we could have wished the remainder of the picture up to the same level.

Mr. W. Wailes is enterprising in design, and displays considerable brilliance of colour and transparency, but there is a rudeness and harshness about the paintings which is not pleasing.

The St. Helen's Crown, Sheet, and Plate-glass Company send a large painting of "St. Michael and Satan," in which the tail of the archenemy is prolonged to an indefinite degree. There is some spirit in the drawing, but the execution is lamentable in every respect.

Some lions and unicorns by Tobin, the former yellow, and the latter white, are not very wonderful productions, nor in any respect likely to putshine the ordinary lions and unicorns of every-day life.

Messrs. Hetley and Co., of Soho-square, have sent a very fine painting of the "Ascension." The rich colour in the foreground contrasts well with the lightly managed atmosphere, against which the figure of the Saviour is seen in a glory very spiritually conceived and executed.

M. P. Lafaye is doubly unfortunate in being placed by the side of Marechal, to whose works his specimens serve as a foil. They are muddy in colour, and very inferior in design.

Henri Fougue, has sent some curious specimens of mezzotinto transparencies, produced by glass or obins, carved or modelled so as to produce the different gradations of light, shade, and tone, in a manner remarkable for its softness and purity of effect.

M. Thibaut Dallet has a very brown monk, effectively drawn, but deficient in transparency. His "Judith and Holofernes" is a fierce piece, of strong expression, and somewhat crude but rich effect. Red is evidently the predominating and favourite colour with the artist. The "Lord's Supper," which is unfortunately broken, is more transparent, but with little merit either in design or colour.

Herr Geyling, of Vienna, has a female figure leaning on a window-sill, which resembles an oil-painting in effect. The flesh of the face and hands, and the white chemise, as well as the dress, are very well executed; but we object to the opaque background. As a work of art it resembles one, on the whole, of Julien's coloured lithographs. We consider this a strong example of success in a line which ought never to be attempted by a glass-stainer.

M. Thevenot is chiefly noticeable for a blue turn of mind in his colouring. He has, however, some very tolerable saints on pedestals, which are edged with gold, most effectively rendered by transparent yellow glazing. His "Radegonda" is a severe figure, with much depth and richness in the colouring, which is yet too opaque for real brilliancy of effect.

We have thus glanced at a few of the most meritorious, or, rather, to speak conscientiously, of the least sinning, amongst the exhibitors in the Stained-glass Gallery. But, in passing out, we will pause for an instant, to regard the painted window representing Dante and some of his ideas, by G. Bertini, of Milan. This work is placed in the Main Avenue, and is one of the most attractive objects formed by drapery of dark cloth, guarded at the entrance and sides by four statuettes from the Nibelungenlied, by Ferneoni, cast in iron, remarkable for their Gothic vigour of martial attitude and force. These stern emblems of physical strength and valour are no inapposite guardians of the chapel in which Dante, the hero poet, is enthroned in all the majesty of the spiritual triumph of genius. He is represented seated in his famous attitude of tremendous meditation; his legs crossed, his eyes fixed upon the Infinite. Around him are the allegorical representations of his sublime fancies, which to the students of the post will be interesting puzzles, but which neither our space nor our subject permit us at present to enlarge upon. As a painting on glass, we cannot rank this work with those of Marechal. Its undue opacity may, however, be excused as in accordance with the sombre character of the poet of the "Inferno."

Before taking leave of this subject, we would draw this general conclu-

sion from the examples before us that there are few fields in art or industry that offer more extensive opportunities for improvement and enterprise than the staining and painting of glass for windows of churches or other edifices. And once more we would express upon the improver and the enterprising that eminently transparent, and moderation in light and shade are the three great requisites after harmony of colour in this beautiful art, which we hope to see far extended as the use of glass itself, which already excites imagination by the vastness of its actual application and possible future aggrandizement.

The subject of our Illustration is a small Gothic window, by M Martin, of Troyes. We select it for its quaint imitation of the old style of glass pictures, as regards artistic treatment and brilliancy of colour. It is one of the most curious specimens in the Exhibition to lovers of the ancient glass stainers and their peculiar characteristics.

STAINED GLASS.—BY M. MARTIN DE TROYES.

intended to stand some 25 feet high, though the model is only 4 feet 8 inches high, and is of that size. In form it is [illegible] and at the corners are figures of the [illegible] with appropriate texts [illegible] equal [illegible] inscribed, leaving [illegible] Mr Baker will we hope find [illegible] have a taste for this sort of [illegible] we confess we think that art has been [illegible] these matters, whilst nature, with a few simple everlastings and flowers, would afford a tribute from the living to the dead much more pleasing in effect, and much more congenial in sentiment. In a sanitary point of view [illegible] would not be unimportant, it being now well ascertained that the planting of trees and flowers in burying-grounds is of positive service to the health of the neighbourhood.

DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT.

Mr Baker, a young artist of Southampton, exhibits a new design for a monument, intended [illegible] ordinary run of tombstones and mural tablets so much in vogue. It is a Gothic composition,

MONUMENT.—BY BAKER.

LECTERN FOR HEREFORD CATHEDRAL. BY COTTERELL.

This is an extremely fine work of its class—a brass lectern, or reading-desk, in strict accordance with the earlier style of church furniture. It stands in the Western Nave.

LECTERN.—BY COTTERELL.

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REFORM OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE recent legal proceedings instituted by the Board of Customs against one of the most respectable public companies in the city of London—proceedings in which the Board was proved to have conducted its business, not only in a most careless, but in a most vexatious manner, has directed no ordinary amount of attention to the constitution and powers of this department. A Select Committee of the House of Commons has simultaneously been collecting evidence upon the subject, from which some painfully interesting particulars may be gleaned, of the manner in which the irresponsible autocracy, called the Board of Customs, affects the vast trade of this empire.

Although the general public may not experience it, every traveller and every merchant in the kingdom feels to his cost that the English Custom-House is a gigantic nuisance. When the Englishman goes abroad, he is sometimes subjected to delay, inconvenience, and incivility at the *douanes* and custom-houses of the Continent; and if it be his first visit to "foreign parts," he is apt to indulge in feelings the very reverse of amiable towards all such establishments and their officials. But no sooner does he return to his own country, and learn the inexpressible misery of landing with his luggage at Dover, Southampton, or, most horrible of all, at London, than he acknowledges the injustice he has done to our Continental neighbours, and considers a French or any other foreign custom-house a perfect Elysium of ease and happiness, compared with the Pandemonium of torture into which he is plunged on his arrival in his native land. The English law supposes every man honest till he is found to be the reverse; but the English Custom-House acts on no such charitable maxim with regard to travellers. In Thames-street, it supposes every man and woman to be a cheat and a smuggler, and thinks it no wrong to treat them accordingly. If any thing could diminish or put an end to the proverbial love of Englishmen for foreign travel, it would be the annoyance inflicted upon them at their return by the officials of her Majesty's Customs. The only means by which a man can land in comfort upon the English soil, is to travel without other luggage than a razor and a tooth-brush, and to buy his shirts as he goes, and leave them behind him, as some have actually done. With his whole wardrobe upon his back, he may perchance feel like a free man when he puts his foot on British ground; but if he have so much as a carpet-bag, and persists in coming to London, he will, in all probability, be treated like a slave and a felon. At Dover or Folkestone he may receive more respectful treatment; but at the head-quarters, in Thames-street, there is no trial of patience or temper to which he is not ruthlessly and needlessly subjected.

But such tyranny and hardship do not form the greatest of the nuisances that are laid to the blame of the Customs department. It is the manner in which the Board affects the magnificent and daily extending trade of the country, that is the most insupportable evil. According to the evidence given by the chairman of the Board before the Parliamentary Committee, an importer who would pass goods through the Custom-house for home consumption, must comply with no less than nineteen different forms. When goods not subject to duty are entered outwards, the forms with which the exporter must comply are nine in number, of which it may safely be said that eight are useless, and that the ninth—a matter of pure statistical information for the benefit of the Government—ought not to be a burden upon the time or the capital of the merchant. For an export entry of goods which may be subject to an *ad valorem* or other duty, the cumbrousness of the machinery of the Custom-house may be imagined, when it is stated that the forms to be gone through by the unhappy merchant are twenty-one in number, and that a want of compliance, intentional or unintentional, with any one of them, subjects him to the detention, or to the damage or loss of his property. If the goods, whatever they may be, are not described in the way that suits the capricious judgment of an inspector who may happen to know nothing whatever of their real quality or value, they may be seized, and detained till the merchant loses his chances of a market for them. If it be clearly proved, on his remonstrance, that the ignorant or malevolent official was in the wrong, he has no redress; he has to put up with the injury, and thank his fortune that he did not lose his goods as well as his chance of disposing of them.

So vexatious are the proceedings of the numerous officials of the Board, in the various ports and outports of the kingdom, that, upon an average, no less than 15,000 complaints are annually lodged against them by the mercantile community, or nearly 300 a week, or 50 every working day. The manner in which these complaints are received and adjudicated upon by the Board is among the most serious of the grievances alleged against it. When the Board receives a complaint, it refers the matter to the person whose conduct or judgment is impugned, or to the superior officers of his department; upon whose report, without hearing the evidence of the complaining party, it passes—or, more properly speaking, refuses—judgment. Should the aggrieved trader be dissatisfied, he may appeal to the Lords of the Treasury. Their Lordships, however, know nothing of the matter until they apply to the Board of Customs for information; and, as that information is invariably in support of their own foregone decision, the complainant walks in one endless circle of wrong, from which he can only escape by the desperate and disagreeable process, known in common parlance as pocketing his injury, and saying nothing about it.

The charges alleged against the system pursued by the Board of Customs and its officials, and of which these 15,000 annual complaints

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.—(SEE PAGE 585.)—COSTUMES WORN BY

THE COUNTESS OF GRANVILLE. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. THE DUCHE OF ROXBURGHE.

are in themselves tolerably strong evidence, have been classified under six different heads —

1. The uncertainty of all commercial transactions involving the assessment of duties, from the capricious conduct of the officers of that resistance by the Treasury of all claims for the redress of wrongs inflicted and acknowledged by themselves.

2. The total want of system in the books of the department, as illustrated by their claims against warehousekeepers and merchants for duties on obsolete transactions.

3. The substitution of complicated and absurd forms for simplicity and efficiency of management.

4. The perplexity of merchants in transacting Customs business, from the inconsistent and contradictory nature of the interpretations given by the different offices to the same past instructions.

5. The obstacles thrown in the way of legitimate trade, and the deprivation of the just privileges of the merchant, by the commercial regulations of the Board relative to warehouse securities, and the arbitrary infliction of fines for non-compliance with unnecessary regulations.

6. The oppressive encroachments of the liberty of the subject, and the unconstitutional exercise of the powers of the law officers of the Crown.

There is not a merchant, either in a large or in a small way of business, within the limits of Great Britain, whose daily experience would not qualify him to give inculpatory evidence against the Board of Customs under every one of these heads, and who has not, in one year or another, figured among the 15,000 hopeless complainants. If the Parliamentary Committee had not published the valuable evidence taken before it, and still pending, the report of the trial instituted against the London Dock Company would have been sufficient for the condemnation of the system; and if any one proof had been required in addition, it would have been afforded by the too notorious case of the 3300 chests of Fokien Bohea, upon which the Custom-House authorities attempted to levy the sum of upwards of £8000 more than the revenue was entitled to, and in which, after an inquiry extending into two years, the importers proved themselves to be in the right, though at an expense of nearly £2400, and the loss of their profit upon the transaction. The Board of Customs lost nothing—not even its time or its temper; it did not even lose the public confidence, for neither boards nor private individuals can lose what they never possessed.

It would be unjust, however, to blame the members of the present Board for all these evils. The bad system is of long standing; it is propped up, not by them, but by the inert officialism, including thousands of wives, which lives upon it. Reforms, as every one knows, are proverbially difficult: they must come from without, and not from within, in the case of such a body as this. It is of no use to look forward to the happy time when trade shall be wholly free, and when all nations shall be allowed to send the produce of their soil and the productions of their industry to our shores, without the impediment of Customs duties. We must, therefore, endeavour to make the irremovable but not irremediable evil as little felt as possible. There is a reason for the existence of a Custom-House, but there is no reason why merchants, exporting or importing, and administering so largely to the power, grandeur, and wealth of this country, should be subjected to vexatious impediments in their business; harassed with cumbrous, costly, and utterly useless forms; exposed to the petty tyranny and caprice of irresponsible functionaries; mulcted for unintentional errors in valueless and unmeaning documents, and treated as public enemies. There must indeed be a vitality in British commerce, when it has existed and flourished under this system, with no other outward signs of its suffering than the 15,000 annual groans to which we have alluded. Where only needs a strong report from the Select Committee of the Lower House to ensure the much-needed reform of this important department: and from the whole tenor of the evidence as elicited by the inquiries of the several members of the committee, there is every reason to believe that the report will be such as the mercantile community will approve, and the public applaud.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held on Tuesday last, the several alterations proposed in the Stat. Tit. IV., on the Public Professorships, were submitted to the vote of the house. The proposition to increase the stipends of some of the professors of the new School of Natural History was carried. The propositions to augment the stipends of the Readers in Mineralogy and Geology, and that of the Professor of Chemistry, were lost. It was decided to augment the stipend of the Reader in Experimental Philosophy by £170 per annum, and that of Dr. White, Professor of Moral Philosophy, by £150. The proposed augmentations of the Camden Professor of History's stipend was lost on a division. It was resolved to transfer the funds from the press account to the general account of the University, and to pay the augmentations of the professorships out of the profits of the sale at Ten per Cent. Consols Reduced. The proposition to transfer the sum of £30,000 from the press account towards a fund for defraying the expenses of erecting a new University museum, and additional lecture and examination rooms, was lost. The convocation was attended by nearly the whole of the heads of the houses, several professors and doctors, and by a large number of the resident Masters of Art. Dr. Pusey, in a Latin speech of some length, opposed the statute.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. William Hayward Cox to Salop. *Rectories:* The Rev. Richard Rigg to St. Michael's Coslany, Norwich; the Rev. Henry Wright, to Cotton, Norfolk; the Rev. Richard Brown Mathews to Widworthy, Devon; the Rev. John Smith to Brisley, with Gateley, Norfolk; the Rev. Charles Wright to the chaplaincy of the European part of the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company's Establishment; the Rev. J. Pinder Wright to be secretary of the Church of England Young Men's Society for aiding Missions at Home and Abroad.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following gentlemen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Cape, head master of Peterborough Cathedral Grammar School, from the senior pupils resident in his establishment; the Rev. George Gregory Perring, from the inhabitants and the Bath Friendly Society; the Rev. J. Henderson, from the congregation of the church of Colne, Lancashire; the Rev. David Dale Stewart, perpetual curate of St. Bride, Liverpool, from the younger members of his congregation; the Rev. F. Woolley, on his leaving his late curacy at Great Hazeley, from the parishioners; the Rev. S. W. Newbald, on his leaving the incumbency of Rawcliffe, near Snaith, from his late parish oners.

CONSECRATION.—On Tuesday, the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a new church at Beaminster, in Dorset. The building has been erected by subscription, assisted by grants from the Diocesan and Church-building Societies, and has an endowment of £50 per annum. The style is strict Early English, and consists of a nave and chancel and two side aisles. There is accommodation for 400 persons in open seats, all free. The members of a choir occupy seats on each side of the chancel.

HOME CIRCUIT.—The judges have appointed the following days for holding the ensuing Summer Circuit:—Hertford, July 19; Chelmsford, July 21; Maidstone, July 28; Lewes, August 4; and Croydon, August 7.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF POUSSIN.—The inauguration of the statue erected by his native town, Andelys, near Rouen, in Normandy, in memory of the celebrated painter, Nicolas Poussin, was celebrated on Sunday with great pomp.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England have issued a programme of their proceedings at the forthcoming meeting, in Windsor Home Park. By command, as we learn, that on Friday the 11th, and Saturday the 12th of July, cattle will be received in the Home Park, on Thursday, and the examination of the stock in the afternoon, of Tuesday, the 15th, the judges have delivered in all their awards, members of council and governors of the society will be admitted into the show-yard on the payment of 2s. 6d. each, and the public will be admitted into the show-yard on Wednesday, and Thursday, the show-yard to be open to the public; the great dinner of the society will take place on Wednesday, in the pavilion. The show yard and pavilion will be in the Home Park, immediately below the slopes and terraces of the north front of Windsor Castle.

At a Protectionist meeting at Doncaster on Saturday, it was announced that Mr. Denison, one of the members for Yorkshire, had declared it to be his intention not to present himself at the next election for their suffrages. It was therefore urged, that a Protectionist should be invited to come forward, and every means used to effect his return for the county.

Sir James Graham, Mr. W. Beckett, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir John Hanmer, and Mr. Ellis, are appointed a committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Metropolitan Water Bill, and all the other bills connected with the supply of water to the metropolis, are referred, including the Wandle Water and Sewerage Company, the Lea River trust, the New River Company, and the East London Waterworks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Revision of the Constitution still stands the foremost and almost the sole political topic of the day. The petitions in favour of it multiply amazingly; but the labours of the committee to which the question has been referred, in order to its being reported upon, progress slowly, the difficulty of drawing up a report to which the committee will agree being chiefly owing to the great variety and differences of opinion entertained by its members on the question.

In the Legislative Assembly, M. Bonhier de l'Eclusa has given notice of the following motion on the subject —

On the second Sunday in May, 1852, all the electors of France assembled in their respective electoral colleges shall be convoked to proceed to the revision of the constitutional articles, such as are laid down before the law of May 31, in the manner and according to the mode then followed

1. To the nomination, in executive and according to the terms of Article 45 of the Constitution, of a provisional President of the Republic

2. To the nomination of a new Constituent Assembly, invested with the special mandate of the people, and with full powers to proceed to the total revision of the Constitution of 1848, and to declare the government of France.

A number of reviews are about to take place in the presence of the President of the Republic. The first is held to-day (Saturday). These intended military spectacles *give offence* to Louis Napoleon's enemies, because they affect to believe that he is desirous of promoting public demonstrations in his favour, by which he may forward some secret and personal ambition.

On Wednesday, in the Legislative Assembly, upon the motion for establishing a Prefect of Police at Lyons, M. Pelletier denounced it as subversive of liberty, and as solely intended to serve the ambition of Louis Napoleon. He then enumerated several measures passed by the Legislative Assembly in support of the Bonaparte interest, and declared that if they did not alter their course, they would justify any attempt that might in future be directed against them. This expression of opinion was received with great applause by the Left, and with loud murmurs by the Right. M. Pelletier concluded by stating that the army, in refusing to fire on the people in 1830 and 1848, had behaved like worthy and noble citizens—a sentiment which elicited cheers from the Left, and cries of disapprobation from the Right.

M. Léon Faucher characterised the speech of M. Pelletier as "abominable," which epithet aroused all the violent feelings of the Left, who rushed to the tribune as if to inflict personal injury upon the Minister; but the calm defiance with which he viewed their menaces softened their desperation, and they quickly returned to their seats. M. Faucher said, in spite of factious threats, he would continue to perform his duty, and not recede one step. He then proceeded at some length to justify the measure, based as, he said, it was upon the system adopted in England, where municipal institutions were well understood.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a great majority.

A charge has been made against M. Lemallier, one of the members of the Assembly, of having procured a Government situation for a friend, upon the mutual understanding that he was to receive half the salary. The accusation is to undergo a thorough judicial inquiry, the proceedings of which commenced on Wednesday. M. Lemallier has resigned his seat, that nothing shall embarrass the inquiry.

The Prefect of the Allier has ordered the disarming of the National Guard of Chantelle.

A duel took place at Toulon, a few days back, between M. Thomas, editor of a Democratic paper, and M. Bernadou, secretary to the Legitimist committee. The combat, which was with swords, lasted nearly half an hour, in the course of which the latter received three wounds, and his opponent one. This was the third duel which M. Thomas had fought, occasioned by the violence of his political writings.

ITALY.

Accounts to the 10th instant, from Leghorn, mention the arrest, on a charge of political conspiracy, of the three sons of the late English nobleman, the Earl of Aldborough, at their villa near that city. The Tuscan authorities had received notice that these young men, who have been born and bred in Italy, and whose sympathies are naturally Italian, had entered into connexion with a secret political society, and that their house was a deposit for political papers and a printing-press, besides other revolutionary implements, the readers of the society having printed upon their counterfeit assignats a good place for their meeting, less liable to suspicion than the dwelling of an Italian. Some Austrian soldiers and Tuscan police surrounded the house; and as they offered a passive resistance by shutting the doors and windows, the soldiers had to force an entry, when they found political papers of importance, a voluminous correspondence in English, a complete set of printing materials, several clandestine publications, including a newspaper called the *Agnatolo*, printed on the premises, and a quantity of arms. Two persons were arrested in the act of burning a mass of papers; and several others who have been compromised by the discovery of the papers have also been arrested. A person who attempted to escape over the garden wall, at the moment the villa was forced, was arrested, and was at once identified as a native of Lucca, who had formerly served in the police corps. The three Englishmen have been placed in the custody of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-general, and had several interviews with Count Crenneville, the Austrian general, acting as governor of the town, but as yet nothing has transpired with regard to the steps about to be taken in this matter by the authorities.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 4th inst., but they contain scarcely any news of interest, the whole reference to Gallegher having been already from which is to the 1st of May. The steamer of that date took gold dust to the amount of 2,000,000 dols. to Panama.

After a session of four months the Legislature adjourned on the 30th of April, having passed an act to protect the homestead from legal process under certain conditions, and a usury law, fixing the rate of interest at 10 per cent. and allowing 18 per cent. by special agreement.

The intelligence from the mining districts is of a most encouraging character. New diggings are daily discovered on the Shasta Valley, which promise the most abundant returns. Their depth is from one to four feet, and they have yielded an average of 80 dollars a day up one to five men, who have been engaged there ever since the first discovery.

Our dates from Santa Fé are to May 1. Fifteen companies of U. S. troops were to leave New Mexico on the 10th of May, upon a campaign against the Navago Indians. The force was considered sufficient to overawe the tribe, if no nothing else, on account of the impulse it would give to the soldiers, whose health has been seriously injured by the recent inactivity of their life. The census of the territory of New Mexico has been taken by direction of Gov Calhoun, showing a population of 56 984, beside the Indians. A public meeting was held at Santa Fé on the 29th of April, to nominate candidates for the legislature. Governor Calhoun issued his proclamation on the 23rd April, for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th of May. The session of the legislature is to commence at Santa Fé on June 2.

A second arrival this week from New York brings dates to the 7th instant, but the advices add scarcely any news to the above. It is stated that the French government are about to make a claim of 3,000 000 dollars against that of the United States, for goods confiscated at Rio Janeiro for non-compliance with the revenue laws.

A terrible tornado visited the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 17th ult. A number of buildings were levelled, and other damage done to property.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been visited by a fire which destroyed a great amount of property.

The *Madrazo Republican* says, that at no period since 1840 has the emigration to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri been so great as this spring. Large accessions are daily made to the many population from other States of the Union, and sections of the country which are heretofore have been passed by are now rapidly filling up with population. In addition to the tide from other States, greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the south, and frequently boats from the Ohio, come crowded to excess with these emigrants.

The cholera is increasing in mortality in the western rivers. Forty-five deaths had occurred in one week on board the Mississippi steamers *Grand Turk* and *Pride of the West;* and there were fourteen deaths by cholera the same week in New Orleans.

Six barges, laden with dressed lumber, were despatched from Montreal recently, for the United States, two of which proceeded direct to New York, without re-shipment. They are believed to be the first attempt made for a direct communication inland with New York.

WEST INDIES.

According to intelligence of the 23rd from Jamaica, the House of Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 23rd. The Governor made a long speech on the occasion, reviewing the acts of the Assembly, some of which he condemned with severity. The planters still lingered in the island. It had appeared in several localities which had been hitherto exempt. At Mountain Valley the people have refused to bury the dead. The wife of Sir William Colebrooke, Governor of the Virgin Islands, was dangerously ill.

The latest news, dated May 18, from St. Domingo, represents Soulouque as remonstrating, in a friendly and pacific tone with the Dominican republic; so that French intervention will probably not be required.

INDIA

The accounts in anticipation of the Overland Mail, a telegraphic notice of which, *vid* Trieste, appeared last week, have been received.

The latest date is Bombay, May 14.

The intelligence thus conveyed is of little importance, its chief feature being a notice of the speedy assembling of troops, which on the summer heats has caused all the great officers, including the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, to make to Simlah, or other cool retreats in the mountains. The western frontier of the Punjab is still occupied by the hill tribes of the Indus, and there seems to be no intermission of the robberies and murders committed by these very troublesome neighbours.

Government have resolved to take all their remaining cases against Jolee Persaud, who is understood to be nevertheless pressing forward his suit against them in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

At Bombay the trial for the robbery of the Bank of Bombay notes committed at the Orental Bank on the 8th of February last, has been discovered. The principal culprit is a young Parsee of very good family, named Dorabjee Hormasjee.

There have been storms of rain and hail throughout the north-west provinces, in Bengal and at Madras. Near Calcutta the hailstones were the size of hen's eggs, and did much damage.

From China we learn that the disturbances in the provinces adjoining Canton continue; they seem beyond the power of the Chinese authorities to quell. They have a most injurious effect upon trade.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—JUBILEE.

On Monday the opening of the third jubilee of this society was celebrated in Westminster Abbey. Many of the highest dignitaries of the Church (including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of St. Asaph) were present in full canonicals; and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected his text from the 8th chapter of St. John, the 12th verse. "I am the light of the world." The service performed was of the ordinary character, but nevertheless the congregation was extremely numerous—an invitation to attend having been previously addressed to all who feel an interest in the missionary operations of the Church of England.

Tuesday, the second day of the jubilee, was celebrated by a public meeting at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided; and this fact, added to the interest attaching to the occasion itself, drew a vast concourse of persons to the meeting. Long before one o'clock, the hour at which the doors were opened, a great number of persons assembled in Long-acre, and certainly nothing could exceed the determination and perseverance evinced by the ladies to be "first in the throng."

At two o'clock his Royal Highness arrived, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord J. Russell, Earl Grey, and the Bishop of London.

Among the distinguished company present were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the chair; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of York, the Bishops of Bombay and Jamaica, the Bishop of Argyll and Ross, Bishop Otey of Tennessee, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, Earl Nelson, Earl Grey, Lord Redesdale, Lord Saye and Sele, Lord John Russell, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukenfield, the Rev Canon Blomfield, the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., Sir John Hamilton, the Dean of St. Paul's, Bangor, and Norwich, the Master of the Temple, the Principal of King's College, the Chancellor of Cashel, Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P., the Rev. C. B. Dalton, the Rev. J. Dowsal.

Among the ladies on the platform were the Duchess of Argyll, Lady — Howard, the Marchioness of Blantyre, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c.

The Bishop of London having opened the proceedings with prayer,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose amidst loud cheers to address the meeting, and spoke in the following terms:—"My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by Royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the Established Church affords to our extensive colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact, which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the Divine favour which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. We are met at the same time to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted on the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to its use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our state. (Cheers.) This society was first instituted by that great man, William III. (Cheers), the greatest Sovereign this country has to boast of (loud cheers), by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution and of our Protestant faith. (Loud cheers.) Having thus placed the country upon a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet the enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that colonial empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness; and honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church. (Lesser) cheers.) The first jubilee of the society fell in times when the religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax in their principles, they were indifferent to the means they employed to attain their (Hear, hear.) Lukewarm and indifferent to the end they had in view, they neglected the most sacred objects. Still this society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people. The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she was then about to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee, the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the persecution of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil (Cheers). Yet this society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. Then the third jubilee falls in a happier epoch, when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled, and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilisation of mankind, to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions—(Loud cheers) -and are sending their people—for the first time recognising their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. (Loud cheering.) And this jubilee, which rests on Christianity —could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity (Cheers) the blessings of which are now carried by this society to two vast territories of India and Australasia, the inhabitants of both to be peopled by the Anglo Saxon race. (Hear, hear.) Whilst we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity -harmony at home, and peace abroad, we cannot keep deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions—(Hear)—and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare, for as she has in fact to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel, and the unrestricted right of its use. (Cheers.) The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in the Church, as in other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society, in Church as well as State—I mean the principles of individual liberty and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. (Hear, hear.) To this country, to Europe the honour of having succeeded in the mighty task as far as the State is concerned, while other nations are still wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which has made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her Church likewise a mode, to the word. (Hear, hear.) Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony which reigns among us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the Church." (Loud cheering.)

The following resolutions were agreed to —

That the members and friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, assembled on the occasion of its third jubilee, an occasion which demands their thankful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his blessings upon their past labours, desire to express their devout hope, that the same providential guidance and support may be graciously continued, so as to enable the society to discharge more adequately than it has been able to do hitherto the duty in which it has been so long engaged on behalf of the Church of England, towards the members and the heathen inhabitants of the British Colonies.

That, while the population of the United Kingdom is ever adding itself over vast portions of the earth, and thus laying the foundations of future empires, it is incumbent on the Church of the mother country, so long as her help is needed, to provide for the spiritual wants of her enlightened children these ministrations and ordinances of religion which are the privilege of her poorest members at home.

That, notwithstanding the success which has attended the labours of the society's missionaries in the British Colonies, the increasing claims upon the resources of the society to a knowledge of Christ must always depend, under Divine Providence, upon the efforts of a native ministry.

The third day of the jubilee, or 150th anniversary, was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. At three o'clock, the clergy, in their surplices, assembled in the nave of the cathedral, where they were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the society, and a procession was formed, which included in its ranks the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Winchester, Dean Milman, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Dale, the Master of the Temple, Dr. Jeaffreson, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and several aldermen. The choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, assisted. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who took his text from the 2nd chapter of Daniel, 35th verse:—

Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them, and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

At the close of the ceremony, which was attended by a very large congregation, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other church dignitaries left the cathedral in procession, and a collection was made at the doors.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the members of the society. There were upwards of 170 persons present. Amongst the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Bishop of Winchester, &c.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "FALCON."—On the arrival at Portsmouth, on Saturday, of her Majesty's steamer *Falcon*, on May 27, from St. John's, Newfoundland, Captain Adams, her commander, communicated the sad news of the total loss of the steam-ship *Falcon*, on her passage to Halifax, during the night of the 4th inst. The *Falcon* left for Halifax at nine P.M., on Wednesday, May 7, and when five hours out from St. John's, she struck with tremendous violence on some rocks outside of Isle de Bois. The engine was immediately reversed, and she backed off and struck another rock astern. After repeated collisions, she managed to back out clear to sea. By this time she was 3½ feet by the head, the bows having been stove in. The engineer let off the steam to prevent the boilers collapsing, and the cry was, "To the boats." Fortunately, the water was smooth, and all hands made good their escape to the shore. Captain Corbin remained by the vessel till the last moment, and succeeded in saving the mails and almost all the moveable property. The night was densely foggy. The *Falcon* was built in the Clyde about three years ago, and was employed in carrying the mails between Bermuda, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled after the Whitsun recess.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the absolute necessity of improving the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. The noble and learned Lord said that the details of the measure introduced by Lord John Russell, so far as he had had time to study of attending to them, met with his entire approbation; but he was not prepared to say that they went far enough.

The Highways (South Wales) Bill passed through committee.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read the third time, and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

Mr. J. STUART inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to suspend the proceedings of the University Commission until a decision should be pronounced by the proper tribunal on the petition presented to her Majesty in council by the University of Oxford, complaining of the illegality of the commission.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government had no such intention.

Mr. DISRAELI referred to the claim of Mr. Ward on the Venezuelan Government, and inquired of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he was prepared to support the claim.

Viscount PALMERSTON regretted to say that this was one of many cases in which British subjects had to complain of oppressive treatment by the South American Republics, whose code of right and wrong seemed to be differently constituted from that of European nations. Mr. Ward's claim was under consideration, and whatever amount might be decided upon as justly due to him the Venezuelan Government would be formally called upon to pay.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICY.

On the motion that the Customs Bill be read a second time,

Mr. DISRAELI intimated that he should propose an amendment to the motion for going into committee on this bill. The House having limited the Income-tax to one year only, it was obvious that the country was placed in a different position as regarded its financial policy from that in which it stood when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget. He thought it right, therefore, that the House should consider whether, with so large a portion of the revenue granted only provisionally, it would be advisable to abandon other sources of revenue. If the committee were fixed for Monday, he would communicate the terms of his amendment on an intervening day.

Lord J. RUSSELL apprehended that Monday might be inconvenient, as interfering with the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

After a short conversation the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday—the day for the discussion of the amendment to be fixed in the interim.

The Inhabited House Duty Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the vote of £23,230 for public buildings in Ireland being proposed,

Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, to reduce the amount by the sum of £130 181., being for the repairs of the Mayno and Lunatic Asylums.

After some discussion, the committee divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 119; against it, 121: majority against, 2.

The vote was accordingly agreed to in the original state.

The House then resumed.

The third reading of the Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill was moved and discussed for some time.

The division showed—For the third reading, 12; against it, 60: majority, 54.

The bill was consequently lost.

Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Lord STANLEY having presented a petition from the Shipowners' Association o' Liverpool complaining of the injurious effects that had followed the repeal o the Navigation Laws, proceeded to advocate in a long speech the opinions expressed by the petitioners. The noble Lord detailed a variety of incidents, and traced the course of commercial intercourse in various quarters of the world, to prove that our merchants were subjected to unequal competition, our ports to restrictions being next almost everywhere by hostile tariffs, and our vessels in no no places prohibited from engaging in the most profitable branches in trade. He remarked that the remedy lay ready-made in the hands of the Privy Council, who were empowered under the act to reimpose duties on vessels belonging to states that had refused reciprocity, and that protection he considered it was now time to adopt.

Earl GRANVILLE questioned the accuracy of the statements on both sides set forth in the petition. The shipowners were undoubtedly not prospering through the Navigation Laws, and were not injured by their removal. Authentic returns showed that the business was extending, the tonnage of vessels employed in our commerce having increased, and proofs were given that the effect was not to the satisfaction complained of was, at all events, exceptional. He observed that Lord Stanley himself had abstained from following up his speech by any substantive motion, and had declined to enter into any proposal for the alteration or repeal of the Navigation Laws could ever be reviewed.

Lord HARDWICKE maintained that the proof of prosperity deduced from the increase in our shipping was illusory, since that of other countries had increased in larger proportion. He contended at much length on the justice and necessity of obtaining reciprocity from other countries, or enacting it on our own parts.

Earl ELLENBOROUGH believed that the shipowners were sufficiently good men of business not to persevere in a losing trade, and therefore saw, in the increase of shipbuilding and employment, an irrefragable proof that the trade was not in so bad a way as the petition inferred. We had already obtained reciprocity from several foreign countries, and, among others, from the United States, though he admitted that the position and feelings of that country rendered it unlikely that natural self-interest would act on its certain directions. As regarded France and Spain, which still retained their differential duties, he was convinced that any attempt to retaliate would be met by a tariff of prohibitory duties.

After some brief remarks from Lord COLCHESTER, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting, the Speaker taking the chair at twelve o'clock

PRIVILEGE.

The report from the Select Committee upon the petitions of Messrs Bradford and Strutt, relative to the late Ayrshire election petition, was brought up for consideration. The report stated that the name of Thomas Hughes Bradford had been improperly affixed to that petition by two individuals named Strutt and Cunningham, who had thereby been guilty of a breach of privilege.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the report be adopted, and the parties in question taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

During the course of the morning sitting the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had presented with the Speaker's order, and had Messrs. Cunningham and Strutt then in his keeping.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the two individuals were brought up to the Bar, when they received a reprimand from the Speaker, and were then ordered to be discharged on the payment of the customary fees.

The St. Albans Bribery Commission Bill, and the Prevention of Offences Bill went through committee.

The House then adjourned for a short time.

On resuming at five o'clock,

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

Mr. SPOONER moved that Henry Edwards, who had been n'ne weeks in custody for offences against the privileges of the House, in connexion with the St. Albans election, should be this day brought up to the Bar of the House.

Mr. HUME and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly contended that the motion was premature.

The House divided. For the motion, 4; against, 133: majority against, 129.

THE MALT TAX.

Mr. BASS then moved a resolution to the effect that half the malt tax should be repealed on the 10th day of October, 1852, with a view to re lave the producer of barley and the consumer of beer, without material and ultimate loss to the revenue. The increased consumption of malt would repay the amount of taxation reduced, while the public would obtain a genuine article at a cheap rate.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion.

Mr. ALCOCK thought the defence of the tax on principle had been altogether given up, and that it was now only regarded as a matter of revenue. As an equivalent for the reduction of the duty on malt, they might place a duty on Peruvian guano, which could injure no one, except the government of the country which produced it, and kept it in its own hands as a close monopoly.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE advocated the reduction of the malt tax altogether.

Mr. M. HEYWORTH supported the motion.

Mr. FERRIFIELD said that no boon would be conferred on the agriculturists by the reduction of the malt tax, unless they could be assured that the substituted duties would prove less injurious in operation.

Mr. SADDAS opposed the motion

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the reasons given on the debate for the total repeal of the malt tax would apply with equal force to the proposed motion. He also reminded the House of the impossibility of getting rid of the income-tax while they were suggesting the propriety of getting rid of a greater amount of revenue in another direction.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said not support the motion, although he had supported the motion for the total repeal of the tax, for the entire repeal would justify the House in making equivalent for the revenue in some other way.

Mr. BROTHERTON was opposed to the reduction of every tax which tended to check the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

After some observations from Mr. H. DRUMMOND, Mr. HUME, and Colonel SIBTHORP,

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 31; against it, 76: majority, 45.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND DISARMAMENT.

Mr. COBDEN moved that an address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct the Foreign Secretary to communicate with the French Government, and endeavour to prevent in future the rivalry of warlike preparations, and obtain, if possible, a mutual reduction of the armaments. Limiting his suggested reductions to the naval force and fortifications, and admitting that the armies were necessarily kept up for police purposes, the hon. member insisted that our existing navy was far larger than was required for the protection of commerce. The presumed necessity for maintaining so large a force was self-created, and grew out of the irritated policy we pursued towards France, retorted again by France upon ourselves. Each country alternately alarmed its neighbour by the extension of its armaments and military works, and thus both were frightened into enormous preparations and expenses. It was a neck-and-neck race of extravagant folly. History already afforded us a pattern for this suggested remedy. In 1817 a convention was entered into between England and America, limiting, and practically removing altogether, the armed force severally maintained on the frontier lakes of CANADA. This example might be followed with regard to France and other neighbours. Every invention of science, every improvement in communication and extension of commerce, tended to proclaim and secure peace; and he enjoined the Government to act up to the spirit of the age.

Mr HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. URQUHART, while thinking that the present motion was the natural result of the intermeddling policy of Lord Palmerston, yet deprecated as unexpedient adopting resolutions calling on the Crown to originate negotiations on abstract questions.

Mr. MACKINNON, thinking that the policy of Lord Palmerston had been of a very pacific tendency, was of opinion that there was nothing in the state of our relations with France to call upon them to adopt such a resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON entirely adopted the sound views and just principles which Mr. Cobden had advocated, and fully shared in that hon. member's aspirations for peace. He nevertheless differed in his appreciation of the best means of securing that happy result. Much as civilisation had progressed, we were yet far from the point when nations could safely depend upon their neighbour's wisdom and forbearance. He objected to the resolution, that it recommended England to disarm before we were sure that other states would follow the example. Intercourse had increased, prejudices born shaken, and the old prepossessions of enmity and rivalry given way to juster feelings; nevertheless he still considered that the best way of assuring ourselves of peace was to continue to be prepared for war. Instancing the vast sums spent upon the fortification of Paris as a test of public opinion in that country in favour of defensive preparations, the noble Lord doubted whether any negotiations, prompted by a vote of that House, could avail towards changing the popular spirit of Frenchmen, or induce them to diminish their military establishments. In the present point of view, the present motion might, however, be considered as a tender of friendship towards France, and he hoped it would be so felt, and not forced in a different sense upon us by either party in that country in much danger of a misinterpretation. Rejoicing in the pacific tokens and tendency at present manifesting themselves, among which he assigned a high place to the Industrial Exhibition, the noble Lord pronounced for himself and colleagues an emphatic declaration that they were and would be actively interested in suppressing the outbreak of war, not only between this country, but between every country and the world.

Mr. ROEBUCK drew a wide distinction between the readiness to fight, if attacked, and a perpetual existence in military harness. The resolution now proposed would place us in the first-mentioned position, and with a fervent appeal to all the principles and sentiments of social progress, he called on the House to adopt it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON propounded the maxim that every warlike armament was not merely an utter waste, but an unmitigated moral evil. Experience showed that France and England had entered upon a rivalry of increase in their respective establishments, and why should not they continue to be rivals in reduction, if the example were set on our side?

Sir H. VERNEY, Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. HUME, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Gaeth, and Mr. LOWDEN, having spoken,

Mr. CORDEN consented to withdraw his resolution, trusting that the discussion it had elicited might produce a good effect, and that the Foreign Secretary would carry out in practice the sentiments he had expressed in his speech.

Lord PALMERSTON guarded against future misconception by repeating the terms in which he had given his partial concurrence in the proposition of the hon. member.

The motion was then withdrawn by consent.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

Mr. HUME moved an address to the Queen, to cancel the patent now granted to the Queen's printers, conferring a monopoly of printing Bibles and Prayer-books in England and Ireland.

The motion was seconded by Mr. COWAN and opposed by Sir G GREY, who observed that the patents in question could not be revoked, except by an act of Parliament.

Sir R. INGLIS also opposed the motion.

The resolution was negatived without a division.

The Locging-houses Bill was postponed to Friday.

The survey of Gowaers, the Inclosure Bill was read a third time.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NEW WRIT.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS, in moving that a new writ be issued for Bath, took occasion to express his high sense of the parliamentary services and private virtues of Lord Ashley.

Mr. MACKINNON and Sir GEORGE GREY expressed their concurrence in the sentiments enunciated.

SUNDAY TRADING

The debate upon the motion for going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. WILLIAMS, who complained that Mr. Anstey and other members, unacquainted with the metropolis, had interposed a mass of amendments to subvert and delay a bill which was already in the most mature measure, and much desired by the inhabitants of London.

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the bill affirmed a principle of general application, and proceeded at some length to censure the injurious and anomalous principles contained in the distinctions drawn in the bill between articles allowed and those prohibited to be sold on the Sunday.

Mr. SPOONER condemned many of the provisions in the measure (very ardent), and argued that it would be hazardous to withdraw it.

Mr. ANSTEY was convinced that legislation on the subject was impossible. There were many anomalies in the bill, and it left untouched the most flagrant violations of the Sabbath. But these anomalies were inherent in the nature of the result sought to be attained. By amendments he could hope to see the measure passed into session, and he could not concede in the wish that it should be re-introduced in the next.

After a long discussion, the House divided, when the motion to go into committee was negatived by 77 to 42, showing a majority of 35 against proceeding further with the bill.

The Landlord and Tenant Bill was considered in committee.

The Fee Farm Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from veterinary surgeons, praying to be exempted from serving on juries. The noble Lord then moved the second reading of the Bill which he had introduced to exempt them, which was agreed to.

The Registration of Voters Bill and the Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at 11 o'clock.

SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL BILL.

On the motion of the House resolving itself into committee on this bill,

Sir J. DUKE said, he was surprised to find by the schedule attached to the bill that the tolls were to be increased 100 per cent., which he thought was a most oppressive charge.

Sir G. GREY said, when they came to the schedules he would be prepared to discuss them, but he should oppose them being settled by a committee up stairs, because a committee of the whole House was the place for them to be considered in.

Sir J. DUKE said in that case he would move as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months. The City plan would, he contended, serve every purpose they had in view, and he hoped the Government would again consider the subject before pressing forward this bill. It was, he believed, the first instance in which the Government had ever itself called upon to advance public money for the erection of a market. Up to the present time, the Government did not know, and if they knew they had not stated, what site they had fixed upon for the new market.

Mr HUME thought that the additional rates proposed to be charged were nothing less than taking the property of individuals. He thought the schedules ought to be sent back to the select committee, to which those new rates had not been submitted. He also thought the Government ought candidly to state if they had a site in contemplation for the new market.

Sir G. GREY said, if there should be any serious objection to the new schedules, which were very much in amount the same as the old, the Government would not press them. He begged to repeat what he had said upon the second reading of the bill, that the Government had not felt itself at liberty to decide upon a site until Parliament should have decided upon the measure before it. They had not even an idea of the site which might be intimately selected.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	28
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	64
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	36

The House then went into committee.

Sir J. DUKE hoped the right hon. Baronet would say who were to be the commissioners to carry out the bill.

Sir G. GREY said, the Government had not fixed upon any commissioners, and he hoped it would never be necessary for them to do so, for he hoped the City of London would undertake to carry out the bill

The discussion of the clauses, which were agreed to after several divisions, occupied the committee until four o'clock, when an adjournment took place until six o'clock.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Lord NAAS asked the President of the Board of Trade the following question:—That, as several of the late accidents to travellers and workmen have been manifestly caused by neglect and carelessness, whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any measure during the present session for the more efficient protection of persons traveling by steam-vessels or railroads, or of those employed in working steam machinery.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the law with regard to steam-vessels was in a very bad state, and he had introduced a Bill on the subject, which had already been read a second time, and he trusted it would receive the sanction of the House this session. In regard to steam machinery and railroads, he did not intend to bring in a Bill this session to give the Government greater powers of supervision than they possessed at present, and he did not think it would be possible to prepare a measure of general application for the better prevention of accidents, without taking away some portion of the responsibility at present resting on the directors.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole House, to consider the religious tests at present required by either by the authority of the Crown or by act of Parliament, as a qualification for any civil corporate privilege in the universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL was in favour of removing restrictions which prevented Dissenters obtaining the honours to which scholars were entitled; but he thought this motion went further, and would admit them to the government of Universities. To that he was opposed, and he could not, therefore, agree to the motion in its present shape.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON rose, but the House was "counted out," there not being forty members present.

LOCK HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.—A general meeting of the governors and patrons of this charitable institution was held on Thursday, at the hospital, Harrow-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of having out-patient departments in connection with their establishment in the central part of the metropolis; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. It appeared from the report that the financial prospects of this charity were now assuming a more favourable aspect, as at the end of 1849 they had a debt amounting to £1085, which was now reduced to £630. The number of patients treated during the year were 909; of these, 193 were female and 203 male in-patients, making an aggregate of 396, being about the number admitted to the hospital in 1747. After some discussion, resolutions were passed for carrying out the objects of the charity; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.—The thirteenth annual report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, drawn up pursuant to the Act 6 and 7 Victoria. cap. 91, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. It appears that the number of societies is 122. The amount circulated during the year 1850 was £669,794, and the number of loans was 188,238. The gross profit amounted to £18,760; interest on capital, expenses of management, bad debts, &c., £16,880; net profit, £1738; net profit, £2,605. The circulation was more last year than in the year preceding by £12,860, while the capital of 1850 was less by £6986 than that of 1849. The report states that the depressing influences of the times had affected those institutions less than in any year since 1845. It was believed that the system worked better now that managers had given more supervision; that less opportunities of fraud had existed; greater circumspection in making loans had been observed; and, lastly, it is said that the people manifested a strong desire to meet their engagements, and some had even voluntarily done so who had embarrassed by American failures in 1847, and having subsequently returned home with some means, had discharged loan fund debts of a long standing. The number of societies was less in 1850 than in 1849 by 28, yet the number of loans exceeded those of 1849 by 1,502. The amount of fines had increased since the year previous by £789. The amounts appropriated to charitable purposes fell short of the grants of 1849 by £386, while the amount in the treasurer's hands in 1849 exceeded that of 1850 by £2900.

LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill, which has been brought in by the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere, Sir W. Somerville, and Lord Attorney-General for Ireland, and which is proposed to call "The Railways Act, Ireland, 1851," recites, that on account of the great number of small occupiers, and of other circumstances connected with the tenure of Ireland, the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, are found to be unsuited to the existing condition of that country; and it enacts, that the Commissioners of Railways should have power to appoint an arbitrator between the company and the persons interested in the land, who should finally adjudicate upon the value of the lands required for the purposes of the railway, the expenses of the arbitration to be borne by the company.

NEW ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the Exhibition, the Electric Telegraph Company put up a board daily, showing the state of the wind and weather in every chief town in the kingdom; and it is said he added the results of the barometer and thermometer each. Recently, however, the company has prepared a far more practically important use of the telegraph—to make a ball fall at the same instant at Greenwich as at other spots in every part in the kingdom; so that ships at Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Newcastle, Shields, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c., may set their chronometers at the same instant. Liverpool is the first where an observatory is kept up at a cost of from £1200 to £1500 a year, for little else than to enable ships to set their chronometers; and as other ports considerable delay and confusion arises from the difficulty of obtaining chronometers. A statement of the expense of this port notice to all ships of the line will shortly be laid before the Admiralty. The Telegraph Company would not make any charge for the use of the wire to discover the longitude, simply for the first expenses of setting up the needful apparatus, and which would not be great, though, in a national point of view, the service would be most important.

A MEMORIAL TO THE HEROES OF THE CRIMEA at Greenwich has been erected in the parish church of All Saints, Maidstone, to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Hutchins, of the 11th Light Dragoons, and some of his comrades, consisting of a tablet and figure, in pure white marble, on a pedestal of the same material. It is of white marble, raised, it we may so term it, on an arch of dark slate, resting upon a base of the same material. To the right is a full-length figure, in the uniform of the regiment, of Captain Darby Griffith, having principally in the right hand the standard of the regiment, and in the left a sword, and the cap of the latter thrown off. The arms of Hutchins appear in the centre of the arch, and the following inscription is in the hand pointing to the inscription, as it were, to attract attention to the deeds of the heroes whose names are recorded. On the left is a palm tree, with the leaves drooping over the tablet, on which rest sabres, a carbine, belt, and cartouch-box. At the foot of the palm tree is the regimental shako. The monument is executed by Westmacott.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW STEAMER "CITY OF MANCHESTER."—This fine steamer, built by the firm of Tod and M'Gregor, Glasgow, was launched on Saturday, from their building-yard at the mouth of the Kelvin. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde, and is the property of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company. She is intended as a consort to the *City of Glasgow*, in the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade, and in consequence with the new American screw steam-ships, *City of Pittsburgh* and *City of Philadelphia*, between Liverpool and Philadelphia. She has been built with a view to speed, extra accommodation, and comfort to passengers, her internal fittings having been finished in a style equal to any of those princely vessels that now cross the Atlantic. She is fitted up to carry 160 passengers in the first and second cabins, for whose comfort and accommodation no expense has been spared. The following are her dimensions:—Length of deck, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet 2 inches; length from spar-deck to bottom of keel, 320 feet; burthen, 2125 tons. She is to be propelled by a three-bladed screw, which will be driven by two beam-engines of 400 horse power. She has four masts, which will enable her to show a large surface of canvas, and her sailer management in stormy weather. She is expected to be ready for sea in three weeks, her engines, boilers, &c. being all ready for fitting, and is advertised to leave Liverpool on or about the 25th of next month.

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.

WE have been favoured with the following intelligence, and the accompanying Sketch, by an officer serving in Kaffirland

"Camp, Fort White, April 20th, 1851.

"As I have an opportunity of writing, which may not soon occur again, and as you have shown a wish to know how we are getting on, I shall endeavour to give you a brief summary of the events of the last few weeks. The Commander-in-Chief having been joined by the newly-raised Regiment lately, determined no longer to stand upon the defensive, but to set to work in downright earnest to spoil the Phillistines, and for this purpose a general muster of all arms was ordered on the 18th of March. On the 19th the Division marched upwards, and were ever after a burning sun and continually on the move, and engaged with the enemy until the 30th, our loss was but trifling. The action of the 19th was a regular stand-up fight, the Kaffirs and Hottentots standing and pluck for pluck with our men; and, although they outnumbered us as 4 to 1, and were well armed, we drove them into the fastnesses of the Amatola with great loss. They were about 6000 or 6000 strong, and in some cases actually rode close upon our columns; but the well-directed fire which received them, given with right good-will and effect, both by Borgher, regular, and our Fingoe allies, has, I hope, taught them a lesson which they will not soon forget. We got around with his, but the Chief soon polished the object of our advance, viz. the destruction of the kraals and crops, and the capture of several head of cattle and a few horses.

"On the 30th we marched out with a considerable force, consisting of the 6th and 73d regiments, a party of the Burgher levies, a few of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and part of Armstrong's horse, started at 2 A.M., on the 16th inst., to secure Sandile's cattle, in the vicinity of the Keiskamma and Iqqibga. After a fatiguing march of four hours we came in sight of the kraals, right in our front, when a party of Armstrong's horse, under Captain Robertson, was sent forward to destroy them and capture the cattle. This duty was gallantly and rapidly performed; and though the Kaffirs fought like devils, and tried to recover them, the captured cattle were brought in and made over to Captain Davies of the Burgher levies, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties which the nature of the ground presented. After a short halt at the junction of the Iqqibga and Keiskamma, to refresh both men and horses, all of whom were well blown, we moved down the valley to join Colonel Mackinnon's camp on the Iqqibga, at the missionary station, and we were sharply attacked, *en route*, on our flanks and rear, the ground being much broken and favourable to the

THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND.—DESTRUCTION OF STOCK'S KRAAL, ON THE KRISKAMMA RIVER.

enemy. Colonel Eyre, who commanded, frequently halted the column, and we dispersed the Kaffirs at the *pas de charge*. They made a vigorous defence at the kraals, but we burned them under their very noses, and captured about 250 head of cattle. Our loss, I regret to say, includes three killed, and eleven horses missing. Poor Fletcher, adjutant of the 73d, in his ardour, was led to follow a retreating body, when he was pounced upon in a kloof by an overwhelming force, and fell pierced by twenty assagais. Captain Morris, of the Lavies, was severely wounded, and Robertson and the rest of the party had a narrow escape; the inclosed sketch will give you a very good idea of the scene of the conflict. The Lavies behaved gallantly, and, indeed, but for them we could not occupy our positions in this country. We want at least four more regiments here; if we had our old friends the Rifle Brigade and some cavalry armed with double-barrelled rifles, we should then stand some chance of terminating the campaign soon; but since Kreli has thrown off the mask, and has joined his forces with those of the common enemy, thus putting 7000 or 8000 additional combatants into the field, it is clear we can do but little beyond standing upon the defensive until the arrival of the 74th and the other troops that were sent out from England. We also want a rocket troop—they would clear the bush in a short time. My own opinion is, the campaign will be a severe one: the Tambookies, and the other tribes, are driving their cattle to the fastnesses of the Amatola, and if we follow them, there will be, I fear, a few vacant places in some of our messes.

ST. ANDREW'S, LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.

THIS neat edifice has been erected as a Presbyterian place of worship, in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. Above seventeen years ago, the local government granted a piece of land to the Presbyterians of the above town, on which a substantial brick building was raised, capable of seating above 280 persons; this was done with a view to the structure being appropriated to school purposes at some future period. The first minister was the Rev. J. Anderson, from the Synod of Australia, and who had been brought out under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Lang. Amidst many local difficulties and opposition from other quarters, the church continued to prosper for several years, until, by an accident, Mr. Anderson was deprived of his sight. His consequent incapability for the usual duties, and the agitation of the "Free Church" question, reduced the number of the congregation, and at last seemed to threaten its existence. At this juncture, the Rev. R. K. Ewing, a very young man, a native of Glasgow, and educated there, was received into the Presbytery of Van Diemen's Land in May, 1848; and, by the united call of the remaining congregation, inducted to the charge at Launceston in July of the same year. An immediate reaction took place. His popularity as a preacher gathered him hearers from all denominations; until, the old building being insufficient, the foundation-stone of a new one was laid by Sir W. J. Denison, Lieut.-Governor, on the 16th October, 1849. The site was granted by the Government, and had been formerly used as a "watch-house," thus forming a practical comment on the words of the Apostle, that "Where sin did abound, grace should much more abound." On the 8th December, 1850, it was opened in a state of completion for divine service. The Rev. Dr. Lillie, from Hobart Town, conducted the first service, preaching from Psalm cxxii. 1, the Rev. R. K. Ewing, Moderator of Presbytery for the year, the afternoon and evening service, preaching both times from 1 Kings, viii. 12, 13. £50 were collected at the several services. The building has cost above £4000, which sum has been raised entirely by voluntary contributions.

NEW CHURCH AT LAUNCESTON, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The architect of the new Church is Mr. Clayton, a native youth. The building consists entirely of colonial materials. The interior is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort equalled by few, and surpassed by none of the churches in Scotland. The Presbyterian Church in Launceston is now in a vigorous and compact state. The above building was finished in fourteen months. The sum was raised without any great effort. It is attended by about 500 persons, being nearly two-thirds of the entire Presbyterian population of the district; and in other places of worship of the same denomination throughout the island the average attendance, in relation to the census, is larger considerably than is to be found even in Scotland. Strangers generally are struck at once, when they arrive, at the absence of drunkenness in the streets, and the marked quietness and decency with which the Sabbath is observed.

"CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE."

THIS famed relic of the antique world has an interest which bids fair to be as lasting as that of the Pyramids themselves. About once in ten years public attention is called to the point—of the Needle, by some inquiry as to its future destination. Sometimes this curiosity exhibits itself in the form of a letter from a newspaper correspondent, or a question from a Peer in Parliament. Thus, a few evenings since, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Westmeath inquired what steps had been taken for obtaining possession of, or for removing, the obelisk called "Cleopatra's Needle," in consequence of the gift made to George IV. by the late Pasha of Egypt, in 1820? The noble Marquis adverted to the proposal made for its removal to this country at the end of the campaign of 1801. The opinion of the late Sir R. Peel expressed to himself was, that it was a monument which ought to be brought to London and erected as a memorial of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and others who had fought and died in Egypt. The late Sir G. Murray also stated that he joined with all his military and naval friends, who desired that the obelisk should be brought to this country. Some obloquy had been thrown on the condition of this monument, under the impression that it was not of adequate value to compensate for the trouble and expense of removal. Perhaps its intrinsic value might not be much; but, as a monument, and as a trophy, it had a value peculiarly its own. The sculptures, he understood, were in comparatively good preservation. He had called attention to the subject solely at the request of several military and naval officers.

The Earl of Carlisle acknowledged the importance which attached to the obelisk, not merely as a memorial of the ancient art of Egypt, but also as a monument of British heroism. He had consulted with his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury, and inquiries had been made on the subject. There were, he apprehended, some mechanical difficulties; and all he could say was, that the matter was still under consideration.

Pending the Treasury deliberation, it may be interesting to represent to our readers the present position of the obelisk, which we are enabled to do by aid of the sketch-book of an obliging Correspondent. He remarks:—"Scarcely a trace of the former greatness of the ancient city of Alexandria remains—the seat of empire, the emporium of the East, the centre of learning. Among the few objects of antiquity are Cleopatra's Needles, about one mile distant from the city; one of which remains standing, the other is partly imbedded in the sand. Each is one vast block of granite, measuring in length about 70 feet, covered with hieroglyphics. These obelisks are said to have formed the entrance to a palace of the Egypto-Macedonian Kings, and are situated in the midst of the wretched hovels of the Arab poor, in a dreary waste of sand."

Champollion, who has deciphered the hieroglyphics with which the obelisks are inscribed, assigns them to the age of Moris, one of the most celebrated of the Pharaohs, who flourished 1725 years before the Christian era. They were, probably, originally erected at Thebes, and brought down the Nile by the Romans.

The "Needle" has been occasionally the source of much pungency and pleasantry. Thus, we find Mr. Thackeray describing the relic, in his tour "from Cornhill to Cairo:"

"We went to see the famous obelisk presented to the British Government by Mehemet Ali, who have not shown particular alacrity to accept the ponderous present. The huge shaft lies on the ground prostrate and desecrated by all sorts of abomnations. Children are sprawling about, attracted by the dirt there. Arabs, negroes, and donkey boys, quite indifferent, were passing by the fallen monster of stone, as indifferent as the British Government, who don't care for recording their glorious campaign of Egypt. If our country takes the matter so coolly, surely it were wrong on our parts to be enthusiastic."

The reviewer of Mr. Thackeray's work, in *Fraser's Magazine*, adds this lively comment: "England appears, from her apparent bewilderment about the matter, to be in the position of the elderly lady who won an elephant in a lottery. Ten years ago there was spread a rumour that some wealthy tourist, Lord Prudhoe or Colonel Vyse, had ordered its shipment at his private expense, with a view to its erection at the bottom of Regent-street. The shareholders of Waterloo Bridge were on the alert, and a meeting was called by advertisement to petition Lord Melbourne that it might be placed on the centre arch of that hitherto unprofitable structure, with a view to attract passengers. The report went the rounds, not only of the provincial but of Continental journals. At that period we happened to be in communication with the poet Beranger, who took occasion to display, on the part of the French, no mean jealousy of our luck, but rather a generous sympathy with our acquisition."

We have only to add that, in every-day life, when a gift is made, and the acceptor neglects to take away the present, the general inference is that it is not worth having; and in a less intellectual age than ours, this would have been the interpretation of England's insensibility to "Cleopatra's Needle."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR IN THE GARDENS OF CHELSEA COLLEGE, IN AID OF THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, AT BROMPTON.

GRAND MILITARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The gathering together of full military bands is of rare occurrence. From time to time, two or more bands may be heard at *fêtes*; but the practice adopted in Germany and France, of collecting into one orchestra all the military bands, has not yet been established here. Those persons who have heard in Prussia the divers military bands executing music under one directing *bâton*, have a vivid recollection of the magnificent effect produced by such masses. When the King of Prussia welcomed the Queen of England at Brühl, near Bonn, nearly 900 executants performed the National Anthem and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Never can the sensations which the *ensemble* created be forgotten by the thousands, who from Bonn and Cologne crowded the entrance of the palace to witness the reception of our Queen. On Tuesday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, for the first time, the fine bands of the Household troops, comprising the 1st and 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, and Scots Fusilier Guards, as well as the Royal Artillery, were formed into one formidable phalanx exceeding 300 executants, on a vast *estrade* that had been erected before the *façade* of the edifice, under the direction of Messrs. Waddell, G. Cooke, Boose, Godfrey, Tatton, Collins, and Schott, the respective masters of the above-mentioned bands. Marches, overtures, waltzes, quadrilles, and fantasias of the most celebrated composers were executed with great precision. The splendid march from the "Prophète," one of the most inspiring works of its class, opened the scheme; the march from "Norma," Wallace's "Maritana" (overture), Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia" (overture), Weber's "Euryanthe," Labitzky's "Quadrille of All Nations," were included in the programme. For Wednesday's scheme there were Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the "Masaniello" overture, selections from "Robert le Diable" and the "Prophète," and Mendelssohn's "Antigone," Weber's "Oberon" (overture), Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" (overture), Beethoven's "Egmont" (overture), besides Jullien's "Exhibition Quadrille," in which our English drummers were quite equal to the French batch of *tambours*. We do not entertain the slightest doubt, that our military bands, if more frequently brought together, under one spirited conductor—the change of conductors is always bad—would quite rival the Prussian execution. It is a curious fact in acoustics, that the stringed instruments in the open air are totally ineffective, and it is only the brass and wind instruments, with those of percussion, which will tell under the blue canopy of heaven as the sounding-board. Our military players are excellent in point of executive facility, but a little more attention to intonation would be expedient.

EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN; FOR THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The grand military and musical performance we have just described, was given in aid of the funds for completing the building of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert; and we are happy to add, that the *fête* on Tuesday and Thursday was remarkably well attended: the intervening Wednesday, however, being wet, the company was not so numerous.

The Illustration is a correct picture of the arrangements for the festival, which was principally held in the courtyard of Chelsea Hospital. Immediately in front of the great central position is the monster orchestra already described. Between the mass of company and the band, the red and blue and gold of whose uniforms lends a very gay effect, seats were reserved for the holders of tickets for the concert, whilst the general assembly promenaded in the grounds. Thus far the musical performance.

The "Fancy Fair" was held in Mr. Benjamin Edgington's huge tent, leftward in the picture; and around were smaller seats, in which refreshments were served. In the large encampment we observed the stalls of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marchioness of Aldegrove, Viscountess Combermere and her daughter, the Hon. Miss Combermere, the Countess of Harrington, the Countess of Antrim, Lady Charlotte Egerton, Lady Southampton, Lady Louisa Pole, Lady West, Lady Foley, Mrs. Kingsley, Lady Leigh, Lady Shelley, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ashburnham, Mrs. Philip Rose, and Mrs. Robert Montgomery. The purchasers of elegances at the stalls were very numerous.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather on Wednesday, the grounds were well filled: but part of the musical programme was of necessity omitted, owing to the continued rain.

On Thursday the grounds were re-opened at a reduced rate, and the company was exceedingly numerous.

We trust that the proceeds of this festival will materially add to the fund for completing the Brompton Hospital buildings: with the sum of £1760, the product of a concert generously devoted by Mdlle. Jenny Lind to this charity, we have an excellent prospect of this consummation.

FEEJEE THANK-OFFERINGS AT THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY HALL.

At the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, an interesting collection of articles from the Friendly and Feejee Islands of the South Seas was exhibited on Thursday and yesterday for sale. They are *thankofferings* from the natives of the Friendly and Feejee Islands to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and have been recently brought over by the Rev. Walter Lawry on board the *John Wesley*. Many of these articles are of a singularly curious character. One of them, for instance, is the model of a "Mburi," or *Feejee Temple*, manufactured of cocoanut fibre, of which material, also, the immense rope mat, contributed by the King at the missionary meeting at Lakemba. His Majesty brought in the roll of mats and cloth upon his back, in procession, followed by singers and a hymn, "We'll follow the Lamb." The subscription is generally made up of clubs, mats, spears, clubs, shells, and bowls; pieces of sandal-wood, ladies' dresses, musquito curtains, bales of sinnet, fish-hooks, native flutes, &c. Among the assemblage, there is a sort of pandean pipe with five tubes. Much of the cloth has been beaten out from the bark of trees, and is fine as the finest cotton. The idols are rather symbols than images, such as elephants' and whales' teeth, which represent, indeed, the chief divinity. Fourteen small pieces of peacock's feathers, for instance, stand for Fakatemmuli, daughter of Tuibatakaiana and Halaigalanafi. The collection has been gracefully arranged by the ladies who presided at the sale. We cannot help singling out for their beauty some vases of a classical shape, and some exceedingly pretty drinking cups. Many cases and large trays for human flesh may likewise be mentioned as contrasts. But the cannibal propensities of the natives are now in process of extinction, under the influence of Christianity. Wooden pillows, made of bamboo, with well-ventilated wicker for sleeping in, attract as curiosities; as do also wooden knives and forks.

The printing-blocks made of bark for impressing cloth, with the ink used in the process, are also interesting objects. Some beautiful specimens of coral and shells would also doubtlessly find ready sale. Mats, particularly as the prices put on the most superb examples were very moderate. Fauga, a boy's game, was represented by a set of small quoits; and the class of female ornaments, by a necklace of shells. Youth, beauty, and religion were associated in the contemplation of such items; and we left the Bazaar with feelings of pleasure not unmixed with pious aspiration and hope.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 22.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Ledbury born, 1545. Alexander died, 1776.
TUESDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day. John Hampden died, 1643.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.
THURSDAY, 26.—Length of day 16h. 34m. George IV. died, 1830.
FRIDAY, 27.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.
SATURDAY, 28. Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
7 15 7 35	7 59 8 20	8 39 9 0	9 20 9 40	10 0 10 20	10 40 11 0	11 20 11 40

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS are issued at a SINGLE FARE, from all Stations between London, Peterborough, and Brandon to Yarmouth or Lowestoft, each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and are available for the Day only, and for Morning Trains only for returning. There are

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY. — The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS for periods of three, five, or seven years. All applications to be addressed, in the undersigned.

In cases unsome of the recent alterations in the Stamp Laws, sums not less than £100 will now be received in the Company

By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.
May 19, 1851.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every WEDNESDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 8.15 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 9.55 A.M.; returning at 5 P.M., and due in London at 7.45 P.M. Fares—First Class, 3s.; Second Class, 2s. 6d. Children under Three Years of Age, Free. Bishopsgate Station, May 4, 1851. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—Un CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE tous les MERCREDIS à Huit Heures et Quart du Matin, et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à Six Heures du Soir, et arrivera à Londres à Huit Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour—Ires Classe, 3s.; 2de Classe, 2s. 6d. Les Enfants, moins de trois ans, Gratis.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEN SONNTAG, vom 4ten MAI, 1851, an, wird ein SPEZIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr als Viertel Morgens, nach CAMBRIDGE abgehen, der um Fünf Minuten vor Neun in Cambridge ankommt. Der Zug wird um 5 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London ein viertel vor Acht ankommen.

Preise der Plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück:—1ste Classe, 3s; 2te Classe 2s; 3te Classe, 1s.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST.

Under the Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, and the Royal Duchess the PRINCESS ALICE.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

It having been ascertained that the Hospital is estimated its interest by the Governors, FIRST STONE OF NEW BUILDING, erected at the CITY ROAD, will be laid by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of JUNE, at Half-past One. His following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to act as

PATRONS OF THE CEREMONY:—

The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster
The Most Noble the Marquis of Ailesbury
The Right Hon the Viscount Maidstone, M P
The Right Hon the Earl of Mayo
The Right Hon the Earl Fitzwilliam
The Right Hon the Earl of Hardwicke, R N
The Right Hon Lord John Russell, M P, V P
The Right Hon the Viscount Palmerston, M P, G C B
The Right Hon Lord Robert Grosvenor, M P
The Right Hon Baron Rolfe
The Right Hon Sir John Pakington, Bart
The Right Hon Sir Lucas Pepys, G C B, G C H
The Right Hon Lord Kinnaird
The Right Hon Lord Ashley
The Right Hon Lord Leigh
The Right Hon Lord Overstone
The Hon Henry the Chevalier Bunsen
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor
Robert Weller Carden, Esq, Alderman and Sheriff
George Richmond Hodgkinson Fay, Sheriff
Lieut-Col the Hon Henry Fitzroy, M P
A number of Noblemen and Gentlemen have already signified their intention of being present to support his Royal Highness on the occasion.

Cards of admission to the Pavilion and dejeuner may be obtained (prior to June 18) on application to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 6, Liverpool-street.

RICHARD P. SLATE, Secretary.
6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury, May 22, 1851.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—MONDAY, June 23, the DUKE'S WAGER ARRANGEMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA. Tuesday, Love in a Maze, Pauline, and the Alhambra. Wednesday, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Thursday, the Wife's Secret, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Friday, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra. Saturday, the Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Alhambra.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 23, and every Evening during the Week, the Theatre, however, will open at Seven o'clock, with the Grand Spectacle of ST PATRICK'S ASCENSION; or, The Queen of France and England, which will be strongly enhanced by the addition of the Grand Spectacle of Lord Byron entitled MAZEPPA; or, The Wild Horse. The DARKNESS in the CIRCLE with the most talented troupe of Equestrians made and female, in the Kingdom. First week of the revival of the PERSEVERATIONS of Mr. BRIGGS; or, The Pleasures of Horse-keeping and Horse-dealing.—Doors open at half-past 6, to commence at 7. Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 to 4 daily.

MISS GODDARD begs to announce, her FIRST CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th June, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, Hanover-square, when she will be assisted by the most eminent artists. Tickets, 10s. each, may be had of all principal Music-sellers, and of Miss Goddard, 14, Clarendon Villas, Notting Hill.

MISS BASSANO and HERR KUHE beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square, on TUESDAY, JUNE, 1851. Vocalists, Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Rose Ellen Birch, Johannsen Bassano; Messrs. Sligel, Macchesi, Jules Stockhausen, Piechler, Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, Madame Farlah Alvars. Messrs. Ernst, Piatti, and Herr Kuhe, Conductors, Herr Eckert, Messrs. Brinley Richards, Robert Jones and Rodwell. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each. To be had of all principal Music-sellers; of Miss Bassano, 19, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, and of Herr Wm. Kuhe, 18, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 23, and MONDAY, JULY 7, at which he will be assisted by Sivori, Piatti, and Sainton, and Mr. Cipriani Potter; Mrs. C. Hayes and Herr Ernst are at early Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the Music Shops; Stalls for the Second Row of Messrs. Olliver, 41 and 42, New Bond street; and Messrs. H. Olliver, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 25, at HERTFORD; on Thursday, at St. Albans; on Friday, at Watford; on Wednesday, July 2, at Egham; and on Thursday, July 3, at New Brentford.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will repeat his popular Entertainment of the OVERLAND MAIL, with W. BEVERLEY'S DIORAMIC PAINTINGS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. JAMES'S.—Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s. To be had of Messrs. BAMS, Messrs. Chappell, and at the Rooms.

ERNST, SIVORI, SAINTON, LAUB, PIATTI, BOTTESINI, HILL, DELOFFRE, FAUER, and HALLE at the MUSICAL UNION, JUNE 24th (Director's Matinée), will play selections from the works of Haydn, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Hummel, Haydn, Mayseder, Mayer, Onslow, Spohr, and Mozart. Vocal pieces to be sung by Reichardt; accompanyist, Eckert.—Doors to open at Half-past Two Concert to begin at Three, and end at Half-past Five. Tickets for a Subscription of Ten Guineas, at CRAMER and Co's, Regent-street. No free admissions will be given.

J. ELLA, Director.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, COSTA.—FRIDAY next, JUNE 27th, the Fourth Performance of Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists: Miss G Hayes, Miss E. Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss M Williams, Mr. Lockey, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Formes. The Orchestra, the most extensive ever in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double-basses) nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 5s. Reserved, 3s; Central area (numbered seats), 10s 6d each, at the society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall, from 10 to 5, Charing-cross.

VOCAL SCIENCE.—At the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, JUNE 27, at Half-past Two o'Clock, Signor ANNELLI has the honour to announce that he will deliver a FOURTH LECTURE on VOCAL SCIENCE, and the Art of Forming and Cultivating the Voice, by a new and curious method, by which pupils can learn singing in half the usual time, and which has been approved by the first masters, including the high authority of Crescentini. The Lecture will be illustrated by Miss Livingstone and Miss Melville. Conductor, Sir Frederic Ouseley. Mr. Hill will perform "Souvenir des Operas" on the Pianoforte. Reserved Seats, 5s; Single Tickets, 3s; Family Tickets (for four), 10s. To be had, with the Syllabus and Plan of the "Method," at the professional Music Shops. Terms for Tuition—Single Lesson, One Guinea; Twenty-four Lessons, Twenty Guineas; Forty-eight Lessons, Twenty Guineas. Pupils in case of four at half the above terms.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Under the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT and her Graces the DUCHESS of RUTLAND.—Herr ALFRED MELLON, Director, will have the honour of giving THREE GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, on TUESDAY EVENING 24th, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th, and MONDAY, 30th of JUNE, when for the first time in this country, their newly-invented Instruments viz Harmoniecord, Orchestrion, Symphonion, Claviodulcion, and Trumpet-Attachment to Pianoforte—at Eight o'Clock precisely. For full particulars see Programme.—Stalls, 7s; Unreserved Seats, 5s; to the upper part of the hall, 2s 6d each. To be had at the hall, and of all principal musicsellers.

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—GREAT MUSICAL TREAT.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at EIGHT.—The talented COLLINS Family and Miss LUCAS will sing Trios, Duets, Songs, &c., by Miss Stabbach, Collins, Miss Victoria Collins. Performances upon the Grand Apollonicon. Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. Royal Music Hall, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE DE MONS, ROBIN, 28, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons Robin M and Madame Rallin, from Paris, whose late engagements at the Royal Italian Opera, by command of her Majesty and the Queen, at Windsor, on the 26th of April.—Every Wednesday, at half-past Two o'clock. A Matinée Performance.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE begs to announce, that, in consequence of the great success attending his extraordinary experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, they will be continued EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, until July 4th, which will positively be the last nights in London at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square. Doors open at Eight; commence at Half-past Eight. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Practical instruction given at 29, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

EVERY NIGHT. THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN LONDON.—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—Mr Macarlie Brown begs to announce, that, in consequence of the very brilliant success which has attended the CHINESE FESTIVALS and FEAST of LANTERNS on board the JUNK on the last week, the new and attractive additions to this most popular of all Exhibitions will be continued nightly. Illuminated Pagoda.—Unrivaled Band of Music and Grand Assault of Arms—Juggling and Nocturnatic Devices. Visitors wishing to join the dance on deck will be permitted to do so. Admission, One Shilling. The Day Exhibition of the Junk, with its Museum of Curiosities, open from Ten till Dusk.

MR. GOMPERTZ'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA, illustrating a Voyage through the ARCTIC REGIONS is now exhibiting at the PANTHEONEON, Argyll Street, Regent-street, and 59, ST MARTIN'S-LANE, conducting the spectator through Baffin's Strait, Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Barrow's Straits, to Melville Island. Admission daily at 3 and 8 o'clock; doors open half an hour previous. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s. Juveniles under 12 years of age and school, half-price.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and FALLS of NIAGARA. Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, the above astounding and interesting views. Admission, 1s. Both views, in one day, 1s 6d. Open from 10 till dusk. Also, the Panorama of the LAKE SCENERY OF ENGLAND, at four o'clock. Admission, 1s; to each circle 6d.

THE LAKE SCENERY OF ENGLAND.—The Series of twenty-four Pictures of the SCENERY of the LAKE DISTRICT, painted by J. B. PYNE, Esq., is now on view in the large gallery of Messrs. GRAVES and Co., Pall Mall, which has been engaged for the purpose. Admission on presentation of address card. Illustrated Catalogue, 2s 6d.

THE GREAT SACRED DIORAMA.—JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—The largest ever exhibited. The Figures life-size and all the objects of correspond in magnitude and grandeur. Painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLEY, from sketches taken there by Mr. W. A. BRADY, Esq. In order to give the public an opportunity of viewing this splendid work of Art, it will be exhibited only for a few days, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d. Open from 10 till dusk.

THE GREAT HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN HALL. The original and only Diorama painted by Mr. BEVERLEY, from sketches taken there by Mr. W. A. BRADY, Esq. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s 6d. Open from 10 till dusk.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, the GRAND MOVING DIORAMA of the OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, having been visited by more than 300,000 persons, will, in consequence of provincial engagements, be exhibited only a few days longer. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s. Open from 10 till dusk.

POLYORAMA, 309, REGENT-STREET, next door to the QUADRANT.—The present and only opportunity of viewing the Diorama of the DARDANELLES and BOSPHORUS is open daily at 12 3, and 8 o'clock. The performance is entirely changed every Monday morning, including the Pictures of Turkey in the Black Sea, and returning to Constant nople, views every object of interest in that celebrated city. The Panorama, by means of an ingenious contrivance of visiting this exhibition (owing to the peculiar construction of the amphitheatre), has reduced the public by 1s. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Schools, Half-price.—12, 3, and 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—At the MOST INTERESTING DETAILS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in time, be included one at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. The present Lectures are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS and CRYSTALS at the GREAT EXHIBITION, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. and on BAKEWELL'S PATENT COPYING TELEGRAPH, by Dr Hachenoffner.—The Rotation of the Earth, Exhibited by Foucault's Experiment.—A Lecture on the Diseases of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations.—Dissolving Views.—Diver and Diving Bell, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily from half-past 10 till 5, and every evening from 7 till half-past ten.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en ANGLAIS et FRANÇAIS.—Messrs. DELEY et Cie., Libraires et Agents de Publicité, 13, Regent-street, Londres, se chargent d'expédier aussi régulièrement que possible en France et sur tout les pays du Continent, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en ANGLAIS et en FRANÇAIS, ainsi que tous les Journaux et Recueils Périodiques publiés en Angleterre, aux prix auxquels ils sont vendus à Londres même. Remise libérale aux Libraires et Marchands de Journaux. Reçu à France, 13, Regent-street.

MINERALOGY, and its application to the ARTS.—The Four Remaining LECTURES, by PROFESSOR TENNANT, at the GREAT EXHIBITION, will be given at a quarter past four o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, in the Lecture-Room behind Turkey.—Ladies and Gentlemen are admitted to the Lectures on payment of 2s 6d each.

SCOTTISH FETE.—The ANNUAL GATHERING of the SCOTTISH SOCIETY will take place early in JULY. Further particulars will shortly be published. JOHN BOUCHER, Honorary Secretary.
Hanover Park, Peckham

LANGHAM BAZAAR, Langham-place.—This extensive and tastefully decorated BAZAAR, combining an ornamental aviary and flower department, will be OPENED for business on or about the 24th instant. Application for the remaining vacant stalls in the manner when applicants can view the premises and inspect the regulations.—Offices hours from Ten till Five.—July 17, 1851

THE LARGEST and FINEST ROSE-TREE in ENGLAND, being 16 feet high and 20 feet in circumference, now in full bloom, to be seen at SUNTON'S, Fulham, within twenty minutes' walk from Vauxhall Bridge, and six minutes' from Nine Elms Pier. A season 6d

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Second Annual Exhibition is now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

VAUXHALL.—MONSTER BALLOON ASCENT.—MONDAY next, JUNE 23d The veteran GREEN will make an ASCENT in his MONSTER NASSAU BALLOON, from the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL, on MONDAY next. This is the same Balloon that made the memorable trip to Weilburg in Germany which large number of scientific gentlemen. The Ascent will take place at half past seven precisely. Doors open at six. The only Balloon performance in London for which Vauxhall is no subscriber of will follow immediately after Mr Green's Ascent. Arbon's splendid Band for concert and Ball.—Admission, Half-a-crown.—Doors open at Eight; commence at Eight precisely.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—An ELEPHANT CALF and his MOTHER have been added to the elephant and are exhibited daily, together with the DROMEDARY and CAMEL presented by his Highness the Prince of Joinville. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at four o'clock on every Saturday until further notice.—Admission, 1s; Mondays, 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOT TOO OLD TO LEARN.—"The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor, 83, Eaton-square, London." An answer may be expected within a week

T H G, Loughborough.—For "Nichol's History of Leicestershire" HERALDICUS.—The arms of "Count Tonyn" are "Or, a lion, issuing out of three Hose rampt. or"

ODIE.—Sir John Jackson, Lieut-Colonel in the service of Charles I., was eldest son of Thomas Jackson, Esq. of Harraton, county Durham. He bore for arms, "Or a chev. indented gu. between three eagles' heads erased sa."

X Z X.—A handsome token having neither interest or value attached to it

ATLAS, Liverpool.—Charles II. and George II. five and two-guin a pieces are not worth more than a few shillings) than their intrinsic value

J S, Glasgow.—A quarter guinea. The meaning of the inscription is "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." "Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire"

W H.—Your two silver coins are dimes of Gordian II. and Gratianus, but neither of them are of any value

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Wansford.—The coin which you have of Augustus, of the second size (technically called "second brass"), is of no value

A CONSTANT READER, Romford, had better send his coins to Mr Webster, 37, Great Russell-street, Covent garden.

L S D.—Apply to a Stock-broker

SUBSCRIBER.—To the *New Zealand Journal* Received

EXCELSIOR Received

R F F, Somerton.—Thanks

J B, Bermondsey.—We cannot advise you

H W E. At Cable's Hotel, Kensington

F S, Lowestoft, is thanked

HAMAD and CATAB.—Received

PRETAGENES.—We have not the address

T S.—Apply to 10 Ackermann and Co., Strand

C S W, Worcester.—The time is not fixed

E S G, Wine-street, Bristol.—Received

M G.—From one upwards

W W W.—Declined

J S R, Landport.—The notice is illegal

D C I. should apply to a publisher

W G, Torquay.—We have not room

H H, Pentonville.—"Sun and Draughts"

A J C.—"Tetin point" is correct

A H P.—We have not the address

CLARENCE.—The Hon Sir

H A Received

A Y I C W. Has a rare game

T S.—The articles are inadmissible

G P R. We have not the address

E S G, Wine-street.—Received

DEVON.—Declined

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUPPLEMENTS.

THE Readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are respectfully informed, that we propose to complete the SUPPLEMENTS illustrative of the GREAT EXHIBITION in another series of SIX EXTRA NUMBERS, to be issued at intervals during the time in which the Exhibition shall remain open.

In addition to these Supplements, SEVERAL GRATUITOUS HALF-SHEETS and the LARGE VIEW of the INTERIOR (to complete the series of Views) will be published.

On SATURDAY next, JUNE 28th, will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, price SIXPENCE, an extra HALF-SHEET, GRATIS!

Announcements will be made from time to time of the Publication of the Double Numbers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

MR. COBDEN has brought forward his annual peace motion, and the Duke of Wellington has given his annual dinner to the officers who shared with him the "heat and burden of the day" of Waterloo. These two events occurred within four and twenty hours of each other, and both have passed over, without leaving any other traces behind them than certain columns in the newspapers, and pleasant recollections in the minds of those who, in one case, listened to the oratory of Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston; and who, in the other, partook of the hospitality of the gallant and illustrious Duke, and listened to the short matter-of-course speeches delivered after the removal of the table-cloth. Nothing, in fact, could be more satisfactory than either. Mr. Cobden moved an address, praying that her Majesty would direct Lord Palmerston "to enter into communications with the Government of the French Republic, and enter into a treaty to prevent a reality of warlike preparations in time of peace, and to promote a mutual reduction of armaments;" and Lord Palmerston showed very clearly that there was no necessity for any such proceeding, that Great Britain and France were excellent friends, that the armaments of France were matters of domestic police and not of foreign aggression, and that we had, in reality, nothing to fear from the present highly improved state of the armaments of Mr. Cobden—thought the period well chosen for expressing them—and, although he could not indulge the pleasing belief that the day had yet arrived when human passions would cease to influence the conduct of nations in their intercourse with each other, he was pleased to see the British House of Commons holding out in this way the right hand of fellowship to the world, and expressing to France more particularly the cordial sentiments, which are fortunately as general in England as they are well reciprocated in France. Mr. Cobden, on his part, was just as highly satisfied with Lord Palmerston as Lord Palmerston was with him; the motion was withdrawn, the affair was left entirely to Lord Palmerston's discretion, and the matter dropped, to the edification and satisfaction of all parties. Thus ended the first peace demonstration of the week.

The second peace demonstration was entirely a private affair, not intended for the public at all, though made known to them by

the caterers for the newspapers. But while the world at large has no right either to approve or condemn the greatest soldier of the age for dining once a year with his brave companions in arms, on an occasion peculiarly interesting to them, the English public, although they know it is no business of theirs, feel sincere satisfaction in reading the account of that annual celebration. They like to hear of it not by any means because they gloat over the idea of Waterloo, but because they rejoice to know that the men who gave peace to Europe and the world thirty-six years ago, is still hale and hearty, and in the full possession of his faculties, and to indulge the hope that he and his companions may yet be spared for many years to share in similar festivities—talking harmlessly of old battles, and not being required to take part in any new ones.

And now what moral should be drawn from these two celebrations? In the one case we have a man who talks of peace as an abstract proposition; and in the other we have a man who put an end to the most desolating and cruel war recorded in history, and thereby gave this country and Europe the leisure to work and thrive. The true philanthropist and the true soldier are both men of peace, and pursue the same object by different roads. Society cannot spare either at present. When the happy day arrives, that the members of the Society of Friends shall not find it necessary to rely upon those domestic soldiers, the police, for the protection of their property and persons—when individuals and nations shall not make brute force the ultimate arbiter of all disputes that admit of no other adjudication—when reason shall sway the minds of all men, as well as all communities—and when universal justice shall reign in the world—we shall be able to spare such men as the Duke of Wellington. In the meantime we wish all success and wide-spread prevalence to Mr. Cobden's admirable principles, and sincerely trust that the day will never dawn when Great Britain shall have no other or surer defence against the aggression or insult of a rapacious, unscrupulous, and ambitious neighbour, than the abstract justice of her cause. Offensive war is a crime and an abomination, but defensive war is a sacred duty; and holding these opinions, we earnestly pray, that, while the race of Cobdens may not fail, we may never be reduced to a scarcity of Wellingtons.

THE summary of the returns of the population obtained under the Census Act has been published, and will be found in another part of our Journal. To that official and valuable document we must for the present refer our readers, for the part culars of the movement of the population during the last ten years. We shall enter more at length into the subject in a future Number of this Journal, and shall from time to time, as further official details are published, direct the attention of our readers to the remarkable facts which they are certain to disclose. In the meantime we shall merely state, that, if the return be at first sight not so satisfactory as might have been expected, a brief examination of the circumstances of the period enables us to explain the diminished rate of increase, and justifies us in stating that the hopes of continued prosperity, and a continued increase of the means of comfortable subsistence f.r an increasing number of people are as great in 1851 as in 1841. For the population not to have room to grow, carries with it many disasters for the population to decline in numbers is replete with social misery. It is synonymous with starvation and death. We can say, with unmixed satisfaction, therefore, that our brief examination of the circumstances of the period justifies the conclusion that the population may, in the next ten years, increase faster than in the last, and be in the enjoyment of continually increasing supplies of food, of comfort, and luxuries, while knowledge and skill will be sure to increase in an equal, if not greater, proportion.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Royal children, continue in the enjoyment of perfect health. Her Majesty and the Prince have made almost daily visits to the Great Exhibition during the past week, generally arriving early at the Building, and retiring when the crowd became so dense to promenade with facility.

The departure of the illustrious guests who have enjoyed the Royal hospitality during the past month, has given the public another opportunity for the exercise of a private hospitality, which this week has been freely exercised. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, have been frequent guests at the Royal table.

The Queen and the Prince, frequently accompanied by the Royal children, have taken daily drives in the parks, and her Majesty has honoured the Opera with her presence twice during the week.

On Monday Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace. On the same afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and four, for Claremont, to visit the French Royal family. The Countess of Charlemont, General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie attended in another open carriage and four. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite returned to Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

On Wednesday the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen. His Majesty landed at Woolwich at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the *Vivid* steam-packet, commanded by Commander Smithett, from Ostend. The King was accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, the Comte de Flandre, and the Princess Charlotte. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and apparently more healthful than when he last landed at Woolwich. On landing he was received by a Royal salute from the field battery of Royal Artillery, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. Three of the Queen's equipages in waiting conveyed the King and family, and the Royal suite, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at five minutes past three o'clock. The Queen, with Prince Albert, received her august uncle, and the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flandre, and the Princess Charlotte, on alighting from their carriage. Soon after the King's arrival, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen to welcome her Royal relative.

The Viscountess Canning has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave his grand annual military banquet on Tuesday evening, at Holderness House, to the officers of his regiment, the 1st Life Guards. The entertainment was upon the same princely scale of magnificence marking similar celebrations on preceding anniversaries. The Marchioness of Londonderry had a ball the same evening, which was attended by 1200 leading members of the fashionable world. The noble Marquis entertained the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin at a grand dinner on Thursday. Lord Stanley and a large number of leading Irish peers and commoners were present.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday last, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. The *réunion* was attended by a brilliant circle of the fashionable world. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was among the early arrivals. The Prince came in company with the Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Mary of Baden).

Lady Ashburton gave a magnificent *bal costumé* on Wednesday night, at Bath House. The *réunion* was honoured with the presence of a very brilliant circle of the aristocracy, nearly a thousand members of the *haut ton* responding to her Ladyship's invitation. The ball commenced shortly after eleven o'clock, and nothing could possibly exceed the animation with which the whole affair went off. The noble hostess and her distinguished guests appeared to be equally delighted.

Miss Coutts gave a *bal costumé* on Monday night at her mansion, in Stratton-street. The company began to re- down at ten o'clock, and from that hour until after midnight there was a continual succession of arrivals. The saloons at length became so crowded that dancing was quite out of the question, and the brilliant assemblage were for some time reduced to the necessity of promenading—a matter itself of some difficulty. A large proportion of the costumes were the same as those worn at her Majesty's ball on Friday last. Miss Coutts was herself attired in a magnificent costume, studded with diamonds and precious sto e.

Lord Brougham has been suffering from illness since his return from the Continent.

The members of the Fox Club held their fifth meeting at Brookes's, on Saturday. Amongst those were present Hon. Mr. Mostyn, M.P., Lord Anson, M.P., Sir M. Cholmeley, M.P., Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Leicester, Lord Saye and Sele, Hon. Mr H. Duncan, Mr. A. Stephenson, Lord Sudeley, Mr. Alston, Lord J. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Stephenson, Sir G. Phillips, Sir R. Adair, Lord Foley, Lord Cremorne, Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P., Lord Charlemont, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

WATERLOO BANQUET.—The Duke of Wellington gave his customary grand banquet on Wednesday evening, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, to the officers of the army who served under him on that occasion. The muster of veterans who assembled at the banquet was little short of that last year, there being about seventy present. Amongst the guests were Prince Albert, the Marquis of Anglesea, Viscount Hardinge, the Earl of Cathcart, &c.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ANNUAL VISIT TO THE TRINITY HALL.—On Monday last (Trinity Monday), the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the corporation of the Trinity House, made his annual visit to the hall of that ancient corporate body at Deptford. After observing the ceremonies usual on these occasions, the Duke attended Divine service at St Nicholas Church, and in the evening presided at the annual dinner at Trinity House.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—A board of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers assembled at the hall in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, at ten o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets of the Practical Class, previous to the summer vacation. The examination lasted about three hours, and it is considered, several gentlemen cadets were passed as qualified for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday, at the City Court of Sewers, Sir Peter Laurie, attended with Mr. B. S. Phillips and Mr. Richard Williams, as a deputation from the committee with reference to the Peel statue, appeared in court for the purpose of explaining to the Commissioners that the committee had named two places as eligible for the bronze statue of the late illustrious senator Sir Robert Peel—one site was the western end of Cheapside, and the other the eastern end of the Royal Exchange. The deputation wished to know whether there would be any objection to their placing the statue upon the first-named site, as that appeared to be the most eligible to the members of the committee. Further information as to the size of the statue at the base and other technical details being required, the matter was dropped until the necessary information can be supplied to the Commissioners.

CLERICAL CONVERSAZIONE.—On Monday evening, a *conversazione* was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, in order "to afford foreign pastors and other religious foreigners opportunity to become acquainted with the clergy and such lay members of the Church of England as take special interest in its affairs." The attendance of English clergymen was numerous, while that of their foreign brethren was somewhat more scanty than was anticipated.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Mutual Assurance Society took place on Wednesday evening, at Bridge-street, Westminster. By the financial statement, it appeared that, over and above the year's expenditure, there were locked in bank £203. Their Graces the Archbishop of York and Canterbury were re-elected patrons for the ensuing year, and the Lord Bishop of London president. The Committee-of-Management for the ensuing year, and the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Archdeacon Hale, Archdeacon Sinclair, Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Ebrington

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

COSTUMES WORN BY

THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE. LORD PEVERSHAM. LADY ASHBURTON. THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN. MADAME VAN DER WEYER.

COSTUMES WORN BY

MR. PEMBERTON LEIGH. LADY AUGUSTA HARE. OFFICERS OF THE 4TH DRAGOONS. LADY MIDDLETON. THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD

COSTUMES WORN BY

COUNTESS OF STRALHEIM. LADY ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD. MRS. DANIELL. BARON BRUNNOW. BARONESS BRUNNOW.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S COSTUME BALL.

THE State Ball, so graciously designed by her Majesty the Queen to give an impetus to the trade of the metropolis, took place on Friday last, the 13th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

The company began to set down at twenty minutes before nine o'clock—and continued to arrive in one uninterrupted stream for more than two hours.

Among the earlier arrivals was Miss Burdett Coutts, who displayed some magnificent jewels. Miss Coutts had, on, among other ornaments, a broad band of emeralds and diamonds, worn in the same manner as a gentleman's baldrick, over the right shoulder to the left hip, where it terminated in a very large clasp of diamonds, used to fasten back the dress, which was open in front, and displayed the petticoat. Mrs. John Townley wore a very elegant costume of cloth of gold, trimmed with bows of purple ribbon and pearls.

The Marchioness of Londonderry's costume was exceedingly splendid. A girdle of diamonds, and a diamond border or berthe, on the top of the corsage, were among the profuse display of jewels on this magnificent dress, which was of exquisitely beautiful embroidered cloth of gold. The headdress was also remarkably elegant, and a perfect blaze of precious stones.

The national costumes of the Turkish Minister, his *attaché* the Prince A. de Vogoride, and that of M. de Lodorizki (a very beautiful Greek dress), produced a great effect from their singularity in such an assemblage. Among the dresses, not of our own Court, though of the same period, were those of Lord Ernest Brace, who wore an extremely *recherché* dress of a Venetian nobleman; Lord Holland, who wore a dress apparently Venetian, a long mantle completely enveloping the figure, of a material resembling Utrecht or uncut velvet, on cloth of gold, and a square velvet cap edged with fur.

Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England, appeared in the costume of Chief Justice Hale, and Baron Parke wore the dress of a judge of the time.

The American Minister appeared in the costume of John Winthorp, Governor of one of the New England colonies from 1657 to 1676.

Count T. Bigelow Lawrence represented Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, governor and proprietor of his Majesty's colony of Maryland. In America, and wore a doublet and trunks of crimson velvet, heavily embroidered in gold, trimmings of blue and white satin.

The suite of State-rooms thrown open for this Ball were the Green Drawing-room and its ante-room, the Throne-room, the Picture Gallery, Ball-room Saloon, Yellow Drawing-room, the Music Library, and the Garter-room. These beautiful apartments were illuminated and decorated in a manner to display their magnificence and their artistic treasures with the most consummate effect. A throne was erected for her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the middle of the west side of the Throne-room. Seated on this throne, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert received their numerous and distinguished guests at the commencement of the Ball.

The Throne-Room and the Ball-Room were appropriated to dancing, temporary orchestras being erected in each room for the quadrille bands. The Garter-room and Green Drawing-room were set apart for refreshments during the evening, and supper was served in the State Dining-room.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain to the Throne-room.

The guests then walked in procession up the whole length of the room, making an obeisance before the Throne, and passing into the Picture Gallery, from the entrance in the west side of the apartment. This being concluded, a Herald of Arms, the Hon. Leopold Ellis, in the full costume of his office at this period, followed by four pages of four national quadrilles—Lord Vaughan, Hon. Seymour Egerton, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Mr. Fraser, each in the characteristic dress of the nation represented—entered the Throne-room, and approaching her Majesty, made a profound reverence. The Herald and Pages retired, and joined the national quadrilles assembled in the adjoining apartments.

The orchestra now commenced playing a march, and the Spanish quadrille entered the Throne-room, preceded by their page.

This was followed by the French quadrille, preceded by their page, Lord Richard Grosvenor).

This was followed by the Scotch and the English quadrilles, respectively headed by the Marchioness of Stafford and the Marchioness of Allesbury.

Each quadrille advanced to the Throne and tendered its homage to the Queen When all the quadrilles had performed her Majesty, the Polonaise opened by the English and Scotch quadrilles dancing together. The next dance was that of the French and Spanish quadrilles. The four national quadrilles having danced, lines were formed by ladies of the English and Scotch quadrilles, and by those of the French and Spanish quadrilles, who advanced to the Throne and made their reverence.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were now conducted to the Ball-room, where the magnificent music of Wilton's quadrille was danced.

The intricate country dances having been performed, the general company prepared for the usual dances.

Her Majesty danced the Polonaise with Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. His Royal Highness Prince Albert danced with her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk.

The splendour and brilliant effect of the costumes of the gentlemen was remarked on all sides. The waving feather, the gay colours, the flowing curls, and the splendid embroidery, the studied elegance and ruffle, the flitting streamers of ribbon, and the highly-picturesque baldrics, gave a colour and variety to the scene, strongly in contrast with the usual sombre effect produced by the universal black dress usually worn by gentlemen at balls.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward) to the supper-room, and, on returning to the Ball-room, her Majesty danced with the Prince of Leiningen.

Before the conclusion of the ball, a Highland reel was danced by a number of Scottish ladies and gentlemen; her Majesty and all the company playing the Scotch tunes. After which, at ten minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the State apartments. The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Queen's other guests in waiting soon afterwards left the Palace. Dancing ceased, and this most magnificent Royal *fête* was brought to a close. About three o'clock the whole of the company had departed.

Our Artists have engraved the Ball-room, and the following costumes:—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty wore a correct Adelaide dress of the Court of Louis XIV., imported from France by Charles II. The skirt of the dress was of rich grey watered silk, trimmed with gold and silver lace, and ornamented with bows of rose-coloured ribbon, tastefully disposed of diamonds. The front of the dress was open, and displayed another dress of cloth of gold, embroidered in a shell pattern in silver, scalloped and trimmed with silver fringe. The gloves and shoes were embroidered admirably with roses and *fleurs de lis* in gold. Her Majesty wore on the front of the body of her dress four large pear-shaped emeralds, of an immense value. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a small gold crown placed on the top of the head, and a large emerald set in diamonds, with pearl drops on the side of the head, the hair behind was gathered with pearls.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT

The Prince Consort wore a coat of rich orange satin brocaded with gold, and with a green sprig, the leaves being of green velvet, embroidered in gold and silver, with pink satin roses; he wore upon the shoulder, A baldric of gold lace, embroidered with silver, and edged with a fringe of pink silk and silver bullion, part of the sword. The breeches were of crimson velvet, with pink satin gold lace. Stockings of lavender silk, each of white silk and gold fringe. The waistcoat of the dress was composed of materials of British manufacture. The beautiful silk for the coat, the beauty of which could not be surpassed in any country, was manufactured in the town of Spitalfields, in the county of Middlesex. The lace on the sleeves, which is larger than the arm has four gold Spanish lace turning up round it. The cuffs are square, flap on the shoulders, and trimmed with lace very much like the lace. There are in front a number of large, trimmed down the side and round with broad bands of dead gold, striped down at intervals of about five inches, all the way round the skirt, with gold lace. At each a yard to the hem are rosettes of velvet ribbon, edged with gold lace. The waistcoat is of gold cloth, trimmed about half way up with gold fringe; over an elaborate and antique satin, is formed by gold lace, from which hung a deep fringe of grey silk, with black and gold tassels of different lengths. The robe was lined with fur-coloured satin, grey, and a half length, embroidered at the back with black and gold trimmings, with a deep gold fringe, and bows of rose-de-Chine ribbon.

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE.

Robe and train of brown velvet, lined with pink satin looped back with pearls; corsage of old point lace, with a deep point of white satin, trimmed with blonde lace, with a fretwork of silver and silver fringe, having on it a design of leaves and tracery in gold, with pearl flowers.

MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.

A dress of the fashion of the Court of Louis XIV. Robe and train of blue Gobbi moire, trimmed down the skirt with gold lace and ground waved, and bows of crimson satin ribbon; the body and sleeves were striped with gold, and trimmed with fine guipure lace, stomacher of diamonds, ornamented with a petticoat of Indian cloth of gold, trimmed with crimson and gold lace, apron of fine old guipure, over crimson satin, trimmed with gold fringe. Headdress, diadem, and other ornaments of diamonds and pearls, and a veil spotted with gold

LORD FEVERSHAM.

A suit of crimson velvet and satin.

LADY ASHBURTON.

(As Madame de Pompadour)

Green taffetas petticoat, embroidered all over with gold and precious stones—amethysts, emeralds, and rubies—in the most elegant manner, and bordered with gold fringe, gold lace, and burred with cherry satin looped up in each side with superb sprays of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and pearls. The body covered with bouquets of emeralds, diamonds, and pearls. The ballad is designed, with cherry satin bands, trimmed with diamonds and sprays of diamonds, rubies, and pearls at the back of the hair.

THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

His Serene Highness wore a coat of black velvet, the cuffs of gold brocade edged with gold lace, the skirt of the coat and the cuff ornamented with gold buttons; the waistcoat of gold brocade; the breeches of black velvet, which also came down the shoes, the stockings of red silk, and the gloves ornamented with gold fringe. A gold baldric was worn diagonally round the body, trimmed with gold lace and enriched by white and red feathers placed alternately; bows of orange ribbon were placed on the shoulder, and also tied the brooches at the knees and the shoes. The Prince wore the star of the Order of the Garter

MADAME VAN DE WEYER.

Robe and train of gold-coloured satin, lined and faced with black velvet, en revers with rows of pearls, and caught up with pearl brooches, corsage of the same, trimmed with black velvet and pearls to correspond, and bouquets of diamonds; petticoat of white satin, trimmed with a very handsome guipure lace, looped down with bouquets of pearls.

MR. PEMBERTON LEIGH.

An elegant suit of purple velvet

LADY AUGUSTA HARE.

A costume composed of a satin robe de Chêne coloured, trimmed with two rows of guipure and pearls; the manches of white moiré antique, trimmed all round with silver—in front of the manches a bouquet of rose de Chêne, bows of satin ribbon, and pearls; body trimmed with a berthe of pearls.

LADY MIDDLETON.

(As the Countess of Carlisle, temp. Charles II.)

A costume composed of grey satin and silver, ornamented with three bordures of white jet lace and cherry silk; in front of the skirt a rich chevaline of amethysts, pearls, and diamonds; the manches of black velvet, lined with cherry satin, embroidered down the seam with white jet lace, the body covered with rows of amethysts, pearls, and diamonds. Black velvet head-dress, with cherry feathers, pearls, and diamonds

THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD,

As the leader of the Scotch quadrille, wore a costume of Pomona green silk glace, barred with silver lace, the design of which was in a rich and descending scale, the flounce half the breadth, just above the silver, giving scope for a bouffe of the fine lawn full and elastic, heavy which were tied with white and gold ribbons; the corsage being unbuttoned from the throat, displayed a deep French waistcoat of cherry satin, richly trimmed with silver, and having broad flat gold buttons, very large; the skirt, full as that of a riding habit, was pink satin, and richly ornamented with silver fringe and gold lace, the sleeves being loose, broad-brimmed hat, with the pink and white feathers resting softly round it, the gay flutter of the bow of ribbons streaming from each shoulder, and the graceful riding whip thrown in the hand, gave the costume a very piquant character.

THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE,

As the English quadrille, wore a robe as it were, with rose coloured and gold ornaments.

LADY ADELAIDA FITZALAN HOWARD,

In the French quadrille, wore white satin dress, with bows of light blue ribbon; the under skirt of cloth of gold, trimmed with silver fringe.

MRS. DANIEL.

Costume of rich Jonquil satin, tastefully arranged with pearls; the facings of rich satin; body and sleeves of magnificent lace.

BARON BRUNNOW.

His Excellency the Russian Minister wore a remarkable costume, being the dress of a Russian Ambassador of the year 1600. It was composed of a rich cloth of green velvet, with bows of gold lace, and gold buttons in front; and an under kaftan of silver cloth having in front a double row of flowers, separated with bars of velvet colour, with a fine border of gold. Sword in united by gold and green velvet, and suspended from a sash of crimson and gold. The cap of green velvet, with sable fur, fastened in front with a large diamond ornament, having a very handsome ruby in the centre, the boots of yellow Russian leather. His Excellency wore both the Jewel and the star of a Russian order of knighthood, and his brilliants

BARONESS BRUNNOW.

The Baroness wore a costume of great and peculiar magnificence, of the Louis Quatorze style. The train was of dark red velvet, trimmed with gold lace, at top and with satin, and the skirt in front of white satin bows of the same, the lace going round in the middle of the bouffes was of gold tissue, and shone in or contrast with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and also with large sprays of the same gems; the petticoat was of white satin, richly trimmed in front resembling from her top to the bottom and covered with the same precious stones as the skirt, and a deep row of lace going round the bottom of the petticoat, on one side a rose of the same colour, as the train, and on the other side an ornament of diamonds and other gems.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE flood of visitors seems now to have set in in good earnest, and the pressure daily augments and over-crowding is said, and for Whitsun week being over, every one seems bent upon making up the deficiency by adding to the crowd. On Monday, the number of visitors reached to 7999, and on Tuesday, upwards of 70,000; and when these two days' receipts of the preceding shilling days. In fact, the £vh b thus keeps up its mysterious character, and baffles calculations of an ordinary kind. The class of visitors this week has been essentially different from that of the previous one, the great mass being of the artizan instead of employed. But, from all we can learn, there is every probability that each day will have its own due admixture of both. Manufacturers are making arrangements for closing their works at a stated period, thus allowing the workpeople to come up in a body. Many of these gentlemen have availed themselves of the Whitsun-week to visit town, to arrange for the better accomodation of their hands' wishes, and have been edified by the crowds of those very hands passing leisurely defrayed by the manufacturers, in aid of the funds arising out of the entire formed, where large bodies of workpeople are employed, for the purpose of making a provision to suit the big great of the year. Such would be the means of inducing provident habits in the worker, and suggested liberality to the employer, which may have a lasting influence in the future relations wherein they will stand to each other.

The "gem" mania continues. The Duke of Devonshire's hawk, a model of a bird beautifully executed with precious stones of various colours, and of a value approaching £30,000, has been added to Indian collection. The great diamond has been the subject of an experiment by which it was expected its beauties would be more developed than in days of old. The whole of the fittings were boxed up in deal planks and crimson cloth. A gas light was introduced to illuminate "the mountain" but, after all the trouble, it could not be got to display itself in a satisfactory manner. The mysterious-looking arrangements attracted greater crowds than the diamond had formerly done, to the crystal cage stands as before.

The magnificent present of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has arrived, but how to arrange it to advantage is a question of some moment. "Wanted, an Elephant," was an advertisement which appeared in the *Times* of Monday last, and in the columns of a newspaper; for how to show a howdah without a suitable form to fix it upon, was a point which puzzled those who had got over so many difficulties. A basket-carriage, with the howdah on the top, would make a sticker "dummy," to carry, probably, one of the most interesting objects of the whole Exhibition. Gold and precious stones, silk, native calico furniture, silver poles, and golden umbrellas, are among the items of the magnificent gift to our beloved Queen.

The Maharajah of Travancore has followed the Nawab Nazim's example, and sent his present to her Majesty. This consists of a magnificent ivory throne and footstool, wonderfully carved, and studded with diamonds and rubies. Thus the riches and interest of the Exhibition are almost hourly on the increase. Additional examples of sculpture, too, have been placed in the Nave; the trees have been duly washed and watered, a most important point, if the beauty they add to the effect of the Crystal Palace is to be preserved, and promised to contribute now works, but have failed to do so; but Mr. Frank Mori, Mr. Edward Flower, and Mr. Stegall have successfully entered the field. The performance of Gounod's "Sanctus" (twice), the "Hallelujah Chorus" (twice), and a Motett and "Libera me," by the gifted composer of "Sappho," would alone have stamped Mr. Hullah's undertaking as entitled to the highest eulogium.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Choral Fund, established in 1827, under her Majesty's patronage, gave their annual concert in aid of Affected and Distressed Musicians, and their Widows and Orphans, at the Hanover square Rooms, last Monday evening. Handel's "Messiah," Mozart's "Ave Verum," Dr. Bishop's "With Mirth," Haigrove's principal violin, and Mr. Turle as organist, was performed. The principal vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Kearns, Miss Dolby, Mr. Donald King, Mr. F. Bodda, and Mr. H. Phillips.

M. Bil ot's second classical concert of pianoforte and vocal music took place at the Hanover Rooms, on Monday morning, assisted by Madame Thilion and M. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Blagrove, and Signor Piatti. The concert began by Sonata in A, Haydn's piquant Caprice in C, Dussek's fine sonata in C minor, and masterly studies by W. S. Bennett, Hunsell, Chopin, Moscheles, and Thalberg. Madame Thilion's singing of Vivier's touching "Le Retour du Marin," was exquisite.

Mr. Cooper, the accomplished violinist, had a classical chamber concert on Monday, at the Mortimer street Rooms, with the assistance of Sainton, Hill, Oppenheim, and Sturdaee Bennett. Mr. Cooper played Mozart's sonata in B flat, No. 4

The Royal Music-Hall, Lowther Arcade, under the title of Grand National Concert, on agreeable programme was provided last Monday: in which the talents of the Collins family, the Lockwood family, Misses Mossett, Eyles, Jolly, and Messrs. Collins and Le Brun were included.

At the fourth extra *matinée* of the Musical Union, last Tuesday, Ernst, Halle, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti were the able executants. The scheme comprised Beethoven's Quartet in D, No. 3, and Mozart's in E minor, Op. 89, with the pianoforte and violin sonata in F of the latter; and pianoforte solos by Chopin, Weber, and Mendelssohn. The Directors' *matinée*, next Tuesday, will include the rare celebrities of Joachim.

The third concert of the Whittington Lyric Club took place last Monday, under Mr. Shonbridge's direction, with Mr. J. M. Wingrave as pianist. The selections included Beethoven's and mathias's by Spofforth, Elliott, O. Gibbons, Horsley, Webbe, Bishop, T. Cooke, Dr. Clarke, and Beale

Guido Regondi and M. Kuhlmark, the pianist, presented a very attractive morning concert last Saturday, at Beethoven Rooms, at which a numerous and fashionable company were present. Regondi, as a guitarist and concertinist, is a first-rate player; the popularity of the concertina is mainly owing to his exquisite refined style of execution. The vocal pieces included the admirable singing of Sivori, Piatti, and Botticini, three of the lions of the season, on their respective instruments; Miss Catherine Hayes, who sang charmingly an aria, composed for her by Balfe, "Come pur ameno," and a song, "The Dew," by Chaminade; the Misses Pyne, Signor Marras, and Bottoni, Mr. Whitworth, and Herr Mengis. Miss Louisa Pyne's "Cease your framing" was quite equal in brilliant execution to any of the florid displays of the foreign artists of the day. Mr. Frost was the accompanyist.

A *matinée littéraire et musicale* was given on Wednesday, at Staff wi-house, by M. Stanislas David, with the special and kind permission of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and under the patronage of her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchesses of Norfolk, Sutherland, and Argyll, the Marchionesses of Douro, Staff rd, and Kildare, and the Countess of Jersey. M. David declaimed several pieces of poetry, including that by Victor Hugo, "L'Ange et l'Enfant." We shall publish in our next Number an Engraving of the Gallery of Paintings, in which the *matinée* took place. Owing to the non-appearance of Madame Viardot at the Royal Italian Opera, she was prohibited by her engagement from singing anywhere at pub lic concerts until after her *début*, and Miss Catharine Hayes was therefore her substitute, Mdlle. Rachel reciting a scene from "Athalie." M Lovasor singing two of his comic scenes, and Mdlle. Meara performing some of Chopin's pieces on the pianoforte

Mr. Benson, of the Temple, a tenor singer of classic taste, gave an evening concert, on Wednesday, at the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchesses of Norfolk, Sutherland, and Argyll, the Marchionesses of Douro, Staff rd, and Kildare, and the Countess of Jersey. M. David declaimed several pieces of poetry, including that by Victor Hugo, "L'Ange et l'Enfant." We shall publish in our next Number an Engraving of the Gallery of Paintings, in which the *matinée* took place. Owing to the non-appearance of Madame Viardot at the Royal Italian Opera, she was prohibited by her engagement from singing anywhere at pub lic concerts until after her *début*, and Miss Catharine Hayes was therefore her substitute, Mdlle. Rachel reciting a scene from "Athalie." M Lovasor singing two of his comic scenes, and Mdlle. Meara performing some of Chopin's pieces on the pianoforte

Mr. Benson, of the Temple, a tenor singer of classic taste, gave an evening concert, on Wednesday, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, assisted by Messrs Birch, Dolby, and Phillips, Signor Marchesi and Mr. Phillips Mr. W. S. Bennett (piano), Mr. Willy (violin), Mr. Lucas (violoncello), Mr Richardson (flute), with Mr. Lindsay Sloper as conductor

The popular and accomplished contralto, Miss Dolby, and the able pianist, Mr.

Lindsay Sloper, gave their annual morning concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage. The two *bénéficiaires* afforded highly gratifying examples of their ability. Ernst and Bottesini, Mr. Willy, Mr Lucas, M. Schimon, Misses Birch, Mdlle. Granmann, Herr Stigelli, Herr Reichart, and Herr Stockhausen, were included in the programme.

Messrs H. and R Blagrove had their second quartet concert, at the Mortimer-street Rooms, on Friday evening, assisted by Miss Thornton, Herr Pauer, Clementi, and Lucas.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, at Exeter-hall, Haydn's "Creation," under Costa's direction, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, as principal singers, for the second time.

A congress of concertinaists was held yesterday morning at Willis's Rooms, at Mr. G. Case's concert, who secured the co-operation of Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pyne, Mrs. A. Stone, Miss Case, Mr R. Blagrove, Miss Hall, Mr. Luke, Master Ward, Mr. J Case, Mr. Buckland, &c.

Next Monday will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, the first of Mr. Brinley Richard's *matinées*, Mr. Milne's Scottish *soirée*, and Mr. John Parry's entertainment.——On Tuesday will be Miss Bassano and Herr Kuhe's morning concert, the meeting of the Musical Union, and Herr Kauffman's concert.——On Wednesday will be the first evening concert of the young and gifted *pianiste*, Miss Goddard.——On Friday will be M. Szekely's second pianoforte *soirée*, Miss Chandler's concert, and Mrs W. Sinclair's Jacobite Minstrels of Scotland, at the Music Hall; and the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall.——On Saturday will be the second *matinée* of Miss Ellen Day and Mr. John Day.

Mrs. Anderson's annual morning concert took place yesterday at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, a notice of which will appear in our next publication.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

After ten performances of *Zerline*, in Auber's "Corbeille d'Oranges," Mdlle. Alboni re-appeared at the Parisian Grand Opera as *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," in which a new tenor, M Chapuis, made his *début*, as *Jean of Leyden*. He has a very fine voice, but is an indifferent actor, and the music of the "Prophète" is too high for him.

Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" continues its successful career.

Ronconi, at the end of his London engagement, will make his first appearance at the Grand Opera in Paris.

MR THACKERAY'S FOURTH LECTURE.

The subjects of this discourse were Gay and Pope. The former was treated more in connexion with the latter than independently. The description given by Gay of the lovers in the storm was much admired by Pope, who was the most refined and polished of writers. He, however, borrowed from all available sources, even cadences from other poets. He practised imitation early; and, by private reading, supplied the defects of his education. His childhood studies are like a fairy dream. When seventeen years old he addressed love-letters to a Lady M——. They were written in a most objectionable style. In other respects his correspondence is delightful. We live, in his letters, in the finest company in the world. We learn from them how truly great men look upon the world; how large their view; how different in comprehensiveness from that of ordinary men. Mr. Thackeray advised young men to cultivate the company of their betters in books and life. The love and friendship of Pope and his friends was incomparable for its warmth and fidelity. To name Pope's friends is to name the best men of his time. These great men spake of one another greatly. Each circle was proud of its chief. Dryden held his court at Will's, Pope at Button's. He could not remain as he began, a retainer of Mr. Addison. They were not wrong in disliking each other, but only obeyed a natural instinct. It was natural that Addison should doubt Pope's Greek, and believe in Tickell's, whom he had assisted. Mr. Thackeray then read Pope's celebrated verses on Atticus, which verses afflicted Addison much, and fixed the only stain on his character that it ever suffered. Addison should be painted, like St. Sebastian, with that arrow in his bosom. Pope was the only wit of his day who was not fat. By their punch and potations their lives were shortened, while their waistcoats were enlarged. Pope's friends were all the most polite and accomplished of his day. They reverenced his mother, because to do so pleased him. Her letters to him, in the midst of his literary fame, sent him her daily prayer and blessing.

Pope was incapable of fear, and despised the dunces of his time, who, like Dennis, called him an ape and an ass, and ridiculed his personal infirmities. Pope's sensibility, however, was extreme; and the revenge he took in "The Dunciad" tended to the damage of the literary character and profession. Pope in it despises poverty, depreciates the literary calling, and associated it for ever with rags and beggary. Obloquy has followed it ever since, owing to Pope's libels and wicked wit.

Mr. Thackeray concluded his lecture by reciting the final lines of "The Dunciad," on which he pronounced an eloquent eulogium.

The room was not quite so crowded as on the previous occasion.

THE LITERARY GUILD.

On Wednesday evening, a performance of Sir Bulwer Lytton's amateur comedy took place in the large hall of the Hanover-square Rooms. The stage was erected in the western portion; the fittings-up were the same as at Devonshire House, but proved somewhat too small for the space, particularly the proscenium, which was not above half the height of the walls. The audience numbered about five hundred persons, and the acting qualities of the play were better illustrated than on former occasions. Another performance will take place on the 2d July.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A series of lectures were commenced last Monday at this institution, by the chemical professor, Mr. Pepper, "On the Minerals and Crystals at the Great Exhibition." After explaining the intention of the course, he commenced with the valuable gems, the diamond, the ruby, the pearl, and stated that, considering those represented the most beautiful creation of the mineral kingdom, it could be no matter of surprise that people sought after them rather than visiting a collection of rare animals or flowers. The learned professor stated that he was greatly indebted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, who had kindly lent, to illustrate the lecture, several thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, rubies, and other precious gems, which were all shown to great advantage by the oxy-hydrogen light. The mode of finding, grinding, and polishing were all [illegible] interest, which were fully discussed; and the Professor concluded his illustrations by two most satisfactory though simple experiments. Within two bottles of oxygen were placed common charcoal and the diamond, both being [illegible] heated, when red hot, carbonic acid gas was the product in both cases, shown by the water becoming milky. The lecture was well attended, and the audience appeared highly gratified by the learned professor's labours.

COURT OF CHANCERY AND JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL.—The Government bill brought forward by Lord John Russell to improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, and in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, has been printed. There are 20 clauses in the measure, and its principal features were explained on Thursday night. It is to be read a second time on Friday. Two additional judges, at £6000 a year, are to be appointed. The Lord Chancellor, instead of £14 000, as Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Lords, is to have £10,000 a year, and the Master of the Rolls £6000. The extra expense is to be paid out of the dividends arising from the Suitors' Fund. The equity judges are to give their attendance at the House of Lords. There is a blank in the bill respecting the annuities to be given to the judges on their resignation. The jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor in bankruptcy is to be given to the Court of Appeal under this bill. According to a late return, the arrears in the Court of Chancery, at Hilary Term last, numbered 983 appeals, demurrers, causes, and claims.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—From the number of distinguished foreigners now in England and on their way to visit the Grand Exhibition, it is presumed that the approaching meeting of the British Association at Ipswich will be attended by many more eminent men of every continental nation than have ever yet been present on a similar occasion. The ready railway communication with London will also contribute to augment the influx, and continue the intercourse throughout the busy week. The celebrated organic chemist, Professor Liebeg, has, we learn, already arrived with another scientific friend, and taken up his abode with Mr. George Ransome, one of the local secretaries, owing to whose zealous efforts the assemblage for the year was fixed at Ipswich.

MARGATE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—The Court of the Leathersellers' Company have recently voted a donation of 25 guineas towards the funds of this valuable institution—an example which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by other corporate bodies in this city.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The treasurer of King's College Hospital has just received the handsome legacy of £200 from the late T. H. Bradshaw, Esq.; and a further sum of £100 from the executors of the late Frederick Robinson, Esq., forming a most seasonable addition to the funds of the institution, situated as it is in a densely-populated neighbourhood, and being entirely dependent upon voluntary bounty.

WILLS.—The will of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, K G.H. of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeen, second son of the late Earl of Fife, has been proved in London and Edinburgh. From his immense possessions, townlands and fisheries, he leaves annuities to his widow and daughters, and the residue to his eldest son.—The will of Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, and of Baron de Grenus, have been proved in London.—Mr. John Clancy, late of Reading, formerly of Turnstile, London, who died in April last, possessed of £25,000, besides freeholds, has bequeathed upwards of £4000 to Catholic institutions, £600 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, £200 to the Reading Dispensary, and £200 to the Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. The widow takes the principal part of the property; but he leaves the residue to be divided, one third to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, one fourth to the Reading Dispensary, and the remaining shares equally between the Charity School for Poor Catholics in Reading and the Society for the Relief of Aged, Infirm, and Distressed Catholics of the Reading district.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.—The Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the state of charities in this country, in their report, state that the number, great and small, is 28,810, and the aggregate income £1 [illegible].

The anniversary of the French Republic was celebrated by the French citizens of Panama, on the 4th of May, by a banquet in the Town Council House, M. Cazette, the French Consul presiding. The absence of the American Consul, Mr. Corwine, gave rise to a brief difficulty, but on the representations of M. Cazette, harmony was soon restored.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.—Stale-mate constitutes a drawn game in this country

F. C.—You are in error. The beautiful problem in our last cannot possibly be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves

ST. EDMUNDS.—Perhaps you are right. The suggestion shall be submitted to the author

ST. ANDREWS.—We are ignorant of the game

R. F. D., Dublin.—Now under consideration

H. M.—If it can be done in *three* moves, it is worthless; but you have not shown how

MYSTICUS.—The Work on "End-games," by Kling and Horwitz, together with "The Chess-Player's Handbook," may be got through any bookseller of your city. The first is published by Skeet, at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, and the latter by Bohn, of Covent-garden

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 385, by Argent, Phiz, Philo-Chess, Mungo, R D, Peter, Le T, Sub, M T L, ἐγγὺς, Dunkston, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 386, by F G R, M P, are correct

*** The majority of our Answers to Chess Communications must stand over until next week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 383.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3d	P takes Kt	4. R takes P	K to Q B 4th
2. B to K B sq	P takes Kt (ch)	5. R to K 4th—Double check, and Mate	
3. K to Q B 2d	P to K 7th		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 384.

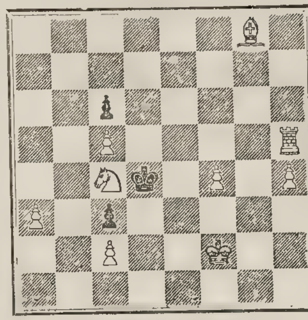
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3d (double ch)	K to K 5th	3. Q to K 3d (ch)	K takes Q
2. Kt to K B 2d (ch)	K to K B 5th	4. R to K 5th	P takes R (a)
		5. B to K Kt 5th—Mates	

WHITE.	BLACK
(a) 4.	K to B 5th
5. Kt to Q 3d—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 387.

By W. GILBY, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The matches are fast approaching completion. Since our last report, the whole of those in the provincial contest have been brought to a close, and the four prizes awarded respectively to—

1. Mr. Boden, of Hull.
2. Mr. Ranken, of Oxford.
3. Mr. Hodges, of Reading.
4. Mr Brian, of Oxford.

The play in these contests has more nearly come up to the average standard of the competitors' skill than that in the more important matches for the general prizes, and, upon the whole, may be taken as a tolerably accurate test of their relative capacities. We regret we cannot say as much for that in the greater struggle, where, through the error of having so few games in each match, some of the very finest players were "dis-seated" almost before the fight began, and, among those that remain, there is every chance, according to present appearances, that the prizes will be distributed in an inverse ratio to the skill of the combatants.

Up to the time of our writing, the second section of matches has been concluded, victory declaring herself in favour of

Staunton	over	Horwitz
Anderssen	"	Szen
Wyvill	"	Kennedy
Williams	"	Mucklow

The third series, too, has reached the beginning of the end. Anderssen having won two games of Staunton, Szen two of Horwitz, Williams three of Wyvill, and Captain Kennedy having won the whole four games off-hand of Mr. Mucklow.

In our next we propose continuing the selection from the most interesting of the games.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following entertaining *partie* is one just concluded between the Chess Club of Dundee and the famous Problem Composer, Herr Kling.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Dundee Club).	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Dundee Club.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	25. Q to her 7th	P to Q Kt 4th (g)
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	26. Q takes Kt	P takes P
3. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	27. B takes K B P	K R to Q Kt sq
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 5th	28. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q takes Q P
5. P to Q R 3d	B to K K 2d	29. Q to her 7th	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
6. P to K 3d	Castles	30. K to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th
7. B to K 2d (a)	B to K R 5th (ch) (b)	31. P to Q Kt 4th (h)	P takes P (in passing)
8. P to K Kt 3d	B to K B 3d	32. K R to Q sq (i)	K R to Q sq
9. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 3d	33. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. P takes K P (c)	P to Q 3d	34. Q R takes P (k)	P to Q 5th (ch)
11. Q to her B 2d	Q B takes P	35. K to Q B 4th	K R to K sq
12. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 2d	36. Q to her 5th	Q to K 7th (ch)
13. B to Q 2d	Q to her Kt 3d	37. K R to Q 3d (l)	Q R to Q sq
14. K to Q B 3d	B takes Kt	38. Q takes Q B P	Q to her B 7th (ch)
15. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to her sq	39. K R to Q B 3d	Q to her 8th
16. P takes B	P to Q B 4th	40. K R to Q 3d	Q to Q B 8th (ch)
17. P to Q 5th	B takes Kt (d)	41. Q R to Q B 3d	P takes R
18. Q takes B	Q to K 2d	42. R takes R	R takes R
19. R to K Kt sq	Kt takes B	43. B to Q 3d	Q to her 8th
20. K takes Kt	R to K sq	44. Q to K B 5th	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
21. Q R to K sq	Q to K 6th (ch)	45. K takes P	Q takes Q R P (ch)
22. K to Q B 2d (e)	Kt to Q R 3d	46. K moves	Q to Q R 7th (ch)
23. K R to K B sq	Q to her 5th	47. K moves	Q takes K R P
24. B to Q 3d	Kt to Q B 2d (f)		

And White have to play

(a) B to Q 3rd would have been better play.

(b) Black gives this check with the object of obliging White to weaken their position by advancing the Kt Pawn

(c) If White had played P to Q 6th, Black would have won a Pawn by moving Q to her Kt 3d

(d) Black takes the adversaries' Queen out of play by this move, and gains time to prevent them from Castleing safely

(e) If they had played K to Q sq, Black might have answered with R to K 5th, &c

(f) This is preparatory to the advance of the Q Kt P, for the purpose of breaking an opening for his Q Rook to play upon the Q Kt file

(g) The position is extremely interesting at this crisis, and gives rise to many remarkable variations. It does not appear that White can take either the Rook or Kt without danger, but we have not had sufficient time for examining the game to speak decisively upon this point

(h) Checking at K 6th with the Bishop, and afterwards taking the K's Pawn, would have been fatal, as Black could then have given Mate in two moves.

(i) Having a Piece superiority, Black, we presume, disdained to draw the game by taking the K R P, &c. That, however, would have been better, in our opinion, than the move made.

(k) They might apparently have taken this P more advantageously with their King

(l) B to Q 3d, with the view to move Q to K B 5th when the Rook was taken, would surely have been preferable to this.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 687.—By W. GILBY, Esq.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 2d, Kts at K B 5th and K 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at K Kt 4th, R at K Kt 3d, Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, K 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 7th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 688.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH

White: K at his Kt 6th, R at K B 8th, B at Q R 5th, B at K 7th, Kt at Q 5th, Ps at K 2d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th, Ps at K 3d and 4th.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Scribe and Auber's grand opera, "Il Prodigo," has proved the most successful novelty of the season. It was given for the second time on Saturday night, and repeated on Tuesday, the houses on both occasions being crowded: her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the last-mentioned evening, heard the opera for the second time; the Duchess of Kent and Prince Leiningen also being present. "Il Prodigo" was likewise performed for the extra nights, on Thursday and Friday.

On Wednesday night, Auber's "Gustave" was announced; but, owing to the indisposition of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, "Norma" was substituted, followed by "L'Ile des Amours." Notwithstanding the prodigious activity displayed since the beginning of the operatic campaign, by the production of five new works, and the revival of nine operas of the *répertoire*, M. Thalberg's new opera, "The Moors in Spain," is in active preparation, and will be followed by "La Corbeille d'Oranges"—Auber's last work—for Mdlle. Alboni.

For "Il Prodigo," our anticipations of a triumphant career have been fully realised. The immense superiority of its cast will account for the greater unanimity of opinion existing in respect to its musical merits here than in Paris. To have Sontag, Ugalde, Rosati, Gardoni, and Coletti as principals, with efficient representatives of the secondary parts, was not the good fortune of Auber at the Grand Opera in Paris; whilst that which was pronounced by the French critics to be the essential feature of the Opera, namely, Massol's *Reuben*, has been judiciously secured by the tact of the Director of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Auber's music gains on every hearing; there is a delightful freshness and spontaneity of melodious imaginary—there is an irresistible charm in the piquant and elegant orchestration, and the ballet music is ear haunting and feet exciting. Then Mdlle. Sontag has shown, that, as a dramatic actress, she has sensibility as well as power: her action and gestures in the third act, in the scene with the sensual high priest, are admirable; her vocalisation in the first romance is delicious; her *point d'orgue* at the close of this air is a gem, whilst in the concluding cavatina (from "Haydée") her brilliant *tours de force* are elegantly finished. Sontag is, in fact, a thorough *artiste*, and everything she undertakes is sure to be finely executed.

If Mdme Ugalde has not quite taken the town by storm, as those amateurs who heard her at the Opéra Comique in Paris had the right to expect, she has proved herself, at all events, to be a complete adept in the florid school. Her voice being nasal in quality, will not please, perhaps, many hearers at first; in power it is not sufficient for a larger band and house than she has been accustomed to; and singing, too, in a new language, may be another drawback; but the attentive auditor will be astonished at her daring *fioriture*, and its remarkable precision. Nothing can be more disagreeable than the repulsive character of *Nefté*; but the animation and tact of Mdme. Ugalde overcome all obstacles, and in her two airs, besides the couplets of the "chamelier," she wins the applause of the audience. To appreciate her high artistic qualifications she ought to be heard in Ambroise Thomas's "Caïd," or in one of the operas of her French *répertoire*.

Massol's affecting romance in the second act, with his powerful and picturesque delineation of the patriarch of the Hebrew tribes of the Euphrates, are mightily applauded to the very echo.

Judicious curtailments have been made in the score, the fourth and fifth acts have been combined, and the complex machinery is more readily arranged since the opening representation, so that "Il Prodigo" now works more closely, and is brought within reasonable length. Rosati, as *Lia*, makes a great sensation in the incidental dances, especially in the "Pas de la Séduction," and the unrivalled "Pas des Poignards," one of the wildest and most exciting choregraphic conceptions of modern times.

The gorgeous *mise en scène*, under Mr. A. Harris's skilful direction, has won unanimous approbation; it is really wonderful what complicated groupings are effected on so small an arena. In the second and third acts, in the procession of the bull Apis and the orgies of the priests in the temple of Isis and Osiris, it would seem as if the Egyptian contents of the British Museum had been suddenly animated with life, to walk on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre; some of the characters, indeed—Mercuriali especially—we suspect, are unrolled mummies.

Our Artists have illustrated the last scene. The period selected is the apotheosis in the last scene of the fifth act. In the centre of the Hebrew tribes is seen *Reuben* (Massol) in the act of blessing *Azaele*, the returned prodigal (Gardoni), and his betrothed, *Jeftèle* (Mdme. Sontag), whilst aërial music, of ravishing beauty, is heard during the rising of the angel in the clouds, the bearer of the paternal pardon. The scene is in the Valley of Gossen—the plains covered with a rich harvest. The costumes and groupings are primitive and picturesque, Massol's dress having been designed for him by the celebrated painter Horace Vernet.

Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be given, for the seventh time, this evening; after which the graceful Marie Taglioni will make her first appearance this season, in "La Sylphide."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented, for the third time, on Saturday night, by special desire of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance with their presence. Whether it was Mozart's master piece, or the magic words for a theatre's treasury, "By Special Desire," which caused Saturday's enormous overflow, we will not pretend to decide; but certainly such a house as that of Saturday has never been surpassed since the opening of the establishment, and, within a few minutes, the rush filled the pit and two amphitheatres. Money had to be returned, of course; but some renters distinguished themselves by a violence and a course of action entirely discreditable. The rising of the curtain, however, put an end to the disturbance, and the opera went off with immense applause. Thanks to the presence of Royalty, the encores were put down, except the trio of Masques, sung by Grisi, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Tamberlik, and the "Il mio tesoro" of the latter, which were irresistible demands. Madame Castellan, Tamburini, Tagliafico, and Formès came in for liberal marks of satisfaction. At the finale of the last act the stage arrangements underwent some judicious changes, at the suggestion of the Royal amateurs, who had been present at the previous Tuesday's execution.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's fine lyric drama, "La Favorita," was performed for the second time, most powerfully. This work will gain on every hearing. With its present cast, Grisi, Tagliafico, Tamberlik, and Mario, its superb vocal and orchestral execution, and its magnificent *mise en scène*, "La Favorita" will be only appreciated by the general public, as it is now thoroughly enjoyed by the cultivated amateurs in every part of the Continent where it has been heard. Mario, if not yet in his best voice, sang splendidly, particularly in the last act. Tamberlik was encored enthusiastically in the *cabaletta* of his *aria d'entrata*; and his air in the third act narrowly escaped an encore. His assumption of the disagreeable part of the *King* has proved of the highest value for the *ensemble*: there is a natural grace in his deportment which carries him through every character, however insignificant or repulsive, with a certain hold on the sympathies of the public. Grisi was in glorious voice. *Leonora* must be regarded as another of her greatest lyric achievements, in which rivalry is rendered hopeless. The last act created a most powerful sensation, so finely did Grisi and Mario act and sing, and so exquisitely beautiful is the monastic scene by moonlight.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was given for the fourth time, with Grisi, Castellan, Tagliafico, Polonini, Mei, Stigelli, Formes, and Tamberlik. The opera is now completely established in popularity, and is a warning for managers, not to be too hasty in the shelving of a great work, because it does not at once make a signal success. There are certain operas, like "William Tell," "La Favorita," Spontini's "Vestale," Halevy's "Juive," &c., which require time to render popular.

Meyerbeer's "Prophète" will be produced to-night (Saturday) for the welcome return, of Viardot as *Fidès*. Gounod's "Sappho" is in preparation for the gifted sister of Malibran; and Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" will be an early novelty.

Ronconi's *début* will take place next week.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday last, Mdlle. Rachel appeared, for the first time, in the part of the heroine in M. Alexandre Dumas' play of "Mdlle. de Belle Isle." This drama, under the title of "The Duke's Wager," has been so lately detailed in our columns, that it is not needful now to repeat the story. We are glad that Mdlle. Rachel has undertaken this character; her mode of acting it should operate as a lesson to English performers. Only the other week, we expressed a doubt whether the realisation of the situation to which we objected were avoidable in a melodrama such as the present. We are now convinced, on the contrary, that the realisation is not at all necessary. Rachel idealises the whole, character, situation, and all. The scene with her husband, and afterwards with *Richelieu*, regarding the apparently damning evidence of the letter, were cardinal instances in point. Nothing could be less violent, more pleasing, and yet more effective. The manner, also, of giving the lie to *Richelieu*, was perfectly artistic. All vulgarity was avoided. It was a sudden and irresistible act, and not a set insult, as interpreted on the English stage. The impulsive character of the act made it as charming as it was striking. The last scene, when agitated with the prospect of her lover's suicide, was finely rendered. The tender emotion, the anxiety, the despair, the expostulation, the change of passion when hope redawned upon the gloom—all these mutations and states of moral being were produced with a refinement which precluded physical pain, and translated passion into ideal force. From such an illustration the histrionic artist cannot fail of receiving instruction of the highest kind, and the audience may cultivate a taste for pure acting, apart from stage exaggeration. Such are the reasons why we welcome so warmly the periodical visits of Rachel to the English stage.

VAUXHALL-GARDENS.—The usual attractions at these gardens were varied on Wednesday, by the first of a series of horticultural *fêtes*, which have been introduced for the purpose of enabling the exhibitors to compete for prizes amounting in all to the sum of £225. Notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, a large number of persons visited the gardens in the course of the afternoon, and remained until the evening's entertainments commenced. The floral show was in every respect of a much more magnificent character than was anticipated, the pelargoniums, azaleas, heaths, and roses being of a character which would have done credit even to the more highly patronised exhibitions at the Horticultural and Botanical Gardens. This was the first display of the kind which has ever taken place at the "Royal property," and the success has been such as to justify a frequent repetition of so agreeable an adjunct to the pleasures of a summer's promenade.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE, 1851.—In future, whenever the 2d of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails for the West Indies, &c. will be made up in London on the following morning, instead of, as heretofore, on the evening of the 1st of the month.

"IL PRODIGO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "INGOMAR," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE author of the very effective drama of "INGOMAR," now so elegantly translated by Mrs. Lovell for this theatre, is the celebrated M. Halm, whose tragedy of "Griselda" is one of the most pathetic of German poems. We this week give an illustration of the scene in the first act, which, as we have already stated, is repeated in the last act, thus, as it were, completing a circle of dramatic interest. It presents the ancient city of Massilia (now Marseilles), and is both curious and picturesque in its archæological details. Between this scene and its re-appearance in the last act, the real business of the play is transacted—the triumph of female beauty and innocence over the ruggedness of the savage nature. The theme of the play is the prettiest. It is also (the other extreme of the bipolarity) the sublimest; the mid-point and synthesis representing the beautiful. The combination of these three elements makes the attraction of this drama; and if it has not an extraordinary run, it will be owing entirely to the circumstances of the management, and not to the want of the proper stage qualities in the acting play. We have witnessed it a second time, and, notwithstanding faults of Mr. Anderson's own acting, which are egregious, we were in a state of delightful sympathy with the persons and actions of the play during the whole performance. The performance of Miss Vandenhoff is exquisite; and a renewed inspection of Mr. Ray's *Polydor* has served to confirm our conviction that the actor in question is an artist of consummate ability. He must be drawn forth from his obscurity.

TESTIMONIAL TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

OUR readers have received so many commemorations of the active benevolence of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, that they will not be surprised to hear of [illegible]-tion to the United States, where this highly-gifted lady is now singing.

On the evening of Mdlle. Lind's arrival in New York, by the steamship *Atlantic*, she was waited upon by the firemen of the city, who not only most cordially cheered her, but received her with the music of the excellent bands of the Fire Department. It will be recollected that the receipts of Mdlle. Lind's first concert were given to the several charitable institutions of the city; and the "Widow and Orphan's Fund" of the Fire Department received by far the largest share, viz. 3000 dollars, or about one-fourth of the whole. The Firemen, therefore, to evince their gratitude, held a public meeting; and in a gold box, purchased by subscription for the purpose, resolved to convey to Mdlle. Lind the resolutions passed at the meeting; and also a rosewood book-case containing Audubon's "Birds and Quadrupeds of America." These testimonials of gratitude were presented to Mdlle. Jenny Lind by W. Mills, president of the Fire Department Fund, on the 16th ult., and most graciously received. We have engraved one of these tributes, stated to be the largest gold box ever made in America, and a splendid specimen of workmanship. The dimensions are—length, 7 inches; width, 3 inches; depth, 1 inch. In the centre of the lid is a scroll, bearing the following inscription:

The Firemen of New York
to
MISS JENNY LIND.
Sept. 13th, 1850.

GOLD BOX PRESENTED TO MDLLE. JENNY LIND, BY THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK.

Supporting the scroll, and on either side of it, are branches of laurel and of oak—the one emblematic of friendship, the other of fortitude—beautifully worked in green enamel.

In the two upper corners of the box are engraved the initiation and discharge certificates of the Fire Department—the one surmounted by the flags of Sweden and America, with a lyre between; the other by the same flags, and the appropriate emblems of the firemen, the hook and ladder, &c. A rich chasing surrounds the rim; and the whole is at once massive and elegant, harmonious, chaste, and tasteful. The box weighs twelve ounces, and has been manufactured by J. W. Faulkner.

Our New York correspondent adds:—"By an announcement made by Mr. Barnum in this morning's *Tribune* (June 3), we learn that the engagement between him and Miss Lind will terminate at the one hundredth night; and ninety-one concerts having been given, but nine remain, one of which will be given in this city, and the remaining eight in Philadelphia and Boston.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "INGOMAR," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CURIOUS PRESENT.—Among the presents offered to the King of Hanover, on his eightieth birthday, a week or two ago, was one of a modest, but, nevertheless, interesting kind. It consisted of nothing more than a white cotton pocket-handkerchief, on which was printed, in red colours, a family portrait of George III. and Queen Charlotte, with nine of their Royal children, with the names and ages of each. The King of Hanover is represented as a boy of four years old, playing at the feet of his Royal mother, who holds Prince Adolphus, the late lamented Duke of Cambridge, a baby, in her arms. This curious old relic, printed 76 years past, had been preserved in the family of the anonymous donor from that period to the present day. The handkerchief was post addressed to the Princess Royal, who presented it to the King, by whom it was received with thankful emotion.

By the death of Mr. Barnard, a vacancy is caused in the representation of the borough of Greenwich. The late member sat for the borough nearly twenty years, having been elected in 1832. A supporter of the Government will be immediately brought forward.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"HOPPERS."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM LEE.

"HOPPERS." PAINTED BY W. LEE.

THIS is Mr. Lee's picturesque contribution to the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-Mall. It is a scene of charming nature, very nicely represented. The artist could scarcely have chosen a happier phase of truly English rustic life: the occupation is so winning, as to afford amusement to children, who love to gambol amid the luxuriance of the hop-ground. The business of the picking is, however, not forgotten here by the painter; the wood-framed bins and the pickers at the sides, with the placing of the poles, are correctly given; and the whole scene reminds how superior is the picturesqueness of the English hop-garden to the boasted vineyards of the Continent.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Messrs. Garratt, of Saxmundham, Suffolk, the well-known agricultural implement manufacturers, lately gave to the persons in their employment—nearly 300 in number—a treat they will not easily forget, in an opportunity of seeing the wonders of the Crystal Palace. Messrs. Garratt fitted up and victualled, entirely at their own cost, two schooners, the *Margaret* and the *Jane*, of Aldborough, and had them towed by the steamship *Joseph Soames* to London, where they remained a week; the workmen living on board during their stay. The vessels were moored off the Horseferry-wharf, Millbank, as being the point most convenient to the Great Exhibition Building. The charge of the people was entrusted to Mr. Woolnough, the principal foreman of Messrs. Garratt's works, to whom great credit is due for the satisfactory manner in which the whole trip was carried out.

The Messrs. Garratt deserve great praise for the liberality and kindness thus shown to their workmen, and we have no doubt it will be fully appreciated by them.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT THE DEANERY-HOUSE OF WATERFORD.

WE have been favoured with the following communication (with a Sketch) from the Very Reverend the Dean of Waterford:—

It was always known that a large vault existed beneath the Deanery-House at Waterford; but it was never explored, nor was it known how far it extended. On coming to reside here, I found this an object of interest to the antiquary, and proceeded to explore and re-open the crypt.

At the commencement of the work, we found the end of the crypt filled with rubbish, so that no more than two-thirds of its entire extent was visible by lamp-light, and all was darkness, no ray of light being admitted into it. On removing some of the rubbish, there was discovered at the extreme end (the south) a pointed arch doorway; and on proceeding with the work, this was found to lead to a spiral stair. Proceeding up the stairs, we found ourselves in an apartment adjoining the coach-house, the entire staircase having been filled up with rubbish, and part of the offices built over it. The present Deanery was erected about 150 years since. Having removed the building, the staircase was made to open into the garden. This was evidently the stair of a round tower, leading to the upper story of the ancient buildings.

It still remained to find the original entrance to the lower part of the buildings, which might be presumed to exist. Perceiving at about the centre of the east side of the crypt three steps and an archway over them, as of a porch, I opened the passage, removing a wall built at a period subsequent to the rest of the building, and which, as I had expected, proved to have been built to stop up the original entrance. After removing the rubbish and earth, and ascending five steps, I came to the threshold of the ancient gate of entrance; still proceeding upwards, and ascending in like manner five other steps, I came to a broad landing of flags, which must have been the original level of the exterior (and which is at the present level of the gardens adjoining the Deanery). I was still five feet below the level of the present surface, and found the intermediate soil to be chiefly composed of lime rubbish and the *débris* of old buildings.

To reach the level of the floor of the crypt and the bases of the pillars, it was necessary to remove two feet and upwards of rubbish from the centre.

The whole length of this crypt is 60 feet—the breadth, which is uniform, 19 feet. The arch of the vault, which reaches from east to west, is a semicircle, and the whole is supported, and divided into two equal aisles, by 'massive arches, broad and round,' springing from

Ponderous columns short and low;

In Saxon strength the abbey frowned.

evincing the character of the original building, when, like that of Lindisfarne,

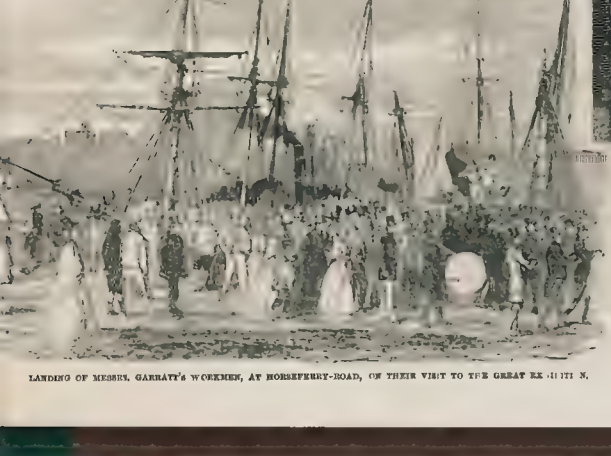
The counter arches are semicircular, springing from pillars square, but *chamfered* at the corners. Of these pillars there are five distinct, and two pilasters, forming six arches, running from north to south. The height of the crown of the arch is 11 feet, that of the pillars 6 feet 2 [illegible] the distance between the pillars 8 feet and a half. The entrance at the east side is 5 feet and a half wide. From floor to threshold of this entrance are five steps of 9-inch risers; and from thence to the original level are five steps more.

CRYPT RECENTLY DISCOVERED UNDER THE DEANERY-HOUSE, WATERFORD.

The spiral stair at the south end is 8 feet and a half in diameter, and consists of 21 winding steps of 6-inch risers. The pointed door-arch at foot of stairs is 7 feet to the point of arch. The window of stairs is 3 feet below the present exterior level.

In the rubbish on the floor, two feet below the surface, was found a coin, having on one side a ship, and on the reverse three *fleurs de lis* in a lozenge, with the following word inscribed three times on each side, which I do not understand, 'Orborum.' There is no date on the coin. It is believed that this is a piece of the *black* or *mail* money, decried *temp.* Edward IV., but in circulation till Charles II., called 'Nuremburgs.'

There were also found several pipes and bowls of pipes of a peculiar form and small bowl. These, it is conjectured, may have been left there by some of Cromwell's soldiers. A very few human bones were also found, at two feet deep. The greater part of the pillars and the entire of the pointed door-arch are built of a white soft stone, which I believe to be Caen stone; the rest is of native limestone. There are four open-



LANDING OF MESSRS. GARRATT'S WORKMEN, AT HORSEFERRY-ROAD, ON THEIR VISIT TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ings, originally windows, but now beneath the outer surface, at the west side, and one at the end of the east side. It is probable that the crypt extended further, but was cut off to erect the Deanery at one end, and the Town-hall at the other.

"A second vault, hitherto used as a coal-cellar, extends from the northern end of the crypt above described which is curious, as containing in the roof large quantities of the *hurdle*, used for the centreing of the arch in the original building of the edifice. In a brick partition dividing off a wine-cellar in this vault, I found built up and plastered over as part of the partition, a finely-carved piece of oak, apparently part of an altar-screen, measuring seven feet by twenty inches—in good preservation. The buildings appear to be of the twelfth century, when King John built a palace in Waterford, adjoining the cathedral, and the present site of the Deanery.

"Within twenty yards of the Deanery are the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, containing some fine lancet-windows and pointed arches, and several curious tombs of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and a fine mural monument. On several of these tombs are the four letters, I. M. R. A. The meaning of these letters I have not been able to learn. On one of the tombs, representing the crucifixion, &c., is the *sword* used by Peter, and the *right ear* of the servant which he cut off

"There is a fine altar tomb in the Cathedral close, one half of which had long lain buried under the pavement, until I restored it a few days since. It represents a Mayor of Waterford, of the name of Rice, who flourished in the middle of the 16th century, and represents his figure as a corpse, as it was found *twelve months after interment*. Worms, toads, and reptiles are represented crawling out of the body, and about the head and stomach. Around the sides of this tomb are finely executed bas reliefs, representing the twelve apostles (six at each side), and at the head three Bishops, one in the centre sitting in his chair, and holding a crucifix between his knees; as feet are the Virgin and Child, St. Catherine with her wheel, and a third saint."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

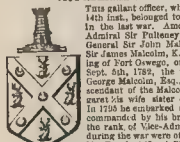
VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

ROBERT DUNDAS, second Viscount Melville, of Melville, in the county of Edinburgh, and Baron Dunsa, in the county of Perth, Lord Privy Seal in Scotland, and Chancellor of the University of St Andrew's, was the only son of Henry Dundas, the first Viscount, and was born on the 14th March, 1771. He was educated at Emmanuel College Cambridge. In his early and middle life, Robert, second Viscount Melville, occupied a somewhat prominent place in the political world, having been President of the Board of Trade in the Administration of Mr. Perceval, from 1809 to 1814. In the subsequent Government of Lord Liverpool, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he held from 1812 to 1827; and, after the short interval of the Canning and Goderich Administrations, he resumed it in 1828, and finally retired in 1830. Latterly, his Lordship has chiefly resided in the county of Edinburgh, in the affairs of which he evinced great interest, taking a leading part in all that related to the management of the public roads, as well as in other local matters falling within the scope of his jurisdiction as a commissioner of supply and justice of the peace. Lord Melville, who succeeded to the peerage on the demise of his father, the first Viscount, the 29th May, 1811, had married, in August, 1796, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Hack Saunders, Esq., M.D. and grandniece and co-heir of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.B., by whom (who died the 10th September, 1841) he leaves, with other issue, an eldest son, the Hon. Henry Dundas, K.C.B., and lieutenant-colonel 60th K. Rifle Corps, now Lord Viscount Melville. The death of the second Viscount occurred on the 16th inst., at his family seat, Melville Castle, near Edinburgh, where he expired in his 81st year, surrounded by his sons and daughters. The deceased peer's father, Henry Dundas, the first Viscount, was the well-known Lord Melville, who was impeached in 1805, and acquitted, and to whose memory there stands a magnificent statue in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

SIR JOHN MURRAY MACGREGOR, BART.

SIR JOHN ATHOLL BANNATYNE MURRAY MACGREGOR, Bart., of Macgregor, in the county of Perth, was the eldest son of Major-General Sir Evan John Macgregor, the second Baronet, Governor-General of the British Windward and Leeward Islands, and was born the 20th January, 1810. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 14th June, 1841, and early in the present year he was appointed President of the Virgin Islands, and assumed his government at Tortola, on the 24th of last March, but, to the inexpressible grief of all who knew him, he has not held it two months. He died of fever, on the 11th ult., in his 42d year, and was interred in the island His remains were there deposited in a leaden coffin, with the intention of their being removed on some future day to the vault of his ancestors. Her Majesty's brig *Helena*, being in port at the time of his funeral, fired minute guns; and the officers and crew, as well as the chief population of the island, attended the burial of the lamented President. Sir John, who was chief of his clan—the Macgregors of historic and romantic fame, married, the 14th November, 1833, Mary Charlotte, youngest daughter and co-heir of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and leaves, with two other sons and a daughter, an eldest son, Malcolm, the present Baronet, a youth of seventeen.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, K.C.B.



THIS gallant officer, whose death occurred at Brighton on the 14th inst., belonged to a family pre-eminently distinguished in the last war. Among his brothers we may name the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B., who died in 1839; General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., who died in 1833; and Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B., Colonel of Marines at the storming of Fort George, on Lake Ontario. Sir Charles was born Sept. 5th, 1782, the tenth and youngest son of the late George Malcolm, Esq., of Harnfoot, county Dumfries (a descendant of the Malcolms of Lauders and Lunaris), by Margaret his wife sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. In 1795 he embarked as midshipman on board the *Fox*, 32, commanded by his brother Pulteney, and in 1797 joined the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. His public services during the war were of importance, and are fully described in Mr. Byrnes "Naval Biography," wherein the memoir of Sir Charles occupies three closely printed columns. Sufficient for our purpose to state that the gallant officer was actively employed in the East and West Indies, and the Channel. When in the *Narcissus* (32), in the Mediterranean, he captured with four boats on a convoy of 30 sail, lying in Conquet Road, near Brest, under the protection of several heavy batteries, but was eventually obliged to retire; and in the same year it was his fortune to be the chief in command destroying the property of the British at Oporto from falling into the hands of the French From 1828 to 1838, Sir Charles held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy. He married, first, June 4th, 1808, his cousin Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, Esq.; and, secondly, April 11th, 1829, Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-General Shaw. By the former, he leaves one daughter; and by the latter, three sons.

LORD DUNDRENNAN.

THOMAS MAITLAND, Esq., of Dundrennan, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a distinguished Scotch Advocate, and a Member of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Dundrennan, was born the 9th October, 1792. He was a scion of the ancient and noble family of Maitland, to which belong the Earls of Lauderdale; his own branch springing from William Maitland, an eminent Scottish statistic during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Thomas Maitland was called to the Scotch bar in 1813, where he obtained a large practice and was particularly successful in jury cases. He represented Kirkcudbright in Parliament; he held the office of Solicitor-General of Scotland, under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, in 1840 and 1841, and again, also, until very recently, when he was appointed a Judge, upon which occasion he took the titular designation of Lord Dundrennan. His Lordship married, the 31 July, 1815 Isabella Ann, daughter of the late James Macdowall, Esq., and sister of the late William Macdowall, Esq., of Garthland, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters. The learned judge had but just returned from the Northern circuit, where, during the Judicial at Lord Monzieff, he presided alone, when, after a short illness, he died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his brother, in Moiville-street, Edinburgh.

THOMAS MOULE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was an antiquarian, topographical, and heraldic writer of no ordinary ability, died on the 14th inst., at his residence, Stable Yard, St James' Palace, aged 66. Mr. Moule was the author of the following works: "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," "Bibliotheca Heraldica," "English Counties Illustrated," "Essay on the Roman Villas," "Heraldry of Fish." All these productions displayed infinite care, research, and taste, and were written in a graceful and agreeable style. That quaint book with a quaint title, the "Heraldry of Fish," was very and deservedly popular. Were merit an knowledge now the qualifications for the admission into the College of Arms Mr. Moule was just the person to have eminently filled the office of the Garter King, or some other heraldic Monarch.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.

THE following interesting and instructive summary of the returns gathered under the Census Act, on March 31st, of the number of the people in Great Britain, was published by authority in the early part of the week:—

	Inhabited Houses			31st March 1851 Population			Uninhabited Houses			30th June 1851 Population		
	Inhab.	Uninhab	Building	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Inhab.	Uninhab	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain, and Islands in the British Seas ..	3,675,451	165,903	29,109	20,919,531	10,184,587	10,734,844	3,465,981	198,129	30,334	18,535,981	9,074 642	9,581,339
England and Wales	3 276,575	152 570	25 929	17,905,831	8,754 554	9,151 277	2,943 939	173,934	27,468	16,911,757	7 725,024	8,186 733
Scotland	376 650	11 956	2,378	2,870 784	1,363,622	1,507,162	502 852	24,026	2,646	2,020 184	1 241,56	1 478 622
Islands in the British Seas ..	21,826	1,077	803	142,916	66,511	76 405	19,190	869	220	124 040	7,56	116,484
London	397 723	16 889	4,817	2 363 141	1,104 356	1,258,785	262 737	11 324	4 032	1,048 898	912,901	1,035 364

NOTE—The army in Great Britain, and the navy, merchant seamen, and other persons on board vessels in the ports, are included in the Return for 1851; the navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board vessels, were not included in 1841

The apparent decrease of houses in Scotland between 1841 and 1851 is attributable to the fact that, in 1841, flats or stories were reckoned in many places as "houses," in the present Census the more correct definition has been employed.

Census Office, Craig's Court, 14th June, 1851. GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

DESTRUCTION OF MRS GRAHAM'S BALLOON, IN ARLINGTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.

SERIOUS BALLOON ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, at six o'clock, according to previous public announcement, the Victoria and Albert balloon ascended from Batty's Hippodrome, in the Kensington-road. Favoured by its proximity to the Exhibition, the ascent was attended by an immense crowd.

At the appointed time, Mrs. Graham, accompanied by her husband, stepped into the car, and the balloon was immediately detached from its fastenings. It rose slowly from the earth, but had not ascended above 50 or 60 feet when it again sank, and in doing so the main envelope came into contact with a pole or flag-staff, sustaining a considerable rent, by which the gas began to escape. This receding motion was due to the insufficiency of the supply of gas The balloon again ascended, and by a succession of alternate risings and sinkings at length got clear of the inclosure, and floated away in the direction of the Crystal Palace. When over the building the aeronauts discharged their ballast, which they had been compelled to carry, greatly to their own disadvantage, while moving over the heads of the crowd. After clearing the building with some difficulty, and damaging a flag-staff, the balloon drifted towards the Green-park, and skimmed the surface of the reservoir, whence it again suddenly rose to the altitude of the houses in Piccadilly. A breeze at this time carried the balloon towards the roof of Colonel North's house in Arlington street, which looks into the park. In its passage over that dwelling the car became fixed between the sloping roof and a stack of chimneys rising from it. A gust of wind now gave an impetus to the machine, which worked heavily, and carried away the chimney stack, the balloon alighting on a roof in Park-place. Its remaining force seemed to have been exhausted by this effort. A body of police immediately provided the means of arriving at the top of the house, when a frightful spectacle presented itself. The car of the balloon was jammed in its position so firmly, that all means of releasing it appeared for a long time hopeless. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had been thrown from their seats, and were lying on the roof of the house. Medical aid was quickly rendered by Mr. Moore, a surgeon, in Arlington-street. On examination they were both found to be severely contused and lacerated, especially about the head and forehead; Mr Graham had also his collar-bone and breast-bone broken wounds of a dangerous nature at his advanced age, 66 Mrs. Graham is nearly twenty years younger. After having their wounds dressed, they were placed in a cab, and removed under the care of a police officer to their residence, No. 8, Liverpool-street, Walworth.

After considerable difficulty, the tattered remnants of the balloon were removed to the Vine-street station.

COURT OF VICE CHANCERY.

METAIRIE *v.* WISEMAN.

This remarkable case, which, it may be remembered, arose out of certain large bequests made by a Frenchman on his death-bed, for the benefit of certain Roman Catholic charity-schools in Somers-town and the northern part of the metropolis, which bequests were disputed by the relatives of the deceased, has been brought to a conclusion somewhat more speedily than is usual in Chancery suits generally

On Tuesday, before Lord Cranworth, Mr. Bethell made the following application:—If your Lordship pleases, I am instructed to move, on behalf of the plaintiff, that all the proceedings in this cause and in the information be stayed, and that the records of the bill and several answers and information, and the affidavits on both sides, be removed from the files of this court, an arrangement having been made with the parties on the subject of the costs, which is satisfactory to the plaintiff and the persons interested with the plaintiff in the cause.

Lord Cranworth.—I suppose the object is, that there are imputations which the parties wish to be removed

Mr Bethell.—Yes, my Lord.

Mr Stuart.—My Lord, it is stipulated expressly, that all offensive imputations be withdrawn by the plaintiff, and, with the consent of the parties, the bill and answer are to be taken off the file. We have the consent of the Attorney-General on behalf of the charity to the arrangement that is made

Mr. Bethell.—He is quite satisfied with what has been done

The reader has remarked a case, which occupied the attention of the Court during nine days. We append the terms of the compromise as contained in the minutes:—

"METAIRIE *v.* WISEMAN.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* COOKE

"We, the undersigned, solicitors of the parties in the above mentioned suits, hereby agree that all litigation in the suits shall be sealed on the following terms; that is to say—

"First—Four thousand pounds stock (part of the £7000 stock in the pleadings mentioned) to be transferred to the next of kin of Mathias Carre in the pleadings mentioned, in the shares in which they would be entitled thereto in case of intestacy, and the rest of the £7000 stock to remain vested in the trustees of the charity in the pleadings mentioned.

"Secondly The trustees of the charity to pay the sum of £404 10s. 5d. to the same next of kin in the same proportions as mentioned in No 1 Mr. Bethell will be so good as to suggest such protection for Mr. Cooke in accounting to these persons as he may think necessary, Mr. Cooke being willing to leave this matter in the hands of Mr. Bethell.

"Third—Each party, except the Attorney-General, to bear their own costs of each of the suits, and to be plaintiff and next to his share in one half of the costs of the Attorney-General and the defendant; the trustees to bear the other half of such costs.

"Fourth—All offensive imputations to be withdrawn by the plaintiff, and, with the consent of all parties, the bill and affidavits in the suit of Metairie *v.* Wiseman to be taken off the file

"The above arrangement to be carried into effect by the consent of all parties, including the Attorney-General,

"GREGORY, FAULKENER, and Co.
NORRIS and SONS.

"April 25, 1851

"And her Majesty's Attorney-General this day appearing by his counsel, and consenting and certifying his opinion that it is fit and proper for the benefit of the charity that the said arrangement should be carried into effect, but the said agreement to be confirmed and carried into effect accordingly; and let all further proceedings in the aforesaid cause and information respectively be stayed, and let the records of the bill filed in the said cause and the several affidavits filed in the said cause on behalf of the plaintiff and defendants respectively be taken off the file"

A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Monday morning, to petition Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons, for an address to her Majesty in favour of international arbitrations and a general disarmament. The meeting was called by the Mayor of Manchester, upon a requisition signed by upwards of 200 influential men. His worship presided. A public meeting for the same object also took place at Leeds on Monday.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to a Parliamentary paper just published, as many as 360 317 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom in the years 1849 and 1850. The number that went from Great Britain, including 328,000 from Liverpool was 459,017, and 121,830 from Ireland.

The Count and Countess de Morella have contributed, as their third donation to the amount of £30 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

The officers who have served and are now serving in the 7th (or Queen's Own) Hussars met together on Monday at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, to celebrate at their annual festival the services of that gallant regiment on the field of Waterloo. Among the gallant and distinguished officers present, we remarked General Sir Edward Kerrison, Lieut.-General Sir William de Lisle, Major-General Hodgson, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Vivian, Sir Arthur Chichester, &c. The gallant Field-Marshal, the Marquis of Anglesea, who commanded this gallant regiment for nearly half a century, was unfortunately prevented from presiding on account of indisposition. The Duke of Beaufort was also absent from a similar cause.

Recent advices from Yucatan (Central America) state that the Indians were then fast drawing to a close. The Indians had sustained a bloody defeat at Bacalar.

We are sorry to have to record the occurrence of a destructive fire at the Lea Mills, near Manchester, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Ireland and Co., manufacturers of woollen cloths, linsey, &c. The damage done we have heard estimated at £10,000.

When the last steamer left California (May 1), a rumour was abroad that a very extensive scheme was on foot for separating from the Mexican Republic the rich state of Sonora. Five hundred well armed men had left California expressly for the purpose. It was considered to declare the State independent of Mexico, organise a provisional Government and finally get it annexed to the United States. It lies on the Gulf of California, between 27° and 33° north latitude, is about half as large as Texas, and is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially silver. Another expedition to take possession of Lower California, and situate on the port of Mazatlan, was also much talked of.

Recent accounts from Syria state that Father Basili, a Capuchin, was found strangled at the foot of the altar at Aleppo. The French consul has taken energetic steps for inquiring into his crime.

Last week at Penrhyn, a pile of new buildings came down with a tremendous crash, at a moment when thirteen persons were at work. Several were very seriously hurt, but no lives were lost.

A letter from Bombay, April 11, says:—"Lord Dalhousie has had a very narrow escape from a broken neck. On the 26th ult. his Lordship went to pay a visit to a strong fortress on the frontier, called North Kangra. Whilst traversing the hills on a steat country pony, he came suddenly upon a nearly landed tunnel in turning a sharp angle of the mountain. The Governor-General was nearly thrown over the precipice, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. A fatal accident of the same description occurred a few months since, only few days prev ously, to Lieut. Sale (the young est son of the General), who fell down a precipice, and was killed on the spot.

During the month of May, 477 vessels arrived in New York from foreign ports, with an aggregate of 88,346 immigrants. Of these vessels, 79 were under the British flag.

A fearful earthquake took place at Valparaiso, Chili, South America, on the 5th of April. There were several shocks, but the second was the most severe, and caused some loss of life, the falling of many buildings, and the destruction of much property. Occasional shocks were felt for the succeeding three days, doing more or less damage.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that the prospect of collision with the French had passed away. A compromise had been effected, in which the King had agreed to refer the Legislature the question of equality between the Catholics and Protestants, and of the tariff of duties on French spirits. Documents from French subjects were to be received in the French language, and the treaty was to be adopted in French and Hawaiian.

Up to the present time there are among the articles found in the Exhibition, and deposited with the police, 75 parasols and 175 silk handkerchiefs, which have not been claimed. A silver watch and one or two purses, with money enclose. therein, are also included in the unclaimed list.

An American professor of music, Mr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston, U. S., has received an engagement from the Jenny Lind Committee.

The accounts received from the Australian colonies by the Overland Mail state that the anti-transportation movement was rapidly increasing, and the voice of the people was loudly raised against the system. The gold escort returns, of whom 34 gave £105 each, nine of £59 10s., one of £50, five of £2 5s., twenty-three £35, one £15, two £11 10s., three £10, five £5 5s., and 49 £5.

Mr. Alderman Salomons is a candidate to supply the vacancy caused in the representation of Greenwich by the death of Mr. Barnard. Alderman Wire is also most zealous in the Protectionist cause. He declares he is trying their chances, but the name of their candidate has not yet transpired. Mr. Alderman Salomons polled 1236 votes at the election for the borough in 1847.

The increase of population in Cornwall does not exceed 12,000, whilst in each of the three previous periods of ten years the excess had uniformly been 40,000. The increase, from 1841 to 1851 is now ascertained to be only 47 500. Emigration is suggested as the cause of the reduced proportion of increase

From a return obtained at the instance of Lord Naas, it appears that the number of licensed distillers in Ireland was, in 1838, 87, against 94 in 1840, 49 in 1847, 53 in 1848, 50 in 1849, and 53 in 1850.

We are sorry to learn that the Earl of Eldon is still suffering from severe indisposition.

This day (Saturday) a splendid banquet is given by the officers of both services who have served in the Peninsula to the Grace the Duke of Richmond, and a piece of plate, worth the sum of £1500 will be presented to the gallant Duke on the occasion, in token of the value set by the army and navy upon his untiring exertions to obtain from the Government the long delayed medals. The most distinguished officers in the service are to be present.

The reward offered for the discovery of the persons who committed the gigantic robbery on the South-Western Railway, a few weeks since, has been increased from £250 to £500.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £100 per annum, which was held by the late Colonel M'Cleun, on Colonel Samuel Burdon Ellis, C.B. Colonel Ellis served in the *Agincourt*, in Calder's action, and at Trafalgar; and was commander of the Marines in the Chinese war.

Accounts from Africa, dated March 4, mention the defeat of the Dahoman army (part Amazon) before the walls of Abbeokuta, a town about 60 miles inland from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. The invasion, it is said, was wholly unprovoked, and their discomfiture is likely to have an important bearing on the decline of the slave trade.

On Saturday the following news was received at Lloyd's, that on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., the Plymouth packet, while on her voyage from Falmouth to Liverpool, struck on a sunken rock rounding the Scilly, and almost instantly foundered, carrying with her, unfortunately, the whole of her crew of eight men, she had about eighteen emigrants proceeding to Liverpool to go out to America. Their names are not at present known.

Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., addresses published in the Essex papers, states his intention of seeking the support of the electors when a dissolution shall take place. He avows himself an advocate of Free Trade, though feeling a deep sympathy for the agricultural interest in their depression.

At a Privy Council held on Saturday, at Dublin Castle, a proclamation was issued, making Belfast an assize town instead of Carrickfergus.

A lamentable accident occurred on Sunday night, on the Great Western Railway, near the Maidenhead station, to one of the guards employed on the line. The cattle train having arrived at the goods station, the guard, before the train had quite stopped, jumped off the down line without noticing the mail train, which was approaching at a rapid rate. In an instant he was knocked down, and some of the wheels crushed his head, almost cutting it from his body. Of course his death was instantaneous.

The Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his fourth and last *conversazione* on Saturday night, at his Lordship's residence in Connaught-place. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the noble host with his company, and a large number of distinguished scientific and literary characters, as well as many eminent foreign *savans*, were present on the occasion.

From South Wales mention has been made frequently of late of the cultivation of the vine having steadily increased since 1843, the number of acres in 1849 being 1127, producing 101,063 gallons of wine and 1761 gallons of brandy. It now appears that the Caledonians have commenced the first consignment of 255 dozen having recently arrived in London by the ship *Waterloo*. The qualities are described as "Australian white wine" and "Australian red heroism."

The time honoured toast of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the Earl of Meath, has been bestowed upon Viscount Masserene and Ferrard.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, two men, named John Smith and W. J. Chew, were committed for trial, the magistrate refusing to accept bail, for swindling. By a system of mock auctions the prisoners have reaped a large harvest; and a charge of defrauding Mr. Peter Wilson of the respective sums of £7 10s. and £7 5s., for two alleged gold watches, being clearly established, the witnesses are bound over to prosecute.

The Admiralty have directed, that, in future, all bulky documents, such as periodical returns, reports of survey, accounts for the principal officers at Somerset House, including store and victualling accounts, be made up and sent as *parcels*, and not sent in the mail-bags as *letters*.

COURT NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—VISIT OF THE [illegible] COMMISSIONERS AND FOREIGN VISITORS TO BIRMINGHAM.

On Thursday morning the Royal Commissioners and a number of foreigners, to all about 250 ladies and gentlemen, left Euston station by special train, in order to visit Birmingham, in answer to an invitation received from the Mayor and Corporation. Upon their arrival at Birmingham, the visitors, after a short inspection of the town, and partaking of refreshment at the Queen's Hotel, proceeded to view the various processes adopted in the manufactories of Messrs. Bacchus and Son, and R. Harris, flint and coloured glass works, G. & Collis and Co., manufacturing goldsmiths, &c.; W. Elkington and Son, button manufacturers; Elkington, Mason, and Co., electro-platers; Fox, Henderson, and Co., engineers; Gillott, and Hinks, Wells, and Co., steel pen manufacturers, Jennens and Bettridge, and J. Lane, *papier mache* works; F. C. Osler show-rooms of glass chandeliers &c.; Winfield, manufacturer of metallic bedsteads and brass founder; and the Government proving house, for proving guns, barrels, &c., were thrown open for the purpose. The only four, however, which Lord Granville and the main body of the visitors could attend, were Messrs. Elliot's, Gillott's, Jennens and Bettridge's, and Wingfield's. At the latter manufactory the chairman read an address to Lord Granville, and presented an address to Lord Granville, expressing their gratification at the manner in which the Exhibition had been carried out, to which his Lordship made an appropriate reply.

At three o'clock the party assembled in the Botanic Garden, where a very elegant *dejeûner* was laid out, the Mayor presiding, supported by the principal visitors and members of the corporation. At the conclusion of the *dejeûner*, the Mayor proposed the healths of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family, and expressed the gratification when he was sure all must feel in acknowledging the claims which his Royal Highness had upon them for the suggestion of, and the assistance he had given in, making such a splendid feature, as the Exhibition.

The Mayor next gave "Earl Granville and the Royal Commissioners," whom in the name of the corporation and inhabitants of the town he welcomed to Birmingham.

Lord Granville returned thanks, and expressed himself extremely gratified with the events of the day.

The healths of the Foreign Commissioners and of the Jurors were next drunk, and respectively acknowledged by M. Visbahn and the Baron Dupin, both of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the events of the day, and also that they had visited the manufacturing districts of England.

The health of the Mayor and other toasts having been drunk, the company broke up shortly before six o'clock.

In the evening there was a *soirée* at the Town-hall, and a selection of music played upon the magnificent organ; and shortly before nine the party left Birmingham by special train on their return to town, where they arrived about twelve o'clock.

ASSIZE APPOINTMENTS OF THE NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Cresswell have fixed the following days for the ensuing assizes within the Norfolk circuit; viz.—In Kingsbridge (Saturday, July 12), at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire (July 16), at Bedford; Huntingdonshire (Thursday, July 17), at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire (Saturday, July 19), at the County Court of Cambridge; Norfolk (Thursday, July 24), at the Castle at Norwich; City of Norfolk (the same day), at the Guildhall; Suffolk (Wednesday, July 30), at Ipswich. The assizes for the city of Bristol, in the Western circuit, are fixed for Wednesday, August 13

ATTACK UPON THE EMIGRANTS' HOME IN LIVERPOOL.—In addition to the institution for emigrants, established by Mr. Rathbell, in Mount-field (Liverpool), another, under the direction of Mr. Marshall, has been recently established, under the patronage of the local authorities, in Vulcan-street, Canning Dock, in the same town. The latter has given much annoyance to those who have hitherto victimised the unfortunate emigrat ts arriving in Liverpool, that a prohibition has existed for the purpose of putting down by any means the Emigrants' Homes, which have put a stop to their nefarious traffic. In one instance of the formidable array of these manœuvrers, who surround vehicles carrying emigrants to the Home, and take them away to other places, the assistance of the police to protect the respectable keepers was required by a magistrate on Monday afternoon. a regular attack was made upon Mr Robert Williams, while conveying to the Home a party of 100 emigrants about to embark for Nova Scotia. For some time Mr. Williams bore the rough usage to which he was subjected by the police the fisters w re dispersed, some of them being appr hended and conveyed before the magistrates Mr. Aspinall, the barrister, attended for the prosecution; and in the mean the magistrates gave di cretion to Mr. Jones, the gaoler, the chief superintendent of police, to afford every protection to the establishments of both Mr. Sabel and Mr. Marshall.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The cultivation of flax is no longer a matter of theory in the Fens; for upwards of sixty acres are now growing in the North Fen, and Mr. Aitken is erecting extensive premises at Pinchbeck for preparing the flax for market

An admirable code of by-laws and regulations have just been issued by the Dublin Corpora tion for the improvement and health of that city. They relate to the regulation and regulation of the houses of call for fish, and general markets, and of slaughter-houses and knackers' yards, and appear to be most carefully framed to accomplish the objects in view.

INQUEST ON THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning the inquest was resumed, at the Town-hall, Brighton, when the coroner having summed up, the jury delivered the following verdict: The jurors find that Samuel Jackson died on the 10th instant, from injuries received on the train passing over the line near the archway leading to Newmarket Hill, on the Lewes and Brighton Railway, caused by a wood n sleeper having been wilfully, feloniously, and maliciously placed across the rail on the northern side of the down line, by some person or persons unknown. The jury cannot separate without calling on the directors to discontinue the practice as far as possible of running the tender before the engine, as the view is obstructed by a cloud of smoke from fire. The guards might have removed the obstruction, and in doing have prevented the accident. The jurors also hope that the company will adopt some plan for strengthening the guard irons, as they are insufficient to prevent the convoy as well as light substances, and likewise for fixing guard irons to the tender

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Since Monday the tendency of the English Market has been downwards, and still continues depressed. The only assignable cause is that money stock has been plentiful, which is evidence of sales on behalf of the public, and such circumstance usually acts as a check to any extensive operations. Consols, on Monday, quoted 97¾ 98 for money, and 98 for account, but declined ¼ on Tuesday in July. On Tuesday a decline of ¼ occurred, and on Wednesday prices were 96¾ to ¾, closing at the latter rate for account. The Market on Thursday was unusually inactive, prices being precisely the same as in the previous days. Exchequer Bills are firm, without any variation, and India Bonds maintain last week's quotations. Railway shares, however, is both has been extremely limited. New Three-and-a-Quarters and Reduced have maintained their prices, the public buying small sums in the only stocks open at the close of the week The Market closed on Saturday, following yesterday's notice, at 97¼ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 5-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 55 pm.; Console for Account, 96¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 45 pm.; ditto, £500, 45 pm.; ditto, Small, 42 pm.

The Foreign Market has been dull and inanimate, transaction having been few and for small amounts. Peruvian continues firm, at the late advanced prices; and Mexican and Deferred are also supported. Spanish Passive is about ¼ per cent. on Wednesday, upon the understanding that the dividend due the 1st of July next will be paid. At the meeting of Mexican bondholders, on Thursday, a series of resolutions were passed, authorising the committee to make terms of arrangement with Messrs. Manning and M'Intosh for the adjustment of the balances due from them; and also for the negotiations of the 2,500,000 dollars indemnity which is to be settled by the Mexican government for losses in the late civil war, and to be transferred. The opinion of the bondholders was unanimous on these points, and also respecting the remuneration paid to Mr W. Parish Robertson, who was entitled by the Mexican government to a certain per cent. on the sum

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809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 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1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 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EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURE.

OUR present sheet contains several Engravings of works in sculpture displayed in the present Exhibition, some of which may serve for illustration of the remarks which we have from time to time made upon the principles upon which this art should depend for legitimate success. We by no means approve of all these works; they are weak or vicious in many respects, but, as they have arrested, and still continue to engage, the attention of the public, we think it right to include them amongst our pictorial memorials of this great and national exposition. Amongst the foremost of this class are Kiss's "Amazon," and Simonis' two little juvenile subjects illustrative of joy and grief. These works, although of very dissimilar character, are all samples of a prevailing propensity with sculptors of the present day to extend the range of their art into a walk which, in our humble opinion, does not properly belong to it, at least, does not tend to exalt it. The same observation may be made of the little groups of a Girl and her Dog, by Benzoni, of Rome, given in a previous Number, from which it would appear that the practice we deprecate is not confined to the artists of any particular country, but is general, not to say universal. We may conclude, therefore, that it is popular; certainly it is art popularised.

What we object to in this new school is, that it endeavours to substitute incident for character; and converts the marble or bronze, as the case may be, into a medium for pictorial, not to say dramatic, effects. It involves combinations, also, which are incompatible with that unity of purpose and interest which are the legitimate attributes of high excellence in the plastic art. No doubt, it is easier to tell a story of violent passion, or of startling casualty, or of pretty childish fun, than to embody the appropriate attributes of a Juno, a Diana, a Jove, or an Apollo, a dancing nymph, or a dying gladiator; no doubt there are thousands who will understand and enjoy the former class of works, for one who could be able to appreciate even the intention of the latter. Let us not, therefore, attempt to deprive the multitude of art after their own taste, but neither let us, in awarding the praise due to such works, according to their class, be misunderstood to admit them to an equal rank in the temple of Fame with those which evidence the highest success with purer subjects.

For the Amazon, it is a figure of tremendous energy: the manner in which she is represented, as having thrown herself back out of her ordinary seat, in order to get out of the reach of the tiger, whose claws are already deep dug in the neck and flanks of the horse, whilst she takes deliberate aim for a single and critical blow at the head of the savage monster, is admirably conceived and carried out; the face, with its mixed expression of terror and determination, is of itself a study sufficient for an entire work in sculpture. The horse and the tiger are both masterpieces in their way, but unfortunately more than divide the interest with the human subject. It was a dogma of some modern writer on art, we think a Frenchman, that a piece of sculpture ought to have eight distinct points of view. We don't know whether this group may present so many but certainly it might be looked at from three or four different parts of the room, presenting almost a new picture on each occasion. This work is a copy from the original in bronze, erected before the Museum at Berlin.

KISS'S AMAZON.

As for M. Simonis' little urchins, they may almost speak for themselves. No. 1. The "happy dog" is gazing with delight upon a wooden Punchinello, which he evidently considers the perfection of art. And does not the very truth of this little episode come in illustration, and almost in confirmation, of our introductory observations about the tests of excellence, and the legitimate aims of sculpture? This little gentleman thinks his Punchinello a finer work than the finest in M. Simonis' *atelier*; he would rather have it than any of them; and the ignorant multitude, who, of course, can only truly admire what they understand, would like this little marble urchin better than the Apollo Belvidere. The other piece represents a boy crying over a little drum, which he has broken by over beating. The face is ludicrously true to nature and the occasion. As the introduction of baser animals, the dogs, for instance, in Benzoni's little groups, and the horse and tiger in M. Kiss's "Amazon," as actors, not to say *premiers sujets*, is a declension from the higher provinces of sculpture, the drum and the Punchinello in M. Simonis' groups are still more objectionable, as involving a degradation of art.

M. Le Seigneur's colossal group, in plaster, of St. Michael overthrowing the Dragon, which stands in the East Nave, is a specimen of the more exaggerated school which prevails sometimes amongst our French neighbours. It is vicious in composition, and disturbs the eye with innumerable angular projections; it has all the vice of ill-studied and incomplete action, whilst there is nothing in the character or expression of the principal figure to redeem the more glaring defects of the composition

RIDING GEAR AND TRAPPINGS.

SADDLERY is one of the industrial pursuits, in respect to which, as in respect to hardware and cotton manufacture, England will be generally allowed to head the world. To some extent, the strong national passion for sport and the turf has undoubtedly led to this result. The trade of the coachman and the groom—of everybody, in fact, engaged about horses, was and is one which gentlemen and amateurs of all ranks delight to have a hand in. There is in the process of driving, and generally in that of managing horses, a something that we take to with a kindness and a gusto genuinely national. To some small extent, we have inoculated the French with the feeling, but the turf is an exotic there. The Jockey Club of Paris is thoroughly exotic. "Four-in-hand" does not flourish kindly in the soil. The steeple-chase leads but a lingering life, and the *morale* of such a population as annually resort to Melton Mowbray would not be understood by a Frenchman, if you lectured him from now to Christmas on the subject. It is, then, no doubt, in a great degree, to our national love for horses and sports, and those occupations in which horses are engaged, that we owe the perfection to which saddlery has been carried amongst us. The horse tailor has been well superintended and guided and counselled by tastes more cultivated, and knowledge more extended than his own. The formation of the horse and the working of his muscles have been carefully studied, so as to adapt to him the most suitable form of trapping, while an exaggerated love for neatness and a certain easy elegance in the adjustments of the animal—a feeling generally rendered by slang phrases, such as those which commend "a natty turn-out," "a slap-up drag," and so forth—has eventuated a system of harness manufacture, in which great lightness is combined with great strength, and the easy elegance in question is attained without anything like gaudiness or a meretricious display of ornament

The show of English Saddlery and Harness, appropriately placed in the vicinity of the beautiful array of vehicles of all kinds contributed by our Long Acres, metropolitan and provincial, is a very interesting display of the firmest and strongest, yet the neatest and lightest looking work in leather. We have several models of horses, like *Macbeth*, "with harness on their backs." The spectator will contrast the small quantity of glittering metal used for ornament in these "suits," compared with the Canadian and American harness, as well as some of the work sent from Belgium and France. He will note, however, the superior polish of the leather, and the taste with which the thickness and heaviness of the straps have been diminished to the furthest point consistent with due strength and solidity; while he will admire the extreme neat-handedness of the work—the sewing, for example, which seems as delicately managed as if a lady's fingers had conducted the operation upon silk, not leather No new forms of harness, however, are, so far as we observed, exhibited In this respect we were certainly disappointed. The old collar, and the old shoulder-straps and bearing-reins, still bear sway, though great attempts have evidently been made to improve the collar—to make it fit as easily as possible upon the horse, and to keep it from ruffling or pinching the shoulder; and a number of collars laying claim to various merits of this kind are exhibited. But with all these improvements the collar appears to us to be a clumsy way of harnessing a horse. The article, though infinitely lighter than it used to be, is still unnecessarily heavy, and few horses escape an occasional frayed neck and shoulders from its action. Two or three years ago the warmest hope lay in a reform in this respect had commenced The collar was in many instances given up, and a broad and handsome belt, crossing the chest of the horse above his forelegs, was substituted for it So far as appearances went the change was a great improvement; but the belt seems rather to have lost than gained ground. We very seldom observe it now. It has been said that the pressure of the leather upon the horse's chest prevented the free play of the lungs, when dragging a vehicle up hill; but it strikes us that the belt might have been so arranged as to lie principally on the shoulder and neck, in which position it would have all the advantages of the collar without its clumsiness or weight. At the same time as the introduction of the belt in question, a fancy came up for doubling the ornamental portion of the harness worn by gig and carriage horses as actually useless. Many of the omnibuses at once gave in their adhesion to this new school, preserving, out of all the paraphernalia commonly used, the simple traces, collars, and reins. The effect to the eye was odd, and has been described by the gentleman, whoever he was, who said that it seemed quite improper to put naked horses into a public vehicle, and drive it through the streets. Since then, however, we observe that the old fashion is reviving. The horses have been restored to the full enjoyment of their ancient wardrobe, no doubt to the great delight of the harness-makers, who must have looked upon the new lights, as to horse trappings, with a peculiarly evil eye. As might be expected, then, the craft in question has refrained from giving in its adhesion in any respect to the scanty harnessing doctrine by presenting specimens of the style. On the contrary, a strap has been omitted which could be inserted, and the horses will be in no respect obliged to the Exhibition for any diminution in the weight of the leather they are destined to carry over and above their stipulated burden.

Talking of harnessing matters, the abolition of blinkers is a reform which has been long agitated, and in which the weight and reason appears to us entirely to lie on the side of the anti-blinkerites. In fact, the whole blinker system, as regards man as well as horses, and moral decisions as well as visual perceptions, is a mischief and a delusion. Let us see—men and horses—all that there is to be seen; and if what we do see be wrong, let us correct it, so that we may gain future pleasure by the spectacle. What is the use of shutting our eyes, or causing our weaker brethren whether on two or four legs—to shut their eyes, wholly or in part, to objects around them? The chance is, that the result will be the very catastrophe which we seek to avoid. A roadside object half seen—through the uncertain glimmer permitted by the blinker philosophy, becomes a bugbear; and away we go awfully frightened, and kicking up our heels, and perhaps upsetting the coach in our panic at a supremely innocent donkey, quietly making his dinner by the hedge, but which, by reason of these stupid blinkers, we mistook for a griffin, or a dragon, or a roaring lion, or something more dreadful and astounding still.

As to the practical part of the argument touching horses—the blinkerite party will have it, that unless a horse be three parts blinded he will be sure to take fright and run away. "Take off the blinkers," they say, "and see how startled he is." Of course, until he has got accustomed to the new state of things. Fix blinders over the eyes of a horse who had always been allowed to use his optics as nature intended, and the creature would be in a greater panic still. The simple fact, that saddle-horses are not blinded, settles the whole question; or, if the blinkerites try to get out of the loophole that they do not start because they are not drawing vehicles behind them, we reply with the climber that dray and cart-horses do not start, they being generally free from blinkers, and that on the Continent, both in France and Germany, we have travelled hundreds of miles behind teams of horses who never had a blinker on their eyes. But the blinkerites—moral and physical—never understand logic. We would only hint to the sticklers for the old system, that they might keep it up and welcome, if they only introduced a change in the material of the implement, and made their blinkers—of glass.

In our saddles we see that the tendency of the manufacture is to make the article as small, light, and easy-sitting to the horse as possible. Many of the saddles exhibited in the English department are triumphs of neatness Those sent to us by foreign nations are invariably clumsier and heavier, and not a few fell under our inspection in which the seat of the saddle was full of wrinkles and folds which would have tried the endurance of the most hardened horseman. In ladies' saddles, three horns are now generally used, instead of the two old-fashioned ones; and several are so constructed as to shift from side to side, at the pleasure of the fair equestrian. The Canadian sledge harnesses are constructed upon the general model of our carriage trappings, but seem slighter and weaker, while the workmanship is provincial and unfinished. Possibly so much strength is not required, as the draught of a sledge is slight. These harnesses are all fitted with bells, of the same form as the *grelots*. It is only from the few ancient waggons which still contine to crawl on the less-frequented highways of England, that we now hear, in our own county, the once-universal jangle of the moving team Our stage-coaches have long disused the metallic music as something puerile and absurd; and yet that low, incessant, tiny, tinkling peal had its beauty and its soothing effect. Often, often, has it lulled us, leaning lazily back in the dusty depths of the diligence *banquette*, as the mountain-like vehicle went thundering and lumbering along its path—the sweet, clear music of the bells forming a running treble melody, backed by the monotonous ground bass of the wheels.

Turning from Europe, we may glance a moment at the horse-trappings and furniture of the East. The saddles, both for barbs and camels, displayed by Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis, are principally state affairs, intended only for use by the grandees on high-days and holidays, and blazing with as much and as brilliant decoration as if they had formed part of the caparisons of an Astley's pageant. Only a few ordinary work-a-day saddles are shown at the Tunisian department, and the construction of both, however, is identical. They are somewhat like our own old demi-pique saddles; the rider sitting low, and fortified in his seat by the huge upright pummels, or pillons, before and behind him. From these saddles a fall would be almost an impossibility. The gala articles are very splendid: a vast quantity of cloth, generally red, and so stiffly and thickly embroidered with gold as to be almost like armour, descends from the saddle, and completely covers the flank of the horse. The garniture is never complete without bolsters for pistols, and altogether the caparisons of an Eastern steed must often be as valuable as the animal which they adorn. A few saddles are made like mere pads, covering a large space of the horse's back, and apparently intended for ladies. These, like the riders, are all gaily adorned with gold or, if not with gold, with tinsel, which looks just as well and makes as brave a show. The bridles and head accoutrements are generally formed of narrow but very thick straps clumsily wrought, and ornamented here and there with roughly fashioned ornaments of metal. The bit is the most remarkable part of this portion of the riding gear. It is terribly severe, and would, we should think, conquer and reduce the very hardest mouths. All the Oriental bits are much upon the same principle, with a circular or oblong metallic ring, which lies upon and presses the horse's tongue: while the curb being very long, the leverage is proportionally great. There are few, even of the most determined bolters, we should think, who would run far against the will of their riders or drivers with a Turkish bit in their mouths. The stirrups commonly used serve for spurs as well as for the legitimate purpose; and huge clumsy lumps of metals, particulary the Moorish and Arabic examples, they are, being in fact, a sort of semi-slippers of iron, which cover all the instep of the foot, ending with sharp projecting points and angles, a dig from which would punish a horse more severely than the operation of the most long-rowelled spurs. The camel saddles commonly used, and the best specimens of which are exhibited in the Tunisian department, are mere bundles of course cloth, straw, and wood-work, heaped round a central pillon, to which the rider clings with hands and legs if necessary, as the beast progresses in his uneasy shambling trot. In the Indian collection there is a curious specimen of a camel's or dromedary's saddle, fitted with a brass swivel gun, which can be swung round so as to fire either sideways or over the animal's head One or two handsomely embroidered camel's saddles and accoutrements are also exhibited in Turkey and Egypt; but the animal being principally used as a mere beast of burden, his ordinary trappings seem to have been accounted too common and coarse affairs to have been brought over. A ride upon the back of either camel or dromedary is generally described as something to which the sensation of sitting a high-trotting horse is like lying in a well-stuffed easy chair. Albert Smith, in his recent book of Eastern travel, recommends any one who wishes to obtain a notion of the paces of the "ship of the Desert," to perch himself upon the top of a music-stool screwed up to its full height, to place the stool in a rough cart without springs, and then to drive the cart at a good trot along over a ploughed field. In the same book, however, and on the same subject, the author, in falling foul of some alleged shams, says that the camel is a great obtainer of pity under false pretences, and he backs the assertion by citing the fact, that the animal will moan and cry if you only make believe to load him, and place not more than a few ounces on his back Now, with submission, however, we take this very statement as entirely proving the fact of the general overloading of the poor beast He always connects the operation of loading with cruelty and overburdening, and moans and sighs in consequence. The very fact, that when the pretence of loading excites symptoms of distress, proves what the reality of loading must be.

IRON ORES, IRON AND STEEL.

Of all substances in nature that are available for the purposes of man, and have assisted in advancing him to that high position in which he is enabled to command and guide mechanical force to an extent almost unlimited, there is not one that can be regarded as more important than iron Without this metal the stores of mineral fuel must have remained unemployed, or at least must have been of comparatively little value; without it, the other metals, however valuable and useful, could hardly have been obtained for use; and without it, we should hardly be enabled to build, at least in cold and temperate climates, those abundant returns of food which support millions of human beings in health and comfort; and without it there could have been no such systems of communication between distant lands connected only by the ocean, as are now found to be true sources of commercial wealth, and of the advantages of which we Englishmen have the best knowledge of any people in the world. Gold and silver without iron are mere toys for children and savages; precious stones without iron remain encrusted with the matrix, which prevents their beauty from being displayed; coals, earths and metals now of enormous value would be unknown and unattainable without the iron implements by which they are produced; and steam, that source of all power, that giant by whose services the most impossible things are effected, would sleep at rest, or, if employed, would be occupied in the merest trifles, if it were not that its forces are concentrated, and its powers directed by the iron prison in which it is confined, and the arms by which it works. Look where we will, in the vast forest of human constructions, within the walls of the Crystal Palace, we shall everywhere see contrivances in which iron holds a prominent part, from the pillars and girders that support the Building itself, to the nail and the pin that connect the different parts of the smallest object exhibited within it. Well than may we rejoice in the stores of unsightly but invaluable nodules with which many parts of England, Wales, and Scotland abound, and of which there are large collections in the Building; well may we be proud of the contrivances shown in numerous models, by which the metal is obtained from these unpromising ores, and but little excuse can be needed for a long and detailed account of such treasures by any one who looks for information as well as amusement, while traversing the avenues of our Palace of Industry, and while endeavouring to realise to himself the origin of those accumulated riches, and that display of the results of human labour and ingenuity spread on all sides, and inviting attention. We propose, therefore, to consider to-day the various sources from which iron is obtained, the mode of obtaining the metal, the methods adopted for preparing it for uses of various kinds, and the applications commonly made.

Perhaps it may be well, however, first of all to mention the chief properties that give a value to this metal. The first of these is its hardness, which is always considerable, but may be varied by different modes of treatment, and in one state (that of steel) may become so great as to cut all but the very hardest substances in nature Owing to its hardness, iron is well adapted for making all kinds of tools and implements, and the use of it now is so extensive in this respect that hardly any limit can be put to its employment. Next to hardness, iron is remarkable for its tenacity, in which, when pure, no metal surpasses it. A wire, 1-12th of an inch in diameter, will support a weight of a quarter of a ton without breaking. It is needless to enlarge on the advantages of such a property, and the application of iron wire in the manufacture of ropes and chains are examples of this power of tensacity, which will occur to every one.

The next remarkable property of iron is its malleability, which is greatest at a high temperature, and in consequence of which it may be hammered into almost any shape, and rendered available for innumerable important uses. Every one is aware of the facility with which the blacksmith at his forge will mould a piece of red-hot iron into the required form; and those who have visited any large manufactory in which iron is worked will know of yet further operations of a far more astonishing kind. The visitor to the Exhibition may see innumerable examples of the malleability of iron in every part to which he turns his attention, but especially amongst the machinery

In the further application of heat, iron exhibits other properties equally remarkable and useful. It can be fused when nearly pure, but requires for that purpose the very highest degree of heat producible by a strong blast. Although thus difficult of fusion, however, there is no difficulty in uniting two pieces at a far lower temperature, for this metal is capable of "welding," a name given to the union of two surfaces by a kind of cementation, obtained when both surfaces are at a high heat and very clean, and are then hammered together. Few metals, and no other substances known, exhibit this property, but its value is too manifest to need further remark.

Although iron in its pure state is tough, almost infusible, malleable, and admirably adapted for various purposes in which great strength and tenacity is needed, there are yet other uses in which a more fluid condition is desirable, and others again where a far greater degree of hardness is wanted. Both these are obtainable, however, by a very slight admixture of a substance so common as charcoal (carbon), which in different proportions renders the iron either so easily fused as to be readily cast into moulds, or so intensely hard as to form steel. In the ordinary method of reducing the metal from the ore, a number of impurities remain, the proportion of iron not exceeding from 91 to 93 per cent., although of the remainder not more than from three to four per cent. are carbon, except in very unusual cases. This small percentage suffices, however, to alter the character of the product so far as to give a peculiar granular texture, sometimes almost crystalline. The metal is also then more brittle, lighter, and more fusible than malleable iron. At a red heat, when the iron is made with charcoal, cast iron is so soft that it may be cut with a saw, and in this state by admixture with a small quantity of other substances it may be rendered far more fusible

When iron, cast into pigs with the impurities already alluded to, is subsequently melted and exposed for some time, in a fluid state, to the air, it parts with the greater portion of such foreign substances, becoming at length less fluid and much more pure. When in this state, if it is removed from the furnace, exposed first to the violent blows of a heavy hammer, and afterwards passed through heavy rollers, it is brought into the state of wrought or bar iron. The purest kinds of wrought iron still contain a certain portion of carbon (not exceeding five parts in a thousand, and often not exceeding two), but in this state the metal is tough, solid, best adapted than cast iron where durability and strength are needed, and having a very distinct texture. Soft bar iron is more free from carbon than hard, but no additional hardness is produced by rapid cooling after exposure to a high heat, as is the case both with cast iron and steel.

When pig iron, containing little besides carbon, and perhaps manganese, is first refined by exposure to the blast under charcoal, and then [illegible] bars, and these bars cut into lengths and welded together into bundles, they become what is called *steer steel*. This, again, when exposed for a period of from five to eight days, at a red heat, in pots filled with charcoal powder, becomes altered by the absorption of carbon, which penetrates the iron, and when it meets with any oxidised portions produces blisters, forming thus *blistered steel*. This fused under pounded glass, with or without carbon, and then cast into ingots, becomes *cast steel*. In the last state, it is fit for use in the arts, and is somewhat whiter than iron, and has a distinct texture; when made red hot and slowly cooled, it becomes soft, but when re-heated and suddenly cooled, it may be brought to almost any degree of hardness, being then also very elastic, more or less brittle according to circumstances, and capable of use for a variety of important purposes. The nature of the resulting steel is almost entirely affected by the temperature to which it is raised before cooling, and by the mode of cooling; and as the temperature is marked by the colour which the metal assumes while re-heating, this is commonly referred to as an indication of the temper. The order of colours is, straw-yellow, deep yellow, purple, violet, dark blue, and light blue

The sources from which iron is obtained vary much in different countries, but the common ores are oxide and carbonates, of which there are several varieties. The richest is the magnetic iron ore, containing upwards of 71½ per cent. iron, and either itself magnetic or readily attracted by the magnet. It is of iron grey colour, brittle, and often crystalline. Little of this ore is found in England, but large quantities occur in Scandinavia, Russia, and India, which are all celebrated for the quality of the steel extensively to mix with and bring to a convenient average some of the poorer ores The ores of this kind are reduced generally with charcoal, and on rather a small scale, and are easily brought into the state of pig, having few earthy impurities mixed with them. All finest steel is made from magnetic ores; and the samples of the ores themselves, and the pig and bar iron manufactured from them, are exhibited in the Russian and Scandinavian divisions. From India, also, besides a large series of ores, there will be found a case containing the various products of the iron smelted in that land in various states known as *wootz steel*, and exhibited by the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The large and highly-important series of Sheffield goods on British side must also be mentioned here as presenting the best and most valuable illustration of the products obtained from the magnetic ores. Amongst the Sheffield goods are also to be found one or two models—one in particular, of large size and in great detail, illustrating the whole of the processes adopted in converting iron into steel, and bringing this very remarkable compound of iron and carbon into a state available for the manufacturer. We refer to the model of the Cyclops Works in Class 29, No. 109 A, which is accompanied by a series of articles in steel of great interest. No one can examine the articles exhibited in the Sheffield court without being perfectly satisfied of the high state of perfection which the manufacture of steel has attained in this country, and the importance of having the best material for such admirable workmanship. There is generally understood to be a greater amount of elasticity, and a susceptibility of finer temper in the steel made from Indian iron than that from Sweden; and it has been supposed by very eminent chemists that this is owing to the presence of a small quantity of aluminium; but it must as yet be considered doubtful whether this is essential or accidental

Before concluding the notice of the magnetic ores, we should direct attention to those obtained in British North America, where are some fine specimens indicating a source of wealth which will not, we are sure, be neglected

Next to the magnetic ores, the richest material from which iron can be obtained consists of the peroxide known to mineralogists as the specular iron ore, micaceous iron ore, red hæmatite, and oligist respectively. This ore is also sometimes called iron glance. It exists in two forms—the one earthy, and the other crystalline and metallic; but both are equally rich, and yield, when pure, about 69½ per cent. of metallic iron. These ores, like the former, are not those generally found and used in our own country, although they exist there in considerable abundance, and are even used extensively to mix with and bring to a convenient average some of the poorer ores The more brilliant and metal-like specimens chiefly abound in Elba, and are often called Elba ores; but these and other less glittering forms also occur in almost every district where iron is found in mineral veins. They are worked in small furnaces almost as easily as the magnetic kinds, but are nowhere so valuable for the manufacture of steel, although, like the former, they are smelted with charcoal only. The Belgian ores, those from Spain, may be quoted as examples of these, and the admirable quality of the iron exhibited, and of the goods manufactured of such iron, shows clearly that if it cannot vie with that made in England in the matter of cost, it may yet take a very high place for excellence of durability. It is chiefly the earthy varieties (hematites) that are used in England, and of these many specimens, very remarkable for size and beauty, will be found in Class I., both from Cornwall and Lancashire, exhibited by various persons, and amongst the rest by Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of Cleator near Whitehaven, No 493, and Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co. (408), of Newland Furnace, Ulverston. In both these cases the ores contain from 60 to 65 per cent. of iron, and are found immediately adjacent to the poorer ores common in England, and also to the coal, so that they are brought into immediate use. The quantity that can be supplied is very large; but there are at present, we believe, only three furnaces in blast. The iron is considered to be of very good quality

In some parts of the world large quantities of hydrous oxide of iron are obtained in a state very well adapted for the manufacture of iron. Such, for example, are the bog-iron ores, of which there are magnificent specimens from Canada (160 to 163), said to produce excellent metal In its pure state, this hydrous oxide would not yield more than 56 per cent of iron, and from 12 to 18 per cent. water; but it is rarely found in large

quantities having anything like this value. The technical name for the ore in question, as a group, is *brown hematite*, and they may be regarded as averaging 20 to 40 per cent of iron. Large quantities occur in the northernmost counties of England, in distinct and regular beds, associated with the lead veins of that district. Fine specimens will be found in Mr. Blackwell's collection of iron ores (427), bearing the numbers 420 to 421 inclusive.

But the chief of all importance to England, and those supplying by far the largest proportion of all the iron manufactured in the world, are neither the richest in quality, nor those deposited in the thickest masses, but the smaller series, far less likely, at the first glance, to attract attention, and requiring methods to reduce them of a more complicated kind than the simple forges hitherto needed. We allude to the *clay iron-stones*, as they are called, which are widely distributed with the coal, and near the limestone, in South Wales, North Wales, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Northumberland, and the valley of the Clyde. These are the true materials of England's greatness, and these, accordingly, have long been anxiously sought after, and most carefully worked. From these sources upwards of two millions and a quarter of tons of iron are annually produced; of which South Wales furnishes 700,000 tons, South Staffordshire (including part of Worcestershire) 600,000, and Scotland 500,000 tons. Of the rest from these several districts, there is one large and most valuable series of about 300 specimens, very carefully selected, and exhibited by Mr. S Blackwell, of Dudley—a gentleman who deserves the utmost credit for having, at great expense of time and labour, brought together these materials, and arranged them as a noble illustration of what nature has done for the British Islands in reference to iron.

All the clay iron-stones partake of a general character, although they differ a little in appearance, and much in relative value. They are nodules, consisting of an impure carbonate and oxide of iron, mixed with clay, and apparently separated from a more generally diffused ferruginous solution, in a large series of deposited rocks, including much clay and much vegetable matter. They occur in bands generally of no great thickness (often only a few inches), and not far from thicker bands of coal, with which they are worked. The quality of the iron made from them coal, with which they are worked. The quality of the iron made from them is a good deal—partly, it may be, from the condition of the ores, but chiefly from the fuel with which the ores are smelted and refined. We cannot too often or too distinctly recommend the reader to study this collection by Mr. Blackwell, in connexion with the list of details contained in the larger or Illustrated Catalogue

The manufacture of iron from these poor ores is conducted on a very large scale in furnaces constructed on principles generally diffused throughout, for a long time. Retained in their simplest form, these furnaces consist of a receptacle at the bottom for the fused iron to collect in, and from which it can be drawn off from time to time; a chamber to receive and fuse the mixture of ore-flux and fuel put in from the top, and a blast to produce intense heat. The chamber is generally high and partly chimney-shaped; the blast is conducted by pipes from a machine where it is produced, and there are means of drawing off not only the metal, but the slag or scum that forms on the top of the fusing mass The furnace being already heated, a due mixture of material, consisting of the ore (consisting of carbonate and oxide of iron, with alumina and silica), limestone, and coal or coke, are thrown in from the top; the alumina and silica of the ore then combine with the lime, forming a kind of glass under the influence of the burning fuel, acted on by a powerful blast, sometimes of hot air, and the iron is set free and sinks in a fluid state to the bottom. The floating slag may be drawn off from time to time, and the charge of ore-flux and fuel repeated till a sufficient quantity of fused metal is collected. The charge is added, and the metal drawn off generally at regular intervals, and thus we get the commercial iron of generally at regular intervals, and thus we get the commercial iron of pig-iron. The further processes have been already alluded to.

Very fine specimens of pig and bar-iron are exhibited both in Class 1 and Class 22. Among the latter, the Low-moor Works, near Bradford, Yorkshire (Messrs. Hind, Rhodes, Foster, and Hardy), exhibit a series extremely remarkable for their variety and great excellence, some specimens of rivet-iron, knotted cold with two or three knots, and bent at one end, showing very strikingly the tenacity of iron in a wrought state Russia is shown still further by a piece of chain-iron, originally 4 feet 8 inches long and 1¼ inch diameter, strained and broken by a weight of 24 tons, but which, before being broken, was drawn out as much as 16½ inches, and was reduced to a diameter of 1-3rd inch. A piece of wood, which show iron as cast, adapted to various purposes, are exhibited by the Ebbw Vale Company, South Wales (Class 1, No. 412), and by Messrs Bird and Co. (No. 411), who show admirable specimens of Staffordshire iron. The producers of the Scotch iron and coal-fields are presented by the Monkland Iron and Steel Company (No. 426); and, before leaving this part of the subject, we ought to direct attention to Mr. Stirling's patented method of mixing together malleable and cast iron, and also of mixing wrought metals (chiefly zinc) with iron to produce greater strength in the compound. Ireland, also, is not unrepresented, and we would especially refer to the specimens exhibited from Arigna by Dr. Moore (No. 403), which show iron charcoal pig. The quality is very good, and from what the economy of the operation is still doubtful. The ores are rich, yielding as much as 40 per cent. of iron. Coal exists in the neighbourhood, but it is not of excellent kind, and the cost of it must be considered, but it is not of excellent kind, and the cost of it must be considered, but it is not likely to be reckoned as not much under £4, a price too high to promise much success at present.

Other ores of iron are occasionally used, and are also deserving of notice. Thus, the pure crystalline carbonate of iron, or spar iron ore, is found and imported from the parts of Germany, especially the Rhine provinces of Prussia, Nassau, and Styria, and from each of these districts there will be found specimens both of the raw material and the manufactured iron. The Austrian iron is particularly worthy of mention, as providing a large quantity of metal of admirable quality, and yielding by the first process of smelting an iron which contains less than the usual proportion of carbon occurring in the pig, and scarcely any impurities, so that it is once a kind of steel. Being made with charcoal, and not in very large quantities at a time, this iron is tough and hard, and has been found valuable in the manufacture of scythes, of which vast numbers are annually distributed over Europe, from the various works situated near Gritz. The iron thus made is rather costly; but where there is a heavy duty on foreign imports, and a yet higher expense on account of land carriage over difficult roads, it can find a market, and meets with a very native demand. The spathic iron is remarkable for its resemblance to common limestone in appearance. It is, however, heavier, and turns brown on exposure. It is generally combined with manganese and lime, and when pure contains as much as 50 per cent. of metallic iron. Before use it is broken up and exposed in large heaps to the air for a considerable time, and is then roasted and treated like the earthy carbonates

In France and Switzerland various ores of iron are worked, that differ much in general appearance from those found in England. Thus in the former country large quantities of a pisolitic ore (an ore occurring in small rounded or pea-shaped masses) occur in the tertiary and alluvial beds of the departments of the Jura, the Upper Rhine, and the Côte d'Or, and supply one-third of the iron of France. A silicate of iron occurs in Switzerland, and is worked there to some extent, both for iron and steel; and in the United States of America, a mineral elsewhere rare, and consisting of a peroxide of iron combined with a considerable percentage of manganate of zinc (Franklinite), appears to be present in sufficient quantities to be worth working, and is exhibited in connexion with the iron made from it.

The manufacture of iron on a large scale has been already partly described in speaking of the management of the abundant British ores. The outside of the furnace is generally conical, the inside being more nearly pear-shaped. The whole height of the furnace varies; but, as a convenient standard we may take about 60 feet. The lower part (the hearth, which may be described as the stalk of a pear) would then be about 6 feet high and 2 feet square at the base, enlarging gradually towards the upper part. Above this is a funnel-shaped portion, about 8 feet high and 12 feet diameter at its top or widest part, and called the boshes. The rest of the interior gradually diminishes from the top of the boshes, and is called the cone. At the upper end it is about 4½ feet diameter, and receives the charge of ore, flux, and fuel. At this period chimney rises above the top of the cone, and may be from 8 to 12 feet high. The whole of the inside is lined, the lower part with a coarse gritstone, and the upper with fire-brick. The bottom or base consists of a solid mass of sand, which rests on the ground.

Before using a furnace for iron-making, it must be heated or put in blast, an operation which requires a fortnight or three weeks to perform. When this is done, the coke, the ore, and the flux are put in at intervals, in regular order, keeping the furnace always full to the top of the cone. A moderate-sized furnace will take, in 24 hours, about 15 tons of coke, 16 of roasted ore, and 7 tons of limestone, which will yield 7 tons of iron are obtained, which is run off every twelve hours from the front of the hearth. The melted iron is received into moulds made in soft and pure sand, and the pigs thus made weigh about 2½ cwt each.

The pig-iron is blast-furnace iron is taken to the finery furnace, where it is re-melted, and run out at a loss of from 12 to 15 per cent. or more; the pig parting with a large portion of its impurities of becoming what is called fine metal. This is usually cooled by pouring water on it, and is thus rendered very brittle; and for the finer purposes of iron manufacture, especially where toughness is required, charcoal is used in this process.

The fine iron broken into fragments is again exposed to intense heat in a peculiar reverberatory furnace—the puddling furnace; and after a certain amount of exposure in this way it parts with the greater part of its carbon, becomes much more infusible, and at last—the soldiers into a its carbon, becomes much more infusible, and at last—the soldiers into a tough mass, being worked by a rake into rounded balls (blooms) of about 60 or 70 pounds weight. These, after again heating and hammering, are in a condition to be presented to the rolling machine, and then become bar or sheet iron.

There are many differences of detail in the methods employed on the Continent, and even in particular districts in our own country, but this general account will enable the reader to understand something of the labour and difficulty, as well as cost, required to produce a material which is, however, as we all know, supplied at a price which brings it within the daily use of every person for the very commonest purposes. It may give an idea of the magnitude of the work to mention that there are now 185 blast furnaces for the manufacture of iron in South Wales, 148 of them being actually at work, producing, on an average, 100 tons of iron per week; that in Shropshire, and its neighbourhoods, there are 28; in Staffordshire, 108; and in the more northern counties, 46—such furnaces making in all 132 in blast, in addition to the 142 in Wales. Scotland adds its share to the list, and the general result is, as we have said before, that the enormous quantity of 2,250,000 tons of iron are now annually manufactured in the British Islands, being at the rate of 3 cwt. a year for every man woman, and child of the whole population. As not less than 3 tons of coal are required to produce each ton of iron, this manufacture alone makes a consumption of 7,500,000 tons of fuel, without including that employed in the further operations of iron-making, and the industrial coal used in various ways.

LIGHTHOUSES, AND LIGHTHOUSE OPTICAL APPARATUS.

IN considering the important and interesting subject of Lighthouses there are few people in England who will not immediately call to mind those hardy sons of the ocean, who are the chief objects of its structure. Everybody remembers the old song which compares their life with that of the well-housed gentry on *terra firma*:

> Ye gentlemen of England,
> Who live at home at ease,
> How little do you think upon
> The dangers of the seas

But the old song is by no means so applicable to our own day as to former times, when it was so much sung. As to living at home "at ease" in these days, when men work harder than ever, as the Great Exhibition of India stry fully attests, we will say nothing; but, with respect to the want of thought among those ashore for the men who brave the perils of the ocean, "where the stormy winds do blow," we think that nothing could more strikingly attest our consideration, our anxiety, and our practical care, than the existence of the numerous lighthouses that stud and stand out on our coasts. Wonderful structures they are, and as useful as wonderful. Considering the great dangers of St George's Channel, and, indeed, of the whole coast of the United Kingdom we may fairly say that the existence of a regular system of lighthouses, and other light beacons, is absolutely necess ary to our present state of navigation, and the enormous increase of foreign as well as domestic shipping, and the coast trade generally.

In the Main Avenue west of the Great Exhibition may be seen two specimens of lighthouse apparatus (Class 8a). The larger one being on the cata-dioptric system of the first class of lights (near the astronomical telescope); the other, a dioptric apparatus of the fourth class of lights. Several excellent models of lighthouses will also be found in the central North Gallery (No. 52), in which the apparatus of each of these classes may be more narrowly inspected: and a variety of models, both of towers and lanterns, in the North Gallery.

No mistake, however, can be had of the extraordinary difficulties and dangers attending the erection of lighthouses, concerning which our readers will, we trust, find the following account both interesting and worthy of an attentive perusal.

Some rude kind of lighthouses appear to have been used by the ancients, but the principal lighthouse of modern times, and certainly one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind ever built or ever designed, is the Tour de Cordan, at the mouth of the river Garonne. It was commenced in the year 1584, and occupied twenty-six years in building. We scarcely need say that difficulties, in most cases, occur in the erection of lighthouses, to which no other structures are liable. The building of the Eddystone Lighthouse is a remarkable instance of this. The number of dreadful vicissitudes it encountered are as painful to contemplate, as the courage and perseverance that finally overcame them are worthy of admiration. It was originally first built of massive beams of timber, and a light was first exhibited in 1698. The architect and engineer by whom it was designed was Mr. Winstanley. But the sea frequently rose so high around it as to dash over the lighter, in fact, it was said, at times, that the lantern was buried under water. Mr. Winstanley thereupon raised the tower from 60 feet to 120. The space of rock for the foundation being but small, and the situation most frightfully exposed, this was, of course, a work of stupendous difficulty By some it was thought that he had now constructed it too high for safety They were, unfortunately, very right in their apprehensions. Not long after its completion, considerable repairs were necessary, and Mr. Winstanley went there in person, accompanied by his workmen. The repairs occupied some time; and one night a terrific storm arose, tore down the lantern and the upper part of the tower, and finally carried the whole edifice away, with poor Winstanley and all his workmen, every one of whom perished: indeed, we believe their remains were never found, nor a single wreck of the once proud structure.

Rudyerd's lighthouse for the wrecking of the *Winchester* merchantman was wrecked on the Eddystone rocks, and her crew were saved. It was now seen that a new lighthouse must, by some means or other, be erected here. another tower of timber was designed by Mr. John Rudyerd, of London; it was finished in 1708. Its height was 92 feet. The entrance was similarly for the strength of the wood). It was not long before, however, it proved to be wholly inadequate to the work of the fierce waves. It remained standing during forty-seven years. But another and more unlooked-for misfortune awaited it. Everything had been devised to protect it from the fury of the waters; nobody had ever dreamt of danger from fire in such a situation, so surrounded by the natural antagonist of this element. By some accident, however, it took fire, and, being entirely of wood, it burned down to the very water's edge. This was in 17

English perseverance was again called into requisition, a lighthouse must be erected on this spot: this was determined: and in 1756 Smeaton first landed on the rock, and commenced operations by cutting the surface into regular horizontal trenches, and into them a foundation of stone was carefully fitted. It was now resolved (they had had enough of wood) to build the whole edifice of stone. The first 12 feet of the tower, as we learn from Mr. Alan Stevenson, form a solid mass of masonry; and the stones of which it is composed are united by means of strong cement. The stones are

STAINED GLASS WINDOW. J. A GIBBS.

The stained glass window by Mr. Gibbs, of Newcastle, which we engrave, contains subjects illustrative of various passages in the life of St. Peter. It is in the Norman style, and consists of six geometrical forms upon a richly ornamented ruby background, embodying the principal events from the life of St. Peter. The centre medallion is Christ's charge to Peter; the others respectively contain the Angel delivering Peter from prison, Peter denying Christ, Christ calling Peter from the ship, Peter's want of faith, and in a small quatrefoil is the martyrdom of St. Peter, the whole surrounded by an elaborately worked and richly coloured border. The colours of the glass are rich and full-toned, and are judiciously combined in the work before us. It may be subject for regret, however, that, in reviving this ancient art, as a medium, it should be considered necessary to imitate the barbarous style of drawing of the Gothic ages.

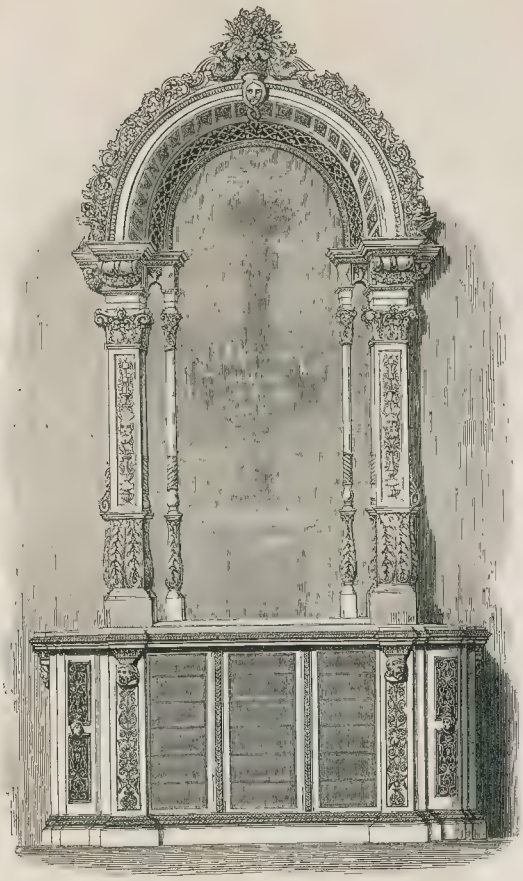
ST. MICHAEL OVERTHROWING THE DRAGON.—BY M. LE SEIGNEUR.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

STAINED GLASS WINDOW.—BY J. A. GIBBS.

PLATE. BY HANCOCK.

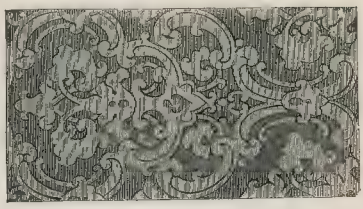
The group of plate by Hancock, which we engrave below, comprises a great variety of subjects, treated after the fashion of various periods, but all remarkable for excellence of execution. We notice a tea service in the Florentine style, a flower vase, another vase (Etruscan style), a bottle wagon, and a very handsome centre-piece.

SILVER. BY HANCOCK.



SECRETAIRE.—BY SNELL.

GLASS.—BY MESSRS. HERRING AND SON.



DAMASK.—BY HOADLEY AND PRIDIE.

SECRETAIRE. BY SNELL.

The *secrétaire* exhibited by Snell is a very handsome work of art. The form is well proportioned, and all the decorations in good taste. The chief material is walnut-wood, the inner pillars being gilt, and the basement of green stamped leather. In the door is a handsome mirror.

CHEVAL GLASS. MESSRS. HERRING AND SON.

This is a very elegant glass; the design, in the style of Louis XIV., is good, and the workmanship of the very highest character. The characteristics of the style are well-marked, and, altogether, the glass is one-from its appearance, fitted for a palace.

DAMASK. HOADLEY AND PRIDIE.

We engrave one of many beautiful specimens of furniture damask, exhibited by Messrs. Hoadley and Pridie, of Halifax.

DRINKING UTENSILS.

It is a curious fact, that by no other article or series of articles in the Great Exhibition are the extremes of time—the extremes of civilisation dawning in the East and culminating in the West—so forcibly or so aptly represented as by the specimens there collected of—to casual observers—a very commonplace and insignificant article, that of drinking-cups, glasses, or vessels, and the larger jars, vases, amphoræ, or decanters in which the potable is kept, and from which it is poured into the lesser recipients. Not that we would be understood as implying that the grandeur of modern civilisation is represented by the prettynesses of cut glass or painted crockery. We have more august pleaders for our skill in the steam-engines and printing-machines, the electric telegraphs and the models of great engineering works. But, in the case of the drinking vessels in question we see both ends of the chain. Our most important works of science and invention rose, as it were, at different stages of the world's existence, from a small and slowly opening form. We trace back steam, for example, until we discern its rude and unappreciated infancy in the times which saw the "Century of Inventions." Before that period, the power, as now applied, had no existence. So of all those great achievements which most fitly represent the triumphs of mind over matter. But in the case of that small and insignificant article, the drinking-cup, we find a work of industry in some degree, of art—which has existed from almost all time The potter's wheel was, probably, one of the very first machines ever set in motion. It must have been coëval with the rude dawnings of the loom and the earliest applications of fire to produce and to labour iron. Man, particularly in the East, must be provided with some means of carrying water from place to place, and preventing, as far as possible, its absorption by the heat. Did the world's grey fathers live in a land of brooks and wells and rivers

BOY WITH PUNCHINELLO. BY SIMONIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

BOY WITH BROKEN DRUM.—BY SIMONIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

vessels for preserving and drinking water out of would not have been one of the very earliest of their requirements. They could always have stretched themselves along the brink, or made a cup out of the hollow of the hand. But their was a land of fierce sun-glare, and sandy desert, and high, parched hills, "wherein no waters be." The fluid was scarce and precious, and so the means of preserving it and husbanding it were evidently of the first importance. Now we know that the East is the land of stagnant, changeless monotony—that ideas, customs, utensils, remain in their original mould in them formed, and endowed with their original properties, during spaces of time in which, in the faster living West, the very memory of races and dynasties becomes extinct. What do we know of the pottery of our Saxon forefathers, or of all events of the art as practised, if it was practised, by the savage aborigines of the land? In Asia, on the contrary, what was, is. The Hindoo of the present day forms his household implements, his jars and his cups, in the fashion of those figured upon tombs and temples which were ancient when the Macedonian phalanx scattered the native warriors. In western Asia, the Bedouin suit straps to his own or his camel's neck the porous bottle, which may be seen represented in the *bas reliefs* of the Nineveh. In Egypt the Fellah drinks from the earthen vase, the like whereof has been emblazoned by painters who owed allegiance to the Pharaohs. As, therefore, an interesting, although not a very varied collection of Eastern drinking and fluid-holding vessels has been got together, and as they are precisely the same articles, formed in the same way, and of the same materials, as the cups and vases in use perhaps 3000 years ago, we are enabled to contrast the first appearances of the earliest developments of the human race with the cups and saucers in which we consume the last importation of bohea, and the decanters and bottles by the genial aid of which we drink "success to the Exhibition."

The three departments in which the rude pottery of the East is collected in a greater or lesser degree are those of India (a rich museum of rude vessels), of Tunis, and of Turkey. The first thing, perhaps, which strikes a visitor in the aspect of these grey, coarse jars after he has observed their primitive simplicity of form, is, that they are the very counterparts of the vessels commonly represented in Scriptural illustrations as borne upon the heads of Eastern maidens resorting to the well. Verner's wonderful Oriental pictures, filled with the very mirage of the desert, rise instinctively to the mental eye. We think of the shady group of graceful palms and dates, and the broad thorny leaves of clustering cacti. The sun is at its highest, glaring over the long horizontal lines of the white expanding desert. The distant horizon quivering and wavering in the heat like the extreme sight line of a stormy sea. But in the oasis there is shade and shelter. The desert sprung has nourished a little patch of herbage, for the steed of the Bedouin and the camel of the pilgrim. Tents have therefore been pitched hard by. You see their white or striped canvas gleaming through the graceful feathery leaves of the date palm. Beyond, perhaps, stretching their patient faces in the direction of the running water, the string of camels kneeling in the sand awaits their well-won refreshment; while by the well stand grouped a cluster of those loosely-robed and picturesque Orientals, the men turbaned and black bearded, dignified of aspect and stern of speech; the women, with their unbending carriage and stately step, their bronzed and symmetrical features, and their narrow almond eyes, bearing either upon their heads, or on their shoulders, as Rebecca did when she gave Abraham's servant to drink, or Rachel, when she met her uncle by the fountain; the pitchers of coarse, big-bellied and narrow-necked, perfectly simple and rude in construction, yet not without the instinctive feeling for beauty of form which exists in all the higher organizations of unsophisticated men—pitchers and vases exactly resembling those before us, which are preserved by some dweller of the wilderness, according to the traditions of the craft handed down from the infancy of time, have found their way to Europe to speak to us with a sweet and solemn voice of the old time of the biblical nomadic tribes of the patriarchs, with their flocks and their herds—of the ancient cities and ancient kingdom of that awful, solemn, mysterious, and changeless East

Pausing in the Turkish and Egyptian departments, let us examine closely a group of these primitive vessels. We observe that they are all capacious and narrow-necked, so that the risk of spilling may be lessened, and the drying air have as little scope as possible to operate upon the fluid. This shape also gives convenience for loosening the vases may be easily carried to and fro, slung round the neck, or to a horse's or a camel's trappings. In one set of the largest class of vases, reticently intended to be the family reservoir in the hut or the tent, there is, besides the larger aperture at the top of the neck, a second but much smaller one, spout-shaped, on the tea-pot principle. The pitcher is evidently intended to be filled by the larger opening, and its contents doled out afterwards by the tiny orifice of the spout. The mouths of some of these larger vases are supplied with covering made in the shape of, and evidently intended to represent the ordinary Oriental summit of the minaret. The workmanship of all these vases is very rude. They are seldom or never truly circular, and the clay is full of bulges and inequalities, but still the general grace and beauty of the form aimed at, if not attained, is undeniable. That form, indeed, contains the rudiments of all the ornamental vases of Greece, as we shall see. The germ of the Etrurian art was no doubt Eastern, and in the glittering displays of the Bohemian art manufactures, in the shape of the porcelains from Sevres, and the less artistic, but still promising produce of our own pottery districts, we recognise at once that principle of art and that theory of design which the East originated, and which the West developed and perfected. The Indian vases and drinking vessels, although exhibiting far more constructive skill, are generally, we think, inferior in point of beauty and design to the more western portion of Asia. You see amongst the former a great number of jugs of not the slightest pretence to shapeliness; belonging, in fact, to the same high school of art-manufacture as that which produced our own pickle-jars and blacking-bottles. In the Arabic and Syrian vessels, on the contrary, the effort at a graceful line of beauty is all but invariable The Indian collection shows many vessels of nearly the same design and shape as our common decanter, and it will be observed that the vessels in general are by no means so well adapted for locomotion as the other class which we have described. In the Indian collection, for the first time, a greater distinction in the apparent costliness and elaboration of certain of the specimens. The Arab Sheikh drinks his lukewarm draught from the same bottle of porous earth as the tent-pitcher or the camel-driver,* Not so the Rajah or the Nabob. He has his gaily ornamented pitcher of fantastic shape, the shape, we are assured, and, as it were, embroidered with gay-coloured patterns. The collection of these ornamented cups is considerable. The decorations seldom or never appeal to anything like a real sense of art or beauty. They are thoroughly barbaresque, like all Indian ornaments; mere prettiness in the disposition of the colours, and mere ingenuity in the construction of the patterns being alone attended to. In this respect, indeed, the general nature of the Indian exhibition is worthy of consideration. The same principle will be found to prevail universally in her art manufactures. They are rich gorgeously rich—and often well wrought, showing the possession of great mechanical skill, and of a splendid series of precious raw material. But the Indian artist is nothing without a glittering or a precious substance to work on. He has no notion of the abstract and highly ideal beauty which can be produced from the simplest combination of flowing lines, constructed, it may be, out of the basest or ugliest material. His ingenuity, which is great—witness his weapons—is unassociated with art. He can be dazzling and surprising; he can construct marvels of head-handed cleverness; and, his materials being generally being valuable and glittering—gold, diamonds, and precious gems, to wit—he gets a vast deal more credit from the ordinary run of people than he is entitled to. Thus, in fact, India seems to stand artistically, as it does geographically, between China—in which ingenuity without art is brought to its perfection and the belt of the world inhabited by the Arabic races, in which art, or, at all events, the germ of art, is to be found united with ingenuity; but which, introduced to the western world—being there appreciated and there finding the necessary manipulative skill to give it development and elaboration—has given birth to the most perfect specimens of artistic production in the marbles of Greece and the sculptured walls of Italian art. In these vases, in the case of the articles in question, the jugs, vases, and pitchers which we are considering, the simple grace of the original Arabic works lost in the better manufacture of the Indian articles; and presently, too, we observe another very characteristic indication. The vessels from western Asia are uniformly made of coarse clay. Those produced in India are made of different clays and burnt-ware; and at length we find the earthenware giving place to metal, to brass, or some such composition, the old clay shapes being faithfully represented in the new metallic substitutions. It may be a prejudice grounded upon no sound principle of art or reason; but the vase, at all events in its more ornamental and artistic development, has been so constantly fashioned of potter's earth, that we regard vessels of the same design made in glittering sounding metal as something essentially barbaresque and artistically incongruous. Compare, for example, the pitchers and bottles in Tunis and Egypt with the tribe of brazen cups and decanters in the Indian compartment, and answer whether the latter—although industrially and mechanically before the former—are not artistically as much behind them. This remark is not meant to apply to the hammered-out brazen pitchers, with spouts, to be seen in Tunis. These articles are exceedingly rude and exceedingly interesting, but they do not belong to the category with which we have been dealing.

From the ancient world, then, to the modern from the patriarchal vase to the "big-bellied bottle"—from the original of the amphora, which had Falernian wine, to the modern decanter or claret jug, filled with the vintages of Oporto, or the more delicate liquid of "fair Guienne."

The display of English cut glass and crystal, in the gallery abutting the west side of the Transept, is an exceedingly beautiful and creditable one. Our cut glass, we are inclined to think, bears all competition. Bohemia colours to perfection—but we cut. There are specimens of glass in the gallery in question which sparkle just as brightly, and look just as well, as the Koh-i-noor. Indeed, Mr. Apsley Pellatt exhibits a collection of imitation diamonds, which are not one whit less beautiful or transparent than their original nals, while the prisms, with their glancing colours, are more exquisite objects than the most costly and most radiant gems ever dug from the mine. It is with glass, however, in its fluid-holding shapes that we have now to do. Let us examine with care one of these beautiful and fragile trophies of piled-up sparkling crystal, and see what advances we seem to be making in the most glittering and most artistic garniture of our tables

And first the decanters. The general tide of improvement seems to be setting strongly in the way of making these more and more richly and elaborately adorned, and massive. Many of the specimens before us are beautifully symmetrical masses of carven and glistening glass, the substance rising in crystal lumps and projections of vast massiveness to the hand. In the formation of these—principally intended for port and sherry, the favourite shape has been considerably broken in upon, the decanters being many-sided, and the square and rigid lines of the cut embellishments harmonising with the geometrical-like figure and fabric of the whole. There is little of the pure sense of beauty in these vessels. They convey the idea not so much of grace as a handsome massiveness, and a rich and bold solidity; but they are certainly immense improvements upon the old-fashioned decanters which still linger in houses long ago furnished, and in retired districts of the country decanters formed of a mere thinly-blown bell of glass, conveying an idea of intense fragility, and without the slightest pretensions to any thing but the most commonplace prettiness of form, the single ornament of the bell of late affair usually consisting of a range of narrow-bladed leaves or imitation grass growing up from the bottom of the vessel. In the decanters principally intended for claret and the lighter wines, we observe two prevailing forms, the jug shape and the bottle shape. The former is the more vase-like, and perhaps the more graceful; the latter is frequently the more elaborately ornamented without and sparkling glass, and in its general shape bears no slight resemblance to our old friends the green bottle of the beer

In the vase-shaped claret jug there are two features which greatly take off from the symmetry of the article—a handle upon one side of the neck only, and a stopper in the mouth. In the pure vase, all such appendages as handles must of course always be duplicated, and the curve of the projecting lip for pouring forth the wine is no compensation for the want of the twin projection which the eye demands. The stopper is another drawback upon this principle to confine the vase shape to after-dinner uses. Crowning the pure curve of the neck and swell of the vessel with its impertinent and inconsistent protection of square cut-glass, it shows like a cocked hat upon the head of an antique statue. The other—the bottle form of the claret decanter—is a still greater element of the ruin of the line of beauty, is also free from the inconsistencies and palpable objections attaching to its rival. The eye is not caught and offended by the one-sided appearance communicated by a single handle; while the stopper, if handsomely designed, sets off the long neck, forming, in fact, the capital of the column. However much, however, we may be improving the shape of our decanters, we fear it must be owned that we are decreasing in capacious. In this respect, as all events, we are degenerate. We see no magnum holding a couple of quarts, the regular old receptable for claret. The reign of the still more capacious vessels, of the order of the "Black Beare" and the "Tappit Hens," celebrated in "Waverly," has been succeeded by the modern glass-blower would dream of constructing a vessel which would hold more than a quart, however ready he would be to fashion one which held less. Some difference in the design of bottles for light and strong strong and wines would, however, be appropriate, and have a consistency in the very nature and harmony of things. We have small liqueur glasses for the fiery or surfeiting liquid, and larger drinking machines for the less strong and pungent wines. This is only carrying out a principle, and by the size of our bottles indicate to the toper that claret is lighter than port, and that he is fairly entitled, consistently with his sobriety, to imbibe two glasses of the first for one of the last *

The wine cups or drinking glasses are generally formed after the fashion of the vase claret jug, the greater width of the neck indicating that the liquid contained is more common, and that it may be poured freely forth. The appropriate ornaments are almost always water plants, and leaves frosted in the clear glass. The article, however, is one in which there is still room for improvement and advance in grace and elegance The absence of the necessity for a stopper, and for an undue small neck, presents facilities to the artist to exercise himself to the task of improving those humble but necessary ornaments of the table and the table. One or two specimens of "Anglo-Venetian frosted glasses," made in imitation of the celebrated *moyen age* manufacture of the Venetians, may be inspected with pleasure. There is nothing very graceful about the forms of the jugs, but the effect sought to be produced is that of massive solidity and weight, while the peculiar and lumpy character of the frosted glass gives the appearance of ice to the utensils—suggesting associations of coolness, which, perhaps, to some degree re-act upon the fluids contained in them.

As decanters have been gradually becoming heavier, more squarely built, and more elaborately cut, the previously opposite taste has been gradually gaining ground as respects glasses, which are daily becoming slimmer in the stem, less ornamented at the bulge of the bell, and thinner, with a tendency to simple roundness of form, in the holding part They were, many of them, great monstrosities, the common run of glasses formerly in use Who does not remember the old-fashioned thick-stemmed, goutty, dropsical-looking affair commonly known as a tavern glass? It was the very incarnation of clumsy ugliness, but it had its good points; it was made for rough work, and it stood it. A fall or an overset was of hardly more consequence than it would have been had the material been malleable. Increased liability to breakage, we fear, is one of the penalties we must pay for improving taste and delicacy in glass The slim and elegant claret glasses now made, with a bell like a transparent bubble, and a stem like a fairy column, will and must smash almost with the filip of a finger. But all minute and graceful objects of art must of necessity be tenderly handled. There is an element of beauty in their aërial lightness, which, as it gives pleasure, demands care. Generally, then, we think that the glass manufacturers are making a step forward, as regards so small an article, the lighter and the more gracefully aërial they can make it look, the greater will be the triumph. The old-fashioned long and slender champagne glass seems to be giving way rapidly before its new-fangled rival the open saucer-like affair perched upon the top of a short straight stem and the reason of the change is a very obvious phenomenon. In highly-flavoured and effervescing wines no small part of the pleasure of consumption arises from the discharge of the perfumed gas with which the fluid is charged being inhaled and appreciated by the olfactory nerves while in the act of drinking: now, in the shallow saucer-glasses the discharge takes place with great rapidity and power, in consequence of the breadth of the surface of liquid brought in contact with the air, a phenomenon which only occurred to a very limited extent in the long narrow tube-like glass. So well was this fact known, that champagne merchants and dealers, before the general employment of the flat glass, used to have special private tasting-glasses of the form, we believe, of a tulip, of which they estimated the quality of the wine submitted to them, and fixed its money value. Some of the tasting-glasses which we have seen are furnished with a bottom of silver, so as to enable the experimenter the better to judge of the colour and clearness of the wine. The drawbacks to this species of glass are, that it is by no means so elegantly symmetrical as the old-fashioned form, and that it is not so convenient to drink out of, for reasons which will be appreciated by every man who ever sipped his tea out of a saucer.

We were gratified by observing that the tribe of coloured glasses did not show in any strength. There is no more stupid abomination in the range of fluid-holding and quaffing vessels, than those same stained glasses. They were brought into fashion from Germany, and generally employed in the consumption of German wines; but, unless they were invented by some knowing and rascally wine-merchant, who wished to conceal the bad colour of his decoctions, we cannot conceive how they could have originated at all. The hue or tinge of the glass has no pretensions to beauty or brightness. It has, therefore, no intrinsic qualities to recommend it, but simply serves as a means of destroying one of the most refined pleasures of the experienced wine-drinker—the contemplation of the depth and richness of the colour of the wine. Take a common green hock glass, and stare through it. The bowl may contain either tea or claret ditch-water or Johannisberg. We would not have the "sunset glow" of Burgundy, or the no less beautiful and delicate varieties of tinge of other precious wines, so trifled with.

In the department of drinking pottery—in other words, of tea-cups and saucers, and common jugs and mugs used by the working classes, we see little which seems to be new or remarkable. No new shapes have been introduced, the improvements visible being almost entirely confined to the department of ornamenting with gilding and colouring. Many very beautiful sets of china and porcelain tea services are shown, the paintings done with taste and neatness of hand, and the arrangement of the colours pleasing and symmetrical. A peculiarity in this part of our Exhibition is, however, a childish triviality which ought to be reconsidered and put down. The exhibitors seem to have worked their wits for the invention and production of new and anomalous shades of colour, which they christen "Queen's colours," "Sutherland colours," and so forth. Now, we have quite enough of colours already. A porcelain painter, or any other person, if he cannot produce an effect with the colours of the rainbow, may as well give up the brush, and betake himself to some other trade. Colours are only tools—only means to an end; and the artist who produces a mulberry by his tools without increasing his knowledge or his dexterity in using them, is like the man who thinks he could make better and more skilful work if he had a greater number of hands and fingers to employ upon it.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TURKEY.

In consequence of the total and unaccountable absence of any Catalogue, either general or special, of the Turkish contributions in the various publications enumerating the contents of the Crystal Palace, this department, so replete with interest, has excited much less attention than it merits. Apart altogether from its intrinsic worth, is, moreover, the interest naturally attaching to the industry and productions of an empire the condition of which must always be regarded by the Englishman as of vital importance. Turkey lastly looks to Great Britain as one of the foremost, the sincerest, and the most potent of her allies and friends; while Great Britain cannot feel indifferent to all that illustrates the internal condition of an empire that fills up so much of the vast space interveuing between our Indian dominions and the central countries of Europe—an empire which includes within her territory the mouths of the Euphrates on the shores of the Persian Gulf on the one hand, and on the other divides with Austria the kingdom of Croatia

In complete contrast to the wonderful extent and variety of the raw products of our colonies are those of Turkish industry; for in many of them we distinctly recognise a closer analogy to what the ancients have left behind us of their domestic manners than can be discovered even in modern Italy; for, while the revival in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries completely modified Italian manners, much of the ancient forms found by the Moslems in the countries which they conquered have been left with little alteration. Of this no one can doubt who looks at the collection in question, from the brass lamp with its scissors, pincers, and bodkin, to the arabesque plaster moulding and other slightly altered traditions of the world, of which the excavations of Pompeii have given no such interesting glimpses

But it is not the conquerors of the Empire of the East that entwine themselves with our modern sympathies. Gibbon, with all his rhetorical splendour, illumines, but does not vivify the Amurs, the Saladins, and the Amenaths. Ireland, in one of his most exquisite sonnets ("The Kaiser and Dichter"), contrasts the duration of the conquests of princes and bards; and all must agree with him, who visit this collection, and think less of those who trod over great monarchies than of those who depicted the manners and superstitions of the Orientals. Not one in a hundred of those who visit these interesting collections, remembers that three centuries ago all these articles were as familiar as household words in England, and that Solyman the Magnificent was an even more powerful Sovereign than Charles V: but all remember, and none ever will forget, the heroes and [illegible] Richard the Lion-hearted and his Crusade. No Ottoman pipe is more familiar to the eye and ear, and, therefore, many who pace the Crystal Palace have comparatively little new to see in the Turkish department; but these few form, after all, an insignificant portion of the hundreds of thousands who have never seen either the Black Sea or the White Sea, the desert, or the palm grove; but are, nevertheless, familiar with the sayings and doings of the guarded city of Bagdad, from the street-porter with his weary burthern, to the Caliph himself, attended by the Barber and the unpronounceable Mesrour-es-Saf. It is, therefore the latter portion of our fellow-countrymen that we invite to accompany us in a tour through the objects on the tables and in the stalls which have been contributed by all parts of the Ottoman Empire The great merit of Russell's "Aleppo" and Lane's "Modern Egyptians" is their truthfulness; still more instructive, therefore, is the presence of the objects themselves

House-hold utensils are here in great abundance, and fill up a large space in the contributions. The usual beverage in the East is coffee, presented without milk or sugar at every visit, so that it is drunk a dozen times a day, and, in order to avoid inconvenience, not only are the cups very small, but partially filled there, therefore, are a great variety of coffee-cup holders, in form resembling our egg-cup, which are [illegible] and the best [illegible] of [illegible], others [illegible] wood, some of them of the cocoa-nut, cut with great neatness. These are to be seen in glass cases; and in the parlour stalls are embroidered cloth coverings, with which the tray is brought in in good houses

Prominent in the centre of the tables is a large machine of glittering brass and of elegant form, that looks like a huge tea-urn. This is a mangal or brazier, for charcoal, with which apartments are heated in winter. People in England may abuse our climate as they choose, but they may rest assured that in many respects it is not so easy to find a better, for we are neither roasted in summer nor frozen in winter: and at Christmas time recommend us to the sun of Wall's End or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which blazes in every snugly carpeted English parlour, to the charcoal of the most elegant mangal that ever was constructed *Punch* is right, the black diamond is certainly the real mountain of both light and heat. The mangal stands in the centre of the room, and a crowded family circle, the ladies of the harem as well as those of it in a circle, and thus warm themselves in a manner not the most healthy or improving to the complexion. Beside the mangals are the basins and ewers, such as are used for washing before and after food the servant holding the former in his left hand, while the water is poured out with his right. Here, too, are sherbet cups, the Bohemian practice of gilding stained glass having been originally borrowed from the East; and we need scarcely say that the European offspring excels by a long way the Oriental parent. In the stalls of the Exhibition are creditable to the manufactory of Ingekyol. It is climate that suggests the quality of diluents; and while the North is cunning in the distillation of strong liquors, the South is equally remarkable for the ingenuity with which cooling drinks are compounded, from the choice lemonade and orgeat to the delicious chopped ice sherbet with the orange-flower flavour. Let it not be supposed that it is only in idleness and in the arts of pleasing that the ladies of the East pass their time; here, to be sure, are ingenious cosmetic boxes, with various compartments for the different dyes used in adornment; they are equally skilled in the useful and domestic arts, and the ladies of the highest rank are acquainted with the art of preparing such drinks as that of rose-leaves, and fruits they even excel our own housewives, and a very large mother-o'pearl frame for embroidery reminds us that the most beautiful dresses of the wealthiest classes are the produce not of the professed needlewomen, but of the domestic harems.

The military character of the Turks is sufficiently recognisable in the collection, many objects showing them to be essentially a nation that mounts much on horseback, lives much under tents, and has adapted its habits to military locomotion. Every one who has lived in a Turkish camp, or has seen how easily Turkish troops are moved, is impressed with the adaptation of their habits to this phase of life. It would take too much space to enumerate the articles illustrative of this part of our subject their camp dishes fitting into each other and easily portable, their lanterns that shut up and open out like magic, and many other articles, show that with the Orientals there is not, as with the European, that broad line of distinction between the habits of residence and the habits of locomotion that exists in the West. It is not merely the aboriginal and nomade habits that account for this, there is a political reason: the constant fear of the great dignitaries of the empire requiring a formidable local influence, causes a perpetual cycle of

recalls and nominations in order to maintain in efficiency the functions of the central Government; this produces a great deal of movement from one end of the empire to the other on the part of those dignitaries, military and civil, who in the Ottoman Empire stand in the place of a hereditary aristocracy. Thus, whatever is portable, whether diamonds, carpets, or shawls, is prized; hence, too, the expensive velvet, and gold embroidery bestowed on their saddles. And instead of such ponderous fixtures as the European writing-desk, the pianoforte, and the organ, there is the diminutive cocoa-nut, or brass inkstand and pens for the hours of business, or for the hours of diversion there is the light reed *nay* or flute, the lute, or the violin, of the most primitive construction, such as one sees in the productions of the very early Italian painters.

But we are getting into the inextricable slough of philosophy, instead of proceeding with our catalogue *raisonné* of the different objects. An examination of the collection of beads will repay trouble the habit of passing beads through the fingers being as inveterate with many Turks as the perpetual wood-whitling of a Kentucky man; we have even known an individual who weaned himself from this practice, and yet never met another person with beads without being unable to resist the old temptation, and beg for them to pass through his fingers.

Fez's, from Tunis and Egypt there are in abundance, and also plenty of stuffs for wrapping round them hanging in various parts of the collection, from simple cotton to fine shawl; but we saw no regularly wound and made up turban, such as is worn in the East, but a not uninteresting substitute is one of stone or plaster, such as usually adorn the cemeteries of the Turcks.

The water-pipes are uncommonly beautiful, we mean those in which Bagdad timback is smoked through snake-formed tubes, and which from the noise produced by the passage of the air through the water is commonly called the hubble-bubble. In those vases and in the snakes will be found a skilful attention to effects of colour, and if we pass to other objects, such as dresses, shawls, scarfs, girdles, we may remark that the suitableness of very bright and contrasted colours to these warmer climates, springs from the semi-obscurity of apartments partially darkened to exclude the heat and light of the sun. It was the Venetians that most fully understood this phase of the beautiful. Hence, in consequence of the limpid depth of his shadows, the boldest colours of Paul Veronese never shock us, which is certainly more than can be said of Rubens with all his genius and facility; and this peculiar quality of the Venetian school could never be attained by northern painters living in climates where every effort is made to get as much of the sun as possible, nor by any set of men whose eyes are not educated to the effect of brilliant colours in every variety of sombre shadow. From tracing the connexion of Venice with the manufactures of the Levant, so frequently introduced into the Venetian pictures; the observation of the relation of the Levant to the arts of Italy cannot be considered as a *baroque* transition, and those who take an interest in the old pottery of Faenza may remark the prevalence of that Faenza-like green and yellow in the rude pottery of Tunis.

Such observations are made for the many who pay their shilling, and not for the season-ticket holders, who have lounged up and down the Levant, and may have made such remarks for themselves; but even to the *homme blasé*, in relation to Oriental life, there is much to fix attention. A jar of dates is a jar of dates, but certainly a common jar of Barbary dates has not the same interest for us as one from Medina, grown under the aeronautical sarcophagus of the prophet himself. One jar of curdled milk is like another; but when we know that the one before us is that of an African ostrich, it ceases to be common milk.

"Would you like to give a guinea for one of those spoons?" said a friend, who conducted us through this portion of the Exhibition.

"We should be very sorry."

"Well, then there is one that you cannot have for less than £30 sterling."

We saw that it was not of tortoise-shell nor of ivory, but something of excessively fine texture, between the two, and learned that it was a beak of the spoon-bill heron, a bird now so rare that it promises to become at no distant date as extinct as the *Megatherium* or the *Ichthyosaurus*. Even the specimens of ingenuity degenerating into the *baroque* are not without interest: here is a wooden chain, each link perfect without a joining, and cut out of one piece of wood, a piece of most laborious handicraft. On seeing a shirt almost stiff with gold-lace, we are reminded of the quaint pages of Southey's "Doctor," who, on reading of some man who had a shirt of gold and a shirt of silver-thread, declared his preference for the perhaps unkingly but more comfortable nether garment of Flanders linen. And much as we have praised the Turkish aptitude for the portable, it was scarcely without a smile that we passed the odd combination of a chibouque and the crutch of an invalid. We have heard of a book called the "Pipe of Repose," and felt amused on seeing the thing itself in the shape of an article capable of doing duty in both capacities.

But it is not merely the gratification of a fastidious curiosity that renders a visit to the Turkish collection attractive; it is in fact the best and most interesting lesson in physical and commercial geography, in relation to so large a part of the world, that has been hitherto offered in this metropolis. Turkey has neither the scattered colonies, such as the British empire, nor has she the vast extent of territory possessed by Russia; but no state in the world is, to use a German phrase, so many sided, or presents such contrasts of productions and manners in consequence of the diversities of her nations and climates; and her vast contiguous territory is rather ruled by Turks than thickly settled by them, for they are rather the conquerors than the colonists of the wide territories stretching from the Caucasus to Algeria, from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf. Most travellers dilate very largely on the vices and corruptions of the Turkish administration of the various departments of government; but it cannot be denied, that, although the march of government is less regular than in Europe, the State itself is without the burthen of a national debt; that the internal taxation, although somewhat arbitrary in application, is, upon the whole, very light. The principal cause of this is the very large revenue which she derives from a scale of Customs duties fixed upon solely with a view to revenue, and not adapted to produce an artificial scarcity favourable to the few who have to sell a particular commodity, and injurious to the general interests.

We usually associate the Ottoman dominions with heat rather than with cold; but there stands an elegant sledge from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, which shows not only the love of luxury in the boyars of that principality, but reminds us that Russian vicinity has imprinted Russian manners on a part of the Ottoman empire, which, from its level plains and severe winter, in no way belongs to the East as sung by the Byrons, Goethes, and Moores, and which, if it has neither the azure skies of summer climes, has, throughout the length and breadth of its territory, the thick rich alluvial soil which makes the plains of the north of the Black Sea a granary of all Europe, and procures for the boyars of those principalities incomes far exceeding those of the average of the impoverished *noblesse* of the continent of Europe. We therefore see that the manufactures of those parts spring from their economical circumstances; they have neither silks nor velvets, but their wax-lights and other modifications of native productions surprise by their cheapness.

If we cross the Danube into Turkey in Europe, we see in this Exposition comparatively little to remind us that Ternovo, a city of Bulgaria, was, at the end of last century, one of the most active manufacturing towns in Europe. But we find in Turkey much the same phenomenon as in India—the immensity of British capital and machinery has swallowed up the smaller industries, as the large fishes eat the small, and the 2000 looms of Ternovo have fallen down to a mere remnant. The Turkish Exposition is, therefore, less remarkable for its manufactures than for those articles in which we see patient and ingenious handicraft exercised upon manufactures, such as the embroidery of female articles of dress, among which we may specify gold upon a light blue ground, silk of various colours worked upon white muslin, and the winter-dresses, remarkable for their elegance, the best combination of which is black silk upon a chocolate ground.

In Albania, that land of mountain warfare, it were vain to expect the results of either capital or machinery. The turbulent character of the population is brought to our observation by the excessive elaborateness of their rifles and pistols, which are as much an object with a wealthy Albanian as a horse to an Arab, or a carriage and a box at the French theatre to the boyar of the principalities.

In the vast plains of Roumelia, we see signs of a climate more genial than that of the principalities, and of a population less turbulent than that of Albania. The sight of the cotton and tobacco of Macedonia is pleasantly relieved by the fragrant odour of otto of roses from Kasanlik. The heavy articles of export are not so much from the capital itself as from Salonika, Smyrna, and other ports. The capital is the receptacle of a large mass of British, French, and Austrian manufactures, annually exported to Turkey, but it is at these other ports that vessels seek their return cargoes.

As a place of manufacture, Constantinople itself is a sort of Paris to the Eastern world, and productive rather of the diversified objects of luxuriant convenience adapted to Eastern usages than of articles of first necessity, which recommend themselves by cheapness and general use. For instance, the cymbals of our military band were originally introduced from the East, which is shewn by the habit of the cymbal players in various European armies still wearing an Oriental costume; and we are amused on seeing an English inscription, rudely engraved on a pair, which runs as follows:—"This sort of zieh was invented by Mr. Kevork, A.D. 1730; and the present has been manufactured by his grandson's grandson, Mr. Kirkov, A.D. 1851. Psamatia, Constantinople."

Let us now, after contemplating the very neat model of a Bosphorus kaik cross this marvellous and beautiful river of salt-water, flowing between its umbrageous banks to the Sea of Marmora, and occupy ourselves with the Asiatic portion of the Ottoman contributions, which is still more highly favoured by climate, richer in classical associations, not less remarkable for natural capabilities, having mineral and agricultural wealth—much of it, alas, too dormant considering its advantages being bordered with most excellent ports from Trebizond and Samsoun round to Marmorice, and other ports on her southern coast, which everywhere present themselves to facilitate communication. Here is the copper of the mines of Tokat; here is the excellent sword cutlery of Adana; here is the wealth of the waters of the Archipelago, the sponge torn up from the depths of the Mediterranean by the boldness and ingenuity of the diver, with the still adhering oyster; here is the large black wheat of Konich, that ancient capital of Turkish power, long before the sons of Orchan became the terror of Europe; and here, too, are those large and excellent Turkey carpets, which stand their ground so successfully against the skill and capital of our own Kidderminster.

Our article is already beginning to become very long; we must therefore, make haste to cross the Taurus, and get into Syria, which has much to interest both in the way of natural productions and manufactures. The tobacco of Latakia is still beyond all comparison the best either of the New or the Old World; for no American tobacco is in delicacy of flavour equal to that grown in the mountains between Tripoli and this place. The silks of Mount Lebanon and of Broussa, in Asia Minor, are also put together, and are well worthy of an examination. The silk of Syria has been until lately unsuited for exportation to England, in consequence of its being long reel; but, latterly, by the exertions of Messrs Portalis, a French merchant in Beyrout, and of the active and ingenious Messrs. Barker, of Aleppo, sons of our late well-known Consul-General in Egypt, manufactories, with improved machinery, have been established by the former firm in Mount Lebanon, and by the latter gentlemen at Suediah, near the mouths of the Orontes, with such results as to leave no doubt of the advantages likely to accrue from an extension of British capital in this direction.

If we pass from the coast to the interior, the great cities of Damascus and Aleppo arrest our attention by their manufactures of mixed silk cotton, and gold thread, which are equally remarkable for their richness, their elegance, and their substantial strength, being universally used for the holiday dresses of the inhabitants of those countries; the ingenuity and machinery of France and England having produced no successful imitation, these native manufactures, along with those of silk sashes for turbans and girdles at Tripoli (Syria), still continue to vegetate, although certainly in a decayed condition. In Aleppo this manufacture is mostly in the hands of the Christians, the shameful plunder and outrage of whom last year, by the fanatical Moslems being a blow from which it will be long before they recover. Of other manufactures, the saddle from Damascus is characteristic of the country, but does not give a favourable idea of the ingenuity of the Damascenes. What a European most prizes is their excellent preserved fruit, the whole territory that surrounds the town being one vast orchard, intersected by the seven-armed Barrada; while the principal art and handicraft of the place—which is that of mosaic pavements, the beauty of which strikes all strangers—is not of a nature offering capability of being shown in an Exhibition such as we describe.

As for Arabia—that waterless land of stones, sand, camels, and starved shrubs—so lacking in corn, wine, and oil—so contrasting to Egypt with her flesh-pots, and fertile rather in rhymes and metaphysics than in the good things of this world—it certainly has very little to show; but, as a natural production, the coffee of Mocha is not to be despised, and what human work of art has ever even approached the sublime elevation of the rhythm of the Koran?

THE RUSSIAN COURT.

THAT portion of the Russian exhibition shown in our Engraving comprises several articles of great value, from their rarity and workmanship, and of real beauty of material and design. It is a department, however, made up entirely of articles for those whose wealth enables them to set no limit to the indulgence of their tastes. By the pillars stand two great candelabra, of richly-gilt bronze, each 10 feet in height, and made for fifteen lights. They are from the manufactory of Krumbigel, of Moscow and were entered for duty at the value of £500 apiece. Looking from the centre aisle into the compartment, the most striking object is the folding-doors of malachite, 13 feet high, panelled and ornamented in gilt bronze. Our readers have probably made acquaintance with malachite as a precious stone, in brooches, jewel-boxes, and other small articles of ornament, but never dreamt of seeing it worked up into a pair of drawing-room doors. The effect is exceedingly beautiful; the brilliant green of the malachite, with its curled waviness like the pattern of watered silk, and its perfectly polished surface, is heightened by the dead and burnished gold of the panellings and ornaments, and sets one imagining in what sort of fairy palace and with what other furnishing and decoration the room must be fitted to satisfy those who had made their entrance by such precious doors. They are for sale, and valued at £6000. The large cases on either side of the compartment are also, pedestals and all, in malachite like the doors, ornamented in gilt bronze, and are valued at from £1500 to £3000 apiece; and to show that a whole suite of apartments might be decked out in the same bright precious stone, there stands to the left and not far from the doors, a mantelpiece, in Louis Quatorze style before it ran quite wild in confusion of ornamental form: the fender, hearth, fire-back, and grate are in bronze gilt and burnished gold: the mantelpiece in beautifully shaded malachite, with just enough of ornament for contrast; and on either side of this splendid fireplace are a table and chair of the same material. The chairs are valued at £120 each, the tables at £400. In the next compartment to the one we are describing, the malachite (carbonate of copper) may be seen in the strange-shaped rough lumps in which it comes from the mine, and in every stage of preparation. It is found in the copper-mines of Siberia and the Ural Mountains, and has lately been met with in equally large pieces, and of not less beauty, in the Burra Burra mines, in Australia; that in the Exhibition is from the mines of Prince Demidoff, by whom the whole is exhibited. The manufacture of articles of malachite is in itself a work of art; and, smooth as the surface seems, it is made up of a multitude of variously-shaped little pieces carefully selected to produce particular patterns, and which in their fitting require the greatest exactitude. In the doors there may be some 20,000 or 30,000 pieces imbedded in cement, made of the malachite itself. The doors are of wood covered with copper, the malachite being about a quarter of an inch thick. The vases are of three-quarter inch cast iron, and the malachite in the same way inlaid. Nor is this the only precious stone made to serve such large uses in this Russian compartment; there are also upon the left-hand side, near the great candelabrum, three real jasper vases, one of them 3 feet 6 inches in height, which has excited the admiration of those most skilled in such matters by the exquisite cutting of its border of leaves, which, as the process is not explained, they have come to the conclusion must have been done by mounting the diamond, the only mineral of sufficient hardness to cut agate, in some specially contrived machine: the value of this vase is not stated, but the cost of the workmanship alone exceeded £700, and the vase can certainly not be under £2000. These vases are the property of the Emperor, and were made at his own manufactory at Katrinburg. The great vase in the centre front is in porcelain, from the imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg, and is valued at £2500.

To the left and right in front are jewels valued at £40,000, and which are exhibited by M. Bolin and M. Kammerer, both crown jewellers at St. Petersburg.

The plate which is on another table at the right, and comprises a great variety of articles, is entirely from the workshop of M. Sizikoff, of Moscow, one candelabrum shown by whom contains 2 cwt. of silver and sets forth an incident memorable in Russian history. The Duke de Merti, Grand Duke of Muscovy, in a fierce battle with the Tartars, in 1380, fell severely wounded by a blow on the head with a hammer, a main weapon of warfare with the Tartars then: the Duke, surrounded by his staff of knights in armour, lay under a fir tree, faint and, to all appearance, dying, when a soldier of his army galloped up and announced the battle won—the Duke revived and recovered. The candelabrum represents the fir tree and the above incident.

On the same side of the compartment is an ebony cabinet, designed by Baron Clott, one of the first artists in the Russian empire. On the top is a bunch of grapes, in amethyst, so modelled, that, as the light falls upon them, they seem to show the very juice of the real fruit, and which are set off by a sprig of mountain ash in coral.

A bunch of currants, in white cornelian, in which the artist has contrived to place inside the very stone of the fruit, are so true to nature, that the Prince of Wales said, "He should really like to eat them." On the opposite end are bunches of cherries in red carnelian; and on the other sides pears and plums in agate and onyx.

In the background are seen specimens of inlaying in wood for floors; a Warwick Vase, in hammered iron, from Warsaw; a curious carpet, very bright in its colours and effect, made in squares of squirrel-skin, surrounded each by a border of needlework; and near this stands a cabinet, made by M. Yanebs, of St. Petersburgh, in light wood, with porcelain medallions from the Imperial manufactory, valued at £500, and a second porcelain vase of azure and gold, from the same works. There is still, however, spare space in the compartment, and other articles to be shown in it are on the way.

THE CANADIAN TIMBER TROPHY.

WE do not pretend that the Canadian timber pyramid, with its white birch bark canoe on top, and green draperies, as if in memory of the for ever departed leaves of its logs, forms a very ornamental object in the English end of the centre aisle; and, in truth, at first we many times wished it at the back of the bay. By degrees, however, the appropriateness of its position has grown upon us. We have looked around on all the thousand gatherings of trade brought by wind or steam in huge ships from every seaboard in the world, and then at the canoe rightfully raised to view above them all: for in such frail vessels the first traders of the world paddled from creek to creek, and island to island, exchanging fruits and roots, skins, clubs, and bows and arrows; and from such rude beginnings grew the spirit of enterprise, the desire of commerce, the daring love of sea-adventure that now crowd the waters with the commercial navies of the world; from that shell of stitched bark has man, by invention and indomitable industry, risen to his steam-ship, conquering not alone the wind and waves, but time and distance; and for the timber, though it does obstruct the view, and makes but an uncouth sort of pile, it too is there rightfully enough, reminding us that even England a few centuries ago was thick set with forests, and that the first work toward her present busy industry was to fell the old timber, and let the sunlight warm the earth. Man is no dweller in the woods; go where he may, the forest must bow before him: he clears a field for himself, and drives the plough into the soil, grows crops of annual provender for himself and his beasts of burden, and fills the land with busy multitudes. We would have the visitors to the Exhibition, therefore, pause a little by the timber trophy; it may remind them of the settlers in those regions—of those who go forth to found fresh centres of commerce; to face, in strength of the hope of independence, the toils and difficulties of planting new regions. There is a log hut look about the timber trophy that takes us to the backwoods of Canada; to the prairies of the United States, and the vast park-like sheep ranges of Australia. In their new homes the industry that has felled the woods will push its way—will not alone grow corn and feed cattle and trade in timber, but will raise up mineral products from the earth's depths, and call machinery to its help, and organise industry, and have one day a thousand fruits of skill to show at some future Exhibition.

We have not yet had possession of Canada for a hundred years. It is set down amongst the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French, it is asserted, made a map of a portion of the coast in 1508; in 1525, the country was formally taken possession of in the name of the King of France; in 1535, Carlier explored its great river, and named it the St. Lawrence, from having on that saint's day first sailed upon its waters. The first settlement was at Quebec in 1608, and the country remained in possession of the French until the capture of that city by General Wolf, in 1759; and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the whole territory, comprising an area about three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, was ceded to England.

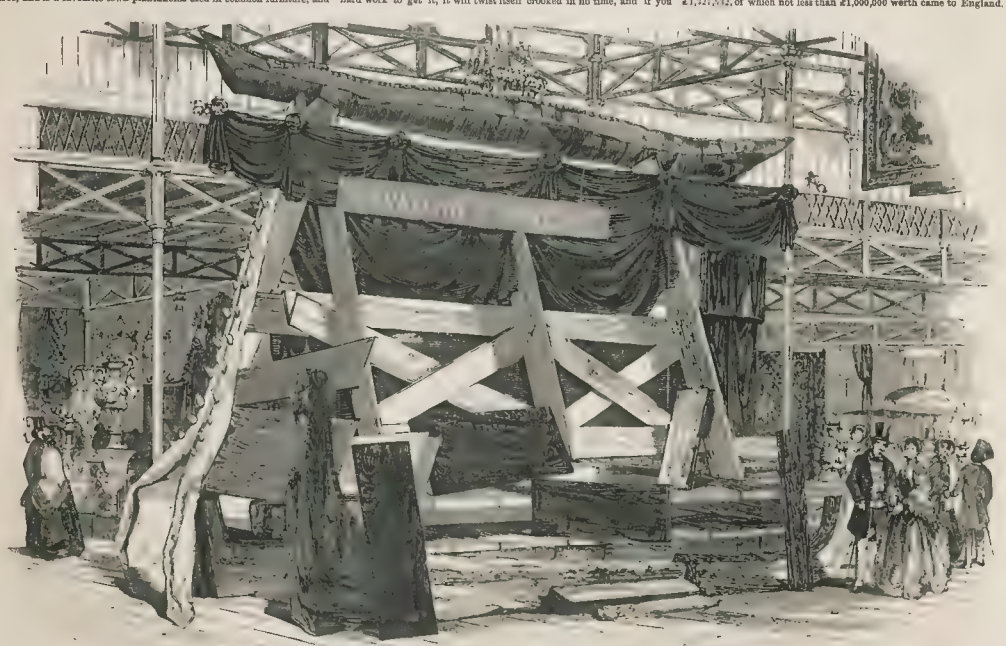
The Canadian contributions at the Exhibition, to be seen in the compartments opposite the timber trophy, and a general view of which we have already given, are in themselves sufficient evidence, that, in this England beyond the Atlantic, not alone land industry, but manufacturing skill and art-workmanship, have made progress; but still, vast regions even of the best lands are covered with forests. In 1844, the occupied land in East or Lower Canada amounted to 7,540,450 acres; of which 3,083,950 were cultivated, and 4,456,400 still unreclaimed and overgrown with wood. The great plain between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, comprising about 20,000 square miles, and the best grain country of any of the northern parts of America, is still for the most part covered with lofty forests. The Ottawa or Grand River, which joins the St. Lawrence near Montreal, forms almost entirely the division of the Canadas, and is the great highway so far the timber trade, which along its banks employs from eight to ten thousand men—an army waging perpetual war with the forests, and which, under the false impulse of our former high differential duties in favour of Canadian timber, carried on its operations most wastefully and unfavourably for the character of the timber and the advance of the trade. Hitherto, white and red pine have formed the chief timber exports of Canada, felled mainly by the banks of the Ottawa, and floated in huge rafts down that river and the St. Lawrence, a distance of from 600 to 700 miles, to Quebec. A single raft of timber will not unfrequently have a surface of three acres. The trees are cut down in winter, lopped, squared, dragged by horses over the frozen snow, which forms a slide for them to the water's edge. The rafts are formed upon the ice, on which, when the spring thaw sets in, the lumberers, as these forest-felling timber traders are called, float down to port, anchoring when they come within range at each rise of tide, and again pursuing their voyage at its fall. A raft seems almost as if some land-slip, or island, huts and all, were sailing down the river; it has five or six houses upon it, and, when the wind sets fair, a range of broad thin boards serves for sails. Some of the white pine-trees yield planks five feet in breadth, and the largest red pine will give 18-inch square logs, as much as 40 feet long. Of the red pine order is the hemlock, a ship's futtock of which is shown in the trophy, and which it is said bears water well, and is of all woods in those regions the most everlasting as railway sleepers, piles, or for any other underground purpose. But a single tree of the kind, which stands on a little island in the river St. Maurice, is to be found in all Eastern Canada. The tree in close forests is drawn up frequently to more than 60 feet in height, but its best height is about 40 feet, and its diameter in such specimens is rather more than 2 feet. The specimen in the trophy was cut from a tree 15 feet in circumference and 80 feet high. Close by this hemlock is a thick plank of a beautifully-feathered and highly polished dark wood, cut for veneers, from the fork of a black walnut—a timber extensively used in Canada for furniture, and some beautiful tables, sofas, chairs, beds, and a piano of which are in the compartments opposite, and to be sold at the close of the Exhibition. The tree from which this plank was obtained was an old giant of its kind, and, judged by its size and internal appearance, though sound as a bell, had probably spread up its evergreen leaves to the sun for more than a thousand years. It stood in the valley of the Nanticoke, in the township of Walpole; and, in the winter of 1847, Mr. Fisher, having marked it for destruction, set up a shanty near it. Its circumference at the ground measured 37 feet, three up 28 feet, from which it tapered very little to 61 feet, where it branched into two trunks, 6 feet and 5 feet in diameter; from this part the veneer plank was sawn. The whole tree cut up into twenty-three logs, and made in all more than 10,000 feet of timber. Three men were engaged a fortnight in felling and trimming this single tree. The walnut is a hard close-grained wood, and it deserves trial, as it is to be had in immense quantities all over Canada, whether it would not serve as well as mahogany for ship-building. It is exported to the United States, but has not as yet entered into the timber trade with England. Another furniture wood in the trophy is curled maple, in its wavy grain very like satin-wood, not much differing from it in colour, and growing as abundantly as the pine itself. It has also found its way to the United States largely, but in but small quantities to England, though it is a hard wood, and admirably adapted for furniture. A bird's-eye maple veneer is also shown. The finest bird's-eye is from young trees, of from twelve to fourteen inches diameter. As they grow old and large the spotted curl dies out from the centre; the veneer in the trophy was, however, shaved off from a large old tree by a peculiar kind of cutting machine, which saws or shaves off the veneer in a spiral round the log, commencing at the outside, and stopping where the bird's-eye pattern ceases. There are, besides, two other sorts of maple shown, the plain hard maple used largely in house building, ordinary furniture, and in immense quantities for domestic firewood and steam-boats. In Montreal alone there are consumed in a single season from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 cords as firewood—a cord of wood being a bundle eight feet

RUSSIAN COURT SEE PRECEDING PAGE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

long, four feet high, and four feet broad, and costing thirteen shillings English money. Each family on an average uses about six cords in a season. The soft maple is but rarely cut down, as it supplies sugar abundantly. In spring, before the snow has left the ground, when the sun begins to gain strength, and there is still a sharp morning frost, the farmer bores, about four or five feet up the trunk, a hole some two or three inches deep, and sticks a little cane spout in it. In a few hours he has in his wooden trough, below from two to three gallons of syrup; and every morning for a fortnight, as the sap rises with the sun, the tree pours its sweetness until twenty or thirty gallons are collected. In a spring without frost the supply of sugar fails, and its collection is a work of no small hardship. Its after preparation is a rude process: it is evaporated, to some extent, over a slow fire, and then poured out in pans to cool. The sugar maple grows from forty to fifty feet high, and about six feet in circumference. The other timbers in the Trophy are more generally known. The birch tree, and is a favourite town plantation used in common furniture, and the timber is largely exported to the States. Hemlock, both white and red, is exported as staves both to America and England, and so is the ash, of which Canada can furnish inexhaustible supplies. The bass-wood is new to us, but, it seems, has been proved so useful at home that it may be imported with advantage. It is a soft wood, but close-grained and durable, resembling something our willow, and has been found most excellent in parts and the panelling of railway carriages. The oak (the [illegible] new import) grows apparently from the bare rock to a height of [illegible] feet and [illegible] in diameter, a tough durable wood, and deserving trial for ship-building purposes, and the butternut, growing on the dry land, and most [illegible] favourite, both in the States and Canada, [illegible] varnishing open, as well ordinary [illegible] it is never known to warp. Last we must not [illegible] a little log on the floor, with light edges and a dark centre, marked iron-wood, of no earthly use, said our native informant: "It won't float, it's the contrariest wood in creation; if you want a straight piece, and half break your heart with hard work to get it, it will twist itself crooked in no time, and if you mark out a crooked piece, as sure as sunshine it will stretch out as straight as a line, it's as hard as iron and as heavy as lead, and as obstinate and cranky as an old mule, and never worth either letting grow or cutting down."

In conclusion, we have a word of advice, in view of this timber trophy, to give our Canadian friends: it is that they begin to build ships of their better woods. Their fir-built craft stand but four years, A. 1. on Lloyd's list. They do right well to send a cargo of timber to England to help to pay their cost, but are not profitable afloat. We have to face the world now with our ships. Canada has no longer any advantage, and can only hold her place on ship-building whether for sale or trade, by aiming to build as seaworthy and durable vessels as the Northern and United States. Cheap run up ships, are the dearest in the end; try, therefore, your walnut red oak, hemlock, and rock elm, and use the pine only where pine is best, as it is in first class vessels use it.

The total value of the export of timber from Canada in 1849 was £1,527,532, of which not less than £1,000,000 worth came to England.



CANADIAN TIMBER TROPHY.

POTTERY.—BY MESSRS MINTON.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

MAJOLICA VASES, PATENT WALL TILES, AND MOSAICS.—BY HERBERT MINTON AND CO.

THE majolica vases and flower-pots are a modern application of a very ancient style of earthenware manufacture, the peculiarity of which consists in glazing coarse material with a fine opaque glaze. For a very long period, the manufacture, which was confined to Italy, has been extinct, and, during its existence, was applied to such articles as wine coolers, dishes, vases, &c., which were painted in the highest style of art, and so well, that it is matter of dispute whether some were not from the hand of Raphael, and it is quite certain they were of his school. The manufacture took its name from the island of Majorca, where it was probably of Spanish origin; and the name travelling into other countries has gradually become corrupted to majolica, and by which is not to be understood ware for any especial purpose, but simply having an opaque glaze. The master art of old, however, employed upon the designs, gives with the name the idea of a high order of ornament, the more that the few specimens of majolica to be found are exceedingly beautiful, and fetch the highest prices of any ware in existence. The specimens of the revived ware shown on the stand in our Engraving were made by Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, expressly for the Exhibition, and are the finest specimens of the revival of majolica, so far as concerns the opaque coloured glazings; but in this department no attempt has been made at the old style of paintings. A wine-cooler, however, is shown in Class 25, in the gallery, which was modelled by one of their modellers, a student of the School of Design at Stoke-upon-Trent, and obtained a prize given by Mr. Smith Child, M.P. for the Northern Division of Stafford, for the best wine-cooler in the style of the majolica ware; and it was afterwards glazed with the opaque glaze, and painted in figures, as a true specimen of the old order. The pavements, of which old specimens are to be found in the tiles of the Alhambra, have the pattern stamped upon them by a plaster mould; it is then fired, and the indentations filled up in the opaque coloured glazes; it is then a second time fired, and is complete

These majolica differ from the encaustic tiles, from the indentations originally made by the plaster mould in the encaustic tiles being filled up whilst in the soft state with coloured clay in a liquid condition, after which they are scraped to give a perfectly smooth surface, and are then fired without glazing. The encaustic tiles are best adapted for floors the majolica for walls. Both these lines range in price from 18s to 30s the square yard, and the flower pots shown in the engraving, though so highly ornamental, are not by any means costly. The ware has been very generally admired. The Queen immediately on having inspected the stand, had specimens forwarded to Buckingham Palace. There is also another specimen of ware shown upon the stand in four colours, and manufactured by a patent process, which is an application of printing in colours to earthenware, the novelty being that three, four, five, or a greater number of colours are, at one application, and without the slightest admixture even at the edges of the patterns, transferred to the surface of the tile, which, by the old process of laying on the colours, must have been each separately applied by hand, and the tiles severally fired after each; a complicated process of manufacture more than doubling the expense of the patent mode.

The figure of Galatea in terra cotta, life size, was modelled at the manufactory at Stoke, by a French artist in the employ of Messrs.

...L OF PARIS, SHOWING ESPECIALLY THE SEVERAL KINDS OF SABLE.—BY SMITH AND SONS, WATLING-STREET.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Minton, and who also holds the appointment of Master of the Model Class of the Government School of Design in the town. This figure, and some other large articles in terra cotta, were fired in a kiln built expressly for the purpose, and which is requisite to carry out the manufacture of all articles too large to be enclosed separately in a *saggar* or case of clay, to protect them from the smoke and flame of the furnace. The kiln for those large articles is, therefore, so constructed, that it, in itself, forms a protective covering by being built double, so that the flame plays between the outer and inner casing; and the risk in baking such articles is very great. The time required for firing and cooling is at least three times that for articles of ordinary size; for, however exquisite the art employed, the modelling of the work might be destroyed by a single crack or flaw, the result of a little too quick heating or cooling of the kiln. The Galatea was shut up in its fire-box for ten days, and was the second first, a still more excellent one having been heated too fast, and spoiled. We have only further to mention some specimens on the stand of mosaic pavement, manufactured under Mr. Prosser of Birmingham's patent of 1840, the novelty in which consisted in the discovery that the materials of porcelain reduced to a dry powder of about the fineness of flour, and subjected to a strong pressure between steel dies, is compressed to about one-fourth its former size and becomes a compact solid substance, of such hardness that it is difficult to find a stone of sufficient hardness to give the surface a polish In fact, the stone is polished before the mosaic, which is far harder than the antique. The specimens in the compartment under notice are made of tesseræ of about a quarter inch cube, and are copies of the pavement of the church of San Bartolomeo ad Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome The cost of these mosaics, ordinary patterns of which are from 4s. to 5s. a foot, has been so reduced by Mr. Prosser's process as to make them an article of English manufacture and considerable use.

FURS EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON, WATLING-STREET.

THE first proposal as to the exhibition of furs was, that it should be a joint affair amongst the merchants, wholesale dealers, and retailers, a shape in which (although four of the leading houses in the trade contributed to the great case in the centre of the Western Nave, which goes by the name of the Fur Trophy) the project did not get carried out. The wholesale dealers at first hanging back, under the impression that, though furs might be shown of every class, and in every stage of finish, they scarce sufficiently formed an article of manufacture for exhibition; finally, however, nearly all dropped in, it being felt that a branch of trade occupying so large an amount of capital and employing such a number of hands should be fairly represented; and, therefore, in the wholesale trade, Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Watling-street, Robert Clark and Sons, Cheapside; Bevingtons and Morris, King William-street; Luke and Co, King Edward-street; Myer and Co, Bow-lane, and George Ellis, Fore-street, and in the retail, Nicholay and Son, Oxford-street; R. Drake, Piccadilly; Ince and Son, Oxford-street, became exhibitors either in the common case or in spaces of their own.

The greater portion by far of our furs come through the Hudson's Bay Company; and the trade differs from every other in the world.

More than 180 years since, Charles II. granted to Prince Rupert and others a vast extent of territory in North America, stretching along the coast from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and how far inland is best expressed by saying that it includes all the land, with the exception of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a little strip of Russian possessions from the North Pole to the boundaries of the United States. The region is, with the rare exception of the Company's station, as wild now as when King Charles's grant was made; no forests have been cleared, no roads made, no colonies planted; the whole forms a vast hunting-ground—a preserve for such vermin and wild beasts as nature has wrapped in coats of thick, soft, warmth-preserving fur.

The whole number of persons employed by the Company amounts to four or five thousand, and those on the spot are all natives of the Orkneys. The animals, however, are trapped and hunted entirely by the American Indians, who in the spring time bring in to the several stations the produce of their winter's toil and cunning, and barter the furs for arms, ammunition, blankets, knives, hatchets, and their ever-favourite tobacco. Money never passes; but until 1822, when the union of the Hudson's Bay and North-Western Companies took place, rum and brandy were always a large item in the exchanges, and served during a long period to ruin the native Indian races.

The supply of various kinds of furs, from various causes, fluctuates greatly. The marten, or real sable, skins imported from Columbia River, in 1848 exceeded 31,000; in 1849, 19,000; and in the present year, have fallen to 11,877; and from other parts, by the Company, in the same years, were, in round numbers, 54,000, 26,000, and 26,000. Sometimes a fire spreads through the forest for miles destroying multitudes of animals; sometimes an unusual severity or continuance of frost cuts millions off; or some sickness seizes whole species, or the Indian hunters are themselves the subject of some epidemic that materially thins for a season or the season for the field. It does not, however, appear that any general decay of any of the fur-giving animals has taken place.

The fur of most general consumption in England is what is called real sable, specimens of which are shown in the case before us, the greater part of which are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company, and some of a common sort are brought from Canada and the United States A very small quantity are imported from Russia, but the high price limits the demand, the best skins fetching from £5 to £10 a skin.

The three distinct sorts, which are very frequently ticketed in shop-windows Russian sable, are shown in the case side by side, for the express purpose of enabling the public to observe the distinctive character of each. The Russian is finer, darker, closer set; has a richer undercoat, and a peculiar mouse-tint in the colour, quite distinct from Hudson's Bay and Canadian. The Hudson's Bay marten or sable, which stands next in value to the Russian, and ranges from £6 to £8 a skin, according to the darkness and uniformity of colour, and are also easily distinguishable from the Canadian, which are a smaller skin, and of a redder shade, and worth from £4 to £5 a skin. Canada and the United States are consumers of the real Russian sables, the quantity used in England being very small. The ordinary articles in use, such as muffs and riding boas, take about four skins each.

The same case also contains a muff and riding boa made entirely of Hudson's Bay sable-tail, an article much esteemed by the higher classes in England; they are dark, not very expensive, and surpass all other furs in durability, &c. The other furs shown by the same firm are chinchil, Russian squirrel, Siberian squirrel, specimens of dyed squirrel, fitch, and dyed fitch. Those in fitch are from skins of pole-cats caught in Scotland, and not inferior to those of any other country.

The chinchil is from South America, an article always in esteem, but too delicate for hard usage. Of late, however, it has come largely into use in Russia. No other fur can be put in imitation of this; and the value of the skins is from 24s. to 60s. per dozen

The squirrel and dyed squirrel (imitation sable) are an article that wears well, and is of very great consumption. The skins are so cheap, that tippets sell at from 1s. to 12s. each; and some idea may be formed of the consumption from the fact that not fewer than 20,000,000 squirrels are annually killed in Russia to supply the trade.

In scarce any business are people more grievously imposed upon than in the purchase of articles of fur; and in every instance, as this case may serve to show, a very little knowledge must serve as a protecting Rabbit and ermine (except that both are white, and have black tails stuck on) are as unlike as two furs well could be: the ermine, brilliant, fine pointed, the taper hairs lying close and evenly; the rabbit, blunt and coarse; and yet we have heard of a lady giving £20 for a white rabbit cardinal, which, were it real ermine, would not have been worth more than from £12 to £13

The great enemies in a fur warehouse are moths and rats—the former kept off by constant care, the latter requiring no small expense in warehouse arrangements. Messrs. Smith and Son had to sink their floors below the rat runs, lay down three feet of concrete, and thick coatings of asphalte continued for three feet up the walls. The warehouse, though devoted exclusively to furs, is not second in extent to many of the general warehouses in London, and is the largest in this single trade

The manufacture of furs employs a considerable number of hands, and is done entirely by piecework through chamber-masters, who out out and match, and employ as many women to sew as they can keep going. A master will cut and have made up from 1500 to 3000 squirrel skins in a week, and will earn, if strong-handed, from £150 to even £400 a year, from which, however, he has to pay his sewers and finishers, and which he must work often 16 hours a day.

The entire value of the furs shown by Messrs. Smith and Son is about £400. The boa hanging under No. 10, in the case between the two chinchil muffs, is of the finest Russian sable, and worth about £50; and in the bottom of the case to the right is a muff of the same material and price. The boas hung outside the case are by Nicolay and Son.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

SINCE our first general notice of the clocks and watches exhibited in the British department, we have devoted considerable time to a general examination of every horological production exhibited throughout the Building. In this excursion through all the various countries which have contributed to the World's Fair, we found the difficulties attendant on, and disadvantages of, a geographical arrangement of articles exhibited very great indeed, especially with such a useless guide as the Official Catalogue. It was only by exploring every court, passage, avenue, aisle, and gallery throughout the Building, that we were able to discover the whereabouts of the various clocks, watches, and other horological apparatus contributed by the foreign exhibitors; and even in the British division of the show of clocks and watches, though a philosophical arrangement, has been successfully carried out to a considerable extent, we discover several interspersed with the plate and jewellery which attract so much attention in the Middle Gallery South, and contiguous to the British Horological Department.

In commencing our survey, we first entered the "United States" department at the east end of the Building, and finished in "Great Britain" at the west end of the Building—travelling through Russia, at that time a barren wilderness, but now becoming civilised, Austria, the Zollverein, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Persia, India, China, &c.

The only countries which have sent specimens of clocks and watches to the Great Exhibition are the United States, Austria, Prussia France, Holland, Belgium, the Switzerland, and the British Isles. The only real clock-producing countries are America, France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The Americans make no pretensions to exquisitely finished watchwork, but have gone a-head in this as in every other branch of mechanical manufacture, with a view to utility and economy rather than to excellence of workmanship or beauty of design. It is well known that most of the American clocks keep excellent time, and the reason is obvious. As a rule, there are no complicated parts in their clock movements; moreover, the wheels and other important parts of their clocks, having been first very accurately set out and modelled, are multiplied by machinery to an enormous extent: thus, two American clocks from the same factory are far more likely to go together, as it is called, or to keep uniform time, than two of the most exquisitely finished productions of our first-rate clock-makers.

France exhibits a large collection of clocks and watches, by her first makers, in which we discover many fine specimens of clock-work, in particular, and numerous examples of astronomical clocks, &c.

Switzerland contributes an exhibition of itself, in the Middle Gallery, South, near to the Transept, consisting of every variety of Geneva watch, from the size of the top of a pencil case to that of the large and flat English watch of the present day. To the watchmakers of Switzerland we are indebted for the convenient arrangement of the works of modern watches, by which so little depth is required within the case for the accurate performance of their works. Although Geneva may be called the seat of the clock manufacture, yet the manufacturers of Chaux de Fonds have sent many of the most beautiful specimens of Swiss taste and ingenuity in the display of watches which attract all visitors to the Swiss department.

But, while we admire the go-ahead system of the American clock-makers, the elegance of design and finished workmanship of those of France, and the ingenuity and exquisite taste displayed by the Swiss, we are proud to proclaim, that, in the British division appropriated to horology, we find the choicest and most surprising collection of clocks and watches that have been ever assembled in any one room. We draw the special attention of our readers to the western division of the Middle Gallery South, and not far from Willis's Great Organ, in which they will find the results of scientific attainments and practical knowledge, on the part of makers, with a skill and taste proudly be held up to the admiring multitudes from all the nations of the earth as the veritable gems of the Great International Exhibition!

In our present notice, we intend to deal with the more than 400 the names of exhibitors, with the articles they contribute; but we have prepared, and are still preparing, detailed accounts of the best specimens of clocks and watches contributed from different parts of the world

Messrs. Benson, of Old Bond-street; Messrs. Rogers and Co., of London, exhibit upwards of fifty clocks made by Charles Jerome, of Newhaven, Connecticut, U. S.; and Messrs. Holloway, sons of London (No. 514 in the Catalogue), exhibit twenty-nine clocks, also of the true American cut. There is one clock in this department, however, known as "Crane's Patent," and exhibited by the "Year Clock Company" of New York, which differs from all the others shown in this department, in that the pendulum, instead of vibrating upon a pivot, is made to rotate, first in one direction, and then in the other, within a circle of short radius. The absence of the inventor, or some person understanding the construction of this clock, prevented us from obtaining any account of the working and advantages of this horological novelty. We omitted, in the first part of this notice, to mention that a great deal of the work in the manufacture of American clocks is executed by females, especially the painting of the dial figures

Hamburgh, No. 10. Mr. J. L. Nieberg, exhibits a constant pendulum clock, with centre seconds, the whole mounted on four columns.

Hamburgh, No. 11. Mr. Brocking, who is one of the principal clock-makers of the free city of Hamburgh, exhibits a clock escapement, in which the impulse is given without the irregularities occasioned by the movement and by the oil. It is placed on a light double bracket. He also exhibits an electro-magnetic clock (bearing date 1850), by which the impulse is given by the gravity of a lever, independent of the greater or less intensity of the magnetic fluid.

Zollverein, Seebas and Co., of Offenbach, contribute three samples of cheap time-pieces, the dials of which are painted on glass, either to form or circular mounted on pedestals, the works being enclosed behind the dial in a small metal case.

E. G. Zimmermann, of Frankfort on the Maine, exhibits two time-pieces of somewhat similar design, but each having a pendulum, and also sockets for candles. The above are exhibited as low-priced articles

Prussia (No. 75). Gustave Seemann, of Warmbrunn, exhibits in the north east recess of the Octagon Room three little clocks, less than an inch in width, the pendulum of which seem to be continually racing: these diminutive articles, however, are more for ornament than use, as they are not found to keep time accurately.

Wurtemburg (No. 1). In the same recess is a neat and well-finished pendulum clock, in mahogany frame and glass case, with centre seconds, exhibited by W. Holch

In the Octagon Room (No. 443) are two ivory watches, by Michael Dorer, under a glass case on pedestal, near to the south entrance. In the same room, A. Bacher, of Stuttgart, exhibits a small watch set in a bracelet, after the Swiss fashion, which is much admired by the fair visitors. He also shows an ivory watch; a second, more like the English make with centre seconds; and, lastly, one for scientific purposes

Saxony. A. Lange exhibits ten plain watches, as also the parts of a watch, but not nicely arranged and without labels—very different from the analytical classification of the parts of a watch as exhibited by Messrs. Rotherham, of Coventry. In the Middle Gallery South (Prussia, No. 63), Pierre Guerlin exhibits, as specimens of cheapness of production, twenty-three enamelled circular-faced time-pieces, with pendulums, valued at about £1 each; and also three very common-looking mantel clocks, one in china case, which shows the time at twenty-two different places.

Prussia, No. 72. A portable carriage clock of superior workmanship. Contiguous to the above is an attempt at turret lock works, striking hours and quarters—workmanship very inferior.

Descending from the Gallery we entered the Austrian department, on south side of the Nave, and found answering to No. 166, two mantel-piece striking clocks, exhibited by Anton Liszt, of Vienna; altogether, 12 clocks in this division, including an old pendulum clock, with glass front and sides, and three flat clocks in square gilt frames, in very common use in different parts of the continent of Europe.

Jacob Schwarz, also of Vienna, has sent several models of churches made of mother of pearl, each having a small clock with external pendulum.

Crossing to the north side of the Austrian allotments we found No. 170 appended to a compensation pendulum clock, in neat case, by August Selisko, of Prague; and Pasquale Anderwalt, of Trieste, shows two of the most curious clocks in the Exhibition Without knowing more about them, we cannot at present offer a satisfactory opinion as to their respective merits: suffice it for the present to mention, that the one worked by hydrogen gas is said to be able to perform for thirty years without being touched; and the other, in which the power is obtained by the pressure of the atmosphere on a reservoir of quicksilver, is calculated to go a hundred years or more with very little attention. The absence of an interpreter here is much felt by those who crowd around Anderwalt's extraordinary productions.

Austria, No. 169. S. Kralik exhibits a clock, and also various movements; the whole placed on a pedestal. A picture clock is suspended near to the extraordinary clocks above mentioned, in which the hours, minutes, and seconds respectively appear at their proper intervals in small openings left in the picture

In the Middle Gallery North we discovered the contributions of two exhibitors from Holland. The one, Andrew Howhu of Amsterdam, No. 86, shows a clock with the hour circle excentral, extending to 24, above it a seconds circle, while the minute hand alone is central. He also exhibits a half seconds chronometer, the property of Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The other exhibitor from Holland is A. Kalsir, of the Hague, who contributes a small pendulum clock in plain case.

The clocks and watches from France are placed together on the north side of the eastern part of the Nave: there are upwards of twenty exhibitors. We commence with A. Brocot (No. 441 in Catalogue), who contributes eleven, chiefly astronomical clocks, which are very much in vogue in France.

653. G. Moser exhibits altogether 41 clocks, some astronomical, others elegantly mounted, one in particular of globular form, which is supported by an eagle; others again are attached in an artistic fashion to the backs of sunstands. The combination of watches in particular with other articles of utility is fully illustrated in this Swiss department.

1186. Le Roy shows a handsome astronomical bracket clock, a large clock surmounted by warlike figures, and 11 watches elegantly set with brilliants, &c

1401. L. Potonne exhibits twenty-seven clocks, of various designs; one of which is ornamented with singing-birds, perched on the branches of a tree. This description of horological ornament may be seen to advantage among the French *bijouterie* on the south side of the Nave. Potonne also contributes three portable carriage clocks, and three others.

L. C. Bourgeois, of Morez de Jura, exhibits three pendulum clocks, and two carriage clocks or "Impenals."

14. Bally, Brothers, and Son, also of the same place, which would appear to be one of the principal seats of the French clock manufacture, contribute one specimen of clock-work.

415. Chavin, also of Morez, has sent to the Exhibition some old clocks, seven in number, and one skeleton, with compensation pendulum.

584. Reydor Brothers, and Colon, of Morez, three clocks, in polished wooden cases, of old construction; also one pendulum clock, and two striking clocks

168. Philibret Bally exhibits his chronoscope, by which the exact time may be ascertained without calculation at any place on the globe. The following curious notice is attached:—"This instruments will set himself according to any place, is of service to all persons, and is very useful for country residences; it marks the time with a precision who no sun-dial the best finished are able to reach, which after all gives only the quarters of an hour." The same person contributes nine clocks.

230. Pierret, of Paris. One variety-piece clock, in marble case, and twelve small pendulum skeleton clocks.

525. Gourdin, of Mayet, contributes a handsome musical clock, which strikes on five bells; the whole enclosed within four fluted columns.

211. S. Mutt and Co.—Seven modern ornaments

1425. A Redier exhibits his Horograph, for use on railways; it is partly for the same purpose as Whishaw's Centimetral Chronometer, but more complicated in its use. He also exhibits his "Controller," for registering the velocity of a train at each moment, and at each mile or kilometre, the time of stopping at each station, &c; giving, in fact, the complete results of the progress of a train from the commencement to the termination of its journey; and a number of other articles.

344. V. Pecheloche.—A thirty-five day pendulum skeleton clock

365. A Ponlet, of Lyons.—Six flat watches

1664. M. Moinet, director of the house of Breguet, exhibits chronometers giving seconds and indications for the days of the week, month, and year, respectively. M. Moinet is not quite correct in calling such indications *unusual*: any person looking through the various clock departments, will find a great display of clocks with such indications; the great clock from Exeter is, perhaps, the finest example exhibited. Also four clocks

7. A mantel-piece clock, surmounted by two bronzed figures.

9. An eight-day Sherbert and Bunn, by exhibiting his electro-magnetic clock with two faces—one on the north side of the eastern part of the Nave, and the other on the south side, and immediately opposite to the first

11. A work of the same nature but to be seen in the Middle Gallery South, and about Messrs. Shepherd's, of three faces, and which has already been described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. M. Wagner also exhibits on his stall, fronting the Nave, two clocks of large dimensions, with compensation pendulum, and a chronometric apparatus to verify the law of gravity: this is placed next to the Nave, and consists of a vertical cylinder, made to rotate by clockwork; the cylinder is covered with paper, on which lines are marked, and the exact time when the necessary results are obtained. On the same stall is a glass case containing five watches and two movements

735. Visière contributes three chronometers, four watches, and parts of movements. Another clock (231) is exhibited on a pedestal in front of this stall, as above

1539. On the east side of the same stall is a splendidly finished regulator, by Detouche and Houdin, on gilt case, with compensation pendulum. The minutes are indicated on a circular dial below the clock face. Contiguous to the above, under a glass case, is a handsome astronomical clock. The rising and setting of the sun are indicated, and also its elevation. Below the hour circle are two smaller circles, in which are shown the days of the week and phases of the moon respectively. The equation of time and the day of the month are indicated on segmental plates recessed below. Next is a handsomely gilt clock with compensation pendulum, and two lights supported by two nymphal figures. Three plain clocks in black enamelled cases, eight other clocks exquisitely finished, and watches under glass case; also parts of clocks and two small clocks. In the south side of the Transept we found another example of the introduction of time-keepers into other useful articles. It is a small time piece, 6 inches in diameter, placed in the back of a carved sideboard, by E. P. Durand, of Marais.

1018. In the same north of the Nave two clocks are exhibited by the Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company, merely as specimens of their ornamental zinc work: on the top of one is a representation of "Jean Sanspeur," and on the top of the other is represented "the Wrestlers." Several other examples of the perfection to which this company have brought their zinc manufacture are exhibited, especially that of her Majesty, in the foreign division of the Nave.

Leroy exhibits a large watch, with metallic thermometer, twenty holes in rubies, and compensation balance, by Kramer.

266. Figuet Brothers.—A gold watch with duplex escapement.

34. Frederick Courvoisier, of Chaux de Fonds. Five watches.

18. Perret, of Brenets, canton of Neufchatel, has invented and perfected a complete and elegant pocket-clock and independent repeater, which strikes the hours, the quarters, and the minutes, forty-two holes in rubies; the whole is beautifully got up.

17. A repeating watch, with perforated dial, to show part of the works, by Justin Kopp

263. Lecoulte and Golay exhibit movements with teeth of various numbers.

16. Meroz Dely.—Two flat gold watches.

Baues also exhibits two flat gold watches, on one of which is an engraved representation of Paxton's Crystal Palace.

20. Francis Moser.—A gold watch.

23. A chronograph, for taking the times of observation, by H.A. Favre. The time, by this invention, is accurately taken to the fifth part of a second.

7. Flat lever watch with compensating balance, twenty-four holes in rubies.

267. E. and A. Paillard, of St. Croix, canton of Vaud, exhibit a beautiful little watch, with a portrait of the Queen of Holland, set with diamonds.

13. F Bovet, of Bienne, contributes a 370-day flat gold watch, handsomely engraved, and also a second gold watch.

11. Henry Augustus Five, of Locle, exhibits an instrument for determining the epicycloida curve of the teeth of wheels and pinions.

28. A flat gold watch, by Cæsar Vaucher, showing equation of time, months, &c

24. A pair of open-faced watches, with centre seconds, by Charles Henry Groscluude, of Fleurier.

21. A glass case containing six flat watches by Perret and Son, of Locle.

264. Three silver watches.

16. Messrs. Mermod Brothers, of St. Croix, exhibit a chronometer, an eight-day gold watch, and four others handsomely set.

22. Louis Andersen exhibits seven watches of various kinds

74. Messrs. Baron and Uhlman, of Geneva, contribute fifteen watches, some of which are patented on account of improvements therein.

31. Henry Bock, of Locle, contributes seven silver watches.

219. Under this number are exhibited, by Duterle, a splendid lot of exquisitely finished bracelets, rings, card cases, &c., each containing "a love of a watch," to borrow the expression so often used in this part of the Exhibition by many of the thousands of fair visitors who are attracted to the horological display of the Swiss allotments.

3. F. A. Reigel, of Couvet, contributes tools used by watchmakers, especially a pivot and depthening tool.

9. F. W. Dubois, of Locle, a marine chronometer of new construction.

19. Two "Imperials," or carriage clocks, are exhibited by Henry Borel, of Chaux de Fonds.

30. Pierre Gerard, of the same place, also exhibits an "Imperial."

21. Two similar clocks are contributed by Henry Louba, of Bienne.

99. Philippe Patek and Co. exhibit a great variety of real Swiss watches altogether seventy-one in number, the smallest being not more than three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Many of these watches have exquisitely finished miniatures let into their cases; some also are set with brilliants. Among these miniatures we find one of our most gracious Queen, and another of the "Queen of song," whose charming notes have been echoed even among the Swiss mountains.

94. Lutz, of Geneva, contributes very delicate hair springs, suited to marine chronometer-

96. W. Mann, Esq., of London, exhibits six beautiful watches, by S. Mercier, of Geneva, four of which have ornamental engraved dial backs.

92. A. L. Golay, of Geneche, Geneva, shows a repeater chronometer, with metallic thermometer attached

240. Two small watches, with compass to each.

220. Here is another example of the introduction of a watch into some other article of every-day use, which, in the present instance, is a memorandum-book, and is exhibited by L. Golay, of Geneva

Henry M. Gold, also of Geneva, contributes a handsome repeating watch, with centre seconds. The hands are delicately coloured, which produces a good effect

95 is attached to a case of five watches, each watch movements and pinions, by A. Lecoultre, of Sentier, canton of Vaud

A novelty in the shape of a half chronometer, for the use of the deaf and blind, which, with a pencil-case attached to the key, is exhibited by S. Mercier, of Geneva.

78. Every one who takes an interest in the display of clocks and watches is anxious to find out the "tiny watch," which is contributed by D. H. Elfroth, of Geneva. This little timekeeper is contained in the top of a long gold pencil-case, is not more than three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, is jewelled in eight holes, and, besides showing the time of day, the days of the week and month respectively are also shown, and it is stated to go "with the same perfection as a large watch." Two flat watches and chronometers, one with a compensation balance, complete the Swiss collection; before leaving which, however, the obliging policeman in charge introduced to our notice a beautiful little mechanical singing-bird, which is made to flap its wings most naturally and to pour fourth its sweet delightful notes. It is caged within an ornamental piece of china, the top of which encloses the little gem so soon as the tune is over.

On leaving the Swiss collection of watches, we are now proceeded towards the magnificent display of the products of British horological science in the Middle Gallery West, adjoining the attractive show of plate and jewellery by Garrard and others—on casting a glance at which, we discovered under the number 87, Class 23, a collection of chronometers, &c., by Phillips, of Cockspur-street, consisting of three two-day marine chronometers, a carriage timepiece, or "Imperial," with lever escapement, two camp timepieces; a repeating library clock with duplex escapement; compound chronometer balance helix pendulum spring, jewelled in six holes, beats seconds and strikes the hours; two small "Imperial" clocks, three in eight-day cases and the fourth in a glass case, and, lastly, seven lady's and gentleman's gold watches, and one of silver.

92, in the same class, is appended to the articles exhibited by Harvey and Co., including a "minute astronomical regulator," which beats the seconds distinctly, and striking every minute or 60th second; this is certainly a novelty in watch making, and for scientific purposes very useful.

C. F. Hancock, in the same class, No. 119, contributes, first, a flat eight-day carriage clock, with fine lever movement, by Cole—famous for clocks of this description: second, a flat eight-day carriage clock and movement by the same maker, which strikes the hours, half-hours, quarters, and repeats the minutes, ordered by her Imperial highness the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg; the border round the dial is of fine gold richly worked; within are the arms of the Grand Duchess in their proper colours: third, another flat carriage clock by Cole, which strikes the hours, and has an almanac under the hour circle

Michael Emanuel exhibits also, in Class 23, No. 119, a handsome silver clock on pedestal, ornamented with several figures, including one of Time, and surmounted by a Roman charlot drawn by four horses

Class 23, No 27. Lister and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibit a half-seconds vertical chronometer, and a handsome timepiece in glass case.

Martin and Co., of Cheltenham, contribute a timepiece in fanciful mahogany case, the peculiarity of which, invented by Burgess and Hewston, we have not been able to ascertain.

As already observed, the collection of British clocks and watches, forming part of Class 10, are worthy of a close examination by every visitor to the Crystal Palace. The arrangement of the collection has been made by a committee appointed by the exhibitors, and certainly is highly creditable to them. A peculiarity in the construction of the exhibition is, that an intelligent person has been appointed to the special charge of the collection; and being himself a practical watch and clock maker, and very obliging, is not only able, but willing, to render every assistance to the enquiring multitude attracted by this costly horological display.

Against the eastern division wall are the productions of Gowland, Parkinson and Frodsham, Aubert and Klaftenberger, and Bennett, of Cheapside.

No. 27. James Gowland's Regulator—The great novelty of Mr. Gowland's pendulum is its freedom from nearly every impediment to perfect measurement of time. It is not only rendered free from all friction in the escapement and train from the influence of oil, the jar of the crutch or other connexion with the escapement, but fully accomplishes that most desirable end, viz. the perfect equality of the axis of vibration, as long as the clock has power to lift the weights. The method adopted compose improvements in both the pendulum and the escapement. In respect to the former, the pendulum is so constructed as to have the top and all parts forming it, as also the glass cylinder for the mercury, so firmly united by clamps and screws as to prevent the possibility of any shake or tremor. The cap of the cylinder is made perfectly mercury-tight by being pressed down by a clamp nut, which, at the same time forces the rod with the regulating index-nut against the top of the frame, and fixes it in any given place for true time. The top of the pendulum is attached by two equal springs to strong solid clamps, screwed outside each plate, and against the spring bar at right angles to the plane of the pendulum's motion. Through the centre of this bar passes a rod or beam, parallel with the seat board, and exactly in the centre of the frames At the extreme end of which rod or balance beam are two adjusting screws, having hard polished conical points, to take the small hollow weights, which keep the pendulum in motion. These points are so adjusted, that they, together with the centre of motion in the pallets, as also the point of suspension of the pendulum, and the upper surface of the arms of the escapement, all range in the same straight line, and thus have a common centre of motion. The position given to the pendulum exactly in the centre of the frames, and close to the seat board, is the best possible situation for it to receive the impulse of the weights lifted by the escapement, and for securing the greatest firmness in the point of suspension. The improvement in this escapement, is, that by two long arms, extending from each side of the pallets, having open spaces or forks at their extremities, it lifts alternately through equal spaces the small weights after each is deposited by the balance beam of the pendulum, holding up each in turn until the balance beam, rising on one side, receives the upper weight, and descending on the other side deposits the opposite weight on the escapement arm. After the deposit of the weight it immediately unlocks the escapement from its dead point of rest, and the escapement sets on the inclined plane of the opposite pallet, and the weight is again lifted to its former position. The adjusting screws at the ends of the balance beam admit of the most delicate and certain adjustment of the beat of the clock, so that, at the same instant, the weights are respectively lifted from the one and deposited on the other side of the escapement. By the above means Mr. Gowland has secured all the advantages that a perfect point of suspension and structure of pendulum can effect towards the accurately equal division of time, as the pendulum is never in any manner or degree subject to or influenced by the mechanism. This certainly must be considered as a very important step in the construction of regulators

No. 25. Astronomical clock by Parkinson and Frodsham, with mercurial pendulum, in handsome mahogany case.

Next in order, Aubert and Klaftenberger, of Regent-street, have produced a great novelty in clock-making in the shape of a regulator having a seconds and a half-seconds pendulum, a glass pendulum rod, with the mercury distributed in several vertical glass cylinders arranged in circular form. The movements cannot be described without the aid of diagrams, which are, however, in course of preparation

No. 1. Mr. Bennett, of Cheapside, contributes what he terms "an economical regulator," which has a mercurial pendulum, and beats half-seconds

Leaving the eastern wall-space, we approach the first stall or counter, immediately opposite, and find several springs by J. Brookes, including a main-spring for a two day marine chronometer, exhibited under the number 23.

32. An elegant large skeleton clock, by John Moore and Sons, Clerkenwell: green and gold letters in open-work; strikes on five bells

Under the same number, T. R. and J. Moore exhibit a beautifully designed table clock, in blue, green, and gold, the hands being finished in green, white, and gold, also an elegant skeleton clock, of smaller size, finished in green and gold.

28. Tanner, of Islington, exhibits a silver watch, the peculiarity of which is, that it shows both Greenwich and Liverpool time, which he calls a "Folhorion"

39 C. Elisha.—Two silver lever watches, one with compensation bar, compounded of brass and steel.

21. H. Gibbs. Flat watch, showing double time.

8. J. Cragg exhibits a model of a lever movement: also thirty-four gold and eight silver watches.

462. Mr. C. Copland contributes some horological curiosities; first, a "warming-pan" silver watch, with gilt face, said to be the carriage clock or watch of Henry VIII.; also a pedometer and watch used in the first survey of New South Wales

52. Aubert and Klaftenberger, whose regulator we have already mentioned, show, first, a fine repecting watch, striking the hours, quarters, and half-quarters, with a compensating lever escapement, jewelled in twenty-two holes; the moon's age, and the day of the month are shown: second, a pocket chronometer, jewelled in six holes; third, a compensated duplex hunting-watch, jewelled in five holes; fourth, a compensated lever hunting-watch, with going barrel, jewelled in twelve holes; fifth, a compensated duplex watch, going barrel, jewelled in eight holes; sixth, a compensated lever watch, with ¾-plate, jewelled in ten holes; seventh, a compensated lever hunting-watch, ¾ plate, jewelled in seven holes; eighth, a compensated duplex watch, jewelled in eight holes; ninth, a compensated lever watch, going barrel, jewelled in ten holes; tenth, a duplex watch, going barrel, jewelled in eight holes, eleventh, and lastly, a two-day marine chronometer.

James Gowland, besides the regulator already mentioned, exhibits his patent concentric chronometer, a chronometer escapement, a handsome carriage clock, and one silver and four gold watches respectively

A large clock in gilt case standing on a pedestal, with figures representing night and morning, the whole surmounted by a figure of Britannia is exhibited by John Walker. The novelty of this production consists in a series of moveable tablets, appearing in a slight recess in front of the pedestal, at intervals of two minutes; these subjects are indicative of the progress of time and science in the civilisation of Great Britain. The first subject is that of the ancient Britons leading a wandering and savage life; the second subject represents a Roman governor of one of the English provinces, receiving one of the first lessons in the advantages of agriculture; third, Henry II. protecting and granting lands to the Flemish weavers; Earl Rivers presenting Caxton to Edward IV. is the subject of the fourth tablet; the eighth and last of a series, describing his improvements in the steam-engine; the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway forms the subject of the sixth representation; lastly, Britannia instructed by Wisdom is represented, offering the olive branch of peace to the four quarters of the globe. Above the ordinary hour circle, the change of each month is indicated by the appearance of the corresponding sign of the Zodiac. Mr. Walker also exhibits three watches, having plain enamelled dials, the figures painted on with a black face and white figures: this has rather a singular effect

No. 19. H. Deloime exhibits seven handsome watches with various movements; two marine chronometers; also, a movement for chronometers as made in Lancashire to his own calliper, and four watch movements

Thomas Airey, of Dale-street, Liverpool, contributes two watches on a new principle, which, however, is not at present made known to the curious.

32. Messrs. Jackson, of Clerkenwell, exhibit their soli-clave watch, the advantages of which are flatness in the capacity of the works, and economy as regards cost. The key has a solid square, in length equal to the entire thickness of the watch, which ensures greater durability: ordinarily the winding square is often little more than equal to one diameter in length whereby both key and square are injured. The same firm exhibits also eight gold watches and two of silver, a small clock in a wooden case, and a chronometer

26. The "tiny watch" of the British collection is contributed by Edward Funnell, of Brighton. It is in size equal to a three-half penny piece (Maundey money), is jewelled in fifteen holes, and goes twenty-eight hours with only once winding. This, however, is much larger than its Lilliputian competitor sent from Switzerland.

30. H. A. Davis, aged only eighteen years, exhibits two escapements, made by himself without the aid of any tools. The one known as the "horizontal," the other as the "duplex." These examples of industry and talent at so early an age are certainly very creditable.

7. Mr. Hutton contributes his patent clock, having a new compensation pendulum and barometric contrivance to the same, for counteracting the changes in the density of the atmosphere. The pendulum, as that of Messrs. Aubert and Klaftenberger, is made of glass, which, being less affected by changes of temperature than metal, is next to liable to error, to be corrected by compensation. The metallic compensation is effected *without any friction* by the ascent and descent of two spring levers with three adjustable weights; the position of the levers is regulated by two long cutting fine steel wires, the lengthening of which allow the springs to raise the balls, and the shortening of the same to lower the balls The mode of compensating by this pendulum is exceedingly simple, and is effected by loosening a screw in the top of the ball, which, in case of heat, is moved towards the centre of motion of the spring lever, or in the contrary direction in case of cold. The glass rod is attached to the pendulum-spring, by means of a screw, cut on it; and at bottom, a glass regulating nut works into a glass screw, cut on the bottom of the pendulum-rod. The compensating wires being of very small size, a simultaneous action is ensured at each change of temperature. In the barometric contrivance, which is placed on one side of the interior of the case, the ivory piston rests on the mercury, thus counterpoising the air-cases, so that, when the barometer is low, it causes them to approach the plane of the pendulum's motion, and raises them, on the contrary, when the barometer is high: thus the mechanical resistance to the pendulum is increased or decreased according to the density of the atmosphere.

Mr. Hutton also exhibits his marine chronometer, with pneumatic auxiliary compensation, the object of which is to get rid of the "errors of extremes." This is effected in the present instance by placing a light cap over the balance, so as to enclose the air immediately around it only when the thermometer is at temperate; thus the balance being confined to this space is made to go slower at this temperature: when the temperature either rises or falls the cap is gradually moved away from the balance by the action of a metallic thermometer, from which motive power is obtained.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hutton's patent lever pocket chronometer is shown, with compensation stud for changes of temperature.

17. A clock in a case of Egyptian design, surmounted by sphynxes, is exhibited by Webster, of Cornhill. For the ordinary figures from 1 to 12, the signs of the zodiac are substituted

Connell, of Cheapside, contributes two chronometers complete and one without dial, &c.

Cousens and Whiteside exhibit a sporting watch in silver case, adapted to many scientific purposes. It has an independent hand beating six times in a second.

William Birch, of Gracechurch-street, shows a chronometer and a small gold watch

From the establishments of Oldenshaw and Co., of London and Coventry, we find a chronometer, a chronometer movement, 25 gold and silver watches, some of which have a Swiss finish, as also three sets of works.

Mr. E. B. Loseby exhibits six examples of his mercurial supplementary compensation balance for chronometers, the object of which is to remove the defect of the ordinary compensation, which causes the chronometer gain in the intermediate temperature on account of the balance spring losing elasticity at an accumulating rate over the effect produced by the compound lamina. This error is removed by the addition of curved tubes, in shape like the letter S, containing mercury to the ordinary compensation; each portion of the tube is less inclined to the radii of the balance as it approaches the centre, and consequently, as the mercury expands with an increasing temperature, an accumulating effect is produced on the momentum of inertia of the balance in proportion to the curve and inclination of the tube, which could therefore be adjusted to any progression which the law of alteration of elasticity of the spring might require.

Mr. Bennett of Cheapside contributes, in addition to that already mentioned, a clock in a handsome oak case, a carriage clock, two chronometers, a gold hunting watch, and a movement.

Adams and Son, of Clerkenwell, exhibit a collection of twenty-one gold and silver watches of different sizes and patterns.

10. Samuel Lowry contributes a detached escapement chronometer, a small watch movement, a gold chronometer with spiral spring, &c., a dead seconds lever watch invented by himself, a lever watch for ordinary use, and a movement.

16. Howell, James, and Co., exhibit two large clocks in gilt cases. The one surmounted by George C. Adams is surmounted by a figure of Jupiter presiding over all things; on the two sides are Apollo and Diana in their chariots drawn by horses, indicating the approach and departure of day. In front are dancing figures representing the twelve hours of the sun; "Daily," "Spring" and "Autumn" are shown strewing fruit and flowers on the earth. The dial is enclosed by a wreath, the gilding of which is very badly executed. The second ornamental clock is smaller, and altogether of less pretensions

In addition to the above as a third ornamental clock and an eight-day timepiece, designed by Cole.

40 Brockbank and Atkins exhibit a complete chronometer and a chronometer movement.

13. T. R. Holl exhibits his newly invented index watches, six altogether, in hunting and plain case.

66. A clock, in flat polished case, on the dial of which, in addition to the ordinary hands, are shown the days of the week and month respectively, is contributed by Joseph Kaiser, who has also sent a "tell tale" for the use of watchmen and others, by which their absence at any given time is clearly indicated.

91. Six articles are furnished by Messrs. Vieyres and Repington, including a two-day marine chronometer fixed on its gimbals, a gold lever hunting watch, and three gold and one silver watches in plain cases.

47. William Harvey, of Stirling, N.B. exhibits an eight-day striking clock, with only one mainspring and one train of wheels to do all the work, including the striking, which is performed on one bell placed on the top. This is certainly a step in advance.

43. An elegant gilt model of Lichfield Cathedral, with its clock in front, is contributed by Mr. C. Thorneloe of that city; also, two handsome skeleton clocks, which are exhibited by the same person for "neatness of design."

2. Thomas Yates, of Preston, shows his patent dead-beat half-seconds clock, as also a skeleton clock of neat design.

14. A handsome English chronometer, in black marble case, the pedestal of which is supported by four caryatides, is exhibited by Thomas Adams

11. Thomas Cole exhibits a horological eight-day lantern, a flat clock of new design, a *small eight-day clock*, about 24 inches high, and about 14 inches wide, and four semi-circular flat clocks. These clocks are very unique, both in construction and general appearance. The days of the month are shown to thirty-one numbers in the semicircular space next to the top margin of the clock, while the hour and minute hands are represented in a circle placed in the upper part of the dial, and the days of the week and the month in two smaller circles below. There is also a similar flat clock, forming the back of an ink-stand, the most appropriate, unique, and something similar to a like arrangement by Mr. Whishaw in his "Telegraphic Despatch-box."

34. Messrs. Barraud and Lund exhibit, as a specimen of "minute English manufacture," one of their pocket-chronometers; also a chronometer and chronometer movement, respectively.

7. A chronometer, with improved compensation balance, is exhibited by J. Pennington, of Camberwell.

24. Alexander Walkins contributes an original eight-day chronometer repeater, which he states to have been produced by the labour of eight years. It strikes the hours similarly to the old striking watches, and chimes the quarter on five bells; it also shows the day of the month. The whole consisting of 200 pieces of mechanism, including a newly invented compensation pendulum to equalise the extreme temperatures; also another, similar to the above in external appearance; and a very small *chronometer*, supposed to be the *smallest of the kind in the world*.

164. For actual utility, the different parts of a watch and the various escapements in ordinary use, as sent to the Exhibition by a few British and foreign contributors, must be considered as the most important contributions in the horological section, as affording information to the visitor which cannot be obtained by merely seeing the exterior of a watch. Such are the various escapements on a large scale as exhibited by Messrs. Robert Bryson and Sons, of Edinburgh: first, the vertical escapement, showing the action of the regulator; second, the horizontal or cylinder escapement, as in Swiss watches, third, the duplex escapement, the lever escapement; and, fifth, the chronometer or detached escapement.

(To be continued.)

IBBETSON'S CASTINGS.

IN a glass case, in an obscure passage near the entrance to the machinery in motion, are placed three specimens which are entitled to some consideration, from their novelty and beauty. There are three kinds of castings in this case, and each may be said to contribute a new power to the manufacturer. The first of these comprises castings in brass from works of nature, and in this way Capt. Ibbetson has contrived to render the leaf, with all its detail, in a manner which has not heretofore been accomplished. Chantrey some years ago had a high appreciation of casting approximate, and he devised means by which the object was encased in clay, baked, and then the powdered part driven out by means of a current of air; but he could only take one cast from a mould, whilst Captain Ibbetson states that he can make any number of copies. He exhibits, also, a casting, of brass, of a raised map of the Isle of Wight, which may be useful for educational purposes. He has not, however, as yet, as we are informed, made from his own surveys, which he has represented in the wonderful geological model in the Western Nave. Prince Albert, who, from his own geological knowledge, is so well qualified to judge of the merits of such a production, has already intimated that it ought to become the property of the island—that it could not fail to be of the highest interest to all who visit that charming spot.

The second kind of casting consists of deposits of an alloy of gold and copper by chemical agency. Now, electro-metallurgists state that these depositions are in the highest degree difficult, because the current will reduce that metal which requires least force, to the exclusion of the rest. Ibbetson says that his specimens have been analysed, and they are found to consist of an equivalent of each metal, a fact of much interest to the chemist. By this plan he has covered the fairy-like maiden's hair fern, the pitch plant, the humming-bird, and many other curious species which he has procured from the national gardens at Kew. The mode by which he obtains these results he at present keeps secret.

The third invention consists in a new mode which he has discovered of bronzing iron. He states by his plan he conquers the corroding principle, so that the iron, after the fusion, and that it dispenses with the use of varnish or any other similar substance. The specimens exhibited are very beautiful, and it has been reported that the Coalbrook Dale Company are thinking of adopting the invention, which is also, for the present, kept secret.

The importance of these specimens is not so much to be found in their own merit as in the power which they afford to the manufacturer to extend processes in directions hitherto unknown. For this reason, we attach considerable importance to them, and we recommend them to the attention of the manufacturers, to ascertain how far they may be economically and usefully adopted.

POTTERY.—BY AVISSEAU.

POTTERY.—BY AVISSEAU.

POTTERY. BY M. AVISSEAU.

The cup and dish of coarse pottery ware exhibited by Mons. Avisseau, are admirable imitations of the ware made by Bernard Palissy, in the sixteenth century. The fish, dolphins, frogs, plants, &c., which ornament these and the other specimens displayed by M. Avisseau, are modeled with great spirit, coloured with much taste; in fact, these examples are very close imitations of Palissy's renowned ware.

RIBBON PATTERN.—BY LARCHER AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

IVORY CASKET.—FROM DENMARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

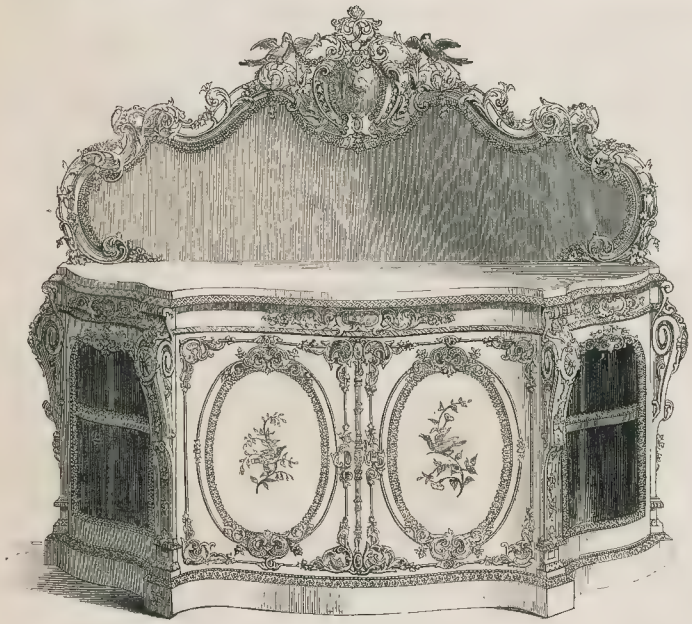
BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE.

Messrs. Broadwood and Co., amongst their numerous, splendid pianofortes, exhibit one very highly embellished by Mr. Morant—the design sculptured and gilt. We have engraved the head of this pianoforte as an example of what may be done in this manner.

END OF PIANOFORTE.—BY MESSRS BROADWOOD.

BLACK MARBLE VASE.

This vase and pedestal are made from the jet black marble of Derbyshire. It is one of a pair exhibited, and is noticeable from its size and good outline. The handle is somewhat weak in character, but, as a specimen of simple form, the vase itself is good.



WHITE AND GOLD CABINET.—MR. INGRAM, BIRMINGHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

BLACK MARBLE VASE.—MR. TURNER, BUXTON.

RIBBON PATTERN. LARCHER AND CO.

The manufacture of ribbons has always been a *specialité* with the French, the Lyons fabrics being especially remarkable for variety and beauty of design. We engrave one, a specimen of many sent by Messrs. Larcher, Faure, and Co., which is remarkable for the novelty of the pattern. It is of arabesque character, and has the merit of novelty; besides being extremely effective, the interruption of the conventional ideas of curved lines is at least deserving of commendation for the originality it displays.

IVORY CASKET. KLINGSEY.

In the Denmark Court, the contents of which are very limited in quantity, there are yet some very elegant and pleasing productions in fine art. Of this character is an ivory jewel-casket, ornamented with bas-reliefs and a group after Thorwaldsen's "Ganymede." The style of execution is very perfect, and almost worthy of comparison with works of the *cinque cento* period.

INGRAM'S CABINET.

The cabinet of the Louis Quatorze period, manufactured by Ingram, of Birmingham, and exhibited in the Fine Arts Court, is certainly one of the most *recherché* articles of decorative furniture in the Exhibition. It is of white enamel and gold, the panels relieved by the introduction of bird subjects very delicately painted. The recesses at each end are glazed, and at the back is a mirror. The enamelling is upon wood, laid on cold by a new process. The ornamentation, which is rich without being redundant, is especially noticeable for its beauty of style and finish.

SILVER INKSTAND. DODD.

The silver inkstand by Messrs. Dodd exhibits a very pretty design, the two little figures being very well to the purpose. It is extremely well executed.

SILVER DISH. ANGELL.

The silver dish by Mr J. Angell is embellished with a subject designed to honour and commemorate the Great Industrial Exhibition her Majesty, as Britannia, receiving the contributions of the various nations of the earth: in the rim are a medalion containing profiles of the Queen and Prince Albert, and others allegorical of the four quarters of the globe. The design is by J. Heuning, jun.

SALT-CELLAR. MARTIN AND BURKETT.

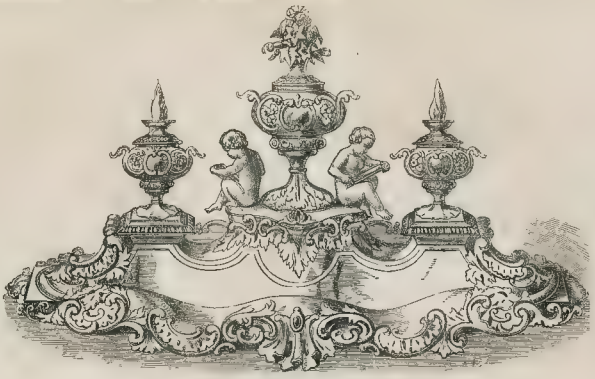
The salt-cellar by Messrs Martin and Burkett, of Cheltenham, is of plain design; the shell, supported by juvenile Tritons, is happily typical of the briny deep.

SCOTCH MULL, &c. LISTER.

The Scotch mull and silver claret jug, by Messrs. Lister, of Newcastle, are very creditable specimens of manufacture. The former, an *objet de luxe* peculiar to our northern friends, exhibits an amount of brilliant ornament in the details which we have seldom seen equalled. The snuff-box is covered with a handsome cairn gorm

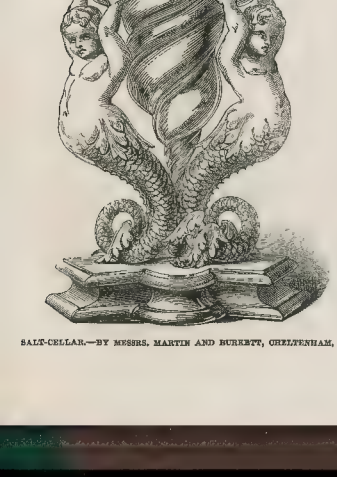
DELARUE'S ENVELOPE MACHINE.

THERE are certain points of attraction within the Great Palace of Industry which cannot fail to be discovered by the visitor who for the first time enters the Building, owing to the large number of persons congregated around such attractions from morning until evening. Thus, in the Foreign half of the Building, the Austrian sculpture, Power's "Greek Slave," the Queen of Spain's diamonds, the model of the birth-place of the illustrious president of the "World's Fair," the beautifully executed models of various animals from Prussia, the malachite doors and vases from the Ural Mountains, and the display of Swiss watches, are unmistakeable centres of attraction: while in the British division the jewels from the East in the Nave, and those contributed by British exhibitors in the Middle Gallery south; Cox's aërated water apparatus; Appold's, Bessemer's, and Gwynne's centrifugal pumps, respectively; Applegath's vertical printing machine; Crabtree's card-setting machine; and, finally, the envelope machine of Messrs. Delarue, in the Nave, and that of Messrs. Waterlow, in the Machinery in Motion department, collect together at all times the largest number of persons.

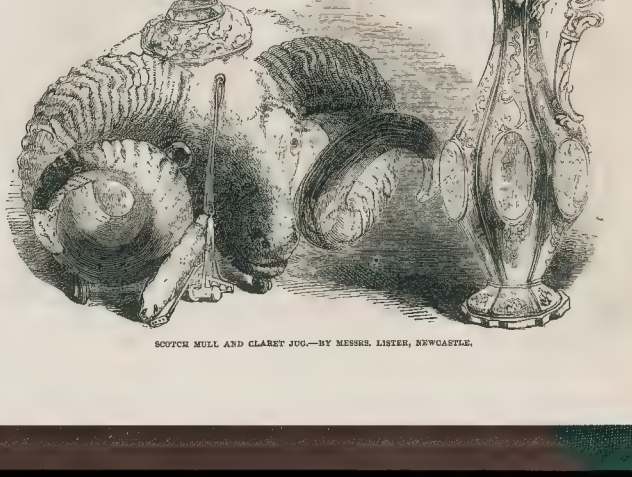


SILVER INKSTAND.—BY MESSRS. DODD, CORNHILL.

SILVER DISH.—BY ANGELL, STRAND.



SALT-CELLAR.—BY MESSRS. MARTIN AND BURKETT, CHELTENHAM.

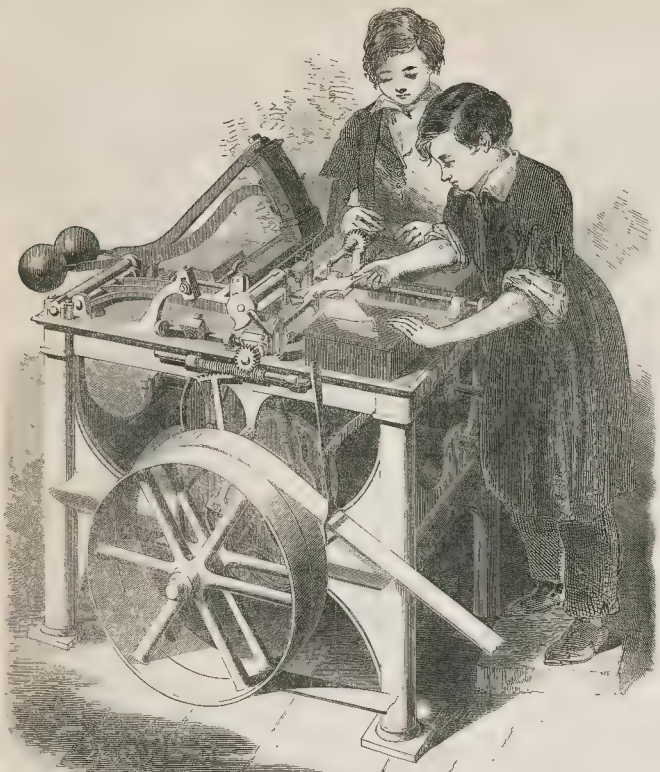


SCOTCH MULL AND CLARET JUG.—BY MESSRS. LISTER, NEWCASTLE.

In our present notice we have only to do with the extraordinary machine of Messrs Delarue, which occupies so conspicuous a place on the north side of the western or British division of the Nave. How by some unexplained mystery it got placed away from the Machinery in Motion we are unable to say; one thing is certain, every visitor *endeavours* to obtain a sight of it.

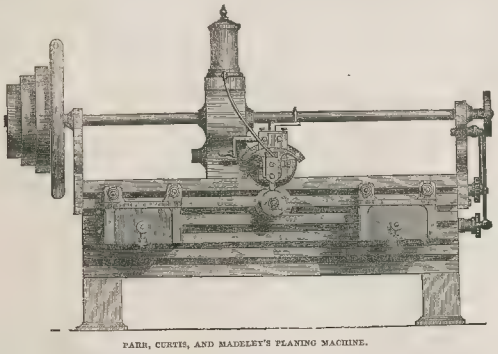
Although not so simple in its construction as that of Messrs. Waterlow, the envelope folding machinery of Messrs. Delarue presents a series of the most beautiful mechanical movements it is possible to conceive. For the various contrivances for folding, gumming, forwarding, and delivering the envelopes, which were formerly done by hand, Mr. Warren Delarue has closely followed several natural movements of the human form divine; the cams especially exhibit a thorough mechanical knowledge on the part of the designer.

In order to estimate the value of this substitute for human labour, it may be as well in the first place to call the attention of our readers to the obvious mode of making an envelope without the aid of any machinery whatever. The first thing is to mark with a pencil on paper the lozenge form required to suit the particular size of an envelope to be made; the next thing is to cut out this form either with a knife or pair of scissors; the third part of the process is accurately to fold down the four flaps; the fourth, to gum with a camel's-hair pencil the under side of the angular margin of the long flap opposite to that which is to bear the wafer, wax, or embossed stamp; the fifth, to pass the fingers of the right hand over the upper or long flap, in order to join the three flaps together; and the sixth, to gum with a camel's-hair pencil the underside of the projecting portion of the long flap, which is to be



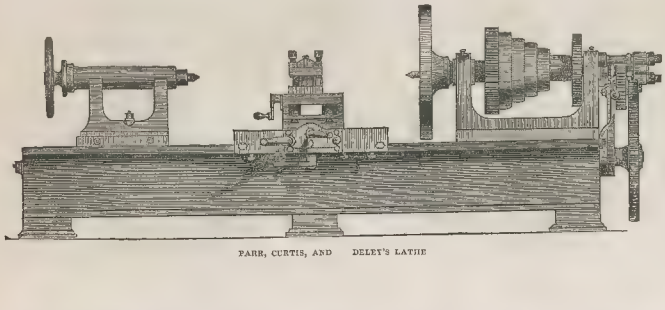
DELARUE'S PATENT ENVELOPE MACHINE.

fastened down to the other three flaps after the letter has been placed within it. It is quite clear, therefore, that, if envelopes were made in such an unworkmanlike manner as that described, the time occupied in finishing a hundred or a thousand would be such as to increase the cost to the consumer to a very considerable extent. The first and most obvious saving of time in the manufacture of envelopes on a large scale was to cut out several hundreds of pieces of paper of the required width by means of a horizontal steel cutter machine. This is the plan adopted by the Messrs. Delarue at their extensive works in Bunhill-row. These widths of paper are transferred to a powerful lever machine, into



PARR, CURTIS, AND MADELEY'S PLANING MACHINE.

which 480 thicknesses are placed at one time; a steel cutter, of the proper lozenge form, being interposed between the paper and the metallic pressure slab attached to the lever, which, being brought down upon the pile of paper by the rapid action of the machine, cuts it through in a few seconds. The cutting bed of this machine is made of lead, as wood of any description would be rapidly destroyed, and harder metal would equally destroy the cutter. The papers of lozenge form are now removed to the folding machine, and placed on an inverted ma-



PARR, CURTIS, AND DELEY'S LATHE

gany box, on one side of the boy attending the machine. Having a good supply of lozenge-shaped papers, he takes the top one, and places it on the flat bed of the machine, between four vertical register guides, so that the four angles of the intended envelope coincide with the internal angles of the four guides respectively. It is owing to this arrangement, that the envelopes, when completed, are so perfectly true in respect to shape.

In the View of the machine presented in the present Number, the iron frame of which is firmly secured with bolts to the floor, are represented two boys, the one placing the lozenge-shaped piece of paper in between the guides already mentioned, at a rate of sixty per minute, and the other waiting to carry away the envelopes as finished: it is to be observed, that the carrying attendant at Messrs Delarue's works usually serves several machines in action at the same time. In front are seen the *fast* and *loose* pulleys, with a band passing half round the working pulley, and thence passing below the floor to other pulleys in connexion with one of the steam-engines at work in the Machinery in Motion department. All the chief movements are obtained by means of cams on the principal shaft, which derives its motion from the pulley fixed on one end of it. The cams are five in number, viz. two double, two single, and a large central double cam, which works the double plunger levers seen with the counterpoise balls on the left of the view. The curved plunger in two parts attached to the levers is brought down on to the paper at regular intervals, the lower part of the plunger remaining down while the upper part is drawn upwards. The folders, which turn down the flaps in proper rotation, are worked by the two-side cams of the main shaft; and the other double cam of the main shaft gives motion to the taking-off apparatus, or "artificial hand," by which the paper is removed when folded. The two fingers of the hand are small cylinders, fitted at their lower ends with india-rubber, which is pressed on to the paper by a spiral spring within, similar to that used in Palmer's candle-lamps, the air being excluded by the closeness of the two surfaces, the paper is readily removed

The envelopes, as completed, are transferred as already mentioned, by the artificial fingers, and are deposited on an incline metallic table, each envelope as it is finished being placed in turn at bottom of the pack by means of two small springs projecting above the table. An endless basket now conveys the finished envelopes into a metallic case or mould, from which they are taken by the carrier boy; each envelope as it is delivered into the case is placed under the rest by means of small springs, as already described

We have hitherto omitted any notice of the gumming apparatus, which is equally curious and ingenious with the other parts of the machine, motion to which is given by means of a small shaft, worked by a pulley from the main shaft in connexion with a segment lever and wheel at one end of the frame. The effect produced by this contrivance is, first, to move an artificial hand on to an endless moving blanket covered with gum, and afterwards to transfer the gum to the proper flaps of the envelope

There is one other motion worthy of being noticed, which is represented in the view at top of the frame. this consists of a segment lever, the teeth of which work into the circular rack or screw, also shown. the teeth of the rack again working into a small toothed wheel, by which each of the four flaps is made to perform a half revolution, the horizontal circular rack moving first in one direction and then in the other.

Eleven machines similar to that at the Great Exhibition are constantly employed at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Delarue, in Bunhill-row, by which the large number of 36,000 envelopes are completed in a single day. This is only one of a great variety of mechanical contrivances of great beauty by which the numerous departments of Messrs. Delarue's extensive establishment are rendered capable of producing the most highly finished articles, whether plain, enamelled, coloured, or embossed.

PARR, CURTIS, AND MADELEY'S LATHE AND PLANING MACHINE.

Messrs. Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, of whose machines we give two Illustrations, are the owners of the Phœnix Works, Chapel-street, Manchester, which occupy a very large area, and include an extensive cotton manufactory, foundry, millwrights' shops, &c. The two great branches of the business in which they are chiefly engaged are well represented in the "Palace of Industry," for in the cotton machinery department they exhibit all the various engines used by them in that important branch of manufacturing industry, while of machines for manufacturing purposes they also make a goodly show

The first Illustration is an elevation of their planing machine, by which metals are as easily planed as wood is by the carpenter's plane. On the left is seen the multiplying pulley, by which, in connection with a band or strap from a steam-engine, the motion of the machine is accelerated or retarded at pleasure, merely by shifting the strap from one step of the pulley to the other. It is self-acting, both angularly; it is simple in its several parts, and is evidently put together as regards metallic forms to be cut, either horizontally, vertically, or with an essential view to strength. The second Illustration is an elevation of one of the "slide and screw-cutting lathes," of the same firm. It will be seen that the main parts of this machine have a solid appearance, particularly the bed on which the whole is fixed. It is fitted with geared head-stocks, having a conical mandril, and case-hardened steel bearings and collar. The guide screw extends the whole length of the machine, and the compound slide rest is self-acting, both longitudinally and transversely. Motion is given to the machine by the same means as described for the planing machine, and which is shown on the right-hand side of the cut.

LETTERS FROM LONDON

ON

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND OTHER MATTERS

BY PELEG E. WHEELER,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY BAYLE BERNARD.

(*Continued from page 589.*)

LETTER IV.—TO MR. ENOCH PEABODY, SAW-MILLS, PENOBSCOT.

THE EVE OF THE EXHIBITION: PUBLIC FEELING AND FOREBODINGS; FARMER AND MANUFACTURERS; RUMOURS OF AN OUTBREAK; THE MAJOR'S FLIGHT TO LONDON.

DEAR UNCLE ENOCH,—

You dont for, it where I pull'd up—where you asked me, as I s'posed what was the public feeling generally about the Exhibition, and speshally among the farmers; and now I've got to tell you, it was jist to larn as much as that that I've stopped here most a week afore I go to London. Doors don't open till the 1st, and as I'd got six days to spend, I thought I couldn't change 'em better, couldn't set with more discretion than to walk and ride about a spell. put my head into a door or two, and lay hold of any fellers I caught drifting about the country; for I reckon that's good policy. If you want to learn about fix'd interests, you must go to the fix'd classes, jist as you'd allers look for trees to know the natur of the soil. But in temporary matters the public mind is like a current, that swells or slackens, runs or eddies, as it's fed by sudden sources, and the drift upon its surface is jist the thing to shew its force. So I look'd out for a stray log or two, arter other means of measurement, and did as much as any trapper to get a notion of the stream—if I didn't it's a pity. If my appetite for knowledge warn't as great as Dr. Franklin's, didn't grow up into a Lunger that allers looked for meal-time—if it warn't my most partiklar and predominant desire to see whether this grand idea stirred the Old World like the Noo—had shook it up as thoroughly, set its heart a beatin' quicker, given it stiffnin' to its muscles, and made both deck and cabin, high and humble, rich and poor, come out as a single man upon the Exhibition ticket, I know'd it was so in London—that that was just a furnace where the fusing going forard, with none of the old forges, no cold air to the coals, but altogether the hot blast. But how about the country? says I. How is the feelin' balanced? do they go all upon my principle and keep the pressure down?

Well, for the sake of philosophy, as well as their own purses, I'm sorry to say they don't. I know you won't believe it. You never can imagine they're such an eternal heap of fools, but I vow if 'taint the fact, that half on 'em here don't think on it—don't seem to have ever heer'd on it; for when you mention it, they stare as if it 'twas one of our own airthquakes. There's a lot, that, like the farmer's, don't vally it a

mossel, don't see a grain of good in it, won't allow it will save any one except the manyfacturers; and another pile, agin, that are actooly dead agin it, that don't hesitate to tell you, it's a downright mass of mischief, and will turn out nothin' short of a great national calamity. What do you think of that, Uncle? I wish I may be shot if I hen't talk'd to people here, who vow that the "World's Fair" will bring a judgment on the country! Aint that a rise for eyebrows? can't see no sign of hope in it, no rainbow in the clouds, but jist the very storm itself! A sheet of gloom and terror, pack'd up in the shape of thunderbolts, and hidin', as it rolls up, every glimpse of the bright heavens.

Well, I've seen some sights in my time, some strange kritturs in our museums, and was often told they were the greatest curosities the world ever breathin,' so I scarseley ever thought to see their beat in human bodies—to see walking, talking men, that ought to go into glass cases; but I swear if 'tatint the truth, and it's only a proof to me, that we have some chaps, as had the Egyptians, who are jist proper for embalming. What do you think they say, Uncle? why some on 'em will tell you that this meetin' of all nations is sure to breed the plague! Yes, a downright Turkey plague, jist as genoein as thubub, that will sweep out half the capital, and, perhaps, the country in the bargain. Don't you call that weather knowledge—jist the genus for an almanac? The plague in a temperate climate, and a country where, they tell me, they get summer once a cen'ry! Still it's sartain, for all that; it's as sure to come as Monday; it will be first among the visitors; we may count on it as safe as if 'twas going to contribute—going to have a stand itself in the Great Warehouse of the World, and show specimens of its machinery, human dog-kennels, brute food, and grinding Turkey governents, by which, as well as any steam-press, it can work off its thousands bouty—the plague indeed! as if, after all, that was the only one to skeer us; as if we hadn't a hundred others that make short work with us continoolly; as if there wasn't a special grand one, the fine old mammoth plague of Europe, that, when nations come together, instead of lettin 'em shake hands, sets 'em to rebellion one another for the glory of their country. There are such places, Uncle, in the world as devils' exhibitions; and death's industrial energy may be studied there full size!

But there's another lot will tell you that this meetin' is irreligious actually profane, Uncle; that it's expressly forbid by Scriptur, and is sure to bring down vengeance on all who dared to join in it. They say a meetin' of all nations is only to take place when the world comes to an end, and to attempt the thing afore is jist one of those rebellious that has allers met with punishment. What do you think of that now? ain't your eyes a mossel wider? don't it clear 'em jist as cleverly as a pinch of Prince's mixtur'? The meetin' irreligious! Now, it's allers a rule with me, Uncle, that when people go to Scriptur' upon ordinary topics, it's because they don't know its use, and have got nothin' else to quote, and their piety and argyment might measure back to back, and I reckon here's a proof. They call the Congress another Babel: another Babel, that's its title—nothin' short of another gatherin' to creet a pagan temple, and, of course, with the same purpose, in defiance of the Creator. Now, take the sum of that; when the object ain't to build a tower, or anything, in fact, but to fill it with good furnitur; and so far from defying Heaven, is to fulfil its great injunctions, is to bring all men whatsoever into the bond of peace and amity. That's shockin' wicked, aint it? to tell men who've been raised as enemies, who've been taught to hate and slaughter, that it's their interest as well as dooty to become good friends for the futur'. That's really sinthin'-inpious, even a'most too bad to write about. The world's Congress a mere pagan idol! And yet, would you believe it, one tongue till they were punished by confusion, whilst here they is speak a hundred and only seek to jine in one—the common language of humanity. What will they tell us next, I wonder? Perhaps that the Prince is another Nebuchadnezzar, and the Exhibition a furnace; and Mr. Paxton another Adam, because he happens to be a gardener.

But the reel sinn rout out yet. There's another lot agin that have gone raving mad on politics; that look at the "World's Warehouse" as a sort of powder-house or bomb-shell, a regular infernal machine, crammed chock full of combustibles, that's all ready to explode as soon as the railways put their trains to it. Now, I vow I aint deceiving you, it's as true as our town clock, though it's noos more fit to bolt than for any man to masticate. It's actooly a fact, that there are people here who believe that the Congress of all Nations is nothing snort of a big conspiracy—a meetin' of all the enemies England has got throughout the globe, who, under pretence of beginning business, are going to put an end to her, are going to steal us a million strong without exciting any notice, and come on her some mornin' and find us all in our beds, fast awake. Who mean first to dethrone the Queen, and give the Bank up for a scramble, and then burn down London and divide England into patches: the Government and people looking on, of course, quite paralyzed, pinning their terror didn't permit 'em to boll off to the Great Seal. A rational story, aint it? Dont it read to the full as nat'ral as any passage in the primer. But you mustn't judge it yet, for it's got to git its crowning truth. It's a likeness, you may say, that's got all the striking features. Well, I'll own it's a considerable one, and only want a touch to come will do it—will make it more than speaking—as Judge Gandy used to say of Colonel Trumbal's portraits. Call 'em speaking likenesses, I vow if they don't haller;" and I gess there's a yell in this one. Who do you think are the conspirators in this treachery agin England? Now, take your time, don't hurry. Frenchmen, you'll say, of course, on account of the battle of Waterloo; Austrians, on account of Hungary; and Spaniards and Portugee, perhaps, on account of their liabilities—an easy way for a brave people to git rid of their old bonds. I thought you'd never hit it; I vow if they aint Amerikins—yes, Yankees every man on 'em, who'd do everything they could to send England under water; tho' she happens at this moment to be the nation which they're floating—tho' she's taking all their cotton, and more than half of their tobacco. She must take their iron in the bargain, in exchange for her own gold!

Now, aint this enough to rile a man—to rise the dander of a Quaker? Don't they use us scandalous, to throw dirt at us in this way? Aint we never to be forgiven, because we wouldn't stand oppression from a borough-mongering Parliament, which they kick'd over themselves only twenty years ago, and so from useless colonists grew up to be good customers? But, then, these fellers say to me, "Why, we've read it in your papers, spesbally the Noo York ones; seen the whole plan laid down in print—the whole road of it mapped out, so that you could not mistake a turning." Ah! they're knowing fellers, aint they, Uncle? They've got a wrinkle round their eye-lids, and can see all round a hill as clearly as most folks. They've found out a snake-bed, aint they? Well, I've seen a heap about our papers—who owns 'em, and who edits 'em; they can tell that to a man, tho' they don't keer to inform us; that an English-man writes for one, and an Irishman for another; and, as a cross between the two, perhaps a Scotchman for the third. I should like to ask these fellers, what's been the great cuss of our country—only to answer that; but, as they couldn't in half eternity, I'll just tell 'em that it's this, that she's been the asylum of all the scoundrels England hain't been able to manage—been a sort of doctor's basin, to catch all her stagnant blood in; that every prime rogue of her raising, the day he could cheat no longer, has run off to Ameriky; and what has he done there? Why, by way of getting credit, of course, he's call'd himself a victim, and set to work abusin' England in order to account for his desertin' her. He was an honest, industrious feller, who was crush'd by a conspiracy of the infernal aristocracy, not to say the King himself, and he thanks the stars we've got a press, in which he can pour out his indignation, or in other words a spout in which he can turn his dirty water. So he puts his hate in print, and it goes right off to England, and then its ketch'd up, and they sing out—"See the feelin' of Amerikv." But there's more to comit than that, there's the Irish in America. What's to be said of them? This last ten years has brought us over half a million of Irish exiles, and what do they tell us is the cause? misery and tyranny, famine and bad government. But do they say as much at home? Every mite, and suthin' more. Jest look into their own papers, and if you want to know what stands for Satan, you'll allers find it's the word Saxon. If you want to know how England's hated, and who are the proper fellers for a steam force of malignity, a sorter hundred cussing power, I guess you'll find it's them. Well, are they likely to get more civil arter the expence of emigration? Aint it natral they should bile up with a double head of scum? Yes, but now they're become Amerykins; and when they're ladled up in England, "Look here," cry out the noospapers—"see the nashonal antipathy!"

And so much for the feelin' generally about the Exhibition, but there's a spechal kind to menshun. What do the farmers think about? what's the fashion of their notions as to its objects and results? Well, I think I've said already, they don't rally it a mossel; don't see a grain of good in it, as far as regards themselves. But I guess that aint the tote on it; there's suthin' more than that. So far from givin' help, they rather think 'twill harm 'em. They consider it altogether as jist a move of the manyfacturers—a great dodge of the cotton spinners and the fabricators gen'rally to bring their wares into more notice, and enlarge their foreign trade, and in the measure that it's likely to benefit the spinners they think 'twill hurt themselves. That's a sound conclusion, aint it?—shows the fellers have had some eddication, are first-rate hands at cyphering out their stake in the communityS But as there's a word to say on this point, it's right to jot it down.

Now, there can't be a doubt, Uncle, that the farmers are over-loaded; that since free-trade has set in, the weight has slipp'd on their side, just as it had lodged itself afore upon the public shoulders generally. But the question comes to this: Is this the time to shift it? It's as easy to see as sunlight, that there's a pull jist now up hill. That England's got to get on higher ground to maintain her old position, and that her only chance of doing it is by means of manyfactures, which have jist been given head, and put freely to their work. They're sure to pull her up, with all the load she carries. They're the leaders born to do it. But there's a strain on the bull team; and the shaft horse staggers dreadful, is e'en arnest down-doubled. That's plaguey bad it's sartain, and you've jist a choice of evils—for the team to go ahead, and the shaft beree to stagger on, 'till they've topp'd the rise afore 'em, and got things upon a level, or pull up dead at once to give him one relief, and run the chance of the hull machine breaking down, and turning over. If the drivers know their work at all, they'll sing out "Go ahead!"

But there's another point to settle. It's a question, arter all, whether the farmer hain't brought their present weight upon themselves in doing what they did to prop up the old war system, and for no reason in the world but because it brought high prices. Whilst that system lasted, of course it made their fortuns; they'd the feedin' of the country, and of course could charge jist what they pleased for it. But when peace came and prices fell, what was the use o' their buyin' they half on 'em fell too; went down whop as quick as Bonyparte, who, arter all their swearin' at him, I guess, was their best friend—was just the crutch they leant on, the prop to their shaky houses. He was their famine upon horseback, want and scarcity in uniform. General Bonypart, I reckon, was their general excuse; so, of course, the battle of Waterloo settled them, as well as Europe, and sent those who'd saved their money to take keer on it in Amerikv; whilst it left all those who hadn't, to pay the price of the fun in England; and you would you believe it, Uncle, that there's hundreds of those fellows who would like to have the fun repeated! I vow if 'taint the fact, tho' they're groaning under the debt that all the fighting's heaped on 'em. They're sich everlastin' stoopids as to wish to make it bigger. A war, they say, is the thing that makes money circkelate, and sets trade agoing properly; and it's good for mind as well as body. A country really stagoates without a tussel now and then. It's like a feller as wants exercise, loses the use of half his muscles; no, a war—a war's the thing, that would send up wheat agin to a hundred shillins a quarter, set the farmer on his legs, and put every thing in motion: and so I guess it would; every body that had got a pound it would put in motion to Amerikv, and leave the class that had all the burden to settle with their creeditors.

Now, it is to pull the country out of the quag hole that the last war shoved it into, that the manyfacturers are working. It is to try to git a surplus by means of noo and more production, and then to adjust taxation and make the presbur even; and I want to know who but the farmers will come in for the first lift? And yet, would you believe it, Uncle, they either can't or won't allow it, they actually vow, upon the contrary, that this move will be their ruin; that they're already half gone as it is, but that this will top the bushel; that, instead of the manyfacturers being a yoke of oxen, as they will call 'em for the occasion, they're jist a set of prairie colts that will drag 'em clean over a precipice. They look at 'em, in fact, as their nat'ral born enemies, and wont allow it's possible that the two can ever thrive together. Because they're different, they think they must be really at war always 'em, and a country can only prosper when one of the two is undermost, and I 'pose I needn't tell you which of the two they mean. Now aint that a pretty doctrine? a nat'ral born cussedness, that will set the country a-twist the right and left, on left one, or the two sides of the heart, the valve that's pumping in the blood, and the valve that's pumping out, when the welfare of the system depends on them conjointly—to talk of screwing up the stomach, in order to benefit the lungs!

Now, this being the case with them, you'll see, of course, it follows that——Hallo, hold on a bit; why, marsy on us, Uncle, what do you think's the noos from London, brought by the train jist in, that's come all the way full spile, like a thunder-bolt from the skeln, or a cow down on Niagara? Why, that the talk was true enough. There's a revolution brewing—a conspiracy's been found out of Socialists and Yankees, who are going to blow up the World's Warehouse, and then burn down the capital, unless they find it easier to shove it plump into the Thames. I wish I may be shot if they don't think the Government has got wind found out all about it. How the Warehouse has been filled with gunpowder, smuggled in in tea-seats of rocking-chairs, that will go off upon percushun. Let a feller sit down on one on 'em, and whang he'll go thro' the sky-light. And in the bodies of pianys! You've only got to touch their keys, and they'll turn out infernal machines the hull on 'em. That it's s'poced that all the statitys have got a man inside of each on 'em, wholl break the plaster when its dark, and come out of his shell like a young roaster; and that the steam-ingins are head-quarters, chock full of red Republicans; and the leaders of the movement hold their sittin's in their bilers! Now, aint this really suthin' frightful, spesbally as I've sent all my contributions up to London? And if the city's to be demolished, science will suffer too; so I can't stop to say no more—can't stop even to enquire whether it's likely to be true. There's the last train going off, and I reckon I'm off with it, and, if I aint doom'd to fall a martyr in the cause of science and fraternity—if I ain't going to be shot for building a shell in one hand, and a sassage machine in 'tother, you shall hear from me by next.

Your dootiful and affectionate,

PELEG E. WHEELER.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

(Concluded from page 532.)

CHAPTER X.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF ENGLAND *—(Concluded.)*

ON the 9th of September, 1839, a deputation from the Gateshead institution waited upon the authorities of the Newcastle Institute, to request their co-operation in promoting an exhibition of works of art, machinery, &c., for the joint advantage of the two institutions, when a sub-committee was appointed, and an exhibition was opened at Newcastle, on the 7th of April, 1840. This exhibition, which appears to have been very successful as a pecuniary speculation, comprehended generally similar articles to those already noticed at the Manchester exhibitions, and was more a show of pictures and curiosities, from which models and manufactures were not excluded, than a collection of the great industries of the locality. In 1846 another exhibition, which was a comparative failure, took place under the same auspices: 132,000 people visited the first Exhibition; whereas the second attracted only 43,000.

At Devonport, in 1844, an exhibition was held in the new Mechanics' Institution building, which deserves little notice, inasmuch as it was not, strictly speaking, an industrial exhibition, nor does it appear to have originated in any other idea than that of raising funds for the society in whose house it was held. The exhibition of 1846 another exhibition, which was to have been a strictly industrial exhibition, divided into ten distinct sections. These sections were—1. manufactures; 2. raw materials; 3. models, machines, &c.; 4. philosophical apparatus; 5. naval architecture; 6. fine arts, modern masters; 7. fine arts, old masters; 8. water-colour drawings; 9. natural history; 10. antiquities, curiosities, &c. In running through the list of exhibitors and prizeholders at this exhibition, it is pleasing to find the names of so many local celebrities. It is a good sign when such an institution is found to stimulate the energies of the ingenious and clever men within its influence. Prizes do not appear to have been awarded either at the Newcastle or at the Manchester exhibitions; but at that held in the autumn of last year at Devonport, a large sum was set apart for this purpose; and, although the institution realised only £250 by the show, their plan must be held far preferable to that of the above-mentioned societies We find ten guineas and a life membership of the institution awarded to Jebus Bickle, Hayle Foundry, for his model of an improved semi-rotary steam-engine; a bronze medal awarded to Joshua Truscott, of Devonport, for a model rotary and street sprinkler. Prizes in the form of books and instruments were also distributed on this occasion. These awards were made at a public meeting.

Leeds followed the example of Manchester as early as 1839, and copied the plan of that town as closely as possible. The exhibition was rather a bazaar than an illustration of local industries; it contained, however, some exceptional specimens of machinery and of spinning, which, at all events, indicated the willingness of local manufacturers to present their several excellences to public view within the walls of a common building. Among the objects exhibited on this occasion, we find surveying instruments, models, and philosophical apparatus, steam-engines; a machine in action for making cards for wool and cotton—its merit consisting in cutting the steel wires, to become teeth, to the proper lengths, bending them into the shape of a U, piercing the base, &c.—by Messrs. Curtis and Co., Sowerby Bridge; Walton's machine for raising the nap on woollen cloth, as a substitute for the teazle; flax machinery; and a peculiar machine, invented and constructed by Christian Schuster, who had been about to publish a cowherd.

Birmingham was behindhand in adopting the plans of Manchester, which had already been so successfully imitated by Leeds, Newcastle, Liverpool, Devonport, Derby, and other manufacturing towns. Mr. Wallis, well known as the former director of the Manchester School of Design, claims the honour of having suggested, that, in the plans for the establishment of a Birmingham School of Design, a periodical exhibition of manufacturing art should be included. Although the suggestion fell from Mr. Wallis in 1842, it was not before September, 1849, that a great Birmingham Exposition of Industry was opened. This exhibition was the most complete of any which had been yet held in this country. It filled the newly-built area of Bingley Hall. It represented minutely the great variety of manufactures carried on in the vicinity of Birmingham. All the most eminent manufacturers contributed something representative of their several industries. A complete set of specimens, illustrative of the history of the English plastic arts, was not the least remarkable part of the exhibition; and elaborate samples of electro-plating indicated the future importance of this beautiful process; and the Stafford potteries contributed some splendid wares. The completeness and high character of this exhibition may be attributed in the first place to the stimulus which the adoption of schools of design had imparted to the manufacturing arts; and, in the second place, to the influence of the juvenile Polytechnic Exhibition, as well as the enthusiasm with which the great Free-Trade Bazaar, held in Covent-Garden, in 1845, was received. These various causes had undoubtedly awakened English manufacturers to a sense of the wisdom of concentrating specimens of their manufacturing progress into a building, at regular intervals, for their mutual instruction

Of the Free-Trade Bazaar, remarkable and commendable as a commercial demonstration in favour of a political principle, no less than as a splendid picture of manufacturing England, it is not necessary to give a detailed account in a history of industrial exhibitions. It was a political bazaar, not a national exhibition

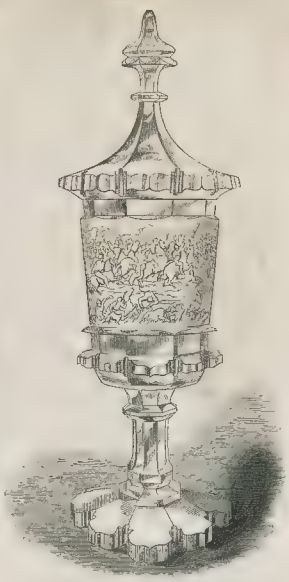
Having rapidly traced the growth of provincial exhibitions in this country, and shown that, with one or two exceptions, they have been undertaken more with the view of raising funds for local societies than with the enlightened object of testing the relative excellences of local industries, the course of this history must return for the slaughter of the Society of Arts. It would have been a difficult matter to give a fair estimate of the enlightened efforts made by this body through long series of years, had it not been for the able report of Mr. Scott Russell, had not Mr. Scott Russell compiled a statement of the society's efforts

So early as 1844, Mr. Wishaw appears to have endeavoured to stir the energies of the British manufacturing public for the foundation of a great national exhibition of industry. In the records of the Society of Arts show that these commendable endeavours ended in two limited exhibitions within their walls, held in 1844 and 1845, the former of which was visited by 150 persons, and the latter by 800. The endeavour on the part of Mr. Wishaw is not here chronicled with the view of placing him before the public as the original propounder of periodical exhibitions in this country, since it is well known that so early as 1836 Mr. S. Richards, of Birmingham, corresponded with the Society of Arts upon a subject of such a scheme; so that, in truth, the idea of a national exhibition of British industry (which, after all, is only an original recommendation to imitate the French and Belgium) is fairly due to Mr. Richards. Mr. Wishaw, Mr Wallis, Mr. Cole, another gentlemen, have been introduced to the public as deserving almost exclusively the credit of working for the establishment of such exhibitions: but, before anything was known of Mr. Wishaw, and ere the country's attention to the subject had been periodical exhibitions, and annually the Society of Arts exhibited the specimens of manufactures to the producers of which it had awarded its annual premiums

The earliest suggestion for the formation of periodical industrial exhibitions in connexion with the Society of Arts, was, according to Mr. Scott Russell, one made by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to some of the members of the Council. Here we may surely find once more the effect of the splendid French Exhibition of 1844. The suggestion fell where Princes was first taken up by Mr. Fothergill Cooke, in the same year; and, although an energetic committee was formed to carry out the project, and several members offered to advance considerable sums of money (of which the largest was £1000 offered by Mr. Stephenson), the attempt utterly failed. Mr. Scott Russell declares that "the public were indifferent, manufacturers lukewarm." The English people did not yet appreciate the advantages of such institutions; it was therefore resolved to force a sense of these advantages upon particular industries. Accordingly, premiums for works of industrial art were offered Messrs. Russell, Cooke, and others; and from these endeavours arose the offer of annual premiums, and those well-known annual exhibitions of the works of competitors. But the public was a dull pupil. In 1848 hardly any competitors came forward, and it was with difficulty the judges could find subjects worthy of reward. Before the distribution of premiums in 1846, his Royal Highness Prince Albert strongly urged on a deputation who waited on him the necessity of further exertions in this direction; observing that the manufactures of England, excelling in solidity and excellence, were deficient in beauty of design by the side of other countries. His Royal Highness indicated the subjects for which encouragement should be held out. Accordingly, a new and enlarged series of prizes was formed, premiums made for more extensive competition and exhibition in 1849. Even now the products of manufacturers were dragged from their factories; but the result was triumphant—twenty thousand persons visited the exhibition. No less than eighty thousand visitors attended the 1846 exhibition, and at that of 1849, to which the names of many members of the nobility contributed, it was clearly seen that public interest had been effectually awakened. The exhibition of 1847 was opened with the introductory remark, that "the first step to the improvement of an art or manufacture is the knowledge of what has already been done in that art or manufacture. To make improvements with advantage, we should begin at the very summit of that perfection which has been already attained." The exhibition was especially rich in artistic specimens of pottery and porcelain, glass, papier maché, and carving by machinery. Some specimens by J. Phillips were striking, and amongst the other fine specimens of the plastic arts were some beautiful manufactures by Messrs. Richardson and Son, of Stourbridge, in terra cotta. Messrs. Taylor, Williams, and Jordan exhibited some finely carved specimens. The exhibition of 1848 included fine specimens in modern marqueterie and wood-work, works in earthenware, works in coloured glass, works in stained porcelain, works in cast-iron, specimens of British bronzes, Summerly's art manufactures, works in glass, the specimens of soaps from new oils, paper-hangings The exhibition of 1849 was, in most respects, an improvement on those of 1847-8.

While these annual exhibitions were proceeding, Prince Albert, in conjunction with several members of the Society of Arts, was busily employed arranging the preliminaries of the Great Exhibition, the doors of which are now opened to the world. In the beginning of March, 1848, a site for the erection of a building, to be triennially filled with specimens of British industry, had been obtained from the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests. How this comparatively unimportant plan, under the able direction of the Prince, was extended to the magnitude in which we find his last idea of the subject, is a matter which has been published in every channel of information throughout the world. The mortifications and impediments with which the Government delayed the execution of this great scheme, even to the preservation of a few old trees, are happily also patent to the world. It should be as widely known and recognised, that the notion of opening our industrial lists to all the nations is entirely due to the liberal mind of the Prince Consort. Of the success of his scheme it is now quite superfluous to speak; suffice it, that under his guidance England, the last country in civilised Europe to recognise the wisdom of holding industrial exhibitions, has sought to redeem the past by calling upon all the nations of the earth to compete with her in her own capital.

BUNYAN'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."—BY J. AND J. LEIGHTON.



ENGRAVED GLASS GOBLET,—BY BOHM.

BIBLE COVER, IN METAL.—BY MESSRS. LEIGHTON, HARP-ALLEY.

BUNYAN'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." J. AND J. LEIGHTON

This characteristic binding to John Bunyan's immortal allegory was designed by Luke Limner, and most ably carried out by Messrs. J. and J. Leighton. In this binding the emblematical treatment is especially noticeable, and the workmanship is of a very high class.

BOHEMIAN GLASS

The achievements of Bohemian art in coloured glass have long been matter of history, and they have until lately been considered to be beyond competition or rivalry. We are happy to have reason to believe, however, that within these last few years—since the removal of the hateful excise upon this branch of manufacture—the glass workers of England have made courageous and successful efforts to disprove this old prejudice, and have produced articles which, as to colouring alone, might safely stand beside the best from Bohemia, whilst in the quality of the glass they undoubtedly surpass the latter. Nevertheless, the Bohemian manufacture is still a very interesting one, and the specimens exhibited very beautiful. Our Engraving represents several of these, the designs of which are varied and pleasing.

JEWEL CASKET.—BY JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

BIBLE-COVER. BY LEIGHTON.

Messrs. Leighton exhibit many quaint devices for bookbinding, one of which, ornamented in metal for a bible, we engrave. It is of an antique character, and is designed by Luke Limner, who has distinguished himself by several other productions of this class.

ENGRAVED GLASS GOBLET. A. BOHM.

This most exquisitely engraved goblet, though exhibited in the Hamburgh department, is the work of Augustus Bohm, of Meistordorf, in Bohemia, and owes its location to the circumstance of its talented fabricator residing at Hamburgh. The skill displayed in engraving the glass, so as to produce a perfect bas-relief, is most marvellous; and, when the numerous figures in action and horses (for the scene is a battle-field), are taken into consideration, an extreme length of time must necessarily have been spent in its realization. The glass is pure flint, and colourless.

JEWEL-CASKET. JENNENS AND BETTRIDGE.

This is in papier maché, and is from the designs of Mr. W. H Fitz-Cooke. In its general shape it is good, and the ornaments are well adapted to their respective places.

BOHEMIAN GLASS

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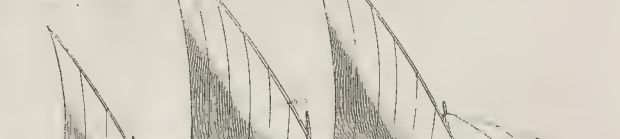
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 497.—VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851. [SIXPENCE {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

A NEW RESULT OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Great Exhibition has passed its evil days. The voice of adverse criticism has been silenced. Those who predicted that it would lead to insurrection, if not revolution, have been disappointed—let us hope, to their satisfaction. Those who imagined, that, in default of a Red Republic, nothing less than a Black Pestilence would issue from it, have also been deceived—let us hope, in like manner, to their personal comfort. Even the gallant and eccentric Colonel, who uttered his fervent wish that the hail and storms of heaven might batter and overthrow the Building, has relaxed in his hostility, and condescended to visit the beautiful abomination. Shopkeepers, who formerly blamed it for depriving them of business; caterers for the public amusement, who foresaw their own bankruptcy in no dim or shadowy distance, but in clear and well-defined proximity, if this giant place of amusement were much longer kept open, have become consoled and appeased; and growlers of all kinds have finally admitted it as a great, and, all things considered, a rather pleasurable fact. If there be any exception at all to the general acquiescence, it is to be found chiefly among lodging-house keepers and others, over-hasty to get rich, who expected to make their fortunes in one season by inordinate charges, and who find at the last moment that they very greatly over-rated their own chances, and the capabilities of foreigners and strangers for being "fleeced." And while opponents have thus been very generally converted into friends, friends have every day discovered and proclaimed some new benefit or advantage—social or political, national or international—which has resulted, or is likely to result, from the great gathering of the nations in 1851. The Exhibition has been shown to be a great Peace movement, a great moral movement, and a great industrial movement—all of which it most undoubtedly is. Within the last few weeks, a novel and unexpected result has been witnessed, not less gratifying than any other of the more prominent and obvious ones which preceded it.

The classes who could afford to pay for their admission having had their turn, from the holders of season tickets, and the more aristocratic and exclusive visitors who love elbow-room in their amusements, down to the five shilling Saturday people, the half-crown Friday people, and the great bulk of the independent in somewhat humbler circumstances, who congregate on the shilling days; the turn of those who are too poor to pay for such an amusement has come also. Without any infringement of what we must consider the wise and judicious rule of allowing no gratuitous admissions, the doors of the Crystal Palace have been opened to many thousands of industrious, grateful, well-behaved, and admiring people, without cost to themselves. Parties of humble emigrants have come to Hyde Park, in order that they might not take their last look of England without seeing the wondrous Exhibition; and their expenses have been paid by the philanthropic individuals by whose assistance they were enabled to leave the old world for the new. Clergymen



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—MODEL OF A SAMPAW, IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—JEWELS, &C., IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT, NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and small tradesmen in remote rural districts have organised clubs by which whole troops of agricultural labourers, with their wives and children, have been enabled to visit London once in their lives, and to see the marvels of art, skill, and industry congregated together in a building so novel in construction, and so imposing in appearance; and not among the least pleasing of the episodes in the history of the Exhibition has been the appearance of these bucolic or agrarian groups, staring with mute admiration at the splendours of so unusual a spectacle. Manufacturers in the provincial towns, and extensive employers of labour in the metropolis and its environs, have not only given their workpeople a holiday to enable them to visit the Exhibition, but have in numerous instances paid the expenses both of the trip and of their admission. Wholesale and retail traders have imitated the admirable example. Public companies and schools have done likewise; and bankers, solicitors, and others have remembered the services of their clerks and *employés*, and afforded them both time and the means to partake in the general jubilee. In the case of large companies of workpeople, from cotton or paper-mills or other factories, or of schools and rural parties, it has been easy to distinguish them among the crowds in the long avenues and galleries, or remoter courts of the Building; and their appearance has tended greatly to enhance, in the estimation of all right-minded spectators, the pleasure of the Exhibition. But a large class of visitors, not scarcely distinguishable, and whose presence is not less gratifying, must be added to the catalogue of those who within the last few weeks have established a participation in the enjoyment of the scene. These are the dusky denizens of the back yards, the female portion of whom are so numerous, and in many cases so scantily remunerated for a life of incessant toil. It has often been made a matter of serene, and we fear not altogether unmerited reproach, that the upper and middle classes of the English know but little of their domestic servants; that they do not sympathise in their joys or sorrows; that they are harsh towards them for slight faults; that they are careless of their mental and moral improvement; and that they too often hold themselves as much aloof from them, as if they were beings of another species. The Great Exhibition, if every one were any real foundation for these charges, has been the means of breaking down the barriers between the employers and the employed in this respect; or, if it be admitted that the charge is wholly unfounded, the Exhibition has not the less been the means of extending and consolidating the kindly feeling that may have previously existed between the wealthier classes and their dependants. We believe it may be said with truth, that there are very few respectable families in London, of which the domestic servants, male or female, have not received an extra holiday from their masters or mistresses to visit the "World's Fair," and the price of their admission besides; or who, if they have not yet done so, have not made arrangements for the purpose. So generally do the masters and mistresses of households enter into this matter at this time, and so thoroughly do they feel the necessity of not allowing such an opportunity to pass over without giving their humble assistants—very often their true friends—the benefit of it, that in numerous instances they have provided them with the means and the leisure, not only for one, but for several visits to the Exhibition. We rejoice to see such examples of kind feeling. They tend to obliterate the jealousies, that, to a greater or less extent, exist between the rich and the poor, and to the fusion of society into one homogeneous and contented mass of mutually related and mutually dependent people. The sympathy manifested by employers for their workpeople throughout the whole country, as well as in the metropolis, has been productive not only of the spontaneous growth of the national character. We trust that the good understanding will be of long continuance, to the mutual advantage of employer and employed, of master and servant, and that each will learn from it more thoroughly to appreciate the duties and responsibilities, and to respect the merits of the other. This was a result which, like many others working together for good, the Exhibition could scarcely have anticipated, and which leads to the hope that latent in the heart of society are yet many others of equal significance and utility which may be expected to flow from it.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

INDIAN COLLECTION.—ROYAL DRESS OF STATE AND JEWELS

THAT portion of the East Indian collection shown in our Engraving is in a glass case, enclosed within an iron railing, on the north side of the Nave and near the Transept. It at first sight attracts attention by the gorgeous coat of a Sikh chief placed at the top, and gains far less of minute attention than it deserves. The coat is of kinkhob (cloth of gold), with epaulets in pearls, and on each two very large valuable emerald drops, and a deep border of rich gold embroidery, beautifully overlaid with pearls, rubies, and emeralds, and was made in Delhi. In front of this dress of state are the trousers, also of cloth of gold, and the cap of an Indian chief, and on a crimson velvet saddle-cloth stands a board and set of chessmen in bloodstone and carnelian. In front of the board are two large gold with a cover of fan of bird of paradise feathers, and which not more than half-a-dozen persons are by native custom entitled to bear in the presence of the Governor-General. Below this article is placed a princely girdle of gold, containing nineteen emeralds, each less than an inch and a half square each. One or two of the emeralds are fine, but they are all cut thin, and several bear inscriptions, so that their value is very much depreciated. The girdle has, besides, a row at top and bottom of large diamonds, some of which are very fine and valuable. But all these articles are surpassed in their united worth by a pair of armlets, with three large rubies uncut, but sufficiently polished in their original shape to show their full brilliance and depth of colour. And last, in the centre front of the case, passed by unnoticed by thousands, lies, set round with ten large diamonds, the "Durr-e-Noor," or sea of light. It is cut, its set, but of great size, purity, and value. Near it is a necklace, containing 240 very large and fine Oriental pearls, and which, with a similar string on the right hand side of the case, are valued at not less than £7000. The cushion is white carnelian—the gun, wheels, and mountings most beautifully worked and put together; his barrel of fan of bird of paradise feathers; the limberer is of blood-stone, no less carefully worked. But the gems in curiosity and workmanship of this case are some vases, drinking cups, and bowls of rock crystal, clear, and worth from £40 to £60 each in this article, but which, as they bear no labels, by, we venture to say, far the majority of persons, have been looked at as specimens of Indian glass. A little jewel-box, in the shape of a swan, cut in rock crystal, seems almost as bright as diamond; and these articles are executed in a variety of shapes, in jade, a [illegible] somewhat the appearance of opal, but are very elegant in form, with most beautiful arrangement of colour, set and inlaid with flowers, emeralds, rubies, topaz, and other precious stones. One of these little boxes, in a heart shape, at the left hand side of the case, might well serve our jewellers and workers in enamel and the newly produced glass mosaic for a study, so beautifully are the colours in the setting contrasted and harmonised; and close to it lies another lesson for jewellers in a necklace of exquisitely wrought gold, set with several rows of rubies, and in which the very pattern of the gold somewhat like the setting of the precious stones, so harmonious are the colours of the gold and stones. The filigree and silver and gold wire, in the same case, are also wonderful specimens of workmanship, and especially deserving of attention. Amongst these may be mentioned a kind of [illegible] almost be called lace of solid gold, and, though, [illegible] The appearance of being punched or [illegible] from the solid. This sort of work is mostly from Azimgurh, which Delhi, and Trichinopoly from the latter, a [illegible] cases, that, to look at, seems, so perfectly is it wrought, a solid rod of silver, but is so jointed, that it bends with all the flexibility of the softest cord of silk. We must not omit to claim [illegible] for some [illegible] and saddle, placed in the case probably for the [illegible] cost, and carved from the pith of an aquatic plant, the [illegible] *sesbania aspersum*. They are most elaborately [illegible] one, representing a Hegyptorium, or entrance to an unfinished [illegible]

Streerungum, is small, but beautiful in design. Having so introduced our readers to this [illegible] royal garbs, trappings, precious stones, pearls, and elaborate art we [illegible] it is only necessary we should tell them that it contains, just to remind us that the Orientals can do everything in gold and silver, two very beautiful specimens—a pair of armlets, a spice-box in gold enamel, and the grand gold and silver embroidered and silver handled umbrellas. At either side of the case are the elephants, carried on state occasions in Royal processions.

In the upper Engraving upon the preceding page is from among the models of native vessels exhibited in the Indian Archipelago Department. It shows a first-class *Sampan*, a description of passage boat peculiar to Singapore, and remarkable for its swiftness both with sails and oars.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The revision of the Constitution, and the discussions upon it in the committee of the Legislative Assembly to which the question has been referred, occupy the public mind in Paris, to the exclusion of every other topic. The advocates of revision lay great stress on the declaration in favour of the measure by the Duke de Broglie in the committee on Tuesday. The opinion of M. de Broglie is of consequence, on account of the great weight it is likely to have with the public, since of all the statesmen of France, during the last ten years, he alone has maintained his independence of character, showing himself to be actuated only by motives of pure patriotism whenever he interfered in political matters, and incapable of yielding to any sentiment of mere personal ambition or party interest, as he has always refused office, save on one or two occasions for a short time, when he deemed he might [illegible] public good.

In his speech on this occasion, M. de Broglie said, that though he has [illegible] assisted in forming the Republic nor the Constitution, yet, while [illegible] mained what she was, he would perform his duty as a good citizen. A revision of the Constitution he considered necessary to overcome the dangers of 1852, the object of which was merely to afford the country an opportunity, when it had not yet had, of pronouncing on its destiny, and of calmly [illegible] the institutions that had been created since the last Revolution. According to the 111th article of the Constitution the Assembly could do no more than declare the existence of an evil requiring a remedy, but the present would assume the consideration of the remedy. He would accordingly move simply a resolution, that "the Legislative Assembly, considering the 111th article of the Constitution, expresses its desire that the Constitution be revised in conformity with the said article." The motives for such resolution might be developed in the report. He felt assured, that whatever evils were to be found in the Republic were to be traced to the Constitution and not to men; and as it regarded the motives imputed to the President of the Republic, he would say, that though he was neither his minister, his counsellor, nor his friend, he believed that he had no intention whatever of attempting an 18th Brumaire. Whatever faults might be found in Louis Napoleon, of faults they were, must be attributed not to an [illegible] ambition, which had already satisfied with unconrolled power. Had the object been to create a President with limited power, he should have been elected in quite a different manner. Viewing the subject in all its bearings, he could come to no other conclusion than that a regular revision of the Constitution would be not desirable.

On Wednesday the discussion was resumed, and the Duke de Broglie's proposition was rejected. Another resolution was proposed and immediately withdrawn for the total revision of the Constitution, which was also opposed, but was eventually carried, though not unanimously.

M. de Iocquet is was appointed reporter.

The Budget Committee have rescinded the resolution regarding the advertisement to the Italian and Odéon theatres; and, therefore, the grant will no doubt be voted as usual.

Louis Napoleon reviewed the 3rd Division of the Paris garrison in the Champs de Mars, on Tuesday. The day was fine, but chilly, and not a numerous people assembled to witness the animating spectacle. The President was repeatedly cheered.

M. Jordan, of the *Eclisement*, and M. Paradis, the author of an article in that journal, declaring that M. Courrent, the Mayor of Poissy, had availed himself of the authority conferred by his functions to induce the persons attending the market at Poissy to sign a petition for the revision of the Constitution, were tried on Tuesday by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, charged with libel. M. Rouy, the publisher of the *Presse*, was tried for copying the libel. The defendants were found guilty, and sentenced as follows:—Jordan to a month's imprisonment, and 500f fine; Paradis to two months' imprisonment, and 500f. fine; and Rouy to fifteen days' imprisonment, and 500f fine.

Correspondence from Bordeaux states that a duel took place between M. Oliver Casenave and M. Aristide Fabre, editors of those journals, in which the latter was killed on the spot, and his adversary seriously wounded.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of Algiers contains further accounts of the successful movements of the French troops against the Kabyles. From the 9th to the 15th engagements daily took place, in not one of which were the enemy victorious, though the resistance they offered was determined. The work of struggle to be unavailing, all the tribes on the western side of Djidjelli sent in their submission. On the 15th the French troops entered upon a campaign against Beni-Slar and Beni Abbes, towards the east.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 12th inst. mention the nomination at Boston of Mr. Webster for President, and an accusation by the Secretary of War against General Talcott, of the Ordnance Bureau, who was to be tried by a court-martial.

The Postmaster General had made arrangements by which, after the 1st of July, letters to the West India Islands, ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Atlantic coast of South America, could be sent through the Post-office on prepayment of the United States' postage to any such ports in the British possessions, and with British postage added when destined for places in the possession of other Governments.

The arrangement between Jenny Lind and Barnum terminated on the 9th. Her intention was to give several concerts in other parts of the country on her own account.

The cholera is on the increase throughout the west, and the cases are very fatal. Among the victims at Paducah, Kentucky, is Dr. Newman Edmonds, the Democratic candidate for Congress at the last election from Louisville district.

The Mississippi river still continues to rise, and accounts from St. Louis, dated June 7, state that the whole length of the levées were submerged. The merchants in that vicinity were consequently moving their goods from the ground floors. A large amount of produce on the levee had already been injured by the high state of the water; and the difficulty in shipping goods had nearly caused a suspension of business.

CANADA.

[illegible] to the 9th, inform us that a debate had taken place, on the motion of Mr. Merritt, for an address to the Queen, praying for the imposition on American products imported into England of the same rates of duty as were imposed on the like articles when imported from foreign states. The motion was lost by a majority of 9 to 7. The majority voted against the motion were all members of the Government. There is an anti-treaty feeling, however, even in Lower Canada, which appears to be increasing. The first which bears on the duties in question is the work entitled *Chansons Populaires*, by the *chiffonniers* who have good workers and crooks [illegible] extra brass; the second, which is the *Chansons des Depuis*, is for *chiffonniers* who have baskets and carts; and in the second song and the third, which is that of the *vraie prolétaires*, is for the poor workmen who have only a hot of canvas which they place their pickings. On Friday the three chambers fraternised in a general banquet. They were served with a huge *gibelotte*, for which they were made to pay [illegible] was followed on the table by [illegible] they were crowned with a coral wreath was given to [illegible] rantes for the knives and forks. After drinking several poetical toasts in wine [illegible] six sous per quart, they gave up the knives and forks, and consumed the [illegible] of each guest's brand.

A return has been printed to Parliament, from which it appears [illegible] the amount of duty received on goods imported into the United Kingdom exclusive of the port of London, in the year ending 5th January, 1851, was £10,950,935. In Europe and exclusive of [illegible] Standard, £1,95,981; and in Ireland, £[illegible]

On Monday the sheriff [illegible] given a dinner to her subjects [illegible] for the ensuing year, which [illegible] Mr Baron Parke, Mr. Justice [illegible] experiments [illegible] Cubitt, between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Highways (South Wales) Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Lord LYNDHURST referred to the Chancery Reform Bill recently introduced into the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, and complained that their Lordships's privileges had been infringed by the provisions introduced on the subject of the Master of the Rolls and other equity judges. He moved that the question be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the greatest care had been taken to avoid interference with their Lordships' privileges, and he did not believe that any interference had taken place. Still, he was quite willing that the question should be referred to the committee named.

Lord LYNDHURST's motion was agreed to.

The Earl of CARLISLE's motion, that leave be given to the petitioners praying to be heard by counsel against the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill before the select committee on that bill, was withdrawn in consequence of the opposition offered to the proposal by several noble Lords.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The committee on this bill was resumed.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the amendment in the preamble of which he had given notice, and the object of which was, he said, to make the bill effectual as a protest against the Papal aggression, as it appeared they were not allowed to make it effectual as a remedial measure.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the amendment, contending that the preamble, as it stood, was quite in consonance with the clauses which had been adopted by the House, and that the words proposed to be introduced would call upon the Roman Catholic members to assent to a declaration which there was no necessity to require of them.

Mr. MOORE opposed the amendment, which was warmly supported by Mr. G. BANKES.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that, unless the committee were prepared to alter the act of 1829, which he did not contemplate doing, the amendment was perfectly useless. He thought the preamble, as it stood, was all that was requisite, and he should therefore oppose the amendment.

After a short discussion the committee divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment, 132; against it, 14[illegible]: majority, [illegible].

Mr. WALPOLE then moved [illegible], with a view to give a clearer and [illegible] clause, passing the bill than was given in the bill, which was likewise opposed by the Government, and again

The committee divided, and the numbers were: For the amendment, 117; against it, [illegible]: majority, 2[illegible].

The committee then divided, that the preamble stand part of the bill, and the numbers were: For the preamble, 200; against it, 39: majority, 161.

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

JEWS' DISABILITIES BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill.

On the first clause being proposed,

Sir R. INGLIS said, he should not divide the House upon this stage of the bill, there being nothing in the details to call for remark. He was opposed to its principle, and should on a future occasion offer it the strongest opposition.

Mr. PLUMPTRE would not divide the committee on the bill, which had now a stigma upon it, when it was considered, that, with all the influences of Government, and in a House of 4[illegible]0 members, it was carried by a small majority of 25. He earnestly and solemnly protested against the act as an insult to a Christian people.

After a short discussion the bill passed through committee, and the House resumed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On bringing the report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. HUME again pressed on the Government the necessity of giving a representative constitution to the Cape of Good Hope, without waiting for the termination of the Kaffir war.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the absence of Sir H. Smith from Cape Town was not the only difficulty in the way; for the conduct of the elected representatives in council, who had prevented ordinances from being sent home and returned after consideration in the form of a constitution, had greatly embarrassed the question.

The report was then agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in discussing the clauses in committee of the Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill.

The Lands Clauses Consolidation (Ireland) Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Stamp Duties (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

Lord REDESDALE announced his intention, on an early day, of moving an Address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to re-assemble the Houses of Convocation.

JOTEE PERSHAUD.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH detailed the circumstances of the trial for forgery and fraud of the Hindoo army contractor, Jotee Pershaud. The treatment experienced by that gentleman from the Indian Government was, he contended, unjust and arbitrary. The Company, instead of paying their debts, had laid a criminal charge against their creditor. Observing in somewhat strong terms upon the conduct of the authorities in India throughout the whole course of the affair, the noble Lord concluded by moving for the production of certain papers connected with the subject.

Lord BROUGHTON defended the East India Company, by giving a widely different version of the circumstances in question, and contended that the facts, which he derived from the best authorities, fully justified the course pursued by the local government towards Jotee Pershaud. The trial referred to was, he believed, most impartially conducted. As for the papers demanded, he had no objection to their being produced as soon as they were ready.

The papers were immediately ordered to be laid on the table.

The Registration of Assurances Bill was read a third time and passed, after some remarks by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat at noon.

The Prevention of Offences Bill was read a third time and passed.

SMITHFIELD.

The third reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill having been moved,

Mr. A. STAFFORD, after protesting against the measure, declared his conviction that it would be negatived in another place.

Mr. HUME also objected strongly to the bill, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months. Some considerable discussion followed, when a division was taken, and the bill was read a third time by a majority of 81 to 32. The bill was then passed.

CHURCH BUILDING ACTS.

In moving the second reading of the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill, Sir G. GREY described the effect of the measure which was designed to accomplish a subdivision of large parishes in proportion to their population, with the object of facilitating the erection of churches and providing an increased accommodation for the public.

Mr. HUME, from the hasty glance he had been able to take at the bill, which was only printed on Saturday last, apprehended that the measure would tend to d[illegible] the number of free sittings in churches. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS.

A prolonged discussion, turning chiefly upon the point whether the House had had time enough to consider and comprehend the bill, ended in the adjournment of the debate until Friday.

The House then adjourned for two hours, re-assembling at six o'clock.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice, that on Monday next, upon the motion for the committal of the Inhabited House Duty Bill, he should move, as an amendment, "that, considering the limited surplus of two millions announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the national revenues; considering that five and a half millions of income are drawn from the income and property tax, which has been renewed only for a year, and submitted to the consideration of a select committee; and considering the provisional state in which the revenue was thus left, it appears to the House more consistent with the maintenance of public credit and the interests of the public service, to abstain from making any serious sacrifice of revenue by effecting changes in other branches of taxation, which might otherwise have been considered beneficial."

MANCHESTER WAREHOUSING.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the bonded warehouse system at Manchester, as far as it affected importers, dealers, and the general interests of trade in that town. Manchester, as related by the hon. member, had enjoyed bonding privileges for a few years, upon the understanding that the corporation should pay all the Custom-house expenses. The arrangement was, however, left at the discretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had indicated a purpose of withdrawing the privilege hereafter. This step, he contended, was uncalled for and mischievous, and he maintained, that, so far from the bonding system being retrenched, the Government ought to pay the expenses [illegible] it, seeing that the public revenue had profited by it nearly as much as Manchester itself.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the privilege of bonding was about to be withdrawn from Manchester simply because the borough authorities had objected to continue to defray the consequent expenses, about £2700 per annum. If they thought the benefits worth paying for, he was willing to extend them, but there was no reason why an exceptional concession should be made in behalf of Manchester, all the other inland towns being obliged to obtain the establishment of a bonding system by providing the cost of collecting the customs duties therein.

Mr. BRIGHT contended for the general principle that no distinction should be drawn between inland towns and seaports in conferring on them the advantages of the bonding system. He referred to the enormous trade and manufacturing products of Manchester, as proving the title that town could urge for a share in [illegible] of comparatively insignificant consequence.

[illegible] was [illegible] by Mr. Hume, Mr. Labouchere and Lord Galway; and supported by Mr. Egerton, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Kershaw.

On a division there appeared—For the resolution, 50; against, 65: majority, 15.

The motion was accordingly lost.

SAVINGS-BANKS DEFALCATIONS.

Mr. H. HERBERT moved a resolution, pledging the House, on some future day, to consider in committee an address to the Crown, praying that a similar measure of relief might be afforded to the depositors in the late [illegible], Scarborough, Tralee, and [illegible] Savings-banks as had been already extended to the sufferers by the failure of the savings-bank in Cuffe-street, Dublin. The hon. member defended this proposition on the score of justice, since the depositors in the defaulting banks had relied upon the ostensible guarantee of the Government, and urged further on the score of humanity and policy, that the loss had fallen upon a large number of very poor depositors, and that, if they were not reimbursed, at all events, partially, the [illegible] and provident among the [illegible] classes would suffer a severe shock. The cost of providing a dividend equal to that paid to the Cuffe-street depositors, for the sufferers by the banks set forth in his resolution, he estimated at something under £[illegible]0,000.

After some remarks from Mr. S. CRAWFORD and Mr. D. MORRIS,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER submitted, that, by passing the proposed resolution, the House would affirm the principle that all losses incurred by the failure, from any cause, of any savings-bank, must be repaid from the public revenue. [illegible] detail the respective [illegible] by the managers, the trustees, and the Government [illegible] the only responsibility assumed by [illegible] the banks [illegible] of the invested balances, and to the extent [illegible] a certain portion of the invested balances, and to that extent the depositors were perfectly safe. But here he limited the liability of the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT feared that the resolution would offer a premium upon delinquency, and would result in the annual application for a vote to cover similar defalcations. But, as the law was defective, and the Government had so far interfered with the savings-banks as to lead to an impression among the depositors that their money was placed upon a national security, he suggested as a measure of justice that a bill should be brought in to regulate the future liability, and that the House should take a charitable view of the past.

After some further discussion, the House divided—For the resolution, 56; against it, 63: majority, 7.

The motion was accordingly lost.

Mr. URQUHART moved a resolution recommending the re-appointment of the select committee on diplomatic salaries.

After some conversation, on the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the division was taken on the question that the House do now adjourn.

There appeared for the motion, 64; against it, 32.

The House accordingly adjourned at a quarter-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. COWAN moved the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill, the object of which was to abolish tests, so as to enable seceders from the Church of Scotland to hold professorships in the universities.

Mr. W. LOCKHART opposed the motion, as being inopportune, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. EWART supported the bill.

Sir G. GREY hoped the hon. member would not press his motion to a division, though, if he did so, he would vote with him in accordance with a former vote, which he had given in favour of a bill similar in its character, brought in by his right hon. friend Mr. Fox Maule, who was too ill to attend the House on the present occasion. He had, however, to remind the hon. gentleman that the Government were by no means unanimous in support of that measure, and he thought it inadvisable to press it at the present time.

After some observations from Mr. E. ELLICE, jun., and Mr. A. HASTIE,

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	66
Against it	65
Majority for the amendment	—1

The bill was accordingly lost.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, IRELAND.

Mr. M'CULLAGH moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates Leases (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to give power to the Encumbered Estates Commissioners to grant leases, under certain circumstances, to occupying tenants of lands which they might have to dispose of, with a view to prevent the ejectment of such tenants on the estates being sold by them. He proposed that such tenants should have the option of acquiring a lease in perpetuity upon paying a fourth of the valuation of the property down, and the remaining three-fourths in the shape of rents.

Mr. FRESHFIELD opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be giving the tenant a power in perpetuity as against the purchaser, and expressed a hope that Government would not allow the bill to be read a second time.

Mr. NAPIER also opposed the bill, on the ground that it would nullify the Encumbered Estates Act, which was passed for the express purpose of encouraging the investment of capital in land.

Colonel DUNNE said the Encumbered Estates Act was something like confiscation, but this bill was nothing less than wholesale robbery.

Mr. F. B. ROCHE assented to the principle of the bill, and hoped it would be allowed to go into committee for consideration.

Mr. HATCHELL (the Attorney-General for Ireland) thought it was quite impossible that the House should agree to a bill which would not only be an injustice to the [illegible], but which would be also a cruel injustice to the creditors. He therefore moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD supported the bill.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 15; against it, 94: majority, 79.

The bill was consequently lost.

The remainder of the day was occupied principally in discussing the clauses in committee on the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Fee Farm Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill. The subject had been now under the consideration of Parliament for upwards of seventy years, but no satisfactory measure had yet been passed on the subject. This bill proposed to establish a board of five commissioners (two of whom should be paid), who should exercise a superintending control and supervision over the management of all charitable trusts which were of a permanently-endowed character, and to provide for an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of each charity to be rendered by the trustees, and for an annual return to Parliament, by the board, of its transactions during the year.

The bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting, the Speaker taking the chair at twelve o'clock.

ST. ALBANS BRIBERY COMMISSION BILL.

On the motion for reading this bill a third time, Mr. FREWEN moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. BANKES said the measure was a most important one, and he thought the debate ought to be adjourned, there not being any of the law officers of the Crown present, and only nine or ten members on the ministerial side of the House, and scarcely more on the opposition benches.

Sir G. GREY opposed the adjournment.

After some observations from Mr. E. ELLICE, jun., and other hon. gentlemen,

The House divided, when the numbers were: For the amendment, 16; against it, 37: majority, 21.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Bouverie obtained leave to bring in the following bills:—A bill to continue an act to amend the laws relating to loan societies. Bill to continue an act for authorising the application of highway rates to turnpike roads. Bill to continue the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade. A bill for further continuing certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

The bills were subsequently brought in and read a first time.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock until five o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. HUME wished to ask Sir George Grey, whether any arrangements have been made, or are making, for carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission as to the future management of the British Museum by a small executive board.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, no alteration had been made in the management of the Museum, but certain changes were under consideration, which, if carried into effect, would confer great benefit upon the public.

Mr. HUME said he was not satisfied with the answer, and unless he saw some desire to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners, he should oppose the Museum grant.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Mr. FRESHFIELD gave notice that on the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he should propose a clause, altering the penalty and the course of proceeding in the event of a person having committed an offence under the bill.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCE BILL.

This bill was read a first time on the motion of Sir G. GREY, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday week.

DANISH CLAIMS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to the subject of the [illegible] made by British merchants, in consequence of certain losses which [they sus]tained in 1807, by sending out goods to the Baltic on the assurance [illegible] would not be disturbed in that quarter, notw[illegible] secret preparations were at that time being made for the [illegible] which took place shortly afterwards, and during which all their property was confiscated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the [illegible] unreasonable, since losses in time of war were never made good by [illegible].

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of [illegible].

The House then went into committee of supply, when several votes on account of the miscellaneous estimates were taken, after which the House resumed and adjourned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE DIOCESAN SYNOD AT EXETER.

On Wednesday, the day fixed by the Bishop of Exeter for opening the assembly of the representatives of his clergy in diocesan synod, the cathedral of Exeter was crowded by clergy and laity. [illegible] the diocesan delegates took their places [illegible] the choir, [illegible] the constitution [illegible]. The Lord Bishop of Exeter, who was [illegible] by his chaplain, occupied the episcopal throne, and the members [illegible] present in full canonicals were—the Rev. Chancellor Warrington, the Archdeacon of Exeter, the Archdeacon of Totnes, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], the Rev. Prebendary Dartnell, the Rev. Prebendary Ford, the Rev. Prebendary Lyne, the Rev. Prebendary Oxenham, the Rev. Prebendary C[illegible], the Rev. Prebendary Woollcombe, the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], the Rev. Prebendary Scott, and the Rev. Subdean Stevens. The [illegible] whose absence was noticed, were the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, the Rev. Chancellor Martin, the Rev. Canon Bull, and the Rev. Canon Rogers. Amongst the clergymen present were the Rev. J. M. Cha[illegible], the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, St. [illegible]; the Rev. P. O. Carlyon, St. James's, Exeter; the Rev. Dr. Cornish, Ottery St. Mary's, Exeter; the Rev. [illegible], St. David's, Exeter; the Rev. J. Corfe, Dean Rural of Exeter; the Rev. N. Lightfoot, Dean Rural of Cadbury; the Rev. [illegible] R. Roper, St. Olave's, Exeter; the Rev. H. Sanders, Sowton; the Rev. F. W[illegible], Broadclyst; the Rev. J. H. Knight, Stoke[illegible]; the Hon. and Rev. H. H. Courtney, Marshead; the Rev. H. P[illegible]; the Rev. J. T. Taye, St. Stephen's, Exeter; the Rev. E. Youle; the Rev. H. Nicholls; the Rev. J. Pycroft, Barnstaple, &c.

Of the thirty deaneries, only two declined sending representatives. The clergy composing the synod appeared in their academical robes.

The prayers were intoned by the Rev. T. H. Knight, the lessons being read by the Rev. J. Corfe and the Rev. J. H. S. Barr. The [illegible] communion service was read by the Rev. Chancellor Warrington, the epistoler being the Archdeacon of Totnes, and the gospeller, the Archdeacon of Exeter.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Prebendary [illegible], rector of Chumleigh, from the 1st epistle to Timothy, 1st chapter, verses 13 and 14, "Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me in faith and love, which is in Christ Jesus. That good thing which was committed to thee keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in thee."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was partaken of by the bishop, clergy, and several of the congregation; after which a procession was formed by the members of the Synod, with the Bishop at their head, to the Chapter-house, where, on arriving, the Bishop opened the proceedings of the Synod by an address, in which he stated generally his reasons (as they have already been published) for calling his clergy together. His object was to revive [illegible] and confer in communication with his clergy [illegible] points affecting the Church. He wished to [illegible], [illegible] in the service, to [illegible] between in Christ, as he [illegible] in the peculiar crisis in which they were now placed, he wished [illegible] to the presbyters that prominent and important position to which all ecclesiastical history assigned them. The right rev. Prelate then congratulated the Synod upon the willingness with which his call had been answered by 30 out of 32 deaneries, and proceeded to bring forward the declaration (also already published) on the subject of Holy Baptism. This declaration he had slightly altered, in consequence of various communications which had been made to him from different quarters, but, although altered in words, it was essentially the same in principle.

The Declaration, as altered, was then read by his Lordship's chaplain, and a discussion followed, in which many members of the Synod took part, and eventually the declaration was ordered to be reprinted and placed in the hands of the members, and its discussion postponed till the following day.

The Synod then suspended its sitting, in order to attend the afternoon service at the Cathedral, but resumed at four o'clock.

The Synod at its re-opening, took into its consideration a declaration on the subject of schism, asserting particularly that perversion to Rome involved the abandonment of truth for error.

This, on the motion of the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, was carried by a large majority, only nine or ten hands being held up against it.

A third declaration, repudiating the intrusive Romish bishopric into the See of Exeter, by the title of the Bishop of Plymouth, and the Papal aggression generally, was carried *nem. dis.*

The Synod adjourned at half-past five o'clock, until the following day.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held a meeting on Monday last, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the bishops of London, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Worcester, the Earl of Harrowby, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., &c. The applications for aid were [illegible], being 27 in number, including four for [illegible] assistance. Eighteen new grants of money were made, and three [illegible] grants were increased in consequence of the urgent nature of the cases. [illegible] for which these new grants were voted are building six new churches [illegible], and [illegible] enlarging or altering eight existing churches. [illegible] are for the following districts:—Larrimore, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Kent; [illegible] Robert, near Welshpool; in the town of Aberdare [illegible] the parish of [illegible]; Merthyr Tydvil; Forest [illegible], in the parish of [illegible], and Hove, near Brighton. The churches which are to be rebuilt are at [illegible], in the parish of [illegible], Great Crosby, near Liverpool; Llanrhystyd, near Aberystwith; and [illegible] Risca, near Newport. The churches in which increased accommodation is to be obtained by enlargement, re-arrangement of seats, &c., are at Llanfair, near Harlech; Ruyton, near Shrewsbury; Newton-in-Makerfield, near Warrington; Egerton, near Maidstone; Stowbury, near [illegible]; [illegible]wick, near Buckingham; Timsbury, near Bath; and [illegible], near Worcester.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following [illegible] appointments and preferments have recently been made:—[illegible] to [illegible] patron, the bishop [illegible] to be rector and vicar of the united parishes of [illegible], in the county of Galway. The Rev. W. [illegible]; the Rev. Newton Spicer, M.A., to [illegible] Chancellor. (The statement which has appeared that [illegible] wood Cox, B.D., rector of Carfax, Oxford, has been appointed to an archdeaconry in the diocese of Hereford, is incorrect.) *Vacancies*: [illegible], diocese Oxford, value £3[illegible]; [illegible], Oxford; Rev. J. Hodgkinson, deceased. The living of [illegible] with St. John the Evangelist, is vacant by the death [illegible] Andrews, patrons, the Archbishop and Dean [illegible] alternately, value, £461 per annum. [illegible] Greenwich, Kent, Central Proprietary School [illegible].

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have [illegible] testimonials of affection and esteem:—[illegible] St. Martin's-at-Oak, Norwich, by [illegible] perpetual curate of St. Mark's, Liverpool [illegible]; the Rev. W. Carus, senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, ca[illegible]; the Rev. [illegible] chester, and vicar of Romsey, from the parishioners of Holy Trinity and St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, of which [illegible]; the Rev. R. [illegible] the Rev. T. M. Smith, from the members of the [illegible]; the Rev. Hart Davies, incumbent of Trinity Church, [illegible] congregation; the Rev. John Howard [illegible], curate of St. [illegible], by the [illegible]; the Rev. [illegible] Bennett, [illegible], by the congregation, the [illegible] the junior teachers of the Sunday school.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—Forty-four sermons were preached at various metropolitan churches on Sunday last, in commemoration of the third jubilee of this society. Among the preachers were his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, and several Bishops and eminent clergymen.

The *Victoria regia* has, since the warm weather has set in, been fully exposed, night and day, and is flowering and growing admirably, at Messrs. Weeks and Co.'s, King's-road Nursery, Chelsea, the leaves and footstalks extending to the sides of the pond, and completely filling it. The experiment, therefore, has perfectly succeeded, and proved that the *Victoria regia* can now be grown most economically, without the aid of glass structures; consequently, this magnificent plant will be cultivated by many persons who otherwise would not grow it. In proof of this, we have heard that several millowners and others intend cultivating it, having an abundant supply of hot water runn[ing] [illegible].

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by [illegible] and Mr. Ewart, by which it is proposed [illegible] already [illegible] from the charter of [illegible] the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain [illegible] business of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, or [illegible], should be duly examined as to their skill and knowledge by [illegible], and that their names should be legally registered.

The Town Clerk of Tunbridge Wells, Benjamin [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] every instance. His income exceeded £400 a year.

TINOS.

Of all the Cyclades, Tinos is perhaps the most beautiful. Unlike its neighbour Syra, which is but a naked rock, Tinos is everywhere clothed with verdure. The centre of the island is broken into glens of picturesque wildness, and smooth quiet valleys; and the land, which stretches gently to the water's edge, is rich in vineyards and olive groves, and corn and fruits of a hundred different kinds. In no place are wild flowers more beautiful or more abundant—the island seems embalmed in their perfume. On a sunny morning in October we left Syra for Tinos in a large half-decked *caique*, with a great tapering sail. There was a pleasant wind blowing from the north, and the light boat glanced like a dolphin through the water. As we neared the island, the most striking object is the celebrated church of the Blessed Virgin. It is built of Parian marble, and is of glittering whiteness. The town lies in a long line, close to the water's edge, and on an eminence behind stands the church. With its cloisters, its courts, and its gardens, it covers a very large space, and its principal spire rises to a height of 130 feet.

Nothing can be more quaint and quiet than the little town. The houses along the shore have terraces and balconies overhanging the sea, and were possibly built in the time of the Venetians. Other parts of the town have a Moorish character. The houses are flat-roofed, and many of them have long covered galleries, with light columns and pointed arches. A broad road, paved with blocks of granite, leads up to the Church of the Blessed Virgin. After the Holy Sepulchre and Mount Athos, the Church of the Panaghea, at Tinos, is the temple most venerated by the Greeks. Crowds of Greek pilgrims come here annually from all parts of the East, and countless are the stories of miracles wrought here by the intercession of the Virgin. The principal gate, the courts, and the cloistered galleries around, are in the style of the mosques of Constantinople, which are all, of course, modelled upon St. Sophia and the churches of the Lower Empire. The church is full of costly offerings. From the centre of the painted dome hangs an immense candelabrum of massive silver; and countless lamps of the same precious metal are suspended all around. Attached to the principal candelabrum is a little silver ship, very exquisitely fashioned, and close to the keel is protruding the body of a dolphin. This was the offering of a Hydriote captain, in the time when Hydriote captains might still have freighted their ships with Spanish dollars. In the midst of a storm the Hydriote's ship had sprung a leak, and he and his crew, giving up all for lost, flung themselves in despair before the picture of the Blessed Virgin, and begged her intercession. Suddenly filled with hope, they worked the pumps again. A minute before and the ship was filling rapidly, and in less than an hour the hold was pumped dry, and a few days after the ship rode safely at anchor in the waters of the Ægean. She was overhauled, and a dolphin was found fast in the leak. And then the captain had th a little silver ship made by a cunning artificer at Venice, and he and all his crew went on a pilgrimage to Tinos, and hung it up in the church of the Blessed Virgin. In the crypt beneath the church is a little chapel of peculiar sanctity. Here we found a venerable priest, who was kind and communicative. He lit a lamp and showed us all the costly offerings which hung around the altar of the Panaghea, which is of solid silver.

That night, as we strolled in the moonlight along the shore, we stopped near a house on the terrace of which a group of young girls sang to a wild but sweet air one of their simple island songs. The following is a rough translation:—

SONG OF THE CYCLADES.

For me there is no hour of rest;
Through the long night I cannot sleep;
A pain is rankling in my breast,
And day and night I do but weep.
What I want I do not know—
Δέν ἠξεύρω οὔτ' ἐγώ.

When at times I wish to die,
Hope will send a trembling ray,
Quickly then I cease to sigh,
And mournful thoughts will pass away
What I want I do not know—
Δέν ἠξεύρω οὔτ' ἐγώ.

You are the mistress of my soul,
In my heart of hearts you live;
O'er thought and sense you hold control—
I have no life but what you give.
Oh! what I feel is wordless woe—
Δυστυχῆς δὲ νὰ γενῶ.

When you at your window stand,
And I see those loving eyes,
That rounded arm and taper hand,
My heart is rent with burning sighs.
Oh! what I feel is wordless woe—
Δυστυχῆς δὲ νὰ γενῶ.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"THE LILY."—BY J. J. JENKINS.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE accompanying Illustrations are from two of the most interesting contributions to the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. First is

"THE LILY." BY JOSEPH J. JENKINS

This is a sweet impersonation of female character, painted with remarkable delicacy and finish: it is altogether a charming work. Next is

"A TYROLESE CHAMOIS HUNTER." BY CARL HAAG.

The artist has here most vividly portrayed the chamois hunter in his native Tyrol, halting upon one of those stupendous heights which render the chase of the chamois a sport of enterprise fit only for the stoutest hearts to encounter. His closely-knit figure stands in sharp outline against the clear cold sky; and the Tyrolean Alps, "in huge embattled pride," in the distance. Our chamois hunter in costume resembles one of the inhabitants of Southern Tyrol, who have more of the Italian in their manners, language, and even in their dress, while the North retains more of the antique character. Mr. Haag's picture is certainly one of the most brilliant contributions to the collection.

LITERATURE.

STUART OF DUNLEATH: A STORY OF MODERN TIMES. By the Hon. MRS NORTON. Colburn and Co.

From the pen of Mrs. Norton we, at least, expected an elegant novel, over-informed with poetic beauty. We have not been disappointed. Our expectations, on the contrary, have been far exceeded. We have here a beautiful romance of real life, beautiful so far as its heroine is con-

MARBLE CHURCH AT TINOS.

cerned, but in its picture of the Scottish Aristocracy more true than attractive; one among the numerous instances of female authorship, that those who are best acquainted with society in the privileged ranks, paint it in its blackest colours. To the poetic mind, it appears the darkest. Its delicacy is offended with manners redolent of the stable, and disfigured with the associations of the kennel. What is landed wealth, with its coarse associations, but dirt, when contrasted with the moral possessions of a highly cultivated and well regulated genius? Mrs. Norton's has now attained that elevation which enables it to look down one social distinctions, and esteem the true and the beautiful for itself. "Itself," we say; for they are one. Also, there is a beauty which is terrible; and such it is when it becomes Truth, condemning with a frown the meannesses of a truckling world.

The tone and colouring of Mrs. Norton's novel, in regard to style, are rich and harmonious; and there are some snatches of verse in it which sound like loved voices of the past. The Byron of poetesses remains so in her sadness and her sweetness—in the eloquence both of her tears and her words. Her sighs are burning syllables; and those musical cadences which melt snow-like into the soul on which they fall, to soften and to purify the depths and intricate foldings of its subtle and essential tissue.

A poetical culture renders the mind too tender and relenting for the stern battle of worldly life. Brought into collision with common natures, it suffers evil where it should resent injustice. Its forbearance is a premium on injury; and yet any resort to other defences would change its character altogether, and debase it to the condition of that which wrongs it. No; genius in the world must live a martyr's life, and the true poet must, for a crown, be content with the halo which invests the dying brow of the righteous. Immortality, not happiness, is the reward of the intellectually creative.

Mrs. Norton's novel contains the contrasts which are fitting to bring out this normal truth. Stuart of Dunleath is an Educator, the fosterged of Eleanor Raymond, left by her father the guardian of herself and mother. As such he watches over her infant mind—is both parent and schoolmaster, forms and cultivates the taste of his pupil, and continues his instruction to so late a period of life that admiration ripens into love. In this task he has to contend with conflicting interests, particularly with the dogged temper and exclusive "strict-justice" principle of Lieutenant Godfrey Marsden, her half-brother, whose inflexible notions of right and wrong are outraged by the poetic manifestations of a milder creed on the part of "Guardie" and his charge. And to this man's harsh censure is Stuart at last truly liable. A strong desire to repossess himself of his family estate of Dunleath leads him to speculate with the trust property of his wards. A stoppage comes, and this amiable man, having yielded to one temptation, is fain to seek refuge from his shame in suicide. But he has involved her in his ruin—her whom he loved, who loves him. Deserted, penniless, over persuaded by misjudging friends, she yields to the suit of Sir Stephen Fenrhyn, a Scotch laird, rough, coarse, and violent. The usual results of an uncongenial marriage take place.

We cannot trust ourselves to describe the different members of the laird's family, and their complete unfitness to consociate with a lady so educated as his wife had been.

The mother of two children, Eleanor has to regret their death through the brutal indiscretion of Sir Stephen. How she had loved them is best told in numbers:—

THE BIRDIE'S SONG.

As I came o'er the distant hills,
I heard a wee bird sing,
"Oh, pleasant are the primrose buds
In the perfumed breath of spring!
And pleasant are the mossy banks,
Beneath the birchen bowers;
But a home wherein no children play
Is a garden shorn of flowers!"

And once again I heard the bird,
His song was loud and clear
"How glorious are the leafy woods
In the summer of the year!
All clothed in green, the lovely boughs
Spread wide o'er land and lea;
But the home wherein no son is born
Is a land without a tree!"

The birdie ceased its happy song,
I heard its notes no more;
The water rippled silently
To the blue lake's quiet shore.
But a mother sang her cradle hymn,
"All hallow'd be your rest,
And angels watch the shining heads
That lean'd on Jesu's breast!"

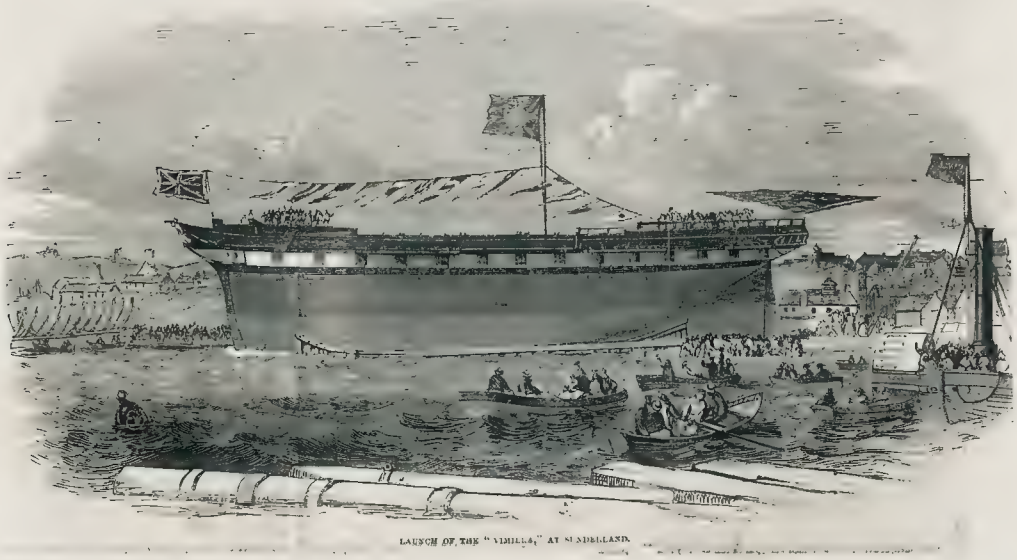
The misery of the ungenially wedded was further increased by the discovery that Stuart still lived, having been saved from suicide; and, in America, put in possession of the means of recovering the property he had supposed to be lost. Sir Stephen claims this, as Eleanor's husband; is unfaithful to her, besides; defies her efforts towards a divorce; and, in fine, survives her. Death only is Mrs. Norton's solution of an unhappy marriage in England, or even Scotland. The interest of the narrative is powerfully sustained. We close the book with an impression that it deserves to be read a second time.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"A TYROLESE CHAMOIS HUNTER."—BY CARL HAAG.

LAUNCH OF THE "VIMIERA."

THIS noble and beautiful ship, intended to trade between London and Sydney, was launched on Monday, the 16th inst., from the building yard of Mr. James Laing, the eminent ship-builder, of Sunderland, and is the largest vessel ever built on the Wear. The river at the spot where it took place is scarcely a furlong wide, and the practicability of launching a vessel of the *Vimiera*'s tonnage with safety in such a very limited space was doubted by many; but, with every disadvantage arising in this narrow and crowded stream, the arrangements were so good that the launch proved to be a most interesting scene. There was a great concourse of people to witness the sight, both in the immediate neighbourhood and on the opposite cliff, whose picturesque summits were studded with well-dressed groups. The day was fine, but very windy. The ceremony of christening the ship was most ably performed by Mrs. Ferguson, a relative of Mr. Laing; and amid loud cheering the ship slowly and majestically entered the water: she was soon after taken in tow, and conveyed to the south dock, where she is now being rigged, previously to her proceeding to London

As we have previously stated, the *Vimiera* is the largest vessel which has ever been built in this port: her dimensions are as follow:—Extreme length, 197 feet; extreme beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; length of keel on the blocks, 160 feet; and tonnage, new measurement, 1037 tons. Her build and proportions have been much admired by competent judges; and we may mention, that the beautiful model sent to the Crystal Palace by Mr. James Laing is one of this vessel. She is wholly constructed of teak and English oak, strapped with iron throughout; and there are five orlop beams in the lower hold. The figure-head is a graceful representation of Fame blowing a trumpet



LAUNCH OF THE "VIMIERA," AT SUNDERLAND.

carved by Mr. Brooks, of Mayfport; and the ornaments on the stern consist of tastefully-arranged groups of banners, &c., in the centre of which is a shield with a lion rampant, the whole executed in first-rate style by Mr. Bridges, of Sund-land. The outfit of anchors, iron knees, chains, &c. was furnished by Messrs. Wight and Son, from Seaham works. The internal fittings will be very splendid and complete.

The *Viniera* presents one of the most magnificent and exquisitely-finished specimens of naval architecture ever produced by the shipwrights of the Wear, and one which will serve to keep up and extend their reputation as builders; while it is enough to say that the model, so ably designed by Mr. Laing, has been completed with equal ability by his workmen.

The interest evinced by men not belonging to Mr. Laing's yard was shown by the fact that a large number of carpenters employed by other builders left their work to be present at the launch.

The *Viniera* is the property of Mr. Duncan Dunbar, the eminent Protectonist shipowner; and the ship's commander is one of the finest of his immense fleet, which, according to a statement published some time since, numbers 33 ships, representing upwards of 22,000 tons. She will be commanded by Captain Heatby.

In connexion with the launch, about 200 of Mr. Laing's workmen were entertained at supper, on Wednesday evening, in the moulding-room attached to the building-yard. After supper the wives and families of the men were introduced into the room, which was tastefully decorated, and the dancing kept up with much spirit till an early hour next morning.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 29.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30 Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.
TUESDAY, July 1. Battle of the Nile, 1798.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Sir Paul died, 1830.
THURSDAY, 3.—Dog-days begin. Rousseau died, 1778.
FRIDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Martin.
SATURDAY, 5.—Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. 2 45	M. A. 3 10	M. A. 2 30	M. A. 3 55	M. A. 5 10	M. A. 6 20	M. A. 7 25
M. A. 5 4	M. A. 5 30	M. A. 6 0	M. A. 6 25	M. A. 7 35	M. A. 8 35	M. A. 9 25
M. A. 8 15	M. A. 8 45	M. A. 9 15	M. A. 9 45	M. A. 10 15	M. A. 10 50	M. A. 11 30
M. A. 10 55	M. A. 11 30	M. A. 11 55	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 0	M. A. 0 0

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—[illegible]95's New Opera, FLORINDA, on Monday in Epeh.—It is finally announced that a Grand Extra night will take place on THURSDAY next, July 3rd, 1851, when will be produced an entirely New Grand Opera, composed expressly for Her Majesty's Theatre, by Sigismund Thalberg, the Poetry by Secchi, the Ballet Music by Mr. Marshall; the costumes executed by Miss Bradley and Mr Cosmos, under the superintendence of [illegible]; the Opera is the same as sung by Mr A. Harris. Grand Julian Signor Labocetta [illegible]borinda (as daughter), Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli, Tendonico, Mdlle Marie Crevaux, Gardoni (as [illegible]rmes), Rokitgo, Signor Gardasini; Favola, Mr Sims Reeves; and Mr[illegible] Coletti. With various entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mr. Wi[illegible] appear Amalia Ferraris, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, Mdlle Carolina Rosati; MM. Cu[illegible] Sforza, Paul Taglioni &c.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, and the Opera to commence at Half-p[illegible].

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The LAST Grand Season will take place on MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30th, 1851. On this occasion will appear Madame[illegible]Sering, Caroline Degreef Alaimo, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Formosini, Marie Cruvelli, Sofia Cruvelli, and Madame Ugalde; Signori Gardoni and Calzolari, Mr Sims Reeves and Signor Fornasi, Signori Giorzi, Ferranti, F Labocetta, and Lablache. The whole under the direction of Mr Balfe. Signor Silver, (engaged expressly for this occasion) will execute two admired Pieces of Paganini. The Concert will commence at Two o'clock precisely. [illegible]17, 2s 6d, to be had at [illegible]

MDLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—[illegible]Sunday, Friday, and Saturday.—Arrangements for [illegible] the celebrated tragedy of MARIE STUART, on Monday, July 7, and on Wednesday, July 9, in consequence of the continued demand, the popular Play of Adrienne Lecouvreur will be repeated. Friday, July 4th, in compliance with numerous and earnest requests, the last time. [illegible]ctacle will commence with [illegible]ctures and Stalls [illegible] Doors open at Half-past Seven, and at the Box-office [illegible]

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE, AT JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will read on MONDAY MORNING, 30th, the Play of HENRY THE EIGHTH. Wednesday Morning, July 2, the Merchant of Venice. Commencing each Morning at Two o'clock precisely. Doors open at Two.—Reserved Stalls, 7s: Boxes, 5s; and Family Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—THE FIFTH PERFORMANCE by the AMATEUR COMPANY of the GUILD of LITERATURE and ART, in the Theatre constructed for the purpose, and first opened at December last, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, when will be performed Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's New Comedy, in Five Acts, entitled NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM, or, Many Sides to a Character; and a New Farce by Mr Charles Dickens and Mr Mark Lemon, entitled MR NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY.—Tickets (all the seats being reserved), 10s each; or Family Tickets, for the ten persons, £1 1s, to be had of Mr Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr Andrews, 167, New Bond-street; Messrs Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Mr Robert Olivier, 19, Old Bond street; Mr Sams, 1, St James's-street; Messrs Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street; Messrs Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 61, New Bond-street; Messrs Keith and Co., 69, New Bond street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre. [illegible]

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. MONDAY JUNE 30, THE DUKE'S PAGE, APARTMENTS, and the ALHAMBRA; Tuesday, July 1, Love in a Maze, Faraon, and the Alhambra; Wednesday, the Duke's Page, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Thursday, the Wife's Secret, Faraon, and the Alhambra; Friday, the Duke's Page, Apartments, and the Alhambra; Saturday, the Duke's Page, Faraon, and the Alhambra.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully inform the public that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, 14th July.—Private Boxes, to seat four persons, and the second circle, may be secured at Mr. Keasbarne, at the Box-office, daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock; or at Mr. C. Kean, No 3, Tavistock-square.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—Great and continued success of the present splendid entertainments, which, however attractive, must positively be withdrawn after the present week, as the [illegible]ecoupes" on Monday next, July 7.—On MONDAY, JUNE 30, and during the week, will be performed for the last six nights, the popular spectacle of SOLOMON or ABRAHAM or, the Queen of France and England. To be concluded by Batty's Scenes of the Arena. Introducing the extraordinary performances of the first equestrian talent of the day. The whole concluding with the Splendid Equestrian Spectacle of MR. [illegible]. Dancing and Horse-dealing. Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 to 4.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, KENSINGTON.—The success which has attended the opening of this Establishment has exceeded the Manager's most sanguine expectations. The vast attendance of Nobility and Gentry at each performance is the best criterion of the high estimation in which the Entertainments are held. Mr. BATTY, therefore, respectfully announces the same routine of performances will take place next week, commencing as on First Opening, at Six. As usual, on MONDAY and FRIDAY PERFORMANCE will take place on THURSDAY, JULY 3rd, commencing at Two o'Clock. On Monday, June 30, Mr. Hengrove will make his first appearance in his magnificent Act of Single Stick previously, and the doors will on that occasion be opened at Four. A number of persons having expressed a wish to attend in the day of the Opening, Mr. Batty has much pleasure in stating he so will please apply to Mr. Hengrove, on the ground. Admission to Private Boxes, to Reserved Seats, 3s., First Class, 2s., Second, 1s., Third, 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—VIEUXTEMPS.—TUESDAY next, July 1.—The great Violinist will come expressly to fulfil his engagement at the Musical Union, and remains in London only a few days. Quartets, H and [illegible] No. 29, in B flat, Beethoven. Grand Quintet in C. Beethoven. Solo Violin, Vieuxtemps. Pianoforte, Mr. Jaell. Violoncello, Piatti. Tenor, Mr. Hill. Violin, Mr. Blagrove. Doors open at half-past Two o'clock; to be had at CHAPPELL and Co's, 201, Regent-street. J. ELLA.

ALEXANDER KANCHEREAYE has the honour to announce that he will give a SOIREE MUSICALE under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, at NEW BETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1851. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Vocalists—Mdlle. Johannsen, Mrs Alexander Newton, Signor Marchesi and Mr. Frank Bodda. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Hallé, Alexander Kanchereaye (Debutante). Violoncello—Signor Piatti. Conductors, Signor Cittadini and Herr F. Schmidt.—Tickets, 7s; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d, at the musicsellers, and of ALEXANDER KANCHEREAYE, 99, Portland-street, Portland-place.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of ENTERTAINMENTS will commence on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 7, at EGHAM; and on Thursday, July 3, at Brentford.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST NIGHTS of the present Entertainment in LONDON.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, Vocal and Instrumental, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, June 30, and following Monday evening, at Half-past Eight o'clock.—Tickets to be had at the Music Shops; Stalls to be had only of Messrs. Cramer and Beale, 201, Regent-street and 42 New Bond-street, and of Messrs. S. Oliver, 19, Old Bond-street. Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.

ENGLISH GLEES and MADRIGALS. Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's.—It is respectfully announced that the Performance of English Glees and Madrigals, conducted by Mr Francis, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, to be sung by Mr Lockey, Mr Bobbs, Mr Land, Mr Francis, and Mr H Phillips, will be repeated this Morning (SATURDAY) and on WEDNESDAY Morning, JULY 2. Doors open at Half-past Two and commence at Three o'clock precisely, terminating shortly after Four o'clock.—Subscriptions for the series, £1 1s; Reserved Seats, 7s 6d. Single Admissions (unreserved seats), 3s. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the principal Libraries.

APOLLONICON CONCERTS.—GREAT MUSICAL FEAT.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Eight.—Cello, Mr. Lindley, Violoncello, and Vocal, by the Misses Simms, Rodiss, and Vic oria Colonna.—Admission, 1s, Reserved Seats 1s 6d; Stalls 2s 6d.—Royal Music Mall, Adelaide-street, Strand. Mr. Henry Phillips will appear on Thursday, July 10th.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S LAST NIGHT in LONDON.—Mr ALBERT SMITH will give his popular ENTERTAINMENT of the OVERLAND MAIL, with Mr Beverley's Dioramic Paintings, including a new View of the CHANNEL and FOLKESTONE HARBOUR by Moonlight, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.—Stalls, 3s; Unreserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s. To be had of Mr Sams', 1, St James's-street, Messrs [illegible] New Bond-street, and [illegible]

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES, WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—On the ENGLISH HUMOURISTS of the 18th CENTURY, their Lives and Writings, their Friends and Associates.—This SECOND and LAST COURSE of the Series will be given on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, JULY 3rd, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. Doors open at half-past Two o'clock.—Tickets, to admit Four, 7s 6d; Family Tickets, three, 10s 6d; to admit Four; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams' Royal Library, 1, St James's-street, Messrs Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly; and Messrs. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Her Majesty the Queen having honoured Her KAULMAN with her command to give another Matinée Musicale on her exceptional instrument on Friday last, at Buckingham Palace, the public is hereby respectfully informed that his SECOND CONCERT (already announced) is POSTPONED till MONDAY, June 30.—Stalls, 7s; Unreserved Seats, 5s; Upper part of the Hall, 2s 6d. each. To be had of the Secretary at the Hall, and of all principal Musicsellers.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—SALLE de Mons. ROBIN, 32, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Sole Lessee, Mons. Robin.—Mons and Madame ROBIN, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such high patronage, will continue every Evening, at EIGHT O'Clock, their inimitable SOIREES PARISIENNES and FANTASTIQUES, which are composed of the donations performed by command before her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen at Windsor, on the 25th of April.—Every Wednesday, at half-past Two o'Clock, a Morning Performance.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The first EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, this Season, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 2.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society, or by letters from Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, price 5s; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s 6d each. The Rose Garden is expected to be in full bloom.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, from TWELVE to SIX o'Clock; together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. The head of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, at Four o'Clock, on every SATURDAY, until further notice.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Monday, SIXPENCE.

SCOTTISH FETE.—The ANNUAL GATHERING of the SCOTTISH SOCIETY will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th of JULY. Programmes will shortly be published, and may be had of the principal Musicsellers.
JOHN BOUCHER, Honorary Secretary.
Hanover Park, Peckham.

VAUXHALL.—FANCY FAIRS.—MONDAY, JUNE 30, and TUESDAY, JULY 1st, TWO GRAND FANCY FAIRS will take place at these Royal Gardens, in aid of the Funds of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM. The Promenade Concerts will consist of the two grand Promenades in the world, viz. Band for Concert and Ball. Foscolli's marvellous Fire and Water Spectacle, [illegible] form, affording space for 2000 Dancers. Simpson's Cosmorama Picture, "The Temple of Concord;" and many other entertainments for which this aristocratic resort is so celebrated. Doors open at 8 Admission, half-a-crown.

EVERY NIGHT.—THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN LONDON.—ROYAL CHINESE JUNK.—The Madaria HESING begs to announce, that, in consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the CHINESE FETE, and the CRUISE of LANTERNS on board the JUNK, these attractive additions to this most popular of all Exhibitions will be continued nightly. Illuminated Pagoda—Delightful Band of Chinese—and about 40 of the Chinese Rope Escalader—Juggling, Visitors wishing to dance on deck will be permitted to do so.—Admission, One Shilling. The Exhibition of the Junk, with Masses of Coloured Lamps, open from Ten till Dusk. Night Amusements commence at Nine o'Clock. A Juvenile Fete, under Royal Patronage, and upon a Novel Scale, will take place Monday, 7th July.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their Gallery, 26, Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till dusk.—Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The great SACRED DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM. The original oil-paintings painted on the spot, and executed by Messrs. Roberts and Louis Haghe, by Beverley, and unquestionable. Painted from Drawings and Daguerreotypes made on the spot. Day, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—The GREAT SACRED DIORAMA; the Largest ever exhibited, the Figures life-size, and at the points of approaching magnificence and truth and nature unequalled by any of Mr. W. BEVERLEY, from authentic sketches by Mr. W. H. Bartlett. In order to give due effect and to [illegible] scene, the Diorama will be [illegible] impressive effect [illegible] Mendelssohn's "Hymn of [illegible] Alla Trinita Beata," a chorale (composed expressly) the original and [illegible] hymn of [illegible] on and the Grand Procession to Calvary." [illegible] effective choir, under the direction of Mr J. H. Tully, and accompanied by him on the harmonium [illegible] 37, 42, 52, 57, and 8 o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde Park-corner.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, exhibiting the following places, viz. Southampton, Bay of Biscay, Gibraltar, Malta, Valetta, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the addition of the Taj, Benares, and other interesting objects in North India, now painted from [illegible] now open daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

LAST NOTICE.—324, STRAND, PANORAMA.—Mr. [illegible] Last Night [illegible] Next Month, when the PANORAMA will [illegible] Last Night [illegible] seeing CALCUTTA and BOMBAY. All letters must be sent to the Manager, 324, Strand. Monthly, 1s, 2s, and 3s; Working people admitted to the bank for TWOPENCE, at half-past Six.

FREE ADMISSION to the EXHIBITION and SALE at [illegible] Bazaar, 74, [illegible] Street, Oxford-street, for the Sale of Articles from Ceylon, Baskets, Fans, Combs Native Cloth, Sandal Wood, &c., being Mess.rs, or Thankofferings from the Converted Natives of the Friendly and Feejee Islands, for the benefit of the Funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, patronised by the Rev Walter Lawry on board the John Wesley.—Youth, beauty, and religion were associated in the contemplation of such [illegible] and hope [illegible] [illegible] Admission 1s.

THE GROTTO, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.—The magnificent Work of Art, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £10,000, is OPEN, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY Afternoon only.—By Railway from Waterloo Bridge, 30 min. hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are on the RICHNESS of the MINERAL KINGDOM: CRYSTALS at the Great Exhibition, beginning with Diamonds, Rubies, and Pearls, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Geography of the Sea, described on the forthcoming Royal Eclipse of the Sun, Rotation of the Earth, exhibited by Foucault's experiments. The great economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the Harp, by Frederick Chesterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. Two Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, to Schools, Half price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and from Seven till Half-past Nine.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—The ORIGINAL DISCOVERER [illegible] ARRIVED from AMERICA.—Mr G W STONE has to announce that he has [illegible] placed with the Rev THEOPHILUS FINDLAY, at the Latter-Day Saints' Institution, [illegible] Provinces as a Lecturer upon this interesting science. Mr Fay will lecture on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, and every succeeding evening, on this wonderful science, upon persons in a perfect [illegible] state, at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, [illegible] Portman-square. [illegible] will be formed at the above Institution, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] for the purpose of giving [illegible] through [illegible] will be fully explained, and also the mode of applying [illegible] Admission to the Class, £1 1s. Private instruction, £3 3s., given by Messrs Stone and Fay, 61, Wigmore-street.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIP to CAMBRIDGE, every SUNDAY.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Bishopsgate Station at 9 A.M., arriving at Cambridge at 11 A.M. Returning from Cambridge at 6 P.M., and reaching Bishopsgate at 7.45 P.M. Fares to Cambridge and back: First Class, 3s.; Second Class, 2s.; Third Class, 1s. Bishopsgate Station, May 5, 1851. By order, C. P. ROBERT, Secretary.

CHEMIN de FER, EASTERN COUNTIES.—UN CONVOI SPECIAL partira pour CAMBRIDGE tous les DIMANCHES.—Bon Retour et Chaque Six Mois, et arrivera à Dix Heures moins cinq minutes. Le Convoi de Retour partira à six Heures du Soir et arrivera à Londres à Sept Heures moins un Quart. Prix des places à Cambridge et Retour:—Iere Classe, 3s, IIde Classe, 2s; 3eme Classe, 1s.

EASTERN COUNTIES EISENBAHN.—JEDEN SONNTAG vom 4ten Mai, 1851, an, wird ein SPECIAL ZUG, um 8 Uhr als Vertrag Morgens nach CAMBRIDGE laufen, der um Fünf Uhr Nachmittags wieder in Londen ankommt. Der Zug wird um 6 Uhr Abends wieder von da abgehen, und in London um vierter vor acht ankommen.
Preise der Plätze nach Cambridge und wieder zurück, 1ste Classe, 6s, 2te Classe 4s, 3te Classe, 2s.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, and 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON. Established [illegible]
It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in the Office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same should be paid at one of the Offices or Agencies.
The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Prospectuses may be had at the Offices, or of any of the Agents.
Persons desirous of becoming Proprietors of the Company's Shares are requested to apply at the Offices, or by post, addressed to the Secretary.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—Incorporated A.D. 1720 by Charter of King George the First. Chief Office, Royal Exchange. Branch, 29, Pall Mall.
FIRE and MARINE ASSURANCES on liberal terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES with BONUS (which has averaged 46 per cent. on the premiums); or, at lower rates, without Bonus.
Moderate Premiums and an equitable division of Surplus.
Exemption by the Charter from the liabilities of Partnership.
The security of a large Capital Stock, and the moral guarantee afforded by 131 years' existence and reputation.
The soundness of a thoroughly-tested Office, with all the real improvements of modern practice.
ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"." Replies to Correspondents will be found on page 628 of the Supplement given with the present Number.

A View of the INTERIOR of the CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is in preparation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the next week, will contain Engravings of the SYNOD at EXETER; the GREAT ARCHERY FETE at LEAMINGTON; and the GODIVA PROCESSION at COVENTRY, &c.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
The Region of Avarice.—The Irish Land Question.—Dancing: its Uses and Abuses.—Steps in the Journey of Prince Legion.
MUSIC.—"Sovereign of All."

ERRATUM.—Page 560, in the notice of "Artificial Milk," for "Mr Pressu" read "Mr Pieese."

EDITION FRANCAISE.

LE 9me NUMERO de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS en FRANCAIS, de SAMEDI, contient, entr' autres articles, une Nouvelle par Paul Féval (suite); Impressions de Voyage de Jean Raisin de Paris à Londres (suite), par (Old Nick) E. Forgues; Promenades dans le Palais de Cristal; Revue Polytechnique de l'Exposition, par Félix Tournachon; M. Berlioz à Londres; Les Bains de Mer en France et en Angleterre; Le Plaisir à Londres; Histoire de la Semaine; Nouvelles Politiques du Continent; les Théâtres; la Musique, la Sport, &c.
On peut se procurer à l'office, du STRAND, tous les Numéros précédens. Le 1re Numéro a paru le 3me Mai.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE SIXPENCE, IS PUBLISHED
A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT,
PRICE ONE SHILLING;
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of the week have not been of a nature to excite much interest; the weather has been too warm, and the Exhibition too attractive, to allow either the Legislature or the public to indulge to any great extent in political excitement. The Papal Aggression Bill is still unpassed, and the Budget has yet to be debated; but both will doubtless become the law of the land, amid a languor the combined result of atmospheric heat and a moral indifference not altogether unallied to contempt. There is, however, one Parliamentary achievement of the week which will excite more interest. The doom of the most gigantic nuisance that ever existed in a great city has been sealed. The bill for the removal of Smithfield market beyond the limits of the metropolis has passed its third reading in the House of Commons; and, as there is not the remotest possibility that the House of Lords will interfere with, or even delay to carry into effect the decision of the Commons, we may consider that the question is finally decided, and Englishmen of the nineteenth century proved after all to be as wise in the matter of cattle markets as their ancestors of 600 years ago. Bull driving through the streets of the most crowded, the most wealthy, the most intelligent, the most populous city in Europe, has gone the way of bull-baiting, and will cease to endanger our safety from contact with the live animals, and our health from the consumption of their fevered carcases. The struggle against the nuisance has been a long and arduous one; but success has crowned it at last, and we are too well satisfied with the result to avoid recording it with a befitting note of triumph—*Sic transit abominatio!*

We are glad to see that a new movement has been commenced for the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer classes. For this humane object there are, if we may borrow an illustration from the late Sir Robert Peel, three courses to be pursued; but, fortunately, these courses, unlike those which invariably offered themselves to the judgment or the imagination of that lamented statesman, may all be pursued simultaneously, without detriment the one to the other. The first course, which is the one that has been most generally followed, and which is recommended to the notice of all who are interested in the subject by the illustrious patronage of the Prince Consort, and the society of which his Royal Highness is the president, is to erect suitable dwellings, such as those upon a small scale which have been exhibited in proximity to the Crystal Palace; or such as those larger squares or blocks of buildings which we see in Bloomsbury, or in the St. Pancras-road, and of which still more admirable specimens were erected some years ago in the new town of Birkenhead. The second is to erect cottages either in the cuskirts of towns or in the rural districts, and to give the dwellers all possible advantage of the sanitary improvements of the present time. But in cities like London, or other large towns where ground is valuable, and the space to be traversed between the working man's house and the scene of his employment may be considerable, the erection of small cottages is attended with difficulties. Hence, in London and in the great towns, the plan of building large blocks has been generally adopted; and, by the principle of union, a portion of the working classes have been provided with well lighted and well ventilated homes, and furnished with many domestic comforts, especially as regards the water supply, and the removal of nuisances which, had it not been for the efforts of the sanitary reformers who originated this humane movement in their favour, they never would have been enabled to enjoy. But hitherto these efforts have necessarily been but partial; and in many instances they have been impeded by the difficulty, on the one hand, of finding convenient sites for such dwellings, and, on the other, by the unwillingness of the working classes themselves to remove from their old abodes into these large buildings. Besides suggesting to them too often, by their architectural construction, the idea of the union workhouse, the model lodging-houses interfered to some extent, by their necessary rules and regulations, with the freedom which, even amid squalor and discomfort, the working man enjoyed. It is under these circumstances that the third line of action has suggested itself to the mind of Lord Ingestre; which is, without taking the labouring population from their private dwellings in the districts which they now occupy, and which are convenient to them for their proximity to the scenes of their daily toil, to introduce a better system of management, by the abolition of the sub-letting and middle-man system. By the operation of this system in crowded parts of the town, while the owner of house property may only receive a fair and moderate

rental of £40 or £50 per annum, the occupiers often pay for the rent of single rooms an enormous and exorbitant charge of three or even four times that sum to the persons to whom the premises are let and sub-let. Lord Ingestre proposes to obtain possession of existing houses—to put them into decent and habitable repair, to introduce all possible improvement, and to let them off in sets of rooms, under proper management and superintendence, at rentals which would amply remunerate the owners, without overcharging the occupiers. This plan has received the sanction of the Bishop of London, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other influential persons; and, as simply intended in aid of, and not to supersede the more extensive operations of those who would locate the working classes in larger and better constructed blocks of building, will doubtless meet with encouragement.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—For some weeks past a series of discourses have been in course of delivery at the Sunday evening services in St. John's Church, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the subject being the "Message of the Church." Last Sunday the special topic for the day was the "Message to the Poor," and the sermon was preached from Luke xx. 1, by the Rev. J. Kingsley, the well-known author of "Alton Locke." In his discourse, however, Mr. Kingsley enforced the peculiar doctrines of his creed so much attention to his public ed works. He emphatically upon the wrongs and miseries of the poor classes, attributing their poverty and ignorance, and consequent degradation, to the selfishness and hardness of the rich, while to the latter he enforced their responsibility of all the social evil that prevailed. The discourse was listened to with extreme surprise by a very crowded congregation, which, nevertheless, little expected the unexpected end that occurred at the close of the service. After the preacher had concluded the benediction, the Rector of the parish, who had occupied a pew beneath the pulpit, rose from his seat and addressed the audience in a few words about to disperse. A most painful duty, he said, had devolved upon him, namely, to condemn the discourse just delivered, and which they had just expected hearing from a pulpit. Mr. D— then, with some emotion, proceeded to administer a brief but stern rebuke on Mr. Kingsley, whose sermon he declared contained matter that was pernicious in doctrine, pernicious in tendency, and untrue in fact. He regretted that such opinions should have been uttered in the pulpit of a Christian Church, and that the preacher should have been offered to the men here as a Christian minister. This extraordinary address caused much excitement among the congregation, and a large number remained round the doors of the church for some time after they were closed, exchanging comments upon the singular scene they had witnessed.

DISTURBANCE IN STEPNEY CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon the parish church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, was the scene of very disgraceful disturbance, arising out of the appointment of an additional curate to the parish, in addition to the two already officiating. The parishioners of Stepney claim the right, which they say has been exercised at least for two centuries, of appointing an afternoon lecturer, and have recently elected the Rev Samuel Flower Poole as the office, in opposition to the views of the Rev. Richard Lee, the rector of the parish. Mr. Poole had for some time officiated as curate, and had become very popular.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening the second conference of this association, the object of which is to procure a reform of the Prayer-book and public worship, and a removal of all abuses attending the church property and patronage, [illegible] masons' Tavern, [illegible] a formal declaration was adopted to the effect that the ultimate purpose being, that, when numerously signed, it is to be laid at the feet of the Throne. It will be circulated throughout the kingdom for signatures.

HOUSE OF CHARITY, ROSE-STREET, SOHO.—The fifth annual meeting of the friends of this charity was held on Tuesday at the Institution, Rose-street, the chair being taken by the Rev. W. J. Norris who had been chosen warden and chaplain in the room of the Rev. C. Wallace, resigned. The report for the year, it appears that the inmates relieved [illegible] 1851 were 368, and 234 in the year previous, and 86 in the year 1847 were [illegible] and 234 in the year through the house, have risen from 86 in the year 1847 were [illegible] and 234 in the two following years, to 300 in the year just [illegible] The number of penitents for whom an asylum has been given being of a class for whom no adequate provision is made by other charitable institutions. The chief objects, as set forth in the report, are, to aid those who from misfortune have been led into temporary difficulty, and thus save them from the necessity of asking parochial help; to afford a refuge to young females, who may be discharged from prison, and all the above to which has its assist deserving persons to emigrate. During the past year the receipts, including a previous balance of £448, have been £1172 12s. 8d., and the disbursements £1460 14s. 8d., leaving a balance of £287 18s. which will be carried forward to the next year's account. The house, and £300 for the general purposes of the charity. 138 persons have been relieved since January last, and the present number of inmates is 33.

FARNINGHAM AND HARTSMERE ROMAN CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOLS.—A very elegant *déjeûner* was given at M. Soyer's Symposium, Kensington, on Wednesday, in aid of the building fund of the above schools. The chair on the occasion was taken by the Rev. Thomas Stonor, supported by Blanco White, Morris, the Rev Dr. Manes, and about 160 ladies and gentlemen, principally members of the Roman Catholic faith. A collection was entered into, which objects of the meeting having been made. A collection was entered into, which amounted to £110. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev Dr. Manes explained that, in the Bayswater district, two small schools, for which £900 hoped it would be for £2500; and another for 300 children, for which £900 had been paid. They had also standing in the names of trustees £4000 left by a benevolent lady towards building the church; and that day they had received £110 for the schools, the whole amounting to £2300. He knew where to look for other monies which would at once raise that sum to £3000, as the subscriptions in Ireland, [illegible] expected to obtain large sums in Ireland, [illegible] Belfast, who, though differing from their creed, had promised him very valuable support, and he had no doubt of the schools being completed by that day twelvemonth.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A general meeting of the governors and patrons of the establishment was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern; Mr. James Capel in the chair. It appeared from the report, that during the past year, 61 children had completed their term and left the institution, 67 had taken their places, and, with the 30 to be elected, the entire number under the protection of the institution would be 410, making a total of 1902 who had received the benefits of the [illegible] The general state of the health of the establishment had been very good, and by had carried out such sanitary improvements as circumstances might require. Sixty children, taken from various parts of the kingdom, were usually elected in the course of the year, and a large expenditure was, of course, entailed in conducting its extensive operations, for which its funded property was quite inadequate: and it became operations, for which its funded property was quite inadequate: and it was therefore necessary for the raising £7000 to meet the necessary expenditure of the year. The test of the efficiency of the institution, the board called the attention of the public to the fact of it [illegible] children who had been educated in it were received into the most respectable commercial houses—[illegible] dren having entered the establishment [illegible] a reputation for [illegible] and industry as to have acquired general respect and confidence. The receipts for the last year amounted to £4980 16s. 4d., and the expenditure to £3723 16s., leaving a balance of £1 7s. 4d. A formal resolution having been passed, the election of 30 children was commenced with.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—A building has just been completed in New-street, Golden-square, for the purpose of affording to the poorer inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, more comfortable quarters than the distressed condition of certain parts of the district has heretofore enabled them to enjoy. It is [illegible] establishment of the kind now in operation in the metropolis, and the Committee for the poor arose from a report published in the year 1842 by the Commissioners of Health and Sanitary Improvement, upon the general state of the dwellings in that part of the parish which stands in immediate proximity to Golden-square. The building, a question in which the benefit of the poor is concerned, the cost of its construction has not exceeded £1120, the amount having been expended in accordance with the estimate furnished by Mr. Lee, the honorary architect. The sum, however, exceeds in contributions to the [illegible] ign is not less than £1400, and exertions are still being made to increase the amount. Amongst those who have taken a warm interest in the [illegible] Ingestre, who is also chairman of the committee, and gentlemen actively engaged in endeavouring to form a committee of noblemen and gentlemen in the parish—St. George, Hanover-square, for the purpose of carrying out a similar design in that parish. The building to which our attention is now directed is in the simplest possible form, but with every regard to the comfort and convenience of the occupants. There are four floors, and it was first completed in New-street, Golden-square. Three rooms, coal-cellar of apartments on every floor, each set [illegible] a small [illegible] for conveying the dust downwards, a meat-safe, sink, [illegible] and various other conveniences, such as are not often to be met with in the dwellings of the humbler classes. There are, moreover, on the basement floor four washhouses, and each containing a copper for the use of two families; and, in addition to the comforts to be derived from all these [illegible] advantage is to have been taken to procure complete ventilation throughout the building. The terms upon which it is proposed that each suite of small rooms shall be let have been fixed at the rate of 6s. per week for the first and second floors, and 5s. 4d. for the fourth. Every effort has been made to save the occupants from the necessity of incurring large expenses in furniture, and with this view many "fixtures" have been supplied which are not generally found in unfurnished houses.

THE FISHMONGERS' ALMSHOUSES, WANDSWORTH.—The ceremony of opening this institution took place on Tuesday. There was little [illegible] the court and livery using a [illegible] unaccompanied by band or any [illegible] character as movements of the wealthy companies of the city of London. On arriving at the almshouses, by way of [illegible] met by the recipients of the charity, and forthwith proceed to the chapel, where appropriate prayers were read by the Rev. J. Edwards Shaffer, the [illegible] Londesborough, and celebrated [illegible] duration a

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of this hospital was held on Saturday, at the London Tavern; the Lord [illegible] Winchester in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients on the books the last year amounted to 4 [illegible] the opening to 2466. The number of out-patients during the last year was 4083. Since the opening, in 0 cher, 1845, 15,043 patients had been received. Of these patients at the Hospital Dispensary, 1000 were poor English. The income of the year had been £2951 8s. 2d., exclusive of £763 12s. received on account of the collections made for the erection of the Adolphus Ward. The expenditure had been £3000, leaving a balance at the bankers of £534 8s. 8d., besides £1900 advanced on security. [illegible] was adopted, and a vote of thanks given to the [illegible]

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS.—On Wednesday the celebration of the centenary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Speaker of the House of Commons; and the right hon. gentleman was supported by the following friends of the institution:—Lord Overstone, Lord Erskine, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P. Cal. Brownlow Knox, M.P.; Captain De Bathe, R. Bakewell, Esq.; M.P. Hooker, Esq., M.P., &c. The chairman, in toasting the success of the institution, stated, that, according to the annual report, of 18,000 patients admitted from the commencement, nearly 8000 had been discharged cured; and he expressed his satisfaction that a system of coercion, which too often [illegible] under the abuse superintendence of ignorance, [illegible] operated at that hospital, was now superseded by the most cruel tyranny and torture, had passed away, and the patients had now a compassion and tenderness laid [illegible] greater share of comforts within the hospital than [illegible] enjoyed at their own homes, [illegible] with these improvements, he might mention that in the [illegible] nearly 70 per cent. of the patients admitted had been [illegible]

[illegible] The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to [illegible]

THE METROPOLITAN JUVENILE COLLEGE.—A public meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, [illegible] with the view of erecting and endowing a college for the [illegible] resses of members of the middle classes, profession or their widows, and [illegible] nances of their sons, to be called the "Royal Medical College." The properties that the chair was occupied by Earl Manvers [illegible] and the principle of accommodating residences department is to be completed [illegible] two inhabitants, the [illegible] ed cost of erecting which is £10,000. The collegiate department is to provide accommodation for 100 children [illegible]

[illegible] for tutors, matron, and domestics [illegible]

[illegible] The estimated [illegible] £7,000 of which has been already subscribed. The government of the college is to be vested in the Queen, and Earl Manvers was named, in future, President of the [illegible]

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the annual festival in aid of the funds of this charity took place at the London Tavern, [illegible] steward, and down to dinner. Lord Harrowby filled the [illegible] James Stuart Wortley, Right [illegible] Sidney G. Osborne, Mr. James [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] that the number of [illegible] inmates of the institution [illegible] 250 [illegible] from Otte Bath-fields, 98; [illegible]

[illegible] London and from [illegible] [illegible] 300 received into the asylum, [illegible] 300 and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MATINEE MUSICALE AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MONSTER NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION, AT CHELTENHAM.

THIS magnificent display took place on the 19th inst., at the Old Royal Wells, at Cheltenham, under very favourable auspices. The weather, which had been very unsettled for days before, cleared up, and a day of unclouded sunshine followed. Before the commencement of the show, the streets were more than usually filled with visitors, evidently attracted by the fame of this much-talked-of exhibition. There was a very large and fashionable attendance. The broad promenade was occupied by a handsome marquée, in which were arranged one of the most superb displays of pelargoniums ever witnessed in the town; besides splendid collections of roses, pansies, ericas, pinks, calceolarias, cockscombs, &c. The spacious pump-room was well filled with flowers and fruit (of the latter there being but a comparatively small supply, although of excellent quality). Altogether the display of flowers was magnificent; but considerable disappointment was experienced at the non-appearance of the *Victoria regia* lily, which had been announced as a prominent attraction. Arranged about the room were statuettes, looking-glasses, fountains, ornamental pottery, and devices of flowers. Mr. Dan Gibbon had an eau de Cologne fountain, from which the ladies were permitted to perfume their handkerchiefs. Some specimens of the pitcher plant also excited much attention, as did the curious orchidaceous plants, &c. The number of persons present is estimated at from 2000 to 3000. Besides the marquée for flowers, there was a tent for refreshments, and also a tent for the accommodation of the band of the 1st Life Guards, who played during the entertainment. A detachment with fifes and drums marched through the ground at intervals. The Royal Well Band performed in the orchestra erected in the grounds.

In the Long Walk there was a collection of fancy fowl, which attracted much attention.

We select the following principal prizes from the list awarded by the censors:—

PLANTS, EITHER STOVE OR MIXED (excluding Orchids).—Best eight plants: 1st prize, £13, Mr. Cole—(*Ixora coccinea, Pramnosa augusta, Cyrtoceras reflexa, Dipladenia splendens, Clerodendron Kempferi, Roudeletia speciosa, Ixora crocata*); 2nd, £6, Mr. Hodges; 3rd, £3 3s., Mr. Pope.

EXOTIC ORCHIDS, £12 for the best eight plants: Messrs. Maule and Sons—(*Aerides odorata major, Calanthe vestusca, Stanhopea oculata, Oncidium pulvinatum, Cattleya Mossia, Aerides odorata*)

The Cheltenham Silver Cup (an elegant silver claret-jug and salver, from the establishment of Messrs. Martin and Baskett, the jug emblematically embossed with flowers, fruit, &c.), for the best collection of 25 Stove and Greenhouse plants, was awarded to J. Collyer, Esq., of Dartford, Kent.

HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL OLD WELLS, CHELTENHAM.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—THE 'EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, R.A.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

TALL CACTI.—£4 for best 5 distinct varieties in flower. Messrs. Pipe and Sons (*Ackermanii, Jenkinsonii, speciosa, speciosissima, hybrida*).

GREENHOUSE.—Best 12, 1st prize, £10, Mr Cole Best 6, 1st prize, £5, Mr Cole and Sons.

CAPE HEATHS.—Best Six plants, 1st prize, £8, Mr. Cole.

PELARGONIUMS.—Best Twelve, 1st prize, £8, Mr. Turner. Best Six, 1st prize, £3, Mr. Turner. Best Six (fancy varieties), 1st prize, £3, Mr. Turner

Best and newest plant in bloom—prize, £5, Mr. Cole.

Ditto in or out of bloom, with the most remarkable foliage—prize, £3, H. Brown, Esq., M.P.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE strong and superb stuffs of winter are quite superseded by ball dresses, at the various watering places. The *élégantes* seek *toilettes* which, without being rich, are remarkable for lightness and tasteful pattern. We can especially recommend the following to our fair readers:—A white muslin dress, with three flounces, simply hemmed; a long sash of ribbon of coloured taffeta; natural flowers in the hair and on the front of the dress; a dress of coloured taffeta, white or straw ground, or blue or pink ground; these stuffs are striped, or running and small patterns, or great branches with detached bouquets. Barèges are also much worn, with white ground sprinkled with little rose-buds; silk barège, with wreaths of flowers, are newer. The shape of the bodies of evening dresses has not undergone much change. *Berthes* are still worn forming a point in front, only varying in the disposition of the ornament, interspersed with small ribbon or lace, chiefly Malines or Valenciennes, and with mousseline. Natural flowers will be mostly worn, for head-dress and bouquet. Walking dresses of these three stuffs are much in vogue—barège, mousseline, and printed (*foulard*); the body skirted, open in front, and lower down than in winter. We must mention a new dress, named *Albanaise*, made of barège. It is of several shades, but the most *recherché* are *gris poussière*, or dust grey. Five dull silk stripes begin from the bottom of the dress; then an intervening space and four other stripes; another space; and, to finish, three more stripes ending right in the belt, always diminishing in size. We have also seen a jaconet dress, embroidered *à l'Anglaise* as an apron to the waist; the body embroidered at the edge flat, as well as in the skirts and sleeves, and three knots of blue taffeta fastened the bodice. For the country, dresses of Chinese nankeen and Persian jaconet are worn; and to protect from the sun, a kind of hood, of similar stuff, is worn with the dress, and is worn with pink or blue at choice, to suit the wearer's complexion. There are a great many black lace *schales*, embroidered muslins, printed barège, square or long, with cashmere patterns.

We have noticed also a kind of *pointe*, called *pointes de Venise*, of very fine crochet-work of thread, which is certainly the lightest vesture that can be imagined.

The scarf *mantelet* is also much in fashion, and is the article which permits of the most frequent change: a point scarcely perceptible in the middle of the back makes it still more graceful. It is made in all shades, but the most *comme-il-faut* are black; it is more suitable, and sets off the freshness of the dress. It is trimmed with lace, fringe, or net, covered with small velvet dots. We have seen some quite covered with common embroidery; others embroidered with arabesques interminglied with braid and silk, and black jet

For the sea-side there are also worn many *mantelets*, which remind us of the winter by their shape; but the materials are somewhat lighter, chiefly in light summer cloth, or fois of gray shades. The Talma-shaped are preferred round behind, pointed in front, and raised at the sleeves like a *schale*

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

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EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. — THE "EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, R.A.

THIS picture, full of charming poetry, is one of Mr. Creswick's happiest productions. The composition is one of those beautiful scenes which poets so love to paint:—

> Twilight's soft dews steal o'er the village green,
> With magic tints to harmonise the scene.

How suggestive is such an hour and place of reflection:—

> Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one peaceful hour!
> Not dull art thou as undiscerning Night!
> But studious only to remain from sight
> Things fitting ill the distinctions. Ancient Power!
> Thus did the waters gleam, the mountains lower
> To the rude Briton, when in wolf-skin vest,
> Here, roving wild, he laid him down to rest
> On the bare rock; or through a leafy bower
> Looked ere his eyes were closed. By him was seen
> The self-same vision which we now behold,
> At thy meek bidding, shadowy Power, brought forth—
> These sunny barriers, and the gulf between;
> The floods, the stars; a spectacle of old
> As the beginning of the heavens and earth!
>
> WORDSWORTH.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious relative, the King of the Belgians, have paid daily visits to the Great Exhibition during the past week. The illustrious party have on several occasions been accompanied by the Princess and Princesses of both the Royal families.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince honoured the performances of the Royal Italian Opera company [illegible] with their presence. The Queen arrived at the theatre at [illegible] accompanied by the Queen Dowager, Princess Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Sophia, and Colonel Cavendy the Hon. Mistress of the Robes, and not accompany the Royal party.

On Monday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert, after inspecting the Household Troops, in Hyde Park, went to Leicester-square, for the purpose of viewing Mr. Wyld's large model of the Globe. His Royal Highness was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, of Belgium.

On Tuesday, after a long day in the Exhibition, the Queen and the Prince went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at which M. Drouyn de Lhuys, late French Ambassador at this Court, had an audience of her Majesty, to present his recall from [illegible]. Sir Edward Disbrowe, G.C.H., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, had an audience of leave, and kissed hands on being [illegible]. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey had the honour of a private audience of the Queen, for the purpose of presenting the Duchess of Gloucester, and a gold [illegible] of great value, [illegible].

The Earl of Morley has relieved Lord Camperdown in his duties as Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty; and the Hon. Ormsby Gore has relieved Col. the Hon. A. Nelson Hood in his duties as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, are expected to leave Buckingham Palace, for the Isle of Wight this day (Saturday). The Royal visit to Osborne is expressly for the purpose of showing the King of the Belgians Her Majesty's beautiful marine residence. The Royal party will return to town on Monday.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke de Nemours visited his Majesty the King of the Belgians on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Gustavus, of Wasa, also paid a visit to the King of the Belgians on Tuesday.

We regret to learn that his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen is suffering from an attack of measles.

The Prince Alexander Lieven has arrived in town from Paris.

The Duke of Rutland has embarked in his Grace's schooner yacht, the *Resolution*, on a cruise off the French coast.

The Countess of Mar gave birth to a daughter on Saturday last.

The marriage of the Earl of Kintore with Miss Louisa Madeline Hawkins, second daughter of Captain Hawkins, of Celynn Bank, Perthshire, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

IRELAND.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The *North America* is advertised to sail from Galway on or about the 7th of next month. As that vessel was to have sailed from New York on the evening of the 17th, she will be looked for off the Galway coast on Tuesday next, although it may be some days later before she makes her appearance. The preparations for the reception of the American ship in Galway, and for turning the American experiment to the best advantage, are carried on with much spirit. The *Freeman* says:—"We have been favoured with a communication from the Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, from which we learn that the directors have made arrangements to forward to Dublin a special express with the papers, despatches, and letters which the *North America* will bring, and that a splendid steamer, selected from the admirable fleet of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, will be stationed at Kingstown, to convey the English portion of the despatches to Holyhead, from whence they will be despatched by [illegible] to the leading English towns; and no matter at what hour the *North America* shall arrive at Galway Bay, it is the intention of the great companies interested in the traffic between Galway and Liverpool or Holyhead, to take means that a moment be not lost in forwarding the despatches so as to bring the period occupied in their transmission from New York to Dublin, Liverpool, and London, within the shortest possible limits.

THE CENSUS.—An impression prevails that the result of the Irish census shows the population to be less than six millions and-a-half. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,000,000; in 1841, it was 6,176,000; and at the same ratio it is calculated that it should, under ordinary circumstances be at present nearly ten millions. The abstract of the returns, however, has not yet been published.

THE WAR MEDAL DINNER TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—The dinner given by the war officers, subscribers to the testimonial presented to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in token of the high and grateful sense entertained by them of his successful exertions on their behalf, took place at Willis's Room, King-street, St. James's, on Saturday last, the 36th anniversary of the battle of Vittoria. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, P.C., G.B.C., and the vice-chair by Admiral Sir G. Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B. Among the company present were the guest of the evening, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir Hugh Rose, &c. The testimonial was exhibited on the occasion. It is as yet unfinished, some of the figures in relief being represented by plaster models. It was placed on a triangular pedestal of ebony, in a recess behind the chairman, the whole to be completed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, in solid silver, the value of the plate being about 1800 guineas. An apology was made by the firm for presenting it in an incomplete state, but it was stated that it would be completed by the 4th of August.

The command at Sheerness has been conferred on Vice-Admiral the Hon. Jocelyne Percy, C.B., recently posted to the Victory.

COLONELCY OF THE 97TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.—It is now decided that Major-General Riddell, K.H., is to succeed to the colonelcy of this regiment.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a National Public School Association for promoting the establishment, by law, in England and in Wales, of a system of free schools, which, supported by local rates, and managed by local committees, specially elected for that purpose by the ratepayers, should impart a useful instruction only, leaving to parents, guardians, and religious teachers, the inculcation of doctrinal religion, to afford opportunities for which the schools should be closed at stated times in each week. Mr. Samuel Lucas was in the chair. The chairman, after regretting the thinness of the attendance, explained to the meeting the objects and scope of the association. He said it was a metropolitan branch of a national association formed two or three years ago at Manchester, which had its various branches. Their movement was not a destructive, but a constructive one, for they sought to build up, not to pull down. They had been several minutes made with regard to the objects of this association, and he begged distinctly to state that what he intended to grasp's with was ignorance. It had been supposed by some that they were opposing the present Government as to the system of education, but, without entering into any opinions on that subject, he denied it; the only ground on which they quarrelled with the Government being the ridiculously small amount of good it afforded, when it ought to do ten times more. (Hear, hear.) What they wished was to promote a scheme to provide schools wherever they might be required, and they wanted an act of Parliament to give to the people the power of establishing schools in every locality for themselves. They wanted to induce the Legislature not to educate the people, but to place the means of education at the door of every one. The meeting was also addressed by Mr James Vaughan, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Binns Palmer, &c., setting forth the objects of the association.

AN EXPERT AND FASHIONABLE GERMAN PICKPOCKET.—John Schultz, a fashionably dressed German, who had only been discharged from the House of Correction on Monday morning, having been sent there for attempting to [illegible] on Exhibition, and who is a well-known Parisian thief, was, [illegible] Police-office by Mr. Elliott, on four different charges of [illegible] Vauxhall gardens, on Monday night. The articles of [illegible] from the pockets of the prosecutors were three gold watches and a purse.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth and concluding concert took place last Monday; the "Jupiter" of Mozart and the "Pastorals" of Beethoven, two of the finest symphonies of the Philharmonic library, were performed to perfection. The overtures were Weber's "Euryanthe" and a MS. one by Mendelssohn. Both were admirably executed, but the last-mentioned work did not make the slightest sensation, so un-Mendelssohnian were the ideas and treatment.

The vocal gleanings were a trio from Mozart's "Don Juan," of "Ah! tacel," nicely sung by Madame Castellan, Pischek, and Formès; a duo from Spohr's "Faust," finely sung by the two German *bears*; a solo from the same opera, admirably rendered by Madame Castellan, an air from Weber's "Euryanthe," a quatuor from Rossini's "Count Ory," rendered by Reichart, Sidoli, Tagliafico, and Formès; a trio from Kreutzer's "Nachtlager, in Granada," given by Miller, Parry, Reichart and Stockhausen; and the terzetto from Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," sung by Grisi, Castellan, and Viardot, with much vivacity. Besides [illegible] was a concerto for the violoncello, executed [illegible] the first violoncello of the band, and the great feature of the concert. The fragility displayed at these morning entertainments is proverbial, but on this occasion the ordinarily lax reserve was quite broken through; and when the gifted artiste appeared, the chamber was filled to suffocation. Spohr and Thorne joined as heartily as the audience, lasted several minutes. Overcome as Madame Viardot was with this highly gratifying reception, she was much in her private words as to her vocal and histrionic genius, she refused to sing the "Non più mesta" variations with marvellous skill, her inexhaustible fancy and invention being displayed in a series of novel cadenze. A few seconds was necessary, but Madame Viardot returned to acknowledge the compliment. Honcom's entrance to sing the "Leonora's tomb" was also cordially greeted. Madame [illegible] sang [illegible] Beethoven's "Ah! perfido," and [illegible] Mozart's "Il Re pastore," [illegible] Mozart's "Il Re pastore," [illegible] Mozart's "Il Re pastore,"

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A somewhat singular return has just been printed by order of the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Brougham, showing for 20 years the great advantage which it is stated has resulted from the cases treated by the Courts of Reconcilement in Denmark. It will be sufficient to give the result of the last year in the return—1846. In that year 24,625 cases were undertaken, 16,068 were adjusted or stopped, 324 were postponed, 8233 were referred to the law courts, and 2761 were tried.

The Committee of University College Hospital have received notice of a legacy of 200 guineas, free of duty, by the late Mr. John Helling, of the Hampstead road.

The Lady Godiva procession at Coventry took place on Tuesday, and was conducted with unusual splendour, a circumstance to which the favourable state of the weather very materially contributed. There were more than 60,000 persons present, of whom at least 30,000 were stangers in the town. The procession itself was not far short of a mile in length. A large number of persons arrived by the special train from London, and about 8000 left the station at Birmingham for Coventry in the course of the morning.

A correspondent, says the *Inverness Courier*, who dates from the Temple, states that her Majesty and Prince Albert have commissioned a gentleman from the north to engage the services of a Gaelic teacher for the Royal family!

The annual fancy dress ball in aid of the funds of the Caledonian Asylum and the Scottish Hospital took place on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, and went off with great *eclât*. The ladies patronesses, attended by large parties, and the presence of a number of distinguished foreigners, several of whom were introduced by her Grace the Duchess of Somerset, gave an unusually brilliant effect to the festival, which was further enhanced by the splendour and novelty of the costume.

An arrival of 30,000 pine-apples has taken place this week, by a vessel from Eleuthera. This large arrival will have the effect of stocking the markets so plentifully, as to bring this esteemed and delicious fruit within the reach of all classes of the public, at a very moderate price.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to John Cowan, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Thomas Maitland, Esq., deceased; also to nominate and appoint the said John Cowan to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of the said Thomas Maitland, deceased.

The farms of Myremill and Cunning Park, in Ayrshire, were on Saturday visited by a large and distinguished party of French agriculturists, accompanied by Captain Balfour, of Balbirnie, R.N., and Lord Haddo, son of Lord Aberdeen. The French gentlemen are a committee from their Government to inquire into the science and practice of British agriculture.

The Colonial Government of Nassau, New Providence (Bahamas), offer a bounty of £1000 per annum, for five years, to any person or persons, who shall, under contract, ply a steam-vessel between that port and New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and in a port in Cuba or elsewhere. Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's offices until the 24th of September next. The bounty will commence at the period of the contract, and the payment will be either monthly or quarterly, at the option of the contractor.

Letters from Odessa and Galatz state that large purchases of wheat and Indian corn, particularly the latter, have been recently made by Greek houses in anticipation of the wants of this country, which are no longer likely to be supplied by France.

The South Devon mail train, on the up journey on Monday evening, when near Totnes, passed over the body of a man, completely severing the head from the trunk.

A vessel from St. Vincent's has brought 31 bales of cotton, and another from Barbadoes four bales of cotton, the growth of those islands. Some importations of cotton have also been lately received from Demerara.

The Earl of Eglinton has announced his intention to give a piece of plate annually for the encouragement of the Scotch national game of curling, in the county of Ayr.

In consequence of the illness of Lord Ducie, it has been found necessary to defer the visit of the members of the Gloucestershire Agricultural Society to Tortworth Park (which had been fixed for July 3), until the autumn.

The *Limerick Examiner* says that Mrs. Hanly, of Adair, a Protestant lady, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Crogan.

The newly-appointed French Ambassador to this country, Count Walewski, is expected to arrive in town early in the ensuing month, to enter on his diplomatic functions. The present Chargé d'Affaires, M. Marascalchi, has been appointed to another embassy.

M. Soyer has obtained the contract for supplying the dinner to be provided in the Pavilion now being erected in the Home Park, Windsor, by the Royal Agricultural Society for the approaching cattle-show.

A salmon was hooked and landed by a fisherman, at Galway, on Sunday last, weighing 36 lb.

The *Georgiana* sailed from Limerick, on Tuesday morning, with 240 passengers, as emigrants, for New York, and it was with regret observed that amongst them were many respectable residents of that city.

Last Sunday morning, a young man, about 16 years of age, was found lying dead in a yard in Dumfries, having fallen from the roof of the house where he resided, while in a state of somnambulism. He was dressed in his shirt and night-cap, and his skull had been fractured by the fall.

The total [illegible] duty received on goods imported into all the ports of the United Kingdom, [illegible] for the year ending the 5th January, 1851 was £[illegible],35[illegible] of [illegible] £5,[illegible]87,40[illegible] was received on goods imported direct from foreign parts, and £4 3[illegible],33 on goods removed under bond from other warehousing ports. Of the gross sum of £10 969 [illegible]35, £6,961,629 was received in England, £2,055 925 in Ireland, and £1,951,9[illegible]8 in Scotland.

We learn, by the arrival of the Royal Mail steam-vessel *Avon*, that an insurrection had broken out lately in Santiago, the Chilian capital; but it had been suppressed after some bloodshed, and tranquility appears to have been restored by the active measures adopted on the part of the President of the Republic.

Mr. Henry Sedgewick Wylde, barrister-at-law, has been appointed one of the registrars to the Court of Bankruptcy, in the room of Mr. Charles Waterfields, resigned.

On Saturday a public dinner took place at the London Tavern to celebrate the opening of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. About 200 gentlemen were present, and the Earl of Carlisle presided. The noble Earl was supported by Earl Manvers, Viscount Chewton, Baron Parke, Sir Benjamin Hall, General M'Leod, General De la Motte, Admiral Bowles, Major Chase, Howard of Corby Castle, Rev. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. H. M. Kemshead, trustees, and several other gentlemen.

Mr. Herbert Poulton Voules, one of the Directors of Convict Prisons, is appointed Inspector of Prisons for the northern and eastern district, in the room of Mr. Frederick Hill, who has been appointed assistant-secretary to the Post-office, and Captain Irvine Smith Whitty, governor of the Convict Prison at Portland, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Voules in the office of Director of Convict Prisons.

Every English subject will be henceforth admitted into the Prussian dominions upon a passport of the competent British authorities, without any *visé* of a Prussian legation or consulate, which hitherto was required.

Prince de Joinville and three of his Royal relatives have been lately visiting the Lakes of Killarney, with which they were delighted.

The contract for the Boyne viaduct, on the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, has been given to Mr. Evans, who executed the works of the Conway tubular bridge on the Chester and Holyhead line. The sum stipulated for the viaduct over the Boyne is £68,000.

The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have named Saturday (this day), the 28th inst., for a *soirée*, to be held at the College, Pall-Mall East, for the reception of distinguished and scientific foreigners and other visitors.

Colonel Hawker, who wrote the inscription for the monument of the late Mr. Joseph Manton, the unrivalled gunmaker, in Kensal-green, has lately had it repaired at his own expense.

Mr. Robert Fausset, a magistrate of the county of Sligo, was among the emigrants from Sligo to America last week. Persons of a respectable class in Ireland are now almost daily found adopting the same course.

On Sunday morning, a sermon in aid of the funds of Middlesex Hospital was preached at Trinity Church, St. Pancras, by the Rev. Henry Alford, M.A., Rector of Wymesford, Leicestershire. In the course of a very eloquent appeal the rev. gentleman warmly dwelt upon the numerous benefits of the hospital and the claims that it had upon the sympathy and assistance of the benevolent. At the conclusion of Divine service a collection was made, amounting to a highly gratifying and satisfactory aggregate.

On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a portion of the scaffold under the fourth arch of Blackfriars Bridge, on which three men were standing, gave way. Two of them managed to cling to the timbers till assistance reached them; but the third, John Phelps, fell. In his descent his head struck the abutment, and his brains were dashed out. Boats put off, but the body was not recovered.

On Saturday, a bill, which has passed the House of Lords, was printed, to amend the Church Building Acts, which exceed in number a dozen.

A preliminary meeting was held at Captain Gladstone's, R.N., in Eaton-square, on Saturday last, to take into consideration a scheme proposed by Viscount Ingestre, for converting private houses into improved dwellings for the poor. The following gentlemen were present:—Captain Gladstone, R.N. (in the chair), Viscount Ingestre, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.; Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., Rector of St. George, Hanover square, Hanover-square; Rev. Thomas Beames, preacher at St. James's Church, Piccadilly; Hamilton Lindsay, Esq. The Marquis of Westminster, Sir Wm. Fraser, Alexander B. Hope, Esq., and Rev. J. Jackson, Rector of St. James's, were unavoidably absent; but their concurrence in the objects of the meeting was announced. It is intended to hold another meeting shortly.

Spirits were imported last year to the amount of 8,152,772 proof gallons; 4,[illegible] gallons were retained for the home consumption, of which 2,902,0[illegible]4 gallons were of rum, and 1,860,309 gallons were of brandy.

CHESS.

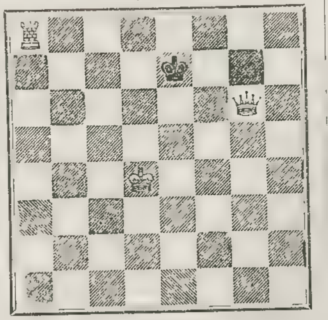
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Replies to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM No. 388.

From the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, engages *to move only his King*, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following well-contested game was lately played between Mr. Staunton and Mr Horwitz.

(*Scotch Gambit*.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
7. B to Q Kt 3d	Kt to K 5th
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d
9. P to Q R 3d	Castles
10. Castles	P to K B 3d (*a*)
11. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt takes Kt
12. P takes Kt	P takes K P
13. P takes P	Kt to K 2d
14. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 3d
15. B to K R 4th	Q to K sq
16. B to K Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 3d
17. K to R 2d	Kt to K B 4th
18. B to Q B 2nd	Q to K R 4th
19. B takes Kt	B takes B
20. Kt to K R 4th	Q takes Q
21. K R takes Q	B to K 5th
22. P to K B 3d	B to Q B 7th
23. K R to Q B sq	B to Q 6th
24. K R to Q sq	B to Q B 5th
25. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3d
26. K R to K sq	B to Q R 4th
27. K R to K 3d	B to Q Kt 3d
28. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
29. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th
30. P to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th
31. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 6th
32. K to R sq	B to Q R 4th
33. Q R to Q B sq (*b*)	P to Q 5th
34. P takes P	B takes K R
35. Kt takes B	B to K 5th
36. P takes P	Q R to Q B sq
37. P to Q R 5th	P to Q Kt's 3d
38. Q R P takes P	P takes P
39. R to Q B 4th	B to Q 4th
40. R to Q 4th	Q R takes P
41. Kt to Q 3d	Q R to Q Kt 4th
42. Kt to Q Kt 4th	B to K 3d
43. B to K B 2d	K R to Q B sq
44. P to K Kt 3d	K to B 2d
45. K to Kt 2d	K R to Q B 5th
46. R takes R	B takes R
47. B to K sq	K to his 3d
48. K to his B 3d	R to Q R 4th
49. Kt to Q B 2d	R to Q R 5th
50. K to his 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
51. Kt to Q Kt 4th	R to Q R 6th (ch)
52. K to Q 4th	R to Q R 8th
53. Kt to Q B 2d	R to Q 8th (ch)
54. K to Q B 5th	R to Q B 8th
55. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d
56. B to Q 2d	R to K Kt 8th
57. P to K B 5th	P takes P
58. B to K B 4th	B to Q 6th
59. Kt takes Q Kt P (*c*)	B takes Kt
60. K takes B	K to K 3d (*d*)
61. K to Q B 5th	R to Q 8th
62. K to B 4th	R to Q 4th
63. K to B 3d	R to Q B 4th (ch)
64. K to Q 4th (*e*)	R to Q B 3d
65. K to Q 3d	K to Q 4th
66. K to K 3d	R to Q B sq
67. K to Q 3d	R to Q B 5th
68. K to K 3d	R to Q 5th
69. K to K 2d	K to Q B 5th (*f*)
70. K to K 3d	K to Q B 6th
71. K to K 2d	R to K 5th (ch)
72. K to B 2d (*g*)	K to Q 3d
73. K to B sq (*h*)	R to K 7th
74. K to Kt sq	K to K 5th
75. K to B sq	K to B 6th
76. K to Kt sq	R to K 8th (ch)
77. K to R 2d	K to B 7th
78. P to K 6th (*i*)	R takes P
79. B to Q Kt 8th	R to K 7th
80. B to K B 4th	K to K B 8th (discovering ch)
81. K to R sq (*k*)	R to K Kt 7th
82. B to Q Kt 8th	K to B 7th
83. B to K B 4th	R takes P

And Black surrenders.

(*a*) This move at the present juncture is not to be commended.

(*b*) This was made advisedly, Black purposely intending to give up the exchange for the advantage of gaining two Pawns.

(*c*) P to K 6th looks tempting, but it is of no avail.

(*d*) The termination is singularly instructive, as exhibiting the great power of the Rook against a Bishop at the end of the game.

(*e*) If he had played his King to the other side, White, of course, would have taken the P with the Rook.

(*f*) If to K 5th, Black would have drawn the game, we believe, *ex. gr.*—

BLACK.	WHITE.
69.	K to his 5th
70. P to K 6th	R to Q sq
71. P to K 7th	R to K sq (best)
72. B to Q 6th, &c.	

(*g*) Had he gone to Q sq, White must equally have won; for example—

BLACK.	WHITE.
72. K to Q sq	K to Q 6th
73. K to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 5th
74. B to K Kt 5th (best)	R to Q Kt 3d
75. B to Q 2d	K to Q B 3d
76. B to K R 4th	R to Q R 8th
77. Kt to Q Kt 2d	R to K 8th
78. K to Q Kt 3d	R to K 7th
79. K to Q Kt 4th	K to Q 5th

And, by taking the Pawn with his Rook wins easily.

(*h*) If he had played K to B 3d, White's rejoinder would have been R to K 7th.

(*i*) His only move.

(*k*) If to R 3d, White wins at once, by K to Kt 8th.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

From the progress already made, there is little doubt that the whole of the matches, except the one by consultation, will be brought to a close by the end of next week; but, as the celebrated Russian player, Jaenisch, has just arrived, and the great Heydebrandt, from Berlin, is hourly expected, these contests will be followed by some others of a still more interesting nature, since the players will now be pitted against each other by choice instead of lottery. During the past few days, in the general tourney, Mr. Szen has contrived to win his four games of Mr. Horwitz, and Mr. Wyvill, in a style which commanded very general admiration, has recovered all his lost ground against Mr. Williams. Mr. Staunton, through serious indisposition, which ought to have prevented his playing at all, has been compelled to succumb to Mr. Anderssen; Captain Kennedy has been almost equally unfortunate with Szen. In our next, we hope to be able to present a general *resume* of the whole proceedings, and to give two or three more samples of the play between the leading combatants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures next week embrace Newmarket, Carlisle, and Woodford, commencing on Tuesday, Ludlow, on Wednesday; and Lancaster, on Thursday: Newmarket the most attractive, but with nothing great, albeit the Club has strengthened the list with an additional £100 plate.

The principal cricket-matches will be as follows:—Monday, at Lord's, and Sheffield; Tuesday, at the Kennington Oval; Wednesday, at the Oval, and Manchester; Thursday, at Lord's, the Oval, and Chislehurst; Saturday, at Harrow.

The "water parties" will be confined to the Thames Watermen's "Royal National" Regatta, on Thursday and Friday, and the Clifden and Maidenhead Regatta, on Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The subjoined quotations, which were made from trifling investment, show three or four changes:—

JULY STAKES.—5 to 4 on Brother to Elthiron.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

13 to 1 agst Harpsichord	15 to 1 agst Kick-up-the-Dust 18 to 1 agst Montague (t)	15 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 1 agst Pandarius	8 to 1 agst Cossack 10 to 1 agst Young Altisidora	8 to 1 agst Nancy

ST. LEGER.

11 to 2 agst Hernandez 14 to 1 —— Mountain Deer (t)	20 to 1 agst Crasher 25 to 1 —— Enterprise colt	25 to 1 agst Storm

DERBY.—No change.

NEWCASTLE RACES—MONDAY.

The TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Arnold's Pitsford walked over.

The TYNE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wilkin's Stratagem (J. Marson), 1. Lord Eglinton's The Sheltie (Marlow), 2.

The CONVIVIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. R. Harrison's Tom Holtby (Wells), 1. Mr. Hesseltine's Unity (Aldcroft), 2.

The HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 15 added.—Mr. Benson's Fern (Mr. Peart), 1. Mr. Lamplugh's The Riever, 2.

The MAIDEN PLATE was won in three heats by Fern (Simpson), beating Mr. Thrift's Truelove.

TUESDAY.

The LADIES' PLATE of 15 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Fawcus's Reversion, 1. Mr. White's Clara, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. J. Arnold's Pitsford, 1. Mr. Woffenden's Post-tempore, 2.

The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE, of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Wilkinson's Neasham, 1. Mr Redfern's Testator, 2.

The SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. G. Wentworth's Azeth walked over.

The TYRO STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Shepherd's King of Trumps, 1. Mr. J. Watson's Agnes Wickfield, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THIRD TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's Evadne, 1. Mr. Wrather's Trueboy, 2.

NORTH DERBY STAKES of 10 sovs, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Marson's Nancy, 1. Mr. Wentworth's Azeth, 2.

WELTER STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Risk, 1. Reversion, 2.

FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. T. Lister's Nancy, 1. Mr. Walters's Maid of Team Valley, 2.

THURSDAY.

The GOLD CUP.—Maid of Masham, 1. Uriel, 2.

LOTTERY STAKES.—Cutler, 1. Pandemus, 2.

The GRAND STAND STAKES.—Snowdrop, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.

The MEMBER'S PLATE.—Oxford Blue, 1. Abdallah, 2.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—On Wednesday the race for the Grand Challenge Cup took place, the course being from Erith round the Nore light and back. The five following boats started:—*Secret*, 25, R. Bell, jun., Esq.; *Heroine*, 35, R. Bell, sen., Esq.; *Cygnet*, 35, H. Lambton, Esq.; *Musquito*, 50, Lord Londesborough; *Volante*, 50, J. L. Craigie, Esq. The *Volante* was the winner, having gone over the course in 9 hours 51 minutes 5 seconds, the *Cygnet* being second, and the *Musquito* third.

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Monday evening, Richard Manks, the celebrated pedestrian, of Solihull, near Birmingham, commenced the following unheard-of task:—1. To walk 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive quarter hours, for £50; 2, and without any time intervening, 1000 half miles in 1000 consecutive half-hours; 3, also without any time intervening, 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, for £250. Each quarter mile, half mile, and mile is to commence at the clock striking the quarter hour, half hour, and hour, and the time required to complete the whole will be 72 days, 22 hours. (A Portrait of Manks appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 439.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

HAPPILY the past week has afforded the finest possible weather for the inspection of the Exhibition in all its splendour; and except the inconvenience of a little extra temperature out of doors, the visitors have had much to congratulate themselves upon; for, in spite of the fears of the many who thought the hot weather would be doubly hot within a glass and iron structure, who disbelieved every other prophecy about the Building, yet there can be no doubt that in the more retired portions it is a comparatively cool and well-ventilated apartment.

As regards the number of visitors, the standard appears now to be tolerably well settled, and 65,000 may be taken as the average of "the shilling days," Fridays and Saturdays being comparatively thin, and affording ample opportunities for promenade. The glory of the last-named day is late in the afternoon, when the *élite* of London fashion proceed to exhibit themselves in Transept and Nave, and try comparisons with the Crystal Fountain and the Koh-i-noor. The assemblage is certainly such an one for beauty and taste as probably the world could not match. The total number of visitors since the opening on 1st May to 21st June is 1,512,3[illegible]3, and the amount received at the doors, apart from season tickets, £101,958 3s.

During the past week the denizens of the rural districts, the males in most unsophisticated smock-frocks and "high-lows," and the females in Manchester and Glasgow prints of wonderful colours, have been, in conjunction with numerous charity-schools, in the ascendant. The change, however, soon after mid-day is very visible. The early comers are chiefly excursionists, and getting tired, prepare to leave by two o'clock, when a fresh set of visitors and of a different class make their appearance; vans and omnibuses crowd about Prince's-gate, and the tired sight-seekers jostle with the new comers. The scene thus produced is a very striking one, and the good humour which prevails is not the least remarkable feature.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and his family, paid her usual long and methodical visit on Saturday morning, inspecting the departments of leather, furs, feathers, cottons, and carriages. The attention to the exhibitors who were summoned on the occasion was highly gratifying to them, and the kindly manner in which explanations were received and questions asked, not the least pleasing feature; and we have repeatedly observed that both her Majesty and the Prince invariably seize upon the practical points of the object under consideration, very frequently to the astonishment of the exhibitor, who had prepared himself to display the more showy features of the exposition. Thus, the illustration of the industry of Lancashire, indifferent as it is compared with what it might have been had Manchester done its duty, attracted more attention, and elicited more questions from the Royal visitors, from the fine yarns down to the waste-manufactured quilting, than any other single portion of this department. It was the economic question which was evidently the leading idea in their minds.

On Tuesday, a very pleasing and remarkable scene took place in connexion with her Majesty's visit. The Royal party had delayed their inspection until eleven o'clock, when the Building was well filled with visitors, and, to the surprise of every one, instead of retiring by a private door, the Queen, accompanied by the guests, proceeded through the crowd and down the central avenue to the crystal fountain, standing for some time in the midst of the people, who made way for her departure at the movement of the two officers who preceded her, Mr. Mayne of the police, and Mr. Belshaw, the goods superintendent. Nothing could have been more gratifying. Every one seemed delighted with the opportunity thus afforded to see her Majesty and those who accompany her on these unceremonious visits. On Thursday the Sculpture Room and China were visited, the Queen staying until an immense number of visitors had again assembled.

A few additions of articles have been made during the past week, among which are the magnificent casket of electro deposit and enamel-work which attracted so much attention in Messrs. Elkington's new show-room on the day of the *fête* at Birmingham; it has been manufactured by that firm for her Majesty, the enamel portraits of whom, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, form portions of the decorations.

Until the next arrival from Russia, and the promised increase from the United States, it is not probable that any very noticeable changes will take place in the present arrangements.

Several of the juries have completed their labours, and many of the foreign members have returned home delighted with all they have seen and heard; and in nothing more so than the business-like habits and punctuality with which the work in which they were engaged was conducted, and the courteousness with which they were treated.

This affords a singular contrast in the minds of those who have served on juries in Germany and France, where months frequently elapsed before the jury work, which, as compared with the Great Exhibition, was a mere bagatelle, could be completed; and in many instances this was not done until long after the close of the Exhibition, so as to allow of the complete isolation of the juries. Here, however, led by a band of energetic men of business, the work has so far progressed, as to be as nearly completed as possible before the end of the second month from the opening.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the foreign members of the juries will be invited to the entertainment in the City on the 9th of July. Of course, if the foreigners are not invited, the British jurors cannot be, so that, to make room for the usual component parts of a city festival, a large portion of those whom it was stated the City invitation to her Majesty and the Prince was intended to honour, such being the only grounds on which the invitation could be given, are to be excluded. We should hope that this *on dit* is not true, for the sake of all parties.

The question has at length begun to be agitated "Shall the Crystal Palace be taken down again?" People seem to be so well satisfied with all that has been done, that they forget that every ounce of iron, every square foot of glass, and every article within the Building, is only there on sufferance, and that the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests is bound by law to see to the removal of everything by a certain period, unless the public speak unmistakeably on the point. The proposition to keep up the Building as a permanent Exhibition on a diminished scale, for such must be the case, is a complete absurdity. As a bazaar it would be a nuisance; nothing, to our minds, would prove the greatness of the conception or the power of this country more than, at a given date, closing the building as punctually as it was opened, clearing it of its contents, and let it be said, the Great Exhibition *was, but it is not*. The retention of sculpture, the fountains, in fact an immense number of appropriate objects, may be wisely considered, and the conversion of the Building into a permanent promenade, as a winter garden and summer lounge, with divisions for the occasional exhibition of sections of industry, art, or science, as contingencies may arise, would be easy and safe, and one, too, that no reasonable mind could object to. To retain anything like the present features, however, would be a violation of faith of which we have no fear, from the fact that the proposition is as impossible of realisation as it is ridiculous in conception.

Among the latest contributions to the Exhibition, we have to notice a globe invented by Mr. S. A. Good, of her Majesty's dock-yard, Pembroke, illustrating the effect of the diurnal rotation of the earth upon the plane of a pendulum's oscillation, at any latitude. It is placed among the philosophical instruments, in the Western Gallery, close to Willis's great organ, on the south side.

MADAME UGALDE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

MADAME UGALDE.

MADAME UGALDE, the new *prima donna* at Her Majesty's Theatre, was born at Larue, in the valley of Montmorency, near Paris, in 1829: her parents were connected with the musical profession, her father, M. Beauce, being a musicseller, and her mother, a daughter of Forro, a composer and teacher of singing. Mdlle. Delphine Beauce (Mdme. Ugalde) and her sister, Mdme. Steiner-Beauce, now in Italy, received instructions from their mother. It was the Prince of Moscow (son of Marshal Ney), a distinguished amateur, who first brought Mdlle. Delphine into notice, at one of his concerts of sacred music, in 1845. She sang compositions by Marcello and Handel with the greatest effect, her voice at that time being a contralto, with little flexibility. In 1846 her mari age with Senor Ugalde, a Spaniard, took place, and she went to Madrid, where she sang at the Court concerts Donizetti's "Tyrolienne," from "Betly," Rossini's "Una voce," &c., with remarkable success, having, by practice, ascertained that her facility for the execution of complex *fioriture* was everything that could be desired. Her fame having spread to Paris, she was engaged by M. Perrin, the present director of the Opéra Comique, and made her *debût* in July, 1848, in Auber's "Domino Noir." In this opera, as also in the "Ambassadrice," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," by the same composer, and in Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche," she quite took Paris by storm. The first original part created by her was the *Modeste*, in Ambroise Thomas's piquant opera "Le Caid." In this charming parody on Verdi, Madame Ugalde achieved her most brilliant triumph. In 1849 she appeared in Lemmander's "Montenegrins," and in the "Toreador" of Adolphe Adam. In this last-mentioned work her vocalisation in the variations in "Ah! vous dirai-je, maman," created mightly a prodigious *furore*. She subsequently sang in Auber's "Haydée," and Halévy's "Fée aux Roses." Thomas wrote for her the character of *Queen Elizabeth* in "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté;" but, owing to a long and severe indisposition, arising from over exertion, Madame Ugalde did not appear in it on its first representation. On her recovery, and her return from St. Sebastian, in September, 1850, she enacted the part, with signal success. Her last creation at the Opéra Comique was in Halévy's "Dame de Pique," in December, 1850, in which both as actress and vocalist she engaged the sympathies of the Parisian public as fervently as on any previous occasion.

Madame Ugalde is rather under the middle height; she is easy and graceful in her deportment, and intelligent and energetic in her acting. Her face is full of varied expression. It must not be supposed by those amateurs who have only heard Madame Ugalde in the disagreeable character of *Nefté*, in Auber's "Prodigue," that they have any notion of the brilliant capabilities of this eminent *artiste*. She must be listened to in her own peculiar *répertoire*—that of the French Opéra Comique—to appreciate her wonderful vocalisation. When she has become more habituated to the Italian language, to the size of the house, and to the largeness of the band, and is allotted a less repulsive character to sustain, Madame Ugalde's great powers will be developed in a manner to prove that her fame in Paris has not been at all exaggerated, and that she is one of the most accomplished vocalists of the age.

PLATE PRESENTD TO THE MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

A MAGNIFICENT service of plate, for which upwards of 800 gentlemen, of all shades of politics, of Bristol, contributed (the subscriptions being limited to one guinea each), was presented to the Mayor of that city, on the 4th inst., at the Council-house, as a tribute of respect and esteem.

The testimonial consists of a full dessert service, composed of a centre ornament, with emblematical figures of Justice, Commerce, and Generosity; two high fruit baskets, or side centres, with group of boys; four fruit stands, for corner dishes; and two oval fruit baskets, for top and bottom of the table, with ornamental wreath and boy figures.

The centre ornament stands nearly three feet in height. Issuing from a tripod base, are the two twisted stems of an oak-tree; around which, on each angle of the base, are grouped three finely modelled emblematical figures of Justice, with sword and scales; Generosity, attended by and pointing to a lion; and Commerce, personified by the god Mercury. Above the stems of the oak is a coronal of oak leaves and acorns, supporting a well-formed flower-basket, which is also enriched with bunches of oak foliage.

The side pieces or supporters to the centre-piece are of similar designs as to the upper portions of the ornaments; the bases being of rock-work and herbage, from which rise the oak-trees: the bases are enriched with sportive boy figures.

The corner dishes are four exquisitely modelled emblematic figures of the four Seasons, each holding up an elegant open-worked basket; the baskets being ornamented with a wreath of the flowers or fruits appropriate to the seasons represented by each figure. Spring is indicated by wreaths of spring flowers; Summer, by the clustering vine; Autumn, by wreaths of wheat; Winter, by the "mantling ivy." The modelling of these figures is admirable for grace, spirit, and truthfulness to anatomical proportion.

The top and bottom baskets are of an oval form on a rocky base, to harmonise with the other pieces. The edge is ornamented with a scalloped border of vine foliage, bunches of grapes, &c. The handles are sportive boy figures.

On one compartment of the tripod base is the civic arms of Bristol; on the next, the arms of Sir John and Lady Haberfield; and on the third compartment, the following inscription:—

To
SIR JOHN KERLE HABERFIELD, KNT.,
Six Times
Mayor of Bristol,
From his Fellow-citizens,
1851.

This superb service has been designed and manufactured for Mr. Powick, silversmith, Bristol, by MESSRS. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

DESSERT SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR EDWARDES.

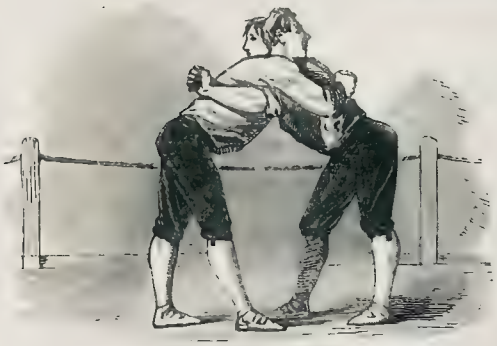
THIS magnificent testimonial to the brave Major Edwardes has been presented to him by the Honourable East India Company, in commemoration of his brilliant services in India. It is a superb work. On the obverse, within a wreath of laurel, is the following inscription:—

From the East India Company to Lieutenant and Brevet Major H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., for his services in the Punjaub, A.D. M.DCCC.XLVIII.

Below the wreath is the Infant Hercules, of serpent-strangling fame; and flanking the wreath are allegorical figures of War and Victory, supporting a shield charged with the Major's armorial bearings, and surmounted with laurel. On the reverse is the profile of her Majesty, with the legend "Victoria Regina."

THE IRISH POLITICAL EXILES.—The following communication, dated "Hobart Town, Feb. 27," brings the latest news, that has been received in the country, of the Irish political convicts. It is published in *Saunders's News Letters* (Dublin), with the signature "Wm. C. Gray":—"Since I wrote last I have seen Messrs Mitchell and Martin; they are living together at a place called Bothwell, about forty miles from here. Mrs. Mitchell and children are soon expected, as none of the Irish exiles expect a speedy return to their country and home. Mr. Meagher was married to Miss Bunnett on Saturday, the 22d inst. The Lieutenant-Governor's (Sir Wm. Denison's) order, sending M'Manus, O'Dogherty, and O'Doherne to Port Arthur for three months at hard labour, for going out of their district, was overruled by the judges in the Supreme Court on Friday, the 22d, where M'Manus appeared in his grey prison uniform, in which he had been working at Port Arthur since the 1st of January. After his acquittal, he had to walk from the court-house to an hotel, amidst the public gaze, where he had many friends to meet him. He had to borrow a suit of clothes, in order that he could at once proceed to Launceston. I heard Sir William Denison state, at the monster dinner given on the arrival of the ball, that his stay in the colony was not likely to be more than a year at two at the farthest. I have seen Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartists. Frost is book-keeper to a grocer here; Williams is sinking shafts, making coal experiments, near Hobart Town; and Jones keeps a watchmaker's shop near Launceston. You will see by the *Courier*, which I send, the *Vigilant* sails in a day or two for London with timber; it is (I believe) for ship-building purposes. Many colonial ships have been built in Hobart Town with such timber; it is called Cluegum, and found to answer well. Mr. M'Manus and his shipmates at Port Arthur loaded this ship *Vigilant*. N.B. Since writing the herewith, poor M'Manus is again arrested at Launceston, by the express command of Sir Wm. Denison, whose order is, that M'Manus is not to come by coach, but to walk all the way by road, a distance of 125 miles, in the custody of policemen, whether handcuffed or not, I cannot say. When he arrives in Hobart Town, Sir William Denison's orders are peremptory to proceed forthwith to Port Arthur, and join the chain-gang, at hard labour, to eat paste and brown bread, for a crime disposed of by the magistrates, whose punishment was simply a reprimand for being out of his boundary. So much for the King of the Cannibal Isles. M'Manus has taken very ill of fever, and two medical men attending him."

CREMORNE-GARDENS.—THE ORCHESTRA.



CORNISH WRESTLING.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTS AT SAVILLE HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CREMORNE GARDENS.

THIS popular place of amusement is just now obtaining a large share of public patronage. The Gardens, apart from the variety of entertainments offered to visitors, form in themselves one of the most attractive resorts in the vicinity of the metropolis; indeed, we do not know any pleasure-grounds to which the public have access that can be compared with them. Trees centuries old, broad greensward, and spacious flower-gardens, interspersed with the choicest subjects of Grecian art, contribute to make up a scene of exquisite beauty. The visitor is removed altogether from the bustle and turmoil of London life into delicious seclusion. The park-like character of the grounds makes them a delightful resort for a summer's afternoon. But the natural charms of these gardens are not the only attraction. There are added, for those who desire it, an immense variety of amusements. Here round an orchestra, brilliant with lights and gay colours, extends a vast circle or *plateau* for the votaries of Terpsichore. Then, when the delights of the grand gala of the "Feast of the Roses" are over, "the Star of Beauty," one of Herr Deulin's pretty ballets—"The *Tableaux Vivans* of the Prize Medals of the Exhibition" (a very pretty and classical idea gracefully carried out)—the Panorama of Nineveh: its Rise and Fall—the Cosmorama of the Great Exhibition—the Ethiopian Serenaders, who brought the aristocracy in crowds to the St. James's Theatre—the "surprising exercises" of the Three Brothers Elliot—the "Double-sighted Youth"—a female conjuror, blight Milne, Tallien—to say nothing of a maze, a real live gipsy in her tent, a shooting gallery, and an American bowling-saloon—succeed each other in an ever-varying round of pleasurable and exciting change, to be finally crowned with the grand display of fire-works by Mortram. The Bohemians, too, are here, to tell the tale of wild Caffraria—here, where, uncramped by narrow walls, the savage may wander in mimic wildness, and his native habits be seen and realised, with all their domestic customs and war exercises. Monsieur Franconi—the real Franconi—of the Cirque Nationale de Paris, "with all his horses and all his men," is also engaged to delight the visitors with the performances of his unrivalled *troupe*, in a new pavilion.

The lessees, Mr. Simpson, has good cause for congratulation in both the number and class of his visitors.

On the 6th of January last, 9,350,694 gallons of wine were in warehouse under bond, in the United Kingdom, of which 5,949,862 gallons were under bond at London.

URAN-UTAN IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THIS already popular menagerie has just received an accession which bids fair to contest attraction with the hippopotamus or the infant elephant. The Governor of Singapore, Lieut.-Colonel Butterworth, C.B., has, for the third time, transmitted a most valuable collection of living animals to the Zoological Society. Among them is the finest example of the Uran-utan which has yet been seen in Europe. The Uran-utan is, we are informed, about four years old, excessively intelligent, and as docile as most children of that age. He was accompanied when he left Singapore by a female of the same species, but she unfortunately did not survive the voyage to England. Her death is said to have had a strong effect upon the spirits of "Darby," who is now only recovering, by dint of the utmost devotion on the part of his attendant, and the Society who assist him, from the loss which he has sustained. The Uran of Borneo is, when adult, a most formidable being, and greatly exceeds the chimpanzee in bulk and power. Attaining a stature of near five feet, armed with canine teeth of enormous dimensions, and endued with muscles which infinitely transcend the most herculean development in man, he has no rival for supremacy in the primæval forests of the Archipelago. In infancy and early youth the forehead of the uran is much more indicative of intellect than at a later period, when the animal expression gains a terrible ascendency, partly in consequence of the development of the frontal sinus, and still more especially of great callosities on the cheek, which give a frightful width and flatness to the countenance. To what amount of intelligence the tailless apes of the Archipelago and Africa are capable of attaining, is a

URAN-UTAN, PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

problem yet to be determined; but the pensive and thoughtful glance of the animal in the Society's garden cannot fail to suggest many curious speculations to an observant mind.

The numerous gifts of great value which the Society has received from Colonel Butterworth, and other of our colonial governors, within the last two years, is not only a subject of congratulation to the Society, but redounds greatly to the honour of those distinguished persons who use the influence and opportunities of their high station to advance the educational resources of their countrymen at home. We are convinced that the liberal feeling which has prompted Colonel Butterworth to advance the objects of the Zoological Society in the interesting and prolific region of his government will be amply appreciated, not only by the society, but by the public at large. It cannot but be gratifying to him to find, that, during the first week after the arrival of his gift upwards of 30,000 visitors were admitted to the Gardens—and that this influx is likely to continue, is pretty evident from the fact that upwards of 7000 were admitted on Saturday last, and 10,000 on Monday. The constant succession of new objects of interest—the beauty and order of the general arrangement, combined with the previous reputation which the Gardens of the Society have now acquired throughout Europe, render its prospects of success during the present season, only second to those of the Great Exhibition.

SAVILLE HOUSE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

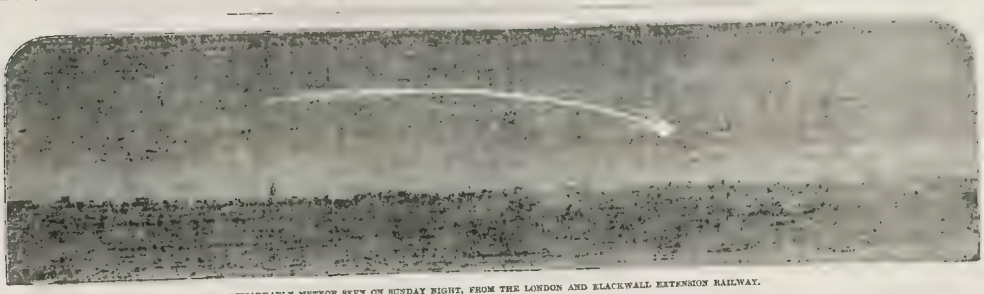
At this admirably-situated place of entertainment, a novel sight has been provided for the holiday keepers who now throng our streets and exhibitions.

The Saville House bill of fare is attractive: it offers single stick, sabre and bayonet, and glove exercise; fencing, [illegible] lesword, Frenc[illegible] canne and *bâton*, and last, though not least, *wrestling*—a genuine old English sport, yet as old as the earliest Greeks.

The two illustrations represent the Cornish and the Westmoreland practice. In Westmoreland, the antagonists grasp each other round the back, which is called "the hold." In the Cornish exercise, the antagonists take hold of each other as they can, by [illegible] part of the loose jacket or round the waist, &c., so as to give what [illegible] called a "Cornish hug."

The feats of skill in fencing, broadsword single-stick, quarring, sabre against bayonet, &c., are exhibited in [illegible] establishment; in addition to which, there is the "Saladin feat," which consists in cutting a handkerchief in two with the sabre, severing at one stroke the whole carcase of a sheep, and bars of lead, &c.

The entertainment is well conducted, and will gratify any who may pay a visit to Saville House.



REMARKABLE METEOR SEEN ON SUNDAY NIGHT, FROM THE LONDON AND BLACKWALL EXTENSION RAILWAY.

REMARKABLE METEOR.

A LUMINOUS meteor of very beautiful appearance was seen from the London and Blackwall Extension Railway, on Sunday night last, 22nd instant, about eleven o'clock, between the Stepney and Bow Stations. The point of the heavens in which it was seen, judging from the position of Jupiter, would be W. by S., or in the direction of the centre of the city, over which it appeared to be at the height of half a mile. The first indication of the phenomenon was a development of a large ball of fire, of exceedingly brilliant hue; this fell for a short distance, and then a stream of fire issued from the nucleus in an opposite direction to its course, forming a beautiful curve. The instant the train thus formed had reached its limit, the brilliant head disappeared. This train remained, however, as a bright line of light in the sky for five or six minutes, and, undulating with the effect of the very slight amount of wind which existed, formed a double curve not unlike the silver edge of a cloud, when illuminated by the moon's light, and gradually disappeared. The night was remarkably clear and bright; not a cloud was to be seen in the western horizon, and the stars shone very brilliantly. The phenomenon described must be attributed to the very rarified state of the atmosphere during the previous 48 hours, Saturday having been exceedingly hot and sultry, with scarcely a cloud in the sky, whilst the morning of Sunday had been wet, but still hot and oppressive, the remainder of the day being dry and warm. The effect of the appearances described, and as shown in the Illustration, was very striking. The dark masses of building, contrasting with the still lingering twilight of the summer sky, and the bright light of the meteor as it shot downwards, rendered it at once beautiful and interesting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.

The metropolis, which has within the last few months witnessed so many disastrous conflagrations, has been this week again visited by a devastating fire, the most extensive that has occurred in the metropolis for some years past, and occurring in a locality close to those which have suffered on the recent preceding occasions. The scene of the disaster was a large range of warehouses belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., in Montague-close, Southwark. The fire broke out at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and burst with great fury until seven o'clock, destroying in that period an immense amount of valuable property, and entirely gutting two warehouses. It was supposed to have been conquered shortly after seven o'clock; but at that hour the flames burst forth in another warehouse, at least 100 feet from the scene of the original fire, and laid waste, in a very short time, the whole range of premises—threatening the destruction of the beautiful Church of St. Saviour's, and a vast amount of other valuable property.

Montague-close is situated between St. Saviour's Church and a range of warehouses known as Hibernia Wharf, terminating in a handsome new building called Hibernia Chambers, conspicuously seen by passengers over London-bridge. The centre of Montague-close is occupied by a range of four very large warehouses, each having six floors besides the basement story. The warehouses are severally lettered A, B, C, and D, and the floors are numbered 1 to 24 consecutively, and were all variously occupied by merchants, importers, &c., in different branches of business. The area of the buildings was about an acre in extent.

The fire, it is thought, had been smouldering for a long time previously, and was discovered in warehouse A. The fire-engines were quickly on the spot, but there was a lack of water for a considerable period. Meantime the fire had spread rapidly, soon reaching the roof and presently descending through a trap-door into the top floor of the adjoining warehouse, B. The greatest consternation now prevailed in the neighbourhood [illegible] from the fierceness of the fire, and the rapidity of its extension, it was impossible to say how far it might extend.

Mr. Alderman Humphery, with several members of the firms occupying the premises, were all upon the spot urging and directing the firemen how they might best save the property, and prevent the progress of the flames. All the efforts of those engaged, however, failed to lessen the devastating progress of the fire until the whole of warehouse A and three floors of warehouse B were entirely gutted. During the progress of the fire the transept of St. Saviour's church had been in imminent danger, and it was only by pouring a continuous stream of water upon it that the windows were prevented from becoming ignited.

Shortly before eight o'clock it was confidently hoped that all danger of the fire extending beyond those warehouses already ignited was at an end. But it was quickly discovered that another distinct fire had broken out in warehouse D, leaving warehouse C by which the former was divided from warehouses B and A, completely untouched. That any means of communication existed by the roof or otherwise was completely disproved by the fact that Alderman Humphery, with Mr. Henderson, the foreman of the brigade on the Surrey side of the river, and Jones, the chief engineer of the West of England Fire-office, had only just previously been into the roof of warehouse C, where they could discover no traces of fire. Two iron doors communicating between warehouse B and warehouse C had some time previously become red hot; but, by the advice of Mr. Alderman Humphery, a number of Messrs. Cubitt's men, who were engaged in rebuilding a portion of Hibernia Wharf, were sent in, and by very active exertions, they succeeded in filling up the doorways with brickwork, and thus staying all danger in this direction.

The outbreak of the fire in warehouse D therefore took every one by surprise; and the opinion seemed to be generally entertained at the time that the premises had been wilfully fired. The flames soon acquired an unconquerable force, and burned with great intensity for upwards of four hours, until past one o'clock in the morning, when nothing was left of three warehouses but a mass of smouldering ruins overhung by tottering walls, which threatened to fall every

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HIBERNIA-WHARF, SOUTHWARK.

moment. Throughout the night, large bodies of flame continued to ascend from the ruins, and it was not until about noon on Tuesday morning that the firemen secured the preservation of the third or of warehouses, which escaped, it may be said, almost untouched. During the remainder of the morning, and indeed throughout the centre of Tuesday, the two large floating-engines, with several land ones, were kept in busy action, throwing a vast quantity of water on the blazing ruins. It had but little effect, however, in subduing the violence of the flames, wh ch were raging within the lofty blackened walls of the devoted pile, sending forth volumes of smoke and the kept rising from the ruins, almost overwhelming the neighbourhood and continuing the excitement which so generally prevailed.

During the operations of the firemen on Monday evening, one poor fellow, Edward Burch, the engineer of the Tooley-street brigade station, in his zeal to check the progress of the flames, got down a loophole in one of the floors, and directed water on the burning part; but being nearly overcome by the heat and smoke, he returned to the trap to escape, when the flames formed like a kind of eddy round the hole, and completely enveloped the unfortunate man. Perceiving him in danger of dropping, when some of his comrades gallantly dashed forward, and, seizing the poor fellow, dragged him up out of the hole. As may be imagined, he was shockingly burned, and otherwise much injured. He was forthwith conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and, by the doctor's report, his condition is unfavourable.

Fears being entertained lest the lofty walls should fall on the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, and so destroy most of its antique beauties, workmen have shored them up, and prevented the possibility of so grievous a circumstance occurring. As to the origin of the fire nothing is known. Spontaneous combustion among rags in warehouse A is spoken of; but, as mentioned above, wilful firing is also hinted at.

About 15,000 pockets and bags of hops are destroyed, the salvage of very few having been effected.

The want of water was most severely felt during the evening, and Mr. Braidwood was heard to remark, "If we had had a sufficient supply of water, we should not have had half so bad a fire."

The reflection of the flames was seen from every part of the metropolis, and for many miles in every direction. The neighbourhood was crowded with spectators for several hours, and all the metropolitan bridges from Westminster to London-bridge were thronged with persons anxiously watching the progress of the fire.

Respecting the amount of insurance effected on the property, the following has been ascertained:—

LIST OF INSURANCES.

On building A, burnt down: Sun office, £2500; Union, £2500; Imperial, £2000. On goods in ditto: Kent, £8000; Phœnix, £5000; Royal Exchange, £10,000.

On building B, burnt down: Sun office, £2500; Union, £2500. On goods in ditto: Guardian, £4000. Imperial, £1000; Royal Exchange, £6000.

On building C, building damaged: Sun office, £2000; Union, £2500. On goods in ditto: Royal Exchange, £3000; Sun, £10,000.

On building D, burnt down: Sun office, £2500; Union, £2000. On goods in ditto: Guardian, £10,000; Monarch, £3000; Phœnix, £4000; Royal Exchange, £10,000.

Total, £109,500.

There are various others on provisions and sundries, which have not been ascertained by the office.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The report sent in by the Commission appointed by Sir G. Grey to inquire into the qualities of the present water supply, and of the proposed sources, has been published this week. The questions involved in their research appear as follows:—

What is the chemical quality of the various wat rs which are now supplied to the metropolis?

What is the chemical quality of the water derived from the sources whence the Board of Health proposed to supply the metropolis?

What is the chemical quality of the water proposed to be supplied from Watford?

Whether, if the quality of the water now supplied be objectionable, any remedy can be supplied by filtration, or otherwise, without abandoning the present sources of supply?

Whether, if soft water were to be obtained in sufficient quantity for the supply of the metropolis, the expense of substituting it for the present supply, the loss of such water under the present system of distribution, and if so, whether available means may be found of obviating it?

What are the properties to be predicated in the water selected for the supply of the metropolis?

With reference to the first question, the report states that of our daily supply of nearly 46 million gallons of water, 20 millions are taken from the Thames and 26 millions from other sources. The four companies which derive their water from other sources are the New River, the East London, the Kent, and the Hampstead. The distance of the Thames water ranges from 14 degrees (Clark's scale) to 15. The New River and East London companies have water of about the same degrees of hardness; the hardness of the Hampstead Company's water is 12 degrees, and of the Kent, 15.

The Commissioners are of opinion that "it may safely be stated that no sufficient grounds exist for believing that the present supply of the water supplied to London are injurious to health." With regard to the source whence the Board of Health would derive the water supply, it is stated that the average hardness of the water would be 4 degrees, or one-seventh softer. It does not appear that the supply would be nearly sufficient from this source.

In reference to the Watford water supply, we find it stated that "The proposals of the London (Watford) Water Company extend only to a daily supply of about 8,000,000 gallons. But the area of the gathering ground at Watford, which reaches the lower fissures of the chalk hills, embraces more than 1900 square miles, and is estimated by Mr. Hemersham, the engineer of the company, as equal to a daily supply of 468,000,000 gallons; the quantity of water which it has been observed to be reduced from 17 8 to 14 degrees of hardness. Some of it, by being exposed in a shallow glass basin for eight days, was reduced to 8½ degrees. Another specimen of the water was, by being merely heated to the boiling point, reduced from 18 to 12 degrees of hardness; five minutes' boiling brought it down to 9½ degrees; an hour's boiling reduced the hardness in the chalk formations are and London there are ample stores of water which can, by boiling on Dr. Clark's process, be reduced to a very low degree of hardness, and which, being brought from a considerable depth, will be free from the organic admixtures and equable in its temperature.

As regards the last question, they say—"The properties which we would esteem of the most value in water to be supplied to the inhabitants are—1. Freedom from unfavourable organic matter. 2. Freedom from constant or even occasional discoloration by clay and vegetable matter, with perfect brightness and colourlessness. 3. Softness. 4. Coolness."

The tenor of the Commissioners' recommendation is to make use of the Watford supply, as the most abundant and wholesome.

From the annual account presented to Parliament of the importations from abroad, of wine, spirits, &c., for the year ended 5th Jan., 1851, 9,304,3.2 gallons of wine were imported. Upon 6,654,6.7 gallons duty had been paid; 1,745,718 gallons had been exported as merchandise, and 6,437,292 gallons had been retained for home consumption, after deducting the amount exported subsequently to the payment of duty. The wine retained for home consumption was principally Portuguese and Spanish, 2,814,979 gallons having been retained from the import of the former, and 2,469,034 gallons from those of the latter. The quantity of French wine retained was 429,096 gallons; of Cape wine, 246,132 gallons; of Madeira 70,360 gallons; of Rhenish, 5,668 gallons; of Canary, 19,586; of Tayal, 245 gallons; and of Sicilian and other wines, 424,056 gallons.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of all political excitement, both at home and on the Continent, added to the usual quietness that exists just previous to the termination of the year, has had the customary effect upon public securities. There is still the same absence of animation in the Market that characterised the preceding week. Consols opened on Monday at 96¾ for the July Account, at which they did not fluctuate a fraction until Thursday, when an improvement of ¼ per cent was registered. In the Unfunded Debt business has been on the most limited scale. Bank Stock, however, advanced ¼ per cent on Thursday, in consequence of an extensive purchase reported. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been moderately dealt in on behalf of the public; in India Bonds there have been scarce y any transactions. When business closed for the week the market appeared tolerably firm, at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 212¾; Reduced, 97¼; New 3 per Cent Anns, 98¾. Long Anns. to expire Jan. 1860, 7¾; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 7⅝. India Bonds, £1000, 54 p. Consols for Account, 97; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 46 p.; Ditto, £500, 46 p.; Small, 46 p.

In the foreign bonus business has been more than usually limited, prices generally fluctuating only to a fractional extent. Spanish Actives on Thursday improved, in consequence of offering to find money for liquidation in the Madrid news. Russian, Buenos Ayres, Chilian, and Dutch Bonds are all firm, with an advancing tendency. Mexican mediums is firm, without much appearance of improvement. Portuguese is rather lower than last week. At the close of the week absence of business made a dull market; the last prices being, for Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent., New 1829 and 1839, 87; Buenos Ayres Bonds 6 per Cent., 84½; Chilian Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent, 104; Mexican, Five per Cent., Ex. Jan. Coupons, 34; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., Deferred, 41¾; Portuguese, Four per Cent., New 1829 and 1838, 47; Russian Bonds, 1822, Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., Stieglitz, First Cent., 1840, 2½; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; French [illegible] per Cent., 98½; Exchange, 25 5s.; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 94¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 62; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 101¼; Spanish Actives, 27¾; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Ditto, Deferred, 15¾; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 47; Prussian, Four per Cent., 101¼; Russian, Five per Cent., 109¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 101¼; Swedish, Four per Cent., 99¾; Turkish, Six per Cent., 92; Ditto, Four per Cent., 70; Venezuela, Three per Cent., 21¾.

The Railway Market continues to gradually decline under the pressure of constant sales, which, being generally of small amounts, is a tolerable proof that it is the result of speculation on the part of the public, who have now grown alarmed. The Lancaster takings, it will be observed, continues, but with a slight reduction, the Leeds-upon-Aire. Closing rates were:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 1½; Brighton and Dover, 7¾; Caledonian, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 1½; Eastern Counties, ½; East Lancashire, 14; Great Northern, 1½; Great Western, 1½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 1½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, Three-quarter Shares, 1½; Great Western (Bristol and Exeter), 1½; Great Western (Wilts, Berks, and Hants), 5½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Quarter, 1¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, Half, 1¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, Three-quarters, 1¾; London and Blackwall, 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 3¾; London and North-Western, 1½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, Three-quarter Shares, 1½; London and South-Western, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 1½; Midland, 4½; Ditto, Half, 1½; Newcastle and Berwick, 1½; North British, 1½; North-Eastern (Leeds), 1½; North-Eastern (York), 1½; North Staffordshire, 1½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 1½; Ditto, Halves, 2½; South Devon, 1½; South Wales, 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1½; Ditto, Quarters, 1¾; Ditto, Q.N.S., Purchase, 5½; York and North Midland, 2½; Ditto, Quarters, 1¾.

LOANS TO BE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Preston and Wyre, 43

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 10½; Great Northern, 15½; North British, 6¾; York and North Midland, 2½ (Scrip, Purchase).

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 9¾; Luxembourg (£10 p id), 2¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 10¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; Tours and Nantes, 6¾ x d.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week a arrival of English wheat up to our Market coastwise and by land carriage has been on a very moderate scale. For a limits the demand has ruled sently, and in some instances the quotations seem to be obtained in a pretty free manner. Fine qualities have moved off freely at full rates, but the middling and inferior parts of barley from abroad have met a very slow sale, at barely late currency. There has been a limited inquiry for malting, and fine foreign parcels have given way 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, and Indian corn are unaltered. Rather extensive importations of foreign wheat, flour, and barley have taken place in the course of the week.

English Wheat.—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 42s to 44s; Northumberland and Scotch, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire and Irish, 41s to 43s; Foreign, Dantzig red wheat, 40s to —s; white, —s to —s, barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Average duty, 10s 6d per barrel.

Flour.—Town-made, 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s to 38s per sack.

The Seed Market.—The demand for linseed continues in a very inactive state, but we have no change to notice in the value.

Linseed.—The value of white seed is unchanged, 46s to 51s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s per qr.

Rapeseed.—The value of this seed is unchanged, 36s to 38s per last.

Coleseed.—Fine foreign is worth 40s per last.

Cakes.—Linseed, 10 per ton.

Hempseed.—Fine Dutch, 36s per quarter.

Canary.—Fine, 50s per quarter.

Clover.—Red, 30s to 40s; white, 30s to 40s per cwt.

Tares.—Winter, 6s per bushel.

Rapecake.—Foreign, £6 per ton.

Linseed Cakes.—Thick English, £10 10s per ton.

Coriander.—Fine, 20s per cwt.

Turnip.—Fine round, 6s per bushel.

Carraway.—Fine, 40s per cwt.

Mustard.—Brown, 6s per bushel; white, 6s per bushel.

Tares.—Winter, 6s per bushel.

Canary.—Fine, 50s per quarter.

Hempseed.—Fine Dutch, 36s per quarter.

Linseed Cakes.—Thick English, £10 10s per ton.

Rapecake.—Foreign, £6 per ton.

Coleseed.—Fine foreign is worth 40s per last.

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BIRMINGHAM AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE FETE CHAMPETRE, AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

pared for presentation to Prince Albert, the Royal Commissioners, and the Executive Committee. The noble Earl having assented, the senior clerk of the firm stepped forward and read a congratulatory address; in accepting which, Lord Granville expressed his gratification at the spectacle of good feeling and mutual confidence between employer and employed which he then witnessed, and praised Mr. Winfield for the attention which he paid to the comfort and intellectual improvement of his people. He concluded by assuring them that it would be exceedingly agreeable to the Royal Commission to receive from the hands engaged in one of the largest establishments in Birmingham, a spontaneous address by one of their body, who had, he understood, been twenty-five years in the employ of the firm.

Of the other manufactories thrown open to inspection, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were all surveyed with great interest, according as the taste of each stranger and the limit of time allowed him led him to visit the one or the other. Shortly after three o'clock, in compliance with the programme, a *fête champêtre* took place at the Botanic Gardens, the walks and grounds of which were thronged with the inhabitants of the town. Under a large tent upwards of 500 ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant cold collation, which was presided over in a very hospitable style by Mr. Lucy, the Mayor.

At the close of the repast, the Mayor gave "The Health of the Queen," and "The Health of Prince Albert," which were enthusiastically received.

The Mayor then proposed "The Royal Commission," coupling with it the name of Lord Granville. The toast having been duly responded to,

Earl Granville returned thanks on behalf of the Royal Commission, and regretted that the quantity of business to be transacted in London prevented a fuller number of the body from enjoying the festivities of the occasion. His Lordship then reviewed the important position of Birmingham in the constructive history of the Crystal Palace

The Mayor then gave as a toast, "The Foreign Commissioners," which was responded to by M. Viebahn.

The next toast proposed was "The Foreign Jurors," and was acknowledged in eloquent terms by the Baron Dupin.

The Mayor then proposed "The healths of the Executive Committee." No body of men so small in number had ever exerted themselves more ably or more successfully in a great undertaking than they had done, and the local committee of Birmingham would support him in that view. The Executive Committee merited their hearty thanks, and he therefore gave the toast coupled with the name of Mr. Cole.

Mr. Cole briefly returned thanks. If they had any merit in carrying out the wishes of their masters the Commissioners, it had been by not doing rather than doing—by leaving every person who was interested to accomplish his work for himself—therefore, instead of an executive they should rather be called a non-executive. He hoped that in another ten years they might have another Exhibition, and, if it was not a selfish wish, that it might embrace another party to Birmingham as agreeable as that which he now had the honour to address.

The "Health of the Mayor," and a final toast to "the ladies" concluded the proceedings at the *fête champêtre*; after which a *soirée* was held in the Town-hall, rendered more attractive than such entertainments usually are by a performance on the celebrated organ.

After a day most pleasantly spent, the large party of native and foreign guests returned by special train to town, which they reached in safety at a late hour.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA-PARK.—FIRST STONE LAID ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851. [GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

WE this day commence a series of Portraits, with brief memoirs of the Commissioners and other distinguished officers appointed to superintend the carrying out of the vast design of the Great Exhibition. In these characteristic sketches, we can merely glance at the attainments which qualify the several individuals for the offices which they fill with such advantage to the Great Exhibition, and honour to themselves. We commence with the Royal President of her Majesty's Commissioners,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., F.R.S.

IN one of the German sections of the Exhibition is to be seen a curious model scene, raised on a circular mound, planted with fir-trees. In a nest amongst a group of hills stands a country mansion, with something of the appearance of a church. On the lawn in front are groups of peasants feasting, dancing round a May-pole, and enjoying sundry sights and games. It is a rural, festive, happy scene, and represents faithfully the castle of Rosenau and the festivities in celebration of Prince Albert's birth-day.

His education, like his birth-place, had more of substantial reality in it than of the usual glitter of Royalty. He was trained, not for luxurious idleness—not apart from, but as a part of the people.

The natural bent of his mind, as well as early instruction, led him in the direction of the physical sciences, natural history, and the fine arts; and there still exists a very complete cabinet of natural history entirely collected and arranged by his brother and himself. In these studies of his youth, carried on under some of the most eminent professors of the German Universities he acquired that extensive acquaintance with the productions of nature, that intimate knowledge of the laws of mechanics, and that general acquaintance with the various chemical and mechanical processes of manufacture, which enabled him to lay, with so much precision and judgment, the foundation of that threefold classification under which the industrial products of the civilised world are to be seen arranged in the Crystal Palace: and it was his early pursuit of the beautiful which induced him to add to those rougher products of nature and mechanical arts, the fourth division of sculpture, holding an appropriate place as the most perfect of all art workmanship, that by which man takes stone, or wood, or bronze, and, from the rude mass, chisels and moulds forth the form of his ideal.

In pursuit of his early predilection, his Royal Highness, very soon after his arrival in England, accepted the office of President of the Society of Arts, which, founded nearly a century since, "for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and science, had well nigh forfeited its claim to the title. Under the presidency, however, of the Prince, it was early found that the old field was still open to the society; arts, manufactures, and science were still capable of encouragement. New vigor was infused into the society—young and energetic men joined its council—a new charter was obtained—new rules established—exhibitions of arts and manufactures opened—prizes awarded—and producers and the public brought nearer to and more interested in each other. When the way at length appeared to have been sufficiently prepared, on the 30th of June, 1849, his Royal Highness summoned to Buckingham Palace those members of the Society of Arts with whom he had been in the habit of communicating upon this subject, and announced to them his views as to the formation of a Great Exhibition of works of industry and art, to take place in London in 1851; and at the first meetings his Royal Highness himself brought forward the four great divisions of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, and plastic art, upon which the Exhibition has been actually carried out; and on the same occasion also pointed out "the vacant ground in Hyde Park, near Rotten-row, the very site on which the Palace of Industry now stands, as affording advantages for this purpose which few other places would be found to possess;" and at the first meeting, his Royal Highness expressed the opinion on which it was happily resolved to act, "that, as machinery, science, and taste are of no country, but belong as a whole to the civilised world," the Exhibition should be a cordial invitation to all members of

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LLOYD, F.R.S., SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

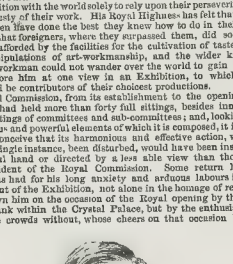
the industrial world, to show side by side, in friendly, peaceful rivalry, the utmost products of their art and skill. And then and there also, it was settled that the best mode of working out this great idea would be by a Royal commission, with his Royal Highness at its head, and the details, as to the subscriptions on a large scale, and the cooperation of the Society of Arts, were also then agreed upon.

From the date of this meeting, the plans of the Exhibition, and all the preliminary arrangements, were carried on by the Prince himself, with the aid of "those members of the Society of Arts who had been most active in originating and preparing for the execution of his plans"—Henry Cole, Francis Fuller, J. Scott Russell—until Friday, the 11th of January, when the Royal Commission held its first meeting at the Palace at Westminster, and his Royal Highness took his seat at the head of the large and powerful Commission.

The Commissioners found, at this first sitting, that the Prince had not only matured the plan six months previously, but had actually set to work upon it. He met them to explain not merely an idea, but to detail the opinions of the great manufacturing districts of this and foreign countries upon the project. He had sent forth agents into all the great towns. There was no rude scheme before the body of influential men commissioned for its execution—they were not asked to risk their reputation on a doubtful event. The Prince had already launched the plan, and made sure that it would float upon public opinion. Nor was this all: he had provided the financial arrangements for carrying out the undertaking, and had constituted an Executive, which the Royal Commission at once adopted. One of the first results of the Royal Commission is to be found in the published statement, dated February 21st, 1850, in which the original classification was extended to the most minute detail, and a practical and scientific epitome given, in a classified list of the whole of the objects of the Exhibition, almost as minute and much more systematic than that presented in the actual Catalogue. The issue of this document was also the idea of his Royal Highness, and for its completion he called around him the men most eminent of the several departments of science and practical art, and laboured with them himself as they each worked upon their several branches. In short, this document, as the Prince foresaw, has proved of the utmost importance. The Exhibition is no mere random collection of materials, manufactures, and manufacturing appliances, but a systematically classified collection, wonderfully minute in its details, connected in its branches, complete as a whole.

His Royal Highness has, throughout, been, of all the Commissioners, one of the most hard-working and constant in his attendances. From the first, in short, his heart has been thoroughly in the Exhibition; he has looked to it not alone as a show of the materials and fruits of industry, but as full of the elements of good-will and peace amongst nations, as tending, to obliterate the bitter memories of the past, and to establish on the firm footing of their common interest the brotherhood of all mankind. He has also looked to it as a great school for the education of British artizans, who have hitherto had so few aids to instruction and have been left in their competition with the world solely to rely upon their perseveringlabour and the honesty of their work. His Royal Highness has felt that the English workmen have done the best they knew how to do in their several crafts; and that foreigners, where they surpassed them, did so from the advantages afforded by the facilities for the cultivation of taste and the minute manipulations of art-workmanship, and the wider knowledge which the workman could not wander over the world to gain might be brought before him at one view in an Exhibition, to which all the world should be contributors of their choicest productions.

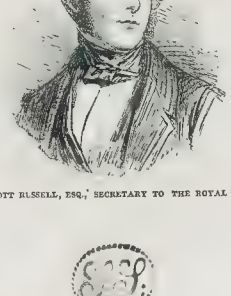
The Royal Commission, from its establishment to the opening of the Exhibition, had held more than forty full sittings, besides innumerable smaller meetings of committees and sub-committees; and, looking at the heterogeneous and powerful elements of which it is composed, it is scarcely possible to conceive that its harmonious and effective action, which has never, in a single instance, been disturbed, would have been insured by a less powerful hand or directed by a less able view than those of the actual President of the Royal Commission. Some return his Royal Highness has had for his long anxiety and arduous labours in the accomplishment of the Exhibition, not alone in the homage of respect and esteem shown him on the occasion of the Royal opening by the persons of higher rank within the Crystal Palace, but by the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds without, whose cheers on that occasion but spoke



DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S., SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

the universal feeling of affection of all classes, that the Prince has shown a real interest in the people, has produced a great occasion for teaching the idle portion of the world the true greatness of those who work, and has gained a hold upon the affections of the masses of the people that will never be forgotten.

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D.; and second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, by his first wife, Dorothea Louise, Princess of Saxe Gotha, born at Rosenau, 26th August, 1819, studied for two years with Professor Quetelet, the famous astronomer, of Brussels, and then went to the University of Bonn; was naturalised in England by the 3rd Vict., c. 1 and 2, on the 6th of February, 1840, received the title of Royal Highness; on the 7th was empowered to quarter the Royal arms; on the 8th was commissioned as Field-Marshal, and on the 10th married her Majesty Queen Victoria; on the 4th of March, in the same year, was granted by Royal warrant precedence next after the Queen, and nominated a member of the Privy Council; on the 30th of April he received the commission of Colonel in the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Hussars. In April, 1841, he received the Order of the Golden Fleece; and in the same year was appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor-Park. On the 25th of April, 1842, he resigned the Commission in the 11th Hussars, and became Colonel of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, and about the same time was appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall. In the May of 1843 he was appointed Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and in the following month First and Principal Knight Grand Cross, and Acting Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park and St. James's, and High Steward of Plymouth; in September of the same year, Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company; on the 27th of February, 1847, he was elected Chancellor of the Univer-



JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

sity of Cambridge, and, on the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Robert Peel, was made an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

A Portrait of his Royal Highness has been engraved in No. 88 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LLOYD, F.R.S.,

MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, F.G.S., F.S.A., AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AT MAURITIUS, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, JOINTLY WITH DR. LYON PLAYFAIR.

JOHN AUGUSTUS LLOYD is of Welch extraction, the son of John Lloyd, Esq., of Lynn, in Norfolk, and Martha, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Oswestry. He was educated at the Rev. Dr. Chapmanny's, at Tooting, and afterwards at a private establishment at Winchester, where he imbibed his taste for natural philosophy, chemistry, and music. He left school with the intention of entering the army; and, after passing a year in Derbyshire, where he made a survey by way of amusement of a portion of the Wirksworth mines, he proceeded on a visit to his brother, who was then King's Counsel for St. Kitt's and the Virgin Islands, and is now Attorney-General at Dominica. After passing some time in the West Indies, relieving his idleness by amateur surveys, acquiring the Spanish and French languages, he visited almost all the foreign islands, more particularly the Danish and Spanish. Impressed with an uncomquerable desire to explore the Isthmus of Darien, he prevailed on his friend and patron, Governor Maxwell, to grant him leave to visit Venezuela, with the hope of seeing the great liberator of his country, General Bolivar, and obtaining from him permission to carry into effect his ardent wishes. Through the kind offices of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, at Caracoas, and with whom he resided, our young traveller was introduced to the friendly notice of the "Libertador," and afterwards to the "Prince of the Plains," the renowned General Paez.

Bolivar immediately adopted and employed him, and, as an officer of engineers in his service, Captain Lloyd followed his noble master's fortunes until his Excellency took up his permanent residence at Bogota, the ancient capital of Columbia, and resigned to the Government both his office of President and Commander-in-Chief.

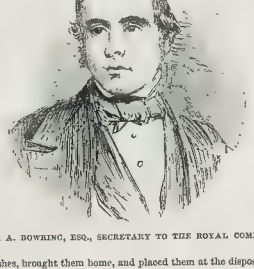
After passing some months in the city, the terrific earthquake of 1826 took place, which destroyed a great portion of the city and a great many of the inhabitants. Captain Lloyd's services were, by General Bolivar's wish made available, and he assisted in the measures for rescuing the wreck of their beautiful college from further destruction.

After this, falling under the displeasure of the Libertador for again asking to go to Panama, Lloyd was eventually taken into favour by his master, amply supplied from the observatory with scientific instruments, a staff of assistants, an old Spanish professor of mineralogy and a botanist, who were to accompany him in his expedition to the Isthmus.

Our adventurous traveller set out on his weary journey; but such was the horror entertained by every one of Panama, that, by the time Captain Lloyd had reached Carthagena, the worthy "cure" and his people, with the exception of the faithful Orinoko Indian servant, "Gambos," had all deserted him.

He arrived in Carthagena just in time to find himself one day shut out with his friend, General Montilla and his staff, from this turbulent and pestilent city, the government of which had been usurped by the brave but treacherous and savage General Padilla. As Montilla's aide-de-camp, Captain Lloyd entered the city during its greatest anarchy, with instructions from the Commandant-General to reassure the British inhabitants and the Consul, and promise them speedy relief. After being condemned to be shot the next day, Lloyd escaped with his life and a severe wound, and had the satisfaction to enter the city some time after at the head of 5000 or 6000 men, and Padilla was disgraced, and afterwards shot.

In the face of every difficulty, without money except such as was drawn from his own resources, and with the Governor-General of the province an enemy to Bolivar, he managed to obtain fifty men, and complete the surveys and levellings of the Isthmus of Panama, and by General Bol-



EDGAR A. BOWRING, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

var's wishes, brought them home, and placed them at the disposal of the English Government.

By desire of the late Sir George Murray, his papers were given to the Royal Society. Part were read and published by that body in 1830, and others by the Royal Geographical Society, in 1831; and after years' of subsequent exploring and surveys by other governments, this very line of junction, by railway, of the two oceans from Navy Bay, is now actually being completed by an American company.

After being employed jointly by the Admiralty and the Royal Society, in conducting the Thames Levelling Commission in 1831, he was appointed his Majesty's surveyor-general and civil engineer-in-chief at Mauritius, and sailed for that place early in the same year, where, led by his love of enterprise and exploration, he planned an expedition, and was the first man who ever ascended the Peter Botte Mountain there.

Having been encouraged by his Government, he commenced the construction of an astronomical observatory, which he founded, built, furnished, and maintained for several years—partly at the expense of Government, but at a very heavy loss to himself. Many of his observations are to be found in the archives of the Royal Society, from 1832 to 1839, and Sir John Herschell, with whom he corresponded, publis hed a most flattering eulogy on his exertions.

Previous to his departure on leave from Mauritius, he rendered the Government considerable service in turning up, mounting, and making available some of the old French guns at a moment of need; for which, amongst many other works, he received testimonials and thanks.

On leaving Mauritius he proceeded to Ceylon, and was on a visit at Kandy, and afterwards at Colombo, where he received the kindest hospitality from the governor, Lord Torrington.

Immediately after his arrival from the Red Sea he travelled with his

wife nearly to the Arctic Circle, in Norway, and he was treated with the greatest kindness by the King of Sweden and family, then at Christiania. After visiting the observatories there, at Altona and other places, he was arrested in his tour from Pomerania towards Russia, at Cracow, where the Cossack army were at the moment swarming from the plains of Austria. Passing near the Gallician territory and the Carpathian Mountains, he arrived at Vienna just in time to hear of the fall of Comorn, and to receive the kindest attention from our Minister, Lord Ponsonby.

Finally, after visiting the Tyrol and its beautiful capital, and searching out all the observatories he could, he returned by Munich and Paris to England, to enjoy a short repose

By the command of H.R.H. Prince Albert, he had the honour to be appointed Special Commissioner to assist and co-operate with Dr. Lyon Playfair. In that capacity he has visited some fifty or sixty works and manufactures, as the Emperor of the Celestials close to be sulky in the matter

He has the superintendence of the philosophical and scientific department of the Exhibition, and every hour of his time has been of late absorbed in perusing the official and illustrated catalogues, to every sheet of which, by the request of the Executive, must be attached his signature before it is submitted to the public

These labours over, he assists Dr. Lyon Playfair in attending such divisions of the British and foreign juries as come under the section of "Machinery" generally, including civil and military engineering and philosophy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd has, in the course of his career, published several papers: amongst others, his Memoir on the Isthmus of Panama, in 1830 and 1831; his Notes on the same, in 1850; and others on Madagascar, with a map, in 1849. He has contributed some papers also to the Reviews on his different voyages, for one of which he received the Telford medal

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd married, in 1826, Fanny Drummond, eldest daughter of Malcolm Macgregor, Esq., late of the 11th Regiment, and her Majesty's Consul at Panama, where he died.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd has three sons: his eldest is at Madras, in the East India Company's Artillery; the second waits for his commission, which the good Duke has kindly promised him; and his younger, Ernest, is a cadet, by the kindness of Lord Angleses, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

LYON PLAYFAIR, ESQ., PH.D., F.R.S., V.P.C.S.,

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER JOINTLY WITH COLONEL LLOYD

THE subject of our memoir, second son of Dr. George Playfair, Inspector-General of Hospitals in Bengal, was born in Bengal in the May of 1819; was sent to Scotland when about four years of age; educated at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire; here he remained until fifteen, and already took an interest in chemistry as a recreative study: from this university he went to Glasgow in 1834, where he studied medicine, and was a pupil in chemistry of Professor Graham, then professing at the Andersonian University of Glasgow; soon after, he was appointed one of his assistants. His chemical and medical studies were interrupted by bad health; and being ordered to proceed to a warm climate he returned to India towards the end of 1835, where he entered a large mercantile house, with the arrangement that he was to become a partner: in a few months, however, his health being completely re-established, his desire to continue the study of chemistry was so great, that he gave up his commercial prospects, and returned once more to England, where he found his friend, Thomas Graham, Professor in the London University, in a degree become assistant, and continued his medical studies at the same time, and being as yet but little entitled to confer Dr. Playfair went to Giessen in 1838, to prosecute the study of this important branch of the science, under the famous Liebig. Liebig was then devoting his attention to researches in agricultural chemistry, and shortly after the arrival of Mr. Playfair requested him to translate and introduce his works into England. Having translated the work on agriculture, which was dedicated to the British Association, he attended the meeting of that body at Glasgow, to which Liebig was deputed. Shortly afterwards, and in consequence of an acquaintance made at this meeting, he was offered and accepted the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe, at a very liberal salary. Having remained in this employment for two years, he removed, in 1843, to Edinburgh, as Professor to the Royal Institution and was at the same time appointed consulting chemist to the Highland Agricultural Society. At this period he was offered the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Toronto, for which Professor Faraday had been requested to make the nomination. On the point, however, of his acceptance of the office, he was requested to meet some scientific agriculturists at Drayton Manor; and, by the advice of the late Sir Robert Peel, declined the appointment, and accepted a seat on the commission then constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of the large towns and populous districts. On this commission he remained for two years, personally visiting several of the large manufacturing districts, and made detailed statistical reports on what he termed the physical and moral causes of disease in Lancashire." On the close of the commission he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Lecturer to the Museum of Practical Geology, and, during the life of that able statesman, was employed upon several Government commissions; amongst others, into the causes of the potatoe failure in Ireland, and the accidents in coal-mines

Dr. Playfair's connexion with the Great Exhibition was also at the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, who felt the necessity of having a person connected with manufactures to represent the manufacturing and mining interests, to the general arrangements that might seem [illegible] to the Council. Chairman of the Executive Committee.

One of his chief duties was to endeavour, within the brief time at disposal, so to arrange with producers, that there should be no blanks [illegible] productions, but that every branch of industry should be fairly represented, not merely individually, but in its connexion with other branches. With this view, an elaborate classification of [illegible] was drawn up by the Executive, which [illegible] him, with the assistance of skilful manufacturers, and which has been adopted as the basis of the arrangement of the goods in the Palace, and as forming the boundary-lines for the duties of the Commissioners.

At present, in connexion with the Exhibition, Dr. Playfair holds the appointment of Special Commissioner, in charge of the department of juries, the scheme for the constitution of which, and the appointment of the [illegible] was principally decided to. The juries are now in active operation, and, as said by Lord Granville at the recent dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, "formed a picture unparalleled in the world's history—men engaged in the difficult object of deciding upon the merits of the productions of all nations, and chemistry a dream from almost every country, all working together in a common object with as much harmony as partners in the same firm

Dr. Playfair married, in 1847, Miss Agnes, second daughter of James Okes, of Riddings House, near Alfreton, Derby, and has two children, one son and daughter.

Our portrait is from a daguerréotype by Claudet.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL, ESQ., F.R.S.S.

[illegible] Secretary, at the College of Surgeons, Mr. Scott Russell, Northcote-Road, [illegible] the Royal Commissioners, originally named by her Majesty in the commission issued on the 3rd of January, [illegible] has previously been one of the three original [illegible] Exhibition, who, under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had planned and organised the preliminary arrangements, during the six months preceding the above date, and at which [illegible] was then passed into the hands of the Commissioners and Mr. Cole; the other two original promoters then [illegible] Executive Committee, since which all three have rendered [illegible] in carrying on to its present success the work [illegible]

Mr. Scott Russell, the discoverer of the phenomenon in hydrodynamics known as the "great solitary wave of translation," has been long known as a man of science. He was born in the valley of the Clyde, in 1808, and is the eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, a Scotch clergyman, of the family of Russell, of Braidwood. Originally destined by his father for the Church, he received all the advantages of a university education and graduated with honour at the age of sixteen; but the bent of his mind towards practical mechanics had become so strongly developed, that it was soon evident he must be allowed to follow it; and his father with great judgment afforded him every opportunity of becoming a practical mechanic, by first permitting him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisting him to combine his studies in mechanics, physics, and the higher mathematics. In these he had early made such proficiency, that when Sir John Leslie, the distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died, at the commencement of the winter term, the young engineer was selected to supply, temporarily, the deficiency, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students, who attended in unusual numbers the prelections of one much younger than themselves. From this time his career as a practical engineer became quite decided. In the course of some years he succeeded to Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as manager of one of the largest concerns in Scotland, where he continued till he removed to London in 1844.

In the meanwhile the practical man had not forgotten his science, but turned to use in the advancement of his profession those doctrines of science of which the mechanical arts are the useful applications. He became a ship-builder, and was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies. In the course of these investigations, he discovered certain new laws, and, as a practical engineer of the well-known ship-building firm of Robinson and Russell, established the existence of the phenomenon now called the wave of translation, and invented a new form for ships, which possesses the quality of least resistance, and on which he has founded the system of naval construction, now generally known as the "wave" system. The effect of this system, which he introduced into practice about 1835, has been such, that the steam-vessels built on it have risen from the former usual rate of ten miles an hour to the present high velocities of 15, 16, and 17 miles an hour. The memoir, containing some of these discoveries, was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1837, and obtained for the author the large gold medal, which that society awards biennially for the most important communication made to them during that period; and the memoir was soon after reprinted in Paris. He was also elected a fellow of that society, and immediately placed upon the Council. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He has been for many years an active member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, where he usually occupies the position of vice-president in the section of mechanics. In 1847, Mr. Russell, in connexion with the late Sir John Robinson, he carried on a series of experiments on waves, which are to be found printed in their "Transactions"

It was as an active member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, that Mr. Scott Russell first became known to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Royal Commission, and engaged in the efforts which ultimately led to the establishment of the Great Exhibition. For several years he acted as secretary to the Society of Arts, and held a member of council. In 1837 he married Harriette, second daughter of Sir Daniel Tyler Gooch, Bart., and of the Lady Harriett, daughter of the first Earl of Cloncurry; and has a family of two sons and three daughters.

EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING, ESQ., ACTING SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION

MR. BOWRING, fourth son of Dr. Bowring (late M.P. for Bolton, which he represented from 1841 to 1848, having previously, for several years, represented the Kilmarnock Burghs, and now H.B.M. Consul at Canton), was born at Hackney, in May, 1826; was sent first to a private school at the same place, and afterwards to the school of the London University, and in 1840 to University College, where he was a distinguished student, obtaining several prizes and first-class honours both in classics and mathematics. In 1841 he was appointed to the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade by the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

On the return to power of the Whig Government in 1846, the Earl of Clarendon became President of the Board of Trade, and appointed Mr. Bowring his private secretary, which appointment he continued to hold until Lord Clarendon, in the summer of 1847, went to Ireland as Viceroy. On the resignation, early in 1848, of Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Macaulay, and the acceptance by Earl Granville of the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bowring with that of Paymaster-General, he appointed Mr. Bowring his private secretary, which office he still continues to hold, in conjunction with those of private secretary and Statistical Clerk to the Board of Trade.

Since the first few weeks after the issue of the Royal Commission he has acted as one of the Secretaries, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Scott Russell, and also as secretary to that most important of all the sub-committees of the Commission, the Finance Committee.

In 1850, a pamphlet, published anonymously at Parker's, entitled "Free Trade and its Reputed Sophisms; being a Reply to the 'Sophisms of Free Trade Examined,' by a Barrister," was generally attributed to have been the joint production of Lord Hobart and Mr. Bowring. Within the last few weeks the latter has published the poems of Schiller, complete, including all his early suppressed pieces, attempted in English.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.

AN interesting and instructive summary of the returns gathered under the Census Act, on March 31st, of the number of the people in Great Britain, was published by authority, and inserted in our Journal of Saturday last.

The [illegible] census, from which the basis of all statistics, and of all reasoning on the progress of society, demands from us some general explanations. We will first express our satisfaction that the arrangements for collecting the information have been so far improved, that the summary has now been prepared in the space of ten weeks.

The number of enumerators employed was 40,000, and each one was required to see [illegible] considerable number of important particulars was supplied. On the night of the last of March, the papers were prepared and filled up by the householders, and on the 8th of April the enumerators had to transmit all these documents, schedules, and summaries, to the local registrars. The information [illegible] Registrar-General's office was passed on to the superintendent registrars, by whom it was forwarded to the office of the Registrar-General by the 31st of May. In fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, from that time, all the information collected, spread through 6,000,000 printed papers, weighing nearly forty tons, was epitomised and published. It required a year to prepare and publish the results of the Census of 1831, and four months to prepare and publish those of 1841. We are improving, therefore, in administrative ability, as compared with our former proficiency. In France, a whole year has been employed to make known the Census of only five years. In the United States the same period has been required for publishing the returns of a decennial survey: those of 1850 are just made known. We may infer, therefore, that England stands higher in some branches of administrative efficiency than either of those two states.

This, however, is a trifling gratification, compared with that derived from the fact, that the population of Great Britain has increased in ten years, from 18,659 981 in 1841, to 20,919,381 in 1851, or about 12 10 per cent. The females have increased more than the males, or at the rate of 12 25, while the males have only increased at the rate of 11 91.

The obvious reason of this difference, as there are generally more males born than females, is the greater mortality of males, by accidents at sea, in coal pits, and in other hazardous and destructive occupations, which much more than counterbalance the [illegible] which takes place in the proportions of the sexes in London.

Of course, the town population has increased much more than that of rural districts, if the latter have increased at all. The increase of the population of London is given, and it has risen from 1,948,369 in 1841, to 2,363,141 in 1851, or 21 33 per cent, nearly double the average of the whole increase

We are informed by the *Liverpool Mercury*, that the increase of the population of that town has been at the rate of 50 per cent. In other towns, such as Gateshead and Manchester, the increase has also been very great. It is, in fact, so much above the average, that we are inclined to suppose that the rural population must have positive y decreased

An example of such a decrease is found in Scotland. For the last few [illegible] there [illegible] almost as much from emigration as from the excess of births over deaths. The increase of population in Scotland has been much slower than in England, only 9 55 per cent. In Scotland, that part of the rural population which inhabits the Highlands has probably declined in numbers like the Irish. This is also an illustration of the general fact, of which the slow increase of the liberated African in the United States is another illustration, that an inferior race of men can only be sustained in conjunction with a superior race, by being taken under its especial care.

The general increase of the people, notwithstanding a continual emigration from Great Britain of about 43,000 per annum during the last ten years, and the increase of the town population—the most skilful, the most intelligent, and we will venture, rather in opposition to an opinion that was prevalent, to assert, the most respectable and the most virtuous—assures of the continual progress and continual improvement of society. This view is at least agreeable, for it is plain that the rural population cannot increase in the same proportion as the town population, because, as agrion tural skill increases, a less number of persons are required to provide food for society, and employment in the rural districts is diminished. On the increase of the town population, therefore, must statesmen rely for the future growth and strength of the State, and on that population must they adapt their measures. The continued increase of the town population is a new synonymous with national power and nations prosperity.

It is remarked, however, that the increase in the last decennial period has not been so great as the increase in the previous decennial periods, as follows:—

Population	Increase per Cent.	Population	Increase per Cent.
1801 10,942,646		1831 [illegible]	14 91
11 12,596,802	15 11	1841 [illegible]	13 49
1821 14,391,631	14 19	1851 20,919,381	12 11

All other causes for the increase or decrease of population are trifling, compared with the amount of food obtainable. It may be inferred, therefore, that the restrictions on the supply of food, which have been abolished in this decennial period, had begun at this commencement to tell very seriously on the increase of the population, producing all those miseries which are the consequence of slow depending starvation. It will be recollected, in fact, that the new taxes levied by the Whigs in 1840 failed to produce the revenue, and they were turned out in 1841 by the general dissatisfaction, leaving behind them a large deficiency. "The wide interval," says Mr. Rowe, in his work on prices, "from the summer of 1838 to that of 1842, must be characterised as a period of dearth," and of course, a period of suffering and decay and dawn of all improved prospect commenced with 1842, and all that time the pressure on the population was excessive.

With the return of a better time, Sir Robert Peel, deeply conversant that our [illegible] depended on the growth of the people in fairly [illegible] happy hours, or more, or less, of sunshine and rain. May did not, though the harvests improved, immediately relieve the distress, and it was not till 1845 that the prosperity began which, with one exception, except in 1847, when it was only temporarily though severely interrupted by the great railway and commercial failures. Thus in the early part of the ten years the people were suffering, and only increased slowly, or actually began to decrease.

Of their prosperity, particularly as far as the increase of population is concerned, there is no better test than the number of marriages; and we are told by the Registrar-General, in his quarterly return for the summer of 1851, "The marriages were 34,425 in the quarter ending March 31, 1850: the marriages in the corresponding quarter of 1847-48-49, were 37,480, 38,298, 39,470. The number of marriages in the first quarter of 1850 was only exceeded in the seven corresponding quarters of 1839-49, and the proportion of marriages to population on a higher in the first quarter of 1850 than in any corresponding quarter since 1839, *except the March quarter of 1845-46, when the labouring classes were in full employment*." Again, he says in his return for the end of last year, that the proportion of marriages was greater in the summer months of 1850 than it had been in the same season in any year since the registration commenced. He further states, and gives numbers to prove the statement, that marriages were almost stationary from 1838 to 1844, and that all the increase in marriages in the decennial period has been since 1844. From his statements we learn two very important facts, viz. that marriages became comparatively very numerous in 1845-46, and from that time continued to be numerous till the very latest returns. The births in all the years subsequent to 1845-46 corresponded with the increase of marriages. We have previously seen that in the earlier part of the ten years the people were in a condition of comparative distress, and the marriages in that period were proportionably few. The prosperity, then, and chief increase of the population in the ten years centre in the last half

In the same time, we know that great quantities of food have been imported in the latter part of the ten years. The greatest quantity of wheat and flour ever imported before their commencement was in the two years 1844-45, 3,343,[illegible] qrs.; while, in 1846-47, the quantity was 9,686,218 qrs., exclusive of other kinds of grain, which were imported in the two years to the extent of 10,000,000 qrs. From the great quantities of food continually imported since 1847, and from the great increase in the number of marriages which began in 1845-46, from the comparative prosperity of the people in the last half of the ten years, and from their comparative distress in the first half, we may safely come to the conclusion that the population has not been equally spread over the whole ten years, but has been much greater in the last than in the first half of the term.

This discrimination is of essential importance. If the increase have been nearly equal in every year, then is the lessening rate of increase in the ten years a proof that as time is economised the numbers increase less in proportion, but if the increase were small in the first six years and larger in the last half, then may we hope that the facilities to increase are undiminished, or even augmented, and that we begin the first year of the present decade with a prospect of the population increasing in it at a more rapid rate than in the period just elapsed

The present supplies of food are as ample as the world, there is no other limit to the growth and prosperity of England.

The discrimination is of importance, too, in a more enlarged view. One of the great objects of society is the increase of population in an accelerating ratio in proportion as it grows older and more numerous. There is in all history and in her own well authenticated increase of population as has taken place in the United States where the people have enjoyed independent force. It was as follows: —1790, 3,929,827; 1800, 5,306,325; 1810, 7,239,814; 1820, 9,638,131; 1830, 12,866,993; 1840, 17,063 353; 1850, 23,267,498. In the same period the population of England increased more than in any corresponding period of its history. As the world grows old, therefore, people increase faster; and there is so much waste and unoccupied land yet, that it is rather to be described as an untenanted world than as a thickly over-covered. Much remains, therefore, to be done, and [illegible] is, therefore, the increase of our population have been chiefly in the latter part of the period, especially since the restrictions on the supply of food were removed, we have reason to conclude that it is on an equation to the rule of population increasing in an accelerating ratio; and the statement remains true, that the increase of population is naturally more rapid when not impeded by unjust legislation, of knowledge and skill increase, and as the world grows older.

Another point mentioned in the returns worthy of notice is, that the number of inhabited houses is 37,926 less in 1851 than in 1841. At the same time, the number of inhabited houses in 1851, in England and Wales (3,276,975), has not kept quite pace with the increase of the people. We cannot, however, suppose that the demands made by the cry for increased accommodation have been wholly fruitless; and we are inclined to hope that the apparent deficiency in the number of houses may be explained in part by a larger and better class of buildings having been appropriated to the use of the poor, and by the practice of describing as one houses large and roomy buildings which give a comfortable accommodation to many small families.

FINE ARTS.

THE AMATEUR GALLERY

A very instructive and pleasing exhibition of drawings and sketches, by amateur English artists, has just been opened at 121, Pall-Mall, over against Her Majesty's Opera-house. The principal exhibitors are Lady Ashton, a Cadogan, Lady Theresa Cadogan, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hartley, Lady Hamilton, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Major-General Sir William Herries, Mr. Munro, of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, Mr. Auldjo, of Noe-House, Kensington; and Lieutenant-Colonel Auldjo.

The collection has been brought together, we are told, in "a hope that those who have not already introduced the art into their own homes—have slighted it as a part of education, and [illegible] may be induced to do so." Here, indeed, is a good example, and one which, if followed, would, *to what a succession of wise and good purposes it may be carried by taste, well-directed study and perseverance!*

Some of the sketches are made in Australia, in both the Old and New Water Colour Societies [illegible] may learn a great deal from this Exhibition. How charming, for instance, is No. 129, "The Italian Mother," by Miss Baker—a drawing quite in the style of Cox and Perry. No. 135, by Mr. Auldjo, is a faithful and clever representation of John Knox's House at Edinburgh (136). The ladies, as might be expected, excel in this pleasing branch of the fine arts. Miss Blake carrying away the palm at present from all competitors. Much disappointment, let us add, has been felt by collectors, that many of the drawings or sketches are for sale.

LAKE SCENERY OF ENGLAND.

Mr. J. B. Pyne, called by many, and not improperly, as far as merit is concerned, "our modern Turner," is exhibiting a series of twenty-five pictures at the gallery of Messrs. Graves, in Pall-mall—of the Lake Scenery of England. The whole twenty-five pictures have been painted within the last three years; and, in point of beauty and artistic beauty, under the [illegible] greatest sweetest scenery of our island. Mr. Pyne is a great master of perspective, of distant and of light and air effects. He loves nature too well, to exaggerate, and has an eye fully alive to the most beautiful combinations of hills and streams, and clouds and rocks. If he has any serious defect, it is, at times, a certain thinness of colour. He does not seem to feel that he can pass upon his canvas. You this defect is at other times allied to a beauty. He gets transparency by it, and often obtains additional distance from its use. The pictures are to be engraved, and should be seen, as one of the artistic treats of the present season

* We take the opportunity of stating that the number of marriages in the year 1850, when it first came to hand, was stated to be 300,000, and that the number of births was stated to be 600,000. In the last decennial period there has been a slower rate than is stated by the return. It will, however, be seen that the present returns was taken on the 31 of March, while that of 1847 days, or somewhat more than [illegible] of the whole number. If very nearly 40,000, and 1 to add to the 300,000, given as the population for June 1851

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

BEGINS WITH ADVICE, BUT ENDS WITH HALFPENCE.

CHAPTER X.

WHEN it is said that "the London season is over," it is generally understood that the Opera is closed; that no one of fashion would think of being seen in Kensington Gardens, and that grouse shooting has begun Henceforth, to be discovered in Regent-street is a thing to tremble at, for it will imply that you are too poor to visit Boulogne. The shutters will be closed in all drawing-rooms worth dancing in, and blinds will be papered in all parlours worth dining in. The Rhine Navigation Company has begun to advertise, and long accounts of magnificent hotels and wonderfully healthy watering-places, flock into the papers. Noblemen have started for their shooting-boxes, or will soon be *en route* for one of the German towns ending in "heim," "berg," or "baden." Mountebine are being cultivated expressly for Continental use; yellow slippers and straw hats sell well at Margate, and the grouse shanger is engaged for Gravesend.

At the West End this is always understood to be the way that "the London season" is over. But in the more populous parts of the town it is quite different. There it implies that work will be scarce, and food scarcer still. Those that have been able to earn a living all the week make their hoardings last them for three meals at least. Those whose gains have been so small as to leave the future unprovided for, must shift as best they can. The woman on the street is a thing to boast of, and implies that the lounge is rich enough to keep out of the workhouse. Down the courts and alleys many of the windows will have a bing "To Let" painted in them. Shirts, children, and women with bundles under their arms, or men and boys carrying the posts and limbs of old bedsteads, will be seen hurrying to the pawnbrokers. Parish officers will begin quarrelling, and the police reports be filled with accounts of disputed settlements. The strong big-headed girls will start for the country in time for hop picking, and the lads will be off to the corn-fields to commence reaping.

Shirts last their season as well as pens; coats and waistcoats come in and go out like strawberries. For a time all hands are employed, work is plentiful enough, and for about eight months in the year the seamstress can earn a living. But the same month that brings death to the partridge, brings starvation to the needlewoman. After September, "twenty per cent. under prime cost" will not sell a shirt, and clothes that "never could have been made for the money" still remain on hand.

The establishment kept by Mrs. Lucas had been long since broken up. If it hadn't been for a cousin of hers in the slop line, she declared she could never have kept the two girls that still boarded with her. Of course, under these circumstances, she could not spare any work for Kitty. The poor thing must manage as best she could, and stay, or garter, or dance making, and waistcoating until after Christmas.

Never did any one run about as Kitty did. She would call at shop after shop, almost praying for something to do. A few good-natured old dames expressed their earnestness, and promised her aid to her family, and were moved by her story, would [illegible] the liner and the bread-pan, and make her up a bundle of the low odds and ends they could spare. But the generality of the shopkeepers would turn her away from their doors without even the kind word that softens disappointment, and adds to the hope that supports the distressed. At one house a situation was offered to her; but, though the four pounds a year and food was a great temptation, she never dreamed of accepting it, for which they did at home? Then they told her she was too old to work, and preferred begging to living by her industry, and they would never consent to help such people. One old gentleman, in a snug draper's shop, who, as he listened to her answers, rattled the tempting shillings in his breeches pockets, would have nothing to do with her because her father had not sent his children to the workhouse. "Beggars should be just as poor as they are generous," he said; "and what have you got else to share their bread with except what they were so poor? No, she should have no work from him! These people must be taught to know their station; he had no patience with them."

The poor thing knew not where to look for relief. After a day of disappointments, to be obliged to make them suffer, as she had suffered, was dreadful. But there was no escape. It was useless her trying to appear happy, for her words would contradict her looks. As she entered, they would lean at her face, trying to read in its every line the truth was known. All the day long she would [illegible] herself with visions of hope following [illegible] and seeing her laden with the work that was to [illegible] she would again and again think the truth was known, and even would grow dim, and the heavy sigh upon the chest, as if weighed down by despair.

In the evening she would support her father as he [illegible] up and down, he repeating, one to the other, all she had uttered by [illegible] glances at the spot where the loom had stood, remembering sorrowfully that the time was drawing near when he would be well enough to earn a living that way. But even that chance had been taken away from them, and what they were to do Heaven only knew. The thought of the workhouse [illegible] the flood—the clothes, that had charity branded upon them—with the separation from those faces to look upon which more than [illegible] rendered necessary to his happiness—was more than he could bear, and he felt glad when any sudden pain in his limb would compel him to think of something else.

[illegible] sometimes Joe, who had been sent for, after [illegible] which the old man, would take a [illegible] or two, or the table. [illegible] them away with him. At such times [illegible] could not look at Father [illegible] without fear, his face was [illegible] he seemed so wild. The little mother, too, would weep, although they clung to her, and tried to make her laugh and play with them. But, then, whenever Joe came in this way they always had bread for supper.

On Monday morning the landlord called for his rent. There wasn't a [illegible] in the house, and they knew, from what had already happened, that they would meet with no mercy from the man. Kitty had not dared to leave home before his visit, for fear that he might slit-treat her father on finding all their furniture had been sold. Her alarm as to [illegible] money was so excessive that she almost fainted. He knew what [illegible] meant; and, turning to Lamere, said, as he looked around the [illegible] "Where are your traps?"

"Give me till next week, master," prayed the old man, without [illegible] question.

"I [illegible] you've up to something of that sort," cried the landlord, "this is the way you poor beggars [illegible] I tell you if I don't have the money to-night, I'll drag the bed from under you the first thing on Monday morning. May my arm never come straight, if I don't." And he took his fist at his debtor.

"It shall will be done," [illegible] Lamere.

He [illegible] the door after him, making it quiver with his violence. [illegible] they heard him muttering vengeance at each step he took. For a [illegible] was so violent, that for some time not a word was spoken. At [illegible] by fear, they did not even move, but sat looking at the half open door [illegible] their staring in their ears.

"Father," said the girl, going to his bedside and shaking him, as if to arouse him from his stupor, "Father, speak! what shall we do?"

He did not answer her; he did not like to be seen weeping by his child. "If [illegible]" what will become of us? Speak, say something! I'll [illegible] you for us some here? Tell me where to go!"

"To the workhouse, my girl," answered Lamere, looking up into her face; "we must go there soon, why not now? Thank Heaven we have [illegible] to sell—[illegible] to pay—[illegible] to owe!"

She kissed his face, and [illegible] "How I have [illegible] off the [illegible] the day saying should be thrown away [illegible] No! no! Let us, at least, die near each other!"

Her [illegible] child-clothes tightly, drawing in his breath as a man [illegible] suffering acutely.

"I will go seek some one among the rich," she continued, "who will relieve us. We need not break up our home. I will throw myself at the landlord's feet and tell him our sufferings. He must help us. I know he will."

"He's a [illegible]" cried the old man. "I once thought as well of the world as you do. But time has proved to me that the rich are hard, while the poor till they fear them. We are honest, and must starve quietly."

"Then I will beg the money," she answered. "Why should I feel ashamed to beg? It is for a sick father, and there is something holy in the act."

She recollected having seen a great many gentlemen strolling about the Royal Exchange. Some of them were benevolent-looking persons with bald heads and white cravats. They were rich, because they wore heavy gold watch-seals and plenty of rings; and they were kind, because men also knew, because she had observed them dig their fingers into each others ribs, and laugh until they were purple in the face. She would go to Cornhill.

She only stopped once—at a money-changer's window, with wirework before it—to look at the wooden bowls filled with wealth. There were golden pieces as big as half-crowns, and silver ones like ounce-weights. What quantities of dirty crumpled Irish and French bank notes, scattered about like cuttings on a tailor's board! "They must be charitable, they are so rich," thought Kitty, looking in at the door. There was a clerk weighing out some moon money, taking it up in shovelfuls, and throwing it about as if it were dirt, making a clink till it sounded like music. It was foolish to stand hesitating near the door, for four or five sailor-looking men pushed by her into the shop, and before so many people she hadn't the heart to confess her misery. So, with another glance at the window treasures, she hurried on.

Begging is a science that a weaver's daughter did not understand. She was too bashful by far—seemed to be degraded, as it were, by [illegible] There was a little ragged rascal, with dust-coloured hair, and one shoulder poking out of his black shirt, who would make his shilling whilst she was earning her halfpenny. He would pocket his jew's-harp, pull up a long face, and whistle after any likely person, [illegible] so piteously, and keeping so close at his heels, that, even if he did not excite pity, he would at last tire out all patience and have a copper thrown into him merely to get rid of the nuisance. But Kitty, after she had singled out a benevolent-looking gentleman, would stand watching his [illegible], waiting for the opportunity she was too bashful to take advantage of, even when it presented itself. First of all she would wait until there were fewer people [illegible] Then, when the place was deserted, she discovered that he had taken a paper from [illegible] and if she spoke to him whilst he was reading it, he would be [illegible] A friend would stop to talk with him; and at last he would walk away, little knowing how narrowly all his movements had been watched. Now the little ragged boy generally singled out people that were reading or chatting, and seemed to wish to be alone. He got his halfpenny in one-quarter of the time. But Kitty did not know the mark of the trade.

After looking about her for nearly two hours, she at length determined on speaking to a very stout gentleman, with a frill as full as a lady's flounce. He was basking in the sunshine, whistling a soft and melancholy air, that blew out his cheeks and pouted his lips like a full churchyard cherubim. Now he would play with his ring, slipping it on and off his white finger till the bright rays shot out from the diamonds in all directions. Then he would lift up his long black velvet waistcoat till she saw the ends of his braces, and get red in the face with tugging at the watch seals, straining as if he were pulling out a cork. At [illegible] with all her resolution, the little girl crept up to him, and [illegible] big till her cheeks burned, asked him in a low stifled [illegible] for the love of God to help her. She was [illegible] a trifle from his full purse. The old fellow was [illegible] whistled more loudly, and turning round, as if he had not seen her, thrust his hands under his coat tails, and hurried off to lunch at Hoby's.

Poor girl! how ashamed and heartbroken she felt. She did not dare to raise her eyes, for she dreaded lest everybody should be staring at her. So she kept looking on the pavement, she ran off towards Cheapside. Here [illegible] were [illegible] sights, and pointed the [illegible] churchyard cherubim. How

THE AUSTRIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are not of those who believe that the State can or ought to carry on any branch of industry under its own direction; not even the pretence of nourishing or sustaining by such means any languishing trade or art could modify our objection to all and every kind of protection and interference on the part of the State. Let a nation have liberty of the press, wise laws, a free industry, in short, a Government adapted to its degree of development and civilization, and it will most certainly, sooner or later, build, plant, nourish, erect, and improve for itself all that is likely to thrive in its soil and that tends to its well-being. Notwithstanding this opinion, which our principles did not allow us to keep out of view, we are compelled to confess that the productions of the Government Printing Establishment of Vienna bear honourable testimony to its usefulness. One point in which this establishment is distinguished from all other similar ones is the union within its walls of all the different branches of graphic art tending to the multiplication of words or pictures. The president of the institution, Counsellor Auer, has made this combination the object of his peculiar care. Ten years ago the establishment was not thriving, but by his unwearied care he has raised it to one of the greatest in the whole world. At this moment it occupies, in the different branches of business, more than 500 persons, in a space extending over 51,000 square feet.

Mechanical inventions, discoveries of science, the creative genius of the artist, and the productive activity of talent, are all successfully employed in connection with the powers of nature, as steam, the moving power, lightning, the hydro-electric fluid, and light, the producer of pictures.

Five large buildings, from four to six stories high, contain all the *materiel* of the establishment: these are connected with each other by means of galleries, while two stone and three iron staircases connect the upper with the lower floors. A steam-engine of 20-horse power moves 16 printing machines, 24 copper-plate presses, and 8 glazing cylinders. It also pumps and raises cold and warm water to the different floors of the building, and, in addition, conveys through copper pipes hot air into all the rooms. Similar provisions supply four large wash-houses with the means of cleaning the types, a large high drying-house, which rises like a church between two of the other buildings, furnished with galleries all round the interior, is heated by the same means. All the workshops and rooms are lighted with gas, and provided with speaking tubes, which end in fifteen mouths in the office of the director of the establishment. There are also 41 large and 12 smaller iron letter-printing presses, 40 lithographic presses, 8 for numbering, and 5 for embossing, worked by hand. Eight type-founding machines and ten furnaces, attended by four persons each, furnish a constant supply of fresh types, of which the establishment possesses about 3000 cwt., or near 168,000 lb. of letters, all of which are kept in the nicest order. More than 300,000 sheets are printed daily, for which 600 reams of paper are required. Taking the year 1851 as an example, and comparing its productions with what is now done, the result shows that as much is now printed in thirteen days as in the whole of that year.

A series of beautiful wood engravings, and other works belonging to that branch of the arts of design, are exhibited in the Austrian department of the Crystal Palace, which are produced in the above Printing establishment at Vienna. In connexion with this institute, a school for wood engravers was established seven years ago, and great pains were taken to promote improvement in that art. A distinguished Xylograph was appointed as teacher to the school, and by degrees a number of skilful artists have arisen from it.

The wood engraving, in contradistinction to the engraving on copper, produces the design in free raised strokes. As many as 80,000 good impressions may be taken from the original block. While that may be reproduced in divers ways as clearly and distinctly as the original, but the number of impressions one, therefore, which can be taken from one wood cut may be said to be almost unlimited, and it has, besides, the advantage of being more cheaply and quickly printed on the typographic presses.

Towards the end of the mediæval period, more particularly under Maximilian I., this art had attained to great perfection in Germany; but after that time it was neglected, and has only lately been again practised and improved. Two methods or styles may be distinguished in wood engraving, the one aims at a direct imitation of copper-plate engraving, and this, although the most effective, is not the style best calculated for the nature of wood engraving; the other confines itself to the task of

WELLS, IN UPPER AUSTRIA A WOOD-CUT IN THE AUSTRIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

rendering with the greatest fidelity, and in the spirit of the artist, the drawing which he has placed upon the block; this latter method has in the present day gained a decided victory over the former.

The first Illustration is a specimen of the skill to which the artists in the Austrian State Printing establishment have attained. The design was drawn upon the block by Professor Fuhrig, and engraved by Mr Frederic Exter, teacher of wood-engraving to the school. The style and spirit of the whole are strictly mediæval, with little consideration for mere effect; but it shows the spirit of the creating artist, as well as the successful comprehension and execution on the part of the engraver. Next, we give a landscape, "Wells in Upper Austria," also by Exter. Both cuts were taken and modelled in bitumen by Messrs. Manchlin and Malle, in the Crystal Palace itself.

The greatest portion of this work is for the use of the Government offices; but the establishment exhibits a number of its best and most distinguished productions in the Crystal Palace, which attract the universal attention, as well as a just appreciation of their excellence.

The collection of types of foreign characters is the richest and most complete in the world, and shows the skill with which the distinguishing characters of the different nations have been comprehended and executed. Independent of the different sizes, there are 106 distinct kinds of alphabets presented. Works in Sanscrit, in the Turkish, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Japanese, and other languages, prove the practical application of this mass of types. It is worthy of observation, as showing the value and usefulness of this treasure of types, that its assistance has been applied for by learned societies and individuals in Leipsic, Erlangen, Copenhagen, and Christiania, in the publication of their respective works; and that even a distinguished publisher in London has lately received more than fifteen alphabets from the Vienna establishment to enable him to complete his polyglot work.

By the side of all these types are ranged the manuscript letters of the middle ages, as in use from the seventh to the fifteenth centuries, in four sizes; also a collection of ornamented letters from the 17th and 18th century, music notes, and types for the blind.

Two plates stereotyped in letter metal are of a larger size than has yet been produced anywhere else. By their side are shown stereotypes of the same kind in galvanoplastic copper of the same cast pressed into prepared gutta-percha matrixes. The galvanoplastic seems, upon the whole, to be generally preferred in the Vienna establishment. The productions of this art are employed partly in the type founding processes, partly in the letterpress and copper-plate printing presses, and in many other ways of art and science. Who would have imagined, twelve or fifteen years ago, that basso and alto-relievos of solid copper might be produced from wood, lead, or copper-plate engravings? Here, the results of scientific researches are reduced to practice for every-day use. We see here, for instance, fossil fishes, formed in copper, as above described, in the ordinary copper-plate press.

It might have been supposed that the durability of steel engraving would have made the multiplication of engraved plates superfluous, but in many cases this is by no means so. By means of galvanoplastic an engraved plate may be copied several times, and it thus becomes possible

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—TEIGNMOUTH.—"THE DES SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to print smaller objects from four to eight pieces at once. Besides many other interesting works of this description, a plate is exhibited, 33 feet long and 36 inches broad, which bears witness to the extent of the apparatus employed. The refuse of galvanoplastic copper, forged, rolled, hammered, and melted, shows the quantity of the copper, and the skill with which it is treated.

Chemo-typography and galvanography are two branches lately added to the parent stem, well worthy of the consideration and attention which is bestowed upon them in the Imperial establishment.

Chronolithography, and printing in oil-colours, supply objects both useful and elegant. The Imperial establishment shows them in extraordinary beauty and variety. There are six oil-coloured prints, with three painted origin als, which are so difficult to distinguish the one from the other, that it has been found expedient to affix printed explanations to each of them; and a very great number of other objects, such as copies of fossils, butterflies, plants, antiquities, technical and anatomical objects, &c.

Photography, on paper, is here represented in some twenty-five pictures of considerable size, beauty, and effect. Objects of nature or of art, views of towns, buildings, statues, &c., are first produced by photography, that they may be afterwards reproduced by the copper-plate engraver, the lithographer, the wood-engraver, or, most astounding of all, by photography itself, for the purpose of speedy and cheap multiplication. This new art, an offspring of Albion, promises great results in the time to come; and, although the variability of the climate offers great difficulties to its successful cultivation, yet the success already obtained is on this account more surprising and more gratifying. The Imperial establishment deserves great credit for the care devoted to this art.

We refer those of our readers who take a more particular interest in all that concerns graphic art, to a history and description of the Imperial Printing Establishment at Vienna, in which more extensive information will be found. At present only a German edition is published by the establishment, but we are told that English and French translations are in course of preparation, and will soon make their appearance.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

TEIGNMOUTH.

THIS delightful resort, said to be the largest watering-place on the Devonshire coast, lies on the north side of the mouth of the river Teign, about sixteen miles from Exeter. In the "Route Book of Devon," the locality is thus described:—"Its peculiar pleasant situation, at the mouth of a wide navigable river, which here in its course makes a sudden sweep round, and falling into the sea by a narrow channel, forms a tongue or neck of land whereon a portion of the town is built, having the sea on one side, and the river on the other, whilst the principal part is formed around the bottom and up along the face and two sides of a hill or ridge which rises gradually from the course of land before mentioned, running towards the north, one side having a river or western aspect, and that of the sea or eastern. The most modern part, with the exception of some few houses looking towards the river, is that built on the level ground on the hill side, which presents a sea frontage in the parish of east Teignmouth. Of the town, or streets of Teignmouth, not much can be said in praise of their width or regularity; but with the fine and extensive esplanade or Den, and beautiful open beach, no watering-place in the west can vie."

The climate is mild and equable; the prevailing winds are the west and south-west, which are genial. The myrtle, and plants of much warmer countries, flourish in the open air all the year round. The beach is composed of fine sand, and is excellent for bathing: it is firm to the feet, and can be used at any state of the tide. The cliffs in the neighbourhood rise in some parts to the height of from 150 to 200 feet.

The popularity of Teignmouth, as a watering-place, dates from the latter part of the last century. It [illegible] and is the public rooms, in the centre of the [illegible] no less than the mouth of the Teign. It is also well provided with inns and [illegible].

EXHIBITION NOTES.—No. 2.

NIL ADMIRARI!—One of the most curious effects of the Exhibition, especially upon those who can see the most of it, must be the creation of a feeling of *nil admirari*. Thousands of things which have tempted us to roam all over the world, and spend our time and money in exploring and examining them, have been brought all together, and so immediately under our inspection, that we need wander no more in search of the wonders of art and mechanism or the remarkable productions of nature. The Crystal Palace holds examples of them all. For a season at least, the annual agricultural meetings may as well be postponed; for there will be no novelties in machinery, and the vast multitude of the parish can hardly be enough to warrant the congregation of landlords and tenant-farmers from all parts of the kingdom. It can be of no use travelling to Manchester or Birmingham, or Sheffield: they are all in Hyde Park, with their implements, their manufactures, their [illegible] movements. Nottingham, Glasgow, Derby, Leeds are also there: the [illegible] at work and their most beautiful fabrics produced before your eyes. We need not go to Russia, or Prussia, or Spain, or Portugal, or Switzerland, nor anywhere on the continent of Europe, for Europe has come to England, and settled close to town. Even India, and China, and Mexico, and America have brought their treasures, inventions, and peculiarities here. A French author wrote an exceedingly popular book, a "Voyage autour du Palais de Cristal" may well suffice for the grand tour, and a voyage round the world to book. Truly we are astonishing in a few months pleasures that might last a lifetime. It is almost sadd ning to look forward to years and occasions when some one is showing us a splendid *parure* of precious stones, and our remark will be, "Oh, I have seen much finer than these in the Exhibition of '51. There were the Queen of Spain's (which, by the by, though beautifully arranged, are not so well set as some of our English specimens), and there was the Koh-i-noor, *alias* the mountain of light, and the blue diamond of Hope." Stoicism and *nil admirari* must still accompany us. An exquisite piece of mechanical execution in stubborn iron is presented for our admiration. Pooh! we have witnessed a standard yard bar of the same metal, by which the 250,000th part of an inch could be ascertained and visibly marked on an index: and so on through the world's arts, sciences, and natural productions. There will be nothing new to us, nothing astonishing to excite our wonder. *Nil admirari* must be our motto for ever: and no Indian chief could be more unmoved—he than all of us shall be!

In the department of "Natural Production" (Class 3, Substances used as food) we have the result of numerous valuable experiments in the culture of grain, tea, sugar, cocoa, coffee (not a word of chicory, except once from Dublin, in which its manufacture from the dry root to the dust, for use or abuse, is exhibited), tobacco, spices, &c., the preservation of meats, &c., but very little of novelties. Starch from sago, and a new patented material; starch, hair-powder, and gluten from rice; everlasting chlorine, and essence of patchouli: meat from the rhizome (*Typha latifolia*, a creeper); sugar from crystallized malt, and from canes grown in Surrey, and consolidated milk, are among the latest discoveries and applications and least known "items."

MODELS, WITH SILK, &c.—"Vegetable and animal substances used in manufactures" form a far more prolific branch, though not so much in their meagre class (Class 4), as in a majority of other compartments, English and foreign, throughout the Exhibition. One exhibitor has invented a travelling cap for protection to the head against concussion (No. 38), which ought to be sold at all railroad stations. No. 51 is British vegetable fibre, for the manufacture of thread and paper. Here chicory figures as a dye, with wood (No. 76); and woollen yarn from the wool of the Bizon is shown as the produce of the Marquis of Breadalbane, to whom we are in debted for the re-introduction of the stately cupercaille, or cock of the woods, into the highlands of Scotland. There are many interesting specimens of woods, but we do not find in this section (South Gallery) any examples of two of the most important articles recently employed in our manufactures, the first to a considerable extent, and the last not to one hundredth part of the extent to which it must, and will, ere long, demand itself. The use of mohair is now prevalent, in consequence of the difficulties attending its weaving having been overcome. It can be rendered as flexible as silk, and, from its great strength and durability, becomes a very important adjunct to all the manufactures into which it may be introduced. The other substance to which we refer is the wild silk of India (*Melona cynthia*), and found in great profusion in the native jungles throughout that vast empire. This article is as yet almost unknown in Europe, though the population of the East have for [illegible] ages employed it in every kind of furniture and garment. It is spun by the worms in a manner somewhat similar to what we see of caterpillars' nests and webs in our own orchards, and hung suspended from the branches of the trees, and bleached and hardened in the sunshine for months of the season. Gathered, and applied to use, there is no fabric to compare with it for softness and lasting. Like the beds, &c. of our mediæval ancestors bequeathed to their descendents from generation to generation, the Hindoo families hand down their wild-silk curtains and clothes to their successors for a hundred years, without their being worn out; and we have only to note, in regard to their endurance, a very singular fact connected with natural phenomena, viz. that, to ensure their preservation, the articles must only be washed in cold water; if ever submitted to hot water they rot and perish, almost as if consumed by fire. We understand the immense quantities of this material might be imported into England, and contribute a new and most valuable addition to our silken productions.

We have no doubt but that the Exhibition will lead to other experiments, especially on vegetable or botanical fibres, for textile works; and on many useful matters and various conjunction or competition with cotton, flax, and silk. But, without anticipating what may arrive, we may say that the treasures of this World's Bazaar are already inexhaustible. Wander where we will, original conception, graceful design, or singular combinations attract the eye and rivet the attention; and we must explore the least showy nooks to discover many of these in the prominent positions, we are caught by the display of the largest, most imposing, and gaudiest fabrics of manufacture, or the wondrous produces of art, employed on mineral wealth or natural produce in [illegible] metal, borrower, we find every here and there, collected one of comparatively modest and unpretending works and fabrics, whose detailed history, if known, would be found far more important, in an industrial point of view, than others, upon which, at a superficial glance, much greater notice and value are bestowed. We have been led to these remarks from having almost accidentally stumbled before a case of mixed products, which may serve as an instance to illustrate them, though little regarded, and apparently of little original invention and talent. On examination and inquiry, however, we were agreeably surprised to find ourselves mistaken. In Class 19, behind an interesting case of Coventry manufactures, we were attracted by (No. 392) a table-cover, with 300,000 stitches, and (No. 393) a quilt, from C. Pearse, Bath, in white crochet, with the Ten Commandments worked in; and these fanciful performances carried our eye to their adjacent neighbour, "No. 394. Ribbons, gimps, fringes, silk handkerchiefs, satin-wire, bullion, and gimp, for manufacturing purposes, from Hannok, Tewkesbury, and Paris." This particular case we select on account of its exhibiting specimens of the principal mixed fabrics with which it is surrounded, and which are all eminently useful to our every-day life, though merely sewing-silks, trimmings, and other small articles of ribbons, gimps, and bullions. In this single case we find congregated the ribbons of Coventry, the handkerchiefs of Macclesfield, the minute wares of Manchester, the patent fringes of Derby, &c., fair samples of the staple trades of these busy hives of ingenuity and labour. Among these, we were told that this firm first encouraged the production by machinery of what is called satin wire, and of which an annual quantity, almost incredible, is now made by their machinery. It may amuse, as well as interest the general reader, to hear something of the process needful to form such an article as this, looking so minute in the grand scale of manufacturing commerce. A wire is longitudinally enveloped in satin, which is afterwards, or rather at the same time, covered with silk, rolled around it. By the adoption of a similar plan (suggested by an accident), a thread of cotton is covered with silk, which, being afterwards doubled two or three times, forms a netting or embroidery, which the Nottingham manufacturers consume to a large extent, and which is also used in the fringes now so much seen on ladies' dresses. The consequent progress offers a pregnant lesson of the growth of commercial enterprize upon every improvement that is made. With the whole kept supply the demand (as it will under all similar circumstances), increased, and it is to eventuate in a new branch of industry was established in England. It was estimated that a year or two ago, in the parish of Coventry, 8000 persons were employed in connexion with the making of fringes, &c. The result has been a complete revolution in that department of trade. While English consumers, for a year back, depended on the French and German manufacturers for their supply (our own being all made by hand), we now live at the sign of the Case is Altered, and the Continental consumers are supplied by the British manufacturers, and this has been brought about by the [illegible] manufacturers of the firm whose case of wares and engagement of from 2000 to 3000 or 4000 operatives has induced these reflections. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Facts such as these are of universal application; and yet they are almost certain to escape the notice of the casual or let me say, in the ordinary line of instruction more closely in this branch, we would mention as also well deserving of attentive consideration such contributions to this compartment as Mdlle. Riego's original and excellent patterns, No. 17, already spoken of; No. 75, deep bullion fringe, woven (by shape, as Mr. R. Rigby, No. 161, the Death of Douglas, in embroidery, after Landseer, by Mrs. A. Eyre; No. 879, the famous carpet wrought by the Lady Waterford and her friends for the Queen, the design by A. Fisher, [illegible] the subjects painted and work superintended by W. B. Scott, and the [illegible] curiosity or exemplary merit.

From [illegible] articles in this division, we learn, by samples of cords, bits of braid, and specimens of gimp and piping, how, according to [illegible] taken up—and the [illegible] of England [illegible] the extent of the consumption of the manufacture. The quantity of labour they employ and their value in the aggregate cannot easily be over-rated.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

THE complaint seems still to be general among the trading community that the capacious jaws of the Crystal Palace are swallowing all their customers, and sucking ruthlessly in the myriads of shillings which would be otherwise tinkling merrily upon their counters. Since the 6th, however, of our money-spenders only resort to the Hyde-park Exhibition on one or two days in the week. I should have thought that Regent-street and Oxford-street would now have been looking up, and such is, I believe, the true state of the case. A great number of orders are now, as I hear, given, evidently suggested by patterns and designs seen in the Exhibition: ladies and gentlemen, instead of entering a shop to make a chance choice from the wares on the counter, enter, apparently, with the minds made up, and giving orders at once for particular goods or fabrics with a business-like promptitude which astonishes the assistant. The theatres are certainly doing better than they were—the Opera in particular. The rainy Whitsuntide made no little difference in the state of the finances of the theatrical world, and the other purveyors of amusement, and utterly ruining the hopes of the suburban purveyors of out-of-doors entertainments. If, however, there be any class of musicians who have cause, without one single word of remark, to bless the Exhibition, it is the [illegible] which [illegible] the energies upon our cabs and omnibuses. The latter estate of our locomotive constitution, notwithstanding, seems inclined to behave in such a manner as is likely to call down upon it, in a very practical shape, the wrath of the omnibus-riding public. Some time ago, the monopolists in conveyancing were grievously put to the rout by the appearance of the threepenny omnibuses; but they have gradually rallied their forces, and now appear to be on the eve of taking up their old ground, and changing the old fare again. The small triumph of the extension of the thirteenth passenger was amply revenged in the jump up of the fare to fourpence; and now matters are so arranged, especially in the Exhibition omnibuses, that, to all practical intents and purposes, the fare is sixpence. Each line establishes some half a dozen artfully placed points, the passing of any one of which involves the extra charge, so that a man who wishes to travel for the ordinary fare has first to study a complicated system of distances, and next, in all probability, to walk half the way to his destination. The public are, however, kicking lustily, and will, we hope, kick to some purpose. Acts of Parliament are talked of, which, however, would contradict the whole spirit of modern legislation; but another scheme is said to have been started, in the invention of no less a person than Mr. Bianconi, the founder of the Irish car system, and the proprietor of a great proportion of the car-coaches throughout the country, to come over and organise and establish an opposition system of cheap omnibuses in London. Such a step would astonish the drivers and conductors, whose present position, ruling over a decidedly put-down public, reminds one strongly of the despotic sovereigns of Europe triumphant over the extinguished embers of the spirit of 1848.

Talking of Bianconi and his vehicles, I have often wondered that Dublin street cars have never been tried in London. True, they afford no shelter in rainy weather, but in a pleasant dry day there is no vehicle so handy or exhilarating. No opening of doors or letting down of aprons: you jump without more ado upon the seat; sit upright if you please; lounge lazily along the cushion if you please, stretch your legs to a luxurious extent unknown in a cab or gig; and are all the while being rattled along, at the least, at twelve miles an hour. What a picturesque thoroughbred tatterdemalion is your true Dublin carman—a bundle of rags and jobility! Look at the knowing cut of that dirty face, and the roguish twinkle of that pug eye. There is a long and unctuous abuse of the London cabmen, but no fun—nothing like pure humour. The nearest approach to a joke I ever heard from one of the fraternity was the description of a thin gentleman as being a person in training to creep down a gas-pipe. Your London cabman, too, smart as he is, would have no idea of speaking to his fare, even did their positions permit it; at all events, until the passenger had opened the conversation. Not so the carman of Sackville-street: he has hardly shaken his reins when he is chatting and joking amicably with his employer. If he be an Englishman, which he finds out in a moment, he has scores of sly hits of fun to poke at him, dozens of characteristic objects to point out as symbols of the country and the people. He wants to know what the stranger thinks of Dublin, and of the Irish ladies, and of the Irish horses, and of the Irish potatoes, and the Irish potteen. Then he is always shouting out good-humoured chaff to those he meets or passes, or touching up with a loud and hearty joke some acquaintance on the pavement. He always goes at the most rattling pace the half-starved but still mettlesome horse can keep up; and, if there is one portion of his journey which a Dublin carman makes a point of performing at greater speed than another, it is when he is rounding a sharp turn, and has not the least idea of what may be coming up at the same speed on the other side of the corner.

Apropos of omnibuses, I was lately offered, free, gratis, and for nothing, in an omnibus, two things which I had never seen in an omnibus before. First, there was a clerical-like gentleman, of benign, though Exeter Hall-like appearance, who, after he had settled himself in the centre of the vehicle, pulled out of his pocket a bundle of tracts, which he distributed, accompanying each with a persuasive smile, to his fellow-passengers; and in a few moments the recipients were to a man deep in theology. Mistaking, in my unsuspicion, the clerical gentleman appeared to take me for a foreigner, for, as soon as our eyes met, he had recourse to another pocket, and pulled out another bundle, from which he politely handed me a French tract upon the religious phases of the Italian question. I declined the proffered kindness, but, presently, I fear, observing my eye wandering from the paper, he produced a third bundle, out of which he passed down to me a German tract in the best case for all nations, and in all tongues—a curious little pocket assortment of cheap theological literature. The other offering I had made to me was of quite a different species. The generous donor was a jolly-looking fellow—a countryman, probably, by his dialect, a West of England man. He had hardly got seated, when he pulled forth a bottle about half full from his pockets, announcing that he was glad to say as how it was as good rum as ever came out of Jamiky, and he hoped that the company would like it as well as he did himself. After the bottle had been, during which the gentleman seemed surprised that no one seemed to be about to avail himself of his liberality, he remarked that he had no glass, but he supposed that didn't signify, as the ladies would drink first. By the time he had extracted the cork, and, after carefully wiping the mouth of the bottle with a blue cotton handkerchief, he offered it in succession to the ladies who were in a state verging upon hysterics from suppressed laughter. The ladies, however, were polite, but resolute, in their refusal. "Well, dang my buttons," said the swain, in a great state of surprise and excitement, "one 'ud think 'twor physic." The refusal of the gentlemen present to partake completed the good man's consternation. "Well," he muttered, after applying the bottle to his own mouth to a great extent

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[illegible]
[Ca]nadian Court. View of
[Ce]ylon Court. View of
[illegible]ise, a Morning
[illegible]
[illegible] of Raising [illegible] Goods, Departure of, for [th]e Exhibition
[illegible] in South-west of Build[ing]
[illegible]
[illegible]graphical. [illegible] Spaces in
[illegible] [T]albot, Glamor-
Interior, Sectional View of ([illegible] pages)
Kensington-Gardens Bridge, View from
Moonlight View of (2 pages)
Railing outside of
Refreshment Courts, Plans of (3 cuts)
Roof, Portion of (2 pages)
Serpentine, View from North Bank of (2 pages)
South Aisle, looking West
Richmond Entertainment to Foreign Commissioners at
Russian Court. View of
Statue (Colossal) in Foreign Nave
St. Lawrence, U.S. Ship, entering Southampton Dock
St. Lawrence, Saluting the
——— Unloading
Tunis Court (2 Views)
Wellington (Duke), Visit of, to Building

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ART [illegible]

[Ae]rated Water Apparatus ([illegible])
[Am]azon (Kiss)
[Ar]iadne (Kirk)
[Ar]m-chair, Papier-maché (Jennens and Bettridge)
[illegible] Nations (Enamel)
[illegible] Cover (Leighton)
[illegible] Cover (Asprey)
[illegible] (Société d[illegible])
[Bo]ok-cover, Carton-pierre (Jackson)
[Bo]oks, Group of (Henleq)
[Bo]xes, Jewel ([illegible] Co)
[Bo]y [illegible] stream (Foley)
[Bo]y with Broken Drum (Simonis)
[Bo]y with Punchinello (Simonis)
[Br]acelet (Boulliette and Co)
[Br]acket, Elizabethan (Rogers)
[Br]onzes (Mene)
[Br]onzes (Vittoz)
[Br]ooch (Bouliette and Co)
[Br]ooch (Ionian Islands)
[Br]ooch (Lat[illegible] and Payen)
[Bott]le-perfum (Gueyton)
[Bo]nnet (Tahan)
[Ca]binet, White and Gold (Ingram)
[Ca]ndelabra (Bass[illegible])
[Ca]ndelabrum (André)
[Ca]ndelabrum (Potts)
[Ca]ndelabrum, Stork (Potts)
[Ca]ndelabrum (Webb)
[Ca]nterbury (Jennens and Bettridge)
[Ca]sket, Ivory (Denmark)
[Ca]sket and Stand (Wertheimer)
[Ca]sket, Jewel (Jennens and Bettridge)
[illegible] Ornament for (Jackson)
[Cei]ling Ornament, Papier Maché (Bielefeld)
[Cen]tre-piece (Lambert and Rawlings)
[illegible] (Sharp)
[illegible] (Smith and Nicholson)
[illegible]
[Ch]andelier (Perry)
[illegible] Bronze (Le[illegible]olle)
[Ch]imney-piece, Iron (Vandré)
[Cl]aret Jug (Dodd)
[Cl]aret Jug, Silver (Lias)
[Cl]ock (Frodsham)
[Cl]ocks (Moore), 2 cuts
[Co]rnice, Curtain (Jackson)
[Co]tton-maché Articles (Hart)
[illegible]ozier-head (Rogers)
[Da]mask (Hoadley and Pridie)
[Da]mask, Blue and Gold (Julnd)
[Di]sh, Silver (Angell)
[Do]rothea (Bell)
[illegible], &c. (Asprey)
[illegible] Door (E I Co)
[illegible] Plate (Hunt and [Ros]kell)
[En]gine, Pope's Oscillating
[illegible], Bell's Elkington)
[Fa]iry Summoner—a Silver Bell
[illegible]
[Fi]re-place (Pierce)
[Fl]agons, Silver Wine (Lambert and Rawlings) 2 cuts
[Fo]untain (Thomas)
[Fo]untain Group for (André)
[Fr]ame, Ebony and Box-wood (Rogers)
[Fu]rniture, Elizabethan (Richardson)
[Fu]rniture, Fancy (Levien)
[Fu]rniture (Leistler), with Eau de Cologne Fountain
[illegible]rs, Case of (Smith)
[illegible]s Cooking Range, King's
[Ga]tes, Iron (Cottam and Hallen)
[Gl]ass, Group of Bohemian
[Gl]ass, Group of (Green)
[Gl]ass, Group of (Green)
[Gl]ass, Patent Ornamented (Kidd)
[Gl]ass, Stained (Martin de Troyes)
[Go]blet, Engraved Glass (Bohn)
[Go]dfrey de Bouillon (Simonis)
[Gr]atitude (Ruzzoni)
[Gu]elph and Ghibelline Quarrel, Origin of (Pickersgill)
[illegible] Machine. Ja[illegible] (3 cuts)
[illegible] Vase (Dodd)
[illegible]
[In]kstand [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] (Lawn [illegible])
Lamp in Gold and Silver (Vittoz)
Leather, Ornamental (Dulud)
Leather, Stamped (Leake)
Lectern, A (Cotterell)
Library, Side of (Holland)
[illegible]
[illegible] Prince Albert's
[illegible]
Margaret, Queen (M[illegible])
Mirror Sconce (Coalbrook[dale])
Monument, A (Baker)
[illegible] (Scotch) and C[illegible] (Lister)
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Panel, Design for (W. A. Papworth)
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Peace—an Allegory (Armitage)
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[Pot]tery (Porous) from Madras
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JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, G[racechurch-street], LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. [illegible], which may be [illegible] [illegible] of a London reference or money-order. LISTS, with PRICES [illegible]

BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, EDGE[WARE-ROAD] [illegible] Thousand Pieces of [illegible] [M]ANTLES, [illegible] sent to all parts (free of p[ostage]) [illegible]

GRAND EXPOSITION [illegible] RICH and [illegible] Chameleon Stock. 7000 yards of rich [illegible], 154 ditto, at 1s 6½d [illegible] 3 guineas; 150 ditto, at [illegible] Rich Black Satins for Dr[esses] [illegible] 3s 6d; 129 ditto, at 4s 6d; 171 ditto, very [illegible] of rich glac[é] [illegible] [illegible] scales, and other denominations, 670 beautiful [illegible] of prices from 13s 6d to 40s [illegible] An attractive [illegible] hundred fashionable m[illegible] parted with 40 to 50 per cent [illegible] square shawls, wove and printed, of barege, cashmere, mixed cashmere and silk, most of them covered with marvellous conceptions of designs, so peculiar to this country, prices [ran]ging from [illegible] [illegible] Irish Linens and General Drape[ry] [illegible] For the convenie[nce of] [illegible] country, patterns cut and [sent] to all parts, postag[e free]. Address, BEECH and B[ERRALL], [illegible] Edgeware-road.

TO PRESERVE LIFE IN [illegible]

LAURIE'S PATENT FLOATABLE MAT[TRESSES] [illegible], PILLOWS, LIF[E] [illegible] [illegible] SILVER and Co [illegible] [th]is mattress will sustain [illegible] [illegible] [seat]-cushion will sustain [illegible] to be furnished with these clever Sink[illegible] which may [illegible] and Contractors, 66 and [illegible] Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsg[ate] [illegible]

[illegible]

PARASOLS [illegible] EXHIBITION [illegible] Building has induced [illegible] Regent [illegible]

"GOOD WINE GLADDENETH the [HEART]." [illegible] UNIVERSAL SHERRY, 36s per [illegible] A. [illegible]

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR (Fountain of which plays at the Exhi[bition]) [illegible] superior to Eau de Cologne as a refreshing lotion for the Toilet or Ba[th], a reviving scent, a pleasant dentifrice, and a powerful disin[fectant] [illegible] RIMMEL, Perfumer, 39, Gerrard-[street], [Soho].

RIMMEL'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE (admitted to the Exhibition), proved by fifteen years constant success to be the most perman[ent], safe, and natural-looking of all dyes. It is easily applied, and [illegible] Price 5s 6d. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, [39], Gerrard-street, Soho.

GREAT EXHIBITION, CLASS 25.—ROYAL [PORCEL]AIN WORKS, WORCESTER, [Es]tablished, A.D. [17]51. Messrs CHAMBERLAIN and CO., Manufacturers to her Majesty and the Royal Family, beg to inform [the nobility], gentry, [illegible] their WORKS and NEW SHOW[ROOMS] are OPEN [for the inspec]tion of Visitors from 9 A.M. [illegible] [Ca]rds of admission to be had on application at the Office of the Works, Diglis-street, [illegible] and the principal Hotels in the town.

EXHIBITION.—(Class 10.—Catalogue, page 7[illegible].) [illegible]COCK and WILLIAMS' RESPIRATORY ORGAN and [illegible] "Cheap, elegant, and effective."—Lancet [illegible]

COOL FROM [illegible] WRIGHT'S PORT[ABLE] [illegible]

[illegible] CUTLERY has, for 150 [illegible]

COCKERELL & CO.'s BEST COALS ONLY, [illegible]-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower [illegible]; No. 1 Coal Exchange. Cash price, 21s [illegible]

[illegible]

PURE [illegible] COFFEE are most [illegible] DAKIN and COMPANY continue to [illegible] be desired; and that, in [illegible] arising, every package of pure ground coffee is marked [illegible] for roasting Coffee in silver Cylinders [illegible] Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard [illegible] portion of their railway [illegible] and Coffees at Number One, Saint [illegible]

LOOKING-GLASS, CARVING and GILD[ING] [illegible] [Es]tablished 1822. C. A. NOSOTTI [illegible] [CHIMN]EY-PIECE, CONSOLE, and other GLASSES, [illegible] quality considered [illegible]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A valuable [illegible] small powerful [illegible] [illegible] is found to be invaluable at [illegible] Gamekeepers [illegible] [illegible] extraordinary power [illegible] inches, with an [illegible], Saturn's ring, [illegible] every other kind, and are of [illegible] with wonderful power [illegible] from Ten [illegible] Albemarle-street [illegible]

BABY LINEN and CHILDREN'S DRESS. [illegible] from 19s 6d to £4 [illegible] French Merino ditto, lined [illegible], Muslin ditto from 7s 6d [illegible] trimmed, from [illegible] [Sh]irts, 1s to 3s 6d [illegible] Paletôts, Jackets, [illegible] [Ma]ntles and Visites, from 6s 6d. Merino [illegible], Velvet ditto, 18s 6[d] Trimmed [illegible] sent into the country as samples, for ap[proval] [illegible] reasonable prices [illegible] the Circus, Oxfo[rd-street].

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT. How often do we hear from the lips of some fair friend, in reply to the question of "Why do you not curl your Hair?" "It is so very weak, it will not keep in curl if I do." Hitherto there has been no remedy, for this weakness so frequently complained of. A proper and frequent use of MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, the only natural promoter of the [growth of] Hair, will speedily [illegible] state, and weak Hair will only [illegible]. In an elegant [illegible] 2s each.—Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors [illegible] Messrs. Barclay [illegible]; [illegible] St Paul's Churchyard; Sutton [illegible] 51, Oxford-street; and Hannay [illegible]

FOR the SUMMER MONTHS. New Paletôts. [illegible] Mixed Paletots, Silk and Gossamer [illegible]; also, Nicoll's [illegible] [illegible] pronounced to be a most effectual protection against [illegible] new Morning Coats are [illegible] NICOLL'S REGI[STERED] [illegible] kept ready for immediate use, are too well known to need [illegible]
CAUTION.—H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchan[ts] [illegible] [Pa]tent Pa[illegible] and see the above [illegible] each garment. They have, however, Agents who sell [illegible]

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The great merit of [illegible] be comprised in three simple but [illegible] and, out of so[me] [illegible] cases which medical pr[illegible] hopeless, these Pills [illegible] most perfect cure [illegible] [Ed]wards, 67, St. Paul's [illegible] every town in the United Kingdom, by most respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at [illegible]

[INDIGESTI]ON, CONSTIPATION, &c.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING [FOOD] [illegible] [IN]VALIDS and INFANTS, [illegible]
Th[illegible] purging, inconvenience, or expense, as [illegible] intestinal, liver and bilious [illegible], dyspepsia [illegible] heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation [illegible] of the skin, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, [illegible] spasms [illegible]
[illegible] from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de [Decies] [illegible] have derived considerable benefit from your Reva[le]nta [illegible] STUART DE DECIES. [illegible] from dyspepsia, ner[vousness] [illegible] WORTHAM, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk. [illegible] servant had con[illegible] effectually removed by [illegible]—Rev. JOHN W[illegible]
[illegible] Sold in [illegible] with full instructions [illegible] super refined, 5 lb, 22s [illegible] miles, on receipt of [illegible]-street, London.

ENCAMPMENT OF FOOT GUARDS, AT THE EASTERN END OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

EAST AND WEST ENDS OF THE BUILDING IN HYDE-PARK.

THE first of these vignette views shows the eastern end of the Great Building, with the encampment of the Foot Guards, and in the distance the Serpentine, with its graceful bridge and the model frigate

In the second Illustration we have the entire western end of the Great Building, with a portion of the Engine-House, and the large space appropriated to the carriages of the visitors. In the centre of the picture is the Baron Marochetti's colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion

On Saturday last, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, visited the west end of the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of viewing the above statue and other objects of interest appertaining to the Great Exhibition, which are placed in the open air

The Queen was accompanied in this visit by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred; and the King of the Belgians was accompanied by the Princes and Princess of Belgium

Lady Canning, Madame de Montanclos, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Col Baron de Meerkerke, attended the illustrious party.

THE LADIES' GUILD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I am desirous, through the medium of your Journal, to make known a plan which has lately been commenced for the benefit of ladies The society in question, which has been named the Ladies' Guild, is peculiarly suited to lady artists, either amateur or professional. *But employment in the Guild can be found for those who have no artistic power*

There needs no long argument to prove the great desirability that women should occupy themselves with industry and ingenuity, and probably, also, it will not be denied, that it is also desirable that women should have pecuniary resources, and that the whole burden of the maintenance of society need not necessarily rest, as now, on men. But, whatever view may be taken on these points, it is most certain that there are many women who would be glad to meet with remunerative occupation, and that very few such are open to women of refined tastes and habits.

But it happens that a field (almost boundless) to artistic taste has been opened out of late to women by Miss Wallace, a lady who has obtained a patent for decorations in glass, and who, with rare generosity, has wished that such branches of her talent as women can work they should work for their own benefit.

The plan is now in operation, and ladies would do well to inquire into the arrangements, and see if they do not promise a fairer field for female talent and the accumulation of money than any other resources yet accessible to women.

Enquiries can be made personally or by letter addressed to Mrs Hill, No. 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy square, where specimens of the kind of work can be seen; as well as in the Great Exhibition, where, in No. 2, on the west wall, in the Agricultural department, Miss Wallace's inventions range with other glass works And here it must be permitted me to observe, that this singular woman, whose inventive genius does honour to her country, must be judged not by the specimens there exhibited merely, but the application of her inventions must be taken into account before her merit can be duly appreciated Miss Wallace has patented the lacing of internal and external walls with marble. Now, this idea carried out, our towns and edifices would at once assume a new and vastly superior appearance, and walls would be impervious to damp, and cleansed by water or by rain easily. She has likewise patented the art of staining glass so as to make it look well externally by day, and internally by night, thus removing the only objection to the use of stained glass; and, lastly, by producing perfect imitation of gold, silver, gems, and mother-of pearl; and she has the most brilliant means at hand for the decoration of articles of furniture It is, therefore, clear, from all this, that Miss Wallace's inventions are neither few nor small, but, on the contrary, are of exquisite beauty and of extensive application It shows the force of native genius that a woman like Miss Wallace, of birth and independent fortune, should have stepped out of her sphere, and, quitting her accustomed luxuries, should have spent years in the workshops of England and the Continent, pursuing, single-handed and with indefatigable perseverance, the researches and labours needful for the perfecting the various machines.

And now that these discoveries are made and perfected, let us hope they will meet with due encouragement the more that the patentee so nobly designs to forward through their means the best interests of her sex.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

4, Russell-place. CAROLINE SOUTHWOOD HILL.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

TONGLAND, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, June 11th, 1851.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 14, at page 508, in a paragraph beginning with "The *Edinburgh Witness*, a strong Free Kirk and Dissenting newspaper," &c., I cannot refrain from pointing out to you a mistake as to the views of the Free Church of Scotland upon Voluntaryism. It may not be known across the border so well as it is known in Scotland, that all the champions of the Establishment principle, during the Voluntary controversy, twelve or fifteen years ago, adhered, I might say to a man, to the Free Church, as holding the ancient principles, and maintaining the practice of the Scottish Church. What is called the Voluntary principle never found favour with Dr. Chalmers and with other distinguished men of the Church (of whom some are now in their graves), either when they were in the Church connected with the State, or in the Church not connected with the State. We repudiate the Voluntary principle in our public acts and our pulpit ministrations; and perhaps you are not aware that the Church which is just now the main object of hostility from Voluntaries and Dissenters is not the Establishment, but the Free Church of Scotland. Any one who knows anything of the state of parties here knows this much.

The Church is, no doubt, supported by voluntary contributions; and so I suppose is every Church that is not connected with the State, whether it be Presbyterian or Prelatic, whether in England or in Scotland; but this accidental circumstance is very far from proving that such Church holds the Voluntary principle.

As for the disparaging remark contained in the paragraph I allude to, I thank you will agree with me, when I say that a Church, which during the last twelve months has raised £300,000 for her own home and foreign purposes, and since the disruption in 1843 has raised two millions and a half sterling, can afford to be twitted, however ungenerously, upon the point of the free-will offerings of her people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. RHENIUS, Minister at Tongland.

POTATOES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I shall be too gratified if you will have the goodness to insert the following plan to cook old potatoes. After April the potatoes ought to be peeled at night for the one or two o'clock dinners; and for late dinners; any time before nine in the morning. I have repeated this experiment many times, and the improvement in the quality of the potatoes is very great. It is a well-known fact, that, owing to the inherent nature of the potato to grow, it will push in spite of every precaution to stop its growth, leaving the tuber spongy, and with much of its water extracted out of it, and this is the reason why no stale cut vegetable can ever look well: by peeling and steeping in cold spring water for ten or twelve hours, the pores and cells become filled, however flaccid the tuber may be; and in the process of boiling this fresh water is again discharged, taking with it all bad flavour, as well as partly removing the dark spots, which are often found in late kept potatoes. I tried them steeped in salt and water, thinking that in boiling the salt would remain in the cells, which it did, and gave the potato a better flavour; but the salt turned the outside very brown, and did not look well. I have also steeped cut sets, which in twelve hours became firm, and steeping seeds, no doubt, would have a beneficial effect upon late planting sets; but water takes a long time penetrating through the tough skin of a whole potato.

I am, SIR, your obliged and obedient servant,

JAMES CUTHILL, CAMBERWELL.

NATAL.

A letter addressed to Mr. S. Sidney, from a friend in this colony, dated Pieter Maritzburgh, Dec 16th, contains the following important warning:—

"I arrived here from the Orange River sovereignty last Tuesday; and though I was sick of the sovereignty, yet I am already equally sick of Maritzburgh, and long to be on the "*trek*" again. *Do all you can* to prevent poor deluded fellows from coming out here unless they have *large capital*, and either wit to handle it or courage to stand its loss. There is *no employment* for *poor men*. The 20-acre farms are a delusion. The hardships are greater than anything I ever saw in Canada or the western States, and the returns nil. On my homeward "*trek*" I paid a visit to my fellow-passenger W——. He has bought 100 acres of land in a most romantic spot, just under the Drakenberg Mountains, at the source of the Klisa river, and is living there with his wife in a tent, which, when it rains, is as bad as the open veld, and, when it blows, rather worse. They live on mealies (*maize*), eggs, and milk, and get meat about once a month. He has planted a small corner with mealies, and broken three spades in trying to make a garden. His wife milks the cows and works very hard, but it is a miserable existence, and, what is worse, it will never improve. The young fellow who takes this is disgusted with the colony, and in very sensibly making his way back. He has been here some four or five months, chiefly on the Umloro, in the lower part of the country, about which I know nothing. A Mr. Fielden, son of the late Sir John Fielden, of Manchester, has bought two *erven* at the (Natal) Bay for £1900, and is going ahead in the cotton-growing line to the tune of £10,000.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—WESTERN END OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.—SUPPLEMENT

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAYHEW,

OF THE AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," "HOW TO GET MARRIED," ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 626.)

CHAPTER XI.

Winter had come at last, sharp and savage from having been back so long, and biting at the noses and fingers ends of the Londers. He had been expected a long time, news having arrived that as on the way, and that he had stopped an unusual number of trains—steam being as nothing to this knight of the road. One t he fell upon the metropolis like a blanket. Bed-room windows laced over with frosty crystals in patterns richer than any Valenes, and water-jugs were filled with ice as clear as Wenham. The city once looked clean. The pavement was covered with the snow, ing the dust bright with the reflected light, and the cabs and carriages d by as on a feather bed. The trees were perfectly pie-bald, red on one side, just as if the harvest moon were shining, and on the nges before the houses were the marks of the sparrows' feet, the poor birds that remained looking like round black balls against the e snow. Many a prudent householder, who had laid in his tons of nth, rubbed his hands with joy at his foresight on finding that coals risen. The housemaid rushed into the parlour to tell how all the r-pipes are "frux," and the pump in the square is unpadlocked, s, with spades in their hands, knock at house after house, offering to away the snow from the door-step; and the streets echo with the ing noise. In vain does the careful housewife beg that her clean as may be spared, and the iron basket full of fire be used, for the re is as hard as bees-wax, and every one is merciless with cold. he huge flakes fell in clouds, settling on the hair and eyebrows, whiskers of the pedestrians, until they looked like powdered foot- out of livery. Old gentlemen, in warm comforters and fur coats, ir elbows bound round with list, walked carefully along, as if treading gouty toes. Many a time did they stop to shake their umbrellas he young red faced rascals that were sailing down the gutter, ite the backs the police-man had made in the slide. Clarke ir way "to office" ambled over the ground, their hands pocketed the steamy breath pouring from their puffed out cheeks, and their es bent forward to protect the face from the blinding storm. On wood pavement you could tell where the horses had fallen, by straw that had been thrown about. Let an old red-nosed lady, and snow-balls were hurled at her from unseen hands, leaving r huge white stars on her red shawl. Before the bakers' shops the t-shade that holds the fire to roast her apples. night many a rich gentleman, after he had stirred up the fire uriously as if he was trying to knock all the heat out of it, said, in r, as his fifth glass of port warmed up his blood, "What will become he poor?" "Ah! God help them!" his wife would answer, throwon more coals, as if the very size of their misery called for it; and he would both remain silent, watching the bright flame as it went ing up the chimney. Other gentlemen would wish the frost would time for many a week, that they might figure on the ice in their k tights, astonishing the ladies with their graceful figures of eight. here was one great sorrowful starving family that longed with all their hearts the warm summer sun. To them the winter had no joys. By the ing hearth, no doubt, they would have talked with wonder on its cities. Their limbs all wrapped up in warm clothing, the little ren would have clapped their hands, as the sugary flakes floated in the and the father's eye have sparkled as he gazed upon the endless fields whiteness hemmed in by the black leaden sky. But as their limbs ed with the cold, and their blood seemed frozen in their veins, they ver had such a time of suffering. They had changed their home long e; afraid lest their landlord might turn them into the streets when ter had sat in, they had sought out another abode. They were livin a garret—the cheapest they could find—compared with which ir old room was a princely dwelling. In some of the back streets of talfields there are cottage-looking buildings, with shelving roofs, that rly reach the ground—so tottering with age and decay, that, but for numberless props about them, they would fall with the first north d. The air around reeks with the stench of ill-cleansed pig-sties, mounds of filth that had rotted until they formed the very ground walk upon. In one of these Lamere had found a refuge. The house, h its five rooms, was a home to no fewer than twenty-three poor le.

t was a curious place to live in. At one end, the tiles of the roof nted down to the loose boards that were placed for a floor. The old n could stand upright only in the middle of the room, and even then ye was a chance of his hitting his head against the rafters. It was ngerous walking, for the boards would move under the foot, requiring utmost care to prevent a precipitate entrance into the drawing-room eath. Before they came, the place had served as a sort of dog fan- 's warehouse; and as the July sun shining on the roof made the room warm as an oven, the proprietor had cautiously removed several of the s. Pieces of old boarding now supplied their place; but the covering far from water-tight, and at night, as they lay in their beds, they ld often see the stars shining through the openings.

ne of those rooms which indulged in extremes. In summer was a vapour bath; in winter it was an ice-well. They could not p warm. The cold seemed to enter into their very bones, stiffening ring on the bricks that formed their fire-place, gave about as much t as a candle would have done, and the children made torpid by the st, sat huddled together in a corner, trying to borrow a little warmth m each other.

The furniture they had left only served to throw a mournful look r the chamber—the mattress rolled up in a corner, the deal plank ting on a few bricks to form a bench, the old table with one of the s found round with string, and the bit of broken looking-glass, fixed to three nails near the window.

The children sat crying the day long, their limbs blue with the frost, till at last they fell asleep. Without food or clothes to warm them y would creep under a few old sacks that the dog proprietor had left them, covering their very faces with them. When the little stock firing was used up, the old man hobbled forth with his basket, searching about for dry twigs or bits of broken wood—anything that would rn. He would follow a coal-waggon, picking up the pieces that jolted of the full sacks, or creep over with his crutch the heaps of rubbish ere a house had been pulled down, to hunt after any broken laths at had been thrown out.

Every day some sorrowful tale would reach them, rebuking them for eir murmurings, by proving that there were others in the world less ivoured than they. At one time the frozen body of a houseless wanrer had been found under the arches of the Blackwall Railway; at nother, a family of dead and dying had been discovered in a cellar at t. Giles'. This sort of news always circulates quickest in the winter, hen they had but their last house, they had prayed Heaven that ney might fall in to the hands of a kinder landlord than they untied. But their prayer had not been heard. The owner of the row f houses in which they lived was a small capitalist, who had come dered upon the punctual payment of his tenants. To show mercy to re in winter would be, he thought, to set a frightful example to the hers, so he had always made it a principle with him, to save the pound by not permitting certain rents prosecuting all defaulters with the most rigorous severity. With the poor the rent is the chief expenditure To gather it together, every effort is used—every privation endured. The ain of the executive hunts them day and night, and at the time when ouse-lords, starvation is ushered with patience, rather than the shilling or two which he wanting to keep the roof over their heads.

Two days the collector been set away without his money, and on the third week came "the master" himself. Like all landlords, his first act was to look round the room to see what kind of furniture there was. The survey he made seemed anything but satisfactory, mattresses just then being worth almost nothing. It was clear his tenant was a scoundrel of the worst kind—owed rent and had no effects worth seizing.

"Now then, I want four and sixpence, you sir," he said, seating himself on the edge of the ticksetty table. "Why do you make my clerk call so often for? Do you think he's too fall o' flesh, that he should waste it running up your stairs for nothing?"

"We may have work next week, sir," answered Lamere; "and then"——

The visitor interrupted him, crying with an oath, "Confound your thens? I'm for now, I is. Do you think butchers and bakers is to be humbugged with a then? Have you got the money?"

"No, sir, not now: next week—give me till next week," answered the debtor, trembling.

Without deigning a reply, the proprietor went to the window, and thrusting it open, called to some one in the court, and in a few moments a heavy pair of boots were heard ascending the stairs. When a rough-looking fellow, with a pimply face and a dingy pipe sticking out of his waistcoat pocket, had entered the room, the landlord said to him, "Bill, take stock, whilst I fetch the warrant," and let the room.

The man seated himself on the turned up mattress, and looking at Lamere, said with a slang nod of the head, "It's all up old 'un: draw two lines under your futur prospex, and write, settled. He'll break yer up as clean as sealing-wax."

As Lamere did not answer him, he continued, "My eye! aint you worth four and six? Here's a pretty bankrupt! Amount of debts four six; bad debts zero; by sale of furniture"—and he looked round as if valuing the property—"two bob; brought furrard; and deduct twos from fours is twos and carry sixpence. There's yer shed's!"

"Let him take all," growled the crippled weaver, in despair. "There's no chance of work—it's useless hoping. Give us until Monday, and he shall have the room. He wont turn us into the street to-night, will he?"

"Go and ax the fast floor, at No. 6," returned the man: "they'll tell. He never turns 'em out—oh no! gives 'em a week to provide themselves, he does."

In half an hour the landlord returned with a broker, and the poor family crouching in one corner of the room saw their wretched furniture, even down to the bit of glass, carried to the truck below. When the ceremony was finished, the master, turning to Lamere, ordered him to be off.

"Dont turn us into the streets to-night, sir!" prayed the debtor; "we should die in the streets. Give us until Monday morning—only till then."

"Not an hour! Be off you, and all the litter—be off!"

"Look at these children—it will be murder. Say till Monday, sir."

"Be off with you!"

"Give till to-morrow, then. What difference could a few hours make? Spare us till to-morrow—in charity spare us."

"By heaven, if you aint off in ten minutes," threatened the landlord, taking out his watch.

"Have you no heart, man?" cried Lamere, growing bold with rage. "I tell you it would be murder to trust us into the streets on such a day as this. Look at the snow, feel the sharp wind, and say if a night, such as this under such a sky would not be death?"

"Five minutes," muttered the landlord, without moving his eyes from the watch

"For mercy's sake," begged the father in an altered tone, "have charity. A few pence from your full pocket"—

"Who the deuce told you it was full?" snarled the man—"it aint such as you that fills it. Four minutes!"

"I won't stir to-night," roared the weaver: "I won't see these children grow stiff with killing frost. If you are ready for murder, I am not. I don't stir to-night."

"You won't; you dely me, do you? You won't."

"I said I won't."

"Very well—very well. Don't blame me then, if you're dead by to-morrow morning. You won't go?"

"No! if we are to die, we'll do it here."

The fellow with the pimply face touched his hat and looking at the master, asked, "The old dodge, I suppose, sir?—Undressing?"

"Yes!" was the answer; "don't leave a tile to keep the snow out; strip off everything like a shelter. I'll see whether sich as you is to defy the law of the land. To work, Bill."

It didn't take long to strip the roof. In a short time the rafters were as bare as the ribs of a skeleton. The snow falling through had already covered the boards with whiteness. The landlord opened his umbrella and stood under its shelter, giving his directions.

"Now for the winder, Bill—off with it!" he cried; and the casement was quickly unhinged.

"Take down the door; leave nuthin", was the order, and to work went the hammer until the rusty clasps were battered off.

"Off with the boards!" continued the proprietor, taking up some of them with his own hands as if to hurry the proceedings. "They'll go falling through and breakin' the ceiling under. First floor pays regular, sir, and might object to seeing feet shaken through," expostulated the servant, as if some touch of pity had entered his heart.

"If it cost a thousand pounds, it'll be done," answered the master, stamping his foot with rage. "For to go and defy the law of the land! What next? A precious Chartist lot! It is such muck as this as is undermining our constitution. Off with the floor! do ye hear?"

The boards were piled up one on another, until there remained only the half-dozen Lamere and the children were sitting on. The man was ordered to lift up even these, and shoot off the defaulting tenants like rubbish from a cart. The fellow knelt to the task and tried to raise them; but though he got very red in the face, he did not use much strength. "Might as well try to raise mustard and cress in a clean shirt," he said in a straining voice, and winking to Lamere. "Never felt such a heavy 'un as the old chap is in all my life. If he were fed on lead, he could not be weightier. Its no use, master."

"Try again; I'll help you—it must be done."

Bill had another strain, but with no further result than raising a cloud of dust as the board sprang back. "No go, sir," he said, wiping his forehead. "Better leave 'em; they're chock full of nails like a dog's collar. Might as well sleep on porkeypines—can knock a few more in if you likes."

"Well, that'll do. And now we'll see, you sir, who'll be tired of this game first. After this move, yours will soon follow, I'll be bound. A set of mutinous Chartists, that ought to be hung by the legs, if Parliament knew what was right. I only wish to God I was a legislator, that's all. If it keeps a snowing like this, you'll not want for sheets;" and followed by his man he stepped on the beams as if walking on a ladder, and left the room.

They had left a small space of boarding, about the size of the landing on a scaffolding. The snow fell upon them, at first melting with the warmth of the body, but at last, as the limbs chilled, forming a white mound over them. They did not attempt to shake it off—they could think of nothing but their misery.

But soon sharp pains of bitter coldness roused them from their apathy. Lamere rose up, and looking round to see what had best be done, took up a board or two, and placing them on the rafters, formed a rude shelter. The heavy flakes thickening on the wood made a sort of thatch.

Kitty had been out all the morning seeking for firing. The frost made her father's wounded leg ache so cruelly, that she had at last forced him to let that share of the labour fall to her. When she returned, the basket of fuel fell from her blue hands in horror at the sight. The tears flowed from her eyes as she listened to the old man telling the story of the brutal visit and she beat her bosom in anguish as he talked of the death that awaited them.

Once more she would beg—once more she would suffer as she had done that night. Oh! why would they not give her work? Why could she not earn her bread by honest labour? It shamed her to think that hands that itched for work should have to hold the begging cup. She must not think of what she did, but for whom she did it.

With the child in her arms, she was walking towards London-bridge, when some one touched her on the shoulder. It was a tall pale-faced girl, whose hair, cut quite short, hung like a fringe over her forehead. Kitty thought she knew the face; she remembered the pale blue eyes, but where she had seen her she could not call to mind.

"You forget me," smiled the girl. "It's my hair that alters me; I once had ringlets that curled to my waist." Yes, it was the fair-haired girl that used to work for Mrs. Lucas.

"Have you had a fever," asked Kitty, looking at the scanty locks.

"No; I've been well," she answered. Then bursting out laughing, she added, "I don't mind telling you. I sold my hair a month ago when I was starving."

"Sold it! Are there people that will buy hair?" and a look of hope lighted up her eyes.

"Buy it? yes. I got eighteen-pence for mine. I'd give five shillings to get it back again, though. I've got a place at last."

"I'm glad to hear it. Where does the man live that buys hair? Do tell me?"

The address was given, and Kitty, crossing the bridge, sought out one of the low streets that abound in Bermondsey.

At last she came to a small barber's shop. The door was sunk in the pavement, with stone steps leading down to it. There was no vain display of waxen busts of rosy gentlemen with coral lips, or fascinating ladies coquetting with a stuffed canary on the finger. A few horn combs and dusty pots of pomatum, piled round a crockery-ware bear, formed the whole stock in trade. In the upper panes were hung bunches of hair in cardboard handles, like Indian fly-whisps, arranged round a placard announcing that hair was bought and sold there.

She entered a small parlour, smalling of sawdust and hair-oil, and carried in a gentleman with curly locks, like a cloak collar, and a comb stuck on one side. He was closely examining the head of an Irishwoman, whose raven tresses were hanging over her shoulders, so long and glossy that Kitty stood wondering at their beauty.

The barber, at a glance, understood the girl's business, and pointing to a chair, told her to be seated. "And take off your bonnet and let it down, I've no time to spare." Then, turning to the Irishwoman, he said, "What do you want for this here stuff?" He sneered at it, as all knowing dealers do, to cheapen the goods he wanted.

"Stuff is it, darlint?" answered the woman, with nettled vanity; "it's drinking you've been, to call it stuff. Well, now I'll just ax four shillings for the stuff."

"Four shillings! Ha! ha!" chirruped the merchant, tossing the hair from him. "Do you think I'm a bell-smith, and short of wire? Go to an upholsterer's, and ax the price of horse-hair. Four shillings for this stuff!"

"Ay, black and shiny stuff, old scissars," returned the big-boned creature, who being short of money, couldn't afford to knock him down; "black and shiny I do ye hear?"

"So's a hearse-horse's tail, and less scurf.—Come, I'll give yer two. If boys' hair caps weren't the fashion, I couldn't afford to do it."

Now the honest, as the usual tricks of trade: the seller holding out, and buyer walking way with a don't-care look. Then the seller calling her back; and at last the buyer is gaining his point, and grumbling as if he were being robbed.

Taking hold of a huge lock of hair, the barber snapped his shears and cut it off. Then he would tie the end tightly with a piece of thread, and place it away in the drawer. When the man had finished "his reaping," as he called it, the woman rose from the chair, and ran to the glass to look at herself. Herein of her only beauty, her face seemed hideous and fiend-like. She was shocked, for the tears seemed to start into her eyes; but it was only for a moment, for, turning round, she cried "It's close as a footman's breeches you've cut it. By St. Patrick, it's lucky I'm married, or sorry a husband I should get. It's mighty chilly it is, too; and bad luck to the cold in the nose I shall have to-morrow. I ought to have got used to it before I had it cut off. Hang me, if I don't look like a charity-boy;" and putting on her bonnet, she rushed out at the door.

"Now then, come here," said the dealer to Kitty. When she was seated, he began the examination. He took up the brown silken tresses, rubbed them in his hands to test their softness. He was pleased, because the girl—thanks to the glass opposite—could see him smiling with delight. He must find fault though, he thought; so, as he examined the ends, he said, "the tips is split, they is, and there's so plaguy little of it. What's the price?"

"Would three shillings be too much, sir?" stammered Kitty.

"Whew!" whistled the man; "make it sovereigns, or you'll lose by it. Three shillings for red hair! Never heard of such a thing!" He took a foot rule, and measured the length; but he couldn't complain of that. "Give you a shilling," he said at last. "I might as well chuck it into the pool-ace; but I'll give you a shilling."

As she hesitated, being too timid to bargain well, he continued, "You ought to give it for nothin, you ought. To think that a countess might buy it, and your hair stuck all over with diamonds, go dancing about in the first of circles. By Jove, you ought to pay me for taking it, you ought!"

But Kitty didn't think so, and at length proposed eightcenpence as the sum, which the dealer, after much hesitation, consented to give.

Out came the scissars, making her tremble as they clicked together. "I shall want one lock, if you please, sir!" she sobbed out, as the thought of her father stole over her; "one little lock, anywhere that you can spare it."

The man grumbled again, and asked jeeringly, if she'd like it made into a bracelet with gold clasps; but it was a good bargain, and he promised her a little short piece.

Curl by curl fell off, and was tied up. It was useless her praying him to be quick and make haste; he wasn't going to hurry himself; and she was forced to endure the torture with patience. One thought consoled her: when she begged at night, there was less chance of any one recognising her.

The lock was wrapt up in paper, and placed in her bosom. The treasure that was to rescue them from the winter's cold was already begun.

Depressed by want of food and suffering from the sharp frost, that seemed to freeze the very breath on his lips, Lamere crouched over a few burning sticks. In the corner lay the children, wrapt up in a blanket he'd got by pawning overcoat. The bright winter's moon was shining in, making the icy crystals sparkle with her rays. The snow that still fell was blown into every corner of the room, and carried by the wind through the open window—now circling in whirlwinds, or rising in clouds from the dirt beams it covered. It was cold to the very verge of pain his stiffening limbs. He drew his old tattered coat over his breast, as if to shut in the little warmth that was yet left in his body; but the blood seemed to thicken in his veins.

His thoughts turned to the man who had fled from all this misery, leaving his children to the mercy of those whose wants were sufficient to drive all mercy from the bosom. He felt angry that Bradley was not there to share their sufferings, had escaped from the wintry pangs they endured; and, as his teeth chattered together, he could almost have cursed him for his cowardly flight.

The clocks around striking twelve, and Kitty not returned. Where was she? had she, too, fled from him? No, he would not think that. Misery had clung to her even in the streets, and chased the hearts of want away at her. Had she been successful, she would have hurried home to share her good fortune with them. Yes, there was a cruel fate hanging over him and his, killing them limb by limb, the slow torture of want was at work. It should have an easy victory: he was too sick at heart to fight against it any longer, it should rack his mind and body now, and not a groan escape him.

The hours stole on, and still his girl was absent. Now he knew the cause. He saw her—in his fancy—stretched beneath some gateway; her body covered with snow, the moon shining in her pale face, gasping in the agonies of death. He clasped his hands in horror at the picture he had conjured up, and tried to shake the fancy from him. But it clung to him, the moaning wind sounding in his ears like the groanings of his girl.

Suppose she was dead! What then? why should he weep and beat his bosom? It was well for those who lived in plenty to sorrow over the body of the loved. There the pleasures of the world has been left—all its countless joys—and happy home forfeited by death. The love that would have proved itself in gifts and luscious offerings has been disappointed of its fondling. Let them weep. But with him how different! He should clap his hands and shout for joy. As he loved her that had left him, he should rejoice that she had given the griping poverty the slip, and reached the land of peace at last. Now she would not miss the crust she had hungered for in vain. Now, sanctified by her patient suffering, could look down upon him, and hear him long for the hour that should restore a father to his child.

A fearful thought entered his brain. Why should he live? why should he remain behind, lingering out his lot of years, grouning out his share of time—when one pang, one moment's pain, would bless him with endless happiness? The morrow would bring the tortures he had suffered to-day, only finding him less ready for the struggle. He would give up his share of air—free the earth of his presence. They might call

him coward, scoff at his name, speak of him as one who fled from life's battle with the first wound that reached him; let them! the burial at cross roads had no horrors to him—he only saw it as the boundary where persecution ceased, and safety, peace, and comfort were ready to receive him.

He died not because he hated life, but because it was denied to him. He would lend destiny a helping hand, and seek for death when he was yet fit to die. He was walking in a rich garden, with luscious fruit hanging over him, that he was to hunger for but never reach—whose dazzling beauties pressed him to remain, whose temptations warned him to be gone. He had eyes like other men, to sparkle as he watched the tender crumpled leaves of spring uncurl before the warming sun; he had ears to listen to nature's music, tracing the lark by her song; his heart would swell in gratitude for the violet's perfume and the sweet luxury of rest: but the curse of never-ending misery hung over him, the pangs of hunger, that ruled the eye, the ear, the heart, had seized upon him, till the world with all its beauties had changed to the tyranny of a prison.

The moaning of the sleeping children turned his thoughts from himself. How would they fare in the world when he was gone? If he, a man, was unequal to the contest, how could their weak arms wrestle with misfortune? Say that pity, roused up by his wretched death, should for a time feed them with the bread of charity. The spasm caused by horror, the sympathy called forth by bleeding despair, would soon die away, and then how would they, poor things, bear the heavy load of misery. Before they had ceased to be children, they would shake off the simplicity of childhood. Hunger would teach them cunning in the shape of knowledge; sin would appear sanctified by bravery, brazen shame seem glorious as golden honesty. For a time, success, like a heavy mist, would hide the yawning gulf on whose brink they trod. Without the friend to warn from vice by raising up the hope of brighter days, how would they learn to bear the death-bed struggle? Death would come upon them, not as the comforting friend, the stayer of grief, the herald bringing tidings of the newly-opened kingdom; but as the punisher of wrongs, the harsh gaoler, whose prison bars no file could pierce, whose chains no desperate strength could snap.

They should die too, with the purity of youth still upon them Crime should be cheated of its victims! He would have company as he journeyed heavenwards.

From his coat pocket he drew an old rusty knife. Holding it in the moonlight, he felt the edge with his thumb. Use had rounded and notched the blade till it was useless, and the deed he had to do must be done quickly.

His body burnt with fever; his brain was on fire with excitement; the winter's cold gnawed at his limbs no more than if his bones were cased in stone. Going to the window he cleared with his trembling hand the snow that covered the stone coping, and bending forward, began to whet the blade, with his long grey hair floating in the wind, his straining eyes fixed on the steel that glittered in the moonbeams; his body half leaning from the casement, he looked like some warlock preparing the midnight charm. Never did headsman sharpen axe as he did that knife. Panting for breath, he pressed both hands upon the iron till the sparks flew out, and it grew burning hot with the friction.

At length the time had come. His eyes shone as he felt the keen edge that was to do the deed so well; and grasping the handle firmly, he crept up to the children.

He put his head close down to listen to their breathings till the warm breath touched his cheek. They slept soundly, locked in each others arms—brother clinging to brother, as if in fear. Kneeling by their side, he gazed upon their pinched faces, and watched the heavings of their bony chests. The sight unmanned him; he rose for fear his resolution should give way, and snatching up a handful of crisp snow held it to his forehead.

Once more he was prepared—firm as iron, no smile should turn the knife aside this time! He listened for a moment to see if all was silent, and again crouched to his work. He would take one hasty look—one short farewell, and then strike hard, deep, and surely. They should die as if still in their dreams.

One of the little things whispered out his name, the other restless in its sleep, threw out its little arm as if trying to ward off his blow. He must be quick, or the tears would blind him. Twice did he raise the murderous weapon, and twice he drew it back. The remembrance of home had stolen in upon him, softening the muscles of his arm, and holding back his hand with angel strength. Up rose the pictures of his youth, quick and fresh into his mind. The parent prayer for safety, the mother's "Good night" rang in his ears. He saw the anxious face creep silently into the room, to pay the midnight visit, shading the taper with her hand, for fear its rays should wake her slumbering little one. He saw her bending over the cot, to take the unknown kiss, then cast the anxious eye around to see that all was well. It was his mother, rebuking him by the remembrance of her love for raising his hand against the motherless.

He flung the knife from him, and with bending knees sank to the ground weeping with anguish. His clasped hands shook with the trembling of repentance. As he prayed, the words now whispered forth, now bursting loudly from his lips, as the sorrow came bursting from his heart, the little ones started from their sleep, clinging to his neck.

He threw his arms around them, clasping them tightly to his bosom. "My God!" he cried, "teach me to forget the morrow, that I may patiently endure to-day."

When the red, heatless sun rose, its rays fell upon the pale figure of the weaver watching by the bed of those whose lives, a few hours since his soul had hungered for.

CHAPTER XII.

CONCLUSION.

It is a bad time for begging when the snow is on the ground. The frost is too sharp for charity then; it hardens all the sap of kindness, making one think too much of self to listen to the tale of misery. To take the hands from the warm pockets into the biting cold, is enough to keep back the penny. Now and then a comfortable face, peeping over the blinds of the fire-lit parlour, may wince a bit as it looks at the chilblained feet of the wretched lad shuffling along through the snow, hugging his rags to shield his trembling limbs. But it is only a wince; the weather is too bitter to open the window; and the heart, conscious of its sluggard charity, will find a thousand excuses to bring back ease again. There are a few genial souls who will brave the chilly draft that rushes from the street into the well-heated passage. With them, the starving hours of winter, the blue frozen flesh, and chattering jaws are stimulants to pity, and, kept warm by kindly impulses, they will risk the sharp air, to carry to the wretched the food or thick clothing hoarded up with bounteous foresight.

Though scarcely four o'clock, the lamps in the streets were lighted, melting from their iron roofs the snow that had fallen there during the day. The pavements were so slippery with the constant treading that the wayfarers had deserted them, taking to the road. Everybody was running along silently, their eyes fixed on the ground, some of them showing by their coats that they had encountered many a tumble. The omnibuses and cabs crowded past, the drivers leading their trembling horses, whose hoofs slipped from them as if they were kicking. The butchers' and fishmongers' shops looked strange with their fronts closed in by glass windows, and the potato sheds had heaps of coal piled up to the ceiling, sparkling in the gas jet.

The thin, well-worn shawl that Kitty wrapped round her was of little use in the night wind. The cold seemed to soak through it to her shoulders. There was plenty of exercise, that was one good thing; for if she wished to speak to any one, she had to trot roundly to keep by his side. It was strange she did not feel so cowed as she had done the last time she begged. She gained courage from thinking, that, altered as the loss of her hair had made her, even her friends would not know her again. She felt no shame within herself, it was the world's harsh tongue she feared.

What cruel answers the people gave her. She would have obeyed a kindly one as quickly. After trotting after one old gentleman—who whistled out his breath, the half-pence in his pocket rattling with each jolt he took—until she panted with exertion, he only stopped to look around for the police, wondering what they were after, and why they didn't keep the streets clear of such pests. Another little dapper man, who skipped along like a cricket, crossed to the other side of the street directly she spoke to him. One fellow, nearly covered with rich fur, no sooner found her following him, than he thrust both his hands into his coat pockets, as if he thought she was seeking to rob him. That cut her to the heart, and she left him directly.

"Spare me one halfpenny, kind sir; indeed I want it sorely," she would mutter out. But either they didn't believe her, or took her for a street imposter. One party that she met were laughing and talking as they walked quickly along, dressed so sprutely, and looking so happy that she hurried after them. They were talking of the theatre they were bound for, discussing the merits of the pieces and the powers of the actors. Just as she was close at their heels, the baby awoke from its sleep and began crying. One of the gentlemen looking back, no sooner found it was a beggar woman, than he must have some fun

"Fond of music, Bill?" he said to his companion. "Nice walking with a band, isn't it?" There was a general tittering, and the gentleman continued, "Give it another pinch, and let's have a bit from Herz."

"'Adone, Edward, or I'll slap you," simpered one of the young ladies.

"Just take the child's mouth out of my ear," continued the wag.

"One halfpenny, kind sir—one halfpenny! I am hungry and tired," begged Kitty, still following.

"Give the poor thing one, Edward," added the young lady; "never mind the play-bill, we must change for oranges."

The copper was tossed backward over the shoulder, and fell in the snow. She was soon on her knees, looking after the treasure. She scooped away the flakes with her hand; but the mound was deep, and by the dim light of the gas-lamp she could not find it. For half an hour she turned the heap over and over again, but in vain: the only charity that had been shown was lost. Her finger-ends were aching with the cold till she could have cried, and it was useless wasting further time with running about so much. The hunger that had tormented her all day grew to be intolerable. Her limbs were weak with fatigue and want of food, and smarted with the frost. She groaned with sorrow to think that she would be forced to change her little store. It must be done; for, should she sink, what would become of them?

In the next street she remembered to have seen a baker's shop. She would go and stand a time on the pavement over the oven and get warm; perhaps, too, the smell of the bread might quiet her stomach.

Never was such temptation placed before a starving girl. Scarcely had she run her eyes over the tall glasses filled with biscuits of all shapes and sizes, like the bits of a Chinese puzzle, than a man placed in the window a pile of newly-baked bread, smoking with the heat of the fire. She watched the steam rising from their white sides till they seemed to draw the very eyes from her head with their enticing powers. It was in vain that she turned aside and looked through the panes at the snug parlour at the back of the shop, the bright fire shining over the white linen curtains her head would in the end steal back again to the brown crisp loaves, the savoury newly-baked bread.

She was untying the knot in her shawl that held her little fortune, while a gentleman entered the shop, stamping on the floor. Out came the landlady rubbing her hands, half vexed to be forced to leave her warm fire even for a customer. "I will wait a little bit," thought Kitty, "perhaps by that time the hunger will pass off, and I shall save my money."

Peeping through the glass, she passed her time watching the customer. He was a rare extravagant fellow, eating as if he cared no more for money than if he were a bank director. How he bit at the three-cornered tarts, biting out half circles big enough for hen-holes. The flakey pasty fell all about him with most shameful waste. She would have been content to feast off the crumbs of this Dives. The jam, too, stuck to his lips, making him smack them with enjoyment, till hers almost smacked too in sympathy. Another tart! and that made three, and yet he didn't eat slower, as if growing satisfied.

Once his eyes met hers beaming through the frosty panes, and instead of being confused at finding he was watched, he stared at her so hard that she was obliged to fall back a little. But as she saw him take up still another dainty, she was forced to have another peep at the glutton. She almost began to tremble lest he should eat himself into an apoplexy, and fall to the ground a martyr to three-cornered puffs.

At last he was satisfied, and, drawing a deep sigh, brushed the crumbs from his coat. Again their eyes met, and he seemed so struck by her greedy, prying look, that he fairly laughed. He was a kind-hearted fellow, though; and if he smiled, it was not from any bad feeling, for he went to the door and beckoned Kitty in. "What will you have, little girl," he asked her.

"Some new baked bread, thank you, sir."

"Wouldn't you like tarts better? They are very nice." And he smacked his lips with the air of an authority.

"Some bread first, please sir?"

She had a large piece given her—so hot that she could not hold it long, and had to shift it from hand to hand. How good it was—so comforting and so nourishing! It would put more strength and hope into her body. It was useless his asking her any questions; she could not answer him, if her life depended on it. With the bread held fast in her two hands, she could look at him, and that was just all.

"Now, then, run a-tart," he laughed out, when the last piece of bread had disappeared. "Here, put the child down; it does one good to look at you;" and he handed her a tart in the plate, as if she were a lady. As he looked on at her, his eyes bright with pleasure, he actually took the baby on his knee and nursed it.

She never tasted anything like that tart. No wonder he had eaten six of them. It was strawberry, the jam she liked above all others. The thin sweet crust, too, that broke in pieces directly she touched it. How she longed to save a piece for the poor little ones at home.

"You were very hungry, my poor girl" he said, with a look of pity.

"With many thanks to you, sir," she answered, blushing at the confession, "it is the first bread I have eaten since yesterday morning. The little food I begged the child has eaten."

"Are you so poor, then?"

"God knows we are, sir! I am now richer than any of our family, for I am no longer hungry."

"Poor thing! poor thing!" he muttered, throwing down a piece of money on the counter. Kitty had risen to depart, but he told her to stay a little.

When the change had been given to him, he placed it in her hand. Eight silver pieces clinked as they fell into her palm.

Her eyes opened with astonishment. Was it for her, all that money—was it for her, or was it done to mock her?

"That will make you more comfortable! You are welcome to it."

At first she stared in his face half stupified by his bounty. But soon the full tears came bubbling up, and a wild gratitude seized upon her. Her knees tottered as she tried to curtsey, and her wish, and the sobs burst forth she fell at his feet, hiding her face in her hands. She could not speak the blessings the heart dictated, her joy choked its utterance.

She left the shop with so light a heart that she could scarcely bear to think of the time it must take before she could lay her fortune in her father's hands. She ran along so fast, that before she had well reached the next street she had to lean against the wall to recover her breath. A tall fellow in an old velveteen coat closely buttoned up, and his chin nearly hidden in a dirty red comforter, came up to her.

"You had a good hand, young 'un," he said, in a voice half smothered by the folds of his neck tie; "how much did the cove give you?"

She felt so frightened she could not answer him.

"Come, no lies; I saw him through the glass," he continued, looking up and down the street. "What are you going to stand?"

"Let me go, and I will give you a shilling," and the witless girl took up the corner of the shawl that served her as a purse.

Without answering, he pushed violently against her, and then taking to his heels, ran off with all his speed. The shawl had been cut with a sharp knife—her gift was gone.

It was useless her wringing her hands and stamping with her feet upon the ground; the ruffian was far off—the treasure was stolen. The silver pieces that were to have showered plenty on the starving parent were doomed for the beer-shop.

Why had the money been given; she could have borne denial easily; but to be made rich only to have her riches snatched from her, was a double loss, making her poorer than ever. The hair that she had sacrificed, the woman's vanity that she had conquered—all lost, lost, lost.

Now she must put up with insult, cutting words, anything: for the loss must be made good again. She would not be shaken off by an answer, she would become importunate, bold with desperation. They should be forced to charity.

The first one she met she ran up to. "Give me money," she said, more as if commanding than seeking for alms.

The gentleman laughed sneeringly and walked on. But she rushed before him, crying, "You must; you shall; we shall die." He laughed again, and forced her on one side with his stick; but she sprang forward in a moment, and again stopped him.

"Here—police! police!" he shouted.

Terrified at the cry, she shuffled off. It was a useless contest that would add disgrace to despair, and the thought calmed her as it brought back her reason. How many times she flew up and down that road, she could not tell. She felt no fatigue, knew not the miles she walked: she could only remember that she was poor, past hope, wronged beyond all retribution.

Time began to wear off the excitement of her body; the reaction came, taxing her remaining strength to the utmost. Her legs bent under her as she crept along; the cold began to pierce her thin clothing. The hours, too, were wearing on, the streets began to empty, and the clatter of the closing shops was heard on all sides.

What should, what could she do? Return home? No! no! She could scarcely bear her own misery, much less that of others more dear to her than she to herself. She would beg on—still try if chance would mend.

Her teeth chattered with the cold; the skin seemed tight on her limbs, pressing in the flesh like any torture. Her very breath seemed to freeze as it left her lips

Resting every now and then, she crawled slowly over the ground. She had not even the strength to call to the passers-by: she let them go their way, following them with a bitter look. She only beat her hands to try to bring back the warm blood to them, for she could scarcely feel the child she held in her arms—they were so dead to the touch.

At last, fairly spent with weariness, she reached one of the West-end squares. Not a sound was to be heard; it was silent as the grave, and here she vowed to rest for the night. Before one of the doors she saw a portico a light was burning within, giving it a look of comfort that drew her towards its shelter.

The stones were cold as ice, but there was no snow to cling about her, and cover her with its freezing touch. She would couch down in one corner, away from the wind, and sleep on the night dis away.

She sat silent and motionless as an Indian. If she moved a limb the pain was terrible, she was so stiff with frost. When quiet she could bear the aching numbness without complaining.

The only fear that harassed her was, lest she should be driven from her covering. She listened anxiously at every distant footstep, gladdening as it died away in the distance. The policeman's tramp caused as he trod along the clean-swept pavement, making her hold her breath in extreme trembling.

Twice he passed by the door of her chamber, and she could have shrieked with alarm. He would be sure to turn her out, to endure again the torments that were now leaving her.

How were they faring at home? They had no roof there; the snow fell in upon them; the wind swept over them. Oh! she was always more fortunate than they; it was unjust to let them suffer more than she did.

A weariness fell upon her, and her eyelids would droop in sleep: she knew that to slumber was to die, and would rouse herself from time to time, even though to move her head was pain, for the hair was stiffened with ice. But she could not resist the lassitude that weighed her down: her eyes would close of themselves; her head would sink upon her bosom, despite all her efforts. Her very brain seemed asleep.

To sleep was to die—to sleep for ever! Well, it was a kindly death—far easier than the end starvation dealt out. How softly the feeling crept over her whole frame. There was no winter's snow now to crouch at—no icy wind to weep round her shivering body. She felt peaceful and happy, as though the morrow were to be some great holiday, and friends were waiting to receive and welcome her to her home. Farewell the world! farewell to all she loved! She would rest awhile before she set out upon her long journey!

* * *

Midnight had scarcely passed when a carriage stopped before the portico where lay the dying girl. The windows were white with the breath that had collected on them; and the footman crept slowly from the box, and, blowing his fingers, mounted the stone steps. In the corner, against the door, was the body of a woman, her knees drawn up closely against her chest, and her crushed bonnet resting on them.

"Get up, you there!" cried the man; and, as there was no answer, he shook her by the arm, and then by the leg. The whole body, stiffened by frost, rocked as it sat with each push he gave.

The man's face turned pale, and he ran to the carriage. "I'm afraid, sir," he stammered out, "there's a woman and her child been and killed herself."

"Good God! What do you say? Let me out!" cried a voice suddenly roused from sleep "Where? where? Let me out!"

He sprang from the carriage, and when he had reached the door-steps knelt down to examine the body, the hands were cold—the heart had ceased to beat. He forced up the eyelid, and peered into the glazed ball between his fingers. The pupil contracted as he squeezed it—life still remained. The child was dead.

The knocker thundered at the door without ceasing. As soon as it was opened, he lifted the senseless body in his arms, and rushed into the passage. There was a fire in the parlour, burning briskly, and before it he placed the poor girl.

A lady and her two daughters entered hurriedly, their faces pale with fear. With their rich ball dresses still upon them, they knelt on the rug, gazing with pity on the blue frozen face; and urged by their father's voice, they were soon at work, chafing with their heated palms the icy hands and feet of the sufferer.

Hot water was quickly ready, and brandy was forced down the firmly closed mouth. Each one sought to do their utmost—pity urging them on, despite the tatters of the victim. The housemaid, urged on by curiosity, would peep round the door-post, to try to catch a glimpse of the "poor frose-out creature." The parts that rubbed were often weary, the stooping back ached again; but the labour never ceased; the good heart was not tired, and forced the sinews to obey.

At length the girl opened her eyes for a moment, and the lip quivered as life came slowly back. The faces around grew red with joy as the flush of success rose to their cheeks.

"Thank Heaven we left so soon!" said the youngest of the girls, the one that at the time had grumbled most.

Before an hour had passed, Kitty, weakened by her sufferings, sat in an easy chair, propped up by pillows, the fire shining full upon her. She would look at one face after another in mute astonishment; her dull, heavy stare being answered by the heartfelt joy that beamed from every countenance.

No questions were asked that night, no cruel tale demanded, to weaken by the remembrance of her sufferings the girl just rescued from death. She was carried to a room so richly furnished, that Kitty's eyes opened with wonder as she stared round the place.

Early in the morning she was awake. She felt weak and ill; and as the remembrance of the over night crept over her, she raised herself on her arm to gaze upon the chamber. The rich carpet, that she almost feared to walk upon, the costly curtains so thick and full of colours, the large mirrors reflecting the whole body, all filled her with wonder. She could guess at the sequel of her miserable story, and her eyes filled with the tears of gratitude towards her deliverers. So rich and yet so kind; then riches did not always harden the heart, but it could help and succour the sinking poor.

"God grant they may never know the misery I have suffered," she prayed, as she lay in the soft white bed.

One thought alone haunted her: what had become of the child? Was it safe, or it had it sunk under the bitterness of that terrible night? Her father, too—how had he braved the snow and frost? She could not cease to pray until she had learnt their fate.

It was late before any one entered her room. The first to come was the young girl who had given up her bed, so that her poor aching limbs might be softer. She drew the curtains aside to gaze upon the senseless one. Their eyes met, and in the one might be seen the gratitude sparkling, that, lacking words, found its way out in looks; in the other, the pleasure that attends on good deeds.

"Lie still," she said, in a soft sick-bed voice; "you must not move; your friend shall be sent for, if you have any," she added, in a kindly tone, fearing to pain by raising up the orphan's remembrance.

When the good family had gathered round her bed, Kitty told them her story, truthfully as it had happened. As she spoke, the recollection of her suffering would bring the tears to her eyes, choking her utterance. She blamed none, hurled no cruel invectives at those who had persecuted them, but rather sought to excuse those whose conduct had been harsh, as she would wish others to think lightly of her faults. She told them of their struggligs to live honestly, confessed to them how

e had begged for alms—how, in despair, she had sold her
r hair for bread, and how death had at last seized upon
, as, crouching at their door-step, she was waiting for
e light that would help her to renew her efforts.
"You are a good girl," said the old gentleman, when, as
e finished her tale, she buried her blushing face in the
flow. "Why should you feel shame for the very acts
at ennoble you? There is a glory in patient suffering
at sanctifies the sufferer. You have spoken the truth,
usting us without fear; and, in return, we will try to
ish the good work we have begun, by making the future
re life like than the past has been."
When three weeks had passed, the weaver's family
re safely housed in an old mansion, to live there till a
nant could be found. They spent the day in a long room
at looked splendid with its gilt cornices and painted
iling, grand enough for any duke. At night they slept
richly-papered chambers, with tall, large-paned windows,
d countless cupboards and doors around to lead into
aller apartments, as if each person needed his or her cham-
rs. Of an afternoon, they would wander over the huge
ilding, seeking out the unvisited places; or roam about
e drawingrooms, looking with curious eyes upon the black
ctures of armed men that hung against the wall. They
uld wonder what their names could be, and what were
e gallant deeds of arms they had performed, until at night
ch one would dream of the steel clad gentlemen.
On Christmas-day they feasted like princes of the land;
ey had plenty of company to share their cheer; Joe and
a sister—a tall bony girl of forty, who wore her back hair
a knot the size of an egg, placed on the crown of her head
being among the number. The piece of beef made the
ble wobble furiously as it was placed upon it; and the
um pudding, spotted like a carriage dog, with its huge
ums, was brought in alight, brandy being bought at the
arest public-house for the express purpose. They had
me rare games of fun, too, in the empty drawingroom,
here there was plenty of room to chase everybody, es-
cially Tom's sister, who was set upon by each blind-buff's rear
a way that showed there was cheating.
At night, when the party broke up, there was a huge slice of pudding
r each one to take with them—for the children it was said; but as
e bachelors and spinsters didn't leave their parcels behind for all that.
In the spring there came a letter with a large sum to pay in postage.
was stamped with red in a good many places, and couldn't have
oked more like a foreign letter if it had worn mustachios.
It was from Tom Bradley; and each one was so anxious to peruse it
rst, that at last it was determined that Kitty should read it aloud.
"He wouldn't write before," he said, "because he wished to wait until
he good news he sent should be, as it were, an excuse for his de-
arting them. He had fared well earned money until his pockets
ere filled, and now he prayed them to join him in his prosperity,
nd accept his home as frankly as he had entered theirs."
At some parts of the letter Kitty stopped suddenly, and read them
herself. She told them it was nothing; but it was strange she
hould blush so much if it were nothing.
"God's will be done!" said Lamere, when, the letter ended, his
aughter looked anxiously into his face. "We will carry
ith us the feelings that alone make the home—the love
e bear to each other."
By this time, if matters have turned out rightly, there
ust rather a numerous family of the Bradleys to be found in
ustralia. Old Grandpapa Lamere has enough to do to
omp with all the sturdy little ones. They pull him
bout sadly, clinging to his coat tails, and never letting
im have a moment's peace. He taught countless parrots
ow to talk; and if, in an unlucky moment, one of the
apegrace urchins should get into trouble, he knows full
ell to whom to fly for help and excuses.

(*Concluded.*)

"THE PASSIONATE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE."—"BOOK OF ENGLISH SONGS."

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

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ix volumes of this already popular series are now before the pub-
c, and well represent the novelty as well as variety upon which
he projectors rest their claims upon the reading public.

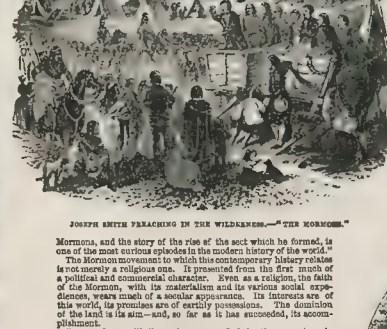
"MY SWEET SWEETING."—"BOOK OF ENGLISH SONGS."

Already have appeared two volumes of *Roscoll's Life of Johnson*, and *Newcastle Durrett City*, followed by the *Book of English Songs from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century*. This collection has been very tastefully made; the songs are classified, the name of the author and the date are prefixed to each song, so that the volume possesses a literary interest far beyond that of ordinary song books. Thus, we have "Songs of the Affections;" and, to borrow from one of Shakspeare's fools, songs pastoral and rural, convivial, novel, and satirical, sea, patriotic and military, sporting, mad, and miscellaneous. Next is the *Orbs of Heaven, or the Planetary and Stellar World*, by O. M. Mitchell, A.M., Director of the Cincinnatti Observatory, to the building of which he lectures.

The work is arranged in ten lectures, illustrating the great discoveries and theories of modern astronomy, in which, says the writer, one single object has engaged his attention—"the structure of the universe, so far as revealed by the mind of man." There is a valuable appendix, by Professor Olmsted, LL.D. The illustrations, fifty in number, comprise some very interesting portraits of great astronomers and discoverers. The volume last published is *The Mormons, or Latter-day Saints*; with memoirs of Joseph Smith, the "American Mahomet."

This is a work which must command serious attention in these days. A Mahomet has appeared and evanesced in the Occident, and bequeathed to the world new religion. The brief history of the system is contained in these words:—

"In the year 1825 there lived, in a small village in the United States of America, an obscure young man—of little or no education, of no fortune, and of but indifferent character. That obscure young man had meditated for five years before this time the establishment of a new religion. In 1830, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, he began to carry his design into effect. In the following year he became the head of a sect numbering five persons, among whom were included his father and three brothers. In the course of a few weeks, the number of his adherents increased to thirty. At the present time, the sect so established numbers 300,000 people; has its own Bible, and zealous missionaries to preach it in every part of the Christian world, and, besides this, inhabits and possesses a fertile and beautiful territory almost as large as England, and aspires to obtain admission, on equal terms, as a free State, into the great confederation of American Republics. The name of this young man was Joseph Smith—of his new Bible, "the Book of Mormon"—of his sect, the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," or, in the parlance of those not members of it, the Mormons, or Mormonites; and of the state or territory of which they have taken possession, Utah, or Deseret, in New California. The Mormons have thriven amid oppression of the most cruel and pertinacious kind; they have conquered the most astonishing difficulties; they have triumphed over the most vindictive enemies, and over the most unrelenting persecution; and from the blood of their martyrs have sprung the courage, the zeal, and the success of their survivors. They can boast not only an admirable and complete organisation, but the possession of worldly wealth, influence, and power. Their progress within the last seven years has been rapid to a degree unparalleled in the history of any other sect of religionists. The remarkable career of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of th



JOSEPH SMITH PREACHING IN THE WILDERNESS."—"THE MORMONS."

Mormons, and the story of the rise of the sect which he formed, is one of the most curious episodes in the modern history of the world."

The Mormon movement to which this contemporary history relates is not merely a religious one. It presented from its first inception a political and commercial character. Even as a religion, the faith of the Mormon, with its materialism and its various social experiences, wears much of a secular appearance. Its interests are of this world, its promises are of earthly possessions. The dominion of the land is its aim—and, so far as it has succeeded, its accomplishment.

In accordance with these views, as we find in the present work, the Mormons, with their leaders, and the founders of the sect have ever shown themselves practical political economists. Their love of gain is one of the objections urged upon them with most appearance of proof by their controversial adversaries. Mr. Bowes, in his "Mormonism Exposed," charges them with promising all kinds of blessings upon those who give money to their apostles and go to America.

From the beginning, as we have said, it must be confessed that the whole affair bore the marks of a trading speculation. The whole family of the Smiths were adventurers; and, as it would appear, of the genuine American go-ahead school. There is, however, no sound reason why they should be individually distinguished by censure on that account. They were morally no worse than their neighbours; but, as the result has successfully shown, they were not only more speculative, but more intelligent.

Their aims were indeed higher than those of ordinary speculatists and traders. Their objects were, indeed, far-reaching, and their perseverance indomitable. On the "Book of Mormon," now numbering its readers by the millions, and its bel overs by the thousand, they placed a market value, and professed the means of maintaining its saleability. Like many other publishers of inferior articles, they became prodigious puffers of their literary ware; but they were wise in their choice of advertising, and succeeded. Their selected channel to publicity was peculiar, but effectual.

In the nature of the fraud perpetrated, we have a key to the character of the perpetrator. The impostors takes rank at one of the class of "pious frauds," and these generally imply enthusiasm in the agent. It would, accordingly, be primarily probable, as some of the statements in the excellent volume before us suggest, that Joseph Smith commenced life as a religious fanatic, and that there would be reason to distrust the accounts of his profligacy, at least to the extent charged by his enemies. But, as is remarked in the book before us, the politician is too apt, in the affairs of the world, to make little account of men of his order of mind.

"Yet have they been, at all times, the men of a crisis—the fomenters of revolutions—the authors of new dispensations. Pious frauds to such individuals are no more than legal fictions to the lawyer. They serve them in the place of axioms and postulates; they are assumptions which enable them to take the first step in the practical argument which they mean to maintain against the world. To them they are unquestionable data, and the more supernatural their character the more unquestionable do they become. Frequently there is some shadow of a fact, which serves as the original basis; this soon, however, becomes modified into fiction; and ultimately completed in a well-rounded myth.

"Whatever Joseph Smith may have been, the present race of Mormons are satisfied with him. They say—'There is our statement; there are the witnesses; there is the book.' Armed with these credentials, the apostles of the new belief have at last founded not only a Church, but a State.

"The longer the original imposture has remained before the world, the more difficult it has become to overthrow it. Joseph Smith was slain, and thus acquired sanctity in the eyes of his followers. Other 'witnesses' drop off, and the myth becomes more and more mythological. Thus, we learn from an obituary in the *Millennial Star* (July 1st, 1850), that one of the 'three witnesses' has lately died. 'Elder Walker informs us, that Oliver Cowdery died last February, of consumption. Brother Cowdery is one of the THREE WITNESSES to the Book of Mormon. For rebellious conduct he was expelled from the Church some years since. Although he has stood aloof from the Church for several years, he never in a single instance cast the least doubt on the truth of his former testimony. Some time in 1847 or 1848, he sought to be re-admitted to the fellowship of the Saints. His return to the fold was hailed with great joy by the saints, who still remembered him with a kindly recollection as one who had suffered much in the first rise of Church. He has now gone the way of all the earth. May he rest in peace, to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection until eternal life, is the earnest desire of all Saints.'

"A similar record will shortly, in the natural course of things, be made of the other witnesses; the seal of the grave will be set upon their testimony; and thus Mormonism—even if Sidney Rigdon should divulge his secrets—will, to the hearts of thousands, who would believe it on far less evidence—stands as firm as Buddhism stands, or Mahomedanism, or any other false creed, which millions believe to be true."

The detail of the extraordinary history of the rise and spread of Mormonism we must leave to the reader of the admirable work that affords occasion for these remarks, but their success points much that is worthy of imitation by other communities apart from their religious system. They have, for instance, availed themselves where possible of the advantage of machinery, and in their new state of Deseret, or Utah, substituted manual labour by the inventions of science.

ENCAMPMENT OF MORMONS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER."—"THE MORMONS."

Nor have they neglected the arts; but, as we find from an article in the Millennial Star, the leading periodical of the sect, announce an intention, under the patronage of Mr. Owen Spencer, to "illustrate by paintings the history of the [Mormon] Church." They propose, also, to establish a museum. All, indeed, in their community are busy and active; and the results obtained are such as could not have been so readily accomplished by an appeal to reason as by one to fanaticism. There is much, however, in the vigour of the Mormon intellect that suggests to the candid mind the probability of his outgrowing this slavery and shame. We have frequently thought, while perusing Mormon controversial writings, now exceedingly numerous, that we perceived a broad grin nine times in ten on the weather-bronzed countenance of the Mormon advocate. Superior to, he seems to despise his opponents. We perceive this especially in his habit of recrimination. Always he affects to defend his own superstition by attacking that of his enemy, whom it is evermore his object to put on the defensive. One thing is clear, that, in the whole economy of life, he has already become a more rational being than he was. In one item of his creed, the Mormon at least has reason on his side. He believes that "God never meant that men and women, children, cattle, and unclean animals, should be cooped up, penned and hemmed in, and crowded upon one another, as they are in the numerous and increasing cities of the old world, in lanes, courts, closes, entries, cellars, and attics, amid filth and disease, most dire and awfully fatal." "He purposed" (continues the Mormon from whom we now quote) "that His children should be gathered together upon various places, according to His revelations, according to their necessities."

The evident aim of the Mormon is to gather men under a theocratic constitution wherever they settle, not to scatter them into unregulated hordes, acknowledging no shepherd. As a social and secular institution, Mormonism already plays a very noteworthy part, both in this country and in America.

"The West has had its prophet as well as the East; and whatever may have been the original character of the man, the sect which he founded has arrived at such a growth, that no arguments founded upon the fraud or absurdity of his pretensions will be of the slightest avail in preventing the development of Mormonism. The sect established in its own home—treats all adverse criticism with the same indifference as the Mahomedans or Buddhists show to all who impugn the truth of their religions. They pity the objectors—treat their arguments either as folly or blasphemy, and entrench themselves in the impregnable fortress of their own faith. If this were not the natural course of things, and

FORMATION OF A BRIDGE."—"THE MORMONS."

strictly in accordance with all experience, there would at this time be but one form of religion in the world."

To these remarks we have little to add. The volume is embellished with some forty illustrations of persons and places, the Mormon leaders, and the various *locales* touched at in their routes. We have several portraits of Joseph Smith, both friendly and adverse. That by M. Didier differs widely from those by F. Piercy and Gahagan. In like manner, readers of different persuasions will judge of a very different manner of the men who are the heroes of the eventful narrative which these portraits illustrate. The work cannot fail of being exhaustively successful.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CONTINENTAL STATES.

THE people of Europe are now beginning—in many parts *only* beginning—to pay some little attention to the monetary concerns both of their own States and of their neighbours. And a most important subject it is, deeply affecting not only the condition of our pockets, but the destinies of nations; so true it is, that, whilst money constitutes the sinews of war, the absence or refusal of money must enforce the preservation of peace. In a social point of view, moreover, and in reference to the future relative positions of the nations of the Old World and the New, which one of these days must come to a trial of strength, resulting in a process of absorption, or at least in the assertion of supremacy and dependency between them—on the occurrence of such a trial as this, we say, the fiscal burthens and general involvement of the European States must tell fearfully to their disadvantage. At the present moment, when Europe is just recovering from a terrible struggle which has shaken many institutions to their bases, and, above all, when England is still discussing the provisions of her own Budget, it may be interesting to take a brief survey of the financial position of our Continental neighbours.

FRANCE.

The revenue of France is derived from a variety of sources, of which the duties upon landed property, and the registrations upon transfer of it, amount to a very considerable proportion—perhaps about 40 per cent. Though the taxation has been very high—amounting to from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000 sterling per annum—there has been for many years, almost without intermission, a deficit. In the year 1840 these arrears had accumulated to the amount of 256,000,000 francs (£10,000,000 sterling), and with no means of liquidation at hand to meet them. In 1842, however, a law was passed, which provided that all deficits in years subsequent to 1840 should be paid out of the accumulations of the sinking fund. The years 1840 to 1844, both inclusive, showed deficits which amounted in the aggregate to 306,000,000 francs. The year 1845 gave a trifling surplus of 4,250,000f.; the year 1846, a deficit of 62,500,000f.; and the year 1847, a deficit of 81,000,000f.—making, with the deficits for eight years (1840-47), of 444,000,000 francs, which was met in the way provided by the act above mentioned. Still, every succeeding year showed a deficit in the public accounts—indicating a weakness of resources on the part of the executive, which in a great measure accounted for the political convulsions which were about to ensue. The Budget of 1848 showed, in the first instance, an income from ordinary sources of 1,371,000,000f., and an expenditure of 1,446,000,000f. —probable deficit, 75,000,000f. Very early in the session, however, new charges were voted or foreseen, raising the expenditure to 1,610,000,000f. the probable revenue being reduced to 1,346,000,000f.; anticipated deficit, 264,000,000 francs. In February, 1848, the Revolution broke out, and dashed even these calculations to the ground. Nothing can be conceived of its kind more alarming—more hopelessly alarming—than the position to which the public accounts of France were now reduced, and the confusion which ensued. In the months May and June three successive Ministers endeavoured to face the difficulty, or at least to explain the real position of affairs to the country; but every new attempt seemed only to leave the case more inexplicable, more intractable than before. Extraordinary temporary imposts were adopted to meet the difficulty; but, on the other hand, the Assembly reduced the duty upon salt two-thirds, and totally abolished the tax upon drinkables from and after the 1st January, 1850. It is true, that, in the course of last year, the Finance Minister succeeded in obtaining some new taxes, trifling in amount; and the commerce of the country having in great measure recovered from the shocks of 1846-48, and the Customs improving with it, the Budget for the current year presents a more healthy appearance, so far as the mere balance of debtor and creditor goes, than any which has preceded it for a long time.

Still, however, there is this plain and stubborn fact before us that, with an amount of taxation annually increasing, there is still a deficit, more or less, at the close of every financial year. The estimated expenditure for the current year is 1,336,000,000—deficit, 44,000,000. Looking back some dozen years only, we find that the Budget of 1838 amounted to 1,065,000,000; showing an increase in the year 1850-51 of nearly 300,000,000—an excess of nearly one-third on the former amount.

The public Funded Debt of France may be reckoned at 6,000,000,000 (£240,000,000); whilst the Unfunded Debt (notwithstanding the contributions from the resources of the Sinking Fund) has grown to the extent of 575,000,000 francs (£23,000,000)

AUSTRIA.

In Austria the Sovereign has always had the sole and irresponsible control over both the income and expenditure of the country; and, as it has always been the practice to throw as much mystery as possible over the public accounts, it becomes a difficult matter to investigate them in their details. Some few facts, however, may be arrived at, which are by no means indicative of a healthy state of financial affairs. It may be proper to explain, that the dominions under the rule of the House of Hapsburg consisting of various nations of distinct origin and very dissimilar resources, so the income derived from them varies in nature and amount. A very considerable portion of the income of the state is that derived from Crown lands and mines, and from royalties and monopolies of trade; but the greatest part proceeds from taxes and rates, which, as already intimated, are not subject to any uniform system for the whole State. The taxes are direct and indirect Of the direct taxes, the most important in amount is that upon landed property, and it has always prevailed in all the States, except the military confines; but it is collected upon different scales in different parts, and the greatest confusion and uncertainty has been found to result in consequence. In 1817 it was attempted to prescribe a new system for the collection of the tax upon real property upon a uniform principle, having regard to the net profits; and the scales and tables necessary to carry it out have been for many years in course of formation.

A few instances will suffice to illustrate the perplexing confusion which prevails in the financial arrangements of the empire. The Venetian territory is subject to the tax, but slightly modified, which it paid at the period of the French invasion. In a great part of the Milanese territory exists the *catasto*, a tax founded upon a valuation of the last century. In Dalmatia the tithe which used formerly to be paid has been converted into a money rent. Tyrol continues to pay the taxes which were imposed by the Emperor Charles VI., which are levied upon lands, houses, industrial occupations, and incomes. The property tax in Hungary amounted, previously to 1847, to about 1,365,000 florins, and this was the only direct tax to which this portion of the empire was then subject as regarded the land revenue. Another branch of direct taxation is a poll-tax, or tax upon persons, which exists in the Italian provinces. Only a portion of the produce of this tax, however, comes to the Imperial treasury, the rest being received by the *communes*. The same description of tax exists in the provinces forming the military confines.

The gross revenue and expenditure of the Austrian Empire during the seven years 1841-47 ranged from 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 florins (£14,000,000 or £15,000,000 sterling), the general balance upon that period being in favour of the revenue to the extent in the aggregate of 38,731,367 florins. The year 1847 was one of deficit to the extent of 5,606,063 florins. The estimates for the year 1848 showed a revenue of 155,722,000 florins, and an expenditure of 155,805,000 florins, leaving a deficit of 83,000 florins. The events of the year 1848, however, completely altered the aspect of affairs. The taxes from Hungary and the Italian provinces, which together constituted above a third of the whole revenue, ceased to be paid from an early period of the year, whilst those from other parts of the empire came in but slowly

In the year ending October 31, 1848, there was a deficit of 64,000,000 florins; in the year 1849, a deficit of 140,000,000 florins, the expenditure having doubled (284,000,000 florins), while the income remained stationary. To meet these difficulties there was no alternative but to borrow money, and augment the public debt which already amounted to 1,200,000,000 florins (£120,000,000). As soon as the independence of Hungary was crushed by the aid of Russian arms, the Austrian Finance Minister set himself seriously to work to devise means for increasing the revenue and diminishing the expenditure of the Imperial Government. Amongst the former, as may be supposed, new taxes for Hungary form a prominent feature, the object being to subject that state (constitutionally held by the head of the House of Hapsburg as an independent kingdom) to the same fiscal burthens as Austria; a pretension most unjust and contrary to all precedent, Hungary, besides her contributions to the Imperial treasury, having always borne the expenses of her own local government. Of the result of these schemes we have no accurate information as yet. A consideration of the preceding facts will, however, lead to the conviction that the finances of the Austrian Empire are in a state of great, increasing, and alarming difficulty.

At the moment of correcting this article for press advices reach us from Vienna to the effect that the Minister of Finance has before him no less than three projects, on which he is undecided, for meeting the pecuniary exigencies of the Government. The first is to contract a new loan; the second is to sell Crown lands to the value of 400,000,000 florins (£40,000); and the third is to convert the already existing Five per Cents into new bonds, the dividends upon which shall be payable in silver, upon the holders giving 3000 florins of the old bonds, and 1000 florins cash, for every 4000 florins of the new. Upon the last-named projects comment would be superfluous, it speaks for itself.

PRUSSIA.

Up to the year 1847 the finances of Prussia were, upon the whole, in a satisfactory state; income and expenditure balanced, and the public debt decreasing. The Budget for the year in question exhibits an income and expenditure, equally balanced, of 64,038,697 thalers (£9,160,000). In 1848, also, there was an estimate of somewhat similar amount. The political events which commenced at an early period of that year, however, soon proved that these calculations would not be realised; and the Finance Minister addressed a memorial to the Assembly of the States on the 12th of July, in which he calculated upon a failure of revenue to the extent of 5,000,000 thalers in customs and taxes upon provisions, &c., whilst on the other hand there would be extraordinary charges, accruing out of the disturbed state of the times, of 22,500,000 thalers. The deficiency in revenue he proposed partially to retrieve by an increased duty upon sugar and some other articles; but there still appeared a deficiency of 29,000,000 thalers, 14,000,000 of which he met by drawing from the accumulations in the treasury and the bank, and 15,000,000 of which he proposed to raise by means of voluntary loans at 5 per cent., falling which by forced loans at 3½ per cent.

The Budget of 1849 showed an estimated expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of 93,000,000 thalers; and that for 1850, an expenditure of 96,000,000 thalers (£12,400,000), being an increase of 32,000,000, or 50 per cent. upon the estimates of 1847; and of this amount 90,000,000 is for regular or ordinary expenditure, so that there seems to be little hope of a reduction from this head for the future.

The State debt of Prussia amounted, on the 1st of January, 1813, to 206,733,171 thalers. By a Royal decree of the 17th January, 1820, the accounts of the Public Debt Department were to be balanced every ten years, starting from 1st Jan., 1813. In the course of the three decennial periods finishing on the 1st Jan., 1843, the amount of 67,872,084 thalers had been paid off the debt, leaving a balance of 138,861,087 thalers in the last-named year. Recent events, however, have had their effect in adding to the burthens of this, as well as of other States; and, accordingly, we find that the public debt of Prussia, which had been progressively diminishing for many years (being 126,000,000 thalers on the 1st January, 1846), became 137,000,000 (£24,000,000) on the 1st January, 1850, showing an increase of 61,000,000 thalers. The debt due on the 1st January, 1848, paid 3½ per cent., amounting to 39,885,887 thalers per annum. The subsequent debt has been incurred at interest of 5 per cent., and the whole interest of the debt, for the year 1849, amounted to 4,980,846 thalers.

HANOVER AND OTHER GERMAN STATES.

Hanover, in like manner, shows a considerable increase of expenditure within the last two years. In the year ending July, 1849, the Budget exhibited an expenditure of about 4,000,000 thalers, leaving a trifling surplus of income. For the year ending July 1, 1850, the estimates rose to 7,698,050 thalers; and, for the current year, there is a still further increase, namely, to 7,709,969, the revenue falling short of that amount by more than 300,000 thalers. The public debt of Hanover, January, 1850, was 32,333,340 thalers; the interest, 1,386 thalers

As for the other German states, they all exhibit a condition of finances utterly inconsistent with all ideas of national independence and progress. In Bavaria we have an expenditure of 37,835,159 florins, against an income of 37,835,159 florins. The Saxon State debt was 126,000,000 florins on the 1st October, 1847; and, since that period, three or four voluntary loans of 7,000,000 each have been added to it, making the total now 154,000,000 florins at least. Wurtemberg shows an income of 10,500,000, and an expenditure of 11,750,000 florins; deficit 1,500,000, or 12 per cent. In the little Duchy of Baden, in 1848-49, was an issue of paper to the amount of 2,000,000 florins, notwithstanding an estimated surplus then in hand of 2,500,000, and an excess of 4,000,000 on account of extraordinary events, upon an average expenditure of about 11,000,000. Recent events have still further aggravated the financial riot; but we have not the details as yet. The Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shows an income of 1,600,000 florins, and an ordinary expenditure of 4,000,000 added to an extraordinary expenditure of 3,000,000 more; total deficit, 7,000,000; public debt, 10,250,000 florins. Nassau shows an expenditure for the year of 5,700,000 florins, against an estimated income of 2,750,000; deficit, 1,250,000. Oldenburgh income, 848,000 thalers; expenditure, 1,048,000 thalers. Principality of Lubeck income, 126,000 thalers; expenditure, 174,600. Duchy of Birkenfeld income, 111,300 thalers; expenditure, 180,000. But it is scarcely worth while going into such petty details, except that it shows how the same spirit of improvidence prevails everywhere, from great to small. Amongst republics, the free town of Hamburg, with a debt of 32,000,000 marks, shows a small surplus of income over expenditure, the estimates for the year being about 6,000,000 marks. But Bremen has an expenditure of 1,000,000 thalers, and an income of 800,000 only. Frankfort has an expenditure of 1,800,000 florins against an income of 1,000,000; deficit, 800,000, in great part supplied from the sinking fund. debt, 6,922,081 florins

RUSSIA.

In Russia, where the Government is arbitrary and irresponsible in the highest degree, the condition of the finances has always been a State secret, jealously kept from the knowledge of the world at large. The consequence is, that great diversity of opinion exists, and has always existed, as to the actual extent of the monetary resources, and the general financial position of this empire. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, however, is a maxim of which the Russian autocrat has certainly enjoyed the advantage to a considerable extent amongst the money speculators of Europe. A certain ostentatious display of some millions of loose cash, four years ago, at the very moment when the money markets of the western states were in a depressed condition, gave colour to the vulgar rumour of the inexhaustible reserves of the precious metals lying idle in the coffers of the Czar. Subsequent loans, however, notably one of five millions sterling, through the Barings, ostensibly for the purpose of completing the railway to Moscow, but more probably for the liquidation of the expenses of the Hungarian expedition, and the issue (August, 1849) of five new series of Treasury bills of 3,000,000 roubles each (making in all nearly £2,500,000), avowedly for the latter object, have somewhat contradicted such Calculations. Upon the whole, we think we may conclude that the Emperor of Russia, with all his boasted wealth, has but enough for carrying on the ordinary machinery of internal government, with little or no surplus for the accomplishment of public works demanded by the advanced spirit of the age, as more or less exemplified throughout the rest of Europe

After the establishment of the European peace the general revenue of the Russian Empire (not including Poland) was estimated at 215,000,000 paper roubles, nearly one quarter of which was derived from domains of the Crown, and another quarter from regalian dues and from the producers of monopolies. Both the revenue and expenditure have considerably increased since that period, although we can only arrive approximately at the accounts. In 1831-32, according to Berghaus ("Annalen des Etats de L'Europe"), the revenues of the State amounted to 254,268,000 paper roubles—equivalent to 101,719,478 silver roubles; the expenditure being about 118,000,000 roubles (about £18,000,000), in addition the revenue of Poland was 11,500,000 roubles; the expense, 12,000,000 roubles. We have no more recent data to add, except in regard to one branch of the revenue, namely the customs duties of 1848, which, according to the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, amount, in round numbers, to 31,000,000 roubles (£5,000,000).

The public debt of Russia was stated by the Minister of Finance, at a sitting of the Council (16th August, 1850), to have been, on the 1st January, 1850, 336,219,492 roubles; to which should be added bills of credit to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles—making a total of 636,000,000 roubles, or about £106,000,000—not to go into the figures of further responsibilities under the form of assignats upon the Bank, &c., which circulate at a depreciated value. Against all this amount of debt, the only known reserves in the form of coin or bullion are those in the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburgh, which are said to amount (1st January, 1850) to 99,763,351 roubles (£16,000,000). Where, however, a system of paper currency is carried on in such a wholesale manner as it is in Russia, and more particularly when it so prevails in the absence of any responsible Government, or ostensible guarantees of adequate amount, doubt and misgiving must hang over commercial relations, repressive alike of healthful enterprise and social advancement.

DENMARK.

Denmark has had to pay dearly for the protracted struggle of 1848-50. The Budget for the year 1848 calculated upon a receipt of 16,709,285 rix-dollars (£1,850,000), and an expenditure of 16,686,502, including the provisions for the sinking fund, and interest of the State debt. In the above estimates the contributions of Holstein and Lauenburg are included. The Budget for 1849 exhibited a receipt of 11,032,990 rix-dollars, and an expenditure of 23,318,901, showing a deficit of upwards of 10,000,000 rix-dollars.

Exertions have, of course, been made by the Government of Denmark to bring the expenditure and income of the country more nearly to a balance; and, accordingly, we find that the Budget for the year ending the 1st April, 1851, calculates upon an expenditure of 22,871,150 rix-dollars, and an income somewhat larger: the important fact in which statement is, that the people of Denmark are now subjected to an amount of taxation about fifty per cent. greater than the estimates for the whole territory of Denmark, Holstein, &c., of three years ago.

The public debt of Denmark was 106,000,000 in 1847; it was 112,000,000 in February, 1850: and may now be estimated at considerably more—perhaps 130,000,000 (£14,444,000).

SWEDEN

Shows an income, from ordinary and extraordinary sources, of 10,500,000 crowns, against a regular expenditure of 12,000,000, and an extraordinary expenditure of nearly 3,000,000 more: deficit, somewhere about 4,500,000, or 45 per cent. upon income.

HOLLAND,

With a population of little more than 3,000,000, stoutly battles against a debt of £120,000,000 sterling, of which it pays the interest punctually. Total budget (balanced), about 70,000,000 florins (£5,820,000), or nearly £2 per head per annum. Some modifications in the taxation of this country have been recently announced, but they do not affect the general result.

BELGIUM

Has an income and expenditure of about £4,750,000 sterling, being at the rate of a little more than £1 per head per annum. Public debt, which experienced an increase of £1,500,000 in 1848, £9,000,000 sterling.

SPAIN

The estimates for the year 1850 show a slight surplus of income over expenditure, the round figures of the former being 1,147,000,000 reals; and actual experience more than supported the favourable views taken, at the opening of the financial year, of the reviving energies and growing resources of the country. Indeed, there is good reason to believe, that, under the benign influence of peace, the productive powers of the country may be so developed as to place Spain once more in the foremost rank amongst nations. In this we speak partly as regards her internal condition; her shameless disregard of public engagements must ever remain a damning spot upon her escutcheon, and exclude her from intercourse upon an honourable and equal footing with her more respectable neighbours.

PORTUGAL.

The finances of this country have, for years past, been in a most unsatisfactory state, the income showing a progressive decline, whilst the expenditure is on the increase. The income for the year ending the 1st July, 1849, was estimated at 10,480,000,000 reis (£2,600,000); the expenditure at 11,784,000,000 reis: deficit, 1,304,000,000 reis. To meet this deficiency a reduction of 3½ per cent., not only upon all salaries and pensions, but upon the interest of the public debt, was ordered to be made. The Budget for the year ending July 1, 1850, showed upon paper a surplus of 626,000,000 reis, and an expenditure of 11,757,000,000 reis: deficit, 2,131,000,000 reis. The Budget for the year 1850-51 shows a still further deficit:—Income, 10,269,000,000 reis; expenditure, 12,551,000,000 reis: deficit, 2,281,000,000 reis

The rapid growth of the public debt in the last twenty years of war and revolution is truly alarming, and in great part accounts for the financial difficulties which now press almost hopelessly upon this kingdom. In 1827 the debt amounted to 26,823,000,000 reis; whereas, in 1846, it amounted to 79,387,000,000 reis (£15,877,400), having been nearly trebled in eighteen years. With respect to what has been done since, we have no direct information; we can only judge by inference; and, looking at the fact, that the interest and charges of the debt in 1846 amounted to 2,875,000 reis; whereas, for the year 1850-51, they are put down at 3,550,000,000 reis, being an increase of full 25 per cent., we have reason to conclude that the debt itself must have increased to an amount somewhat equivalent within the same period.

The above estimates are only of the consolidated debt, and have no reference to a floating debt or claims amounting to 10,175,000,000 reis, referable partly to ancient debts, partly to forced loans raised by Don Miguel, and partly to arrears of various kinds.

SARDINIA.

Previously to the outbreak of the recent war, the financial position of this country may be stated generally as follows:—Revenue, 79,000,000 francs; expenditure, 77,500,000: the public debt was 145,000,000 francs

For the year 1847-48 the *Gazette Piedmontese* (24th June, 1848) announced an increased expenditure and diminished revenue, leaving a deficit of 31,000,000 francs, which the Finance Minister proposed to meet by an increase of taxation, and a loan of 12,000,000 francs, secured upon the property of the orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus

Of the financial proceedings of the succeeding year we have no accurate record. It appears, however, according to the statement of M. Nigra, the Finance Minister (23rd August, 1849), that the ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the year 1850 was expected to amount to 90,373,460 francs, whilst the ordinary expenditure was fixed at 110,400,000 francs: deficit, 19,426,540 The State debt at the same period, including the expenses of the war, 74,000,000 of railways, and 75,000,000 indemnity to Austria, amounted to 380,000,000 francs, being an increase of 235,000,000. Since the above date the financial affairs of this country must have become still further embarrassed

PAPAL STATES

In the Papal States financial affairs have for many years worn anything but an encouraging aspect. In 1846 the receipts were 9,639,189 scudi, and the expenses 10,099,525 scudi, leaving a deficit of 460,000 scudi, besides some arrears. The revolution, followed by an armed occupation by strangers, must have essentially aggravated these financial difficulties; but we have no authentic account of the state of his Holiness's finances, save the notification of an intention of converting a floating debt of 7,000,000 scudi into Treasury bonds, bearing five per cent., beginning at 80 for the 100; failing in which conversion, the State would resort to a forced loan.

PARMA.

The State debt in 1830 was 12,000,000 francs. On the 17th of December, 1847, the period of the death of Maria Louisa, this had been reduced to 3,840,000 francs; but, as there remained at the time 2,000,000 francs in the public treasury, the debt may be considered as having been then liquidated. The last accounts, under the new dynasty, show a small beginning of the deficit system.

Upon the foregoing statements we will add but one remark, which will almost suggest itself to every reader—that the greater number of the States of Europe appear, within the last few years, to have incurred a vast increase of debt and annual fiscal burthens for unproductive outlay, which nothing short of an extraordinary development of industrial energies will enable them to meet. That extraordinary exertions, by nations as well as by individuals, will generally prove successful in face of the most discouraging obstacles, the recent history of our own tax-laden, debt-burthened island will triumphantly prove. In 1815, according to Mr. M'Culloch, we (excluding Ireland) were taxed at the rate of £3 0s. 5d. per head of the population. In 1848 we paid little more than half that amount per head, viz. £2 11s. It will be found, then, grievous as the increasing burthens of the other nations of Europe are, they fall considerably short of our own. To speak in round numbers, Holland pays a little less than £2 per head; France £1 12s.; Belgium, £1; Austria (as near as can be calculated), 16s.; and Prussia, 15s. per head.

END OF VOLUME XVIII.